

AGENDA

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Meeting: 9:15 a.m., Wednesday, January 26, 2011
Glenn S. Dumke Auditorium

Peter G. Mehas, Chair
A. Robert Linscheid, Vice Chair
Nicole M. Anderson
Carol R. Chandler
Debra S. Farar
Melinda Guzman
William Hauck
Raymond W. Holdsworth
Linda A. Lang
Lou Monville

Consent Items

Approval of Minutes of Meeting of November 9, 2010

Discussion Items

1. Adoption of Trustees' Statement of Legislative Principles, *Action*
2. 2011-2012 Legislative Report No. 1, *Action*
3. California State University Federal Agenda for 2011, *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 9, 2010

Members Present

A. Robert Linscheid, Vice Chair
Nicole M. Anderson
Herbert L. Carter, Chair of the Board
Carol R. Chandler
Debra S. Farrar
Melinda Guzman
William Hauck
Raymond W. Holdsworth
Henry Mendoza
Lou Monville
Charles B. Reed, Chancellor

Approval of Minutes

The minutes of September 21, 2010, were approved by consent as submitted.

2009-2010 Legislative Report No. 10

Vice Chancellor for University Relations and Advancement Garrett P. Ashley introduced the next two agenda items. He related that the governor has taken final action on all bills. The CSU was successful in getting most of its sponsored bills enacted, the most significant being the transfer reform legislature, which will greatly improve the process for students transferring from a California community college to the CSU. Mr. Ashley thanked Assistant Vice Chancellor Karen Zamarripa and commended her and the Advocacy and State Relations Office staff for their diligence in ensuring that bills important to the CSU were successfully passed.

Ms. Zamarripa provided a detailed report on the 2009-2010 measures of significant interest to the CSU system. She reiterated that it was a great year for the CSU with the enactment of all but one of its sponsored bills. She highlighted key achievements, among them being AB 867 and 2382, which authorizes the system to offer independent doctorates in nursing practice and physical therapy; and SB 1440 and AB 2302, historic transfer legislation for California Community College students who want to complete their baccalaureate degrees at the CSU.

Ms. Zamarripa reported on two measures that were vetoed by the governor. One was SB 330, which would have interfered with the operations of auxiliaries and foundations; and the second bill, AB 194, which deals with final compensation for Cal PERS retirees. She also briefly touched on three bills introduced by Assembly Member Marty Block, AB 2400, AB 2401 and AB 2402, which sought to control campus admissions decisions and the process used for awarding degrees. Assembly Bills 2400 and 2401 were dropped by the author, and the CSU worked with Mr. Block on the final version of AB 2402.

Ms. Zamarripa concluded by stating that she expects 2011-2012 to be marked with many challenges as California continues to deal with a weak economic recovery, a growing budget deficit, and a new legislature, and governor. Ms. Zamarripa clarified, per Chancellor Reed's inquiry, that SB 969, the bill proposed by Senator Carol Liu, which was later dropped, would have required the CSU to give families and students 10 months notice prior to any implementation of a fee or tuition increase.

The committee recommended approval of the proposed resolution (RGR 11-10-06) adopting the 2009-2010 Legislative Report No. 10.

2010 Statewide General Election Results

Ms. Zamarripa provided a comprehensive report on the November election results. Californians elected Democrats in all but one statewide office, including Jerry Brown as their next governor. The attorney general seat was still pending with the race too close to call between Republican Steve Cooley, a CSU Los Angeles alumnus, and Democrat Kamala Harris. She pointed out that the turnout of Latino voters was at a higher rate than two years ago in the presidential election, and noted the increasing role of independent voters in election outcomes with 27 percent of the voters no longer affiliated with either major party.

Ms. Zamarripa reported that Governor-Elect Brown has already reached out to legislative leaders, including newly elected Assembly Republican leader Connie Conway and Senate Republican leader Bob Dutton, who will now comprise three members of the "Big Five" in state budget negotiations. Most are watching Governor-Elect Brown's next steps, including the make-up of his personal staff and administration leaders; appointments to major boards, such as the CSU, the Community College Board of Governors, and the State Board of Education; and, of course, the January 10 budget release.

Gavin Newsom, Mayor of San Francisco, was chosen as the new lieutenant governor, and former legislator Tom Torlakson is the state's Superintendent of Public Instruction (SPI). They will both join the CSU Board of Trustees after the first of the year. There was no major shift in either house of the California legislature.

Ms. Zamarripa commented that the new legislators and statewide leaders will be distracted by many issues, not the least of which is the reapportionment and open primary leading to the 2012 elections.

