

The Regents of the University of California

**PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE**

November 14, 2018

The Public Engagement and Development Committee met on the above date at UCSF–Mission Bay Conference Center, San Francisco.

Members present: Regents Anderson, Butler, Graves, Guber, Lansing, Leib, and Sherman; Ex officio member Napolitano; Advisory member Bhavnani; Chancellors Blumenthal, Christ, Hawgood, and May; Staff Advisor Klimow; Student Advisor Huang

In attendance: Regent-designate Weddle, Assistant Secretary Lyall, Executive Vice President Stobo, Senior Vice President Holmes, Vice Presidents Brown and Budil, Chancellor Yang, Managing Counsel Shanle, and Recording Secretary McCarthy

The meeting convened at 11:05 a.m. with Committee Vice Chair Graves presiding.

**APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING**

Upon motion duly made and seconded, the minutes of the meeting of September 26, 2018 were approved.

**2. 2018 MIDTERM ELECTION REVIEW**

[Background material was provided to Regents in advance of the meeting, and a copy is on file in the Office of the Secretary and Chief of Staff.]

Associate Vice President Kieran Flaherty recapped the California midterm elections, cautioning that these results had not yet been certified by the California Secretary of State. County election officials can take up to 30 days after the election to complete their canvassing process. California has a significant vote-by-mail program and many of those ballots were yet to be counted. The 2018 election appeared to have set a new record for the numbers of voters who voted by mail. Unlike most other states, California allowed ballots to be counted if they were postmarked rather than received by election day, so some close races were not yet determined.

Results showed that Democrats were firmly in control of nearly all elected offices at the State level. For instance, all eight statewide constitutional offices were won by the Democrats. Governor-elect Newsom and Lieutenant Governor-elect Kounalakis were victorious. The closest race for Superintendent of Public Instruction with Marshall Tuck leading Assemblymember Tony Thurmond was still undecided. Democrats would capture a two-thirds majority in both houses of the Legislature.

Voters approved propositions authorizing \$4 billion in General Obligation bonds for affordable housing and \$1.5 billion for construction at children's hospitals. However, voters rejected a water bond and repeal of the gas tax.

Two new ex officio Regents, the Lieutenant Governor and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, would join the Board, and two current ex officio Regents, Governor-elect Newsom and Speaker Rendon, would return. More UC alumni became members of the Legislature, and would be one-third of the State Legislature. As a result of the passage of the children's hospital bond, UC would gain \$270 million in capital outlay funds to be divided equally among its children's hospitals. UC's Office of State Governmental Relations would welcome the new legislators in Sacramento in early December. Chair Kieffer and President Napolitano were extending their congratulations on behalf of the University.

Regent Lansing asked about the outstanding mail-in ballots. Mr. Flaherty said nearly three million votes were yet to be processed. California voter turnout was 43 percent, lagging the nation but exceeding California turnout in the last mid-term election. About two-thirds voted by mail. Regent Lansing asked about the characteristics of people who vote by mail. President Napolitano stated that the general rule had been that results of votes by mail would be consistent with in-person voting. However, that had changed in this election, as the leaders in a number of races changed when the mail-in votes were counted.

President Napolitano asked Mr. Flaherty for information about the UC student vote, including the percentage of students who voted, systemwide and by campus, and best practices to increase student voter turnout, in preparation for an effort to increase student voter turnout for the 2020 election.

Associate Vice President Christopher Harrington provided an update on the federal midterm elections. Results were still inconclusive in a number of California races. Republicans would maintain control of the U.S. Senate and had increased their majority. Senator Feinstein was reelected and would continue to advocate for UC issues. Most Senate legislation would require 60 votes. Democrats would take control of the House in early January. At present, the California delegation would include 43 Democrats and eight Republicans, with two races as yet undetermined.

Turning to the impact of the midterms on California and UC, Mr. Harrington said a divided government would likely lead to more action, including more bills and hearings, but less legislation being enacted. UC's Office of Federal Government Relations would reach out to new members to highlight UC's priorities.

Chancellor Blumenthal observed that a number of scientists were elected to Congress and asked what effect that might have. Mr. Harrington said it could result in more robust discussions within certain committees such as the House Science Committee.

### 3. **FEDERAL UPDATE**

[Background material was provided to Regents in advance of the meeting, and a copy is on file in the Office of the Secretary and Chief of Staff.]

