

# UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

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SAN DIEGO • SAN FRANCISCO • SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ



## NOTICE OF MEETING REGULAR MEETING OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE ACADEMIC SENATE

Wednesday, June 14, 2006  
10:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m.

VIA TELECONFERENCE  
FOR INFORMATION ON HOW TO PARTICIPATE  
PLEASE CALL (510) 987-9458 OR YOUR DIVISIONAL SENATE OFFICE

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*Next regular meeting of the Assembly: October 11, 2006 (undetermined at this time if face-to-face or via teleconference).*

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## **I. ROLL CALL**

### **2005-06 Assembly Roll Call June 14, 2006**

#### **President of the University:**

Robert C. Dynes

#### **Academic Council Members:**

John Oakley, Chair  
Michael T. Brown, Vice Chair  
Alice Agogino, Chair, UCB  
Dan Simmons, Chair, UCD  
Kenneth Janda, Chair, UCI  
Adrienne Lavine, Chair, UCLA  
Roland Winston, Chair UCM  
Manuela Martins-Green, Chair, UCR  
Jean-Bernard Minster, Chair, UCSD  
Deborah Greenspan, Chair, UCSF  
Walter Yuen, Chair, UCSB  
Faye Crosby, Chair, UCSC  
Michael T. Brown, Chair, BOARS  
Duncan Lindsey, Chair, CCGA  
Anthony Norman, Chair, UCAP  
Denise Segura, Chair, UCEP  
Raymond Russell, Chair, UCFW  
George Sensabaugh, Chair, UCORP  
Stan Glantz, Chair, UCPB

#### **Berkeley (6)**

Paula S. Fass  
Judith E. Innes  
Kyriakos Komvopoulos  
Bernard Sadoulet  
Herb Strauss  
L. Ling-Chi Wang

#### **Davis (6)**

Andrea J. Fascetti  
Robert Irwin  
Lovell Tu Jarvis  
Brian Morrissey  
Terence Murphy  
Judith Stern

#### **Irvine (4)**

Hoda Anton-Culver  
James Earthman  
Jodi Quas  
Leslie Thompson

#### **Los Angeles (9)**

Philip Bonacich  
Dalila Corry  
Robert G. Frank, Jr.  
Margaret Haberland  
Margaret Jacob  
Kathleen Komar  
Vickie Mays  
Jane Valentine  
Jaime Villablanca

#### **Merced (1)**

Arnold D. Kim

#### **Riverside (2)**

Joseph W. Childers  
Emory Elliot

#### **San Diego (4)**

Igor Grant  
David Luft  
Thomas O'Neil  
Barbara Sawrey

#### **San Francisco (3)**

Dan Bikle  
Barbara Gerbert  
Lawrence Pitts

#### **Santa Barbara (3)**

Richard Church  
Mary Hegarty  
Ann M. Plane

#### **Santa Cruz (2)**

George Blumenthal  
Quentin Williams

#### **Secretary/Parliamentarian**

Jean Olson

## REGULAR MEETING OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE ACADEMIC SENATE

**DRAFT** MINUTES OF MEETING

MAY 10, 2006 VIA TELECONFERENCE

10:00 A.M. – 2:00 P.M.

**I. ROLL CALL OF MEMBERS**

Pursuant to call, the Assembly of the Academic Senate met on Wednesday, April 12, 2006 via teleconference, Academic Senate Chair John Oakley presiding. Chair Oakley welcomed participants and called the meeting to order at 10:00 a.m. The order of business and procedures for discussion and voting via teleconference were reviewed. Academic Senate Executive Director Mariá Bertero-Barceló called the roll of members of the Assembly and established that a quorum was present. Attendance is listed in Appendix A of these minutes.

**II. MINUTES**

**ACTION:** The Assembly approved the minutes of the regular meeting of April 12, 2006 with an amendment with respect to a questions regarding Assembly Bill (AB) 2168 in response to the BOARS update.

**III. ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT**

- **Robert C. Dynes**

President Dynes' [Report to the Academic Assembly](#) was distributed electronically prior to the meeting. President Dynes made the following supplemental remarks:

Compensation Issues. Since the last Assembly meeting the Report of the Task force on Compensation, Accountability, and Transparency and has been released, as well as the findings of the PricewaterhouseCoopers independent audit of compensation and employment arrangements of 32 top UC employees, and the audit of the State Bureau of Audits of UC's compensation practices, which focuses on 100 campus and Office of the President senior management positions. The findings of these reports alert us to the culture of exceptions that has existed at UC for a long time, the 1993 Compensation Principles notwithstanding. These circumstances must be repaired and the criticisms responded to responsibly and fully. Actions have been taken for the immediate and full disclosure compensation for 32 senior managers, and now a comprehensive review of termination agreements is being conducted. Additional response measures that have been or will be take are: ethics training for executives and training in whistleblower policies for employees; the creation of ombudsmen; the appointed a central reporting system for timely response; development of an integrated HR information systems; issuance of new W-2 forms will be for reporting imputed income; and implementing a review process for offer letters.

Long-Range Planning. The Long Range Guidance Team will have two more meetings this year. The group has received significant input from a number of sources that will go into its final report and the articulation of a vision of UC by the year 2025.

Admissions. Data on 2006-7 freshman admissions has come out, showing significant increases on some campuses and compliance with the terms of the Master Plan. A study on the new SAT I, however, shows a decline in students in California taking the test.

Academic Preparation. A recent study of the University's academic preparation programs has revealed that 2/3 of participants in some programs (e.g. the Puente and Mesa programs) enroll in college, and more than 60% of students at low performing high schools take the SAT or ACT. These numbers provide evidence that our academic preparation programs are a good use of state resource and should be put in the budget on a permanent basis.

## **Q and A/ Comments**

**Q:** Is there an update on plans to reorganize the Office of the President?

**A:** McKinsey & Company management consultants are also looking into the University's organization and compensation structures on a pro bono basis. At the moment they are looking at business and finance aspects of the university and are in general viewing it as similar to a large corporation that has a central administration connected to large business lines. UC is, however, different from business because of shared governance and other academic considerations, so advice has to be tailored to look at how good business practices support the academic mission.

**Q:** What can be done about the loss of state funding for transfer initiatives with the community colleges?

**A:** We have requested consideration in the budget for an enhanced transfer program and are trying to broaden the number of community college students coming to UC by getting funding for mentors and a support information systems so high school students can clearly see a path for transfer.

**Q:** Why were the 1993 policies not enforced?

**A:** That is the central question – why policy was not followed and many decisions not cleared with the Regents. Most of the current and recent officers were simply not aware of the policy. Also, the 1993 policy was not disseminated and implemented with a mechanism of checks and flags, and there are other current policies that are at odds with each other. We are now urging the creation of sensible policies and principles we can live by.

**Q:** Why has UC not responded to criticisms at an equal level of intensity? Why have the media not been engaged frequently and comprehensively?

**A:** We have spoken out but have not received coverage in the press. Myself and other parties are now speaking out strongly.

**Q:** Since there are many questions about LLC and the future of UC and LANL, please say something about UC's changing relationship with national labs.

**A:** In the LANL competition we were committed to bringing the best science and technology to the lab. The LLC was imposed on UC by DOE as boundary condition of the management bid.

Appropriate attention is being paid to how to protect staff, pensions and employment. But we must consider how best to do this.

**Q:** To what degree can breaches of policy made in the past be rectified?

**A:** I categorize the types of misdeeds as: 1) Mistakes or things overlooked, such as not reporting imputed income, and in that case we will ask for the money back; 2) Exceptions to policy – these will be revealed, and then if approvals are required they will be sought retroactively; 3) Areas in which policy is silent, for example, recruitment practices at all levels – for which approval will be sought, or in some cases we will try to recover the payment.

**Q:** There is a gap between UC compensation practices and its commitment to access, and there has been a gap in UC's response. These are not just public relations issues, but ethical issues. How can this effectively be addressed?

**A:** The Task Force said UC must remain competitive. We will recruit aggressively for the best but do so with transparency. But this is not an assumption of top down management. It all must be done within a culture of excellence and open disclosure, and in doing this UC will actually be UC will be setting new pathways for academia in the U. S.

**Q:** The faculty have for a number of years been critical of the way DANR is operated. In view of Vice President Gomes' retirement, the Senate is again recommending of full review. Is such a review going forward?

**A:** That is the intention. The review should come before defining the job of the vice president and recruitment for it.

**Q:** You mentioned your resignation would mean surrendering independence. Do you mean from the Regents or from the Legislature.

**A:** The second. It's my view that my resignation would increase the attacks and the flood of requests for information.

**Q:** What are steps to address orthogonal policies. Is someone in charge?

**A:** The implementation committee will have a work group of coordinating and relating the policies and reconciling them

**Q:** Continued escalation of senior management salaries to meet market levels will likely lead to further divergence from faculty salaries. What is your sense of this?

**A:** My sense is that faculty and staff are under-compensated at least by the same percentage as management, so it's a UC issue. We must think about where the resources go, and keep in mind that as a public institution, we cannot expect that market parity will be met. The consultants to the Regents have an outside perspective.

**Comment:** The current situation arose because the Office of the President is unduly focused on the margin rather than the body – on recruitment and retention without thinking about those who stay in their jobs and on whom the reputation of UC rests. We must actively pursue initiatives to make up the differences between faculty at UC and between UC and our comparative institutions.

**A:** I concur.

**Comment:** Off scale faculty salaries are justified under the APM only under exceptional circumstances. Senate committees UCFW, UCPB and UCAP will be responding to the number of off scale salaries, the question of loyalty, and related questions of stratification within and among campuses and among disciplines. This effort will begin in earnest next year.

#### **IV. ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE CHAIR**

- **John Oakley**

Compensation Issues. The Academic Council is currently focused on an appropriate Senate response to the report and recommendations of the Task Force on Compensation, Accountability, and Transparency, which will be a major item before the Regents next week. There has been vocal criticism of the President's management in the press and as well as calls for removal or resignation in the state Legislature. At the Regents' meeting, President Dynes will go over the task force report point by point. The report was delivered to the Regents on April 13 at a special meeting. It offers a scathing critique of senior management compensation practices, but there is also indication that faculty may also need review. Since then, the Pricewaterhouse Cooper's audit was released, which looks at total compensation of the top 32 positions that are reviewed by Regents, pointing out discrepancies between what was reported as compensation and what was actually paid, showing a high degree of additional compensation, although some of a routine nature. Also recently released is the Bureau of State Audits report on non-compliance. We are advised that there is considerable pressure to take immediate action. Accordingly, the Senate will also address the recommendations of the Task Force report in a point-by-point response that will be discussed and acted upon at today's meeting of the Academic Council.

#### **V. SPECIAL ORDERS (none)**

#### **VI. REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES (none)**

#### **VII. REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES**

##### **A. Academic Council**

- **John Oakley, Vice Chair**

- 1. Nomination and Election of the University Committee on Committees (UCOC) Vice Chair (member-at-large) for 2006-07/ Chair 2007-08 (action)**

**ISSUE:** Upon the recommendation of UCOC, the Council nominates Professor Jerry Powell of U.C. Davis for election by the Assembly as a member at large of UCOC for 2006-08, to serve as Vice Chair of UCOC for 2006-07 and as Chair of UCOC for 2007-08.

**DISCUSSION:** Chair Oakley noted that a curriculum vitae of and some background information on the nominee was included in the agenda and that a majority vote is required for election to this post. He then asked for any other nominations from the floor, of which there were none. One member commented that more information on Senate service should be offered on the nominee, and suggested that such additional background be included with future nominations and elections.

**ACTION:** By a majority vote, the Assembly elected Professor Jerry Powell to serve as the 06 07 UCOC Vice Chair and to succeed as the UCOC Chair in 07-08.

**ACTION:** It was the sense of the Assembly to include in the future more detailed information on the Senate service of nominees for elected Senate positions.

**2. Report from the Academic Council Special Committee on Scholarly Communication (SCSC) including a Proposed UC Faculty –Scholarly Work Copyright Rights Policy**  
**• Lawrence “Larry” Pitts, SCSC Chair**

**REPORT:** The proposed copyright policy has been modified after undergoing broad review. The current language expresses the intent of the proposed policy, however, the ‘whereas’ clause calls for a group to be established that will work to refine and develop exactly the right language. The new policy would be a change from the present practice of assigning copyrights to publishers in two ways: 1) faculty would retain copyright to greater degree, and 2) as a standard practice, faculty would grant a license to the Regents for the purpose of open access publication. If a publisher does not allow this, faculty may opt out of the policy or opt for delay of publication. There needs to be an accompanying educational effort aimed at both faculty and publishers. Twenty-five percent of the most prestigious publishers do not currently allow open access publication.

**Discussion/ Q and A**

**Q:** Why are administrators on work group?

**A:** They are needed for administrative implementation both at the press end and with the libraries.

**Q:** Are there precedents for this policy?

**A:** MIT is now trying some sort of interface, but no other institutions are known to have a similar policy.

**Comment:** UC has to support individual faculty members with decisions related to this policy.

**A:** I would propose that this be adopted as a trial and then to look at the effects. We are not opposing publishers, but are engaged in an educational process.

Members thanked SCSC for its work in developing the proposal and the set of white papers addressing copyright issues, book and journal publishing, the academic personnel process, and the role of scholarly societies.

**ACTION:** The Proposal for UC Faculty – Scholarly Work Copyright Rights Policy was adopted by unanimous vote.



**3. Proposed UC Statement on Diversity**

- **John Oakley, Academic Council Chair**
- **Daniel Weiss, University Committee on Affirmative Action and Diversity (UCAAD) Chair**

**REPORT:** The statement is the outcome of a two-year effort that began with the hope that it would be adopted as an Assembly statement. If endorsed, it is requested that the statement go to the President and be presented at the forum being held this month on faculty diversity. The statement underwent full review by the Senate, and the resulting language has been refined but still reflects UCAAD's view of the definition of diversity and its integral importance to the UC core mission and core structure.

**DISCUSSION:** One member commented that the success of diversity efforts can't be measured without being allowed to know information such as sex, background etc., which are elements of privacy. Chair Weiss agreed that it is difficult to measure success in some areas, but in those areas where data can be gathered, this policy and statement will help. Suggestions were welcomed on how to make change in other areas.

**ACTION:** The Assembly unanimously adopted the Proposed UC Academic Diversity Statement. The Statement will be transmitted to the President with the request that it be 1) adopted as the policy of the University of California; and 2) forwarded to the Task Force on Faculty Diversity in time for its May summit meeting.

**4. Report on the Results of the Mail Ballot (Memorial to the Regents) on Non-Resident Tuition for Graduate Students (oral report)**

- **John Oakley, Academic Council Chair**

**REPORT:** At its February 8, 2006 meeting, the Academic Assembly initiated a mail ballot of a Memorial to the Regents calling for the elimination of non-resident tuition for academic graduate students. The results of the mail ballot are as follows:

A total of 4,167 valid votes were cast, of which 3,447 were in favor of the Memorial and 720 against. There were 144 invalid votes not counted in the yes/no tally.

**ACTION:** The Memorial will be sent to the President for transmittal to the Regents.

**5. Report from President's Council on the National Laboratories And the Academic Council Special Committee on the National Labs (ACSCONL) (oral report)**

- **John Oakley, Academic Council Chair**

**REPORT:** The question of UC's new relationship with LANL is a main focus of ACSCONL. UCPB has communicated its concern to the President and to ACSCONL about the unclear

relationship between UC and the LANS LLC. UCPB asked to see the contract or any contracts that exists between UC and the other partners – LANS, DOE, LANL. Their request was not granted. At the same time, there is the view that UC and the UC faculty in particular should maintain our relationship with LANL employees, despite a lack of full disclosure.

**6. Apportionment of Representatives to the Assembly, 2006-2207 (information)**

- **John Oakley, Academic Council Chair**

**REPORT:** In accordance with [Senate Bylaw 105. A. 4.](#), the Academic Council at its April 19, 2006 meeting approved the apportionment of the 40 Divisional Representatives for 2006-07. On the basis of Divisional Academic Senate membership as of March 2006, [the Webster Method of Calculation](#) was used to determine the number of Divisional representatives. The apportionment of representatives for 06-07 is as follows:

<b>DIVISION</b>	<b>NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES/DIVISION</b>
<b>Berkeley</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Davis</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Irvine</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Los Angeles</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Merced</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Riverside</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>San Diego</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>San Francisco</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Santa Barbara</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Santa Cruz</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>40</b>

**B. Board of Admissions and Relations with Schools (BOARS) (oral report)**

- **Michael T. Brown, Chair**

**REPORT:** BOARS Chair Brown reported that in the last admissions cycle there was an average decline of 19 points in SAT scores within the UC applicant pool. This relates to score-declines on campuses. The College Board says this is a California phenomenon, not a national one, and BOARS is looking into possible reasons for the decline. One reason may be that retesting numbers have gone down, which would account for some but not all of the problem. Other universities reward multiple tests, whereas UC looks at scores from one sitting. Also, according to UC-published information the admit rate of racial and ethnic minorities has declined with significant decrease indicated on some campuses, a circumstance about which BOARS is very concerned. The BOARS report on comprehensive review is in progress, which will include a look at admissions of under-represented minorities since 2000 and perhaps as far back as 1995.

**C. University Committee on Faculty Welfare (UCFW) (oral report)**

- **Rusty Russell, Chair**

**REPORT:** The plans for the resumption of contributions to UCRP have not yet been released. Unions are objecting to some of the longer term plans. UCFW has taken the position that contributions should resume in order to preserve and maintain the fund, the normal cost of which is 16% per year. Nothing has been decided yet as to what the end point of employee-employer portions of this cost will be, but contributions will be phased in over time. At present the projected start date is not settled, although the phase-in of contribution will likely begin relatively soon. According to regental policy, the UCRP should maintain assets in the range of 110% to 95% of full funding. The 16% normal cost is 16% of payroll in addition to the return on UCRP assets. UCFW's position is that paying into the plan while maintaining the salary status quo is equal to a reduction in income. (There is a 10-15% lag in UC faculty salaries.) UCFW has also discussed the compensation Task Force recommendation that would make public base salaries of all employees and is urging the Senate to take a position against this.

**DISCUSSION:** A member requested that UCFW draft an information bulletin for faculty explaining the situation and the Senate's position and role. UCFW Chair Russell agreed to take this suggestion to UCFW with the intention of drafting such a public statement. It was noted that UCAP has been active in taking stock of divisional differences in compensation and the Senate's involvement in granting off scale.

**D. University Committee on Planning and Budget (UCPB) (oral report)**

- **Stan Glantz, Chair**

**REPORT:** In the absence of UCPB Chair Glantz, Council Chair Oakley reported that the UCPB Report "Current Budget Trends and the Future of the University of California" was recently completed. The report, which outlines four budget pathways to the future, is now posted on the Senate website, although it has not been reviewed and is, therefore, not yet endorsed by Council. UCPB has been very active on salary slotting issues and maintaining the public status of UC, calling for Senate consultation to development a valid structure and one that will avoid stratifying campuses on the basis of management salaries. UCPB recently held a constructive discussion on these issues with Regent Hopkinson, who was a guest at the committee's last meeting.

**E. University Committee on Committees (UCOC) (information)**

- **Gershon Shafir, Chair Appointments of the 2006-2007 Systemwide Senate Committees Chairs and Vice Chairs**

**REPORT:** UCOC will meet at the end of this week to finalize the vacant slots. A final report will be made as soon as possible and posted on the Academic Senate website.

**VIII. UNIVERSITY AND FACULTY WELFARE REPORT (none)**

**IX. PETITIONS OF STUDENTS (none)**

**X. UNFINISHED BUSINESS (none)**

**XI. NEW BUSINESS**

Parking. An Assembly member proposed the consideration of a proposal to fund parking through a tax on new construction.

**ACTION:** This issue will be put on the agenda for the June 14 Assembly meeting.

Meeting adjourned at 1:55 p.m.

Attest: John Oakley, Academic Senate Chair

Minutes Prepared by: Brenda Foust, Senior Policy Analyst

Distributions:

1. President Robert C. Dynes Discussion Topics for the Meeting of the Assembly of the Academic Senate, Wednesday, May 10, 2006.

## **Appendix A**

### **2005-2006 Assembly Attendance Record, Meeting of May 10, 2006**

#### **President of the University:**

Robert C. Dynes

#### **Academic Council Members:**

John Oakley, Chair  
Michael T. Brown, Vice Chair  
Alice Agogino, Chair, UCB  
Ted Dejong alt. for Dan Simmons, Chair, UCD  
Kenneth Janda, Chair, UCI  
Adrienne Lavine, Chair, UCLA  
Roland Winston, Chair UCM  
Manuela Martins-Green, Chair, UCR  
Jean-Bernard Minster, Chair, UCSD  
Deborah Greenspan, Chair, UCSF  
Walter Yuen, Chair, UCSB  
Faye Crosby, Chair, UCSC  
Michael T. Brown, Chair, BOARS  
Duncan Lindsey, Chair, CCGA  
Anthony Norman, Chair, UCAP  
Denise Segura, Chair, UCEP  
Raymond Russell, Chair, UCFW  
George Sensabaugh, Chair, UCORP  
Stan Glantz, Chair, UCPB (absent)

#### **Berkeley (6)**

Margaret Conkey (alt.)  
Paula S. Fass (absent)  
Judith E. Innes  
Kyriakos Komvopoulos (absent)  
Bernard Sadoulet  
Herb Strauss  
L. Ling-Chi Wang

#### **Davis (6)**

Andrea J. Fascetti  
Robert Irwin  
Lovell Tu Jarvis  
Brian Morrissey  
Terence Murphy  
Judith Stern (absent)

#### **Irvine (4)**

Hoda Anton-Culver  
James Earthman  
Jodi Quas  
Leslie Thompson

#### **Los Angeles (9)**

Philip Bonacich (absent)  
Dalila Corry (absent)  
Robert G. Frank, Jr.  
Neal Garrett (alt.)  
Margaret Haberland  
Margaret Jacob (absent)  
Kathleen Komar  
Jody Kreiman (alt.)  
Vickie Mays (absent)  
Jane Valentine  
Jaime Villablanca

#### **Merced (1)**

Arnold D. Kim

#### **Riverside (2)**

Joseph W. Childers  
Emory Elliot

#### **San Diego (4)**

Igor Grant (absent)  
David Luft  
T. Guy Masters (alt.)  
Thomas O'Neil  
Barbara Sawrey (absent)  
Andrew Scull

#### **San Francisco (3)**

Dan Bikle  
Barbara Gerbert  
Lawrence Pitts

#### **Santa Barbara (3)**

Richard Church  
Mary Hegarty  
Ann M. Plane

#### **Santa Cruz (2)**

George Blumenthal  
Quentin Williams

#### **Secretary/Parliamentarian**

Jean Olson

**REGULAR MEETING OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE ACADEMIC SENATE  
APPROVED**

**MINUTES OF MEETING  
APRIL 12, 2006 VIA TELECONFERENCE  
10:00 A.M. – 1:00 P.M.**

**I. ROLL CALL OF MEMBERS**

Pursuant to call, the Assembly of the Academic Senate met on Wednesday, April 12, 2006 via teleconference. Academic Senate Chair John Oakley presided. Chair Oakley welcomed participants and called the meeting to order at 10:00 a.m. The order of business and procedures for discussion and voting via teleconference were reviewed. Academic Senate Executive Director Mariá Bertero-Barceló called the roll of members of the Assembly. Attendance is listed in Appendix A of these minutes.

**II. MINUTES**

**ACTION:** The Assembly approved the minutes of the regular meeting of February 8, 2006 with amendments, and the minutes of the special meeting of March 13, 2006 as noticed.

**III. ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT**

- **Robert C. Dynes**

President Dynes' [Report to the Academic Assembly](#) was distributed electronically prior to the meeting. The Assembly wishes to express appreciation for its advance receipt of the President's written remarks, and for the opportunity to directly interact with President Dynes, who reported on the following:

Compensation: The Board of Regents has scheduled a special meeting tomorrow, April 13, 2006, to receive the [Final Report of the Task Force on Compensation, Accountability and Transparency](#). President Dynes met with the Task Force once, and although he has not yet seen the final report, he expects it to be hard-hitting and include a multitude of recommendations that President Dynes expects to endorse and enact as soon as practicable. In the upcoming weeks, President Dynes will also receive the following three audit reports: (1) a PricewaterhouseCoopers report, ordered by Regent Chair Parsky; (2) an internal audit report from the University Auditor, Patrick Reed, ordered by President Dynes; and (3) a state audit report from the Bureau of State Audits, ordered by the California Legislature. President Dynes noted that these reports will most likely direct scrutiny on the campuses as well as the University of California Office of the President (UCOP), illuminate the broken communication structure between the campuses and UCOP, and condemn the "culture of exceptions" that has clouded decision-making and policy practices at UCOP.

University of California Retirement Program (UCRP): At its March meeting, the Regents approved a series of actions to address the decline in the funded status of UCRP which also incorporate the Academic Senate's comments and recommendations on the reinstatement of UCRP contributions. The Regents acted to: (1) update the funding policy for UCRP to incorporate a long-term targeted funding level of 100 percent; (2) authorize the reinstatement of UCRP contributions effective July 2007, subject to funding and completion of the budget process; and (3) provide for a multi-year contribution strategy under which contribution rates will increase gradually over time to 16 percent of covered earnings, based on UCRP's current normal cost. Additional implementation decisions will be made at upcoming Regents' meetings.

Divestment from Sudan: The Regents also voted at the March meeting to divest from several companies associated with the Sudanese government, making the University the first in the nation to take a moral opposition to genocide in Sudan. President Dynes remarked on the impressive student movement that prompted this action, including substantial effort by student Regent Rosenthal.

University Budget: The state budget cycle is underway. President Dynes has recently testified in both houses of the Legislature, enjoying a warm and friendly reception. At the budget hearings, he emphasized the need to rebuild University funding from the cuts enacted over past several years, the University's success in upholding the performance end of the Compact, support for the Governor's budget, and support for academic preparation programs that are not yet included in the state budget. The federal budget process is also ongoing, and does not look positive for research funding; however new funding has been introduced under the President Bush's "American Competitiveness Initiative" that is expected to benefit the University's Science and Mathematics Initiative.

Other Highlights: President Dynes announced the launch of a new institutional stewardship program in Irvine next month, a UC Leadership Forum, which will concentrate on the support and development of new University leaders. A large focus of the forum will be on the need to encourage diverse talent. Further, President Dynes noted the recent inauguration of Michael Drake as Chancellor of UC Irvine and the resignation of Carol Tomlinson-Keasey as Chancellor of UC Merced. Both Chancellors represent the payoff of great University talent, and serve as testimony to what the University can and should look forward to in its future leaders.

## **Questions, Answers and Comments**

**Comment:** Many are concerned by the lack of leadership shown by UCOP regarding the University's response to the series of articles in the San Francisco Chronicle, and we do not see why your current proposals should fare any better given this history.

**Response:** Our response time was delayed because we were careful to research the facts and report the truth concerning the salary figures quoted by the Chronicle. Because of UCOP's meager information systems, we were unsure how the reported \$871 million "salaries and perks" figure was calculated. I felt that it was important to know the truth about the entire series of accusations made before I could respond.

**Q:** Do you have any comments about the recent sweatshop protests at Berkeley and Riverside?

**A:** There is a joint committee of students, administration, faculty and legal counsel working on proposals to address these issues and formulate an agreeable approach for the University. Historically, the University has been at forefront of this issue and we look to get ahead even further. I anxiously await the joint committee's recommendations.

**Comment:** I have first-hand knowledge of the student protests at Riverside yesterday and can say that our Chancellor took all appropriate measures before the students were arrested. However, I heard concerns that the students felt they were not being heard at the joint committee's deliberations, and had no opportunity to voice their opinions.

**Response:** I will push this issue with the chair of the joint committee and ensure that the students have a full role in the creation of the proposals.

**Q:** I am concerned that the Regents have the ability to fix the UCRP contribution strategy, yet they have no direct power over the University budget to ensure higher salaries for faculty and staff. What is the likelihood that the Regents will include an escape clause in their recommendations, like the one included in the Regents' March action item, such that UCRP contributions could be halted when take-home pay does not increase?

**A:** The Regents are holding strong to their principle that take-home pay will not decrease in the process of re-instituting UCRP contributions. The Regents are extremely concerned about this issue, and actively seek the faculty perspective through Chair Oakley.

**Comment:** Chair Oakley confirmed President Dynes' comments, and reported that he sees the Regents' commitment to creating a responsible policy of funding the promises of our retirement benefits while avoiding diminution of take home pay, and increasing total remuneration compared to our comparative institutions.

**Q:** Out of the top 32 senior managers at UCOP, reports show that 75% are male, and 75% are Caucasian. We would like to see the exact numbers, and what are your goals for diversifying UCOP?

**A:** I can get you the numbers, and assure you that UCOP draws from all levels for its senior managers, including faculty. We need to look seriously at the academic channels at the University, and increase diversity from there first.

**Q:** Will the UC Leadership Forum include a discussion of long term and short term strategies that campuses might, or should, include in their campus planning processes?

**A:** This is a good suggestion, and I will forward it to the appropriate people so it can be addressed at the Forum.

**Q:** Could you provide an update on the UCLA Chancellor search, as well as searches for University Provost and Treasurer?

**A:** I am working hard on the UCLA Chancellor search, as interviews were completed a few weeks ago and we are discussing with the candidate their future at UCLA. We are in the same situation for the University Provost position. The University Treasurer search, however, is a joint one with the Regents, and may be delayed due to the outcome of any recommendations from the Regents regarding reorganization of UCOP.



**Q:** Do you believe the Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) contract and the Los Alamos National Security (LANS) arrangement has been good for the University, and how will these lessons impact the University's potential bid for Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL)?

**A:** The LANS structure was the only way for the University to win the contract with the Department of Energy. It may not have been the best contract, but it was the only way for the University to continue to conduct the best science in the interest of national security and public service. We will have to study further the University's role in LANL and LLNL, while we continue to meet our academic and scientific obligations with DOE. It is unclear at best how this will occur with the LANS arrangement. Further, we will have to study the LANS relationship vis-à-vis the roles of the Science and Technology and Security Panels at LANL. Ultimately, we rely on faculty to play a key role in oversight of the national laboratories.

#### **IV. ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE CHAIR**

- **John Oakley**

Mail Ballot on the Proposed Memorial on Non-Resident Tuition: Chair Oakley reminded all members of the Academic Senate to vote on the Proposed Memorial on Non-Resident Tuition, and to contact your local divisional Senate office if you have any questions or concerns on the voting process.

Special Meetings of the Board of Regents: Chair Oakley announced that the April 13 and April 24 special meetings of the Regents will be held at UCLA, are open to the public, and are also available via webcast from the Regents' website. He invited all faculty to listen to the meeting and read the Task Force report, and upcoming audit reports, as the Senate has an important role to play in this crucial time for the future of the University.

