

AGENDA

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Meeting: 4:15 p.m., Tuesday, January 22, 2013
Glenn S. Dumke Auditorium

Steven M. Glazer, Chair
Henry Mendoza, Vice Chair
Bernadette Cheyne
Rebecca D. Eisen
Debra S. Farar
Lupe C. Garcia
William Hauck
Peter G. Mehas
Lou Monville
J. Lawrence Norton
Jillian Ruddell

Consent Items

Approval of Minutes of Meeting of November 13, 2012

Discussion Items

1. Adoption of Trustees' Statement of Legislative Principles, *Action*
2. California State University Federal Agenda for 2013, *Action*

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS**

**Trustees of the California State University
Office of the Chancellor
Glenn S. Dumke Conference Center
401 Golden Shore
Long Beach, California**

November 13, 2012

Members Present

Steven M. Glazer, Chair
Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor
Bernadette Cheyne
Debra S. Farar
William Hauck
Lupe Garcia
Bob Linscheid, Chair of the Board
Peter G. Mehas
Lou Monville
J. Lawrence Norton
Charles B. Reed, Chancellor
Jillian Ruddell

Approval of Minutes

The minutes of September 18, 2012 were approved as amended.

Mr. Garrett P. Ashley, vice chancellor for university relations and advancement began the presentation stating the Governor completed legislative actions on September 30. For the first time in many years, the CSU did not have any veto requests for the Governor. Over 1,000 measures were sent to the Governor's desk for final action. When he completed his work, 876 bills were signed into law while 120 were vetoed.

Ms. Karen Zamarripa, assistant vice chancellor for advocacy and state relations welcomed the Governor and thanked him for his work on Prop 30. She also welcomed new Trustee Eisen and incoming Chancellor Timothy White. She noted that the CSU had a successful legislative session, and presented Legislative Report No. 12, followed by an overview of the impact of the election results on the CSU.

Ms. Zamarripa highlighted several measures of interest to the CSU from her written report.

Sponsored Legislation

Assembly Bill 2126 by Assembly Member Marty Block, which retains the board's authority to adopt Title V regulations for another five years was signed into law. (Chapter 248, Statutes of 2012)

Assembly Bill 633 by Assembly Member Kristin Olsen, which retains the management of the system's vehicle fleet and purchases, was also signed by Governor Brown. (Chapter 773, Statutes of 2012).

Academic Issues

The following academic measures were signed into law.

AB 2497 (Solorio) California State University: Early Start Program. This measure, sponsored by the California Faculty Association (CFA), originally prohibited the CSU from operating the Early Start Program unless the state appropriates funding specifically for this purpose. The final measure reflects the work of system, Cal State Fullerton and Assembly Member Solorio simply requesting two reports by the CSU in collaboration with the Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) on the effectiveness of this program to help students become fully prepared for college level work. (Chapter 430, Statutes of 2012).

SB 1103 (Wright) Cal Grant Program: Annual Report. This measure requires the California Student Aid Commission to post information on its website regarding student outcomes, job placement, and wages. (Chapter 273, Statutes of 2012).

She noted that while on its surface the measure does not seem problematic, however it is tied to proposed new regulations by the California Student Aid Commission (CSAC). These regulations go beyond the requirements of current law and would require all higher education institutions to track students for eight years and report on their employment and wages. Tracking and reporting such data will cost millions and is contrary to federal requirements already in place for tracking "gainful employment".

The following academic measures FAILED:

AB 2132 (Lara) Public Postsecondary Education: Tenure Policy which required the CSU and requests the UC to develop and adopt tenure policies that encourage and reward faculty for their service, consistent with current policy.

AB 2093 (Skinner) Foster Youth Higher Education Preparation and Support Act of 2012 which would have required the CSU, the California Community Colleges (CCC) and University of California (UC) to create a specific foster youth campus support program on every campus.

Child Abuse Reporting

The following issues surrounding child abuse reporting were signed into law:

AB 1434 (Feuer): Child Abuse Reporting: Mandated Reporters makes all CSU and higher education employees mandated reporters, as to any child abuse or neglect occurring on campuses. While training would only be encouraged, all employees would have to sign a certification acknowledging their reporting responsibilities. (Chapter 519, Statutes of 2012).