Associate Vice President Christopher Harrington reported that UC advocates on more than 85 accounts across more than 20 federal agencies regarding nearly \$10 billion in federal education, research, and healthcare programs. Prior to the recess for the midterm elections, Congress completed action on five of 12 appropriations bills. Earlier, a continuing resolution was passed to provide funding through December 7 for those agencies not yet fully funded for fiscal year 2019. Congress must complete action on the seven remaining bills or pass another continuing resolution to keep the government fully operational.

Mr. Harrington highlighted a few of UC's budget priorities. Funding for the National Institutes of Health would increase approximately \$2 billion for fiscal year 2019. The maximum Pell Grant Award would increase by \$100 to \$6,195 for academic year 2019-20. While not signed into law, House and Senate bills currently provided increases for the National Science Foundation, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the National Endowment for the Arts. UC's advocacy for the highest funding levels for its remaining priorities would continue.

In addition to the fiscal year 2019 budget, the current Congress had yet to complete the current Farm Bill which expired on October 1. It was unclear whether a final bill would pass during the lame duck session or if a new bill would need to be introduced in the next Congress. Reauthorization of the Farm Bill is important to UC as it provides critical support for the nation's land grant institutions including reauthorization of Agricultural Research Extension and infrastructure programs, and nutrition education programs. UC also continued to urge Congress to pass bipartisan legislation to protect Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) recipients.

Mr. Harrington did not expect Congress to complete action on the Promoting Real Opportunity, Success, and Prosperity through Education Reform (PROSPER) Act or reauthorization of the Higher Education Act (HEA). In June, UC joined the California Community Colleges (CCC) and California State University (CSU) to oppose passage of the PROSPER Act. He expected the House Committee on Education and the Workforce under new Democratic leadership in the 116th Congress to launch an aggressive hearing schedule to reauthorize the HEA. UC's joint federal advocacy efforts with CSU and CCC were expanding, with their federal offices beginning to meet regularly.

The Office of Federal Government Relations (FGR) was engaged with regulatory issues, such as the Department of Education's new Title IX rules, following the Department's rescission in September 2017 of the Obama-era 2011 guidance. UC was awaiting the new draft regulations and would analyze them thoroughly and respond accordingly. In October, the Department of Homeland Security posted a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking requesting public comment regarding a change to the definition of public charge as it relates to immigration. The proposal would expand the number of federal programs that could

potentially lead the government to deem a visa or Green Card applicant a public charge. UC had already expressed initial concern that the proposed rules could adversely affect public health and critical nutrition programs. The University was analyzing the proposed rule for its impact on its student, faculty, and staff, and would officially respond before the comment period ends on December 11.

With a better picture of the new Congress, in the coming days FGR would refine its fiscal year 2020 appropriation priorities, develop its advocacy calendar for the upcoming year, and finalize advocacy plans. In the past year, UC was involved in more than 20 advocacy events, developed numerous issue-driven tool kits, welcomed more than 400 visitors to Washington, D.C. for advocacy engagement, and had multiple interactions with every office of the California delegation. During the new Congress, FGR would expand its legislative briefing series and continue its renewed engagement with the UC Student Association and its higher education segment partners. FGR would increase its legislative fly-in programs through which key constituencies, including undergraduate and graduate student advocates, financial aid directors, graduate school deans, and vice chancellors for research, come to Washington, D.C. for Congressional and agency engagement.

Mr. Harrington expressed concern about the 2020 budget cycle, when sequestration and budget caps were set to return. With sequestration in place, nondiscretionary programs would be cut by \$55 billion and defense discretionary programs would be cut by \$70 billion for fiscal year 2020. Absent Congressional action to lift these caps, discretionary programs of importance to UC in research, education, and health care would be cut. FGR would continue to inform the Committee of its activity.

4. **REVIEW OF CALIFORNIA BUDGET ALLOCATION: HUNGER FREE CAMPUS FUNDING**

[Background material was provided to Regents in advance of the meeting, and a copy is on file in the Office of the Secretary and Chief of Staff.]

Committee Vice Chair Graves said he, in consultation with Committee Chair Ortiz Oakley, had requested this presentation to discuss the funding provided by the State to address UC students' basic needs on the campuses. It was important for the Regents to understand how the State funding was being used and the potential for future advocacy to the State to continue to address students' basic needs.

