STAFF REPORT SERIES

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LEGISLATION AFFECTING HIGHER EDUCATION DURING THE SECOND 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 second year of the Legislature's biennial 1989-90 session

- Part One on pages 1-6 presents highlights of higher education legislation during the year
- Part Two on pages 7-22 describes all higher education legislation signed by the Governor
- And Part Three on pages 23-44 identifies higher education bills vetoed by the Governor

The Administration and Liaison Committee of the Commission discussed this report at its October 29, 1990, meeting Additional copies may be obtained from the Publications Office of the Commission at (916) 324-4991 Questions about the substance of the report may be directed to Bruce D. Hamlett of the Commission staff at (916) 322-8010.

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

A Staff Report of the California Postsecondary Education Commission

CALIFORNIA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION
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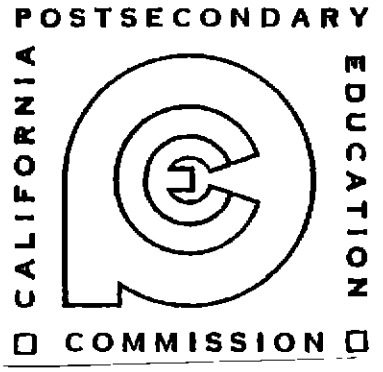

COMMISSION REPORT 90-26
PUBLISHED OCTOBER 1990

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

The second year of the 1989-90 legislative session ended on September 1, 1990. This section of the report highlights the results of this year for legislation of importance to higher education.

Student Fee Policy

The existing student fee policy for resident students, which was due to sunset on August 31, 1990, was extended for five additional years, through the 1995-96 academic year (SB 1645 (Dills) page 7). Identical legislation, authored by Assemblyman Areias, had been vetoed by the Governor last year. In his veto message, however, the Governor indicated his willingness to sign legislation to extend the existing policy, if Proposition 111 on the June ballot was passed by the voters. Following the passage of Proposition 111, the student associations worked successfully to gain the enactment of SB 1645.

Legislation was also enacted to establish for the first time, a nonresident tuition policy consistent with the State's resident student fee policy. SB 2116 (Morgan) included the recommendations of the policy committee convened by the Commission through Senate Concurrent Resolution 69 (Morgan), and include the provisions that (1) nonresident students have a minimum of a 10 month notice of tuition increases, and (2) under no circumstances shall the segments' level of nonresident tuition plus required fees fall below the marginal cost of instruction for that segment (see page 7).

The Commission supported both SB 1645 (Dills) and SB 2116 (Morgan) and was the sponsor of the latter bill.

Amendments to the Donahoe Higher Education Act

Three bills were enacted to amend the Donahoe Higher Education Act -- SB 1570 (Neilsen), AB 4270 (Bader), and AB 3916 (Nolan).

Mission statements for the Postsecondary Education Commission, the Student Aid Commission, and the Council for Private Postsecondary and Vocational Education were added to the Donahoe Higher Education Act, and the existing mission statements for the University of California, the California State University, and the California Community Colleges

were slightly but not substantively revised. Under the provisions of SB 1570 (Neilsen), the California Postsecondary Education Commission is:

> the statewide postsecondary education coordinating and planning agency. The commission shall serve as a principal fiscal and program advisor to the Governor and the Legislature on postsecondary educational policy. Consistent with Section 66903, the commission's responsibilities shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
>
> (1) Analysis and recommendations related to long-range planning for public postsecondary education.
>
> (2) Analysis of state policy and programs involving the independent and private postsecondary educational sectors.
>
> (3) Analysis and recommendations related to program and policy review.
>
> (4) Resource analysis.
>
> (5) Maintenance and publication of pertinent public information relating to all aspects of postsecondary education.
>
> The commission shall consult with the postsecondary educational segments and with relevant state agencies, including the Student Aid Commission, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and other relevant parties, in its preparation of analyses and recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature. However, the commission shall remain an independent and nonpartisan body responsible for providing an integrated and segmentally unbiased view for purposes of state policy formulation and evaluation.

The new Council for Private Postsecondary and Vocational Education, established in July 1990 through the enactment of SB 190 (Morgan), is

> the primary state agency responsible for approving and regulating private postsecondary and vocational educational institutions and for developing state policies for private postsecondary and vocational education in California. The council shall represent the private postsecondary and vocational education institutions in all state level planning and policy discussions about postsecondary and vocational education.

Finally, the mission for the California Student Aid Commission is

> the primary state agency for the administration of state-authorized student financial aid programs available to students attending all segments of postsecondary education. These programs include grant, work study, and loan programs supported by the state and the federal government.

> Consistent with this responsibility, the Commission shall provide, in consultation with the postsecondary education segments and relevant state agencies, policy leadership on student financial aid issues, evaluate the effectiveness of its programs, conduct research and long-range planning as a foundation for program improvement, report on total state financial aid needs, and disseminate information to students and their families.

Through the enactment of AB 4270 (Bader), the Donahoe Higher Education Act was amended to include policy statements on financial aid, stating that (1) the number of first-year Cal Grant awards shall be equal to at least one-quarter of the number of graduating high school seniors, (2) the maximum award for students attending the University of California and the California State University shall, at a minimum, equal the mandatory systemwide and campus-based student fees in each of those segments, and (3) the maximum award for students attending independent colleges and universities shall be set and maintained at the estimated average General Fund cost of educating a student at the public universities.

A third amendment to the Donahoe Higher Education Act relates to issues of campus security, as AB 3918 (Nolan) requires each public and private college and university to compile records and safety plans relating to campus security, and to make these records and plans available to students, employees, and prospective students.

Four other bills seeking to implement the recommendations of the Joint Legislative Committee for the Review of the Master Plan were vetoed by the Governor. These bills, and a reference to the Governor's veto message, are:

AB 462 (Hayden) -- policy framework (see page 38).
AB 3993 (W. Brown) -- educational equity (see page 44).
SB 507 (Hart) -- transfer (see page 40).
SB 2843 (Torres) -- faculty diversity (see page 42).

Legislation Affecting the Commission

Through the passage of AB 3397 (Hayden), the Commission will be enlarged to 17 members, with two students to be appointed by the Governor. In addition, the Commission was assigned seven new projects:

- A review of postsecondary enrollment options programs currently operating in other states, to determine if such programs should be implemented in California (AB 3214, McClintock).
- Comments and recommendations on strategies to expand successful college preparatory programs, such as MESA and Cal-SOAP (AB 3237, Chacon).

- Comments and recommendations regarding long-term impact of the the 1.2 million legalization applicants moving through the federal Immigration Reform and Control Act upon adult and community college education within the context of existing unmet educational needs (ACR 128, Campbell).

- An inquiry into the capacity of public and private colleges and universities to educate registered nurses (AB 1055, Roos).

- The study and design of an exchange program involving 5,000 students between the State of California and the nations of Eastern Europe (ACR 132, Vasconcellos).

- A study of student retention at the University of California and the California State University (SCR 103, Torres).

- A study of strategies to promote faculty diversity (SCR 106, Watson).

Improving State Oversight of Private Postsecondary Education

In 1989, 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 (AB 1402). Senator Morgan's legislation was sponsored by the Commission, to implement the Commission's recommendations presented in Recommendations for Revising the Private Postsecondary Education Act of 1977 (April 1989).

In 1990, several bills were introduced to revise and, in some cases, weaken the reform provisions implemented in 1989. Three bills were finally passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor -- AB 4052 (Waters), SB 194 (Morgan), and SB 2424 (Royce). Assemblywoman Walters and Senator Morgan both authored bills to make both technical and substantive changes in their legislation from the previous year, designed to strengthen the operations of the new Council for Private Postsecondary and Vocational Institutions in the oversight of private degree-granting and vocational institutions.

As a result of the enactment of SB 2424 (Royce), colleges and universities that operate as nonprofit religious corporations, offer education only in the principles of that church or denomination, and award degrees only in the beliefs and practices of the denomination, church, or religion, will be exempt from oversight by the Council for Private Postsecondary and Vocational Education.

Higher Education Facilities Bonds

Two higher education facilities bond acts were adopted in 1990, each for $450 million. SB 147 (Hart) was enacted as Proposition 121 on the June ballot, and it was adopted by the voters. AB 2479 (Nolan) enacts the Higher Education Facilities Bond Act of November 1990, which will appear as Proposition 143 on the November ballot. If adopted by the voters, the State will be authorized to issue general obligation bonds not to exceed $450 million.

The funds may be used for capital needs of existing campuses only, and may not be used for new campus expansion.

PART TWO Signed Legislation

THIS report summarizes higher education legislation that was adopted by the Legislature and signed by the Governor during 1990, and that will directly affect California higher education.

1 Student Fees and Financial Assistance

A. Student fee policy

SB 1645 (Dills) permits existing provisions relating to the setting of student fees to remain in effect through the 1995-96 academic year, and repeals them as of August 31, 1996. This policy includes the requirements that all mandatory systemwide student fees be established at least 10 months prior to the fall term in which they become effective, and that increases or decreases not exceed 10 percent of the amount charged during the prior year. The Commission supported SB 1645, as its provisions are consistent with the recommendations presented in *Mandatory Statewide Student Fees in California's Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities.*

Status: Chapter 572, Statutes of 1990.