AB 1435 (Dickinson): Child Abuse Reporting: Athletic Personnel. This bill adds administrators or employees of public or private youth centers, youth recreation programs or youth organizations, including athletic coaches, administrators or athletic directors at the CSU as child abuse and neglect mandated reporters. It would also require that these individuals receive training relating to child abuse and neglect within six months of being employed, and every two years thereafter. (Chapter 520, Statutes of 2012)

SB 1264 (Vargas): Child Abuse Reporting: Mandated Reporters. This measure would have added athletic coaches, assistant coaches and graduate assistants at postsecondary institutions to the list of mandated reporters. (Chapter 520, Statutes 2012)

Compensation

Ms. Zamarripa reported that ALL measures dealing with compensation FAILED. They include the following:

AB 1561 (R. Hernandez): California State University and University of California: Compensation. This proposal would have requested the UC and prohibited the CSU from increasing compensation for any administrator when the state provides less money than it did the prior year, or tuition fees have increased. In years when increases are allowable they cannot exceed 10 percent, and subsequent to that annual increases cannot exceed the rate of inflation.

AB 1787 (Portantino): State Employment: Salary Freeze. This measure would have forbidden any state employee making more than \$100,000 from receiving a salary increase until January 1, 2015.

SB 952 (Alquist): California State University: Compensation. This bill would have prohibited the CSU from providing a compensation increase for any employee whose annual salary exceeded \$200,000 from General Fund sources through June 30, 2014. It would have also prohibited from June 1, 2014 to July 1, 2018, the CSU from providing a compensation increase of more than 10 percent for any employee whose annual salary exceeded \$200,000 from General Fund sources, regardless of circumstances.

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SB 967 (Yee): Public Postsecondary Education: Executive Officer Compensation. This proposal would have prohibited a monetary compensation augmentation for an executive officer within two years of an increase in a mandatory systemwide fee at CSU or UC.

SB 1368 (Anderson) State employees: Salaries. This proposal would have restricted any employee of the State, except for constitutionally elected positions, from earning more than the Governor of the State of California or \$174,000 including any overtime.

Fees and Financial Aid

These measures were signed into law:

AB 970 (Fong): University of California and California State University: Systemwide Student Fees: Student Financial Aid Report. This measure provides notification and consultation in the adoption of student fee increases by the CSU and UC governing boards. (Chapter 620, Statutes of 2012).

Ms. Zamarripa emphasized that the measure puts in into placespecific deadlines in the adoption and notification of fee increases. As a result the Board will have to have an information item no later than March and adopt changes in the State University Fee (SUF) by May Most deadlines are notified or eliminated in cases where the system gets less funding than the prior year including midyear cuts.

In response to a question from Trustee Achtenberg, Zamarripa noted that AB 970 in a number of instances codifies current practice at the CSU but was not necessarily occurring in the UC.

SB 960 (Rubio): California State University: Campus-Based Mandatory Fees. This bill would prohibit revenues from any new campus-based mandatory fees created by student vote from being reallocated without either an affirmative vote of the student body or campus fee advisory committee. (Chapter 574, Statutes of 2012).

The following bills FAILED:

AB 1500 (J. Pérez): Corporation Taxes: Single Sales Factor: Middle Class Scholarship Fund. This bill implements the single sales tax factor for out-of-state businesses. This change is estimated to bring in up to \$1 billion in new revenues to the state that would be deposited into the Middle Class Scholarship Fund created by AB 1501 (below).

AB 1501 (J. Pérez): Student Financial Aid: Middle Class Scholarship Program. This bill would establish the Middle Class Scholarship Program. If enacted, commencing with the 2012-13 academic year, all resident undergraduate students enrolled at the CSU or UC with a household income of \$150,000 or less would be given a scholarship award that combined with other financial aid would cover at least 60% of the student's mandatory systemwide fees.

AB 2427 (Butler): California State University: Special Session Fees. This bill was introduced on behalf of CFA to essentially prohibit self-support programs at the CSU. While the bill was amended to require an annual report about CSU's Extended and Continuing Education programs, it was held in the Senate Appropriations Committee. In response, the author and CFA pursued and were granted an audit by the Joint Legislative Audit Committee to determine the impact of CSU's extended education programs on students and the university.

SB 1461 (Negrete-McLeod): Public Postsecondary Education: Tuition and Mandatory Systemwide Fees. This bill would have required the CSU, and requested the UC, to limit annual increases for resident undergraduate students to two percent above the percentage change in the state per capita personal income for the prior fiscal year.

Governance

One of the three bills dealing with the issue of governance were signed into law, one was withdrawn by the author, the third one failed.