Ms. Zamarripa relayed the changes expected in legislative committees, which affect the CSU, including a new chair and vice chair for the Senate Budget Committee; a new chair for the Senate Education Committee with Gloria Romero termed out; and significant shifts in membership in policy and fiscal committees in the Assembly.

In reviewing the statewide initiatives, Ms. Zamarripa stated that voters expressed strong distrust for their state government as they voted on numerous propositions. The results were as follows:

Proposition 20 - Approved. The voters placed congressional reapportionment under a citizens' commission, and rejected the elimination of the redistricting committee created in 2008.

Proposition 22 – Approved. Sponsored by the League of California Cities, this initiative restricts the legislature's ability to take local revenues, including transportation revenues and property taxes. The result is that many of the gimmicks or approaches used by the legislature in the last few years to try to create a statewide balanced budget will no longer be available, and the governor and the legislature will have fewer options. Proposition 22 will have a \$1 billion negative impact on the state's general fund.

Proposition 25 – Approved. This initiative reduces the vote from two-thirds to a majority vote to pass the state budget, but maintains the two-thirds vote requirement to raise revenues or taxes.

Proposition 26 – Approved. Proposition 26 requires a two-thirds vote to raise fees and certain tax measures, giving the legislature fewer options without Republican votes to increase revenues.

Proposition 21 – Failed. This initiative would have imposed an \$18 surcharge on Vehicle License Fees (VLF) to support state parks. The fee would have raised \$500,000 a year for state parks and would have freed up \$150 million for the legislature to use for other purposes in the general fund.

Proposition 24 – Failed. Proposition 24 would have repealed corporate tax breaks, which were scheduled to go into effect in 2012 as part of the 2008 budget agreement. The estimated loss in the 2012 and 2013 fiscal years is \$1.3 billion incrementally over the years ahead.

Proposition 19 – Failed. If passed, this would have legalized marijuana in California and authorized local governments to tax this product.

Proposition 23 – Approved. Governor Schwarzenegger was successful in beating back the repeal of AB 32, the 2006 Global Warming Solutions Act that would have suspended the bill until California's unemployment rate drops to 5.5 percent or below for four consecutive quarters.

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Ms. Zamarripa mentioned that nationally, there was a 15 percent turnover in congressional seats as a Republican wave covered most of the country; the largest turnover since 1994. She noted that Senator Boxer was re-elected, and while two California congressional members were awaiting final results, there was no change to the state's delegation.

Chancellor Reed commented that one good thing to come out of the election was that 70 percent of the school bond issues passed for K-14, which is a strong indicator that the public is in favor of continuing to support its local schools.

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 California State University (CSU) Board of Trustees at the beginning of each legislative session.

Background

At the beginning of each two-year legislative session, the CSU 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 2011-2012 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 and encourage the development and maintenance of partnerships with K-12 schools to improve student achievement and teacher quality at all levels.
5. Support ongoing efforts by the California State University to provide a well-prepared workforce for the state including, but not limited to science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM); agriculture; business; nursing and allied health; green technology; and sustainability through our academic programs and applied research.
6. 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.
7. Seek to provide for 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.
8. 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 25-26, 2011 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 as is deemed necessary and desirable.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

2011-2012 Legislative Report No. 1

Presentation By

Garrett P. Ashley
Vice Chancellor
University Relations and Advancement

Karen Y. Zamarripa
Assistant Vice Chancellor
Advocacy & State Relations

Summary

This item contains a presentation of proposals for consideration as the Trustees' 2011 Legislative Program.

Background

As in years past, Chancellor Reed has requested proposals from system and campus leaders for consideration by the California State University (CSU) Board of Trustees as sponsored bills for the 2011 legislative session. Proposals were analyzed by staff, and several issues were considered, including whether there was a clear need for each proposal, their programmatic and fiscal implications, and overall relationship to system initiatives and priorities. Campus presidents and vice presidents, as well as the chancellor's leadership team, have reviewed all of these proposals and concur with the following recommendations.

SB 1440: Veterans Clean-Up

Last year California passed historic transfer legislation, Senate Bill 1440 by Senator Alex Padilla, allowing students to move from the California Community Colleges (CCC) to the CSU in a more efficient manner. Questions were raised at the close of the legislative debate about the potential effect on the enrollment priority afforded to veterans under current law. This proposal clarifies SB 1440's impact on veterans' status for admission.