SB 2116 (Morgan) directs the University of California and the California State University to establish nonresident tuition policies consistent with their resident fee policies. The bill has four basic provisions: (1) unless otherwise prescribed by statute, each segment will develop its own methodology for establishing the nonresident tuition level and its annual nonresident tuition adjustment; (2) each segment will include in its calculations two factors: (a) the total nonresident charges imposed by each of the public comparison institutions, as identified by the Postsecondary Education Commission, and (b) the full average cost of instruction of their segment; (3) any increases in nonresident tuition will be gradual, moderate, and predictable, by providing nonresident students with a minimum of 10 months' notice; and (4) under no circumstances will an institution's level of nonresident tuition plus required student fees fall below the mar-

ginal cost of instruction for that segment. The Commission was the sponsor of SB 2116.

Status: Chapter 792, Statutes of 1990.

B. Modifications in existing financial assistance programs

AB 2778 (Hughes) will continue until January 1, 1996, an existing California State University Real Estate Scholarship and Internship Grant Program scheduled to sunset on January 1, 1991. This program is designed to provide financial assistance to ethnic minority and disadvantaged students enrolled in career placement programs in real estate. AB 2778 was sponsored by the California State University.

Status: Chapter 803, Statutes of 1990.

AB 4270 (Bader) amends the Donahoe Higher Education Act to declare a long-term policy for the Cal Grant Program, expressing the intent that (1) the number of first year awards be equal to at least one-quarter of the number of graduating high school seniors, (2) the maximum award for students attending public universities, at a minimum, equal the mandatory systemwide and campus-based student fees, and (3) the maximum award for students attending independent institutions be maintained at the estimated average General Fund cost of educating students at public universities. AB 4270 also expresses legislative intent to support student financial aid programs for eligible students enrolled in teacher credential and graduate degree programs, and makes technical changes in the existing State Work-Study Program.

Status: Chapter 1699, Statutes of 1990.

SB 2582 (Hart) amends current law to (1) refocus the State Graduate Fellowship Program to help alleviate the shortage of college and university faculty, particularly those from underrepresented and historically low-income backgrounds, and (2) direct the Student Aid Commission in consultation with representatives of the University of California, the California State University, the California Community Colleges, and independent colleges and universities, proprietary institutions, and student associations to consider and make recommendations on steps to simplify the student financial aid application process and to make it more accessible to low-income and disadvantaged students. These recommendations are due by July 1, 1991.

Status: Chapter 620, Statutes of 1990.

C. Proposed new financial assistance programs

SB 1636 (Roberti) establishes the California School Paraprofessional Teacher Training Program, to be administered by the Commission on Teacher Credentialing. This pilot program will be designed to recruit and provide financial assistance to persons employed in school districts as paraprofessionals 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, will develop criteria for selecting 12 districts to participate in this pilot program. $85,000 will be appropriated from the Teacher Credentials Fund to the Commission on Teacher Credentialing for the purpose of conducting the survey. The Commission on Teacher Credentialing will contract with an independent evaluator to evaluate annually the success of this program.

Status. Chapter 1444, Statutes of 1990.

2 Public School Issues

A. College preparation programs

SCR 97 (Hart) requests the College Entrance Examination Board to create and provide achievement tests in Asian and Pacific Island languages at the earliest time possible and to establish a task force or advisory committee from the Asian/Pacific Islander community to assist in the development of the achievement tests.

Status: Resolution Chapter 107, Statutes of 1990.

B. Teacher training, certification, and employment

AB 981 (Lempert) establishes the Teacher Incentive Program of 1990, appropriating $168,000 from the Teacher Credentials Fund to the Commission on Teacher Credentialing for the purposes of establishing and maintaining a comprehensive teacher supply and demand reporting system designed to provide annual reports on the availability of teachers and other certificated personnel. It will also appropriate $35,000 from the Teacher Credentials Fund to the Commission to conduct a study to evaluate the effectiveness of teacher education programs in public and private postsecondary educational institutions,

to analyze the impact of government policies on teacher recruitment, and to set forth recommendations for policy and funding changes. The Commission will submit the study to the Legislature, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the State Board of Education before December 1, 1991.

Status: Chapter 1459, Statutes of 1990.

AB 1678 (Chacon) requires the Commission on Teacher Credentialing, when granting certificates in bilingual-crosscultural competence, to require that the person be competent in both the oral and written skills of the English language. The bill specifies that a passing score on the reading and writing portions of the basic skills proficiency test satisfy the written skills portion of this requirement.

Status: Chapter 829, Statutes of 1990.

AB 2923 (Hughes) requires that persons who hold a single-subject instruction credential in the areas of industrial arts, physical education, music, art, or home economics, demonstrate knowledge of the various methods of teaching reading, as specified by the qualifications for a teacher credential. Current law exempts these single subjects from this teacher credential qualification.

Status: Chapter 534, Statutes of 1990.

AB 2943 (Clute) requires the Commission on Teacher Credentialing to delegate to the executive secretary, its chief executive officer, any power, duty, purpose, function, or jurisdiction that the commission may lawfully delegate. In addition, this bill will delete from subject matter examinations the areas of English and fine arts and add the areas of literature, language studies, history, humanities, the arts, physical education, and human development. This bill will also require principals to have a valid school administration credential and a valid teaching credential or a services credential with specialization in pupil and personnel, clinical or rehabilitative health, or librarian services.

Status: Chapter 341, Statutes of 1990.

AB 2985 (Quackenbush) requires the Commission on Teacher Credentialing to review ways other than the current method of professional standards, assessments, and examinations for persons to become credentialed to teach in California, and to report its findings and recommendations to the Legislature before November 1, 1991. AB 2985 appropriates $80,000 from the Teacher Credentials Fund to the Commission for the purpose of conducting the review.

Status: Chapter 1464, Statutes of 1990.

AB 3120 (Lempert) authorizes persons holding a valid California teaching credential to apply for the language development specialist examination without first having met the specified requirements. However, a language development specialist certificate will be issued only after the teacher has completed at least one of the specified requirements. Existing law authorizes persons holding valid California teaching credentials to apply directly to the Commission on Teacher Credentialing only if they meet certain requirements.

Status: Chapter 221, Statutes of 1990.

AB 3768 (Hughes) requires the Commission on Teacher Credentialing to contract for an independent evaluation of the California Basic Education Skills Test (CBEST). The evaluation will include an assessment of the nature and extent of differential passage rates among ethnic minority groups and will also include recommendations to reduce those discrepancies. The report, due on or before December 31, 1991, will include both an evaluation and policy recommendations. AB 3768 appropriates $80,000 from the Teacher Credentials Fund to the Commission for contracting purposes. AB 2768 also expresses legislative intent that applicants for admission to teacher preparation programs not be denied admission on the basis of State basic skills proficiency test results.

Status: Chapter 1478, Statutes of 1990.

SB 306 (Morgan) specifies that existing statutes that 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, 1991. The bill will require the Commission on Teacher Credentialing to adopt criteria before June 30, 1991, for the waiver of the minimum requirements for administrative services credentials for individuals who are participating in innovative programs of school organization. The bill contains a statement of intent that the minimum requirements for the administrative services credential reflect a balance of coursework, supervised fieldwork, and other experiences designed to develop the skills required of a school administrator. 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 will require that the Commission on Teacher Credentialing, in consultation with institutions of higher education, study the existing standards for administrative services 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 March 1, 1992.

It will appropriate $100,000 from the Teacher Credentials Fund to the Commission on Teacher Credentialing for the purpose of conducting the study.

Status: Chapter 979, Statutes of 1990.

SB 2298 (Davis) makes numerous changes in current law that prescribe to certificated employees in the state's public shools. Among these changes, employees who are hired after July 1, 1990,

Status: Chapter 2298, Statutes of 1990.

C. Adult education

AB 3649 (Vasconcellos) declares legislative intent to appropriate $145,000 in the 1991-92 fiscal year for use during the 1991-92 fiscal year for the purpose of studying, documenting, developing, replicating, and expanding substance abuse treatment programs and parenting skills programs for adults in county correctional facilities. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is required to provide two one-time grants to existing jail education programs. AB 3649 becomes operative on July 1, 1991.

Status: Chapter 702, Statutes of 1990.

D. Educational Technology

SB 1201 (Morgan and Garamendi) makes technical changes in the Educational Technology Act of 1990, which continued the existing K-12 educational technology program and established the California Planning Commission for Education Technology and an Educational Technology Program Advisory Committee. Among the technical provisions of SB 1201 is the direction that the California Postsecondary Education Commission convene the initial meeting of the Planning Commission for Education Technology prior to March 30, 1990.

Status: Chapter 8, Statutes of 1990.

E. General

AB 322 (M. Waters) states legislative findings and declarations relating to the need to establish programs to encourage parental involvement with schools in

order to maximize student achievement, and requires schools receiving federal funds under Chapter 1 of the federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, to establish a parent involvement program.

Status: Chapter 1400, Statutes of 1990.

AB 3307 (Statham) requires the governing board of each school district to include in the required notifications given to parents or guardians of minor pupils at the beginning of each school year information about the United States Savings Bond Series EE program.

Status: Chapter 403, Statutes of 1990.