AB 1723 (Fuentes) Postsecondary educational institutions: meetings: live audio transmission: This measure requires all public meetings of the CSU, UC, CCC and the Student Aid Commission (CSAC) to be transmitted live over the internet, and that recordings of all such meetings be retained and accessible to the public for up to 12 months on their respective websites. (Chapter 580, Statutes 2012).

AB 1965 (Pan): California State University: Trustees. CSU students approached Dr. Pan requesting that he seek legislation giving the second, currently non-voting, student representative to vote, in the absence of the voting student trustee. Provisions were then added at the request of CFA, to allow ex officio members of the board to send surrogates to board meetings rather than attend themselves. The bill was ready to move to the governor addressing the students' provisions when the author dropped the measure saying he would revisit it next year.

The following measure FAILED:

SB 1515 (Yee): California State University: Board of Trustees: Membership. This measure would have reduced the number of general appointments the Governor can make to the Board of Trustees from 16 to 14. Further, the bill would have mandated that seven of the members of the Board of Trustees be faculty, represented nonacademic staff and students.

Miscellaneous

Ms. Zamarripa highlighted additional bills regarding various topics that have been of interest to the CSU. Initially reporting on the PASSED legislation and status:

AB 1955 (Block): Public Postsecondary Education: Campus Law Enforcement Agency and Student Liaison. This measure would require each CSU campus to designate a liaison to work between campus public safety officers and student protestors exercising First Amendment rights. The UC would be requested to do the same. (Chapter 581, Statutes of 2012)

SB 1456 (Lowenthal) Community Colleges: Seymour-Campbell Student Success Act of 2012. This bill would provide statutory authority to the California Community College Board of Governors to implement recommendations from the CCC Student Success Task Force to increase student outcomes. (Chapter 624, Statutes of 2012)

SB 1525 (Padilla) Postsecondary Education: Student Athletic Bill of Rights. This bill would enact the Student Athlete Bill of Rights, which commencing with the 2013-14 academic year requires intercollegiate athletic programs at 4-year institutions of higher education that receive, as an average, \$10,000,000 or more in annual revenue derived from media rights for intercollegiate athletics, to provide an equivalent scholarship to a student athlete if an athletic program does not renew the athletic scholarship of a student athlete who suffers an incapacitating injury or illness resulting from his or her participation in the athletic program. Currently, only four institutions are captured by this measure: Stanford, University of Southern California, University of California Berkley, and University of California Los Angeles. (Chapter 580, Statutes of 2012)

The following proposals FAILED:

SB 1138 (Liu) Educational Data: State Department of Education: California Postsecondary Education Commission. This measure would have imposed several new requirements regarding education oversight, data management and financial reporting.

SB 1572 (Pavley) California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: AB 32 Investment Fund. This bill requires revenues collected by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) from the auction or sale of carbon pollution allowances (cap and trade program) to be deposited into the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Account with a subaccount dedicated to CSU and the University of California for projects or activities that reduce the procurement of carbon-neutral electricity that displaces conventional electricity generation at university facilities.

Cap and trade costs are estimated to be as high as \$7 million for CSU campuses. SB 1572 was an attempt to minimize the impact of these new charges and while it was not successful in the last days of the 2011-12 session, CSU and UC continue to work with CARB to resolve the issue.

Textbooks

The following proposals were signed into law:

SB 1052 (Steinberg) Public Postsecondary Education: California Open Education Resources Council. This measure creates the California Open Education Resources Council comprised of faculty of each public postsecondary institution in the state (three from each segment as selected by the Academic Senate). The Council will be charged with the identification of the strategically selected lower division courses and to ensure the creation of open digital material of “high-quality” for students in said courses. (Chapter 621, Statutes of 2012)

SB 1053 (Steinberg) Public Postsecondary Education: California Digital Open Source Library. This measure creates the California Open Source Digital Library, which will be administered by the CSU in coordination with the UC and Community Colleges. The library will house open source materials while provide a web-based way for students, faculty and staff to easily find, adopt, utilize or modify course materials for little or no cost. Funding of \$5 million made available in budget trailer bill to be matched by non-state revenues which Senator Steinberg has committed to seek for this effort. (Chapter 622, Statutes of 2012)

The following proposal FAILED:

AB 2471 (Lara) Postsecondary Education: E-Textbooks. This measure would have restricted the offering of an “e-textbook” unless certain requirements were met, such as being available via cloud storage and having a clear refund policy provided by the publisher.