#### **V. SPECIAL ORDERS (none)**

#### **VI. REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES (none)**

#### **VII. REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES**

##### **A. Academic Council**

- **John Oakley, Vice Chair**

##### **1. Election of the Vice Chair of the Assembly for the Remainder of 2006-2007 (action)**

**ISSUE:** At its March 13, 2006 special meeting, the Assembly voted to remove from Office the Chair of the Academic Senate. In accordance with Senate Bylaw 110, the Vice Chair became Chair. The vacancy of the Vice Chair is then filled *pro tempore* by the Academic Council until such time the Assembly meets for an election. The Academic Council has appointed Michael T. Brown, current chair of the Board of Admissions and Relations with Schools (BOARS), UCSB professor of education, and 2006-07 Vice Chair-elect, as Vice Chair Pro Tem. Michael T. Brown will commence the term as Vice Chair to which he was previously elected on September 1, 2006.

Following, the Academic Council has requested that the Academic Assembly elect Michael T. Brown as Academic Senate Vice Chair for the remainder of the term (through August 31, 2006) to which John Oakley was elected Vice Chair.

**DISCUSSION:** After requesting that Michael T. Brown leave the teleconference, Chair Oakley noted Michael T. Brown's biographical information and curriculum vitae that were provided in the Notice of Meeting. Chair Oakley then called for members' comments on proceeding with the election, to which many responded with praise and applause.

**ACTION: The Academic Assembly unanimously elected Michael T. Brown as Academic Senate Vice Chair for the remainder of the Vice Chair term for the 2005-06 academic year.**

**2. Report from the Academic Council Special Committee on the National Labs (ACSCONL) (oral report)**

**REPORT:** After a brief history and overview of the current LANS-University of California partnership, Chair Oakley announced that ACSCONL has completed a report proposing a new faculty oversight structure given the new LANS partnership arrangement. The Academic Council is likely to consider this proposal its April 19 meeting.

**B. Board of Admissions and Relations with Schools (BOARS) (oral report)**

**• Michael T. Brown, Chair**

**REPORT:** BOARS Chair Brown reported that BOARS is currently studying the role of the bonus point given to students for participation in UC-approved honors level courses. BOARS has studied this issue since 1998, and in earnest since 2004. BOARS has concluded that awarding the bonus point to the UC eligibility calculation is not educationally warranted. BOARS is in the process of producing a communiqué summarizing the analyses performed, making clear the distinction between the determination of eligibility and admissions, and highlighting the role of admissions selection in rigorous course-taking. BOARS is also in the midst of conducting unofficial eligibility studies to communicate to the faculty and the Regents whether or not to increase the minimum gpa used in determining UC eligibility from 2.8 to 3.0, an action approved by the Regents in June 2004 which is to take effect in 2007 upon completion of these studies. BOARS Chair Brown noted that this is the first year of the new test pattern for students applying to the University, which could have an impact on eligibility rates.

**DISCUSSION:** One member asked what items will be placed on the agenda of the Regents' Eligibility and Admissions Study Group 2, which has been recently reactivated. BOARS Chair Brown noted that the group is expected to meet sometime in May, and has no additional information on its agenda, membership, or what generated its reactivation. Another Assembly member suggested that in BOARS' final recommendations on the honors grade point bump, BOARS should show data that there will not be a loss in advanced placement courses across the state should the

University decide to eliminate the grade bump. BOARS Chair Brown responded in the affirmative, and noted that BOARS will emphasize how it will consider participation in advanced placement courses, not whether such courses will be considered. Lastly, an Assembly member asked about the status of AB 2168 (Liu), which proposes to establish a single general education common core curriculum in the community colleges for students wishing to transfer to CSU or UC. BOARS Chair Brown responded that the Senate has reviewed AB 2168 and has prepared comments for UCOP which question the efficacy of this legislation due to the existence of the Intersegmental General Education Transfer Curriculum (IGETC), to which UC and SCU already adhere.

**C. University Committee on Faculty Welfare (UCFW) (oral report)**

- **Susan French, Vice Chair**

**REPORT:** UCFW Vice Chair French, participating in UCFW Chair Russell's absence, provided a brief update to the Assembly on UCFW's current activities, including the committee's continued concerns about potential changes to the University retiree health plans and UCRP. Although UCFW has not yet seen specific proposals to change either system, the committee has been in close consultation about possible options with various UCOP consultants, including Deloitte Consulting and Mercer Human Resource Consulting. UCFW is evaluating how the changes are being framed, and insisting on further information from the UCOP consultants analyzing the changes' potential impact on workforce management and planning, which the proposals have not yet shown. In addition, UCFW is working on a number of family friendly initiatives and recommendations on childcare, for future implementation systemwide.

**D. University Committee on Planning and Budget (UCPB) (oral report)**

- **Stan Glantz, Chair**

**REPORT:** UCPB Chair Glantz reported that UCPB has addressed a number of important issues this year, including the development of a review protocol for the California Institutes for Science and Innovation (Cal ISI), and a series of position statements on University compensation issues and the Regents' interim proposal for slotting of senior management salaries. UCPB has advocated that the slotting structure be based on actual compensation, and not base salary alone. Further, UCPB is actively inquiring into details surrounding the new LANS-UC relationship, and is concerned about the University's future with this private entity. The committee has submitted a series of detailed questions to President Dynes on this matter, and has received unsatisfactory answers. Lastly, UCPB is in the process of completing its "Futures Report," which looks at detailed projections based on four budget scenarios (the Compact with the Governor; a frozen model where budget increases are grounded on student fee increases; a budget from the 2000-2001 academic year; and a budget based on the "good days" of the early 1990s). UCPB Chair Glantz requested that the campuses and anyone interested should send UCPB their comments on this report as soon as possible.

**DISCUSSION:** One Assembly member questioned whether there was still opportunity for the campuses to review the final Cal ISI review protocol. UCPB Chair Glantz noted that the review protocol was agreed upon by then-Council Chair Brunk and Acting Provost Hume, and UCPB followed their lead in getting it approved. UCPB understands that the review protocol is being implemented and after one cycle of reviews, the Senate can revisit the process and change it as necessary. Finally, another Assembly member expressed gratitude to UCPB for looking at the faculty relationship with LANS, and encouraged all Assembly members to get involved with the issue and think carefully about the University's academic mission in this new endeavor.

**VIII. UNIVERSITY AND FACULTY WELFARE REPORT (none)**

**IX. PETITIONS OF STUDENTS (none)**

**X. UNFINISHED BUSINESS (none)**

**XI. NEW BUSINESS**

May 10, 2006 Assembly Meeting: Chair Oakley reminded the Assembly that the next scheduled meeting of the Assembly is on May 10, 2006, which under normal practice would be a face-to-face meeting. Since the Assembly held a special face-to-face meeting on March 13, 2006, Chair Oakley proposed that the May 10 meeting be held via teleconference. After a brief discussion and straw poll of the Assembly, to which no vote was recorded, Chair Oakley announced that he would consult with Council and announce a decision in the following weeks. For future consideration, however, some Assembly members suggested that the first face-to-face meeting of the Assembly should be held at the beginning of the academic year.

Meeting adjourned at 12:20 p.m.

Attest: John Oakley, Academic Senate Chair

Minutes Prepared by: Michelle Ruskofsky, Academic Senate Analyst

Distributions:

1. [President Robert C. Dynes Discussion Topics for the Meeting of the Assembly of the Academic Senate, Wednesday, April 12, 2006.](#)

## Appendix A

### 2005-2006 Assembly Attendance Record, Meeting of April 12, 2006

#### President of the University:

Robert C. Dynes

#### Academic Council Members:

John Oakley, Chair  
Michael T. Brown, Vice Chair Pro Tem  
Alice Agogino, Chair, UCB  
Dan Simmons, Chair, UCD  
Kenneth Janda, Chair, UCI  
Adrienne Lavine, Chair, UCLA  
Roland Winston, Chair UCM  
Manuela Martins-Green, Chair, UCR  
Jean-Bernard Minster, Chair, UCSD  
Deborah Greenspan, Chair, UCSF  
Walter Yuen, Chair, UCSB  
Faye Crosby, Chair, UCSC  
Michael T. Brown, Chair, BOARS  
Duncan Lindsey, Chair, CCGA (absent)  
Anthony Norman, Chair, UCAP (absent)  
Denise Segura, Chair, UCEP  
Susan French alt. for Raymond Russell, Chair, UCFW  
George Sensabaugh, Chair, UCORP  
Stan Glantz, Chair, UCPB

#### Berkeley (6)

Paula S. Fass  
Judith E. Innes  
Kyriakos Komvopoulos  
Bernard Sadoulet  
Herb Strauss  
Beatriz Manz alt for L. Ling-Chi Wang

#### Davis (6)

Andrea J. Fascetti (absent)  
Robert Irwin  
Lovell Tu Jarvis  
Brian Morrissey (absent)  
Terence Murphy  
Judith Stern

#### Irvine (4)

Hoda Anton-Culver  
James Earthman  
Jodi Quas  
Leslie Thompson

#### Los Angeles (9)

Philip Bonacich  
Dalila Corry  
Robert G. Frank, Jr.  
Margaret Haberland  
Margaret Jacob (absent)  
Kathleen Komar  
Vickie Mays  
Jane Valentine  
Jaime Villablanca

#### Merced (1)

Arnold D. Kim

#### Riverside (2)

Joseph W. Childers  
Emory Elliot

#### San Diego (4)

Igor Grant (absent)  
David Luft  
Thomas O'Neil  
Barbara Sawrey (absent)  
T. Guy Masters (alt)

#### San Francisco (3)

Dan Bikle (absent)  
Denis Deen (alt.)  
Barbara Gerbert  
Lawrence Pitts

#### Santa Barbara (3)

Richard Church  
Mary Hegarty  
Ann M. Plane

#### Santa Cruz (2)

George Blumenthal  
Quentin Williams

#### Secretary/Parliamentarian

Jean Olson

### **III. ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT**

- Robert C. Dynes

### **IV. ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE CHAIR**

- John Oakley

### **V. SPECIAL ORDERS (NONE)**

### **VI. REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES (NONE)**

### **VII. REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES**

#### **A. Academic Council**

- John Oakley, Chair

#### **5. Proposed Principles on Private Funding for Senior Leadership Salaries at the Level of Dean and Above (action)**

On November 9, 2005, the Academic Assembly adopted a resolution opposing RE-61, Recommendation C, a proposal that was at that time under consideration by the Board of Regents to augment funding of salaries for some senior leadership positions with private funds. RE-61-Recommendation C was subsequently withdrawn, but it prompted a discussion on the appropriate use of private funds in supporting UC salaries. The University Committee on Planning and Budget (UCPB) agreed to explore the question of private funding for senior managers at the level of dean and above. Since a main concern in the Senate's discussion of this issue has revolved around the use of private funds to support salaries of deans in particular, UCPB's campus representatives formally queried their respective Executive Vice Chancellors on this matter. None of the campuses that responded reported that they support the salaries of Deans with private funds. The questionnaire did not distinguish, however, if this was true in the past, or if there are formal policies prohibiting private support for Deans on any campus. UCPB developed a draft statement of principle on private fundraising for academic and administrative salaries for consideration by the Academic Assembly that was sent out for review to divisions and systemwide Senate committees. Based on input from that review, the proposal was revised and adopted by the Academic Council at its May 24, 2006, meeting. **The Academic Council requests that the Assembly endorse these principles and recommendations and forward them to the President for adoption as University guidelines and policy.**

#### **Proposed Principles on Private Funding for Senior Leadership Salaries at the Level of Dean and Above**

Adopted by the Academic Council May 24, 2006

#### **Principles**

- 1) The core mission of the University of California is instruction, research and service.
- 2) As fund raising is expensive, and funds raised for one purpose may divert funding from other goals, the core mission should be the highest priority for private fund raising.

- 3) It is imperative to avoid even the implication that the integrity of the University is in doubt. Private funding of senior administrators could well threaten that essential principle.

### **Policy Recommendations**

- 1) Private fund raising for salaries of administrators at the level of dean and above may give the impression that influence on the University can be purchased. Consequently, private funds should never be solicited for this purpose. If a donor requests to offer support for this purpose, even after being encouraged to support other needs, the offer should be declined.
- 2) Fund raising to support the salaries of faculty and researchers (including graduate students and post-doctoral fellows), directly supports the core mission and therefore should be a priority. However, funds should be solicited and accepted with policy safeguards that guarantee the integrity and independence of the University.

**Action requested:**     **Endorse the *Proposed Principles on Private Funding for Senior Leadership Salaries at the Level of Dean and Above* and forward them to the President for adoption as University guidelines and policy.**

## **VII. REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES (Continued)**

### **A. Academic Council (Continued)**

- **John Oakley, Chair**

#### **6. Report from the Academic Council Special Committee on the National Labs (ACSCONL) (oral report)**

Discussion of ACSCONL's Proposals for UC Faculty and DOE Laboratory Interactions. (TBD)

#### **7. Report from the Academic Council Work Group on Science and Math Initiative (SMIG) (oral report)**

- **Alice Agogino, Chair, SMIG**

#### **8. Assembly Meeting Schedule, 2006-2007 (information)**

In accordance with [Senate Bylaw 110.A.3.b.](#), the following dates for the 2006-2007 Assembly meetings were set in consultation with the President of the Senate and the Academic Council.

<b><u>Meeting Dates (Wednesdays)<sup>1</sup> and Locations<sup>2</sup></u></b>	<b><u>Submission Receipt Date<sup>3</sup></u></b>
October 11, 2006	September 13, 2006
November 22, 2006	October 25, 2006
December 13, 2006	November 15, 2006
January 31, 2007	January 3, 2007
February 14, 2007	January 17, 2007
March 21, 2007	February 21, 2007
April 18, 2007	March 21, 2007
May 9, 2007	April 11, 2007
June 13, 2007	May 16, 2007

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<sup>1</sup> Since [Senate Bylaw 110.A.3.b.](#) requires that regular meetings be noticed by July 1, more meetings than may be necessary have been scheduled. Most will be held via teleconference, but in keeping with the wishes of Assembly members as noted in the May 10, 2006 meeting, the first face-to-face meeting will be held as early as possible in new academic year pending a substantive Agenda

<sup>2</sup> Face-to-face meetings, will be held in Oakland or Berkeley.

<sup>3</sup> Final date on which the Secretary/Parliamentarian can receive reports and other submissions for inclusion in the *Notice of Meeting*.



## **VII. REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES (Continued)**

### **B. Board of Admissions and Relations with Schools (BOARS) (oral report)**

- **Michael Brown, Chair**

An update on recent BOARS activities

In addition to an oral report, the following report on "Inclusiveness Indicators," has been provided as an informational resource developed by BOARS to inform discussion of UC admissions policies.

## **BOARD OF ADMISSIONS AND RELATIONS WITH SCHOOLS**

### **INCLUSIVENESS INDICATORS**

#### **Introduction and Explanation**

#### **Purpose**

The 1868 state law that established the University of California directed the Regents to “so apportion the representation of students, when necessary, that all portions of the State shall enjoy equal privileges therein” (section 14). The ideal of representing the population of California continues to inspire UC admissions policy. In 1988 the Regents stated goals for UC admission policy, in language they reaffirmed in 2001 and again in 2004. They declared “That the University shall seek out and enroll, on each of its campuses, a student body that demonstrates high academic achievement or exceptional personal talent, **and that encompasses the broad diversity of backgrounds characteristic of California.**” (emphasis added) This was part of Resolution RE-28, which passed by a 22 – 0 vote on May 16, 2001.

The purpose of “inclusiveness indicators” is to allow UC to monitor how well it is fulfilling its commitment to represent “all portions of the State.” Over the years, researchers have produced many studies that bear on this question, but different studies have used different kinds of information and various methods of analysis, so it is difficult to determine whether UC students have become less or more representative of the state, and by how much. Some of the annual data UC has published in recent years does give an indication of trends, particularly with respect to gender, race, and ethnicity. The indicators presented here build on those analyses, and extend the comparisons to include socioeconomic and geographic dimensions of California.

The following text explains how the indicators have been constructed. It does not attempt to explain why the observed patterns occur. The purpose is to provide a broader set of facts to inform discussion of UC admissions policies.

#### **Indicators Based on High School Data**

Indicator 1. The first series of bar charts and tables on Pages 6 to 9 show the percentages of 10th grade students in California public high schools who progress through each stage toward enrollment at UC. For each year, the calculations begin with 10th graders three years earlier. For example, the chart and tables for 2004 begin with the 459,588 students who were 10th graders in 2001. The number of high school graduates in 2004 was 343,484, which is 74.7 percent of the number of 10th graders in 2001. According to reports from high schools, 115,680 of the 2004 graduates had taken the “a to g” courses required for UC eligibility. The number of “a to g graduates” was 33.7 percent

of all graduates that year, and 25.2 percent of the 10th graders in 2001. According to the College Board, 62,239 California public high school seniors took SAT II examinations in 2004; this number is 18.1 percent of the 2004 graduates, and 13.5 percent of the 10th graders in 2001. Finally, UC data show 52,470 California public high school seniors applied for admission as UC freshmen in 2004-2005. Of these, 43,786 were admitted, and 25,768 eventually enrolled. Overall, the number who enrolled was 7.5 percent of the 2004 graduates, and 5.6 percent of the 10th graders in 2001.

Indicator 1 also shows this progression separately for under-represented racial and ethnic categories (URM includes African American, Chicano, Latino, and American Indian), and for males. These groups have lower percentages of students who progress through each stage toward UC enrollment.

The calculations for Indicator 1 have been done separately for each year, 2001 through 2004, to show trends over time.

Indicator 2. The next set of charts and tables on Pages 10 to 13 focuses on the number of students admitted to UC as freshmen each year, as a percentage of the number of high school graduates the preceding spring. For each California public high school, the “admission ratio” in a particular year is the percentage of graduates who are admitted to a UC campus. To construct Indicator 2, the high schools are first ranked in order according to their admission ratio. The 1st decile contains high schools with the lowest admission ratios, and the 10th decile contains high schools with the highest admission ratios. Each decile accounts for 10 percent of the total number of high school graduates in that particular year. The number of high schools in each decile varies somewhat, because the number of graduates differs among high schools. In particular, the 1st and 2nd deciles contain larger numbers of high schools than the other deciles, because these deciles include large numbers of continuation and alternative high schools, which have few graduates per school.

The 10th decile of high schools, which by definition produced 10 percent of all California public high school graduates, accounted for 30.4 percent of all UC freshman admits from California public high schools in 2004. The 9th decile accounted for 17.9 percent of the freshman admits. Taken together, these two top deciles produced 20 percent of all California public high school graduates, and 48.3 percent of the UC freshmen admitted from California public high schools. These percentages are similar in the three preceding years. Note that a particular school might be included in a different decile in different years, depending on how its admission ratio varied from year to year.

Indicator 2 also shows results separately for URM and male students. In these separate charts and tables, the schools included in each decile are the same as in the overall analysis for that particular year. The charts and tables show that high schools in the 5th and 6th deciles accounted for relatively large numbers of URM students admitted to UC. In other words, a relatively large share of URM freshmen from California public high schools came from high schools that did not have very high overall admission ratios.

Indicator 3. The table on Page 14 focuses on admission ratios for URM students. In 2004, the number of URM graduates from California public schools was 149,725. The UC admission ratio for high school graduates from these public schools was 12.74 percent. If 12.74 percent of URM graduates had been admitted to UC, the number of URM admits would have been 19,075. The actual number of URM freshmen admitted from these California schools was 9,106. The “gap” of 9,969 is the difference between 19,075 and 9,106.

If, in each high school, the admission ratio for all racial and ethnic groups were the same, the predicted number of URM admits would have been 13,442. The amount of the under-representation gap due to differences within schools is therefore 13,442 minus 9,106, or 4,336. This is the amount of the gap that would be eliminated by equalizing admission ratios within each high school.

The rest of the under-representation gap is due to the fact that some high schools have higher admission ratios than others, and relatively large numbers of URM graduates come from high schools with lower admission ratios. Equalizing admission ratios across high schools would eliminate the remaining 5,633 of the admission gap.

For Chicano and Latino graduates, about 60 percent of the gap is due to between-school differences, and that share increased between 2001 and 2004. In contrast, for African American graduates of California public high schools, about three-fifths of the under-representation gap is due to differences in admission ratios within high schools.

### **Indicators Based on Household Census Data**

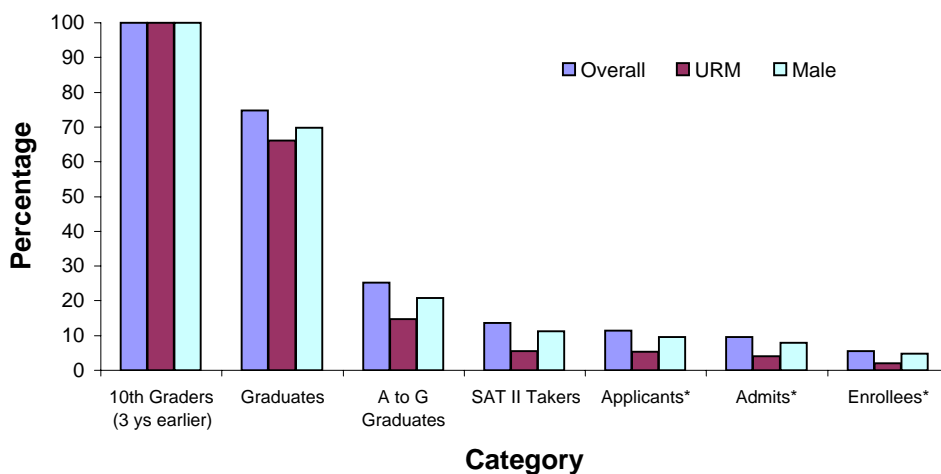
In addition to gender and ethnicity, socioeconomic variables such as students' household income or parents' education are also important dimensions of the "diversity of backgrounds characteristic of California." Data on these come from the annual Current Population Survey of households, conducted by the U.S. Census. Two indicators have been constructed, comparing the self-reported characteristics of California students admitted to UC with the composition of California households who have children age 5-18.

Indicator 4. The charts on Pages 15 and 16 show the percentage of households, and of UC students, by income bracket. Overall, for example, 22 percent of California households with school-age children in 2004 had incomes of \$100,000 or more, but 32 percent of UC admits from California were in this high-income bracket. Indicator 4 also shows the income breakdown within major racial or ethnic category. Within ethnic group UC freshmen are also more likely to come from high-income households, with the biggest differences from the California population observed for African Americans, Hispanics (Chicanos/Latinos), and Whites.

Indicator 5. Similarly, the final set of charts on Page 17 shows the percentage of households by the educational level of the head of household, and of UC students by the highest educational level attained by a parent. Overall, for example 16 percent of California households with school-age children in 2004 were headed by an adult with some post-graduate study, while 39 percent of UC freshman admits from California reported that one or more parents had some post-graduate education. Both URM and non-URM admits have parents with more education than in the population as a whole.

## Indicator 1: 2004

### Inclusiveness Indicators for All CA Public Schools with Grade 12--2004 Number of Students Progressing Through Each Stage Toward UC Enrollment

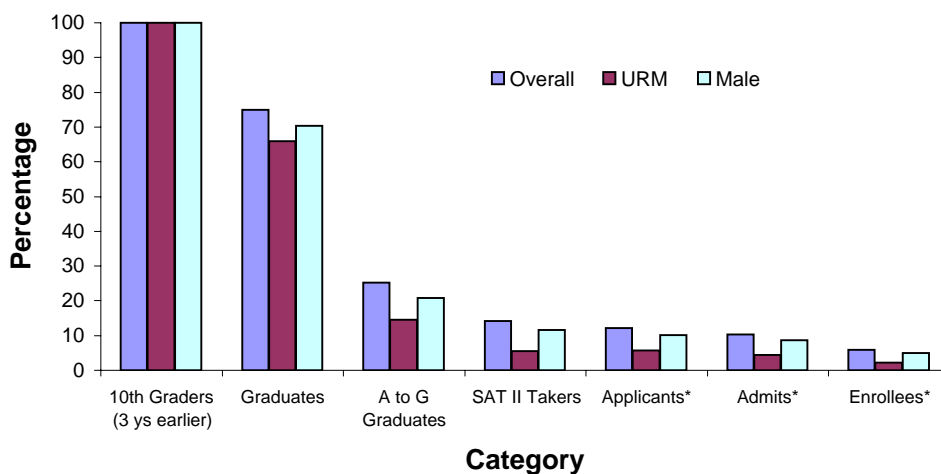


	10th Graders (3 yrs earlier)	Graduates	A to G Graduates	SAT II Takers	Applicants*	Admits*	Enrollees*
<b>2004</b>							
Total Number	459,588	343,484	115,680	62,239	52,470	43,786	25,768
% of 10th Graders	100.0	74.7	25.2	13.5	11.4	9.5	5.6
% of Graduates		100.0	33.7	18.1	15.3	12.7	7.5
% of A to G Graduates			100.0	53.8	45.4	37.9	22.3
% of SAT II Takers				100.0	84.3	70.4	41.4
% of Applicants					100.0	83.4	49.1
% of Admits						100.0	58.8
<b>URM</b>							
Total Number	226,730	149,725	33,348	12,409	12,149	9,106	4,707
% of 10th Graders	100.0	66.0	14.7	5.5	5.4	4.0	2.1
% of Graduates		100.0	22.3	8.3	8.1	6.1	3.1
% of A to G Graduates			100.0	37.2	36.4	27.3	14.1
% of SAT II Takers				100.0	97.9	73.4	37.9
% of Applicants					100.0	75.0	38.7
% of Admits						100.0	51.7
<b>Male</b>							
Total Number	236,533	165,310	49,173	26,683	22,760	18,900	11,278
% of 10th Graders	100.0	69.9	20.8	11.3	9.6	8.0	4.8
% of Graduates		100.0	29.7	16.1	13.8	11.4	6.8
% of A to G Graduates			100.0	54.3	46.3	38.4	22.9
% of SAT II Takers				100.0	85.3	70.8	42.3
% of Applicants					100.0	83.0	49.6
% of Admits						100.0	59.7

\*UC applicants, admits, and enrollees include data for the entire academic year. However, if a student applied for more than one term within the same academic year or was admitted to multiple terms or campuses, this student was only counted once.

## Indicator 1: 2003

### Inclusiveness Indicators for All CA Public Schools with Grade 12--2003 Number of Students Progressing Through Each Stage Toward UC Enrollment

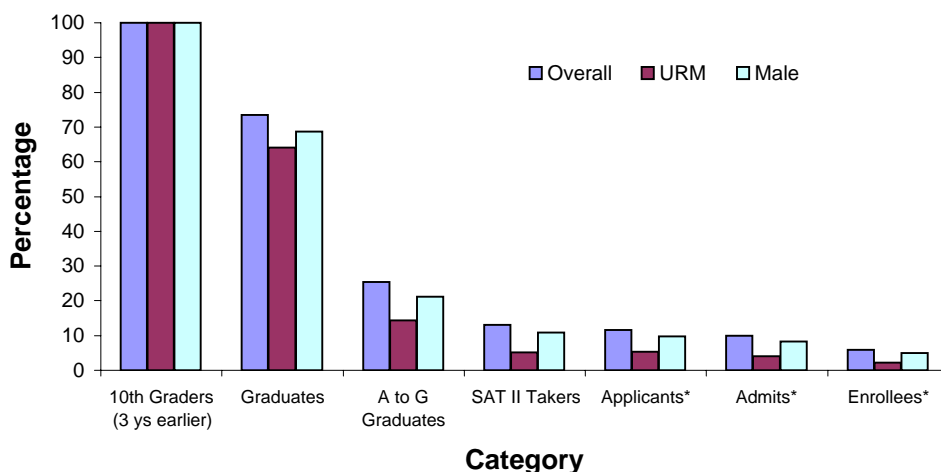


	10th Graders (3 yrs earlier)	Graduates	A to G Graduates	SAT II Takers	Applicants*	Admits*	Enrollees*
<b>2003</b>							
Total Number	455,134	341,290	114,506	64,153	55,023	47,281	27,013
% of 10th Graders	100.0	75.0	25.2	14.1	12.1	10.4	5.9
% of Graduates		100.0	33.6	18.8	16.1	13.9	7.9
% of A to G Graduates			100.0	56.0	48.1	41.3	23.6
% of SAT II Takers				100.0	85.8	73.7	42.1
% of Applicants					100.0	85.9	49.1
% of Admits						100.0	57.1
<b>URM</b>							
Total Number	219,414	144,827	31,892	12,013	12,561	9,550	4,941
% of 10th Graders	100.0	66.0	14.5	5.5	5.7	4.4	2.3
% of Graduates		100.0	22.0	8.3	8.7	6.6	3.4
% of A to G Graduates			100.0	37.7	39.4	29.9	15.5
% of SAT II Takers				100.0	104.6	79.5	41.1
% of Applicants					100.0	76.0	39.3
% of Admits						100.0	51.7
<b>Male</b>							
Total Number	233,775	164,364	48,817	27,321	23,640	20,092	11,825
% of 10th Graders	100.0	70.3	20.9	11.7	10.1	8.6	5.1
% of Graduates		100.0	29.7	16.6	14.4	12.2	7.2
% of A to G Graduates			100.0	56.0	48.4	41.2	24.2
% of SAT II Takers				100.0	86.5	73.5	43.3
% of Applicants					100.0	85.0	50.0
% of Admits						100.0	58.9

\*UC applicants, admits, and enrollees include data for the entire academic year. However, if a student applied for more than one term within the same academic year or was admitted to multiple terms or campuses, this student was only counted once.