AB 3646 (Vasconcellos) establishes the Parents As Teachers Grant Program to address the educational needs of targeted parents of children three years of age or less. The bill authorizes three-year projects involving a course of instruction in specified child development skills for parents who enroll in the course. The State Department of Education will administer the program and report the results of the program to the Legislature no later than January 1, 1995. The bill will become inoperative on June 30, 1996. AB 3646 declares legislative intent to appropriate $1,100,000 to the State Department of Education in the 1991-92 fiscal year for the purposes of this program.

Status: Chapter 1471, Statutes of 1990.

ACR 151 (Vasconcellos) urges every person, group, and institution involved in K-12 education to obtain the report of the California Task Force to Promote Self-Esteem, and Personal and Social Responsibility and to seek to implement the recommendations of the report applicable to K-12 education.

Status: Resolutions Chapter 149.

SB 1274 (Hart) establishes the Demonstration of Restructuring in Public Education, and declares legislative intent to support and encourage a restructuring in public education. School district governing boards will be able to apply to receive funds to implement a demonstration program. Each applicant district will be required to (1) implement policies to improve pupil achievement in low-performing schools, (2) show how staff development is consistent with existing law and will be made available to school staff, and (3) show how parent involvement in the child's education is being developed and implemented. The Legislative Analyst will 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 will have to select an independent contractor to conduct an evaluation at the end of the program. The bill will 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 will appropriate $6,750,000 for the 1990-91 fiscal year to the Department of Education for grants to participating districts and $50,000 for the 1990-91 fiscal year to the Legislative Analyst for costs associated with the first-year evaluation.

Status: Chapter 1556, Statutes of 1990.

SB 1947 (Seymour) requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to coordinate the development of model curriculum standards for a vocational education course of study for grades 9 through 12. School districts will be eligible for additional funding if they established review and comparison policies for their vocational education classes to ensure such classes are equivalent to those of the regional occupational program and the community college.

Status: Chapter 1105, Statutes of 1990.

3. Public Postsecondary Issues

A. Community College Issues

AB 3920 (Nolan) authorizes the governing board of the Pasadena Community College District to require payment of a parking fee in excess of $40 per year -- the amount currently authorized by law -- for the purpose of funding the construction of an on-campus parking structure.

Status: Chapter 345, Statutes of 1990.

AB 3929 (Jones) requires the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges to adopt rules and regulations for the administration and funding of educational programs and support services to be provided to disabled students.

Status: Chapter 1206, Statutes of 1990.

SB 1854 (Morgan) makes numerous technical changes in current law that prescribe the authority of the governing boards of community college districts, and the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, in initiating and carrying out certain programs or activities, or taking other actions. Among these provisional changes, the bill expressly designates the community college system as the California Community Colleges, and it includes the California Community Colleges among the educational segments for which the State Board of Education may not adopt rules and regulations. The bill was sponsored by the Chancellor's Office of the California Community Colleges as a tech-

nical Education Code clean-up bill, following the enactment of the Community College Reform legislation in 1988.

Status: Chapter 1372, Statutes of 1990.

SB 2406 (Marks) permits the governing board of each school district or community college district in which trustee areas have been established to comply with specified provisions for boundary adjustments, after the results of the 1990 Census are available.

Status: Chapter 648, Statutes of 1990.

SB 2712 (Dills) authorizes governing boards of community college districts to contract for electronic data-processing systems with a party that has submitted a competitive proposal. The bill also expands the types of electronic materials obtained to include electronic telecommunication equipment and other materials.

Status: Chapter 885, Statutes of 1990.

B. State University Issues

SB 1573 (Boatwright) changes 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 creates the California State University Special Projects Fund, into which all moneys received by the State University from the sales of interests in real property in Contra Costa County will be deposited. These moneys will be made available to the Trustees for the purchase and development of real property at the State University off-campus center in Contra Costa County without regard to fiscal year.

Status: Chapter 985, Statutes of 1990.

C. University of California Issues

ACR 149 (Hayden) requests the University of California to develop and implement integrated solid waste management programs with source reduction, composting, recycling, and procurement components. The University is requested

to report on its solid waste management activities to the Legislature by September 1, 1991.

Status: Resolution Chapter 97, Statutes of 1990.

SB 1308 (Garamendi) expresses legislative intent authorizing the use of specified revenues for the acquisition, construction, renovation, and equipping of University of California research facilities. It provides that all revenue increases received by the University derived from specified university research activities shall be available to the Regents of the University of California for capital costs and financing or refinancing of university research buildings, facilities, or equipment.

Status: Chapter 209, Statutes of 1990.

D. General Public Postsecondary Issues

AB 2479 (Nolan) enacts the Higher Education Facilities Bond Act of November 1990, which, upon approval of the State's voters in the election on November 6, 1990, will authorize issuing State general obligation bonds not to exceed $450 million and sold in a manner similar to those specified in the Higher Education Facilities Bond Acts of 1986 and 1988. It also authorizes the use of the bond revenues to construct or improve off-campus facilities of the California State University approved by the Trustees of the California State University on or before July 1, 1990. The bill takes effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Status: Chapter 575, Statutes of 1990.

AB 2625 (Katz) permits the Trustees of the State University and the Regents of the University to expend parking revenues on the development and operation of alternative methods of transportation for students, employees, and officers, and prohibit the allocation of funds for construction of parking facilities unless alternative methods of transportation have been investigated. It also requires the Trustees of the California State University and the Board of Governors of the Community Colleges, and authorizes the Regents of the University, to adopt rules and regulations prescribing parking exemptions for disabled persons.

Status: Chapter 1066, Statutes of 1990.

AB 2963 (Klehs) authorizes every State agency, including every board and commission, to incorporate, as part of its transportation management program, a telecommuting work option. In addition, it requires the establishment of a

unit within the Department of General Services to oversee these telecommuting programs.

Status: Chapter 1389, Statutes of 1990.

AB 3098 (Roybal-Allard) adds provisions to the Donahoe Higher Education Act requiring the University of California, the Hastings College of the Law, the California State University, and the governing board of each community college district, to adopt and implement at each of their campuses or other facilities a written procedure that guarantees that victims of sexual assault committed on or near these campuses shall receive specified treatment and information. It also requires that each private postsecondary and private vocational educational institution comply with these provisions.

Status: Chapter 423, Statutes of 1990.

AB 3313 (Woodruff) directs the State Architect and the State Buildings Standards Commission, in consultation with the University of California, the California State University, the Structural Engineers Association of California, and the Seismic Safety Commission, by January 1, 1993, to develop and adopt building seismic safety retrofit guidelines for State buildings.

Status: Chapter 1511, Statutes of 1990.

AB 3918 (Nolan) adds provisions to the Donahoe Higher Education Act requiring the governing board of each community college district, the Trustees of the California State University, the Board of Directors of Hastings College of the Law, and the Regents of the University of California to require appropriate officials at each campus to compile records and safety plans relating to campus security and to make these records and plans available at the request of a student or employee of, or applicant for admission to, any campus. The bill also requires the private postsecondary and vocational educational institutions to comply with its provisions. The above measures will not apply to the California Community Colleges unless the Legislature makes funds available.

Status: Chapter 1638, Statutes of 1990.

ACR 133 (Vasconcellos) urges California's universities and colleges to collaborate in developing an education consortium for the emerging democratic leaders of Eastern Europe.

Status: Resolution Chapter 95.

ACR 140 (Floyd) encourages all testing organizations who offer tests for college admissions achievement to offer second-language tests in Asian languages. If such organizations fail to offer these tests within three years, it is the legisla-

tive intent that the University of California, the California State University, and other four-year colleges will not use any achievement tests as criteria for admission to four-year undergraduate institutions.

Status: Resolution Chapter 96.

ACR 172 (Vasconcellos) urges every person, group, and institution involved with higher education to seek to implement the recommendations of the California Task Force to Promote Self-Esteem, and Personal and Social Responsibility. The University of California is also requested to take the lead in convening a major symposium on continuing the research initiated in "The Social Implications of Self-Esteem" and to come up with an ongoing strategic plan for developing this as a primary focus of the social science research agenda for the 1990's.

Status: Resolution Chapter 150.

ACR 188 (W. Brown) directs the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, on or before January 1, 1991, to present to the Legislature alternative proposals for the revision of those provisions of the constitution and laws of California relating to State and local government fiscal affairs. The resolution also directs that one of these proposals shall include the establishment of a constitutional review commission to submit recommendations to the Legislature and Governor by January 1, 1992.

Status. Resolutions Chapter 171.

SB 147 (Hart) enacted the Higher Education Facilities Bond Act of 1990, which authorized, upon approval by the electorate, the issuing of general obligation bonds in an amount not to exceed $450 million. Additionally, it deleted a provision requiring community colleges to provide matching funds when obtaining assistance through the Community College Construction Act of 1980. This legislation was Proposition 121 on the June ballot, and it was adopted by the voters.

Status: Chapter 6, Statutes of 1990.

SB 1570 (Neilsen) amends the Donahoe Higher Education Act to include a restatement of the existing missions of the California Community Colleges, the California State University, the University of California, and to add mission statements for the Council for Private Postsecondary and Vocational Education, the Student Aid Commission, and the California Postsecondary Education Commission.

