CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, SAN BERNARDINO

THE FRIDAY BULLETIN

SP ECI AL EDITION

PROPOSITION 153

JUNE 2 BALLOT MEASURE TO IMPACT UNIVERSITY'S FUTURE

As reported in recent issues of the Friday Bulletin, Proposition 153, The 1992 Higher Education Facilities Bond Act, will appear on the June 2 California primary election ballot. This special issue of the employee newsletter is being published to help inform members of the campus community about the bond measure and how it may impact our campus and region.

WHAT IS PROP. 153?

If approved by voters, this special ballot measure will authorize the sale of $900 million in general obligation bonds to finance new buildings and fund the repair, renovation and upgrading of classrooms, libraries, research centers, equipment and other facilities at California's community colleges and state universities. Throughout the Community College, University of California and California State University systems, new facilities will be added and older, existing facilities will be upgraded for earthquake safety, asbestos removal and handicap accessibility.

HOW BONDS HAVE BUILT OUR CAMPUS

Building and expansion at CSUSB began to hinge on general obligation bonds in the mid-'80s when the state shifted from funding public improvement projects through the royalties received by gas and oil extracted from state lands. Because these funds were dwindling and other funds previously used for higher education facilities were diverted, the state chose bond financing rather than burdening the general fund. CSUSB buildings that have been and will be financed by bonds include:

THE FACULTY OFFICE BUILDING
OPENED IN 1987

UNIVERSITY HALL
OPENED IN 1992

Delays in construction on a new School of Social and Behavioral Sciences, a Visual Arts facility and an expansion of the Physical Plant area to house the Duplicating Center resulted when voters did not approve the Higher Education Facilities Act in November 1990.

UNIVERSITY HALL
The campus' newest facility, University Hall, was financed through the sale of general obligation bonds.

HOW WILL PROP. 153 IMPACT THE SAN BERNARDINO CAMPUS?

Cal State, San Bernardino stands to gain $20 million with the passage of Prop. 153. Funds will be used for the following projects:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Items Funded</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Business and Information</td>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>$4,332,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sciences Building</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visual Arts Building</td>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>Working Drawings</td>
<td>$325,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>$12,927,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperation Yard &amp; Administrative Services Expansion/Renovation</td>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>Preliminary Plans</td>
<td>$263,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Working Drawings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social &amp; Behavioral Sciences Building</td>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>Preliminary Plans</td>
<td>$1,046,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Working Drawings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Addition</td>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>$4,048,000</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Renovation</td>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>Preliminary Plans</td>
<td>$405,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Working Drawings</td>
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<tr>
<td>School of Education</td>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>Preliminary Plans</td>
<td>$555,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Working Drawings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHAT ARE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS?

General obligation bonds, such as those proposed by Prop. 153, are a form of long-term financing often used by the state for major construction projects. They are similar to mortgage loans used by consumers to buy or build homes. Bonds would be paid off over the next 20 years by the state general fund at an estimated cost to each Californian of less than a penny a day.

ACCESS TO COLLEGE EDUCATION TIED TO FUNDING FOR BUILDINGS

Access to a college education in California in the coming years is directly related to how well our citizens understand (CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)
the critical need for additional facilities on our university campus as well as other colleges throughout the state, says interim Vice President Juan Gonzalez (Student Services).

More than a half million new students will seek an education through the public higher education system by the turn of the century. In the Inland Empire, at least one third of these new students will be Hispanic and African-Americans—citizens who strive for social mobility through higher education.

The demands upon higher education by underrepresented minorities will be unprecedented in the next 10 years, Gonzalez says. "Increasingly, the state of California will be challenged to continue its tradition of access. We as a state must resist the current trend to limit educational opportunities for only a select few." 

WHAT DOES PROP. 153 MEAN FOR TOMORROW'S STUDENTS AND WORK FORCE?

Current facilities cannot accommodate future California students who seek a college education. The jobs of tomorrow will require a much higher level of education and training than have been needed by California's workforce in the past. Much of that education will be supplied by the University of California (158,000 students on nine campuses), California State University (363,000 students on 20 campuses) and the state and local system of community colleges (1.5 million students on 107 campuses in 71 locally governed community college districts).

Enrollments in the state's public higher education system are expected to increase by more than 700,000 students—a 37 percent increase—by the year 2005. Without new and renovated facilities, the state's public colleges and universities may be forced to turn away many qualified students or significantly increase class sizes.

Universities of the future, to a greater degree than in the past, will be reaching not just post-high school students, but the middle-aged and older person trying to adapt to a rapidly changing workplace. And, facilities are needed not only to accommodate increased student growth, but to provide new technological and scientific curricula that will be needed to prepare students for the 21st century.

HOW WILL PROP. 153 IMPACT THE INLAND EMPIRE?