## Indicator 1: 2002

### Inclusiveness Indicators for All CA Public Schools with Grade 12--2002 Number of Students Progressing Through Each Stage Toward UC Enrollment

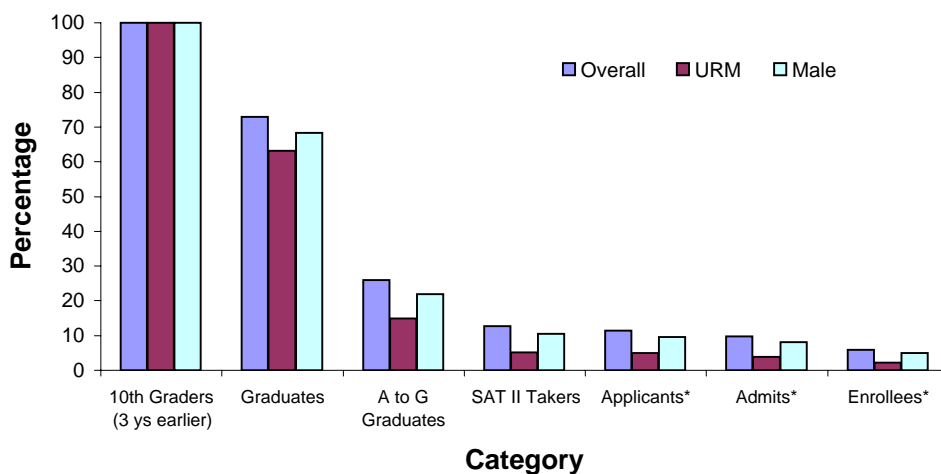


	10th Graders (3 yrs earlier)	Graduates	A to G Graduates	SAT II Takers	Applicants*	Admits*	Enrollees*
<b>2002</b>							
Total Number	444,064	325,919	112,676	58,054	51,718	44,315	26,454
% of 10th Graders	100.0	73.4	25.4	13.1	11.6	10.0	6.0
% of Graduates		100.0	34.6	17.8	15.9	13.6	8.1
% of A to G Graduates			100.0	51.5	45.9	39.3	23.5
% of SAT II Takers				100.0	89.1	76.3	45.6
% of Applicants					100.0	85.7	51.2
% of Admits						100.0	59.7
<b>URM</b>							
Total Number	211,629	135,530	30,367	10,996	11,113	8,571	4,718
% of 10th Graders	100.0	64.0	14.3	5.2	5.3	4.1	2.2
% of Graduates		100.0	22.4	8.1	8.2	6.3	3.5
% of A to G Graduates			100.0	36.2	36.6	28.2	15.5
% of SAT II Takers				100.0	101.1	77.9	42.9
% of Applicants					100.0	77.1	42.5
% of Admits						100.0	55.0
<b>Male</b>							
Total Number	228,391	156,958	48,409	24,644	22,116	18,780	11,407
% of 10th Graders	100.0	68.7	21.2	10.8	9.7	8.2	5.0
% of Graduates		100.0	30.8	15.7	14.1	12.0	7.3
% of A to G Graduates			100.0	50.9	45.7	38.8	23.6
% of SAT II Takers				100.0	89.7	76.2	46.3
% of Applicants					100.0	84.9	51.6
% of Admits						100.0	60.7

\*UC applicants, admits, and enrollees include data for the entire academic year. However, if a student applied for more than one term within the same academic year or was admitted to multiple terms or campuses, this student was only counted once.

## Indicator 1: 2001

### Inclusiveness Indicators for All CA Public Schools with Grade 12--2001 Number of Students Progressing Through Each Stage Toward UC Enrollment

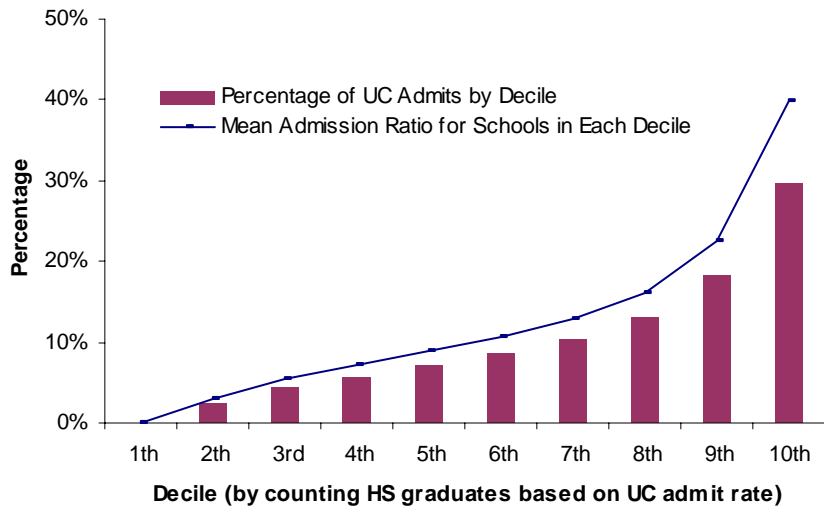


	10th Graders (3 yrs earlier)	Graduates	A to G Graduates	SAT II Takers	Applicants*	Admits*	Enrollees*
<b>2001</b>							
Total Number	433,528	316,124	112,469	55,376	49,401	42,306	25,568
% of 10th Graders	100.0	72.9	25.9	12.8	11.4	9.8	5.9
% of Graduates		100.0	35.6	17.5	15.6	13.4	8.1
% of A to G Graduates			100.0	49.2	43.9	37.6	22.7
% of SAT II Takers				100.0	89.2	76.4	46.2
% of Applicants					100.0	85.6	51.8
% of Admits						100.0	60.4
<b>URM</b>							
Total Number	204,199	129,003	30,278	10,568	10,204	7,889	4,351
% of 10th Graders	100.0	63.2	14.8	5.2	5.0	3.9	2.1
% of Graduates		100.0	23.5	8.2	7.9	6.1	3.4
% of A to G Graduates			100.0	34.9	33.7	26.1	14.4
% of SAT II Takers				100.0	96.6	74.6	41.2
% of Applicants					100.0	77.3	42.6
% of Admits						100.0	55.2
<b>Male</b>							
Total Number	222,790	152,175	48,827	23,563	21,184	17,985	11,157
% of 10th Graders	100.0	68.3	21.9	10.6	9.5	8.1	5.0
% of Graduates		100.0	32.1	15.5	13.9	11.8	7.3
% of A to G Graduates			100.0	48.3	43.4	36.8	22.9
% of SAT II Takers				100.0	89.9	76.3	47.3
% of Applicants					100.0	84.9	52.7
% of Admits						100.0	62.0

\*UC applicants, admits, and enrollees include data for the entire academic year. However, if a student applied for more than one term within the same academic year or was admitted to multiple terms or campuses, this student was only counted once.

## Indicator 2: 2004

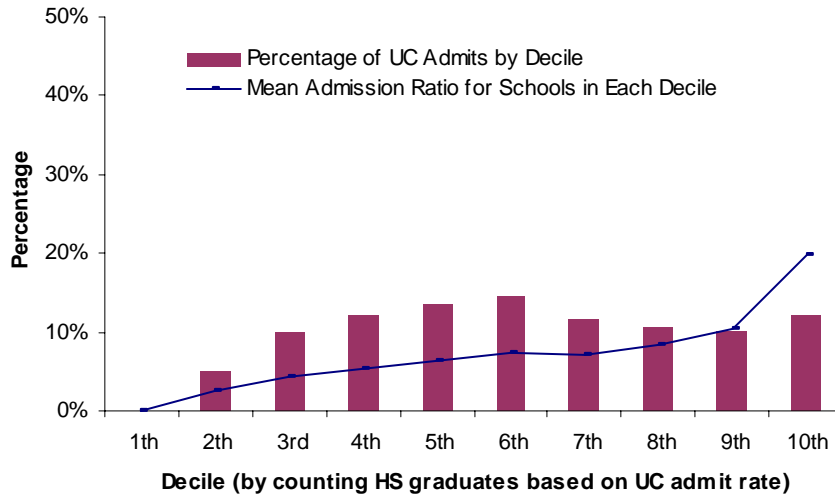
### Percentage of Admits by Decile—2004 Overall



**Data Table**

Decile	# of Schools	% of Admits	Admission Ratio
1st	790	0.0%	0.0%
2nd	321	2.4%	3.0%
3rd	111	4.5%	5.5%
4th	94	5.7%	7.0%
5th	103	7.2%	8.7%
6th	86	8.7%	10.5%
7th	90	10.3%	12.5%
8th	97	12.9%	15.7%
9th	89	17.9%	21.7%
10th	99	30.4%	38.5%
Total	1880	100.0%	12.2%

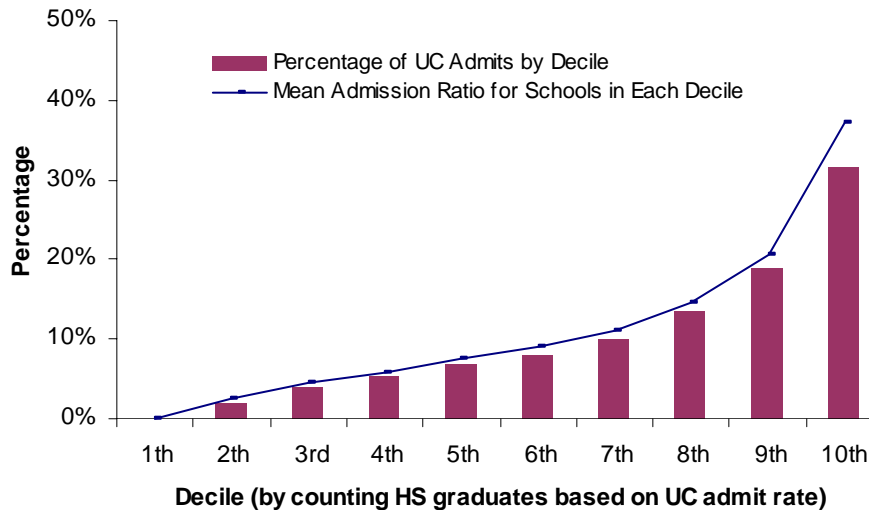
### Percentage of Admits by Decile—2004 URM



**Data Table**

Decile	# of Schools	% of Admits	Admission Ratio
1st	790	0.0%	0.0%
2nd	321	5.2%	2.5%
3rd	111	10.0%	4.2%
4th	94	12.3%	5.3%
5th	103	13.5%	6.4%
6th	86	14.4%	7.5%
7th	90	11.7%	7.1%
8th	97	10.6%	8.4%
9th	89	10.1%	10.4%
10th	99	12.1%	19.6%
Total	1880	100.0%	5.7%

### Percentage of Admits by Decile—2004 Male



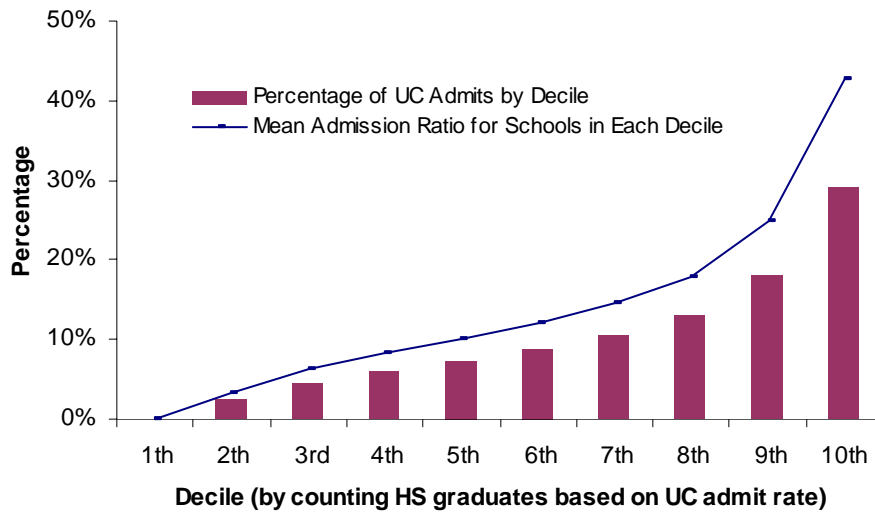
**Data Table**

Decile	# of Schools	% of Admits	Admission Ratio
1st	790	0.0%	0.0%
2nd	321	2.1%	2.4%
3rd	111	4.0%	4.5%
4th	94	5.2%	5.8%
5th	103	6.8%	7.5%
6th	86	8.0%	8.9%
7th	90	9.8%	10.7%
8th	97	13.3%	14.3%
9th	89	18.5%	20.0%
10th	99	32.3%	36.0%
Total	1880	100.0%	11.0%



## Indicator 2: 2003

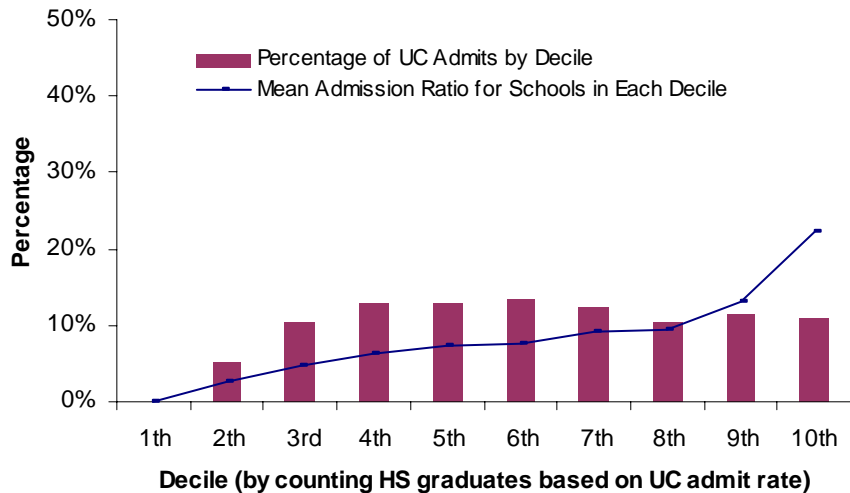
### Percentage of Admits by Decile—2003 Overall



**Data Table**

Decile	# of Schools	% of Admits	Admission Ratio
1st	818	0.0%	0.0%
2nd	267	2.5%	3.4%
3rd	107	4.7%	6.3%
4th	101	6.1%	8.3%
5th	97	7.2%	9.9%
6th	95	8.7%	11.9%
7th	89	10.7%	14.5%
8th	88	13.0%	17.8%
9th	97	18.1%	24.5%
10th	93	29.0%	42.2%
Total	1852	100.0%	13.7%

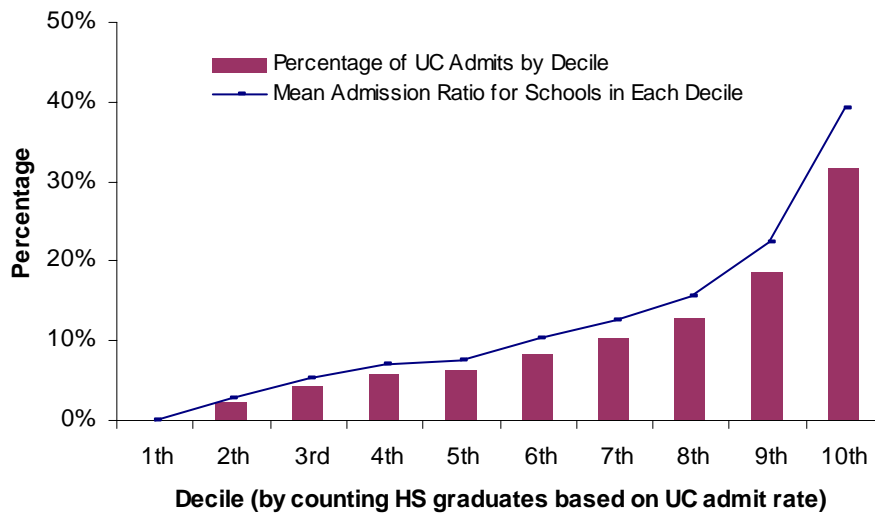
### Percentage of Admits by Decile—2003 URM



**Data Table**

Decile	# of Schools	% of Admits	Admission Ratio
1st	818	0.0%	0.0%
2nd	267	5.1%	2.6%
3rd	107	10.4%	4.8%
4th	101	12.7%	6.3%
5th	97	12.8%	7.1%
6th	95	13.5%	7.6%
7th	89	12.4%	9.1%
8th	88	10.5%	9.3%
9th	97	11.6%	12.9%
10th	93	11.0%	22.2%
Total	1852	100.0%	6.5%

### Percentage of Admits by Decile—2003 Male

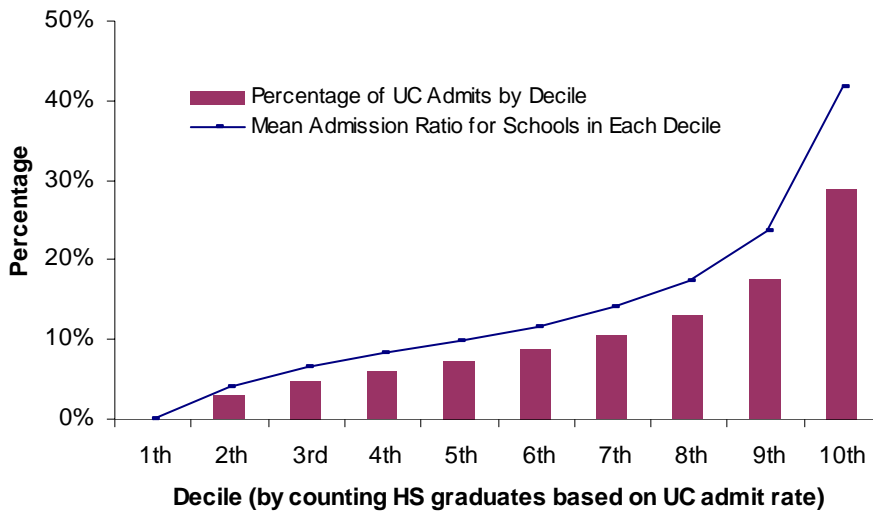


**Data Table**

Decile	# of Schools	% of Admits	Admission Ratio
1st	818	0.0%	0.0%
2nd	267	2.2%	2.7%
3rd	107	4.2%	5.1%
4th	101	5.7%	7.0%
5th	97	6.2%	7.6%
6th	95	8.4%	10.2%
7th	89	10.4%	12.4%
8th	88	12.8%	15.4%
9th	97	18.6%	22.1%
10th	93	31.6%	38.8%
Total	1852	100.0%	12.1%

## Indicator 2: 2002

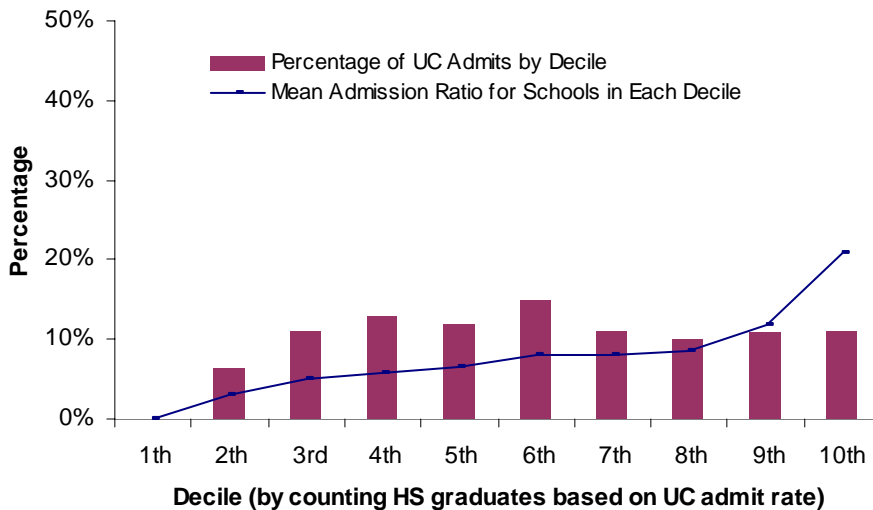
### Percentage of Admits by Decile—2002 Overall



**Data Table**

Decile	# of Schools	% of Admits	Admission Ratio
1st	876	0.0%	0.0%
2nd	201	2.9%	3.9%
3rd	108	4.9%	6.5%
4th	89	6.1%	8.1%
5th	99	7.3%	9.8%
6th	92	8.7%	11.5%
7th	93	10.5%	13.9%
8th	84	12.9%	17.2%
9th	86	17.3%	23.1%
10th	90	29.4%	40.7%
Total	1818	100.0%	13.4%

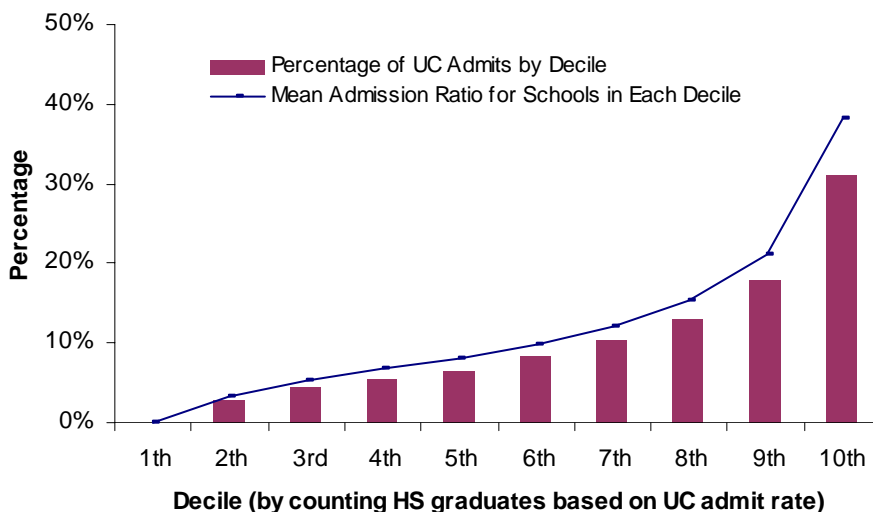
### Percentage of Admits by Decile—2002 URM



**Data Table**

Decile	# of Schools	% of Admits	Admission Ratio
1st	876	0.0%	0.0%
2nd	201	6.3%	3.0%
3rd	108	11.0%	5.0%
4th	89	12.8%	5.8%
5th	99	11.9%	6.5%
6th	92	14.8%	7.9%
7th	93	11.0%	8.0%
8th	84	10.0%	8.5%
9th	86	10.9%	11.7%
10th	90	11.2%	20.7%
Total	1818	100.0%	6.2%

### Percentage of Admits by Decile—2002 Male

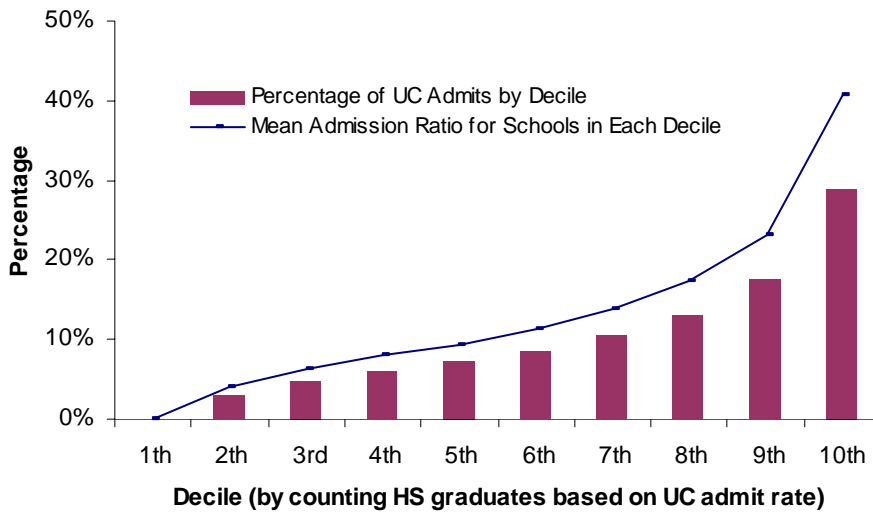


**Data Table**

Decile	# of Schools	% of Admits	Admission Ratio
1st	876	0.0%	0.0%
2nd	201	2.7%	3.2%
3rd	108	4.5%	5.4%
4th	89	5.6%	6.8%
5th	99	6.6%	7.9%
6th	92	8.3%	9.8%
7th	93	10.2%	11.8%
8th	84	13.0%	15.1%
9th	86	17.6%	20.5%
10th	90	31.5%	37.6%
Total	1818	100.0%	11.8%

## Indicator 2: 2001

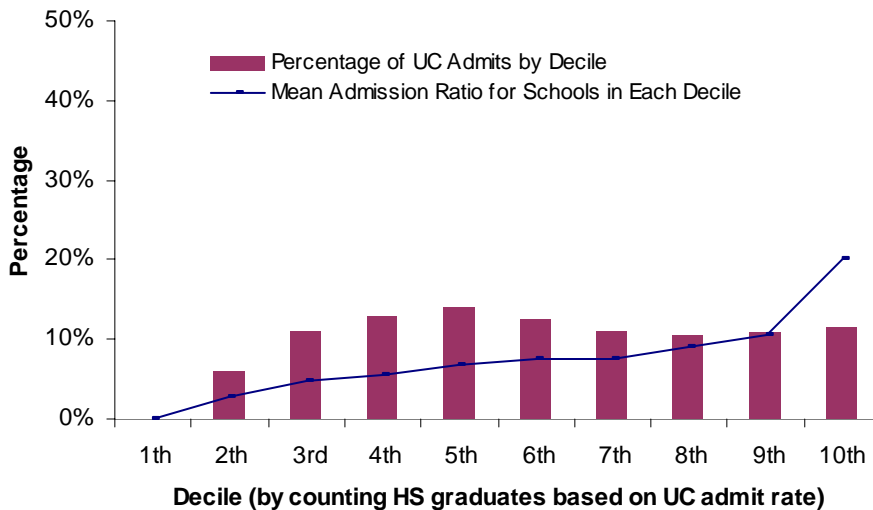
### Percentage of Admits by Decile—2001 Overall



**Data Table**

Decile	# of Schools	% of Admits	Admission Ratio
1st	865	0.0%	0.1%
2nd	137	3.1%	4.1%
3rd	101	4.8%	6.3%
4th	92	6.0%	7.9%
5th	92	7.3%	9.3%
6th	88	8.7%	11.3%
7th	88	10.5%	13.7%
8th	88	13.3%	17.3%
9th	85	17.5%	22.8%
10th	89	28.8%	40.2%
Total	1725	100.0%	13.1%

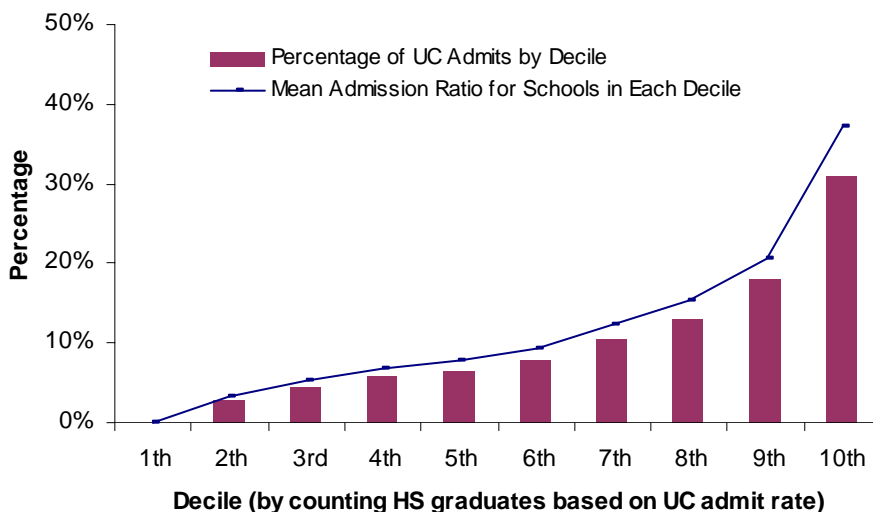
### Percentage of Admits by Decile—2001 URM



**Data Table**

Decile	# of Schools	% of Admits	Admission Ratio
1st	865	0.1%	0.0%
2nd	137	6.1%	2.7%
3rd	101	11.0%	4.7%
4th	92	12.6%	5.5%
5th	92	14.0%	6.6%
6th	88	12.5%	7.4%
7th	88	11.0%	7.6%
8th	88	10.5%	8.9%
9th	85	10.7%	10.5%
10th	89	11.5%	20.0%
Total	1725	100.0%	5.9%

### Percentage of Admits by Decile—2001 Male



**Data Table**

Decile	# of Schools	% of Admits	Admission Ratio
1st	865	0.0%	0.0%
2nd	137	2.8%	3.3%
3rd	101	4.5%	5.3%
4th	92	5.7%	6.6%
5th	92	6.7%	7.7%
6th	88	7.7%	9.0%
7th	88	10.5%	12.1%
8th	88	13.3%	15.4%
9th	85	18.0%	20.4%
10th	89	30.8%	36.8%
Total	1725	100.0%	11.6%

### Indicator 3

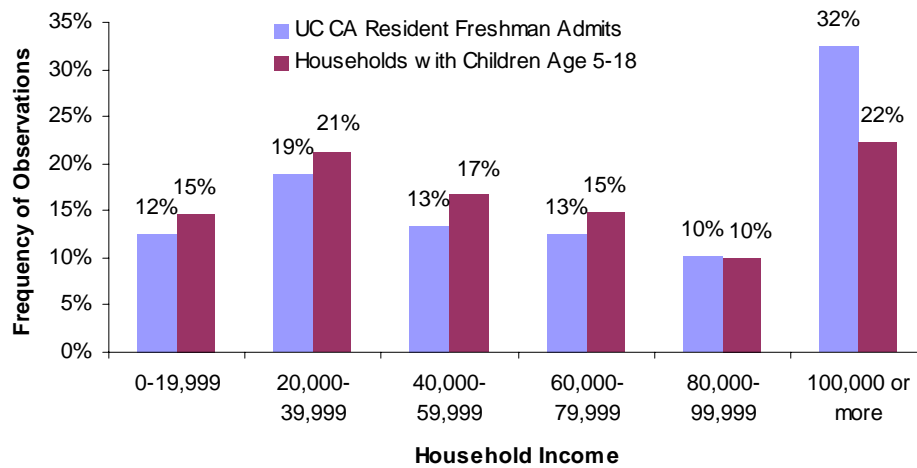
#### Gap Analysis for Underrepresented Minority (URM) Admits to the University of California (CA Public Schools with a 12th Grade)

	2004	2003	2002	2001
<b>URM Admits (African American, Chicano/Latino, and Native American)</b>				
Actual URM Graduates	149,725	144,827	135,530	129,003
Overall Admission Ratio	12.74%	13.85%	13.60%	13.38%
Predicted URM Admits	19,075	20,059	18,432	17,261
Actual URM Admits	9,106	9,550	8,571	7,889
Gap	9,969	10,509	9,861	9,372
URM Admits (if no differences within schools)	13,442	14,680	13,559	12,630
Gap Due to Differences within Schools	4,336	5,130	4,988	4,741
Gap Due to Differences between Schools	5,633	5,379	4,873	4,631
Proportion of Gap Due to Differences within Schools	43%	49%	51%	51%
Proportion of Gap Due to Differences between Schools	57%	51%	49%	49%
<b>African American Admits</b>				
Actual African American Graduates	25,267	24,860	23,453	22,474
Overall Admission Ratio	12.74%	13.85%	13.60%	13.38%
Predicted African American Admits	3,219	3,443	3,190	3,007
Actual African American Admits	1,458	1,695	1,486	1,360
Gap	1,761	1,748	1,704	1,647
African American Admits (if no differences within schools)	2,511	2,809	2,581	2,428
Gap Due to Differences within Schools	1,053	1,114	1,095	1,068
Gap Due to Differences between Schools	708	634	609	579
Proportion of Gap Due to Differences within Schools	60%	64%	64%	65%
Proportion of Gap Due to Differences between Schools	40%	36%	36%	35%
<b>Chicano/Latino Admits</b>				
Actual Chicano/Latino Graduates	121,418	116,847	109,043	103,795
Overall Admission Ratio	12.74%	13.85%	13.60%	13.38%
Predicted Chicano/Latino Admits	15,469	16,183	14,830	13,888
Actual Chicano/Latino Admits	7,377	7,590	6,800	6,263
Gap	8,092	8,593	8,030	7,625
Chicano/Latino Admits (if no differences within schools)	10,666	11,556	10,656	9,926
Gap Due to Differences within Schools	3,289	3,966	3,856	3,663
Gap Due to Differences between Schools	4,803	4,627	4,174	3,962
Proportion of Gap Due to Differences within Schools	41%	46%	48%	48%
Proportion of Gap Due to Differences between Schools	59%	54%	52%	52%

