

AGENDA

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Meeting: 10:00 a.m., Tuesday, March 20, 2012
Glenn S. Dumke Auditorium

Peter G. Mehas, Chair
Carol R. Chandler, Vice Chair
Bernadette Cheyne
Steven Dixon
Debra S. Farar
Steven M. Glazer
Melinda Guzman
William Hauck
Linda A. Lang
Bob Linscheid
Henry Mendoza
Lou Monville

Consent Items

Approval of Minutes of Meeting of January 24, 2012

Discussion Items

1. 2011-2012 Legislative Report No. 8, *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**

January 24, 2012

Members Present

Carol R. Chandler, Vice Chair
Herbert L. Carter, Chair of the Board
Bernadette Cheyne
Steven Dixon
Debra S. Farar
Melinda Guzman
William Hauck
Linda A. Lang
Bob Linscheid
Lou Monville
Charles B. Reed, Chancellor

Approval of Minutes

The minutes of November 15, 2011 were approved as amended.

2011-2012 Legislative Report No. 7

Mr. Garrett Ashley, vice chancellor for university relations and advancement, and Karen Y. Zamarripa, assistant vice chancellor advocacy and institutional relations, presented this item. Mr. Ashley provided background information stating that Chancellor Reed had initiated requests for proposals for the 2011-2012 legislative session soliciting proposals from campus and system leaders. After consideration of the state's current fiscal condition, the political and policy environment, and following close review by campus presidents, vice presidents and the chancellor's leadership staff, recommendations have been incorporated into the summary of legislative proposals recommended for sponsorship by the Board of Trustees, also known as Legislative Report No.7.

Ms. Zamarripa provided an overview of the four proposals which include two items carried over from the previous year's legislative session, and two new bills which will be introduced by February 24.

1. K-12 Higher Education General Obligation Bond

AB 822 by the Chair of the Assembly Higher Education Committee, Marty Block was introduced last year to propose a four-year K-12/higher education bond measure for the November 2012 General Election ballot. Voters would be asked to approve a still unspecified amount for K-12, and an anticipated request of \$1.2 billion a year for higher education. If approved, the CSU share would address 34 percent of the CSU's established total need and would result in a total of 15,300 jobs statewide for higher education projects.

2. Vehicle Purchasing

Assembly Bill 633 by Assembly Member Kristin Olsen would give the CSU permanent authority to purchase vehicles without the Department of General Services (DGS). The CSU, as an education entity, and not a state agency, has special needs that DGS is not prepared to meet in an effective and efficient manner. Our longstanding authority was interrupted in 2007 by a measure that addressed issues unrelated to the CSU. In 2007 the CSU's authority was restored with a sunset date of July 1, 2012.

3. Energy Management Authority

As a leader in sustainability committed to meeting the state's goals to reduce our carbon footprint, the CSU has worked hard to expand its renewable and cogeneration capacity over the last several years. In addition to reducing its impact on the environment this effort has also resulted in reduced energy costs of \$130 million per year. Given the state's budget cuts to the system and the importance to protect our environment, the CSU is looking for additional ways to decrease both its impact and costs.

The CSU and the University of California will be partnering in what will likely be a multi-year effort to authorize each system to enter into long term strategic energy and utility procurement with local utilities in long term mutually beneficial ways. Currently, both university systems have each adopted aggressive policies to meet and exceed the state's goals for reducing its carbon footprint and improve energy efficiency.

4. Board of Trustees' Regulatory Authority

In 1996, the CSU, as a public higher education entity with its own governing board was provided the authority to adopt its own regulations. The rules relating to the CSU's rulemaking authority were subject to a "sunset" which has been extended twice since 2001. This authority is set to expire on January 1, 2013 without additional legislation. Prior to be given this authority, proposed CSU regulations had to be reviewed and approved by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL), creating a second layer of review and delays in adoption.