K-12 Higher Education General Obligation Bond

This legislation would propose a four-year K-12/higher education bond measure for the November 2012 ballot. Voters would be asked to approve a still unspecified amount for K-12, and an anticipated request of \$1.35 billion dollars a year for higher education with equal distribution to each segment, or a minimum funding of \$450 million to the CSU annually. This will address 34 percent of the CSU's established total need and will result in about 5,100 jobs on CSU projects and a total of 15,300 jobs for higher education projects over the next five years. General Obligation (GO) bonds or Lease Revenue bonds are the primary source of funding for the CSU's capital outlay program. The CSU is dependent on statewide bonds as it does not have the authority that school districts and community college districts have to seek local bond revenues for infrastructure needs.

Vehicle Purchasing

This proposal would permanently authorize the CSU to purchase vehicles, an authority that is set to expire midway through 2012. Since 1986, the CSU had conducted all procurements and contracts, including the purchase of vehicles. In 2004, SB 1757 (Denham) was enacted into law, which required that any procurement of motor vehicles by state agencies and the CSU be approved by the Department of General Services (DGS). In 2007, with the permission of Senator Denham, AB 262 by Assembly Member Joe Coto was amended adding language that provided the CSU the authority to once again purchase vehicles, but only until July 1, 2012.

The CSU, however, as an education entity and not a state agency, has special needs that DGS is not prepared to meet, including the purchase of police vehicles, farm equipment and other smaller vehicles, for our academic programs and geographically diverse campus sites. As a result, both the CSU and DGS often struggle with "putting a round peg into a square hole," resulting in unintended and unnecessary delays in purchases at often higher costs than what we can get at the local level and with duplicative administrative efforts.

The CSU issued a report to the legislature, which noted that the total number of days it takes to purchase a vehicle through the DGS approval process was approximately 63 days from the date a vehicle requisition was received by the campus purchasing office until the purchase order was sent to the car dealership. The CSU, using the authority provided to the system by the legislature, was able to significantly reduce this vehicle purchasing cycle to an average of 12 days at a savings of \$532 per vehicle. This proposal will allow the CSU to streamline its purchases under the procurement and contract statutes while also meeting the unique needs of our campuses.

Direct Vendor Pay: Campus Audits

During the mid-1990s, the CSU was given authorization to pay its vendors directly, reducing delays in vendor payment and eliminating unnecessary and duplicative administrative process in the State Controller's Office (SCO). As the bill making these authorizations moved through the legislative process, language requiring the CSU to submit a systemwide annual financial statement and compliance audit was added. Additionally, half of our 23 campuses were required to conduct independent audits at least every other year. It is this last requirement that the CSU is seeking to eliminate given our demonstrated success in managing this authority, the duplication of other audits, and the need to reduce expenditures in light of the budget.

This proposal would eliminate time-consuming and duplicative independent campus audits, providing an estimated savings of \$1.5 million a year for the system. Since these reports were required in 1996, no issues have been raised by these audits. Oversight and accountability of CSU operations would not be affected given continuing systemwide audits, including independently audited Generally Accepted Auditing Practices (GAAP) financial statements required by CSU revenue bond indentures, risk management authority and the federal government. This proposal would have no affect on auxiliary organizations, as an independent audit would still be required on every auxiliary in accordance with Education Code 89900 (a).

Auxiliary Transparency and Accountability

This proposal would provide greater transparency for CSU's auxiliaries by explicitly stating, in the education code, all the information and documents that will be made available for the public. The proposal addresses concerns about these independent bodies' transparency and accountability without redirecting their limited and designated resources to administrative functions to handle Public Records Act (PRA) requests, and potential legal costs leaving more dollars for programs and services for students and faculty. Finally it would clarify the privacy rights of donors and volunteers consistent with California's long-standing law, which we believe will protect the system from an estimated loss of at least \$6.6 million in reduced revenue associated with anonymous donors, which are a growing proportion of giving nationally.

Adoption of the following resolution is recommended:

RESOLVED, by the Board of Trustees of the California State University, that the legislative proposals described in this item are adopted as the 2011 Board of Trustees' Legislative Program.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

California State University Federal Agenda for 2011

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 2011 CSU Federal Agenda.