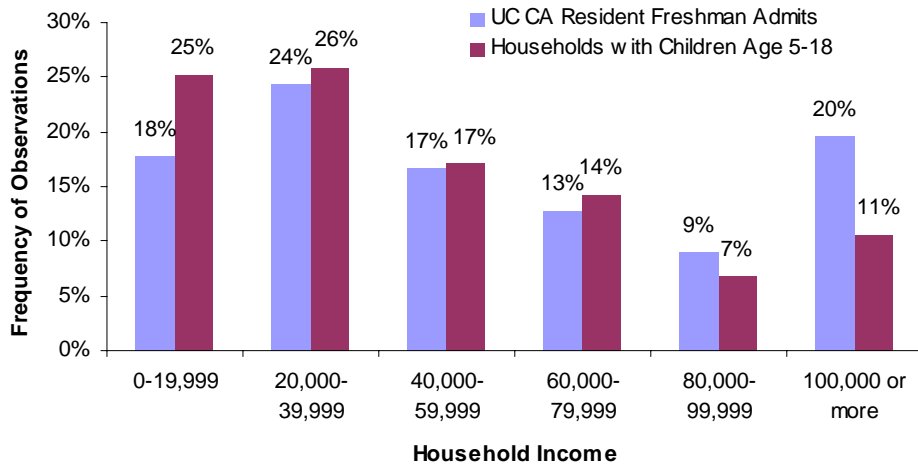
## Indicator 4

### Household-Based Indicators—California Residents

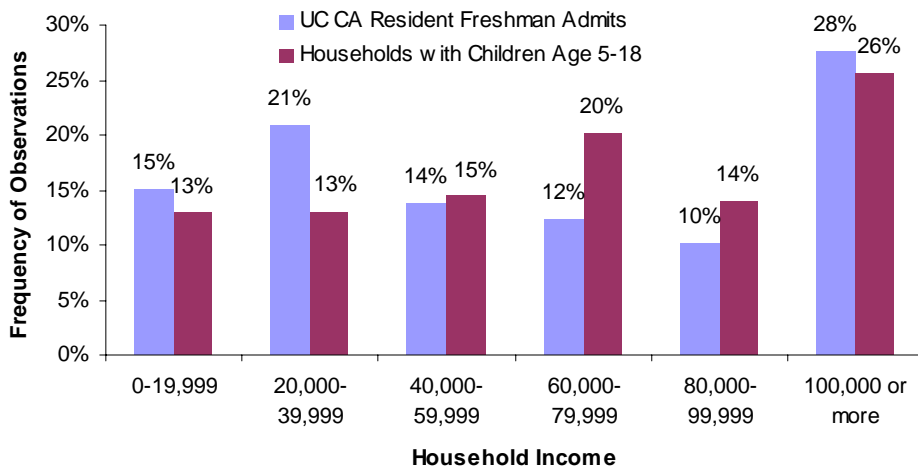
#### Household Distributions by Income, 2004--Overall



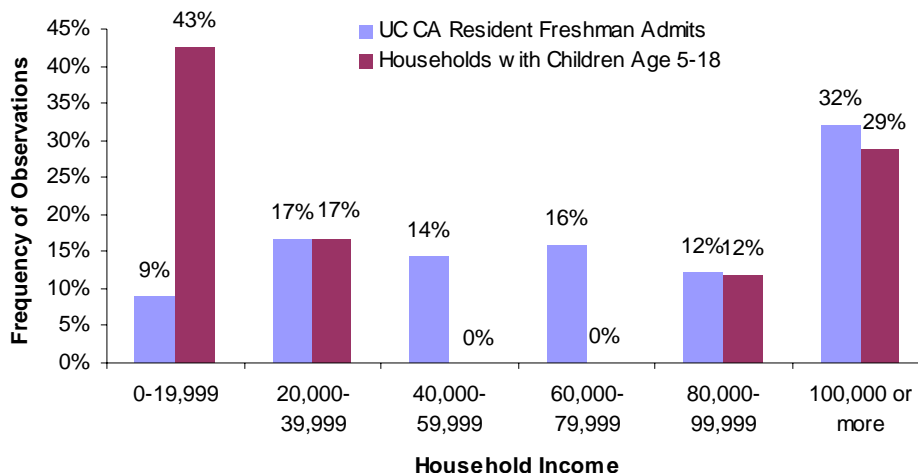
#### Household Distributions by Income, 2004--African American



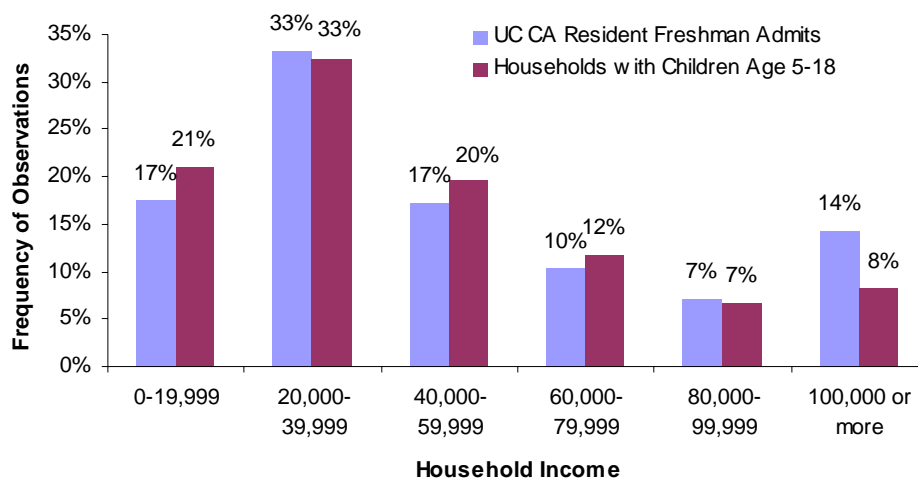
#### Household Distributions by Income, 2004--Asian



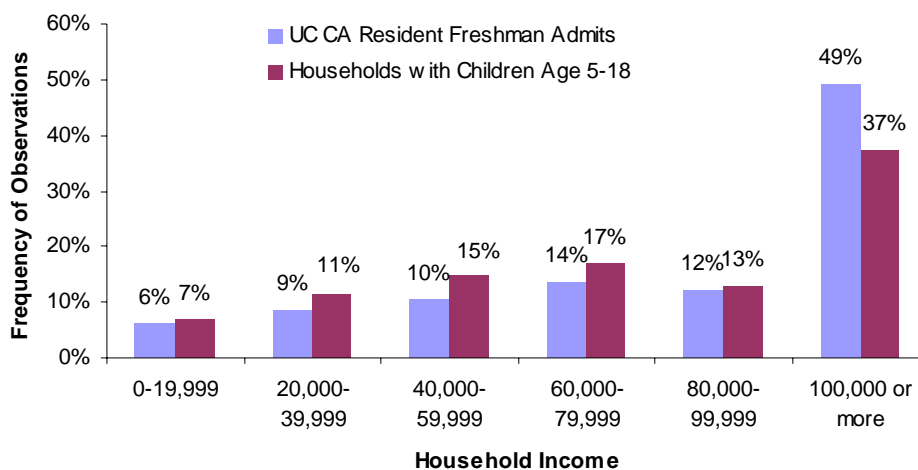
### Household Distributions by Income, 2004—Native American



### Household Distributions by Income, 2004—Hispanic

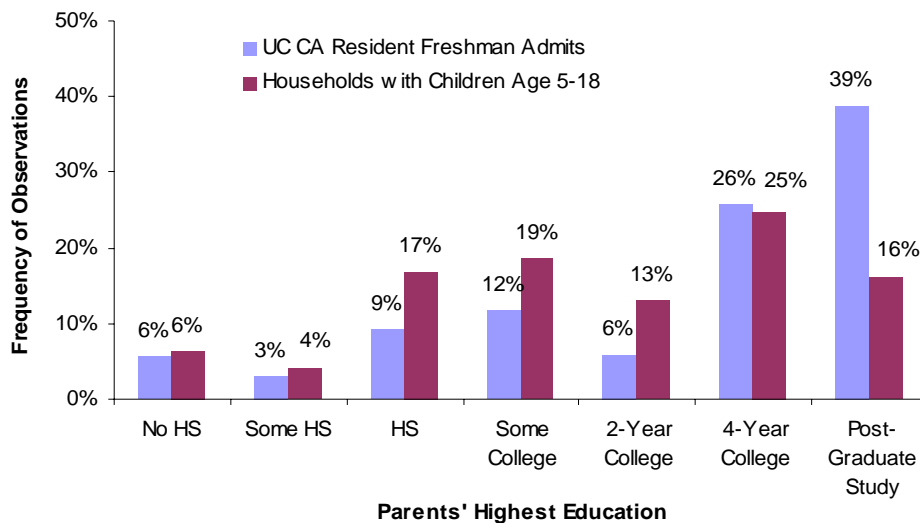


### Household Distributions by Income, 2004—White

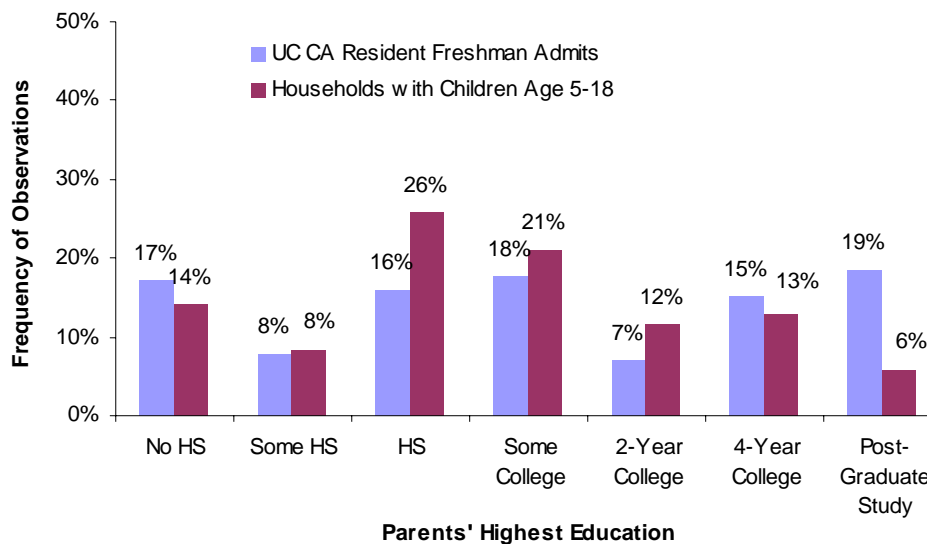


## Indicator 5

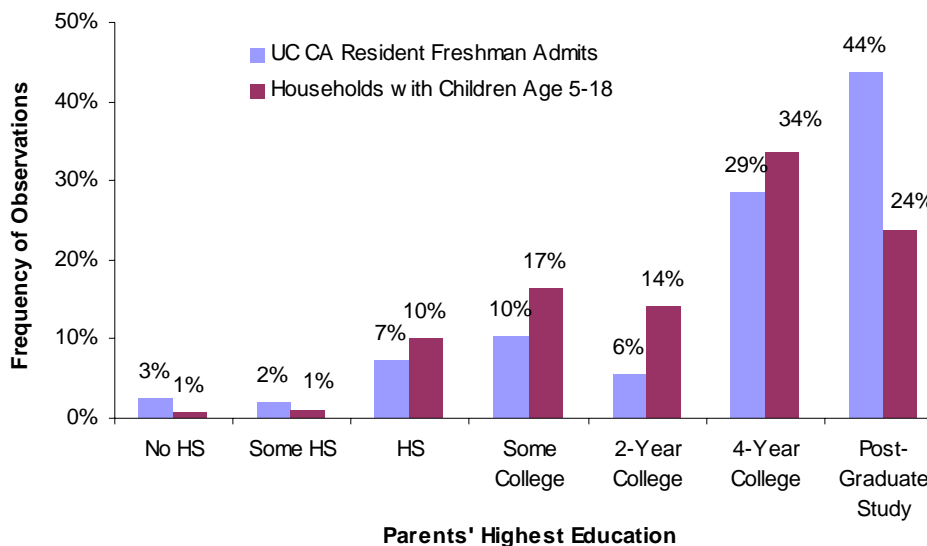
### Household Distributions by Parents' Highest Education, 2004--Overall



### Household Distributions by Parents' Highest Education, 2004--URM



### Household Distributions by Parents' Highest Education, 2004--NON-URM



## VII. REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES (Continued)

- C. **Committee on Educational Policy (UCEP) (oral report)**
  - **Denise Segura, Chair**  
An update on recent UCEP activities
  
- D. **Committee on Academic Personnel (UCAP) (oral report)**
  - **Anthony “Tony”, Chair**  
An update on recent UCAP activities
  
- E. **Committee on Faculty Welfare (UCFW) (oral report)**
  - **Raymond “Rusty” Russell, Chair**  
An update on recent UCFW activities
  
- F. **Committee on Planning and Budget (UCPB) (oral report)**
  - **Stanton “Stan” Glantz, Chair**  
An update on recent UCPB activities

The University Committee on Planning and Budget prepared its report *Current Budget Trends and the Future of the University of California*<sup>4</sup> to provide an analysis of long-term implications for UC of following different budgetary paths. The report projects the impact of four current and alternative budget scenarios on areas such as student fees and access, faculty and employee salaries, graduate education and the role of private fund-raising. As is stated in the forward to the report, UCPB hopes this analysis will be useful for faculty, administration, Regents, the general public and public policy makers “as a benchmark for realistic discussions of the future of the University of California and the future of higher education in California.” **At its May 24, 2006 meeting, the Academic Council voted unanimously to formally receive the “Futures” report for forwarding to the Assembly as an information item, and to encourage its broad distribution.**

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<sup>4</sup> Reprint as Appendix B starting on page 39 of this NOTICE of MEETING



**VIII. UNIVERSITY AND FACULTY WELFARE REPORT (none)**

**IX. PETITIONS OF STUDENTS (none)**

**X. UNFINISHED BUSINESS (none)**

**XI. NEW BUSINESS**

**1. Parking – A Proposal to Fund Parking Through a Tax on New Construction or Major Renovation (discussion)**

- **Judith Stern, UC Davis Assembly Representative**

At the May 10, 2006 Assembly meeting, Chair Oakley informed the Assembly that UC Davis Assembly Representative Judith Stern had requested as a future agenda item a discussion of developing a guiding principle that would include an assessment on all new buildings and major renovations to help fund parking structures.

**Transportation Principles**

**June 2, 2006**

**DRAFT**

The expansion of the UCD campus (new buildings, roads) and increased enrollment will result in the destruction of about 6000 parking spaces between the years 1990 to 2014. It is time to revisit parking principles to use a more equitable model than parking fees to fund transportation.

The overriding principle is that faculty, staff, and students should have options as to how they get to and from campus which include bikes, automobiles, buses and walking. No one should be financially penalized for choosing one option over another.

**Background**

The Campus Infrastructure includes roads, bike paths, walkways and parking structures (referred to as transportation system). When we build new buildings or there is a project that results in major renovations, this can increase demands on the transportation system. Transportation and Parking System (TAPS) has been a major source of revenue for the aforementioned infrastructure.

**UC Davis Infrastructure Program.**

Using a model developed by Stanford University, we are proposing that there should be a UCDIP that is applied to Transportation Programs.

- UCDIP should include an assessment on all projects regardless of size and funding sources.
- The UCDIP assessment (to be determined) will be calculated on total project costs and will be charged monthly based on project expenditures.
- The cost of replacement parking, building parking structures and surface spaces, bike paths walking paths and roadways will be paid for from the UCDIP assessment.

Fundamental to this proposal is the overriding principle that TAPS does not have to be a self-supporting unit.



# **Current Budget Trends and The Future of the University of California**

**May 2006**

## **University Committee on Planning and Budget**

**Principal Authors: Christopher Newfield, Henning Bohn, Calvin Moore**

The Academic Council unanimously voted to receive this report for wide distribution to stimulate discussion of the issues it raises.  
This report is available at <http://www.universityofcalifornia.edu/senate/committees/ucpb/futures.report0506.pdf>

## **FORWARD**

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The University Committee on Planning and Budget prepared this report because short-term decisions about the University budget are having long-term impacts, and yet we know of no detailed analysis of their long term implications for the University. The report evaluates the long-term implications of the Higher Education Compact that now defines the basic budgetary relationship between the University and the Governor, as well as those of three other scenarios, varying from one based on a move toward further major reductions in state funding and increased privatization to one in which state support for the University is returned to higher level of state support that existed in 1990.

The report tries to avoid advocating for the university or suggesting tactics for doing so. We do hope, however, to provide a credible analysis of the implications of different futures for the University that the faculty, administration, Regents, public, and public policy makers can use as a benchmark for realistic discussions of the future of the University of California and the future of higher education in California.

Stanton Glantz, Chair  
Christopher Newfield, Vice Chair  
Calvin Moore (B)  
Patricia Conrad (D)  
Eric Stanbridge (I)  
Malcolm Gordon (LA)  
Roger Bales (M)  
Stephen Cullenberg (R)  
Stanley Mendoza (SD)  
Norm Oppenheimer (SF)  
Henning Bohn (SB)  
Paul Koch (SC)

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## Executive Summary

This report explores the implications of current state budget trends for the size and quality of UC’s programs and thus, by implication, for the University’s contribution to the state. At the Academic Senate’s Committee for Planning and Budget (UCPB), we have shared a perception that this financial decline is leading towards a reduction in the scope and quality of the University, that this reduction may soon be irreversible, and that this reduction has been neither chosen nor managed with an eye toward a recovery of the full range of resources appropriate to UC’s multiple public missions.

After evaluating the budgetary implications of the Higher Education Compact, the report considers three alternative budget scenarios.

This report has a limited scope. We are not making a case for the University’s value to the state or suggesting how that case should be made. We have restricted ourselves to depicting budgetary trends past, present, and to come. We evaluate the adequacy of the university’s budget in term of its historical levels of operation and not in relation to the state’s full range of funding priorities.

UC’s budgetary situation raises the following questions.

- What are the implications of the Compact for Higher Education that the University agreed to with the Governor in May 2004 for UC’s near-term operations?
- If the Compact does not provide sufficient funding from the state for core operations, can the gap be filled in part by private funding? If so, what kinds of private funding would work? How much additional private funding would be required? What new combinations of public and private should be explored?
- Are there alternative budget scenarios that might sustain the university more effectively than our ostensible current choice between the Compact and continued decline?

The primary conclusions of our analysis are as follows:

1. The Compact does not stop the University’s financial decline or return its condition to that prior to the most recent fiscal crisis in California. The Compact does not stop the consequent weakening of the University’s contribution to the people of California. The Compact freezes public funding of the University at its 2001-2004 recession levels. The state share of UC Core Funds stays at about 45% (down from about 60% in 2001-2. The Compact required regular tuition increases at least as fast as the rate of income growth in California and commits the University to expanded private fundraising in an effort to maintain current levels of quality—levels that, by the time the Compact went into effect, had already fallen from the levels of 2001.

To return to the 2001 pathway from the Compact via private fundraising would require an additional \$1.35 billion per year in unrestricted private gifts (or nearly \$30 billion in additional unrestricted endowment). Following the Compact will continue to put pressure on access, diversity, instructional quality, and graduate-based research. The Compact will not allow the Regents to achieve their goal of competitive faculty and staff salaries in a ten-year time frame.

2. The minimum pathway for a return to the University's recent levels of quality and public function is a scenario in which UC receives the same share of state personal income that it received in 2001 (0.29%). Access and quality would recover to that level and the Regents' goal of competitive salaries for faculty and staff would be realized. The costs of this scenario are within recent state budgetary parameters.

3. A scenario in which UC returns to the funding norms that supported its historic operations and hence service to California is one in which UC recovers its 1990 budgetary trajectory. The educational momentum generated by the earlier investment in UC fueled the economic growth in high tech industries in the 1990s; failing to renew that investment at appropriate levels may dampen or block economic growth to come. Though 1990 seems far removed in budgetary time, this does not change the fact that the other scenarios, which rely more heavily on private funds, cannot support the University's historic scope, quality, and contribution to the people of the state.

4. The fourth scenario, the Public Funding Freeze, would alter the UC system beyond recognition. This scenario cannot be ruled out. The state continues to carry a structural deficit, remains politically polarized, has expensive needs in health and human services, and awaits new budgetary surprises such as unfunded health care obligations for retired state employees. These problems may encourage some to move UC toward a "high-tuition/high-aid" model in tandem with aggressive private fundraising, increased industry partnerships, and expanded sales and services. This fourth scenario, however, cannot actually be achieved with private fundraising: to obtain the billion dollars that will be lost by comparison with the Compact, and to obtain it in unrestricted payouts, the University would need to raise \$25 billion in unrestricted gifts. To reach the 2001-02 funding level, more than \$54 billion would be needed. Alternately, tuition increases big enough to fill the gap would shrink enrollments (?) and, at the same time, reduce the quality of the university's student body. The overall UC system would continue in name but not in reality, as the most prestigious campuses draw on a national student pool and collect large amounts of non-resident tuition while other campuses struggle with diminished resources, fewer programs, and reduced research capacity. Wasteful intercampus competition may arise, in part in the form of the budgetary fragmentation that the Master Plan had in its time brought to a close. Since undergraduate instruction is disproportionately dependent on the state General Fund, such changes would seriously damage the assumption of a high-quality curriculum for all qualified students. The Public Funding Freeze would end the UC system as we know it.

## Background

On October 26, 2005, the Academic Council endorsed University Committee on Planning and Budget's (UCPB) "Resolution on Maintaining the Public Status of the University of California." The resolution notes that the University was established as a public trust, but that both the University and its students are increasingly dependent on private funds to maintain quality instruction and research. It also observes that the Higher Education Compact commits the University to "continue to seek additional private sources and maximize other fund sources available to the University to support basic programs." The Academic Council resolution asks that the University "evaluate the effects on the instructional, research and public service missions of increased reliance on private funds, including the long term implications of the Compact, and report the results of this evaluation to the Council and appropriate Senate committees."

As part of this larger University effort to assess budgetary prospects, UCPB, as the Academic Senate's cognizant body on planning and budget matters, has developed this assessment of trends in University funding, with particular emphasis on the University's Core Budget (Appendix A). UCPB's overall purpose in undertaking this report is to encourage that these choices be made openly, consciously, and on the basis of a careful weighing of the evidence.

Our study has coincided with a growing awareness that colleges and universities in the United States are at a crossroads. While the top level of higher education is wealthier and perhaps better than ever, broader educational achievement is faltering. One leading expert has summarized the situation as follows: "College participation rates have been stagnant since the mid 1990s, low income and minority students are increasingly excluded from 4-year institutions and are increasingly concentrated in public 2-year and proprietary institutions, the United States usually ranks last among the 30 OECD countries in gains in college participation rates since about 1990, and the gains in bachelor's degree attainment since 1980 have gone overwhelmingly to students born into the top quartile of family income (about \$96,000 per year)." A recent report by a major higher education center concluded that "If current trends continue, the proportion of workers with high school diplomas and college degrees will decrease and the personal income of Americans will decline over the next 15 years."

California has typically seen itself as the great exception to such downward trends. After World War II, it developed a Master Plan for Higher Education which assumed, first, that talent was widely rather than narrowly distributed in the population and, second, that prosperity depended on educating everyone to the highest level they could manage. In recent years, however, California's higher education system has been following rather than bucking national trends. For example, California is average among the states in rates of student persistence and completion of degrees, and is now 30<sup>th</sup> out of 50 in affordability.



This decline in funding and its accompanying threat to quality is occurring at a time when the state of California faces unprecedented social and economic challenges and is looking to higher education to provide many of the solutions. How the state will be able to maintain its stature as a world-leading knowledge economy is no longer clear to us.

The University is at an important crossroads. Many observers believe that public universities must accept permanently reduced public provisions; they conclude that quality and perhaps even viability require permanent and steady increases in tuition charges, fundraising, and partnerships with the private sector. On the other hand, the costs of returning to the Master Plan's vision of a low-fee university may be less than previously supposed, and the costs of moving further toward dependence on private funding may be difficult or even impossible to meet. UCPB does not treat any of these scenarios as foregone conclusions; this report assesses their relative implications for the university and, by implication, for the state.

## **The State Budget Context: A Long-Term Funding Decline**

The Master Plan for Higher Education of 1960 continues to define the basic relationships among California's university systems (for an overview of the Master Plan, see Appendix B). But by the mid-2000s, when the University of California and the California State University system signed the Higher Education Compact with the Governor's office, the parties had in practice set aside the Master Plan's vision of nearly free higher education for all qualified citizens of the state. Much of this movement was caused by budgetary pressures, expressed in the following trends:

- The "tax revolt," signaled most famously by Proposition 13 in 1978, had changed political attitudes towards public funding and reduced the proportion of per capita income that was available for public purposes. The share available for all systems of higher education, having risen from 0.4 percent of state personal income in 1960 to 1.3 percent in 1980, had fallen back to 0.75 percent by 2004.
- Other state services gained on higher education for a share of the reduced per capita general fund. As the size of California's poor population grew, health and human services took a bigger slice of the government pie. K-12 education and some other programs were locked in through ballot measures, while tertiary education was not. Concerns about crime were used to support the unprecedented growth of the state prison system: by 2005, prisons consumed 8.2 percent of the state budget, or more than twice UC's proportion of the general fund of just over 3.0 percent (all spending on higher education amounted to 11.5 percent of the general fund).
- Budgets reflected both polarization and gridlock stemming from structural problems with state government, including referendum-based budgetary lock-ins, term limits that reduced the experience level of the legislature, gerrymandering that increased the proportion of hard-liners in both parties, and a preponderance of wedge-issues served up to a racially, economically,

and otherwise-fragmented electorate.

- While well-organized political constituencies existed to support the growth of K-12 education, health services, and prisons, the fragmented nature of the higher education systems (UC, CSU, and the community colleges) and their divided constituencies (students and their families, faculty, staff, administrators, the general public) prevented development of a strong lobby for higher education.
- The perception that UC's fees were relatively low, and the well-established fact that a college education increases an individual's lifetime earning potential, were accepted as reasons to use fee increases to make up for state support. At the same time, higher education's ability to raise fees encouraged politicians to cut it more deeply than other functions that lacked this power.
- The University pursued a budget strategy of doing the best they could with whatever Governor was in power, accepting cuts in bad years and hoping to make them up in the good years. This was a rational strategy that has successfully minimized political risks. But in spite of the University's best efforts, it may have created unrealistic expectations about the University's capacity to absorb cuts and then never entirely make up for them.
- The University has also called for both solid public support and increased private funding without clarifying the extent to which private funding, including higher tuition, can replace public funding, or how a shift away from a high ratio of public funding has been affecting the quality and public impact of the University.

As a result of these budgetary, demographic, political, and analytical factors, higher education is the only major element of California's public sector that has grown more slowly than the population, and where funding has *declined* (by 12% since 1984) on a per capita basis (Charts 1a and 1b). Such data offer useful information about the relative decline of funding for higher education. But how has this decline affected higher education's day-to-day operations and

Chart 1a

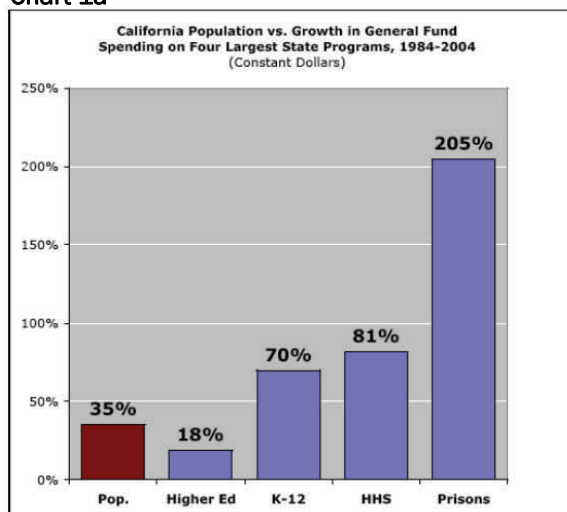
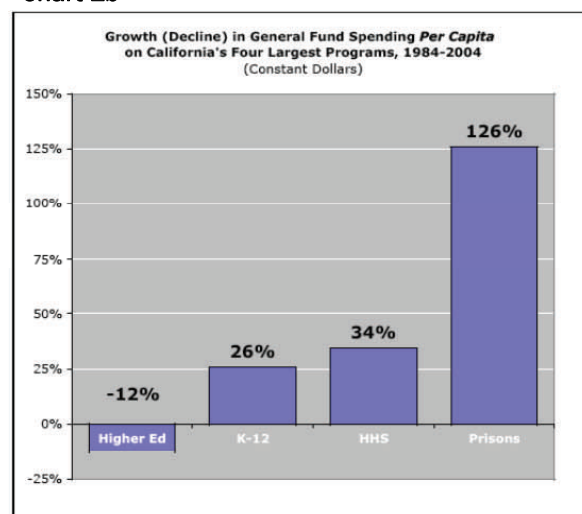


Chart 1b



thus its contribution to the general public? In particular, how has this decline affected the University of California's capacity to perform its functions?

The following charts illustrate the extent of budgetary deterioration within the University itself. We have attempted to identify that portion of the UC budget that is available for general campus operations. We call this "UC Core Funds" (Appendix A; we will define this concept more precisely below.)

State funding was about 70-80% of UC Core Funds as of 1985-86 (Chart 2a). Though it was not the first, a very substantial decline occurred during the economic recession of the early 1990s, when the state share of UC Core Funds fell below 60%. It is important to note that, despite some recovery, the state contribution as a share of UC Core Funds in the early 2000s *did not recover to its level of the early 1990s*.