During the time this authority has been in place, the CSU has been able to streamline and shorten the timeline for implementing regulations and remove a duplicative process of review. It has also benefited the state by eliminating the need for another state agency (OAL) to spend time and resources reviewing unfamiliar, specialized subject matter. The CSU's ability to act on new

regulations immediately has been especially important for emergency and time-sensitive regulations. For example, the CSU was able to immediately implement regulations relating to employee furloughs and pay reductions and implement needed changes to support the new student transfer reform legislation, SB 1440. This proposal would grant the CSU permanent authority to issue its own regulations.

The committee unanimously recommended approval by the board of the proposed resolution (RGR 01-12-01) adopting the 2011-2012 Legislative Report No. 7.

California State University Federal Agenda for 2012

Mr. Ashley and Mr. Jim Gelb, assistant vice chancellor office of federal relations presented this item. The presentation began by providing historical information regarding the previously adopted federal agendas. In January 2011, the CSU Board of Trustees adopted the 2011 CSU Federal Agenda, a legislative program for the system that included both policy and project priorities for the first session of the 112th Congress. Congress subsequently imposed a moratorium on congressionally directed spending for projects, or earmarking, so the CSU project requests for 2011 (FY 2012) were put aside. 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. Given the nation's charged political climate and severe economic woes, which resulted in cuts to many areas of domestic spending, the CSU fought with some success to defend priority programs and promote targeted investments in higher education.

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 2012 Federal Agenda. 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 the system's state program in Sacramento.

Mr. Gelb provided an overview of the 2012 federal agenda with the assistance of a slide presentation which included a review of the current political landscape in Washington, and concluded his presentation with an outline of recommendations for the CSU 2012 Federal Agenda.

Preserving Pell: The CSU played a significant role in preserving the need-based Pell Grant program, the cornerstone of federal student aid. In August, President Obama signed the Budget

Control Act of 2011, a complicated compromise package to raise the nation's debt limit and reduce the deficit by cutting federal spending across a wide array of programs. Most importantly for the CSU, the bill set aside \$17 billion to sustain the Pell Grant program over the next two fiscal years (\$10 billion in FY 2012, \$7 billion for FY 2013). These dedicated resources helped alleviate a massive funding shortfall that posed a broad threat to current levels of Pell benefits, making it possible for Congress to both maintain the maximum Pell Grant at \$5,550 in FY 2012 and limit cuts to student eligibility. It also helped reduce potential damage to other education programs that could have faced deep cuts to help prop up Pell.

This injection of new Pell funding was by no means assured. Congressional leaders on both sides of the aisle, along with Obama administration officials and national higher education associations, seriously examined options to cut down the size and scope of the Pell program. At times there appeared to be significant traction for proposals that could have been especially detrimental to CSU students, such as changing the definition of "full-time" students from the current 12 units to 15 units, which could have significantly reduced aid for thousands of CSU students. Led by Chancellor Reed, the CSU fought such proposals, making the case for full Pell preservation both within the higher education community and with policymakers on the Hill and in the Obama administration. In meetings, correspondence and briefings, Chancellor Reed stressed the potentially devastating impact proposed cuts would have on working, first-generation, and underrepresented minority students, and on our nation's ability to close the achievement gap and produce the job-ready graduates needed for future economic success.

Key Education Department Programs: Beyond Pell, final spending bills for the current fiscal year (FY 2012) generally provided flat funding (with a small across-the-board "haircut") for many CSU priority programs housed in the Education Department, including aid programs like the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG) and Work-Study, and the Teacher Quality Partnership program. Among pipeline programs, GEAR UP was level-funded, while TRIO programs (e.g., Upward Bound) actually saw a \$15 million increase. Aid for institutional development programs geared toward minority-serving institutions, such as those for Hispanic-serving institutions, were subjected to small cuts.