Associate Vice President Kieran Flaherty commented on the important issue of hunger-free campus funding and the collaborations among the divisions of the Office of the President and students, faculty, staff, and legislators to ensure that UC students are food secure. He expressed appreciation for the Regents' interest in this topic. It was essential that all leadership acknowledge that food insecurity among college students had been associated with poor health, poor academic performance, and mental health symptoms such as anxiety and depression. Recent efforts by the State to address student food insecurity had been generally supported by State Governmental Relations (SGR).

Vice President Holmes-Sullivan recalled that in the first year of President Napolitano's 2014 Global Food Initiative (GFI) campus food security working groups, including students, staff, faculty, and community partners, were established and tasked with coordinating campus food security efforts. In 2015, the GFI conducted the first UC systemwide student food access and security survey, which found that a staggering 48 percent of UC's undergraduate students and 25 percent of its graduate students experienced some form of food insecurity, defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture as "disrupted eating patterns and reduced food intake" at times and/or "reduced quality, variety, or desirability of diet" due to limited resources. Responding to this survey, President Napolitano dedicated \$750,000 from the UC Office of the President (UCOP) budget to be distributed equally among all UC campuses to support student food access and enhance existing food security projects. In 2006, UC sought a better understanding directly from students by adding a question about food security to UC's Undergraduate Experience Survey. It became clear that efforts to address student food insecurity needed to be sustained, so in 2016 and again in 2017, President Napolitano dedicated another \$1.5 million to be distributed among all campuses to continue critical efforts to address student hunger. Progress had been made, but there was still a long way to go. Between 2015 and 2018, UC formalized a four-part strategy that included research, prevention, sustainability, and advocacy. Furthermore, the original call to address student food security expanded to student basic needs in recognition of the close relationship between students' economic, food, and housing needs. Currently the UC system was at the forefront of innovative economic projects involving CalFresh, skills development, food pantries, and crisis intervention, shaping efforts across California Community Colleges (CCC), California State Universities (CSU), and universities across the country.

Ms. Holmes-Sullivan described ways in which UC campuses had used hunger-free campus funds. Initial campus efforts focused on coordinating staff and resources for campus food pantries. For instance, UC Santa Cruz, UC Merced, and UC Riverside had hired half-time or full-time coordinators to address student hunger. All campuses hired student interns to help run programs and committed resources to research the best ways to address student hunger on their campuses. UC San Diego, UC Santa Barbara, and UCSF had focused on the CalFresh Program, among their many other efforts. UCLA, UC Irvine, and UC Davis had focused on equipment and infrastructure to operate and stock food pantries, food distribution including during the holidays, and food resources required when students have an emergency. UC Irvine, UC San Diego, UC Davis, UC Santa Cruz, and UC Berkeley had all confirmed and launched or were in the process of launching basic needs centers, where staffing, events, programming, and services would be centralized.

Mr. Flaherty discussed how the State had endeavored to support UC students who have basic needs challenges. The State Legislature and the Governor had become supportive of these efforts. State support had been used to build links between State programs that flow to the campuses and other resources for UC students. For example, a law was enacted requiring the California Student Aid Commission to provide written notice to recipients of Cal Grant awards who qualify to participate in CalFresh. UC had supported that bill and SGR testified in its support in policy hearings, as did several UC students as well as CSU and CCC students. Another bill requires UC's on-campus food vendors to participate in

the CalFresh Restaurant Meals Program, allowing students to use CalFresh benefits to purchase meals at those on-campus facilities. The State and UC together were building awareness of available resources and introducing an element of portability for those resources to better meet students' needs.

The Legislature also provided funding through the annual Budget Acts of 2017 and 2018. In 2017, the State provided UC \$2.5 million to be distributed to those campuses that had achieved the hunger-free campus designation. All UC campuses have that designation, defined as having on-campus food pantries and a dedicated campus employee for informing students how to enroll in CalFresh. All UC campuses currently had on-campus food pantries, and the capability for students to donate their meal credits or apply to receive donated meal credits. UC had supported State efforts to better understand and address student hunger in a variety of ways. UC had brought campus experts on food security to Sacramento to testify in legislative policy hearings; that testimony was ultimately cited by the Budget Committee in recommending the \$2.5 million provision to UC to address food insecurity. The State continued to support efforts to address UC student hunger with a \$1.5 million appropriation in the Budget Act of 2018.