Status. Chapter 1587, Statutes of 1990.

SB 1912 (Bergeson) requires the office of the State Architect, in consultation with the Department of General Services, and the California State Police Division, to adopt regulations to establish a standard of lighting for parking lots at the University of California, the California State University, and the California Community Colleges. It also requires the office of the State Architect to adopt regulations to establish a standard lighting level for primary campus walkways used at night. Reimbursement to local agencies and school districts of up to $1,000,000 will be made from the State Mandates Claims Fund.

Status: Chapter 941, Statutes of 1990.

4. Private Postsecondary Institutions

AB 2925 (Mojonnier) would transfer jurisdiction for disciplinary action commenced by the Board of Cosmetology against licensed schools of cosmetology or electrology, to the Council for Private Postsecondary and Vocational Education. The Council may proceed to refile, recharge, or continue to prosecute causes for license discipline previously commenced by the Board. All investigative files pertaining to open and pending investigations of schools previously licensed by the Board shall be transferred to the Council.

Status: Chapter 1674, Statutes of 1980.

AB 3008 (Eastin) consolidates the existing Board of Barber Examiners and the Board of Cosmetology into a new Board of Barbering and Cosmetology. This new Board will not continue to review and approve barber colleges and cosmetology schools, as the existing boards currently do, and the oversight responsibility for these schools will be assigned exclusively to the Council for Private Postsecondary and Vocational Education. AB 3008 also requires the Department of Consumer Affairs to report to the Legislature by January 1, 1992, on the hours and curriculum required by schools of cosmetology and barbering.

Status Chapter 1672, Statutes of 1990.

AB 4052 (Waters) makes several substantive changes in the statutory provisions regarding private vocational institutions, as implemented last year through the passage of AB 1402 (Waters) in 1989. These changes include (1) revising particular financial standards which an institution must meet, (2) revising the formula used for calculating tuition refunds, (3) specifying notice and hearing requirements that must be met by the Council before it may suspend or revoke, on an emergency basis, an institution's approval to operate, and (4) specify additional disclosures relating to financial assistance which an institu-

tion would be required to make. The provisions of AB 4052 take effect immediately.

Status: Chapter 1476, Statutes of 1990.

SB 194 (Morgan) makes several technical changes in the statutory provisions regarding private postsecondary education, as enacted last year through Chapter 1307, Statutes of 1989, (SB 190, Morgan). These changes include (1) revising the institutional refund policy to specify that students who have completed 60 percent or less of the course of instruction receive a pro rata refund, (2) specifying that if an institution does not file its application for a renewal of its approval in a timely manner, the institution's approval to operate shall be termined, (3) specifying that any institution more than 30 days delinquent in the payment of any fee may be assessed a penalty fee by the Council, and (4) requiring the Council to report annually to the Legislature and to the Commission regarding its activities during the previous year.

Status: Chapter 1479, Statutes of 1990.

SB 1976 (Morgan) requires that private cosmetology schools pay assessments to the Student Tuition Recovery Fund in order to provide protection to students attending private cosmetology schools that cease operations after the students have paid their tuition.

Status: Chapter 212, Statutes of 1990.

SB 2424 (Royce) exempts religious colleges and universities awarding degrees exclusively in theology and other areas of religious study from oversight by the Council and from compliance with the provisions of the Private Postsecondary and Vocational Education Reform Act of 1989.

Status: Chapter 1480, Statutes of 1990.

5. Legislation Affecting the Commission

AB 1055 (Ross) would direct the Commission to conduct a preliminary inquiry into the capacity of public and private colleges and universities to educate registered nurses. The Commission is also requested to conduct a review of the status of curriculum articulation between community colleges and California State University nursing programs. The results of the inquiry and the review shall be submitted to the Legislature prior to February 15, 1991.

Status: Chapter 924, Statutes of 1990.

AB 3214 (McClintock) will have the Commission review and assess the postsecondary enrollment options program in various states, to determine if their program has been successful, and determine if the program should be implemented in California. The Commission's report shall be submitted to the Legislature and Governor prior to February 1, 1992.

Status: Chapter 554, Statutes of 1990.

AB 3237 (Chacon) requires the Commission to submit to the Legislature comments and recommendations on strategies to expand programs to enhance minority student participation in postsecondary educational institutions. The report will be due by May 1, 1992.

Status: Chapter 1628, Statutes of 1990.

AB 3397 (Hayden) will add two student members to the Commission, both of whom will be appointed by the Governor.

Status: Chapter 1573, Statutes of 1990.

ACR 128 (Campbell) will have the Commission consult with representatives of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges, nonprofit community-based organizations, and other current and potential providers of educational services under the Immigration Reform and Control Act, and the consumers of these services, to consider the long-term impact of legalization applicants on adult and community college education in California. Policy recommendations to the Legislature and the Governor will be due by March 1992.

Status: Resolution Chapter 93, Statutes of 1990.

ACR 132 (Vasconcellos and Statham) will have the Commission study and design an exchange program involving 5,000 students between the State of California and the nations of Eastern Europe, in order to promote a relationship of mutual trust and understanding as an initial step towards world peace. No specified reporting date is provided.

Status: Resolution Chapter 145, Statutes of 1990.

SB 2374 (Presley) expresses the intent of the Legislature to review and evaluate existing and proposed advisory commissions and task forces, and to abolish those that are determined unnecessary or inefficient or that are undertaking duplicate activities. The Budget Act of 1992 will appropriate funds to advisory

bodies that are to be continued and will include funding only through January 1, 1993, for advisory bodies that are to be terminated.

Status: Chapter 1455, Statutes of 1990.

SCR 103 (Torres) directs the Commission to conduct a study of student retention at the University of California and the California State University, on an academic department level. The final report will be due on April 1, 1992.

Status: Resolution Chapter 156, Statutes of 1990.

SCR 106 (Watson) directs the Commission to conduct a study of strategies to promote faculty diversity. The final report will be due on September 1, 1991.

Status: Resolution Chapter 133, Statutes of 1990.

PART THREE Legislation Vetoed by the Governor

THIS section of the report identifies higher education legislation that was enacted by the Legislature in 1990, and vetoed by the Governor.

1 Student Fees and Financial Assistance

A. Student fee policy

SB 1427 (C. Green) would have restricted local community college districts' ability to use student health fee receipts. The bill would have established a restricted account for student health fee monies, specifying that these monies be used only for direct student health services, and prohibiting the use of these monies for certain other uses. The bill would have also required local community college districts who do not provide student health services to sponsor student health insurance plans.

Status. Vetoed.

Veto Message· This bill is unnecessary. It is my understanding that the California Community Colleges' Chancellor's Office has committed to and is currently working with the sponsor of this bill to resolve the sponsor's concerns in regulation, not statute.

Additionally, I am concerned that this bill would preclude the use of student health fees for the support of certain existing community college programs. Under existing law, community college districts may not have the option of discontinuing these programs. Accordingly, this bill could result in major state-mandated local costs to the extent that districts would be required to continue the programs and, absent an alternative funding source, the General Fund would incur the cost of funding the programs.

B. Proposed new financial assistance programs

AB 500 (Hayden) would have established 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 have been operated by the California Student Loan Authority, which would be renamed the California Student Loan and Finance Authority.

Status: Vetoed.

Veto Message: This bill is similar to a bill I vetoed three years ago, AB 2064. My position remains unchanged.

Although I agree with the policy objectives of this legislation to encourage parents to save money to enable their children to attend our colleges and universities, I do not believe it is the government's responsibility to provide a specific college savings plan.

This legislation proposes a college savings plan that is intended to reassure students that future tuition costs will be met through this additional option for savings. There is no guarantee, however, that these costs will be covered under this plan. I do not think it is appropriate to raise this expectation with parents who will rely on the state's good name.

Moreover, there are ample opportunities for parents to invest in order to cover future college costs. In late 1988, Congress established a federal program that exempts from taxation all earnings on Series EE US Savings Bonds if the proceeds are used to pay for postsecondary education tuition. The bonds have denominations as low as $25 and have been available since January 1, 1990. More recently, the State Treasurer announced plans to offer tax-free, zero coupon revenue bonds in $1,000 increments. These bonds will be available in October 1990 and the rate of return will depend on normal market conditions. Upon maturity, these bonds may be used at the consumer's discretion, presumably to help meet college costs.

SB 2143 (Morgan) would have established the Child Development Teacher Loan Assumption Program, to be administered by the Student Aid Commission, to provide for the assumption of financial aid loans for students who agree to teach or supervise in the field of child care and development.

Status: Vetoed.

Veto Message: While I support efforts that would encourage persons to enter and remain in the child care profession, I am not convinced that this bill accomplishes these objectives. This bill encourages more individuals to enter the profession, yet fails to address the very real economic problem of why these individuals leave the profession.

I am also concerned with the costs associated with this bill. While this bill has a relatively small cost to the General Fund in its first year, it will eventually encumber the General Fund with potential costs of $200,000 within five years. These costs are unnecessary. Current law provides an Assumption Program of Loans for Education (APLB), under which the state assumes specified amounts of student loans for individuals who teach in subject matter shortage areas or in schools with a large number of low income pupils. This program may be used to encourage individuals to enter the child care profession.