Veterans

All veteran’s bills of interest to the CSU were signed into law:

AB 2133 (Blumenfeld) Veterans Priority Registration. This bill allows veterans to use their four years of priority registration enrollment at the CSU and the California Community Colleges within 15 years of leaving active duty. The most significant provision for the CSU is clarifying in statute that priority registration be provided by the institution *after the military or veteran status of the student has been verified by the institution he or she attends.* (Chapter 400, Statutes of 2012)

AB 2462 (Block) Military Training: Course Credit. Requires, by July 1, 2015 the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges, using common course descriptors and pertinent standards of the American Council on Education (ACE) to determine for which courses credit should be awarded for prior military experience. (Chapter 404, Statutes of 2012).

Ms. Zamarripa concluded her report with an overview of the election results and projected impact on the CSU. She noted that the legislative session was about making sure that legislation was not successful in negatively impacting the system and its governance. She spoke of Proposition 30 and Proposition 39, and their significance to the CSU. She stated that Prop 30 energized young voters and brought them into the political arena. She acknowledged the work of the CSSA, CSUEU and CFA in helping to ensure the passage of Prop 30. She also reported that

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she hoped to work with these same organizations together in the years ahead to make sure that the governor and legislature begin reinvesting in the CSU.

She also reported that the new legislature which takes office in December will be made up of 38 freshmen, and that Democrats now have a two-third (2/3) supermajority in both houses of the legislature for the first time in over 100 years.

Trustee Glazer adjourned the meeting.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Adoption of Trustees' Statement of Legislative Principles

Presentation By

Garrett P. Ashley
Vice Chancellor
University Relations and Advancement

Karen Y. Zamarripa
Assistant Vice Chancellor
Advocacy and State Relations

Summary

This item consists of a briefing on the Trustees' Statement of Legislative Principles, which are adopted by the Board of Trustees at the beginning of each legislative session.

Background

At the beginning of each two-year legislative session, the Board of Trustees adopts a formal Statement of Legislative Principles for the California State University. The principles provide basic parameters to guide positions taken by the Chancellor and system representatives on matters pending before the California Legislature. The 2012-13 principles reflect changes consistent with the CSU mission, strategic planning and initiatives.

Statement of Legislative Principles

The following constitute the core principles guiding recommendations on legislation:

1. Preserve the California State University's statutory and traditional authority over academic affairs and matters relating to internal governance of the university.
 - a. Continue efforts to enhance and expand flexibility on internal matters and decision making by the Board of Trustees.
 - b. Preserve the integrity of the collective bargaining process.
 - c. Preserve and enhance the California State University's ability to accomplish its mission.

2. Remain neutral on matters in which the state appropriately seeks to legislate the general public health and safety while not singling out the California State University uniquely.
3. Preserve the integrity of the California State University's budgetary process, and seek adequate funding for ongoing operations, mandatory costs, contractual obligations, increased enrollment and state-mandated programs.
 - a. Provide that all funds must be appropriated to the Board of Trustees.
 - b. Proposals for operational and academic programs, and capital outlay needs must be approved and placed in priority order by the Board of Trustees through the budgetary process.
 - c. Provide the authority and flexibility necessary for the university to respond to the needs of students and the state.
4. Preserve the integrity of the California State University's efforts to prepare teachers and administrators for K-12 schools in California.
5. Encourage the development and maintenance of partnerships with K-12 schools and community-based organizations to improve achievement, teaching and learning for all students.
6. Support ongoing efforts by the California State University to provide a well-prepared workforce for the state including but not limited to science, technology and mathematics (STEM), agriculture, business, nursing and allied health, green technology and sustainability through our academic programs and applied research.
7. Seek to influence the outcome of issues which, while not affecting the California State University alone, would have a disproportionate impact on the university's activities.
8. Seek representation of the California State University on appropriate boards, commissions, task forces, study groups, etc., that may have an impact on the system.
 - a. Representatives to such bodies shall be appointed by the Board of Trustees or the Chancellor.
9. The Chancellor is recognized as the spokesperson for positions on behalf of the California State University system. Whenever practical, the positions taken should be discussed with

the Chair of the Committee on Governmental Relations and the Chair of the Board of Trustees.