Support for Applied Research and Workforce Training: FY 2012 spending measures included support for a number of CSU programmatic priorities outside of the Education Department as well. For example, the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) spending bill contained \$4.5 million in first time ever funding for competitive capacity building grants for non land-grant colleges of agriculture (NLGCA). Four CSU campuses are NLGCAs. In addition, the CSU lobbied successfully to maintain prior-year funding levels for 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 successfully sought Congressional report language instructing the agency that its proposed funding reduction for the Robert Noyce Scholarship Program, which helps train Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) teachers for underserved communities, was not warranted. The CSU also

helped draft report language asking NSF to provide resources in support of professional science masters (PSM) degree programs.

Recommendations for the 2012 Federal Agenda

With the Obama administration entering its fourth year and the second session of the 112th 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 FY 2013 funding of a broad range of programs important to CSU students, faculty, institutions and programs, from student aid to investments in research. Another area is the ongoing if balky effort to reauthorize the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (currently known as "No Child Left Behind"), where teacher preparation programs and pipeline issues will be of particular interest to the CSU. 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:** 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.
- **Prepare 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.
- **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. The CSU should support programs and resources that assist veterans with college success, help build capacity and programs at developing, Hispanic-serving and other minority-serving institutions, and provide institutional aid to universities that educate the greatest number of Pell-eligible students.
- **Train 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 federal study abroad programs.

- **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. 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.

Mr. Gelb concluded by recommending that the CSU continue to advocate for policies that promote philanthropy to universities and a positive climate for university advancement. He opined that 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 committee unanimously recommended approval by the board of the proposed resolution (RGR 01-12-02) adopting the California State University Federal Agenda for 2012.

Trustee Chandler adjourned the Committee.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

2011-2012 Legislative Report No. 8

Presentation By

Garrett Ashley
Vice Chancellor
University Relations and Advancement

Karen Y. Zamarripa
Assistant Vice Chancellor
Advocacy & State Relations

Summary

This item contains an initial review of some of the measures introduced in 2012 that would affect the CSU, along with an update on the Trustees' 2011-2012 Legislative Program.

Background

The legislative deadline for the introduction of measures was February 24th and hundreds of measures are now awaiting their first policy hearing in March. Below is a brief overview of the issues, trends and legislation that are of interest to the CSU.

Sponsored Legislation

Assembly Bill 633 (Olsen): Vehicle Purchasing

Assembly Bill 633 by Assembly Member Kristin Olsen would grant the CSU permanent authority to purchase vehicles without the Department of General Services (DGS). For almost twenty years the CSU had conducted all procurements and contracts, including the purchase of vehicles until legislation authored by now Congress member Jeff Denham (as a result of controversies in other state agencies) restricted this authority. Legislation in 2007 restored our autonomy on this function with a 5 year sunset.

Last year, AB 633 advanced out of the Assembly and through the Senate policy and fiscal committees with bipartisan support. The author and the CSU decided to delay final action to address last minute opposition by DGS. AB 633 must advance to the Governor prior to July 1, 2012 to ensure that our current authority is not interrupted.

AB 2126 (Block): Board of Trustees' Regulatory Authority

The CSU, as a public higher education entity with its own governing board, was provided the authority to adopt its own regulations in 1996. This authority is set to expire on January 1, 2013 without subsequent legislation. This proposal would grant CSU permanent authority to issue its own regulations.

Under current law, the CSU has been able to streamline and shorten the timeline for implementing regulations and remove a duplicative process of review. It has also benefited the State, eliminating the need for another state agency, the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) to spend time and resources reviewing unfamiliar, specialized subject matter. CSU's ability to act on new regulations immediately has been especially important for emergency and time-sensitive regulations. For example, CSU was able to immediately implement regulations relating to management employee furloughs and implement needed changes to support the new student transfer reform legislation, SB 1440.

Update on other Board of Trustees' Legislative Efforts

The Board of Trustees also had two proposals that were previously reported: General Obligation Bond and an energy purchasing concept in partnership with the University of California. The Bond proposal will be deferred until at least 2014 when the State's situation improves. The conversation on addressing our energy needs will continue in 2012 with legislative staff, but actual legislation will have to wait until 2013.