Regent-designate Weddle stated that she oversaw the UC San Diego hunger-free campus funding and emphasized how helpful that funding had been over the past two years. She asked if funding would continue in 2019 and 2020, and about plans to ensure that programs such as CalFresh SuperClinics, food pantries, and skills-based workshops would continue. Mr. Flaherty said SGR would determine the Legislature's plans to support funding for UC students' basic needs. He anticipated additional one-time funding. Continuing funding would be made available for at least another year through the UCOP budget. Ms. Holmes-Sullivan said campuses had also worked to formalize food pantries and staffing within their own budgets, ensuring the continuation of basic services.

Faculty Representative Bhavnani commented that she was heartened by these efforts, particularly that undergraduate students were donating meal credits to other students. UC students were working to help their peers. Mr. Flaherty expressed appreciation for the effective advocacy of UC students in these efforts, and the support of UC faculty and staff.

Staff Advisor Klimow stated that she served as chair of Second Harvest Food Bank in Orange County, which had worked with UC campuses. She suggested that the UC system work with the food banks' umbrella organization, the California Association of Food Banks. She noted that recent changes in federal policies had driven large amounts of food to food banks and programs may be able to be expanded to faculty or staff who live in areas with high costs of living.

Chancellor Hawgood stated that UCSF had struggled to assess the effectiveness and adequacy of its food security programs. He asked if there were any systemwide efforts to conduct such assessments of best practices to determine if tactics being used were the most effective. Ms. Holmes-Sullivan responded that to date the best evaluative tool was to continue to ask questions about food security on UC's various surveys to see if there had been a decrease in the number of students reporting food insecurity. She reported that

during a recent visit to UCSF, students there were very aware that they could assist their fellow students by sharing meal points. Senior Vice President Holmes expressed her perception that some data had already indicated progress. Ms. Holmes-Sullivan added that food pantry services involve more than just food. Students swipe their student identification cards at the food pantries, so the campuses know which students use the services. Other social support services are available at the food pantries, if students want to use them. Having such services available depends on the continuing availability of funding for staff.

Regent-designate Simmons asked how these efforts were publicized to students and whether using the food pantry was stigmatized. Ms. Holmes-Sullivan responded that the increase in the utilization rate of the food pantries indicated that students were becoming aware of them, although there could be more publicity. Students' participation in these efforts to address food insecurity helps to destigmatize students' use of the services. She noted that 40 percent of UC students were eligible for Pell Grants and students' financial situations usually do not improve while they are in college. It was not surprising that UC had a large proportion of students who were food insecure. When these students graduate, their incomes generally improve.

Regent Lansing expressed support for these efforts. She noted existing videos addressing food insecurity and suggested encouraging UC film students to make videos that would help publicize and destigmatize the food pantries. She asked if UC campuses worked with local nonprofits that addressed food insecurity. Ms. Holmes-Sullivan said UC campuses partner with their local food banks. She agreed that UC could not solve this problem by itself, without partnerships with nonprofits and with the State. Regent Lansing mentioned that Los Angeles restaurants partner in efforts to address local food insecurity.

Student Advisor Huang commented on the importance of convenience when providing food to students. Students often do not know how to cook, do not have kitchens available to them, or have little time to cook. He would encourage food programs that provide meal plan vouchers or subsidized meal plans, and stocking easy-to-cook foods in the food pantries. He noted the emotional burden food insecurity places on students.

Regent-designate Weddle commented that publicizing and destigmatizing use of the food pantries would cause an increase in their use, which would require more funding. She also said advocacy with the State should be broadened to general basic needs security that would include housing.

## 5. **COMMUNITY OUTREACH AND IMPACTS, SANTA BARBARA CAMPUS**

[Background material was provided to Regents in advance of the meeting, and a copy is on file in the Office of the Secretary and Chief of Staff.]

Senior Vice President Holmes welcomed Chancellor Yang and representatives from UC Santa Barbara. Chancellor Yang highlighted ways UC Santa Barbara supported both its local community and the state. The campus had close ties to the history, prosperity, and vitality of Santa Barbara County, as well as neighboring Ventura and San Luis Obispo

Counties. Established as a manual training school in 1891 and subsequently becoming the Santa Barbara State Teachers College, the campus became part of the UC system in 1944. The campus had flourished into a preeminent research university with tremendous impact on the region, the State of California, and beyond.

Voted the best place to work for the second year in a row by readers of the *Santa Barbara Independent*, UC Santa Barbara is the largest employer in the County and serves as an economic engine for the Central Coast. UCSB students are engaged members of the community, volunteering approximately 70,000 hours of community service each year to a wide spectrum of programs and initiatives, such as coaching local youth sports, collecting soil samples, and volunteering in Montecito following recent mudslides.