Additionally, given our current fiscal situation, I believe it is imprudent to consider the appropriation contained in this bill, absent clear information that the bill would accomplish the aforementioned objectives.

2 Public School Issues

A. College preparation programs

AB 2862 (Hughes) would have appropriated $73,000 to the Superintendent of Public Instruction to pay for all or part of the cost of advanced placement examinations taken by economically disadvantaged pupils who are enrolled in one or more advanced placement courses. The Superintendent of Public Instruction would have been required to report to the Legislature on January 1, 1992, and annually thereafter, on the effectiveness of the program.

Status: Vetoed.

Veto Message: This bill is unnecessary. Currently, school districts may offer advanced placement courses in physics, calculus, and other subject areas. The University of California (UC) and the California State University (CSU) offer academic credit to pupils who have successfully completed such a course and pass the advanced placement exam. If school districts deem advanced placement courses to be a priority, they may be implemented within existing state and federal

resources using the findings of the College Admissions Test Preparation Pilot Projects.

Finally, I am opposed to the $73,000 General Fund Appropriation contained in this bill. While $60,000 of the appropriation would count toward the Proposition 98 guarantee for education, $13,000 of the appropriation would not. I am opposed to diverting any non-Proposition 98 General Fund resources away from existing programs to fund administrative costs or evaluations of educational programs.

B. Student retention

AB 2101 (W. Brown) would have established 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 have been 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.

Status: Vetoed.

Veto Message: I support efforts to improve services to children and youth by exploring ways to increase coordination and cost avoidance at the state and local levels. Last year, I signed Chapter 1303, Statutes of 1989, that allows counties to establish an interagency children's services coordination council for the purpose of identifying problems in statewide coordination of services for children.

I think it is more appropriate, however, to have the input of the next Administration in determining whether there should be further legislation to increase coordination of children's services. The Legislature should have the benefit of the new Administration's plans to make any changes in the organization of the Executive Branch.

AB 3837 (Clute) would have declared the Legislature's intent to establish four demonstration programs, for three years, that would consist of Student Well-Being Teams, for the purpose of developing a comprehensive student wellness and dropout prevention program in each of the four sites. The bill would have directed the Superintendent of Public Instruction to report to the Legislature before July 1, 1992, on the impact and effectiveness of this project.

Status: Vetoed.

Veto Message· This legislation is duplicative of a number of programs which address the needs of at-risk students. The California Health Institute in the State Department of Education provides training on alcohol, tobacco and drug prevention. The "SB 85" programs focus on dropout prevention and recovery and provide funds to school districts that can be used, in part, to support activities that strengthen the link between school and community.

The School-Law Enforcement Partnership provides a number of training programs for school district personnel regarding at-risk youth behavior. The Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs oversees the Student Assistance Demonstration Program and Children of Alcoholic Parents Program. These programs, among others, are available to support many of the activities this bill would require.

Moreover, $350 million is provided annually from state and local resources to address the staff development and training needs of schools, including needs for training in dealing with at-risk behaviors. Furthermore, in 1988 I signed legislation which would establish a new program to provide comprehensive professional development services to teachers. This program currently receives $20.7 million.

AB 3891 (Areias) would have established the California Youth Investment Council to review recent national philanthropic programs, like the Eugene Lang "I have a Dream" program, which target high-risk pupils. The Council would have been required to develop and submit recommendations to the Governor and Legislature by October 1991, to implement and expand these programs in California using public and private resources.

Status. Vetoed.

Veto Message· Since the collection of information on the availability of resources to support programs for at-risk students is an appropriate existing administrative responsibility of the State Department of Education, the need for this bill is unclear. The establishment of a new council would be contrary to this administration's policy of limiting the proliferation of state advisory boards, commissions and councils, and would result in non-Proposition 98 General Fund costs estimated at $180,000 over a two year period.

Given the fact that education already represents California's highest budget priority, with funding totaling in excess of $27 billion this year, I can see no justification for authorizing any additional expenditures of limited state discretionary revenues. If this program is a priority for the educational community, the Department of Educa-

tion should redirect resources from existing administrative programs.

C. Teacher training, certification, and employment

AB 4308 (Hayden) would have established the Project Teach Program, to be administered by the State Department of Education in consultation with the Commission on Teacher Credentialing and the office of the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges, for the purpose of increasing the available pool of bilingual-crosscultural teachers and aides by providing incentives for high school pupils to attend bilingual teacher training programs and to provide services as bilingual-crosscultural teachers in public schools. The bill would have provided an unspecified sum from the General Fund to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Status: Vetoed.

Veto Message: This bill would unnecessarily duplicate the purposes of other programs such as the Early Academic Outreach Program, the California Student Opportunity and Access Program (Cal-SOAP), the Assumption Program of Loans for Education (APLE) and the Bilingual Teacher Training Program.

SB 387 (Torres) would have required the Superintendent of Public Instruction to select three school districts to implement environmental education pilot programs. The Chancellor of the California State University and the Regents of the University of California, if the Regents adopted an appropriate resolution, would have been required to conduct a study regarding the cost of including in their teacher preparation programs a section pertaining to environmental education. The bill would have required the Legislative Analyst to evaluate the effectiveness of the pilot projects and report to the Legislature by December 31, 1994.

Status: Vetoed.

Veto Message: This bill is unnecessary. Existing law established an Environmental Education Program in the Department of Education in 1970. The Legislature established this program to teach K-12 pupils about conservation of energy, protection of the environment, the effects of pollution, and the conservation and use of natural resources. The Department of Education has funded grants for a variety of purposes, ranging from under $1,000 to over $80,000 each. Some of these grants are for staff development; however, most of the

grant funds are for programs that include direct instruction of pupils. This program is supported from the Environmental License Protection Fund. The 1990-91 Budget provides $515,000 for Fiscal year 1990-91.

D. Educational Technology

SB 2247 (Garamendi) would have required the University of California, upon approval by the University of California Board of Regents, to administer a program of research and development grants that would have met specified criteria regarding the State's economic development and competitiveness. This bill would have created the Research and Development Matching Account in the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties.

Status Vetoed.

Veto Message While I support research and development projects, I am concerned about the open-ended impact this bill may have on the non-Proposition 98 General Fund. Given our current fiscal situation, I believe it is inappropriate to divert any funds from the non-Proposition 98 General Fund away from existing priority programs.

The demands placed on budget resources require all of us to set priorities. With legislation I will be signing and the Budget enacted in July 1990, more than $54 billion in state funds will be appropriated this fiscal year. This amount is more than adequate to provide the necessary essential services provided for by State Government. It is not necessary to put additional pressure on taxpayer funds for programs that fall beyond the priorities currently provided.

Moreover, this bill would establish a new account within the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties. The Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties is a source of funds necessary to meet General Fund obligations in the event of a decline in revenue or unexpected emergencies. The Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties is not an appropriate place to establish the new account proposed in this bill.

E. General

AB 2714 (Moore) would have required the Superintendent of Public Instruction, on or before April 1, 1991, to adopt rules whereby school districts may identify pupils whose primary language is English, but who lack linguistic pro-

ficiency in standard English, so that the schools may provide instructional programs. This bill would have appropriated $585,000 to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Status: Vetoed.

Veto Message: This bill is vague. It does not identify examples of existing tests or instruments that assess English proficiency, nor does the bill define standard English.

Moreover, current law provides various supplemental educational programs to students who are educationally disadvantaged and who experience difficulties in specific subject areas, including English. School districts and county offices of education have the flexibility to use existing categorical resources for remedial English language programs. The 1990-91 Budget Act includes over $800 million in funding for categorical education programs such as the Economic Impact Aid and Chapter 1 programs. Additionally, the remedial summer program provides funding to school districts for students who do not meet specified local proficiency standards in core subject areas, including English.

AB 2722 (Hughes) would have required the Superintendent of Public Instruction (SPI) to organize and offer to school districts regional workshops on the literature, practice, potential, and possibilities of implementing school-site management and shared decision making in their schools. It would have required that $124,000 of federal discretionary funds be used by the State Department of Education to fund these regional workshops.

Status. Vetoed.

Veto Message. This bill is similar to a bill I vetoed last year, AB 90. My position remains unchanged. This bill is unnecessary because the SPI could conduct the proposed workshops using any available funds without legislation.

Additionally, because this bill would mandate the workshops, I am concerned that Chapter 2 funds could not be used for these workshops, because the federal government could view usage as supplanting, not supplementing what should be a state funded program. As a result, the bill could have a General Fund cost, outside the Proposition 98 guarantee, ranging from $31,000 to $124,000.

AB 2861 (Hughes) would have required SLIAG providers to notify students that they can request and receive evidence of satisfactory pursuit of federal educational proficiency requirements within 30 days of their meeting such require-

ments. Existing law requires the State Department of Education to direct all SLIAG providers to explain specified federal educational proficiency requirements and to issue evidence of a student's satisfactory pursuit of these requirements. The bill would have appropriated $24,000 from the Environmental License Plate Fund to the State Department of Education to augment the funds for the purpose of providing a cost-of-living adjustment to environmental education.

Status: Vetoed.

Veto Message. This bill would appropriate non-Proposition 98 funds, in 1990, to education programs for last year's COLA. Given our current fiscal situation, I am opposed to diverting any non-Proposition 98 resources, including special fund resources, to fund any education related programs, staff development, evaluations, studies or COLA. The COLA for these programs should be appropriated from the Proposition 98 education funding guarantee.