New Legislation

Academic Issues

AB 2088 (Bonilla): Personal Income Taxes: Credit: STEM Teachers. This proposal would provide a \$1,000 tax subsidy for K-12 teachers that teach one or more Science, Technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) courses. Furthermore it would provide \$1,500 for a STEM teacher who works in a high-needs school.

AB 2093 (Skinner): Foster Youth Higher Education Preparation and Support Act of 2012. This measure would require the CSU and request the California Community Colleges (CCC) and University of California to create a foster youth campus support program on each campus with a designated coordinator. The bill would also require the Department of Social Services to notify foster youth over the age of 13 of the programs offered at California's public universities.

AB 2116 (Lara): Academic Content Standards: Implementation: Study. This proposal would require the Department of Education to implement a study on the academic standard contents adopted by the State Board of Education and report their findings; focusing on whether it is preceding a manner that promotes opportunity for all students in California to learn the standards successfully.

AB 2132 (Lara): Public Postsecondary Education: Tenure Policy. The proposal requires the CCC and the CSU and requests the UC to develop and adopt tenure policies that encourage and reward faculty for service including work in the community.

AB 2202 (Block): Postsecondary Education: Expanding Access. This measure would request the Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) to conduct a study on ways to expand access, which could include distance learning, new campuses, or partnerships with existing postsecondary education institutions. This report is to completed by January 1, 2014.

AB 2497 (Solorio): California State University: Early Start Program. This measure would prohibit the CSU from operating its Early Start Program unless the state appropriates funding for this purpose in the budget act.

Child Abuse Reporting

AB 1434 (Feuer): Child Abuse Reporting: Mandated Reporters. This bill would make all CSU employees (as well as all other higher education employees, whether the institution is public or private) mandated reporters, as to any child abuse or neglect occurring on the campuses. All employees would have to sign a certification acknowledging their responsibilities. This measure was referred to the Assembly Public Safety Committee.

AB 1435 (Dickinson): Child Abuse Reporting: Athletic Personnel. This bill amends existing law by adding that an administrator or employee of a public or private youth center, youth recreation program or youth organization, including an athletic coach, administrator or athletic director be mandated reporters. It would also require that these mandated reporters receive training relating to child abuse and neglect within six months of being employed and every two years thereafter.

AB 1438 (Bradford): Child Abuse Reporting. This bill would make **everyone** in California mandated reporters for known or suspected child sexual abuse. It would also require that reports be made to a police officer, as opposed to other authorities. This measure was referred to the Assembly Public Safety Committee.

AB 1564 (Lara): Child Abuse Reporting: Mandated Reporters: Tax-Exempt Organizations. This measure would make volunteers of a public or private organization,

including nonprofit organizations, whose duties require direct contact with, and supervision of, children mandatory reporters. The bill would also require employers to provide training in child abuse and neglect identification and reporting to their employees and volunteers who are designated in the bill.

SB 1264 (Vargas): Child Abuse Reporting: Mandated Reporters. This measure adds athletic coaches, assistant coaches and graduate assistants at postsecondary institutions to the list of mandated reporters. The measure also provides that anyone convicted of not reporting abuse could serve up to 5 years in state prison.

Compensation

AB 1561 (R. Hernandez): California State University and University of California: Compensation. This proposal would prohibit the CSU and request the UC to refrain from entering into a new contract with any *administrator* that provides a compensation increase when the state provides less money than it did the prior year, or tuition fees have increased. It would also prohibit a campus leader from making more than \$300,000 at the CSU and \$326,000 at the UC.

AB 1787 (Portantino): State Employment: Salary Freeze. This measure would forbid any state employee making more than \$100,000 from receiving a salary increase until January 1, 2015. Employees excluded by this bill would be those covered by a Memorandum of Understanding, employees with constitutionally protected salaries, and anyone exempted by the Governor by Executive Order.