Though around the year 2000 full recovery did seem possible in the foreseeable future, it was at that point that state revenues suffered their second major downturn in a decade, as did the General Fund's contribution to the UC budget. Since 2001-02, the state share of UC Core Funds has fallen below 50%, to 46% in 2005-06. As we will explain below, this is not 46% of UC's overall budget (including health centers, contracts and grants, and national laboratories), but is 46% of that portion of the campus budgets that are directly concerned with the everyday educational mission.

**Chart 2a: State Funds for UC Operations as Share of UC Core Funds**

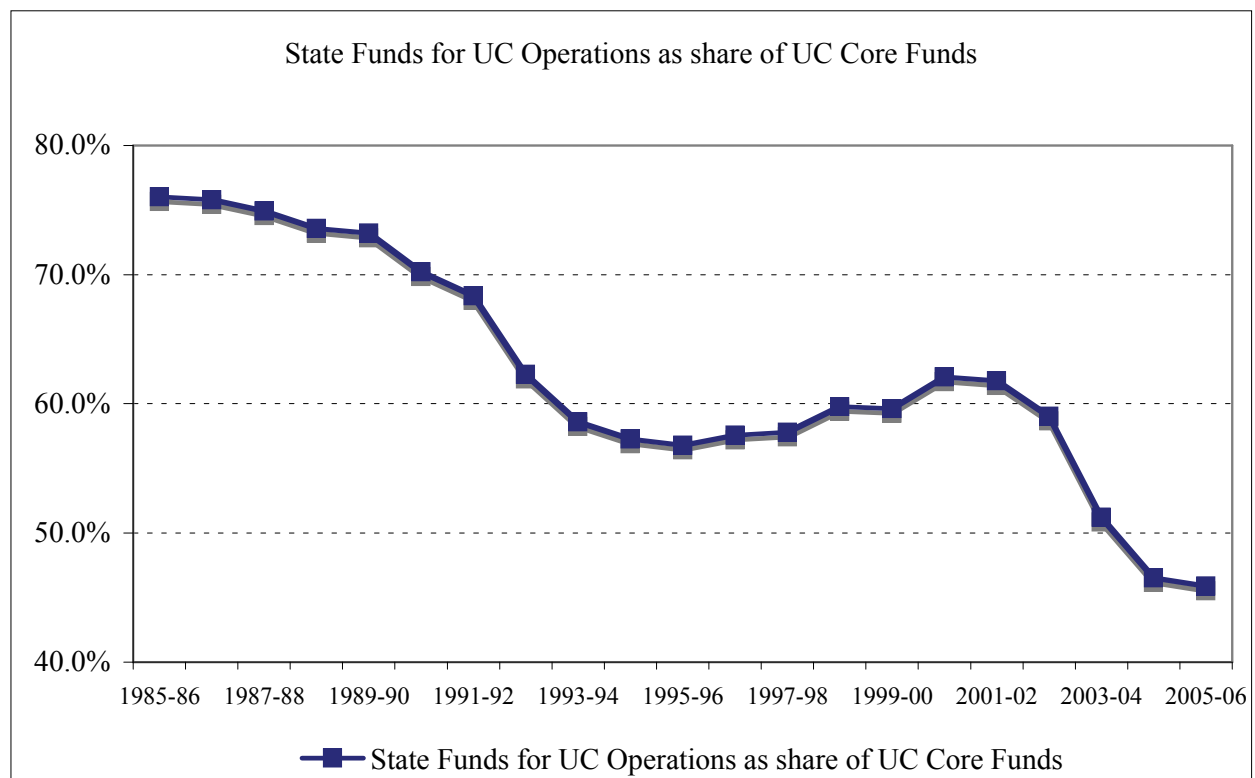
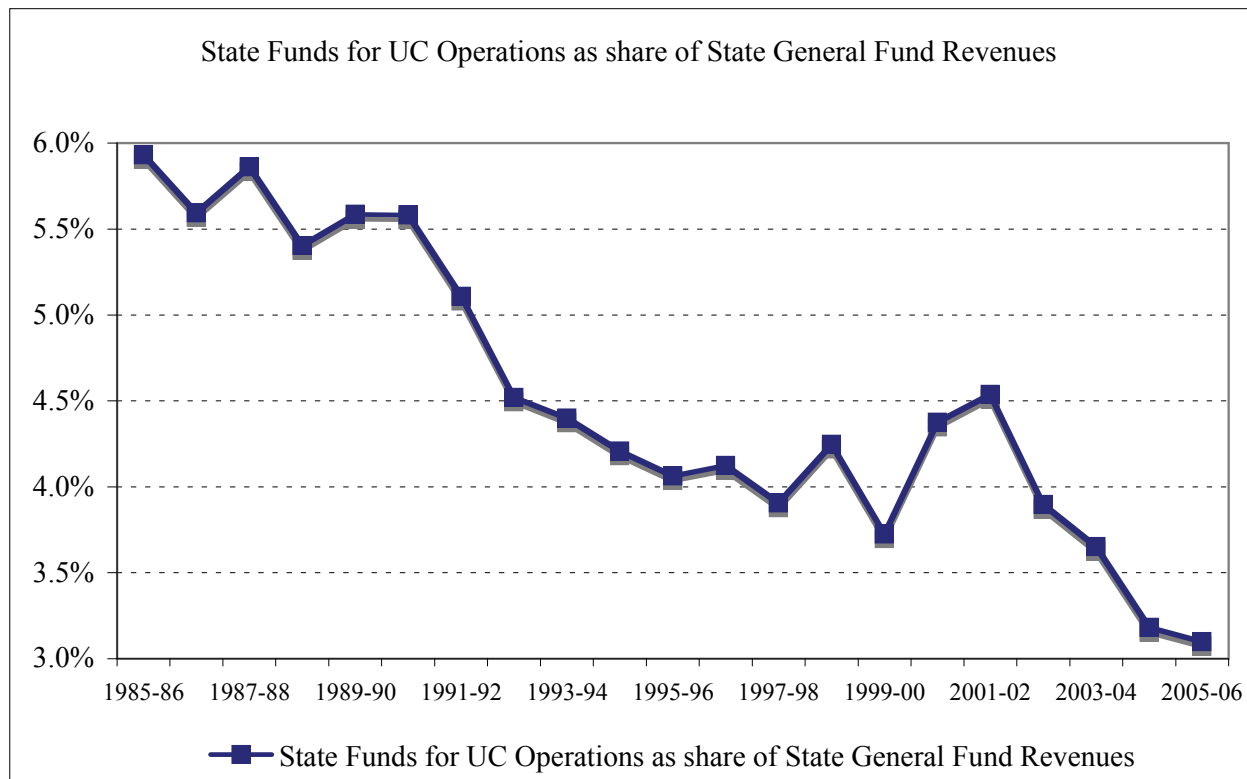


Chart 2b: State Funds for UC Operations as Share the State General Fund



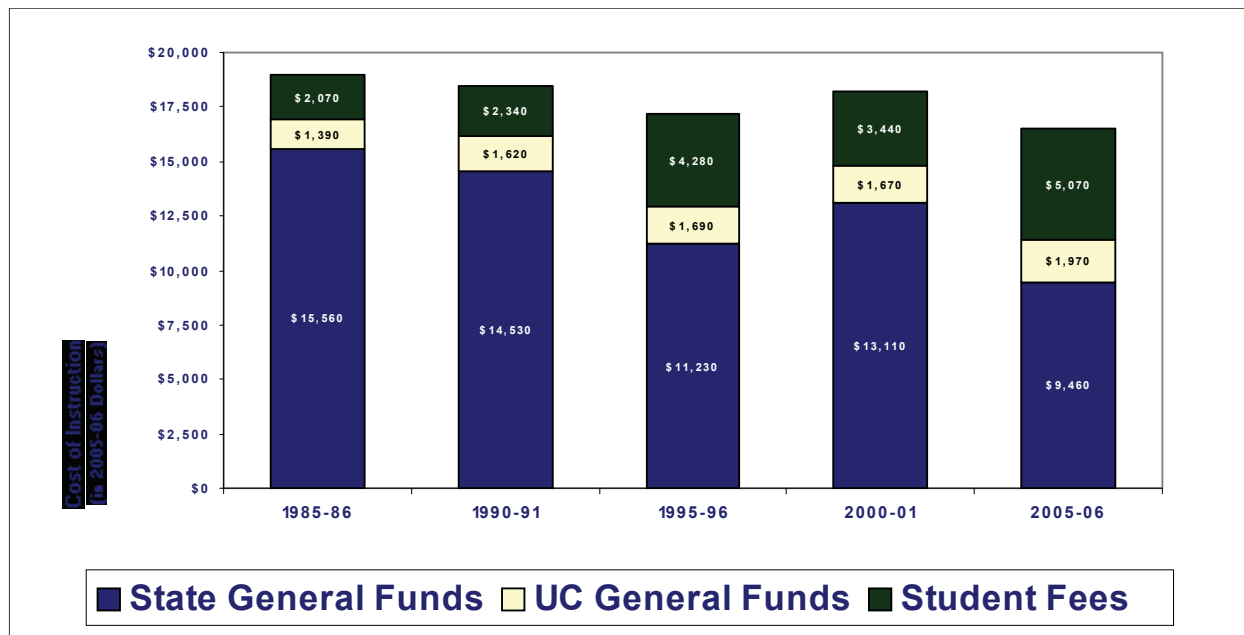
Expressed as a share of the state’s General Fund, UC’s appropriation rose during the dot-com boom of the late 1990s, but has otherwise declined steadily for over twenty years. UC’s share of the state General Fund is the most commonly used index of the University’s public fiscal health (Chart 2b).

Because of increasing enrollments, the General Fund distribution per UC student has fallen dramatically in the past twenty years, *and has never fully recovered from the 1990s downturn*. This decline can also be expressed in terms of dollars from the state General Fund per student (Chart 2c, lower bars).

As we noted in the Background, such cuts have become commonplace. For example, a study by the Urban Institute showed that higher education’s share of state appropriations nationwide fell from 6.7 percent to 4.5 percent in the last quarter of the Twentieth Century. More recently, steady or slightly-declining appropriations, in real dollar terms, have not kept up with increasing enrollments. A study by the State Higher Education Executive Officers Association found that per-student allocations fell to \$5,721 from \$6,874 in the first half of the 2000s, reaching its lowest level in twenty-five years. Though California sees itself as a knowledge economy par excellence, and its future prosperity hinging on maintaining its distinction, it has not distinguished itself from the national pattern of declining public appropriations.

We note, before continuing, that the General Fund allocation is as much a function of political forces as of the state’s financial resources. We believe that a more

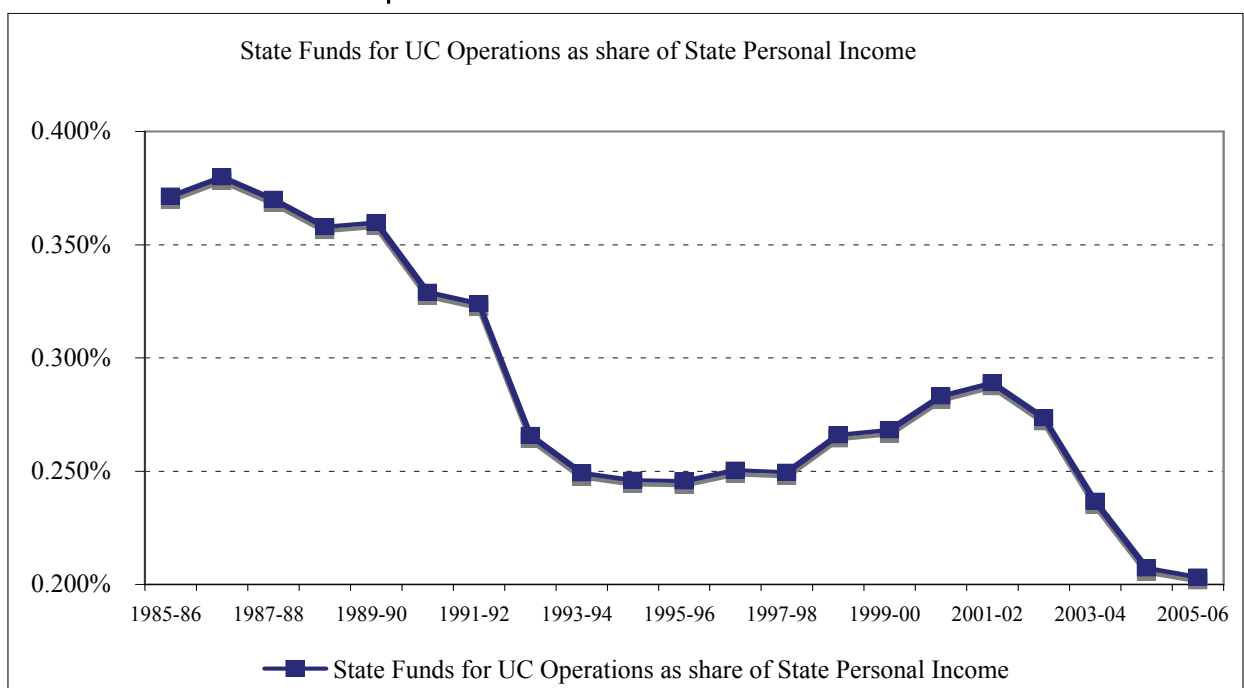
Chart 2c: Changes in Funding Sources (\$ per student)



objective measure of the ability of the state taxpayers to support the University is UC's share of state personal income (Chart 2d).

Regardless of what metric one uses (Charts 2a-d) the University experienced a budgetary decline in early-1990s, an incomplete recovery, and then more decline.

Chart 2d: State Funds for UC Operations as Share of State Personal Income



The remainder of our analysis is based on calculations of UC's budget in relation to state personal income, rather than in relation to the state General Fund. Two points in time (Chart 2d) will be particularly important to our exploration of alternative budget scenarios: the .29% UC share of state personal income that occurred in 2001-02 will serve as the starting point for Scenario 2, the "Restored 2001 Pathway" and the 0.36% UC share in 1987-88 will serve as the starting point for Scenario 3, the Modified Master Plan.

California did enjoy a dot-com-related revenue boom in the late 1990s. UC's budget began to grow again, and made up for some of the cuts suffered during the downturn of the early 1990s. There were three major areas of budgetary growth for UC:

1. windfall equity-related income taxes (via the state General Fund)
2. between 1990 and 2005, UC researchers increased their Contract and Grant income by a factor of 2.3 in real dollars.
3. private philanthropy: annual pledges grew by a factor of 3.1 in real dollars.

We note two features of the late 1990s revenue streams. First, these three funding sources have different institutional effects. Private philanthropy and federal Contract and Grant funds are almost entirely earmarked for specific purposes: philanthropy is about 97% restricted, and C&G monies are available for general operations only in the form of a "tax" to support the indirect costs that the University incurs when it supports research, a tax known as Indirect Cost Recovery (ICR). (While we follow the general practice of treating ICR as unrestricted money, it is important to note that the grants that generate the ICR also generate costs that the ICR is supposed to pay.) This means that only General Fund revenues are fully available to fund campus operations. Secondly, state budgets expanded to absorb increased income tax revenues that were growing far more quickly than tax revenues in other states. Even the partial recovery from UC's early 1990s budget cuts was supported by a tax revenue bubble. Without this bubble, UC would have experienced the relatively small increases typical of other states, where higher education's share of state revenues barely budged.

The downturn began in 2001-02, just as state general fund expenditures were approaching their 1990 levels. It also began not long after UC agreed to accommodate "Tidal Wave II" enrollment with only partial state funding of what amounted on several campuses to a greater than 40% increase in enrollments over a five year period. In the downturn, the first of the three sources of new UC money largely disappeared. By 2005, the second source, federal contracts and grants, had plateaued; as of this writing, all signs suggest that, with a few strategic exceptions, overall federal research funding will experience either steady state or a small decline in the coming years. Thus of the three major sources of the 1990s relative budgetary health, private philanthropy appeared to be sustainable over the long haul. But since only 3% of private giving is unrestricted, private philanthropy could not be used to replace a meaningful portion of the state general fund.

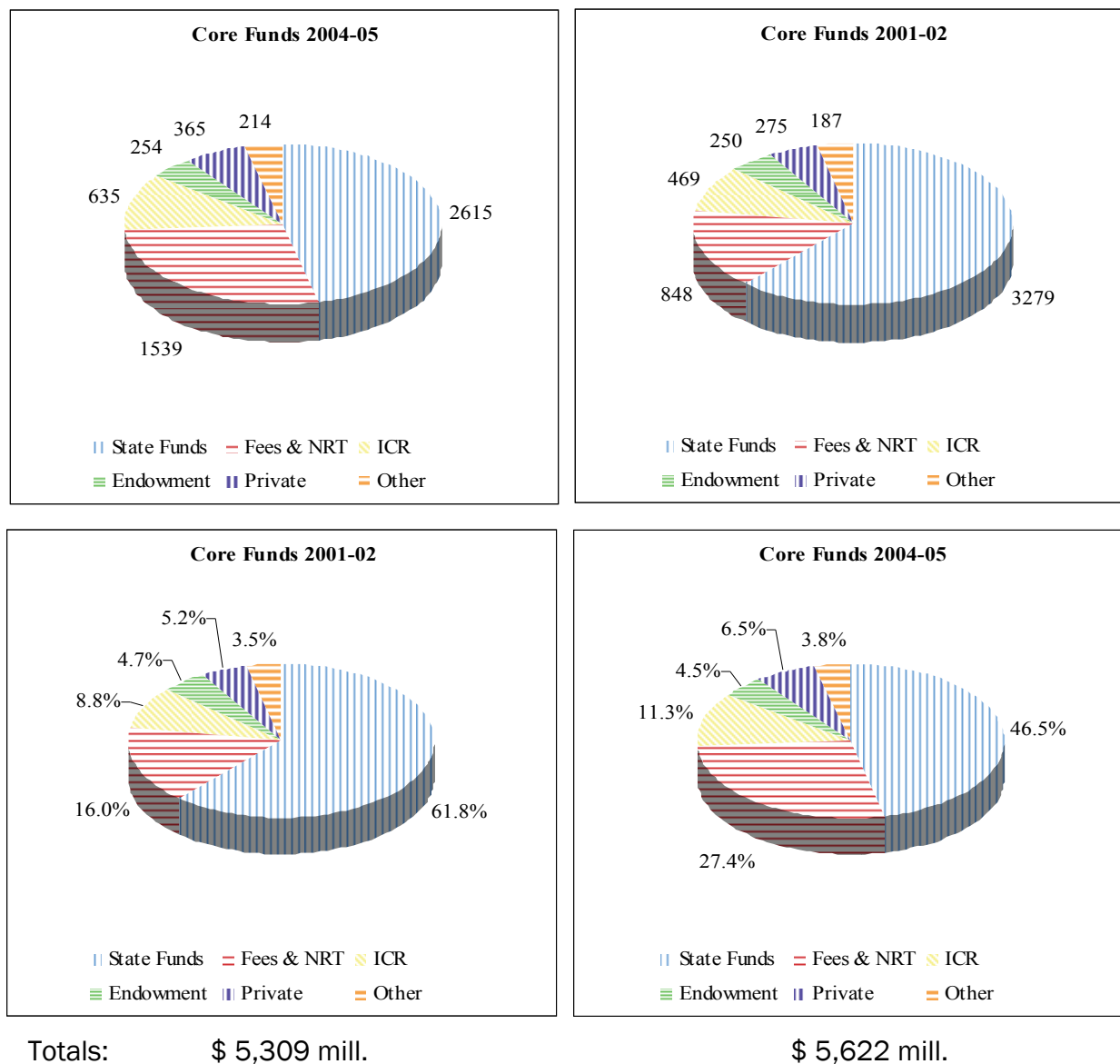
Most discussions of California higher education focus on the boom-and-bust cycle of state revenues. Many observers conclude that what goes down will go up again, so that no real harm is done by short-term emergency-style cuts. Our analysis suggests that these budget cycles conceal a pronounced and unmistakable long-term decline in public support for the University of California in particular and public higher education in general. The recent cuts only add to a preexisting pattern: per-student General Fund expenditures have declined by about 35 percent since 1990, and by about 40 percent since 1985. In the period 1985-2005, the proportion of the overall UC budget that came from the state general fund was cut in half, from about 50% to about 25% of the overall university budget.

## UC Responds: From Cuts to the Compact

### The Cuts

Budget cuts began mid-year in 2001-02, and continued through 2004-05. Overall the State appropriation to the University of California *fell* by 15% while enrollment *grew* by 19%. This means that state funding per UC student *fell by approximately one-third in three years*. The effect on the composition of UC revenues is in Chart 3.

Chart 3: Main Components of Core Funds (\$mill)





The components of UC Core Funds are:

**State General Fund:** this represents money appropriated to the University by the Legislature. It includes State General Fund appropriations (less any provision for revenue bond payments) and lottery funds.

**Core UC Funds:** these include the State General Fund (as described above) plus

- *student fees* (Education Fee, Registration Fee, Professional Degree Fee, Summer session fees, nonresident tuition, but not campus based fees and health insurance fees),
- *indirect cost recovery* on grants and contracts (federal, state, and private ICR)
- *endowment payout* (including UC Regents and Campus Foundations), a portion of *private support* (excluding capital gifts, but including operations other than research)
- a *miscellaneous* category which includes some interest income on current accounts (STIP), endowment cost recovery, and administrative full cost recovery.

We have excluded extramurally funded research support. Although research is clearly a core function of the University, these funds were generated by individual faculty or groups of faculty and do not flow from the general fund. We also exclude income generated by Auxiliary Enterprises (e.g., housing and dining, intercollegiate athletics, University Extension, parking and transportation, etc.). We further exclude "other student fees" that are campus-specific, and, again, all hospital operations. See Appendix A for a full description of UC Core Funds.

Chart 3 shows that changes in private funding, conventionally understood -- endowment payout (down slightly) and private gifts (up by one-fifth) -- did not come close to the scale of the shift from the General Fund to student fees. Instead, there was a direct trade-off between state funding declines and student fee increases. By 2004-05, the General Fund was paying for about three-quarters of what it had paid in 2001-02, while the share contributed by student fees had increased by one-third.

## UC Responds

UC officials tried to reduce budgetary damage and restore at least some of the lost state funding through two major strategies.

**The first strategy**, often described as "stop the bleeding," came to be embodied in the Higher Education Compact between the Governor's office, University of California, and California State University. Indeed, University leaders were convinced -- reportedly by explicit threats from the Director of Finance -- that failure to make such an agreement with the Governor would lead to even larger

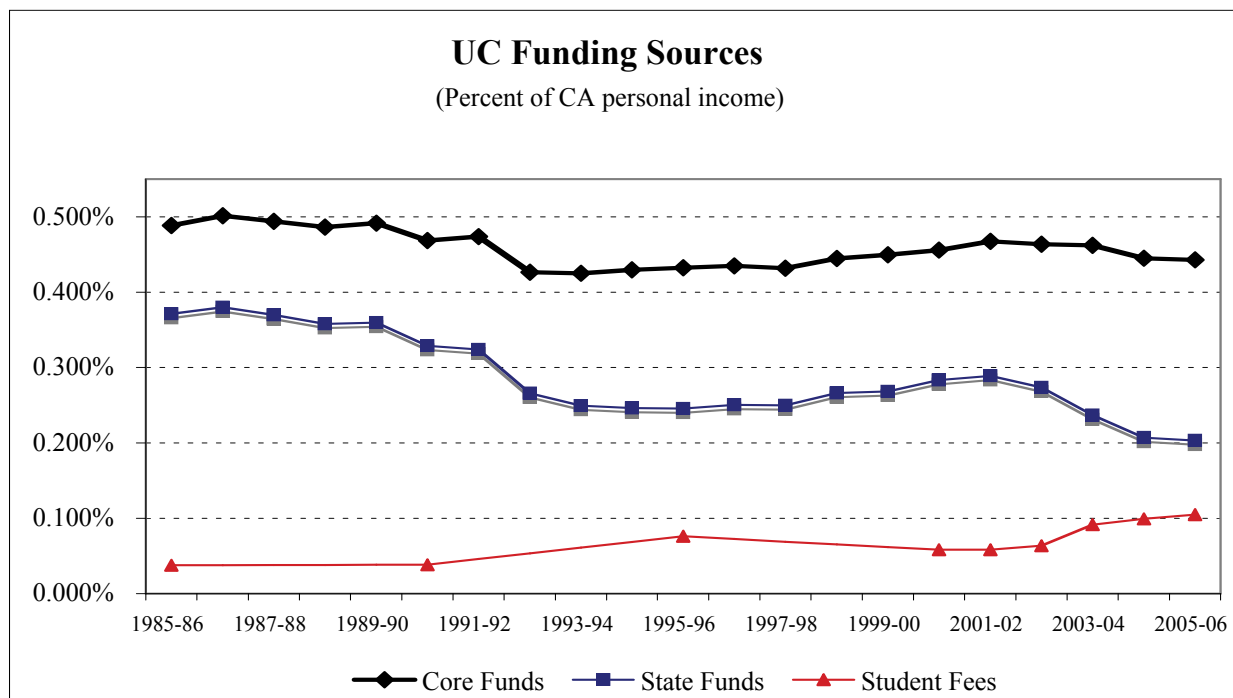
cuts. The four most important features of the Compact are

1. acceptance of the large 2001-2004 cuts to the General Fund as the baseline for future calculations (15 percent on a 19 percent enrollment growth, according to UCOP figures).
2. annual increases in state General Fund support for UC expenditures (3% in 2005-06 and 2006-07; 4% in 2007-08 through 2009-10)
3. funded enrollment growth (2.5% per year, or at least 5,000 additional students per year)
4. Student fee increases (with no corresponding reduction of state funds): undergraduate fees are to increase an average of 10% per year for 2004-07 (although the 2006-07 increase of 8% may be "bought out;" our scenarios assume that this buy out will take place); graduate fees are to increase an average of 13.3% per year for 2004-07; professional fees to rise to market comparisons (roughly doubled in nominal dollars from 2001-05).

In constant dollars, the 2001-02 level of General Fund support will not be restored until sometime after 2011. If General Fund support per student is adjusted for enrollment increases, the 2001-02 General Fund support will not be restored until much later.

**The second strategy** has been to accelerate the development of private fund sources. The University has committed itself to rapid fee increases as noted above, and as a result, the proportion of the University General Fund has been shifting away from state support to money collected from students and their families. Faculty and research units have intensified their pursuit of corporate partnerships. Nearly every UC campus is running its own capital campaign. Goals

Chart 4: UC's Overall Funding



range from \$350 million at the Santa Barbara campus and \$700 million at the San Diego campus to \$2.6 billion at the Los Angeles campus (now approaching \$3 billion in pledges). Efforts have been increased to attract donors to sponsored research, student financial aid, and many other areas of special needs.

Chart 4's top line, measuring "Core Funds," shows that UC has managed to buffer much, but not all, of the decline in the share of the state's financial resources (measured here as the overall personal income of the state's residents) by replacing declining state General Funds (middle line) with student fees (lower line), as well as with other non-state sources not shown here. Even so, about 10% less of California's personal income (0.45% vs. 0.50%) is devoted to supporting the University.

### **This Report's Questions**

As noted in the Background section, the budgetary situation we have been describing raise the following questions.

- What are the implications of the Compact for Higher Education for UC's near-term operations?
- If the Compact does not provide sufficient funding from the state for core operations, can the gap be filled in part by private funding? If so, what kinds of private funding would work? How much additional private funding would be required? What new combinations of public and private should be explored?
- Are there alternative budget scenarios that might sustain the university more effectively than our ostensible current choice between the Compact and continued decline?

To address these questions, we have proceeded as follows:

We exclude consideration of expenditures. Analysis of expenditure patterns could help answer the crucial question of what effect the Compact and other budgetary strategies will have on the University's core mission of instruction and research and on the University as an integrated system of campuses. (These scenarios also have implications for the University's public service mission, which we do not address.) There is significant research showing that reducing public revenues requires institutions to turn to private sources that are looking for specific returns on their investment; universities that do this appear to favor fields and activities that can solve particular funder-defined problems because they are "close to the market." Such effects can also be mitigated or redirected through administrative intervention. Questions about changing patterns of *expenditures* are beyond our scope.

We develop the concept of Core UC Funds (summarized above and in Appendix A) in which we track year-to-year changes in actual budgets for past years and project changes for future; identify changing ratios of private and public fund

sources (excluding research and other revenues); establish the funding gap between continued public support at 2001 levels, the Compact, and other scenarios; and estimate the private replacement-funds required.

We attend to those variables that have emerged over the last several years of UCPB discussions as of special budgetary concern, including: the impact of rising fees and other costs on undergraduate student finances; damage to graduate programs due to the loss of highly qualified graduate applicants -- including out-of-state and foreign students -- to competitive institutions as a result of higher fees; and the decline of faculty and staff salaries relative to peer institutions.

We identify some major consequences of budgetary changes through a set of four narrative scenarios. The goal of this procedure is to compare the most familiar possibilities to alternative budget trajectories that have tended to be overlooked in standard policy debates about the "art of the possible." By sketching their basic budgetary parameters, we evaluate the likely consequences of these alternatives.

The four scenarios, summarized here, are described more fully at the beginning of each analysis.

**1. The Compact Continues.** This is the trajectory to which the University is currently committed.

**2. Restored 2001 Pathway.** This assumes that the state General Fund appropriation to the University is restored by the end of the decade of the 2000s. This trajectory would bring the University to public funding levels higher than those envisioned by the Compact.

**3. A Modified Master Plan.** As part of a new political consensus on the need to "rebuild California," the Governor and the Legislature agree to benchmark the University of California to the support levels of 1990-1991, which was the last academic year before the two rounds of "emergency" cuts.

**4. A Public Funding Freeze.** In this model, the pursuit and use of private funds continues to accelerate. Higher education is considered more of a private good than a public good, and there are attendant reductions in public funding in tandem with increased reliance on tuition fees and other sources of private funds, a restoration of pension contributions, and similar changes.

## Projecting the Compact

This scenario assumes that the Compact is followed to the letter for its five year duration (including the assumption that the State will fund the resumption of pension contributions that were announced after the Compact was signed). After being cut between 2001 and 2004, the General Fund contribution to UC's budget rises in the annual increments anticipated by the Compact (3% in 2005-06 and 2006-07, and 4% from 2007-08 through 2009-10). Student fees increase steadily at the rate of income growth and the University is able to keep the revenue generated by these increases, rather than, as in past years, use it to offset cuts in state funds. Undergraduate fees increase an average of 10% per year for 2004-07 (though we have assumed a one-time 06-07 buy-out of that year's 8% increase); graduate fees are to increase an average of 13.3% per year for 2004-07; professional fees will continue to rise along with those of other professional schools. The University receives funding for a minimum of 5000 additional students per year. Capital outlay funds are provided in the amount of \$345 million per year, and in the last two years of the Compact, the University receives an additional 1% increment for Instructional Support (libraries, information technology, equipment and maintenance).