AB 2973 (Tucker) would have established the pilot program "CalSTAR Early Intervention and Prevention Program" or the "CalSTAR Program," in which six elementary schools would develop and conduct a comprehensive early education program for pupils in low socioeconomic school attendance areas. The State Department of Education would have administered the program, selecting the schools no later than June 1, 1991, and reporting to the Legislature no later than January 1, 1996.

Status: Vetoed.

Veto Message: While I support interagency coordination, I am concerned that this bill would place responsibility for a child's educational and physical well being on the school district. Accordingly, this bill would broaden dramatically the scope of responsibility for elementary school districts in several areas including teaching parents to read and write, if necessary, and providing health and dental services through school-based health clinics.

The need for this bill is unclear. The individual components of this pilot program currently exist within operating education programs through various categorical programs. Additionally, the School-Based Coordination Act provides school districts with flexibility regarding the use of categorical funds to meet each district's local needs by exempting them from statutory requirements in the use of funds. Moreover, the Education Code already authorizes many of the provisions of this bill. Therefore, nothing precludes a school district

from developing and implementing this program if it is identified as a priority.

Finally, I am concerned that implementing this pilot in statute will eventually lead to statewide implementation. While implementation of this pilot in a few districts may currently be manageable within the existing categorical funds, future implementation on a statewide level would create a massive need for additional resources.

SB 2280 (Watson) would have extended the operative date of the Early Intervention for School Success Program to July 1, 1993, and would have required the Orange County Superintendent of Schools to continue to administer the program, that assists schools in identifying and remedying developmental and learning disabilities in pupils between the ages of 4 and 7. The bill would have established the Pilot Program for the Expansion of the Early Intervention for School Success to extend the program and its services to all appropriate primary grades in schools which have successfully implemented the program and in additional new school sites.

Status: Vetoed.

Veto Message: While this program is effective in minimizing developmental delays in young children, its effectiveness would be compromised by changing its focus from "developmental delay" children to "at risk of school failure" children. "At risk" encompasses a much broader group of children for whom other programs are already available. Since there already exist programs to address the children in all of these categories, it would be fiscally-irresponsible to engage in a program alteration that would cost nearly $35 million to implement and an additional $11.5 million annually to administer.

In the future, expansion of the existing EISS may be appropriate. However, supplemental language to the 1990 Budget Act requires a report on comparative information on the EISS program and other programs with similar educational goals in order to establish more definite findings on student outcomes and cost effectiveness. I believe it would be premature to consider any expansion prior to the completion of this report and evaluation of its findings.

SB 2613 (Hart) would have revised the current testing law, California Assessment Program (CAP), to address pupil performance in grades 4, 8 and 11 rather than grades 3, 6, 8, 10 and 12 and would have directed the State Board of Education to incorporate performance-based tests in the CAP program.

Status: Vetoed.

Veto Message: While this bill attempts to provide for a modified CAP program, it fails to place the funding responsibility for CAP within the Proposition 98 education funding guarantee. This bill is contrary to the action I took in the 1990-91 Budget Act. I believe it is inappropriate to fund education-related programs, studies, evaluations or administrative costs out of non-Proposition 98 General Fund. Due to fiscal constraints caused in part by Proposition 98 and the Legislature's refusal to waive a portion of the revenues for K-14 schools, existing priority programs are operating with reduced budgets. Thus, I am opposed to funding the CAP program out of the non-Proposition 98 General Fund.

Moreover, the costs of development and administration of performance-based tests could easily double the $9 million annual cost of the CAP program. I am not persuaded that the benefits of performance-based testing justifies the increased cost. In any event, however, the increased costs of these provisions would be borne by the non-Proposition 98 portion of the General Fund.

SB 2859 (Garamendi) would have stated the intent of the Legislature that a permanent Science and Technology Summer School be established to provide intensive courses in science and technology to high-ability public school pupils. In addition, the bill would have established the Governor's Science and Technology Summer School Advisory Council that would make recommendations on the program in conjunction with the State Department of Education and the Governor's Office. The Council would have been required to submit a progress report to the Legislature on or before April 1, 1991, and a final report on or before December 31, 1991. The bill would have appropriated $100,000 to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the Council.

Status: Vetoed.

Veto Message: While I do support the need to increase the mathematics and science training today's pupils are receiving, it is not clear how this proposal differs from the 37 high schools in the science and technology that are currently operating in California. This proposal appears to duplicate those current efforts.

Under current law, supplemental summer funding is provided for core courses, such as science, math and computer science. Greater emphasis on these courses can be addressed within the existing summer school program and resources without the creation of a new council.

Moreover, the majority of the Council's appointees are not from the Executive Branch of government. I strongly believe it is inappropri-

ate to establish a public agency in the Executive Branch of Government that is not comprised of appointees of the Governor.

3. Public Postsecondary Issues

A. Community college issues

AB 2968 (Polanco) would have required that community college trustees be elected by trustee area. This requirement would have pertained to community college districts with an average daily attendance of 45,000 or more. To be elected by trustee area, each member residing in a trustee area would be elected by the voters of that trustee area.

Status: Vetoed.

Veto Message: Last year I vetoed a virtually identical bill, AB 364, and my position remains unchanged. As I stated last year, 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 3707 (Campbell) would have required the following provisions regarding community college matriculation services: (1) no community college student shall be required to take a course or educational program based solely on the results of an assessment instrument; (2) prohibit using the results of an assessment instrument as a condition for enrollment in any community college course; (3) prohibit using a comprehensive or single subject competency examination as a precondition for graduation from a community college; (4) limit the use of corequisites or prerequisite courses at community colleges, including prohibiting the requirement that students fulfill basic communication or computational skill prerequisites as a condition of enrolling in any community college course; (5) require each community college district to establish a faculty committee to evaluate appropriate sequences of courses in each discipline offered by

that district; (6) offer an adequate number of basic skills courses, especially where these courses are prerequisites to the sequential courses; and (7) require each community college district to implement policies and procedures allowing students to obtain waivers of prerequisite requirements, or to change or appeal prerequisite requirements. The provisions of the bill would have only been operative in fiscal years when funds were specifically appropriated for this purpose.

Status: Vetoed.

Veto Message: This bill is premature. The Board of Governors and the Community College Chancellor's Office recently adopted regulations for matriculation, effective July 1990. These regulations implement Chapter 1467, Statutes of 1986, and Chapter 973, Statutes of 1988, the most recent comprehensive legislation regarding the Community Colleges. These regulations should be enforced and evaluated prior to additional modification in statute.

I am also concerned that the elimination of certain prerequisites will reduce a student's potential for academic success because he or she may be less prepared for certain classes. Furthermore, elimination of mandatory course prerequisites may also lead to a deterioration of academic standards, ultimately damaging the transfer function of Community Colleges.

Finally, requiring the Community Colleges to offer an adequate number of basic skills courses may force Community College Districts to reallocate resources away from other existing priority programs. I am concerned that these provisions represent an undue interference into the management and the academic decision making process of the Community Colleges. It is more appropriate that these curriculum decisions be made at the local level. Moreover, permitting a student who is denied access to a basic skills class to waive that class, is unsound education policy.

AB 4072 (Hughes) would have required that each community college financial aid office have a staff of, at least, one full-time professional director and one technical or clerical financial aid staff person. Moreover, it would have required that each community college have additional staff in direct proportion to the number of financial aid applications processed by that college. The requirements in the bill would have created a minimum standard only if Phase II of the AB 1725 program improvement funding in the community colleges occurred.

Status: Vetoed.

Veto Message: AB 1725, Chapter 973, Statutes of 1988, prescribed that the Board of Governors should be responsible for developing the workload standards required in program based funding, the new method of financing community colleges. These standards were to be used for making the annual budget requests for the community colleges to the Governor and the Legislature. This bill would remove the development and regulatory responsibility of workload standards for financial aid offices from the Board of Governors and place it in statute. This is inconsistent with the intent of AB 1725.

Moreover, the Chancellor's Office has expressed its willingness to address the issue of establishing minimum standards for staffing student financial aid offices and has indicated that it plans to do so within the timeframes of its implementation schedule for program based funding. Therefore, this legislation is unnecessary. Finally, although there may be a need for increased staffing in financial aid offices, districts may need some flexibility to establish staffing levels based on locally determined needs.

AB 4149 (Farr) would have required the Community College Chancellor's Office to establish a Cooperative Association of States for Scholarships Pilot Program for 16 students at two community college sites to promote understanding and cooperation between the U.S., Central America, and the Caribbean. $96,000 would have been appropriated to the Chancellor's Office for the 1990-91 and 1991-92 fiscal years for the purpose of this bill.

Status· Vetoed.

Veto Message: It is my understanding that several California community colleges campuses have been participating in Cooperative Association of States Scholarship since 1987 at no cost to the state or the campuses because the program has been completely funded through the federal AID budget. The federal government, however, has recently indicated its intent that local, state, or private funds contribute matching funds.

I am opposed to the General Fund appropriation contained in this bill. Given our existing fiscal constraints, it is more appropriate to allocate our education funding to those programs that benefit our in-state students first. The Proposition 98 education funding guarantee should be utilized to ensure that sufficient resources exist to fund existing priority educational programs.