SB 952 (Alquist): California State University: Compensation. This measure would prohibit the CSU from increasing a new president's salary by more than 10% beyond the salary paid to their predecessor in a year when fees have been increased. The measure was referred to Senate Education Committee.

SB 967 (Yee): Public Postsecondary Education: Executive Officer Compensation. This proposal prohibits a monetary compensation augmentation for an executive officer within two years of an increase in a mandatory systemwide fee at CSU or UC. The measure has been referred to the Senate Education Committee.

Employee Relations

AB 1655 (Dickinson): Public Employees: Rights. This proposal would enact the Public Employees' Bill of Rights Act for almost all state employees. This bill would, among other things, provide that state employees shall be entitled to priority over excluded employees or contractors in filling permanent, overtime, and on-call positions. This bill would also authorize

the formation of peer review committees for professional staff to provide input regarding workplace operations.

Fees and Financial Aid

AB 970 (Fong): University of California and California State University: Systemwide Student Fees: Student Financial Aid Report. This measure would require the Board of Trustees to adopt a tuition fee increase 11 months prior to its implementation and requires specific consultation with a recognized statewide student association and the community at large before doing so. It would also require extensive reporting on the use of student tuition fee revenues and prohibits the use of “tuition”. The measure passed out of the Assembly this January on a partisan vote of 51-23 and is now in the Senate Rules Committee.

AB 1441 (Beall): Personal Income Taxes: Credit: Higher Education. The measure would allow a \$500 tax credit to be taken for any person or their dependents who is attending a qualified educational institution and would cap the tax credit at \$2000 per eligible student. The measure was referred to the Assembly Committee on Revenue and Taxation.

AB 1500 (J. Pérez): Corporation Taxes: Single Sales Factor: Middle Class Scholarship Fund. This bill would undo a budget agreement from 2009 which provided businesses located in multiple states the option of choosing in which manner they would pay their share of taxes in California. Some believe single sales factor provides an advantage to in-state corporations but it also costs the state an estimated \$1 billion in lost revenues. This bill would require that new revenue from the bill be deposited into the Middle Class Scholarship Fund, with the purpose of increasing the affordability of higher education.

AB 1501 (J. Pérez): Student Financial Aid: Middle Class Scholarship Program. This bill would establish the Middle Class Scholarship Program and would provide that, commencing with the 2012-13 academic year, all resident undergraduate students enrolled at the University of California or the California State University with a household income of \$150,000 or less be given a scholarship award that combined with other financial aid would cover at least 2/3 of the student’s mandatory systemwide fees. The proposal also prohibits fee increases at the CSU and UC systems and statutorily requires both systems to set aside 1/3 of fee revenues for institutional aid.

AB 2427 (Butler): California State University: Special Session Fees. This measure would prohibit the CSU from charging self support fees in the summer term for any courses that would lead to an undergraduate or graduate degree.

SB 960 (Rubio): California State University: Campus-Based Mandatory Fees. This proposal would prohibit campus based fees from being established, adjusted or reallocated without an

affirmative vote of the student body or a campus fee advisory committee. This advisory committee may have non-students on the body, but students must comprise the majority and be elected by students.

SB 1461 (Negrete McLeod): Public Postsecondary Education: Tuition and Mandatory Systemwide Fees. This measure would require the CSU and request the UC to establish a fee system that guarantees students would not see a fee-increase during four years of attendance for at least four years. The only changes to fees for each student authorized by the bill is tied to inflation.

Governance

AB 1965 (Pan): California State University: Trustees. This measure allows ex-officio members of the Board to designate staff to attend in their place. The measure also allows the second, currently non-voting, student representative to vote, in the absence of the voting student trustee.

AB 2190 (J. Pérez): Postsecondary Education: Oversight and Coordination Commission. This measure expresses the intent of the legislature to create a new postsecondary oversight entity, to replace the California Postsecondary Commission.