### For Comparison: Holding Funding at 2001-2 Levels

During the late 1990s, cuts from earlier years were partially restored, with state support increasing until 2001-02 (Charts 2a-2d). We have thus estimated future budget figures for the Compact, and then compared these to what the budget would be if conditions remained as they were in 2001-02.

Table 1 was generated by assuming that state funding remains a constant share of personal income (with slow growth), that student fees are constant in real terms and grow in nominal terms at the rate of inflation, and that other funds can be projected by matching actual values to 2006-07 and then increasing them at the rate of income growth. This model assumes that the Compact did not happen and provides a baseline against which to compare the cuts that accompanied the Compact. State funds remain at about 60% of the University's core budget.

Under the Compact, the proportion of UC Core Funds that derives from the state General Fund stabilizes at the relatively low level of about 46%, and does not recover (Table 1b and Chart 5).

It is worth noting that core academic activities remain highly dependent on state General Funds. In a year like 2001-02, when campuses budgets were relatively healthy, the General Fund amounted to nearly two-thirds of core operations. The Compact's reduced proportion of state funds thus has significant implications for the University's educational mission.

**Table 1a: Stable 2001-02 Funding (Comparison Data)**

	2001-2	2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
State										
Funds	3,279	3,329	3,434	3,661	3,879	4,104	4,330	4,590	4,870	5,176
Core										
Funds	5,309	5,503	5,786	6,148	6,477	6,786	7,155	7,575	8,027	8,519
Ratio	61.8%	60.5%	59.3%	59.6%	59.9%	60.5%	60.5%	60.6%	60.7%	60.8%

**Table 1b: Compact Funding Data**

	2001-2	2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
State										
Funds	3,279	3,140	2,803	2,615	2,718	2,918	3,130	3,351	3,584	3,830
Core										
Funds	5,309	5,321	5,474	5,622	5,926	6,196	6,654	7,151	7,686	8,264
Ratio	61.8%	59.0%	51.2%	46.5%	45.9%	47.1%	47.0%	46.9%	46.6%	46.3%

The 2001-02 line in Chart 5 shows how state funding would have developed had cuts from before and the first year of the Compact been avoided and budgets increased to reflect personal income growth. The Compact line shows that after accepting a substantial additional drop in the state General Fund support, the Compact stopped further deterioration of the state General Fund support, without producing a restoration of lost public funds.

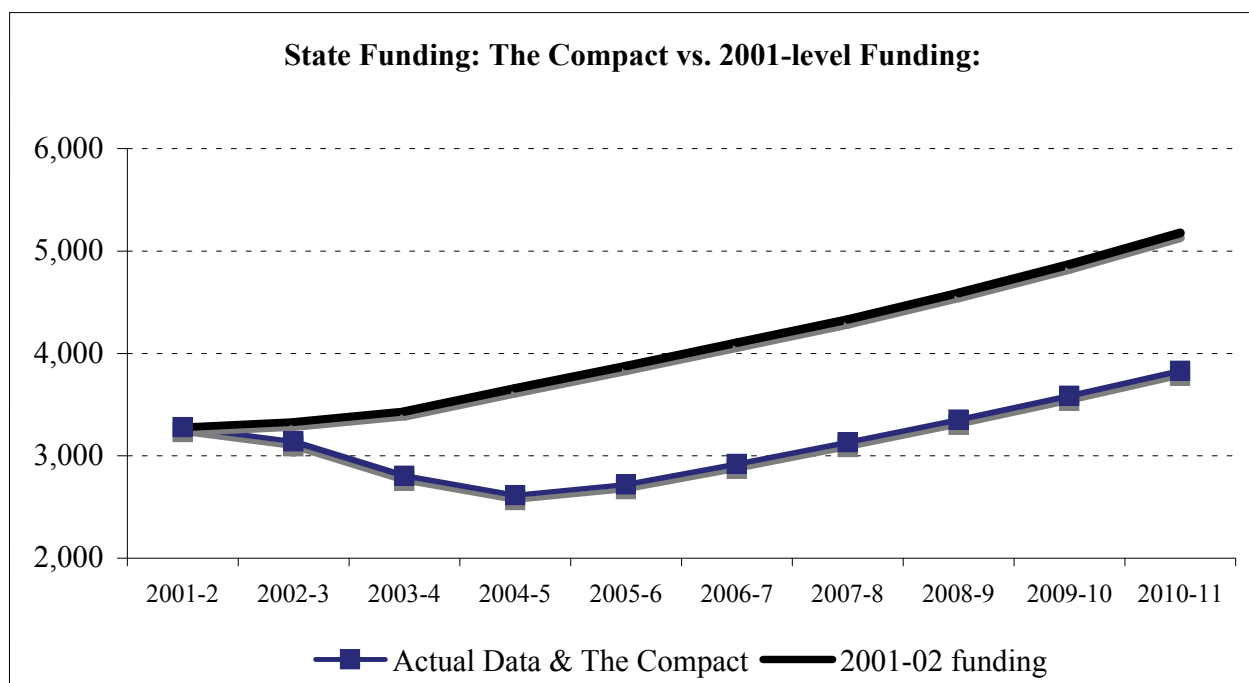
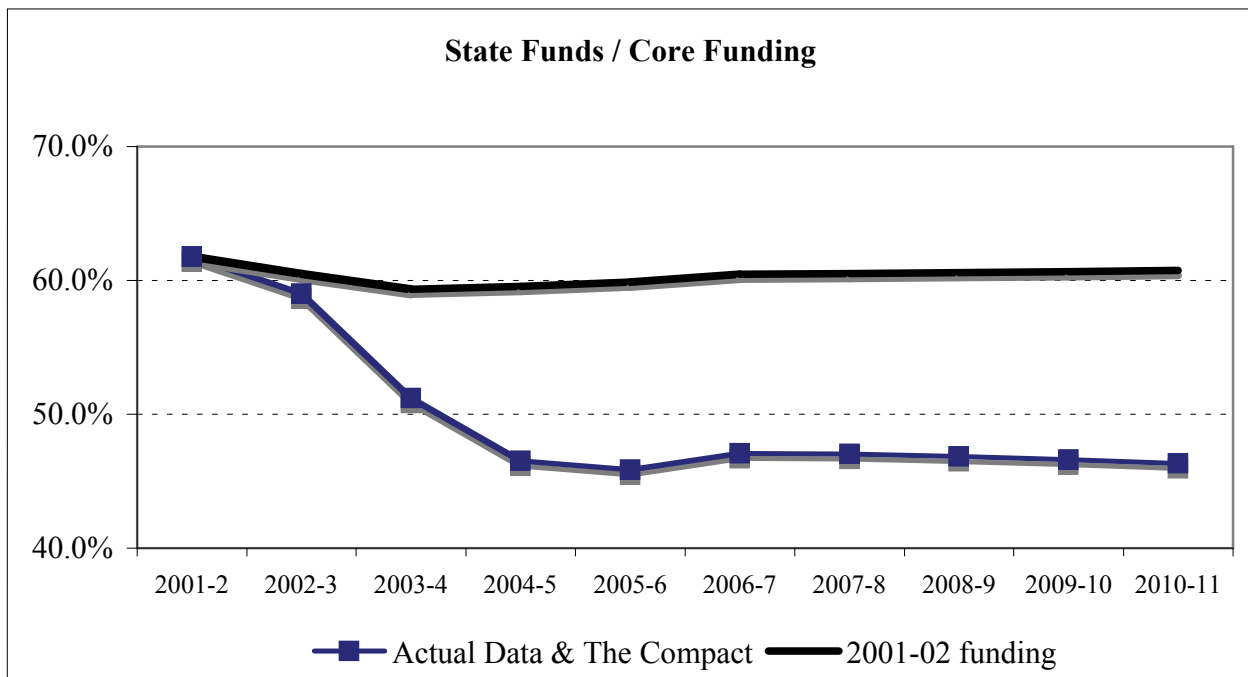
**Chart 5a: State Funding in Nominal Dollars (Millions)**

Chart 5b: State Funding as Share of Core Funds



### State General Fund Contribution Per Student

During the 2000s, student enrollments increased substantially. The Compact provides for additional funding for 5000 students per year, and this provision helps per-student state funding climb part of the way back to its 2001 level. Even so, in 2011, in real dollars, per-student state funding will be a little more than two-thirds of its level ten years before (Table 2 and Chart 5c).

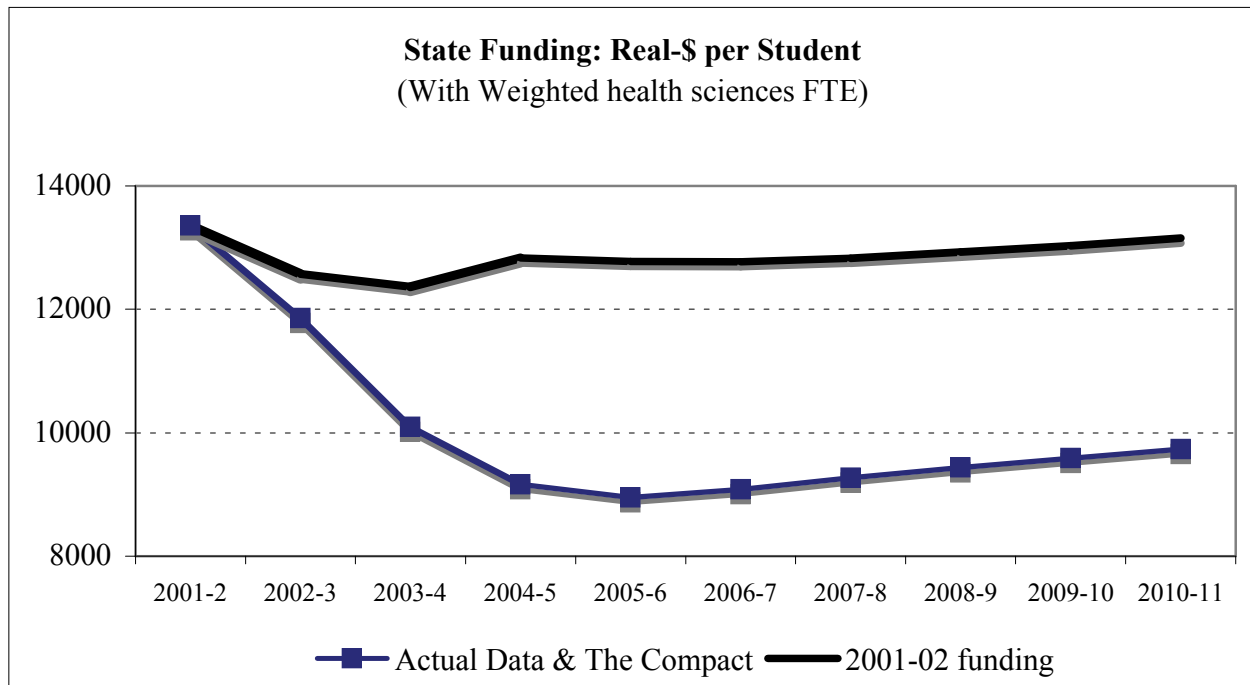
The 2001-02 line in Chart 5c sags for several years to reflect an increase in the ratio of students to taxpayers in the state, and then starts to increase again. The University's actual budget was cut more deeply. Under the Compact, the funding

Table 2: State Funding Per Student Under the Compact

<u>Real\$ / Student FTE:</u>	2001-2	2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
General only	18.281	16.109	13.642	12.448	12.152	12.327	12.588	12.814	13.019	13.215
Total	17.026	15.031	12.745	11.616	11.339	11.503	11.746	11.957	12.148	12.331
Weighted*	<b>13.357</b>	<b>11.857</b>	<b>10.092</b>	<b>9.165</b>	<b>8.951</b>	<b>9.080</b>	<b>9.272</b>	<b>9.439</b>	<b>9.590</b>	<b>9.734</b>

General only = State funds / General Campus Student FTE.  
 Total = State funds / Total FTE; where Total FTE = General Campus FTE + Health Sciences  
 Weighted = State funds / [General Campus FTE + 5 x Health Sciences]

Chart 5c State Funding Per Student



on which undergraduate instruction especially depends will not return to the levels of 2001-2002, and will remain significantly below those of 1990 (\$14,530 in 2005 dollars).

### Student Fees

State legislatures often feel more comfortable cutting funds for higher education than for other functions of state government because they believe tuition charges can make up for their cuts. California has not been an exception to this "user-fee" approach. As General Fund budgets were cut, fees have increased (Table 3). Fees for undergraduates will have nearly doubled in real dollars during the decade; about a third of this increase will occur under the Compact (Table 3a).

Likewise, fees for academic graduate students will have more than doubled during the decade with, again, a third of this increase coming during the Compact (Table 3b). No other good or service has been subject to this kind of sustained price inflation, with the partial exceptions of real estate and some forms of health care. Many analysts have suggested that these cost increases have done more than anything else to damage higher education's reputation with the general public.

### Financial Aid and Student Access

Substantial fee increases are a hardship for many UC students. In an effort to keep UC affordable for all eligible students, the administration maintains a relatively generous "return-to-aid" policy, meaning that a quarter, a third, or in



**Table 3: In-state Ed. & Reg. fees (\$ per student)**

	2001-2	2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
<b>Undergraduate</b>										
Compact	\$ 3,429	3,564	4,984	5,684	6,141	* 6,141	6,632	7,163	7,736	8,355
Fixed Real	\$ 3,429	3,512	3,593	3,688	3,823	3,957	4,056	4,162	4,274	4,389
Difference		1.5%	38.7%	54.1%	60.6%	* 55.2%	63.5%	72.1%	81.0%	90.3%
<b>Academic Graduate</b>										
Compact	\$3,609	3,744	5,219	6,269	6,897	* 6,897	7,587	8,345	9,180	10,098
Fixed Real	\$3,609	3,696	3,782	3,881	4,024	4,165	4,269	4,380	4,498	4,620
Difference		1.3%	38.0%	61.5%	71.4%	* 65.6%	77.7%	90.5%	104.1%	118.6%
*Reflects the 2006-07 fee buy-out. Treats the buy-out as one-time event. "fixed real" describes the nominal amount of fees that rise at the projected rate of inflation										

some cases half of Education Fee increases are returned to students in the form of financial aid (USAP) (Table 4).

The numbers in Table 4 will continue to grow under the Compact. They reflect the Compact's move toward a relatively restrained version of the "high tuition-high aid" model, in which affluent students are charged high fees and a portion of these offset the lower fees charged to middle- and lower-income students.

"High tuition-high aid" policies have been widely debated, and are seen by many as both more effective and more equitable ways of funding higher education. The positive argument is that in theory the higher tuition brings more money into the university and high return-to-aid discounts the total cost of attendance for poorer students.

But, return-to-aid policies sometimes run into political opposition. They represent a transfer of fees from one set of students to another, generally from the more to the less affluent. These policies are a 25-50% tax on education for those families that do not qualify for financial aid, a tax that is folded into the overall educational fee. Although "public" and "private" can be complex categories, particularly in the world of higher education, we can nonetheless say that return-to-aid policies

**Table 4 Return-to-Aid Estimates, 2001-07**

	UG USAP	GR/PR USAP	TOTAL USAP
<b>2001-02</b>		\$127,786,776	\$32,218,459
<b>2002-03</b>		\$119,797,280	\$31,575,299
<b>mid-yr</b>		\$6,610,052	\$1,748,833
<b>2003-04</b>		\$202,044,777	\$61,695,117
<b>2004-05</b>		\$218,942,019	\$77,213,697
<b>2005-06</b>		\$241,617,667	\$89,707,409
<b>2006-07</b>		\$243,509,709	\$92,699,441
			\$336,209,150

replace a portion of general public funding with a form of private cross-subsidy within the pool of families that have students at UC.

Practically speaking, return-to-aid does not always compensate for the effect of tuition increases. In spite of efforts to increase financial aid in keeping with increase in tuition, high-tuition universities generally do not have student bodies as diverse as their less expensive public cousins. Studies that correct for socio-economic status, preparedness, and related factors find that students from underrepresented groups have college continuation rates as high as those of whites, suggesting that financial context remains a crucial component in college participation and continuation. Moreover, private colleges and universities wield financial aid resources far beyond the means of public universities in maintaining even their lower levels of diversity. (For additional discussion of access trends, see note 44 and its related text.) Universities that use tuition revenues to support financial aid must take funds away from other educational endeavors: this is one reason why, since the 1990s, colleges have in effect kept only 46 cents of every dollar received from tuition increases. There are additional obstacles to compensating lower-income students for tuition increases: as universities have increasingly competed for students and their tuition dollars, they have shifted financial aid towards higher- rather than lower-income students. In addition, the downturns in public finance that lead to tuition increases make additional financial aid less rather than more likely (though UC bucked this trend in recent years). Thus in spite of the University’s excellent intentions and unusual efforts to offset the negative effects of fee hikes, the Compact moves the University toward a high tuition-high aid model that may not be able to prevent reduced access.

### **Student-Faculty ratio**

This ratio rose from about 14.5:1 to about 17.5:1 during the Reagan Administration (1967-1975), rose again to 19:1 during the downturn of the early 1990s, and was slated to worsen again during the Schwarzenegger Administration to 21:1. The Regents have set a goal of recovery to 17.6:1 by the end of the 2000s. The Compact does not provide funding for any such improvement.

### **Graduate Education and Research**

It should also be noted that USAP financial aid competes with other uses of the funds involved. Money spent on undergraduate financial aid could otherwise be spent hiring faculty that would reduce student/faculty ratios, or hiring staff that would increase the efficiency of university operations. The same is true for graduate students. Much USAP money winds up paying increasing fees for teaching assistants, who are certainly performing a useful educational function and deserve support. At the same time, this funding is then unavailable for use as fellowships and research assistantships which attract the most qualified students that preserve or enhance the quality of graduate programs. The failure of UC to provide competitive graduate student support has been identified as a major threat to the quality of the University.

This movement towards even a moderate high-tuition/high-aid policy produces hardships and dislocations in graduate education and research. *A willingness to increase "return-to-aid" percentages of tuition increases may encourage continued fee increases, which reduce the net value of graduate fellowships and research assistantships, in turn making UC still less competitive in recruiting the best graduate students.* Fee increases, especially increases in non-resident tuition (NRT), also drive up the cost of research and instruction (because UC has to pay fees and tuition for research and teaching assistants) and thus amount to cuts to research and instructional budgets, whether these budgets come from UC or extramural sources.

### **Employee Salaries**

Between 1980 and 2001, UC salaries fell from 3% to 22% behind the four private universities in its Comparison 8 group (more in less in tandem with the four public universities in this group). The Compact calls for increases of 3-4% a year to be allocated in various ways. The Compact does not suggest any salary catch-up with the overall Comparison 8 group in its 5-year horizon. A recent Regental action, RE-61 Recommendation A, calls for salary parity to be achieved within ten years. Past trends suggest that comparable universities will meet or beat the Compact's increases.

UC staff have lagged behind their Western Region market peers in 13 of the last 15 years. In many of those years their raises were less than half those of their peers, in one year they were cut, and in two other years their increase was zero. The Compact does not offer a way to bring UC faculty or staff salaries up to market level. The Regental measure RE-61-A envisions salary parity being achieved sometime around 2015-16, but does not offer a plan for getting there.

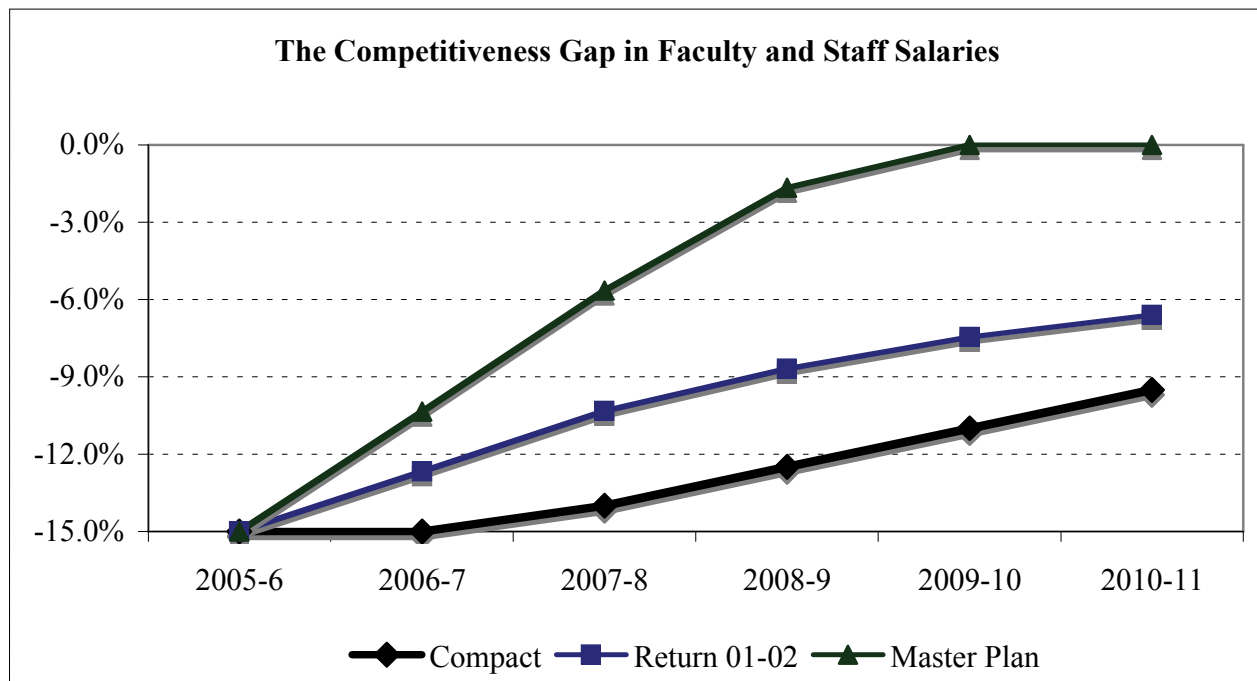
Chart 6 shows the gap between UC and competitive salaries under the Compact and under the assumption that addition funds in Scenarios 2 and 3 (described below) are first used for fee reductions and then to close the salary gap. *Under the Compact, neither faculty nor staff salaries will recover competitiveness with these universities.*

### **Fundraising Requirements**

The Compact funding picture could be improved through efforts to increase private revenue streams, whether these pertain to student support, research sponsorship, or other educational programs. The Compact, in fact, expressly commits the University to seeking such private revenue streams. The shortfall between the 2001 continuation of the budget picture of 2001-2 (Table 1) on the one hand, and the Compact (Table 1A) on the other, can be seen in Table 5.

By 2010-2011, the sum that would have to be generated by private fundraising to achieve 2001-02-level operating revenues is about \$1.35 billion per year. Given the restrictions on uses of endowment and philanthropy, which we will discuss

Chart 6: Salary Competitiveness



below, the endowment that would have to be raised would be nearly \$30 billion, which is larger than the largest private university endowment in the world (Harvard's) and which clearly cannot be achieved in that time frame. This endowment development would need to come on top of existing fundraising, whose returns are already factored into the budget, and on top of all scheduled tuition increases. *While it may provide some limited and local relief, private fundraising, even within the Compact framework, is not a realistic means of restoring the University to its 2001 status.*

## Summary

The Compact requires continuous tuition increases and expanded private fundraising in order to maintain a level of quality that, by the time the Compact went into effect, was already reduced substantially from that of 2001. Furthermore, since enrollment growth was already incompletely funded in 2001, future reversals of declines in quality, particularly at the high-growth (and high

Table 5: Funding Gap Between 2001-02 Pathway and Compact

	2005-6	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
Shortfall in state funds (\$mill, annual)	0	-237	-480	-743	-1,028	-1,347
Endowments needed: (\$mill)	0	5,300	10,700	16,500	22,900	29,900

undergraduate-ratio campuses), will require still higher tuition increases and still greater fundraising efforts. The Regents' goal of competitive salaries for faculty and staff will not be realized, which will likely also contribute to a decline in quality of the University. It will be difficult to maintain access for the full range of California's economically and racially diverse student population, or maintain educational quality, or continue the rate of University-generated economic and social development to which Californians had been accustomed. *It appears that the Compact does not in fact stop the University's financial decline, or the weakening of its contributions to the people of California.*

## Alternative Scenarios

We have explored three other budgetary scenarios, two more favorable to the University than the Compact and one worse.

### **Scenario 2: Restored 2001 Pathway**

This scenario seeks to return the University to the 2001 status quo. In that year, the University was recovering from the funding cuts of the early 1990s and was poised to begin a new phase of advancement in quality, in new programs, and in addressing itself to the state's needs. While the Compact offers targeted annual increases in appropriations, this second scenario is oriented towards the goal of returning the University to its last period of relative strength.

This is not an ideal public university model, but describes a restoration of the political balance that obtained around 2000. In this scenario, the state increases General Fund support beyond Compact levels until, in 2010-2011, it approaches the share of state personal income devoted to the UC budget in 2001-2002 (0.29%). By 2010-2011 the Education Fee is gradually returned to its 2001 level (about \$3500 in real dollars, about \$4500 in nominal dollars); this reduction would affect all types of student fees, including Non-Resident Tuition (NRT), which is not waived but which is returned to 2001 values. Non-resident tuition for *academic* doctoral students is waived after the first year.

### **Student Fees**

In Scenario 2, fees are reduced over a five-year period back to their real 2001 levels (Table 6).

**Table 6: Resident student fees**

	2001-2	2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
<b>Undergraduate</b>										
Restore 2001-02 Over 5 years	\$ 3,429	3,564	4,984	5,684	6,141	5,704	5,602	5,362	4,966	4,389
Fixed Real	\$3,429	3,512	3,593	3,688	3,823	3,957	4,056	4,162	4,274	4,389
<b>Academic Graduate</b>										
Restore 2001-02 Over 5 years	\$3,609	3,744	5,219	6,269	6,897	6,351	6,260	5,966	5,435	4,620
Fixed Real	\$3609	3,696	3,782	3,881	4,024	4,165	4,269	4,380	4,498	4,620

**Table 7 State Funding Under the 2001 Pathway (see also Table 1 above)**

<b>Projection results:</b>	2005-6	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
State Funding vs. 2001	-1,161	-949	-756	-531	-281	0
Student Fees vs. 2001	611	476	419	326	189	0
State Funding/Core Funds	<b>45.9%</b>	<b>50.0%</b>	<b>52.4%</b>	<b>55.1%</b>	<b>57.8%</b>	<b>60.8%</b>
State Funds / Pers. Inc	0.203%	0.223%	0.239%	0.256%	0.273%	0.290%

## Employee Salaries

*This scenario allows employee salaries to return to about 6% below Comparison 8 (Chart 6). This increased speed allows for rank-and-file UC salaries to recover at something closer to the rate of recovery enjoyed by executive salaries as mandated by Regental measure RE-61B.*

Table 7 shows that by 2010-11, the fee reduction has resulted in a significant loss of UC Core funds which is more than compensated by the increases in General Fund appropriations (as defined by the 2001-2002 UC share of state personal income)

Under this scenario, the proportion of state to non-state funding returns to its 2001-02 level of about 60% of the total core, as does UC's share of state personal income. In order to make this happen, however, the state restores the levels of state support achieved in 2001-02. This means that the University recovers well over a billion dollars in annual appropriations lost after 2001-2002.

*Although a billion dollars sounds like a lot of money, it amounts only to a restoration of money lost during the state's budgetary crisis. The total sum required is small as a fraction of the entire state budget. The first increment would amount to 0.24% of the 2006-07 proposed Governor's budget for the state of over \$100 billion, approaching 0.5% in 07-08 and rising thereafter. Since in 2005-06 the UC share of the General Fund was down about 1.4% from its 2001-02 level, this series of increases would do no more than return the University to the funding levels of the recent past.*

## Scenario 3: A Modified Master Plan

As part of a new political consensus on the need to "rebuild California," the Governor and the Legislature agree to benchmark the University of California to the support levels of 1990-1991, which was the last academic year prior to the two rounds of cuts of the last two major recessions. Noting that rebuilding California will require a return to funding levels closer to those sustained by the state's taxpayers during earlier building phases, and acknowledging that the next wave of California's knowledge economy will require efficient use of educational resources, Sacramento gradually returns General Fund support to an approximate average of UC's share of state personal income in the five years leading up to the last pre-recession year of 1990-1991, which is 0.36% of state personal income.

**Table 8: State Funding and Student Fees Under the “1990 Pathway”**

<b>Projection results:</b>	2005-6	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
State Funding vs. 2001	-1,161	-751	-338	133	659	1,249
Student Fees vs. 2001	611	384	224	18	-243	-686
State Funding/Core Funds	<b>45.9%</b>	<b>52.2%</b>	<b>56.7%</b>	<b>61.1%</b>	<b>65.5%</b>	<b>70.7%</b>

This level is achieved in 2010-11. In a related move, state government commits itself to lowering the general cost of higher education back to the nominal per-student fees of 1990-91 (about \$2300 in real 2000 dollars). This reduction occurs over a five-year period and is completed in 2010-2011.

None of these moves restores the original Master Plan vision of a tuition-free public university for all qualified studies, but all parties consider this to be a reasonable approximation for a new era.

In this scenario, the university revenues from the state General Fund increase dramatically above the level of the 2001 Pathway; student fee revenues fall as education fees are reduced to 1990-91 levels (Table 8). The effect is that in 2010-2011, the state proportion of Core UC Funds returns to its 1990-1991 level of nearly 71%.

### **Student Fees**

Fees become quite low and are a falling share of state income. UC re-attains and increases its national leadership in affordability. Under such a scenario, it is possible to imagine that other states begin to feel the need to compete with UC's search for general affordability. In this competition, states work to attract high-quality low-fee students and to create the conditions of “universal higher education.” Public universities are able to return to their historic mission of opening doors for their entire society; UC focuses on bringing this broad cross-section of the population to the cutting edge of academic achievement. The benefits for both the society and the economy become clear as the state makes wider and better use of its extraordinarily diverse talent pool.

### **Graduate Education**

In this scenario, low fees and reduced nonresident tuition for academic doctoral graduate students enables UC to become the leading American university in attracting the best-qualified students from around the world. The quality of the University's graduate training and advanced research improves at faster rates. The continuing increase in quantity and quality of University research allows the University to fulfill its promise of inventing the “next economy.” The University makes major progress in the equally pressing areas of social and cultural research.



## **Student Faculty Ratios**

The University has the funding capacity to reduce this ratio to 14.5: 1, and does so. This eases the traditional tradeoff between (a) hiring ladder faculty and (b) using allocated but unfilled positions to hire teaching assistants and lecturers instead. Undergraduate access to faculty continues to improve.

## **Staff and Faculty Salaries**

Shortfalls with the Comparison 8 are eliminated by 2010-2011. This success in turn eases campus retention efforts for its strongest faculty and improves faculty and staff morale, which in turn improves productivity.