Additionally, National Cooperative Association of States Scholarship program staff indicate that the United States business sector benefits from the international economic development that results

from the program. I believe it is more appropriate to encourage private sector funds to support this program than to rely on state funding.

B. State University Issues

AB 4027 (Vasconcellos) would have expressed legislative intent to create within the California State University system an institute for the study of global conflict and cooperation and would have appropriated to the Trustees of the California State University an unspecified sum for the purpose of starting the institute.

Status: Vetoed.

Veto Message: This bill is duplicative of existing law. Currently, the University of California operates the Institute for Global Conflict and Cooperation that studies international security and cooperation.

Additionally, I am concerned that such an institute within the California State University may not be within the State University's mission as expressed in the Donahoe Act for Higher Education. The California State University is authorized to do instructionally related research, whereas, the University of California is the state's primary agency for academic research. Moreover, the legislative intent language in the bill could create pressures to fund an institute. Based on the costs of the existing University of California institute, the estimated General Fund costs of this bill would exceed $500,000 annually.

C. General Public Postsecondary Issues

AB 462 (Hayden) would have provided for the implementation of the policy recommendations in the final 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*, including policy statements for California's public and private postsecondary education institutions that deal with segmental missions, the quality of undergraduate education, faculty and staff diversity, student educational equity and assessment.

Status. Vetoed.

Veto Message: While I support efforts to achieve diversification and equity in higher education, I am concerned that the prescriptive goals and mandates in this bill do not accomplish these objectives.

While the bill is comprised of legislative intent language and does not appropriate any funds for these policies, I am concerned with the fiscal impact should the policies be implemented in the future. Establishing these policies in statute will create a basis for funding expectations that may cause undue pressure on the non-Proposition 98 portion of the General Fund. The Department of Finance estimates that the non-Proposition 98 General Fund impact of this bill is over $201.8 million. Given our current fiscal situation, I believe it is inappropriate to place in statute costly legislative intent language that could divert funds away from existing priority programs.

AB 3038 (Speier) would have required that gubernatorial appointments to the Board of Directors of the California Maritime Academy be subject to confirmation by a two-thirds vote of the Senate. Existing law does not require Senate confirmation of gubernatorial appointments to the board.

Status: Vetoed.

Veto Message: Senate confirmation of the California Maritime Directors would politicize the appointment process and may limit a Governor's flexibility to appoint qualified individuals who can serve the Academy with their diversity of life experiences and various areas of expertise.

Additionally, I see no evidence that Senate confirmation would lead to any determinable improvement in the quality of instruction or student life at the California Maritime Academy.

AB 3909 (Areias) would have required the State Job Training Coordinating Council, prior to October 1, 1991, to contract with an independent and external evaluator to present a strategic plan for reviewing the effectiveness of career-vocational, and applied technology education programs provided by the private and public sector. The bill would have required the Council to report to the Governor and the Legislature by May 1, 1991.

Status: Vetoed.

Veto Message: While I support the purpose of the bill, it does not define the responsibilities of the various state agencies expected to have a part in this study. Without defined roles, the purpose of the study will not be achieved and the funds not efficiently spent.

In addition, this bill would duplicate provisions of Chapter 973, Statutes of 1988, which mandate a comprehensive educational and fiscal accountability system, including labor market information and student follow-up components. It would also duplicate efforts of the California Occupational Information Coordinating Commission, which is currently developing a pilot study in this area with the assistance of the Employment Development Department, California Community Colleges and the State Department of Education.

AB 4030 (Vasconcellos) would have expressed specified findings and declarations of the Legislature with regard to the needs of higher education in California in the twenty first century. The bill would have established the California Task Force on the University of the 21st Century with specified duties and membership. It would have required that the Task Force report to the Governor and the Legislature on or before January 1, 1992, and it would have stated legislative intent to appropriate $100,000 from the General Fund to the California Postsecondary Education Commission, which would serve as fiscal agent for the Task Force.

Status: Vetoed.

Veto Message: There is no demonstrated need to create another entity for long-term higher education planning. The Master Plan for Higher Education Review has just been completed, and the California Postsecondary Education Commission already provides ongoing review of higher education issues. Also, each of the public postsecondary segments engages in short and long-term planning that includes much of the study information requested by this bill.

SB 348 (Alquist) would have required each State agency to submit annually to the Department of Finance a list of its capital outlay needs for the next five years. It would have excluded from this requirement those agencies that do not have capital outlay needs.

Status: Vetoed.

Veto Message: This bill is identical to SB 2214, which I vetoed last year because it unnecessarily duplicated existing administrative procedures that require state agencies to provide to the Legislative Analyst and the Department of Finance a 5-year plan regarding capital outlay. It is inappropriate to require each department to divert resources from important programs to accomplish another study.

The goal of this bill, to determine a prudent and sustainable approach to long-term capital outlay needs, is better accomplished through the provisions of SB 1825, which I have recently signed. SB 1825 focuses on program debt financing projections rather than the capital outlay projections required by SB 348.

SB 507 (Hart) would have implemented several provisions designed to strengthen the transfer process for community college students seeking to enroll in a public university.

Status: Vetoed.

Veto Message: This bill is unnecessary. The 1990-92 Budget Act contains $7.3 million for the existing transfer center programs and related functions on California community colleges campuses. $4.4 million of the $7.3 million is specifically targeted for programs in this bill. I believe that this state support is adequate for the purposes of this program.

Moreover, while the bill does not appropriate any funds for these purposes, I am concerned with the fiscal impact should the policy be implemented in the future. California State University estimates it would cost approximately $8.4 million annually to implement the activities contained in this bill and the University of California estimates are $5.1 million. Establishing these policies in statute will create a basis for funding expectations that may cause undue pressure on the non-Proposition 98 portion of the General Fund. Given our current fiscal situation, I believe it is inappropriate to place in statute costly legislative intent language that could divert funds away from existing priority programs.

SB 2241 (Watson) would have required that for any State board or commission created on or after January 1, 1991, the number of appointments of one gender not exceed, by more than one, the number of appointments of the other gender. When an unequal number of appointments has been made from each gender, a vacant position shall be filled by a person from the gender which has fewer appointees on the board or commission.

Status: Vetoed.

Veto Message: I support equal opportunity for members of all segments of the population to serve on state appointive entities. However, I do not favor establishing quotas to achieve parity, which this bill employs. I do not believe that provisions of this bill will serve to improve existing policy and practice which fosters equal opportunity

and harnesses the rich diversity of our citizens for service on state boards and commissions.

SB 2445 (Torres) would have required a test sponsor, prior to any substantial restructuring of a standardized test, to assess the potential impact of the restructuring on the scores of test subjects by ethnicity and gender.

Status: Vetoed.

Veto Message· This bill is unnecessary. Private testing agencies are sensitive to the claims that many standardized tests contain biases against women and minorities. It is my understanding that in response to this issue, private testing agencies work closely with concerned minority groups when restructuring exams.

Moreover, the requirement in this bill that testing agencies evaluate any exam revisions for gender or ethnic bias is vague and could create significant costs and long lasting legal implications for the private testing agencies.

SB 2450 (Torres) would have enacted the "Higher Education Crime Reporting and Security Act," which would have required each public and private college and university to submit an annual report to the Department of Justice on specified crimes occurring on its campus and publish and distribute a report of specified criminal statistics to each admissions applicant, enrolled student, employee, and new employee of the institution. The bill would have required a report on each campus on security policies, including campus housing security. The Attorney General would have been required to bring action against any postsecondary institution not in compliance with the requirements of the bill. The bill would have prohibited the Department of Justice and all other public agencies from publishing a comparison of crime statistics of individual institutions. The above measures would have not apply to the California Community Colleges unless the Legislature makes funds available.

Status: Vetoed.

Veto Message: I support efforts to improve campus safety at California's colleges and universities, but believe this bill is not an effective means by which to achieve this goal. Requiring all higher education institutions regardless of size to comply with these provisions would create a hardship on smaller, private schools who may not have the administrative capacity to compile these statistics.

Additionally, this bill is overly specific in its requirements about the exact contents of the crime reports and campus safety plans. This

could reduce the flexibility of a campus to prioritize its anti-crime programs.

I have, however, signed AB 3918 which I believe would accomplish the same goal of this bill but provides a more appropriate program through which to improve campus safety.

SB 2843 (Torres) would have declared legislative intent that the Regents of the University, the Trustees of the State University, and the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges establish and implement a comprehensive plan for encouraging greater postsecondary education employment opportunities for individuals from underrepresented groups in faculty and administrative ranks. This bill would have applied its provisions to the University of California only to the extent that the Regents of the University of California make those provisions applicable. The plan for achieving such results would have been to be submitted to the Legislature and Governor no later than March 30, 1991.

Status: Vetoed.

Veto Message: This bill is unnecessary in that it mandates redundant reporting requirements. The public postsecondary segments are sensitive to the need to diversify faculty and staff and have already drafted detailed campus-based plans that address this issue.

The California Community Colleges have created the Faculty and Staff Diversity Unit (FDSU) in the Chancellor's Office. The FDSU maintains a system-wide database, accessible by all districts, that contains information on qualified minority staff and faculty candidates. The FDSU has also directed efforts to recruit qualified minority applicants on a nationwide basis.