SB 1515 (Yee): California State University: Board of Trustees: Membership. This measure changes the Board of Trustees from 16 to 14 appointed members. Further the bill requires that four of the 14 be tenured faculty, two be represented nonacademic employees, and four be student members.

Miscellaneous

AB 1955 (Block): Public Postsecondary Education: Campus Law Enforcement Agency and Student Liaison. This measure would require the CSU to designate on each campus a liaison to work between campus public safety officers and any student protestors. The UC would be requested to do the same.

SB 1138 (Liu): Educational Data: State Department of Education: California Postsecondary Education Commission. This measure would transfer away from the public higher education segments to the California Department of Education the responsibility to maintain higher education student data. The data is currently being managed by the California Community College's Chancellor's Office in light of the Governor's non-funding of the California Postsecondary Education Commission.

Pension

AB 340 (Furutani): Public Employees' Retirement. This measure is one of two identical placeholder measures that are given labels for a Joint Conference Committee that hopes to reach agreement on pension reform. The committee members have had four informational hearings and plan to continue discussing various parts of the proposals at each hearing.

ACA 22 (Smyth): Public Employees' Retirement. This proposal implements Governor Jerry Brown's pension proposal which would require that any new State Employees hired after January 1, 2013 participate in a hybrid pension plan, which would consist of a defined benefit component and a defined contribution or alternative plan design component.

SB 827 (Simitian): Public Employees' Retirement. This measure states the intent of the legislature to craft a responsible and comprehensive pension reform proposal for both state and local systems similar to AB 340 (see above).

SB 1176 (Huff): Public Employees' Retirement. This proposal would prohibit members of the public pension system from buying additional service time. Current law allows members to purchase up to five years of service credit to be used towards their calculation for retirement.

SCA 18 (Huff) Public Employees' Retirement. This proposal also implements Governor Jerry Brown's pension proposal that any new state employees hired after January 1, 2013 participate in a hybrid pension plan, which would consist of a defined benefit component and a defined contribution or alternative plan design component.

Textbooks

SB 1052 (Steinberg): Public Postsecondary Education: California Open Education Resources Council. This measure would create the California Open Education Resources Council which would be comprised of faculty of each public postsecondary institution in the state (nine total, three for each segment as selected by the Academic Senate). The Council would be charged with the identification of the 50 most common lower division courses and to ensure the creation of open digital material of "high-quality" for all students.

SB 1053 (Steinberg): Public Postsecondary Education: California Digital Open Source Library. This measure creates the California Open Source Digital Library, which would be jointly administered by three public segments of higher education. The library would house open source materials while providing a Web-based way for students, faculty, and staff to easily find, adopt, utilize, or modify course materials for little or no cost.

SB 1328 (DeLeon): Postsecondary Education: Textbooks. This measure would require a publisher to provide a postsecondary institution information on their textbooks in digital format. This information would include: 1) book title, 2) author, 3) publisher, 4) ISBN, 5) Retail price, 6) Edition, and 7) Copyright date. This information would also be required to be posted to the CSU's Multimedia Educational Resource for Learning and Online Teaching (MERLOT) program and is to be available for public review and use.

AB 2471 (Lara): Postsecondary Education: E-Textbooks. This measure would restrict the offering of an "e-textbook" by the CSU unless certain requirements are met; specifically the e-textbook must be available either to rent or to own; should be available via cloud storage; and provided by a publisher that has a clear refund policy.

Veterans

AB 1832 (Silva) Public Postsecondary Education: Credit for Military Training. This measure states the intent of the legislature to require or request as appropriate the public segments of higher education to grant academic credit for training received in the military.

AB 1969 (Gaines) Public Postsecondary Education: Nonresident Tuition: Military Members. This measure would exempt members of the armed forces from paying the nonresident tuition fee, regardless of where they served, or were stationed.

The following resolution is submitted for approval:

RESOLVED, By the Board of Trustees of The California State University, that the Legislative 2011-2012 Legislative Report No. 8 be adopted.