Background

In January 2010, the Board of Trustees adopted the 2010 CSU Federal Agenda, a legislative program for the system that included both policy and project priorities for the second session of the 111th Congress. Over the past year, the CSU's Office of Federal Relations (OFR) and system leaders worked to advance those priorities. With regard to the system's policy priorities, the CSU had a significant, positive impact on a number of items. For example, the CSU supported key provisions of HR 4872, the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, signed into law on March 30, 2010. HR 4872 provides for a major boost to Pell Grant funding over the next decade. It increases the maximum Pell Grant award from its previous cap of \$5,350 to \$5,550 for the 2010-13 academic years. Then, starting in fall 2013, the maximum Pell Grant is set to increase annually at the same rate as the cost of living, by being indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI). This approach is projected to lead to a maximum grant of \$5,975 by 2017, after which the CPI indexing expires. HR 4872 also continues through fiscal year 2019 providing significant supplementary funding to minority-serving institutions, including Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs), to support students in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) fields. These funds were made available by ending the Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) program, which provided subsidies to banks for making government-backed loans to students. Chancellor Reed provided testimony in the House in 2009 demonstrating the feasibility of ending the FFEL program and replacing it with the federal direct lending program.

In addition, the CSU lobbied successfully for language that would continue professional science masters (PSM) programs as part of the reauthorization of the America COMPETES legislation

(HR 5116) finalized during last month's lame duck session. The CSU also helped advance first-time funding for a program to enhance capacity at Hispanic-serving agricultural colleges and universities (HSACUs). Support for HSACUs was included in the President's budget proposal for the current fiscal year (FY 2011) and in the relevant Senate committee bill. Final resolution of FY 2011 appropriations will be made by the new Congress in the next few months.

Finally, the CSU won bi-partisan support for a House resolution honoring the CSU's 50th anniversary. On March 3, the US House of Representatives passed H Res 1117, which was introduced by Reps. Zoe Lofgren (D-San Jose) and Wally Herger (R-Chico), and co-sponsored by 43 more members of the California delegation.

With regard to project priorities, the CSU was able to garner strong support from members of the California Congressional delegation for a number of system and campus initiatives. The CSU had identified six broad, multi-campus initiatives that tap into the system's applied research and workforce training strengths as systemwide FY 2011 priorities, and submitted roughly 60 forms to 30 different California delegation members seeking support for those projects. When House Republicans decided not to make earmark requests after the forms had been submitted, a number of opportunities were lost. Even so, all six projects were formally requested by at least one House or Senate member, and most had multiple supporters. Tentative earmarks for three of the projects were included in House and/or Senate markups: the Strategic Language Initiative (SLI) (House, \$3,500,000); the Metro Academies Initiative (Senate, \$350,000); and the Agricultural Research Initiative (ARI) (House, \$693,000; Senate, \$350,000). A number of earmarks were also included in House and Senate markups for campus initiatives in areas ranging from supporting veterans and foster youth to energy and transit centers. However, the 111th Congress failed to complete the appropriations process for the current fiscal year, meaning final spending decisions will be made by the new 112th Congress, where it appears certain that project earmarks will not be included for FY 2011.

Recommendations for the 2011 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 2011 Federal Agenda. As in the past, the chancellor's memo sought proposals in two distinct areas: 1) federal legislative and regulatory policy; and 2) CSU projects for which direct federal funding will be sought. With respect to both project and policy recommendations, the solicitation emphasized that the federal agenda must be consistent with the CSU system's core objectives, and they must 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 our state program in Sacramento.

The items proposed below for inclusion in the 2011 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.

Proposed Federal Policy Priorities for 2011

With the Obama administration entering its third year and the first session of the 112th Congress commencing, a number of policy items of significant interest to the CSU are likely to come into play. One is the pending reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (currently known as "No Child Left Behind"); teacher preparation programs and pipeline issues will be of particular interest to the CSU. Other potential areas where major new legislation may be taken up include transportation, energy and the environment. Given the current political atmosphere and the nation's economic and fiscal situation, certain to be at issue is funding of a broad range of programs important to CSU students, faculty, institutions and programs. 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:

- **Ensuring Access through Aid to Students:** Federal financial aid programs are critical to CSU students, accounting for more than \$1 billion in assistance annually. For example, more than 140,000 CSU students receive need-based Pell Grants. It will be important to maintain overall funding for the Pell program and the maximum grant at its current level. Aid programs, like the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG) and Work Study programs, along with National and Community service programs, are additional key examples of federal assistance important to the CSU.
- **Better Preparing Students for College Success:** The CSU is on the cutting edge of partnering with K-12 to improve student preparation, and the federal government is a vital partner. The CSU should promote robust GEAR UP and TRIO funding; resources for programs that prepare teachers, especially in underserved areas; and programs that enhance the community colleges transfer process.
- **Fostering 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. The CSU should support programs and resources that assist veterans with college success, help build capacity and programs at developing, Hispanic-serving institutions and other minority-serving institutions, and provide institutional aid to universities that educate the greatest number of Pell-eligible students.