The California State University also pursued several programs to attract, retain and promote underrepresented groups. The Forgivable Loan Doctoral Incentive Program provides for loan forgiveness, up to a certain amount, if at the end of the student's dissertation, he or she joins the California State University faculty. Also, the Affirmative Action Faculty Development Program provides resources for research, publication and release time for junior faculty.

In addition, University of California efforts toward educational equity include the Graduate Outreach Program that provides summer internships for undergraduates. Also, the Research Assistant/Mentorship Program annually supplies one-on-one mentoring from University of California faculty to graduate students receiving financial assistance and working on their doctoral degree.

4. Private Postsecondary Institutions

AB 1401 (M. Waters) would have made extensive modifications in Chapter 1239, Statutes of 1989 (AB 1402, Waters), affecting private vocational schools.

Status: Vetoed.

Veto Message: This bill is premature. Last year, I signed two pieces of legislation that provided extensive new consumer protection standards for students enrolled in private vocational schools and moved the administration and monitoring of all private postsecondary and vocational institutions from the State Department of Education to a newly created independent council. Enforcement of these standards will go into effect January 1, 1991, under the new council. Last year's law should be given time to operate before extensive modifications are enacted.

Additionally, I am concerned that the expansion of exemptions, as specified in this bill, is counter to the intent of current law to protect consumers. Absent a showing of need for these exemptions, it is inappropriate to dilute the applicability of the student protection standards to these schools and programs.

5. Legislation Affecting the Commission

AB 2626 (W. Brown) would have required the Commission to undertake a comprehensive study on Asian and Pacific Americans in higher education in California, to be followed by additional studies in the next four years on Latino, Afro-American, Native American, and White students. The first report would have been due on January 15, 1992.

Status: Vetoed.

Veto Message: This bill mandates new significant General Fund costs that could only be absorbed within the segments of higher education by reducing other program levels. It is imprudent to mandate new activities in view of the present need to reduce existing service levels within the segments to remain within the funds available as a result, in part, of the Legislature's failure to waive a portion of the Proposition 98 funding for K-14 schools.

AB 3993 (W. Brown) would have directed the Commission to establish a permanent task force on educational equity and to review and comment biennially on reports from the segments and the Student Aid Commission regarding their policies and efforts that affect student, staff, and faculty diversification.

Status: Vetoed.

Veto Message: While I support efforts to increase harmony among all campus groups, eliminate barriers to opportunity, and prevent racial incidents on campus, this bill does not achieve these objectives.

Many provisions of this bill encourage the establishment of programs and policies that have vague and indefinite goals. Thus, I am concerned that these provisions will have indeterminable costs and unintended results.

Additionally, many research projects and reports have already been conducted on educational equity. As a result, numerous programs are in place to address this issue. This bill also contains excessive reporting requirements and established numerous task forces whose findings may be duplicative of each other and irrelevant to educational equity.

Finally, the bill contains a state-mandated program that costs approximately $16 to $25 million for Fiscal Year 1991-92, chargeable to the Proposition 98 education funding guarantee. I believe it is unwise to sign this bill before other priorities of the California community Colleges are determined. Moreover, this bill also contains non-Proposition 98 General Fund costs. Given our current fiscal situation, it is inappropriate to divert funds from existing priority programs for these purposes.

Appendix

Members of Legislative Policy and Fiscal Committees for Higher Education

Assembly Education Committee

(18 Members)

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

Assembly Subcommittee on Higher Education

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

Assembly Ways and Means Subcommittee #2 (Education)

Robert Campbell, *Chair*
Tom Hannigan
Elihu Harris
Bill Jones
Charles Quackenbush
Jackie Speier
Cathie Wright

Senate Education Committee

(11 Members)

Gary Hart, *Chair*
Ed Davis
Wadie Deddeh
Ralph Dills
Cecil Green
Leroy Greene
Lucy Killea
Rebecca Morgan
John Seymour
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 17 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. Six others represent the major segments of postsecondary education in California. Two student members will be appointed by the Governor.

As of August 1992, the Commissioners representing the general public are:

Helen Z. Hansen, Long Beach; *Chair*
Henry Der, San Francisco; *Vice Chair*
Mim Andelson, Los Angeles
C. Thomas Dean, Long Beach
Rosalind K. Goddard, Los Angeles
Mari-Luci Jaramillo, Emeryville
Lowell J. Paige, El Macero
Tong Soo Chung, Los Angeles
Stephen P. Teale, M.D , Modesto

Representatives of the segments are

Alice J. Gozales, Rocklin; appointed by the Regents of the University of California;

Joseph D Carrabino, Los Angeles, appointed by the California State Board of Education;

Timothy P. Haidinger, Rancho Santa Fe; appointed by the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges;

Ted J Saenger, San Francisco, appointed by the Trustees of the California State University; and

Harry Wugalter, Ventura; appointed by the Council for Private Postsecondary and Vocational Education

The position of representative of California's independent colleges and universities is currently vacant, as are those of the two student representatives.

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 body to the Legislature and Governor, the Commission does not govern or administer any institutions, nor does it approve, authorize, or accredit any of them. Instead, it performs its specific duties of planning, evaluation, and coordination by cooperating with other State agencies and nongovernmental groups that perform those other governing, administrative, and assessment functions

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, Warren H. Fox, Ph.D., who is appointed by the Commission.

The Commission issues some 20 to 30 reports each year on major issues confronting California postsecondary education, and it makes these publications available to the public while supplies last.

Further information about the Commission and its publications may be obtained from the Commission offices at 1303 J Street, Fifth Floor, Sacramento, CA 98514-2938, telephone (916) 445-7933.

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

California Postsecondary Education Commission Report 90-26

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

90-7 Legislative Priorities of the Commission, 1990 A Report of the California Postsecondary Education Commission (January 1990)

90-8 State Budget Priorities of the Commission, 1990· A Report of the California Postsecondary Education Commission (January 1990)

90-9 Guidelines for Review of Proposed Campuses and Off-Campus Centers A Revision of the Commission's 1982 *Guidelines and Procedures for Review of New Campuses and Off-Campus Centers* (January 1990)

90-10 Faculty Salaries in California's Public Universities, 1990-91 A Report to the Legislature and Governor in Response to Senate Concurrent Resolution No 51 (1965) (March 1990)

90-11 Status Report on Human Corps Activities, 1990· The Third in a Series of Five Annual Reports to the Legislature in Response to Assembly Bill 1820 (Chapter 1245, Statutes of 1987) (March 1990)

90-12 The Dynamics of Postsecondary Expansion in the 1990s. Report of the Executive Director, Kenneth B O'Brien, March 5, 1990 (March 1990)

90-13 Analysis of the 1990-91 Governor's Budget A Staff Report to the California Postsecondary Education Commission (March 1990)

90-14 Comments on the California Community Colleges' 1989 Study of Students with Learning Disabilities A Second Report to the Legislature in Response to Supplemental Report Language to the 1988 State Budget Act (April 1990)

90-15 Services for Students with Disabilities in California Public Higher Education, 1990 The First in a Series of Biennial Reports to the Governor and Legislature in Response to Assembly Bill 746 (Chapter 829, Statutes of 1987) (April 1990)

90-16 Standardized Tests Used for Higher Education Admission and Placement in California During 1989 The First in a Series of Biennial Reports Published in Accordance with Senate Bill 1416 (Chapter 446, Statutes of 1989) (April 1990)

90-17 Academic Program Evaluation in California, 1988-89 The Commission's Fourteenth Annual Report on Program Planning, Approval, and Review Activities (June 1990)

90-18 Expanding Information and Outreach Efforts to Increase College Preparation A Report to the Legislature and Governor in Response to Assembly Concurrent Resolution 133 (Chapter 72, Statutes of 1988) (June 1990)

90-19 Toward an Understanding of Campus Climate A Report to the Legislature in Response to Assembly Bill 4071 (Chapter 690, Statutes of 1988) (June 1990)

90-20 Planning for a New Faculty Issues for the Twenty-First Century California's Projected Supply of New Graduate Students in Light of Its Need for New Faculty Members (September 1990)

90-21 Supplemental Report on Academic Salaries, 1989-90 A Report to the Governor and Legislature in Response to Senate Concurrent Resolution No 51 (1965) and Subsequent Postsecondary Salary Legislation (September 1990)

90-22 Second Progress Report on the Effectiveness of Intersegmental Student Preparation Programs· The Second of Three Reports to the Legislature in Response to Item 6420-0011-001 of the 1988-89 Budget Act (October 1990)

90-23 Student Profiles, 1990 The First in a Series of Annual Factbooks About Student Participation in California Higher Education (October 1990)

90-24 Fiscal Profiles, 1990 The First in a Series of Factbooks About the Financing of California Higher Education (October 1990)

90-25 Public Testimony Regarding Preliminary Draft Regulations to Implement the Private Postsecondary and Vocational Education Reform Act of 1989. A Report in Response to Assembly Bill 1993 (Chapter 1324, Statutes of 1989) (October 1990)

90-26 Legislation Affecting Higher Education During the Second Year of the 1989-90 Session A Staff Report of the California Postsecondary Education Commission (October 1990)