In addition to our campus, a number of other higher education institutions in the Inland Empire can build for the future if voters approve Prop. 153. Other area projects include:

- UC RIVERSIDE Humanities and Social Sciences Building working drawings Engineering Science Building working plans Sciences Library plans
- CRAFTON HILLS COLLEGE Child Care/Development Center building and equipment
- RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE Moreno Valley Campus Building working plans Norco Campus Academic Building working plans
- VICTOR VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE Learning Resources Center working drawings Technology Building working plans New Science Building working drawings

WHAT IS THE CURRENT VOTER DISPOSITION TOWARD PROP. 153?

Over the past three months, the California Poll surveyed registered voters to sample their support of Prop. 153. Results are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>YES (%)</th>
<th>NO (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MARCH 1992</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APRIL 1992</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAY 1992</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Voter turnout for June elections generally is low and likely to be so this year, despite the Presidential primary. Voters need to be convinced that there is a crisis of overcrowding at campuses, and reminded that Prop. 153 will help spur state economic activity now as well as help ensure that California will remain competitive in the future with a trained workforce.
What's Going On Out There?

The activity you see going on on the west side of the Pfau Library is the beginning of construction on the long awaited, much needed addition to the building. Ground breaking ceremonies are scheduled for 11:30am on Thursday, May 21 with actual grading to begin on Tuesday, May 26. The project is scheduled to be completed in May, 1994, two years from now.

The main part of the addition will have five stories and a basement (the same as the present building) and will be connected to the existing building along about forty percent of its length (see over). On the west side of the addition there will be a wing of two stories with basement. The new building will contain 85,749 assignable square feet of space. The first through fifth floors will be part of the Pfau Library, the basement will be primarily the Audio Visual Department, and the two story wing will provide a new home for the campus Computer Center.

As the new facility nears completion, a second project to remodel the existing building is planned (but at this point not yet funded). This project will be necessary in order to convert areas now occupied by non-library functions (the entire second floor and parts of the fifth floor and basement) to library use and to modify some other areas of other floors so that services and facilities will logically mesh and flow together between the new and old buildings. When all work is completed, the Pfau Library will occupy all of floors one through five of both buildings, Audio Visual and the Library will share the basement, and the Computer Center will occupy the separate wing. This will, we hope, be a more logical and easier to use arrangement than the existing one.

A few more facts and figures. The contractor for the project is the Cal-Pac Construction Co. which submitted the low bid of $12,933,000.00. The funds are from the sale of state revenue bonds, a type of bond which requires legislative but not direct voter approval. When construction and remodelling are completed the Library will have 162,179 assignable square feet of space. There will be space for 612,000 volumes and triple the amount of seating currently available. The Library's special collections of rare, historical and archival materials will be much better housed than they now are and many technological advances in library science and services will be incorporated and expanded including database services, self instructional labs and improved television and recording facilities.

During the first phase of the project the mall extending from the front of the Library to the parking lots will be renovated as will the mall at the north end of the Library.

We will do our best to keep you informed of progress and plans during the next two years by means of handouts and a permanent display on the first floor. We thank you in advance for your patience with the inevitable inconveniences which will result from construction/remodelling and we welcome your questions.

(Over)
FACT SHEET

THE HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES BOND ACT 1992

PROPOSITION 153

Creating construction jobs and building for the future education needs of the state, Proposition 153 authorizes $900 million in general obligation bonds to meet the two-year expansion and renovation needs of higher education institutions around the state, including Cal State, San Bernardino (CSUSB).

$46 million would be appropriated for the San Bernardino campus alone, making possible the construction of new classroom facilities for Health and Physical Education and the Visual Arts in the next two years. The funds also will permit CSUSB to prepare architectural plans for new buildings for the School of Social and Behavioral Sciences and the School of Education as well as a renovation of the existing library. These facilities would be built by the mid-'90s when Cal State, San Bernardino's student population is expected to approach 15,000.

Without the general obligations bonds, Cal State, San Bernardino will have no foreseeable means of starting construction on these projects. Already the San Bernardino campus has one of the highest ratios of students-per-square-foot of space, which means the facilities are needed as soon as possible.

Approved by Governor Pete Wilson and the State Legislature, Proposition 153 is an accepted method of financing capital projects for colleges and universities throughout the state. California's general obligation bonds currently carry one of the highest ratings possible in the nation.

The state's economic well-being is dependent upon the ability of its colleges and universities to provide skilled, educated workers. More than 600,000 students are expected to seek an education through the state's three systems of higher education by the year 2005. At Cal State, San Bernardino, enrollment will exceed 20,000 by that time. Without new and improved facilities, California's campuses will have difficulty providing future generations with the quality instruction that has been available to past and present students.