- **Training Students for Today's Workforce:** 93,000 annual graduates drive California's economy in information technology, life sciences, agriculture, business, education, public administration, entertainment and multimedia industries. In the federal environment, the CSU should seek support for complementary initiatives, such as professional science masters (PSM) programs, teacher preparation programs like the Teacher Quality Partnership and Noyce Scholarship programs, and the proposed Paul Simon Study Abroad program.
- **Solving 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. The CSU should advocate broadening the federally supported applied research base for comprehensive universities, including, for example, in the STEM fields (America COMPETES, NSF and NIH funding) and agriculture (Non-land-grant colleges of agriculture ["NLGCA"] and HSACU programs), among others.

Finally, it is recommended that the CSU continue to advocate for policies that promote philanthropy to universities and a positive climate for university advancement.

Federal Project Proposals for 2011 (FY 2012)

The environment for congressionally directed spending requests, or earmarks, has changed dramatically going into FY 2012, and the terrain is uncertain. The House's new Republican leadership has announced that no earmarks will be included in that chamber's FY 2012 appropriations measures. The Democratic-led Senate has not announced a formal policy. It remains possible that the Senate will continue to entertain earmark requests. Dozens of CSU projects, including both campus and multi-campus proposals, were submitted in response to this fall's internal solicitation process. The CSU will need to continue to monitor the approach being taken by the Congress, and may submit requests as appropriate. To that end, it is recommended that, as in recent years, CSU project priorities be divided into two categories. The first category would encompass five broad-based, multi-campus initiatives consistent with ongoing system collaborative efforts in core areas of CSU strength:

- **Agricultural Research Initiative (ARI):** The CSU will seek continued federal support for its ARI initiative, which leverages state, federal and industry resources to support high-impact applied agricultural and related environmental research, development, and technology transfer, as well as public and industry education and outreach.
- **California Biotechnology Partnerships for Next Generation Biofuel Production:** The California State University (CSU) Program for Education and Research in Biotechnology (CSUPERB) seeks funding to start up a sustainable workforce development program to

answer the critical workforce need for professionals who have knowledge and skills in biorefining, processing and conversion of feedstocks into commercial-scale biofuels.

- **Strategic Language Initiative (SLI):** The CSU will seek continued federal support for SLI, its collaborative effort to create programs that integrate language learning with professional majors and career opportunities and serve as a national model for training programs in critical world languages, helping our nation meet defense, diplomatic and business needs.
- **CSU COAST Equipment and Infrastructure:** To address the unprecedented challenges facing our nation's coasts due to human use and development, declining habitat quality, and climate change, the California State University Council on Ocean Affairs, Science and Technology (COAST) seeks statewide equipment and infrastructure funding for six multi-campus Research, Training and Technology Networks. Each network is strategically designed to promote applied research in critical coastal and marine issues and provide a platform to convey the results of this research to stakeholders for effective coastal management.
- **Water Resources and Policy Initiative (WRPI):** The CSU will seek an increase to the base funding supporting the existing eight EPA Small Public Water Systems Technical Assistance Centers to establish a Center for Disadvantaged Communities Water Assistance in California within the California State University system. The purpose of the center is the sharing and direct application of knowledge designed to improve the physical, financial, managerial and organizational components of systems as they strive to increase the availability of safe, sustainable and reliable drinking water and wastewater treatment for all Californians.

The OFR will work to achieve the broadest and most strategic support possible for these initiatives from members of the California Congressional delegation.

The second category would include the submitted campus-oriented projects, provided they have been endorsed and prioritized by the campus president, and meet the following criteria:

- The project significantly impacts a major need or priority of the campus or the system;
- The project is well-developed;
- The project is well-suited to the federal appropriations process; and
- The project fits within a balanced program of requests for the CSU for reasonable amounts across different areas of funding.

Because of the inherently shifting nature of campus, state and national priorities, the CSU federal agenda process recognizes that project requests may evolve over time. While campuses are primarily responsible for garnering support for their local initiatives, the OFR will continue to work with the campuses to refine and develop project proposals, and to assist them in working productively with their representatives in Congress as they seek support in the relevant appropriations venues for federal funding in FY 2012.

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 Agenda Item 3 of the meeting of the Committee on Governmental Relations on January 25-26, 2011, is adopted as the 2011 CSU Federal Agenda.