Adoption of the following resolution is recommended:

RESOLVED, by the Board of Trustees of the California State University, that the Statement of Legislative Principles in Agenda Item 1 of the January 22-23, 2013 meeting of the Trustees' Committee on Governmental Relations be adopted as amended, and be it further

RESOLVED, by the Board of Trustees of the California State University, that the Chancellor is authorized to take positions on pending legislation on behalf of the California State University system; but in taking such positions, the Chancellor shall consult, when practical, with the Chair of the Committee on Governmental Relations, the Committee on Governmental Relations, the full Board or the Chair of the Board of Trustees; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the Chancellor shall keep the Board regularly informed of the positions taken and of such other matters affecting governmental relations during regularly scheduled meetings and as deemed necessary and desirable.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

California State University Federal Agenda for 2013

Presentation By

Garrett P. Ashley
Vice Chancellor
University Relations and Advancement

James M. Gelb
Assistant Vice Chancellor
Federal Relations

Summary

This item contains a presentation of recommendations for the 2013 CSU Federal Agenda.

Background

In January 2012, the Board of Trustees adopted the 2012 CSU Federal Agenda, a legislative program for the system that included both policy and project priorities for the second session of the 112th Congress. CSU policy priorities encompassed a broad range of initiatives geared toward: Ensuring Access through Aid to Students; Preparing Students for College Success; Fostering Success for California's Diverse Population; Training Students for Today's Workforce; and Solving Problems through Applied Research. Over the past year, the CSU's Office of Federal Relations (OFR) and system leaders worked to advance those priorities.

With regard to fiscal year 2013 (FY 13), which began on October 1, 2012, the CSU fought in an austere environment to defend priority programs and promote targeted investments in higher education. Thus the CSU advocated robust funding for priority programs housed in the Education Department, including aid programs like the Pell Grant, the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG) and Work-Study. Among pipeline programs, CSU promoted GEAR UP and TRIO programs (e.g., Upward Bound). Aid for institutional development programs geared toward minority-serving institutions, such as those for Hispanic-serving institutions, were also high priorities.

The system has also supported FY 2013 resources for a number of CSU applied research and workforce training priorities outside of the Education Department. For example, in the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) spending bill, CSU sought funding for competitive capacity building grants for non land-grant colleges of agriculture (NLGCA), Hispanic-serving

agricultural colleges and universities (HSACU), and the USDA's Hispanic-Serving Institutions Education Grants Program, which has benefited many CSU students over the years. In the National Science Foundation (NSF) budget, the CSU promoted support for several programs that help train students in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) fields, particularly to work in underserved communities, including the Robert Noyce Scholarship Program, the Louis Stokes Alliance for Minority Participation (LSAMP) program, and Science Master's programs.

Based on draft legislation produced during 2012, the CSU saw positive results with regard to many of these priorities. However, when the 112th Congress adjourned *sine die* on January 3, 2013, it had failed to complete action on any of the twelve annual appropriations measures for FY 13. Instead, it enacted a continuing resolution through March 27 that temporarily keeps programs running at prior year levels. The 113th Congress and the president will have to make final decisions about FY 13 funding, including about whether to permit the imposition of significant across-the-board cuts to many programs affecting research and education, including most of the programs mentioned above. These automatic cuts (called "sequestration") were passed as part of the 2011 Budget Control Act and will occur on March 1 absent a new compromise on deficit reduction and the nation's debt ceiling. Estimated losses to CSU students, programs and institutions from sequestration would exceed \$30 million. The CSU has worked individually and as part of several coalitions to demonstrate the importance of investing in education priorities and urge Congress to undo the cuts.

The CSU also worked productively with House and Senate offices on both sides of the aisle to advance language in a reauthorization of the Farm Bill that would better enable CSU institutions to compete for funds in key USDA programs. The reauthorization was ultimately postponed for action by the new Congress, but good ground work has been laid for CSU priorities. Similarly, the CSU continued to promote teacher preparation priorities in connection with the still unfinished revision of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), including improved clinical teacher preparation designs, targeted resources to high-need schools and shortage fields, and funded data-driven accountability measures.

Recommendations for the 2013 Federal Agenda

This past fall the OFR, in coordination with the Chancellor's Office, set in motion the annual process designed to produce a well-honed federal agenda. In September, Chancellor Reed sent a memo to all 23 CSU presidents and senior system leaders soliciting recommendations and outlining criteria for the system's 2013 Federal Agenda. The solicitation emphasized that the federal agenda must be consistent with the CSU system's core objectives and contribute to system goals of preserving access, providing quality instruction, and preparing students for the workforce. While these principles have their own relevance in the federal arena, it was stressed

that the federal agenda should also complement and be consistent with the system's state program in Sacramento.

The items proposed below for inclusion in the 2013 Federal Agenda are based upon submissions received in response to the Chancellor's solicitation, and have advanced through several levels of review, including the Executive Council, and the Chancellor and his executive leadership staff.