UC Santa Barbara is known for its intellectual innovations, producing 90 new inventions and six new startup companies each year, most of which remain in the Santa Barbara area. *Forbes* magazine ranked UCSB among America's most entrepreneurial universities. UC Santa Barbara helps sponsor the Goleta Entrepreneurial Magnet, providing business support for local companies. UCSB's California NanoSystems Institute brings together innovators from the campus and the community to collaborate and test new ideas. The recently opened Wilcox New Venture Incubator provides space for startup companies. Many UC Santa Barbara faculty undertake research that benefits the local community. For example, the Economic Forecast Project had provided the local community with regional economic, demographic, and business trend information since 1981.

UC Santa Barbara also had a long history of responding to environmental disasters. Following the 1964 oil spill, the campus established one of the earliest departments of environmental studies and in 1994 the Bren School of Environmental Science and Management. More recently, when thousands of gallons of oil spilled from an oil pipeline onto Refugio State Beach in 2015, Professor of Earth Science David Valentine and a team of colleagues collected data critical to the ongoing response and cleanup efforts. UC Santa Barbara also manages seven natural reserves that are living laboratories for scientific research and public outreach, including classes for K-12 students. The North Campus Open Space was recently re-opened to the public following the comprehensive ecological restoration of a former golf course, increasing the acreage of native wetlands in Santa Barbara County by ten percent.

UC Santa Barbara also has numerous educational outreach programs that support K-12, community college students, veterans, and other members of the public. Chancellor Yang particularly cited the work of Regent Makarechian and his wife with UC Santa Barbara's Guardian Scholars, supporting UCSB students who had been part of the foster care system.

UC Santa Barbara's Arts and Lectures Program, founded in 1959, is the largest and most influential such organization between Los Angeles and San Francisco, presenting more than 100 events each year and sponsoring an outreach program that brings visiting artists and speakers into local classrooms and other venues.



During the late 2017 and early 2018 Thomas Fire and subsequent mudslides, UC Santa Barbara opened the campus to provide shelter and comfort to community members. Campus staff and faculty, whose lives and families were also affected, contributed their time and resources, opening their homes and hearts to displaced people. The UC Santa Barbara campus served as a Red Cross emergency shelter for an estimated 1,000 displaced residents, and also arranged delivery of food to emergency shelters. The campus housed 100 law enforcement personnel and the National Guard who were in Santa Barbara to help with evacuations, security, and eventual search and rescue. The UC Santa Barbara Police Department expanded its patrol area into the local community to help with security, and search and rescue efforts following the debris flow. UC Santa Barbara researchers were also highly visible in the community, helping to explain dangers to the public. Chancellor Yang thanked President Napolitano for her support and involvement during the Thomas Fire and subsequent mudslides.

In 2010, the historic Harding School formed an unprecedented partnership with UC Santa Barbara, becoming the Harding University Partnership School (HUPS) for 200 elementary school students, mostly from socioeconomically disadvantaged backgrounds. HUPS is the only Santa Barbara school offering the highly acclaimed International Baccalaureate program. Director of Outreach at UC Santa Barbara's Gevirtz Graduate School of Education (GGSE) Lilly Garcia described the committee of personnel from both HUPS and GGSE that manages HUPS. GGSE researchers focus on issues raised by HUPS teachers, creating a sense of community. Areas of focus are multi-tiered systems of support in emotional learning and in balanced literacy, and community engagement. HUPS teachers, students and their families, and GGSE faculty were all dedicated to the school community, and HUPS had been very successful. Faculty Representative Bhavnani pointed out that the Harding School was previously not a school of choice for local families until it partnered with UCSB. The campus outreach through this educational partnership demonstrated the viability of a UC education to this population of local students.

Committee Vice Chair Graves said this presentation demonstrated more examples of the broad community engagement of UC campuses.

Regent Lansing cited the strong affection of the Santa Barbara community for the campus and the leadership of Chancellor Yang. She expressed the Regents' pride in the community involvement of the campus.

6. **REGENTS ENGAGEMENT PLAN**

[Background material was provided to Regents in advance of the meeting, and a copy is on file in the Office of the Secretary and Chief of Staff.]

This item was postponed to the January meeting because of lack of time.

The meeting adjourned at 12:20 p.m.

Attest:

Secretary and Chief of Staff