## **Private Fundraising**

Fundraising efforts continue to expand and evolve. At the same time, they are relieved of the burden of replacing a large amount of General Fund monies and of supporting a substantial portion of general undergraduate instruction. Instead, fundraising efforts are targeted to areas of special need, opportunity, and likely success, areas such as graduate student fellowships, research topics of strategic value for Californians, industry sponsorship of high-risk/high-reward research, unique capital projects, and so on. Academic administrators who had been devoting an increasingly large portion of their time to fundraising are able to restore much of that time to faculty and academic program development, which enhances academic quality in a way that feeds back into the success of fundraising efforts. The same is true for faculty: at least a portion of the time that faculty had been putting into solicitation of both private and public-sector contracts and grants is returned to supervising and conducting the research that the grants support. Some administrative funds (portions of ICR, for example) that, in bad years, had been diverted to fundraising, are returned to academic activities.

This scenario, the 1990 Pathway, would allow the University to realize the desire, regularly expressed by California leaders, to keep the state at the forefront of solving the great economic and technological problems of the age; at present the University is asked to do this with public funding levels that are below average among the states. These funding levels are also well below those of only fifteen years ago, raising the prospect that the state is asking the University to live of the educational investment of prior generations rather than matching those investments with an adequate one of its own. The 1990 Pathway would most rapidly restore the state to one recent level of investment, and perhaps allow the University to recover its leadership position in national and international higher education.

## Scenario 4: A Public Funding Freeze

Another downturn in state finances and continued political opposition to tax increases prompts state and University leaders to reluctantly conclude that it would be better to conduct an organized shift away from public funding than to suffer further uncertainty amidst a new cycle of budget crises. They decide to become a "state-assisted university" and to "privatize" centrally and systematically. State leaders agree to cap the General Fund at 2005-06 levels (in nominal dollars), to allow the General Fund share to decline to 15% of the university's overall budget (or about 1/3 of the "core") by the end of 2010-2011. Undergraduate fees rise as quickly as seems politically prudent; graduate and professional school fees rise to "market" levels as rapidly as possible; annual increases are routine and significant. Non-resident tuition (NRT) is raised even higher. UC also allows the share of in-state students to fall so that they can be replaced by high NRT-paying non-state residents. Most state leaders expect that over a further 10-year period (ending in 2020-2021), General Fund contributions decline to levels already achieved by the flagship public campuses of several states, including Colorado, Michigan, Vermont, and Virginia (8-10% of the overall budget, or 18% of "core" funds in Vermont's case and 22% in Michigan's case). Although some observers believe that budget stresses will make the transition erratic, unplanned, and unfair, others expect that advance planning and specific goals will allow UC will make a full and permanent transition to a high-tuition, high-aid, private fundraising financial model.

In this scenario, the University loses an additional \$1.7 billion each year beyond the Compact's funding level, including the costs of increased financial aid to offset increased tuition (Table 9). Tuition increases an additional 83% in five years, resulting in a reduction in the number of qualified students willing to attend UC, which eventually causes a lowering of admissions standards in order to maintain enrollments. The share of state personal income going to the University of California falls to less than one quarter of that of the 1950s, and to less than half of that of 1990.

**Table 9: Funding Freeze Effects by Comparison with Compact**

	2005-6	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
Reduction in state funds vs. Compact	0	-200	-412	-633	-866	-1112
Change in gross fee revenue vs. Compact	0	298	615	945	1292	1659
Additional fee increases in % (above compact)	0%	22.8%	42.3%	58.5%	72.0%	83.2%
Decline in qualified students (below compact)	0%	-1.5%	-4.5%	-8.6%	-13.8%	-19.4%
State Funding/Core Funds	<b>45.9%</b>	<b>43.2%</b>	<b>39.6%</b>	<b>36.4%</b>	<b>33.5%</b>	<b>30.8%</b>
State Funds / Pers. Inc	0.203%	0.192%	0.182%	0.172%	0.162%	0.152%

Table 10: Funding Gaps and Fundraising Effects

	2005-6	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
State funding compared to Compact (\$mill)	0	-200	-412	-633	-866	-1112
Endowment to reach Compact funding (\$mill)	0	4,400	9,200	14,100	19,200	24,700
Adds funds for gradual return to 2001-02:	0	-237	-480	-743	-1,028	-1,347
Endowment to reach 2001-02 funding (\$mill)	0	9,700	19,800	30,600	42,100	54,600

### Revenue Shortfalls and Fundraising

By 2010-2011, the General Fund is \$1.11 billion below the level anticipated by the Compact, and has an additional half-billion dollars in financial aid obligations to cover. The administration looks to endowment sources to make up the shortfall. Taken all together, UC's various endowments approach \$10 billion, and pay out close to \$400 million a year. But 97% of giving to the university carries restrictions, so very little of this money is available for support of core functions (Table 10).

For the endowment to pay out \$1.1 billion, it would need to be nearly \$25 billion, putting it at the level of the oldest and largest endowments in the country. But to obtain one billion dollars in unrestricted payouts, the University would need to raise \$25 billion in *unrestricted* gifts, which, given the normal rate of restrictions on fundraising, would require a far larger amount. (In 2004-6, only about 2-3% of giving to the University was unrestricted.) In addition, to reach the 2001-02 funding level, more than \$54 billion in unrestricted endowment would be needed. These efforts would come on top of normal fundraising. To put this number in perspective, every man, woman and child in the state would have to contribute about \$1500 to an unrestricted endowment fund. Given the impossible size of the fundraising challenge, the administration in this scenario looks elsewhere to make up the accumulating shortfall.

### Student Fees and Graduate Education

The only plausible alternative funding source is increased student fees (Table 11). Resident student fees rise until they are as high as any in-state public university fees in the country. Professional school fees rise directly to "market" levels, which increases student debt loads and prompts widespread complaints that the increases have curtailed the public service mission of the professional schools.

**Table 11: Undergraduate and academic graduate resident education fee**

	2001-2	2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
<b>Undergraduate Resident Education Fee</b>										
Funding										
Freeze	\$ 3,429	3,564	4,984	5,684	6,141	7,540	9,439	11,353	13,307	15,306
Fixed Real	\$ 3,429	3,512	3,593	3,688	3,823	3,957	4,056	4,162	4,274	4,389
<b>Academic Graduate Resident Education Fee</b>										
Funding										
Freeze	\$3,609	3,744	5,219	6,269	6,897	8,468	10,797	13,228	15,791	18,499
Fixed Real	\$3,609	3,696	3,782	3,881	4,024	4,165	4,269	4,380	4,498	4,620

Student demand falls as fees rise, and UC loses students in two different directions.

First, as its large price advantage over private universities diminishes, many students opt for smaller liberal arts colleges with smaller classes and better face-to-face learning experiences. Many excellent private colleges successfully recruit UC's erstwhile students. In addition, many of these are the most able students: as UC loses a portion of its cost advantage over private schools in a range that includes Stanford, Cal Tech, Occidental, Mills, Pomona, and many others in the West and elsewhere, enough strong students leave to lower the average quality of UC's student body.

Second, UC loses many disadvantaged students to less expensive public systems; students from families with limited experience with higher education, or from families without an overriding focus on it, do not see why UC is worth the extra cost and sacrifice. Most research suggests that the demand for higher education is more "elastic" for lower-income, racially underrepresented, and other non-traditional students: students who have always been college-bound are less likely to be deterred by cost increases than those for whom this choice is much less certain and who face other disincentives (for example, their deferred income may be a greater loss to their families than is the case with more affluent students). One scholar who sees no political alternative to a "high tuition-high aid" world, nonetheless reports that "states with high public tuition levels have lower college entry rates," higher enrollment gaps between high and low-income youth, and that tuition hikes for in-state students aggravate this gap.

### **The Michigan Precedent**

Other universities have already experienced their version of this scenario in which UC reduces its public funding. The 1980s "deindustrialization" of the Michigan economy forced major cuts in state funding on universities in that state. The University of Michigan at Ann Arbor responded by deciding it would have to increase non-state funding sources. UM deliberately turned itself into what one of

its presidents called a "privately-supported public university." In addition to major fundraising efforts, effective use of its very large and venerable alumni base and of its professional schools, UM was also able to take advantage of its perennial top-5 position in federal contracts and grants to develop that important revenue stream. It pioneered the pursuit of non-resident tuition income: by 2005-06, UM charged non-residents about \$14,500 per year (exclusive of other fees, housing, etc.), or \$6500 more than residents; 40% of its 2006 entering freshmen class are non-residents. Student fees constitute 59% of UM's "core" operating budget.

Although the University of Michigan remains one of the world's great universities, this shift to private funds has had its costs. The university's quality has declined, at least judging by U.S. News & World Report rankings, where it fell from 8<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> between 1987 and 2003. Its dependence on tuition revenue has not helped its selectivity: over 50% of all undergraduate applicants were admitted, which would put UM in the middle range of selectivity among UC campuses. UM's high proportion of out-of-state students is not the reason why Michigan remains well below the national average in the percentage of the state's population that receives bachelors or advanced degrees, but it has not helped. While UM has done an effective job of protecting its one major campus at Ann Arbor, it has not done the same for the UM system, for Michigan higher education overall, or for the residents of the state.

Something similar can be said about the composition of UM's student body. It lost African-American enrollments during the first wave of fiscal crises in the 1980s, and has only slowly gotten most of them back (African American enrollments in the freshman class of 2005 comprise 7.2% of the total). After strenuous efforts in the 1990s, the University of Michigan still has a Pell Grant rate half that of UC Santa Barbara's; at the other end of the income spectrum, over half of Michigan's 2003 freshman class came from families with six-figure incomes in a state where only 13% of families earn that much.

## Enrollments and Quality

Many factors affect transitions like that which UM has navigated over the past twenty years. We offer a simple calculation to estimate one of these, the impact

of higher fees, as they would affect UC enrollments. We consider only raw

**Table 12 Constant-Quality Student FTE (General Campus)**

Projections	2001-2	2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
Under										
Compact	172,578	183,058	188,628	187,938	193,000	197,000	202,000	207,000	212,000	218,000
Under Sce-										
nario 4					193,000	193,000	190,000	185,000	178,000	172,000

numbers and bracket the impact on diversity. We assume that student demand declines 6% per \$1000 increase in fees net of aid (see endnote 40), and that the University would decide to maintain its admissions standards rather than accept nominally unqualified students to keep seats filled (Table 12).

As enrollments decline in the way predicted here, the University comes under great pressure to reduce standards to maintain them. In addition, different campuses begin to show different student body characteristics. The two or three largest campuses are able to follow Michigan in attracting a national student body and their non-resident tuition dollars. As they dig deeper into their applicant pools, however, they affect enrollments at other campuses, which in turn become increasingly less selective in order to maintain enrollments. Since most UC campuses had not yet become famous with the national population, regardless of their academic profiles and research successes, and since most had relatively young and small alumni pools to tap in fundraising efforts, they have little choice but to adapt to the students and the resources they have at their disposal. Graduate education at UC had been based on the view that the state creates a competitive advantage by maintaining eight or ten great research campuses rather than other states' norm of one or two. In this scenario, budget cuts erode this particular vision. Graduate research assistantships are in short supply, and many very good but non-exceptional departments go wanting. Leading faculty in these non-leading departments began to move on to posts at other universities. The best graduate students cease applying or matriculating. Faculty workloads suffer as teaching and research come into unprecedented conflict, prompting higher rates of faculty departure. First individual departments on the newer campuses accept their fate, then larger parts of various campuses redefine their missions as primarily instructional. Much of the UC system becomes closer in mission and resources to the traditions of CSU. Different campuses come to have distinctly different student populations.

### **Employee Salaries**

Salaries in this scenario are in permanent and intensified competition with student fee increases. General salary increases are put on indefinite hold. Merit increases for faculty are suspended for two years running, and in response to several class-action lawsuits the University decides to abandon the step-system in 2014-2015. Many of University's strongest faculty seek and obtain outside offers, and the effect is to transform the salary scale into two increasingly unrelated systems, "off scale" for the more marketable faculty, and "on scale" for those who are less so. This increasingly two-tiered structure damages morale and increases the pursuit of outside offers, which had been increasing anyway because of the very high cost of housing.

Campuses have become responsible for generating major portions of their operating revenue and hence for fundraising activities. Given the very different maturities, program structures, locations, and demographics of campuses that under the Master Plan had been developed as an ensemble, the campuses

increasing go their separate ways, find different educational niches, and increasing different levels of quality.

By 2020 the UC system looks much like a large version of the University of Michigan system, the Texas system or the SUNY system: it has two and perhaps three flagship research campuses, and then an uneven assortment of differentiated campuses that range from research I doctoral institutions to state colleges with reduced facilities for students, higher teaching loads for faculty, and reduced knowledge output for the state.

Looking back from 2020, a few educational leaders could be found saying on the record that such scenarios were "plausible." But these warnings were not enough. No one in California in 2006 *wanted* to downsize the unparalleled research university system behind one of the world's great knowledge economies. But then no one in Michigan in 1976 wanted to close most of the factories in one of the world's great manufacturing economies. In California as in Michigan, it happened one step at a time.



## Conclusions

The Compact does not stop the University's financial decline or return its condition to that prior to the most recent fiscal crisis in California. The Compact does it stop the consequent weakening of the University's contribution to the people of California. The Compact freezes public funding of the University at its 2001-2004 recession levels. The state share of UC Core Funds stays at about 45%. This entails regular tuition increases and expanded private fundraising in an effort to maintain current levels of quality - levels that, by the time the Compact went into effect, had already fallen from the levels of 2001. To return to the 2001 pathway from the Compact via private fundraising would require an additional \$1.35 billion per year in unrestricted private gifts (or nearly \$30 billion in additional unrestricted endowment). Following the Compact will continue to put pressure on access, diversity, instructional quality, and graduate-based research. The Compact will not allow the Regents to achieve their goal of competitive faculty and staff salaries in a ten-year time frame.

The minimum pathway for a return to the University's recent levels of quality and public function is a scenario in which UC receives the same share of state personal income that it received in 2001 (0.29%). Access and quality would recover to that level and the Regents' goal of competitive salaries for faculty and staff would be realized. The costs of this scenario are within recent state budgetary parameters.

A scenario in which UC returns to the funding norms that supported its historic operations and hence service to California is one in which UC recovers its 1990 budgetary trajectory. The educational momentum generated by the earlier investment in UC fueled the economic growth in high tech industries in the 90's; failing to renew that investment at appropriate levels may dampen or block economic growth to come. Though 1990 seems far removed in budgetary time, this does not change the fact that the other scenarios, which rely more heavily on private funds, cannot support the University's historic scope, quality, and contribution to the people of the state.

The fourth scenario, the Public Funding Freeze, would alter the UC system beyond recognition. This scenario cannot be ruled out. The state continues to carry a structural deficit, remains politically polarized, has expensive needs in health and human services, and awaits new budgetary surprises such as unfunded health care obligations for retired state employees. These problems may encourage some to move UC toward a "high-tuition/high-aid" model in tandem with aggressive private fundraising, increased industry partnerships, and expanded sales and services. This fourth scenario, however, cannot actually be achieved with private fundraising: to obtain the billion dollars that will be lost by comparison with the Compact, and to obtain it in unrestricted payouts, the University would need to raise \$25 billion in unrestricted gifts. To reach the 2001-02 funding level, more



than \$54 billion would be needed. Alternately, tuition increases big enough to fill the gap would shrink and, at the same time, reduce the quality of the university's student body. The overall UC system would continue in name but not in reality, as the most prestigious campuses draw on a national student pool and collect large amounts of non-resident tuition while other campuses struggle with diminished resources, fewer programs, and reduced research capacity. Wasteful intercampus competition may arise, in part in the form of the budgetary fragmentation that the Master Plan had in its time brought to a close. Since undergraduate instruction is disproportionately dependent on the state General Fund, such changes would seriously damage the assumption of a high-quality curricula for all qualified students. The Public Funding Freeze would end the UC system as we know it.

## Appendices

### Appendix A: Core UC Fund Model

In narrative terms, the "Core UC Fund" model factors to be included are as follows:

We identify those income streams that are budgeted or are available for allocation by the President, Vice Presidents, Chancellors, Vice Chancellors, Deans, Department Chairs, and ORU Directors to carry out the core operational functions, including administrative support, of the University. In the first round of calculations, we exclude extramurally funded research projects: even though research is certainly a core function, these income streams were generated through the entrepreneurial efforts of faculty or small groups of faculty and are under their control and so do not meet the criteria above.

To better define the concept described we can begin with fund sources that are clearly included and some that are clearly excluded. What remains are some in the middle that should most likely be included, but are harder to define. We recognize that lines drawn are never going to exact but should be close enough so that the picture is reasonably accurate.

First, certain funds are clearly included: State General Fund appropriations (less any provision for revenue bond payments) and lottery funds; student fees (the Education Fee, sometimes known as tuition, the Registration Fee, which is mandatory but smaller than the Ed Fee, Professional School Fee (PDF) income, Summer Session fees, and Non-Resident Tuition (NRT)); and all indirect cost recovery on contracts and grants (federal, state, and private). We note that that financial aid from fees income will be treated as an expense and not as a discount to the fee income.

Second, some fund sources are clearly excluded; income generated by Auxiliary Enterprises (e.g. housing and dining, intercollegiate athletics, UNEX, parking and transportation, public events such as art exhibitions and theatrical performances, etc.). These are essentially non-core business operations where fees are charged to the public for services and are supposed to break even. (The "public" may include our own students for housing and dining, our own faculty students and staff for parking, etc.). We further exclude hospital operations as well as clinical patient care income. We note, however, that the latter of these has a case to be included as this income pays health science faculty salaries as well as some support costs for health science schools; we may revisit this issue in the second round. Also excluded are "other student fees" which are campus based fees plus health insurance fees. In the latter, students are essentially purchasing health insurance

from the University. The former are fees that the students approve by campus referenda and are used almost entirely for non core purposes.

Third, there are several income streams in a middle ground that are included in our tabulation as meeting the criteria but that are more difficult to identify. One is endowment payout (including UC Regents and Campus Foundations). Then there is private support. Private support comes in four flavors:

1. Research gifts, which should be properly grouped with other extramural research support as they are gifts to support the research of a faculty member or a small group of faculty
2. Endowments (including FFE or funds functioning as endowment)-- this is not available for current use and its benefit will be reflected in future endowment income
3. Gifts for facilities, again not for operations
4. Gifts for operations other than research

It is only the fourth category that we want to include. (Even here, however, there are some parts that should not be included e.g. gifts to intercollegiate athletics.) These gifts normally carry donor restrictions to one degree or another-- say for use in the Law School or in the Mathematics Department, or could be restricted to graduate fellowships or undergraduate scholarships, or even further graduate fellowships in the English Department. But none of these is incompatible with the definition of which fund sources we wish to include above. If, for instance, a gift is restricted to use for the research of Professor X, then it is in category (1) above and is not included in the tabulation. Only a tiny fraction of gifts is totally unrestricted, but just including the unrestricted gifts seriously understates the extent of the University's dependence on private giving. The university is currently changing its accounting system from accrual to a cash system, further complicating data retrieval.

The numbers that are included in our tabulations are, in the absence of hard and fast numbers, the best estimates we can give for the amount of private giving that falls into this fourth category. Further work remains to refine these numbers.

We have created a miscellaneous category that includes several sources. The first is STIP (Short term Investment Pool) interest that represents interest on various fund balances. The total of such interest in 2004-05 (according to University Financial Statements) was 210M; however not all of this can be credited to what we are calling Core UC Funds. A survey of the 2004-05 records leads to an estimate that about 61% of this interest can be included among Core UC funds, including 14% which represents STIP interest on general fund balances, which is usually classified as a component of general funds. On many campuses STIP interest is split in various ratios between the accounts that earn the interest and the Chancellor's office. The Chancellor's share is used for general support of the campus.

The miscellaneous category also includes various "taxes" that are imposed by the campus on various funds with the balances used to support the campus and that are properly classed as Core UC funds. These include administrative full costing whereby funds flowing to Auxiliaries are taxed in order to recover the costs of administering and overseeing these funds. A rough estimate based on some campus enquiries indicates that \$50M is a reasonable estimate, but this estimate needs to be refined. A second source is endowment cost recovery, currently at 15 basis points or \$10M. A proposal is pending to increase the number of basis points. These funds are used to fund on going development functions and represent documented costs of administering endowment funds. Another source is gift taxes on donations, which we estimate at \$30M, excluding gift taxes on gifts for operations other than research, which have already been included in the private support numbers.

While we do not at present have exact numbers for some of the fund sources, the estimates we have used have seemed reasonable to several administrative officers whom we have consulted. While the remaining uncertainty needs to be eliminated to the greatest extent possible, the decentralized nature of our system may put this goal out of reach. In any case, the amount of uncertainty is relatively small compared to the overall total fund balances with which we are dealing. These uncertainties do not alter our general findings in any significant way.

## Appendix B: The Master Plan of 1960

The Master Plan for Higher Education in California (1960) continues to provide the basic foundation for the development of public higher education in California. Though all recognize that it is not written in stone, it retains influence because it has been a highly successful response to societal trends that remain in force today. Four of these have proven to be particularly important.

The United States is justifiably proud of its record of college participation - usually defined as starting though not necessarily finishing college. But half of all college students at any given time are enrolled in 2-year community colleges. The Master Plan guaranteed continuation in the CSU or UC system for all such students who had performed at the appropriate academic level. It thus offered a virtually unprecedented mechanism of upward mobility for students of all racial and economic backgrounds.

The Master Plan was a decisive defeat for the fragmented and divided state college system that prevailed in California through the 1950s, and that prevails in most other states to the present day. The CSU system was a hodge-podge of local colleges whose individual budgets were at the mercy of negotiations from year-to-year among the legislators that represented their districts. The University of California consisted of Berkeley, a "Southern Branch" that had become co-equal in theory only after World War II, a campus that had started as the "state college of the University of California" at Santa Barbara and whose faculty were not admitted to the academic senate until 1958, and a plan for some agricultural stations and an oceanographic institute near San Diego. In the decade that followed the Master Plan's implementation, Cal State became a financially coordinated engine of education and development in nearly every region of the state. UC more than doubled in size, providing the state with not just one or two but eight general research campuses. Six of these are members of the select American Association of Universities; six of these occupy ranks number one through number 6 in their proportion of economically disadvantaged students as measured by Pell Grant statistics. CSU and UC form a public university network of a size, equity, efficiency, and quality that is unmatched anywhere in the United States, and arguably, anywhere in the world.

The Master Plan was influenced by a first wave of awareness that the post-war United States was in the process of becoming a "knowledge society" in which higher education would play a decisive role. One of the principal architects of the Master Plan, UC President Clark Kerr, wrote in the early 1960s that "the basic reality for the university is the widespread recognition that new knowledge is the most important factor in economic and social growth. We are just now perceiving that the university's invisible product, knowledge, may be the most powerful single element in our culture, affecting the rise and fall of professions and even of social classes, of regions and even of nations." This view placed a new urgency behind the quality of both graduate and undergraduate programs. A leading knowledge economy required a larger percentage of the population to be educated to higher

levels of complex proficiency than had ever been the case in the past.

The Master Plan recognized that the new post-war “knowledge factories” like UC had been built with public funding. Kerr’s generation of educational leaders remembered the very small research programs going forward at major universities prior to World War II. Stanford University’s entire research budget for 1935, funded wholly by the President’s office, was \$5000. Research budgets multiplied tenfold in subsequent years, and then multiplied tenfold again. Having seen California transformed by federally-funded aerospace, electronics, communications, and early computer science, and noting the existence of a far larger middle-class than had ever existed before, educational leaders like Kerr, even when deeply concerned, as Kerr was, by the strings that came with public money, intended the Master Plan to protect the indispensable tie between research universities and public funds.

In sum, the Master Plan can be regarded as an unusual attempt to synthesize excellence and access. The quality of the public university was to be as good as the best private universities; at the same time, the public system would offer at least some higher education to 100 percent of the state’s high school graduates.

In detailing the requirements of such an educational system, the Master Plan confirmed several defining features of the University of California.

### **Student Access: Financial**

In part because the “knowledge society” required the use of the full range of a population’s talents, a student’s financial position should not be considered a barrier to access to higher education. The Master Plan stated that “the two governing boards reaffirm the long established principle that state colleges and the University of California shall be tuition free to all residents of the state” (“tuition” being defined as “student charges for teaching expense”). The Survey Team suggested that “fees” could be raised “to cover the operating costs of services not directly related to instruction,” by which they meant health care, counseling, special laboratory costs, intercollegiate athletics, and the like (largely covered by the “Registration Fee”). All “ancillary” services like housing and parking were to be self-supporting.

### **Student Access: Academic**

The Master Plan sought to reconcile open access with high standards of academic preparation. The community college system would be open to 100% of the state’s high school graduates, and would serve as a “proving ground” for those who had fallen short of college standards in high school. Direct access to the State Colleges and UC as first-year students would be limited to the top 33% and 12.5% of the high school graduate population (tightened from the de facto 50% and 15% eligibility rates of the time). All community college students who met basic performance standards could transfer to a State College or UC campus.

## Research and Graduate Programs

Expenditures on research in California public higher education had more than tripled between 1948-49 and 1957-58 (from about \$14.2 million to \$50.5 million). The Sputnik-induced boom in federal expenditures was well under way, and no limit on research growth was envisioned in the report. Although graduate education was a source of conflict among the various parties to the Plan, no specific analyses or provisions were part of the final document.

## Faculty and Staff Salaries

The Survey Team did not conduct a special analysis

## State Funding Levels

The Master Plan noted that "expenditures for higher education have more than tripled during the decade 1948-49 through 1957-58," and its authors were concerned about the public cost of a high-quality higher education system. (During the same period, expenditures for capital outlay in public universities had increased 481%). The report also stated that "State funds have provided more than half the costs of public higher education in California, comprising about 55 per cent of all current expenditures and 65 per cent of capital outlay expenditures" (152). Projections suggested that by 1975, two-thirds of the cost of higher education would need to be paid by the state (168). As for the state's taxpayer "effort" toward funding higher education, the Plan's technical committee found that California was 25<sup>th</sup> out of 48 states in "per capita expenditures on higher education" (at about two-thirds of 1 percent of per-capita income). "On the basis of the average per cent of total personal income spent for public higher education for the years 1952-58, California ranked thirty-fourth (187). Though "In 1957-58, 13.38 per cent of the General Fund expenditures were for the support of higher education" (187), the state's comparative spending rate was not extravagant.

The Plan did not always express confidence in the willingness of the state population of 1960 to sustain higher education expenditures. "Some states devote nearly three times as high a per cent of their incomes to public higher education as does California. Even though this state possesses the taxable wealth, a critical question concerns its willingness to use larger proportions of this wealth for its educational welfare" (191). The Plan's final sentences declare that "California can and will, as in both the past and present, provide adequate support for an efficient program of public higher education designed to meet fully the rapidly changing needs of society" (196). But the Master Plan designers faced the same issue educational leaders face today: would a population accustomed to moderate rates of taxation be willing to pay for high-quality and quasi-universal access to higher education?

## Appendix C: Comparative Charts

Two of the scenarios discussed above assume improving ratios of public funding (2, the 2001 Restoration, and 3, the Return to the 1990 Master Plan). Two others offer lower ratios of public funding, the Compact and the Public Funding Freeze.