With the Obama administration beginning its second term and the newly elected 113th Congress commencing, a number of policy items of significant interest to the CSU are likely to come into play. Given the current political atmosphere and the nation's economic and fiscal situation, certain to be at issue is final resolution of the FY 13 budget, followed by determining FY 2014 funding for a broad range of programs important to CSU students, faculty, institutions and programs, from student aid to investments in research. Of particular concern is the sustainability of the Pell Grant program. In addition, in 2013, reauthorization of key federal education statutes will be on the table. For example, most of the Higher Education Act (HEA), which governs a vast array of student aid, pipeline, capacity building and other priority programs, is due to expire in 2013. The new Congress and administration will be taking a hard look at updating HEA programs like the Pell Grant, student loans, and those that benefit minority serving institutions, to name a few. Similarly, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), currently known as "No Child Left Behind," is overdue for reauthorization, with important teacher preparation programs and pipeline issues of particular interest to the CSU being debated. In light of the fiscal realities facing the nation, there will be considerable pressure to reduce or eliminate existing programs, and it will be important for the system to weigh in. Finally, there are signs of a new willingness by policymakers to confront immigration reform, including issues related to visas for foreign students and skilled workers and the so-called DREAM Act. While the CSU will frequently be called upon to respond to proposals made by others, such as members of Congress and the U.S. Department of Education, the following priority areas should be the subject of proactive pursuit:

Ensure Access through Aid to Students: *The CSU remains one of the nation's best bargains. Significant state and institutional grant aid helps our neediest students. Federal financial aid programs remain critical to CSU students from low-income families, including over 170,000 who rely upon need-based Pell Grants. Over 30,000 Pell recipients receive CSU bachelor's degrees each year.*

- Sustain current Pell program funding level, supporting a maximum grant of \$5,635
- Maximize investment in Supplemental Education Opportunity Grant (SEOG) and Work-Study with focus on need
- Prioritize federal resources for institutions serving the greatest number of students with need

Prepare Students for College: *The CSU is on the cutting edge of partnering with P-12 to assess and improve student readiness and to measure the performance of CSU-trained teachers. The federal government is a vital partner.*

- Provide robust funding for effective pipeline programs like GEAR UP and TRIO
- Maintain strong federal partnership with colleges and universities to transform the preparation of America's teachers and school leaders

Foster Success for California's Diverse Population: *The CSU provides more than half of all undergraduate degrees granted to California's Latino, African American and Native American students, and is a leader in transitioning veterans to the civilian workforce. Federal capacity building programs and targeted grants help bridge the completion gap.*

- Maintain strong support for Hispanic-serving and other minority-serving institutions
- Support the unique needs of America's veterans on campus and smooth their transition to the civilian workforce

Train Students for Today's Workforce: *99,000 annual graduates drive California's economy in the information technology, life sciences, agriculture, business, education, public administration, entertainment and multimedia industries.*

- Support Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) fields, including specific funding for NSF's Louis Stokes Alliances for Minority Participation and Robert Noyce Teacher Scholarship programs
- Invest in USDA Hispanic-serving Institutions National Program

Solve Problems through Applied Research: *In laboratories, at field sites and through programs at the CSU, students, faculty and collaborating scientists advance California's capacity to address key issues of significance to our state and nation.*

- Maintain strong NSF, NIH, Department of Energy and NIST funding
- Invest in Hispanic-serving agricultural colleges and universities (HSACU) and non-land-grant colleges of agriculture (NLGCA) programs

Promote State and Private Support for Public Universities: *The state of California has cut public higher education funding by over 30% in the past two years, part of an alarming national trend. Federal incentives can help boost state and private support for and partnerships with public universities.*

- Encourage state investment in public higher education through funding incentives and, wherever applicable, state "maintenance of effort" provisions

- Advocate for policies that promote private philanthropy to universities and a positive climate for university advancement

Because of the inherently shifting nature of campus, state and national priorities, the CSU federal agenda process recognizes that priorities may evolve over time. The OFR will continue to work with the campuses and system leaders to refine and develop proposals, and to assist all in working productively with their representatives in Congress and with federal agencies in the year ahead.

The following resolution is recommended for approval:

RESOLVED, by the Board of Trustees of the California State University, that the federal legislative program described in the Agenda Item 2 of the Committee on Governmental Relations on January 22-23, 2013 is adopted as the 2013 CSU Federal Agenda.