Chart 7a

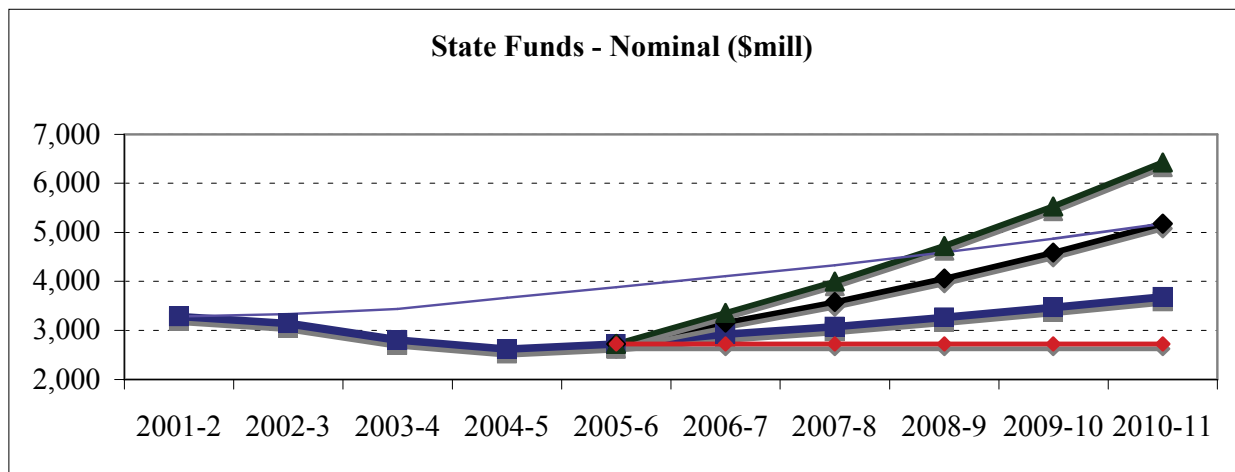


Chart 7b

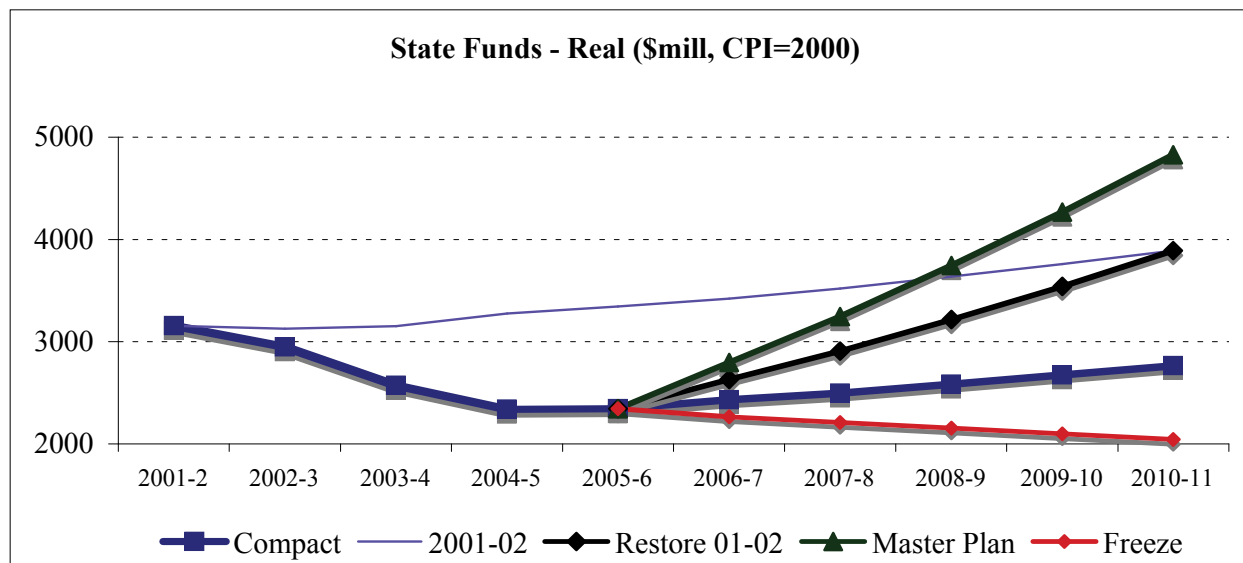




Chart 7c

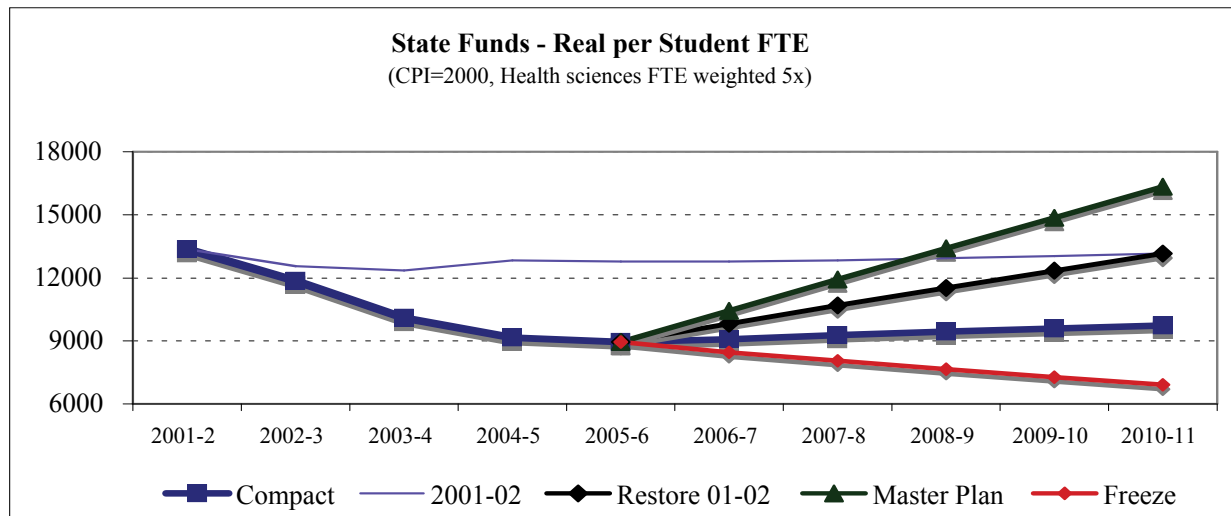


Chart 8

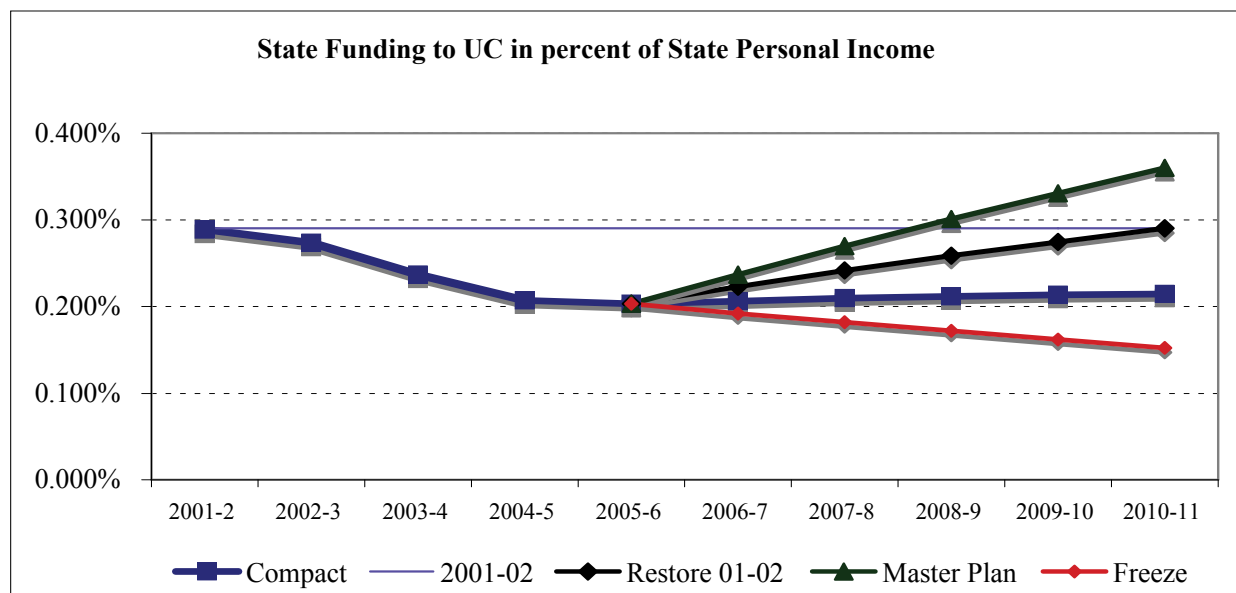


Chart 9

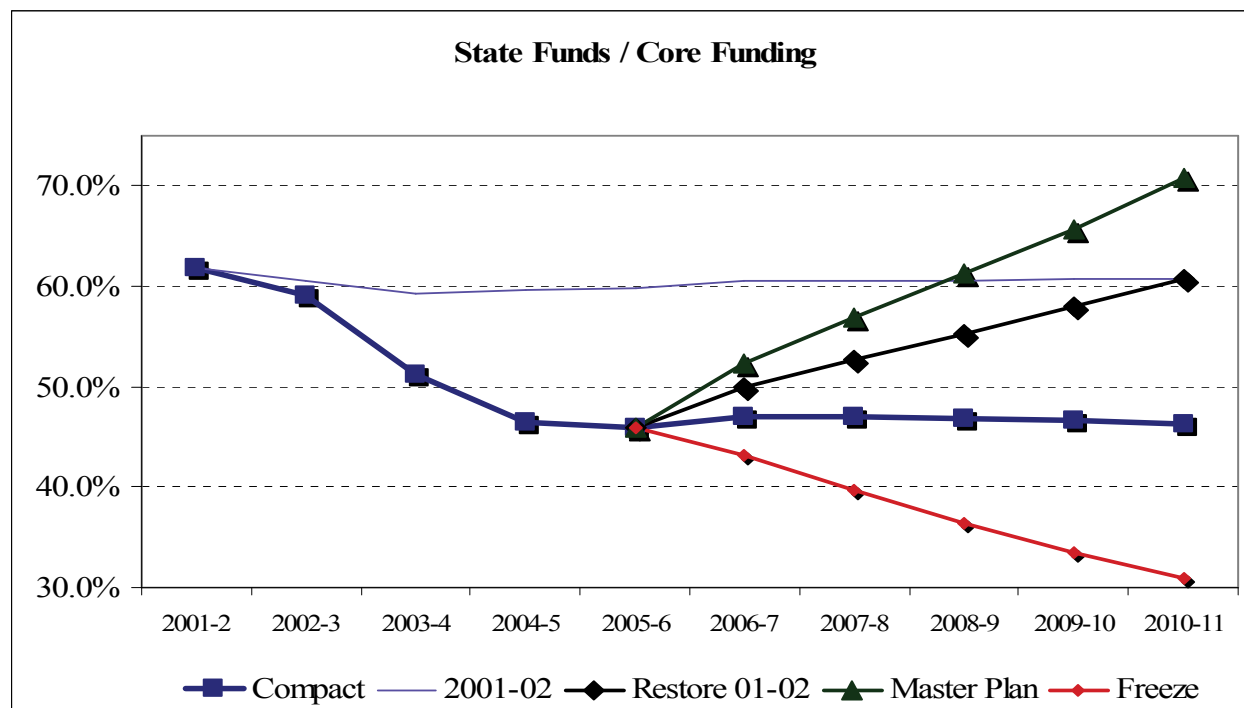
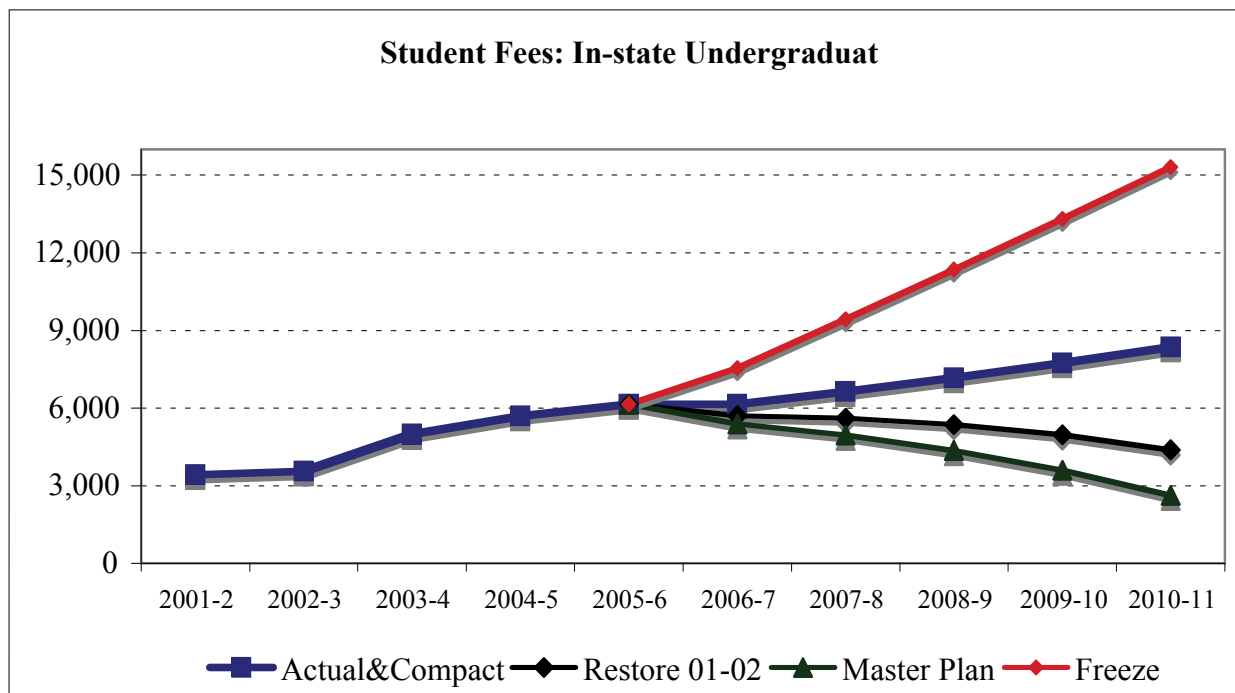


Chart 10



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## NOTES

1. Available on line at <http://www.universityofcalifornia.edu/senate/reports/ac.uc.public.status.11.05.pdf>
2. The Higher Education Compact is on line at <http://budget.ucop.edu/2005-11compactagreement.pdf>, accessed February 28, 2006.
3. Tom Mortensen, "Social Inclusion in Tertiary Education," 27 January 2006, on line at <http://postsecondaryopportunity.blogspot.com/>.
4. The National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education, "Income of U.S. Workforce Projected to Decline if Education Doesn't Improve," *Policy Alert* November 2005: 1.
5. Nancy Shulock and Colleen Moore, "Diminished Access to the Baccalaureate for Low-Income and Minority Students in California: The Impact of Budget and Capacity Constraints on the Transfer Function," *Educational Policy* 19:2 (May 2005): 418-442; Tom Mortensen and Nancy Brunt, "College Affordability Measures by State, Family Income and Sector for Full-time, Full-Year, Single Institution Dependent Undergraduate Students for State Residents 2004" (*Postsecondary Education Opportunity*, November 2005), at <http://www.postsecondary.org>; the Educational Policy Institute, "Beyond the 49<sup>th</sup> Parallel II: The Affordability of University Education" (Virginia Beach, VA: 2006): 5. Available on line at <http://www.educationalpolicy.org>.
6. See Gerald R. Kissler and Ellen Switkes, "The Effects of a Changing Financial Context on the University of California," Center for Studies in Higher Education Research & Occasional Paper Series: CSHE.16.05 (December 2005).
7. This being said, however, the proportion of California's population below age 22 was much higher (c.2x) during the Pat Brown and Reagan years than it is today. Despite (or perhaps because of) this fact the citizens were willing to spend c. 2x per UC student (in constant dollars) what it spends today, and UC accounted for c. 2x its present proportion of the total state budget.( If there is less support for UC now, it may be partially because voter participation has a different demographic than UC enrollment.)
8. Source for charts 1a and 1b: Department of Finance tables, on line at [www.lao.ca.gov/LAOMenus/laomenueconomics.aspx](http://www.lao.ca.gov/LAOMenus/laomenueconomics.aspx), consulted 09/04; prepared by Jonathan Polansky.
9. This chart's time path is slightly distorted by General Fund volatility, being affected by capital gains realizations among other unstable variables, and hence are not as suitable as scale variable as either State Personal Income or Core funding needs.
10. Thomas J. Kane and Peter R. Orszag, "Use of State General Revenue for Higher Education Declines," Tax Policy Center and the Urban Institute, 2002; on-line at [http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/1000462\\_education.pdf](http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/1000462_education.pdf), accessed March, 2006.
11. SHEEO, "State Higher Education Finance Executive Overview, FY2004," 5, on-line at [http://www.sheeo.org/finance/cc\\_shef\\_sv05\\_v2.pdf](http://www.sheeo.org/finance/cc_shef_sv05_v2.pdf), accessed March 2006.

12. Kane and Orszag, op cit p. 281. Higher education budgets increased in nominal dollars during the late 1990s because national income increased during that period, not because of any significant increase in higher education's share of tax revenues.
13. For each new student UC had received, during those relatively good years, a marginal increment to its budget of approximately half the average cost of educating existing students. (About \$8800 per student FTE was reaching the campuses in the early 2000s [UCSB figures; Kissler and Switkes estimate \$9120 per student FTE from the General Fund (p. 10)]. During that period, UC was estimating undergraduate instructional costs at about \$18,000 per year in 2004 dollars. Even if this marginal increment had been fully funded after the downturn, the average state expenditure per student was bound to drop significantly as a result of rapid enrollment growth. It is likely that UC planners were aware that taking more students while at the same time accepting fractional state funding per student would require (and strengthen) the argument for higher tuition in the 2000s. The 2001-2002 downturn reinforced a trajectory toward higher tuition (that is, more private family funding of a UC education) that would appear to have been built into UC expansion.
14. Kissler and Switkes, op cit., p 8.
15. Long Range Planning Task Force, "Regents' Benchmarks Update: Maintaining Excellence During a Period of Exceptional Growth" (September 2005), slide 67.
16. Kissler and Switkes, op cit.
17. "HIGHER EDUCATION COMPACT: Agreement Between Governor Schwarzenegger, the University of California, and the California State University, 2005-06 through 2010-11," on line at <http://www.universityofcalifornia.edu/news/compact/compact.pdf>, accessed November 2005.
18. These calculations appear in the discussion of Scenario 1 below.
19. See for example Shelia Slaughter and Stuart Leslie, *Academic Capitalism: Politics, Policies, and the Entrepreneurial University* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997); and Shelia Slaughter and Gary Rhoades, *Academic Capitalism and the New Economy : Markets, State, and Higher Education* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2004).
20. On this topic see Academic Council Report, "The Decline of UC as a Great International University," on line at <http://www.universityofcalifornia.edu/senate/reports/ac.uc.decline.10.05.05.pdf>, accessed February 28, 2006.
21. While these fees doubled, roughly speaking, in nominal dollars from 2001-05, administrators argued that they remained relatively low. This suggests that they will not be averse to continuing to raise professional school fees in the future.
22. Minor fluctuations should be ignored as too small to be meaningful.
23. Values in this table have changed from Version 2.01 due to the new inclusion of UC Retirement Program charges.

24. Table 2 is based on the following estimated enrollments:

Student FTE:	2001-2	2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
General Cam-										
pus	173,000	183,000	189,000	188,000	193,000	197,000	202,000	207,000	212,000	218,000
Total (incl.										
health)	185,000	196,000	202,000	201,000	207,000	211,000	217,000	222,000	228,000	233,000

25. Note that per-student funding would have dipped even if funding/personal income had stayed constant at 2001-02 funding levels.
26. This can be a self-fulfilling prophecy: The more often state legislatures force public universities to increase tuition, the higher will be the proportion of the student body that can afford to pay higher tuition. See Tom Mortenson's estimates of the effect of tuition increases on participation rates. Morgenson has noted recently that the participation of Pell Grant students at public universities has been rising at about one-third the rate of Pell Grant increases in higher education as a whole, as public universities increasingly chase more affluent and out-of-state students ("College Participation Rates for Low-Income Students," on line at <http://postsecondaryopportunity.blogspot.com/2005/12/college-participation-rates-for-low.html>, accessed March 2006.
27. The Legislative Analyst's Office for the state of California projects that annual inflation will decline from around 3.5% now to 2.6% in 2011.
28. Many analysts now use a "net tuition" approach to calculate real college affordability, but such calculations do not have much impact on media coverage or public debate. The Department of Education's Commission on the Future of Higher Education has assembled much testimony on the impact of increased costs on student experience and public perception; for one report, see "Public Hearings, Take 2, *Inside Higher Ed* March 21, 2006, on line at <http://insidehighered.com/news/2006/03/21/commission>.
29. We have not separated out either the non-tuition portion of USAP money or the portion that is used for TA fee remission.
30. One especially effective advocate of high tuition-high aid is James C. Garland, President of Miami University of Ohio. See his "How to Put College Back Within Reach: Better Uses for State Education Dollars," *Washington Post* 30 December 2005: A27. Garland writes, "Imagine if there were, in its place, a food subsidy program by which the government paid that \$27 billion directly to supermarkets. Under such a program needy families would benefit little, because most of the savings would be passed on to customers who didn't need help. That would be an inefficient use of public money. But this is precisely what happens in public higher education. When states pay their universities to hold down tuition charges, they are indirectly subsidizing wealthy and poor students alike." For a supportive commentary from the President of the American Council on Education, see David C. Ward, "A Dramatic Step in Education Financing," *The Presidency Magazine*. by Dr. David Ward, President,

American Council on Education.

31. In the private universities where this policy has a substantial track record, it appears to increase a university's incentive to admit even more wealthy students (both wealthier students and more of them) in order to offset the costs of tuition discounting as they grow with increases in tuition. This may have the odd effect of making "how rich you are" a legitimate factor in admissions, since the tuition-capacity thus admitted subsidizes poorer students and thus student body diversity. How rich you are, if you are rich, can become as legitimate a factor in admissions decisions as is diversity in admitting the poor.
32. William G. Bowen, Martin A. Kurzweil, Eugene M. Tobin, *Equity and Excellence in American Higher Education* (Charlottesville, Va.: University of Virginia Press, 2005), 85. Some studies suggest that demand is relatively insensitive to price at the highest levels of preparedness - among students that are competing for admission to elite private universities as well as to public flagships. Price remains important to all other groups of students (Bowen et al, op cit. 87, discussing Caroline M. Hoxby, "Testimony Prepared for U.S. Senate, Committee on Governmental Affairs, Hearing on 'The Rising Cost of College Tuition and the Effectiveness of Government Financial Aid,'" February 9, 2000, in Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs).
33. Eric Gould, *The University in a Corporate Culture* (New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 2003), 62.
34. As an example of the evidence, In public colleges "in 1995, the average per student institutional grant aid to dependent undergraduates with family incomes below \$20,000 was three and a half times as large as the aid to students with incomes above \$100,000, \$836 compared to \$239. By 1999, the lowest income students got only 35 percent more than the highest income students, \$838 versus \$619," "Unintended Consequences of Tuition Discounting," *Lumina Foundation for Education* 5: 1 (May 2003), on line at <http://www.luminafoundation.org/publications/Tuitiondiscounting.pdf>
35. On the general trend, the higher education authority Patrick Callan has noted that " Because a state's most pressing problem during a recession is lack of revenue, states are unlikely to make new or additional investments in student financial aid that will offset increases in tuition. Indeed, student aid may be reduced, exacerbating the problem. An example from the recent past: In California over the initial three years of the 1990s recession, state support for the University of California was reduced by 19%, for the California State University by 12%, and for the community colleges by 1%. The higher education institutions raised tuition, but state-funded student financial aid was reduced by 15%. One result of the financial aid cuts and related policies: California's public institutions ended up serving some 200,000 fewer students" (Patrick M. Callan, "Coping with Recession Public Policy, Economic Downturns and Higher Education," The National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education (February 2002), 21.
36. Studies at several campuses suggest that one result of poor general increases has been an increase in special raises for individuals. The recent increases contemplated for senior managers is one example. Increases in retention

cases are another. Many personnel administrators have noted an increase in off-scale salaries, and the emergence of something like a two-tier system - the official scale with its specified step increases, and a significantly higher unofficial "scale" constituted by the large number of faculty "off-scale." This latter number many on some campuses be as high as 50%. Thus a system of small general salary increases comes to devote increases proportions of its unallocated sub-0 funds to funding large numbers of exceptional salaries. The economy of small increases is partially defeated, basic equity is strained, threatening productivity and morale, and, since the only way to be sure to be stuck with zero or small increases is not to seek other positions, this system establishes a perverse non-reward for loyalty. The Compact does not resolve these challenges to the step system.

37. This figure is close to the average of the last half of the 1980s). UC's share of state personal income in 1990-1991 was 0.33%.
38. This calculation is based on "Understanding the University of Michigan Budget," on line at <http://www.umich.edu/~urel/budget/understanding.html>. Their chart shows the state contribution to be 26% of the budget indicated here, which excludes federal contracts and grants, health centers, and other sales and services. We add, very roughly about \$250 million to what UM calls the General Fund (\$ 1220 million in their chart) to take account of endowment income, STIP interest, and our definition of non-research gifts for operations, endowment cost recovery, etc., which brings the state share down from 26% to 22%. For un-disaggregated data on Vermont, see <http://www.uvm.edu/~isis/uvmfs/uvmfs05.pdf>.
39. We acknowledge that our assumption of regulated reductions in public funding is not entirely realistic. Such a scenario is more likely to arrive through a series of uneven crises and through a mélange of local and state-wide decisions, many of which will be at odds with each other and create new inefficiencies.
40. These calculations assume a 33% return-to-aid.
41. Actual average payout 2003-04 was 3.87%
42. By 2010-2011, other public universities may have followed Miami University of Ohio's decision to charge Ohio residents the same tuition as out of state students and then subtract \$5000 to \$6200 in the form of a state grant given to each Ohio student. In 2005-6, that common tuition charge was \$19,718. Colorado has begun to experiment with a similar "voucher" policy but had not eliminated reduced tuition for state residents.
43. For a discussion of this issue in relation to the University of Virginia's competition with peers such as Duke, Georgetown, and the University of North Carolina Hill, see Sarah E. Turner, "Higher Tuition, Higher Aid, and the Quest to Improve Opportunities For Low Income Students in Selective, Public Higher Education," draft on line at <http://www.ilr.cornell.edu/cheri/conf/chericonf2005/Turner%20Conference%20Paper.pdf>
44. There is a substantial literature on student responses to rising fees. Much of the literature addresses the "macro" question of how a student's decision to go to college (anywhere) responds to changes in cost. This differs from the question in this scenario, which is how many fewer students will attend UC



when UC fees rise; much of the literature has debated this question in relation to the "high tuition high aid" model that in many cases is coupled with declining public funding for public universities. Notable discussions include a survey article by Larry Leslie and Paul Brinkman ( "Student price responses in higher education: the student demand studies", *Journal of Higher Education* 58, 1987, 181-204) and a recent piece by Susan Dynarsky ("Does Aid Matter?" *American Economic Review* 93 March 2003, 279-288). Dynarsky summarizes the literature as predicting enrollment rates to decline by 3-5 percent per \$1000 increase in net fees; her characterization is consistent with Leslie and Brinkman. Percentage changes in college enrollment are obtained by dividing change in enrollment rate by the enrollment level. Thus, since in California about 52% of high school students enroll in college, we can expect a 6%-10% decline in enrollment per \$1000 increase in net fees. Our projections are based on the lower bound value of 6%. We feed this response into enrollment data for new students only, i.e., we abstract from responses by existing students (drop-out) and from responses to anticipated or announced future fee increases. We assume that the enrollment response would apply to the student body that would normally have enrolled at UC, i.e., students satisfying normal quality standards. The difference with respect to projected enrollment under the Compact is our measure of decline in quality enrollments.

45. Thomas J. Kane, "Rising Public College tuition and College Entry: How Well do Public Subsidies Promote Access to College?" National Bureau of Economic Research Working Paper no. 5164 (July 1995), 25.
46. Tuition charges are approximate as they vary across colleges and schools. "Admissions Related Policies and Statistics," University of Michigan, data on line at [http://sitemaker.umich.edu/obpinfo/files/umaa\\_freshprof.pdf](http://sitemaker.umich.edu/obpinfo/files/umaa_freshprof.pdf)
47. <http://www.umich.edu/~urel/budget/understanding.html>
48. Lance J. Weislak and Michael D. LaFaive, "Privatize the University of Michigan," Mackinac Center for Public Policy, March 2004, on line at <http://www.mackinac.org/article.aspx?ID=6313>. One report suggests that the University of Vermont, regarded as up-and-coming and even as a "public Ivy" in the 1980s, has not sustained that trajectory under its high tuition-high financial aid-low state support policy, sometimes called the Vermont Model. See Kevin Kelley, "Dollars for Scholars," (2002), for United Professions of Vermont/AFT, on line at <http://www.upvaft.org/articles/index.php?id=54>
49. Kevin Bergquist, "Commission: Education Key to Michigan's Economic Success," *The University Record* 10 January 2005, on line at [http://www.umich.edu/~urecord/0405/Jan10\\_05/05.shtml](http://www.umich.edu/~urecord/0405/Jan10_05/05.shtml)
50. [http://sitemaker.umich.edu/obpinfo/files/umaa\\_freshprof.pdf](http://sitemaker.umich.edu/obpinfo/files/umaa_freshprof.pdf)
51. Based on a Detroit *Free Press* study of 2003, cited in Weislak and LaFaive, op cit.
52. In 2006, the economist and President Emerita of the University of Wisconsin, Katharine C. Lyall, co-authored the following observations:  
 The financial and political trends driving privatization seem likely to continue for some years. There seems to be little appetite as yet among state legislators to tackle the basic structural budget problems they face. Moreover, the federal government continues to shift to the states the

responsibility to meet domestic needs that are increasing at both ends of the age spectrum, from K-12 education to health care for the aged. . . . Meanwhile, growing demand for college admission (the U.S. Department of Education projects a 10 percent increase in the next five years) will pressure universities to expand enrollments without adequate funding to deliver successful student performance. Unless we can develop a new model of a "public-purpose institution," some public universities will decline in quality, smaller ones will eventually close, and the nation will drop farther down the list of countries with college-educated populations, to the detriment of individual quality of life and our national economic future.

This is not a remote fantasy. In the past few years, a number of small colleges have closed, and larger institutions have tightened admissions. Community colleges in California shut their doors to 175,000 students and Florida turned away 30,000 in fall 2003. Some other institutions are quietly closing admissions earlier, deferring the matriculation of some applicants who cannot be served immediately, or setting explicit enrollment caps based on declining staff and instructional capacity. In others, growing numbers of students are admitted but left to scramble for the courses they need in a stiff competition with other students.

Flagship institutions will rebalance their roles between research and instruction to focus on those portions of their mission that can be self-sustaining, resulting in fewer and smaller first-quality public research universities. Meanwhile, two- and four-year comprehensive state universities that largely confine themselves to undergraduate instruction and have fewer, less affluent alumni will experience intensified enrollment pressures and quality erosion. This Darwinian approach to public higher education may save the institutions best adapted to the market, but it will weaken the array of affordable, high-quality postsecondary institutions and reduce the proportion of Americans with college opportunities. (Katherine C. Lyall and Kathleen R. Sell, "The De Facto Privatization of American Public Higher Education," *Change* (January-February 2006)).

53. Clark Kerr, *Uses*, v-vi. Kerr relies on the pioneering research of Princeton economist Fritz Machlup in *The Production and Distribution of Knowledge in the United States* (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1962). Machlup estimated that "the production, distribution, and consumption of 'knowledge' in all its forms" accounted for "29 percent of gross national product . . . ; and 'knowledge production' is growing at about twice the rate of the rest of the economy" (*Uses*, 88).
54. Stanton A. Glantz, et al, "D.O.D Sponsored Research at Stanford Vol II: Its Impact on the University"(1971).
55. "The plan for this study includes the following two questions pertaining to student fees. "How much of the costs of public higher education should be borne by the students? " "Should the present fee structure be altered?" The important issue here is whether an increase in the cost to the students can be levied without depriving many able and qualified youth of educational opportunity and in so doing fail to meet the needs of society for trained

- personnel" (172).
56. *A Master Plan for Higher Education in California, 1960-1975* (1960), p. 14. Available on line at <http://www.ucop.edu/acadinit/mastplan/MasterPlan1960.pdf>, accessed January 8, 2005. Elsewhere the Plan stated, "Continuing a principle in the Organic Statutes of California in 1867-68, under which the University of California was created, public higher education institutions in California do not charge tuition to bona fide legal residents of the state" (172). The Survey Team also offered the following remarks: "The Survey Team believes that the traditional policy of nearly a century of tuition-free higher education is in the best interests of the state and should be continued. The team noted with interest an address given in May, 1958, by President James L. Morrill of the University of Minnesota, who commented as follows on the desire of some organizations and individuals to raise tuition and fees to meet the full operating costs of public institutions of higher education: This notion is, of course, an incomprehensible repudiation of the whole philosophy of a successful democracy premised upon an educated citizenry. It negates the whole concept of wide-spread educational opportunity made possible by the state university idea. It conceives college training as a personal investment for profit instead of a social investment. No realistic and unrealizable counter-proposal for some vast new resource for scholarship aid and loans can compensate for a betrayal of the "American Dream" of equal opportunity to which our colleges and universities, both private and public, have been generously and far-sightedly committed. But the proposal persists as some kind of panacea, some kind of release from responsibility from the pocketbook burdens of the cherished American idea and tradition. It is an incredible proposal to turn back from the world-envied American accomplishment of more than a century. (cited 173)
  - 57. "At the University of California, total expenditures increased during the ten-year period from 65 million to 173 million dollars, a 167 per cent increase. Current expenditures mounted from approximately 53 million to 145 million dollars, an increase of 175 per cent. At the same time the yearly capital outlay increased from 12 million to 28 million dollars, a 133 per cent increase" (153).