

PARKING & TRANSPORTATION SERVICES FUNCTIONS

I. REFERENCES

- A. Regents' Minutes, December 13, 1957
- B. 1960 California State Assembly Bill #1129

II. POLICY

The above Regents' and State Assembly actions 1) prohibit the use of State tax funds for parking facilities on University campuses; and 2) require that all vehicles parked thereon be registered once a year and be subject to an annual fee sufficient to cover the cost of construction, maintenance, and administration of parking facilities.

The Parking & Transportation Services Office is charged with the responsibility for management and control of parking on the UCSD campus and on satellite properties under its jurisdiction such as the UCSD Medical Center, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, etc.

Parking & Transportation Services operates as a self-supporting Auxiliary Enterprise under the jurisdiction of the Department of Community Safety.

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for
HIGHER EDUCATION
IN CALIFORNIA
1960-1975

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.³

Although the Survey Team endorses tuition-free education, nevertheless, it believes that students should assume greater responsibility for financing their education by paying fees sufficient to cover the operating costs of services not directly related to instruction. Such services would include laboratory fees, health, intercollegiate athletics, and student activities. Moreover, the team believes that ancillary services such as housing, feeding, and parking, should be entirely self-supporting. Such fee provisions will require resident students to assume more financial responsibility for the manifold supplementary services associated with the educational program; yet, on the other hand, tuition-free institutions will permit most qualified students to attend publicly supported institutions. For those unable to pay the fees additional scholarships and loan funds are recommended elsewhere in this report. An increase in fees will undoubtedly be necessary to offset the effects of inflation. Adjustments of the fee structure should be made from time to time to assure its adequacy in meeting increased costs of services.

³ James L. Morrill, *The Place and Primacy of the State University in Public Higher Education*, Transactions and Proceedings of the National Association of State Universities in the United States of America, Vol. LVI, 1958, p. 20.

RECOMMENDATIONS

For the state colleges and the University of California it is recommended that:

1. 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.
2. Students who are residents of other states pay as follows:
 - a. All students except those exempt by law pay tuition sufficient to cover not less than the state's contribution to the average teaching expense per student as defined by the Master Plan Survey Team's Technical Committee on Costs of Higher Education in the institution or system as follows:

Teaching expense is defined to include the cost of the salaries of the instructors involved in teaching for the proportion of their time which is concerned with instruction, plus the clerical salaries, supplies, equipment, and organized activities related to teaching.
 - b. Other fees for services not directly related to instruction
3. Each system devise a fee structure and collect sufficient revenues to cover such operating costs as those for laboratory fees, health, intercollegiate athletics, student activities, and other services incidental to, but not directly related to, instruction
4. The operation of all such ancillary services for students as housing, feeding, and parking be self-supporting. Taxpayers' money should not be used to subsidize, openly or covertly, the operation of such services. Because of the various methods which are used to finance construction of auxiliary enterprises such as residence halls and dormitories, it is impossible to state specifically which portions of amortization and interest payments are properly chargeable to operating expense. Consequently, it is recommended further that the governing boards determine which of such costs are appropriate charges to operating expense and include as much as possible of those with other operating expenses of such ancillary services.
5. Additional provisions be made for student aid and loans, particularly as fees and nonresident tuition increase
6. Periodically the governing boards recompute their per student teaching expense and set nonresident tuition accordingly. Peri-

odically they recompute the cost of operation of services such as feeding, housing, and parking, and set fees for such services accordingly

7. Each institution retain moneys collected from nonresident tuition
8. All the above policies when approved by the two governing boards be applicable immediately to the state colleges and the University of California, and that they be applied to the junior colleges as a matter of state policy and when applicable

- b. A continuing program be devised and adopted by the Legislature that would distribute construction funds, either through grants or loans or both, for capital outlay purposes annually to junior colleges as determined by growth, this program being for the purpose of assisting junior colleges to meet the facility needs of projected enrollments and of the students to be diverted to the junior colleges.
3. All the territory of the state not now included within districts operating junior colleges be brought into junior college districts as rapidly as possible, so that all parts of the state can share in the operation, control, and support of junior colleges. Pending the achievement of this objective, means be devised to require areas that are not a part of a district operating a junior college to contribute to the support of junior college education at a rate or level that is more consistent with the contributions to junior college support presently made by areas included in districts that maintain junior colleges.

STUDENT FEES

*For the state colleges and the University of California
it is recommended that:*

1. 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.¹⁴
2. Students who are residents of other states pay as follows:
 - a. All students except those exempt by law pay tuition sufficient to cover not less than the state's contribution to the average teaching expense per student as defined by the Master Plan Survey Team's Technical Committee on Costs of Higher Education in the institution or system as follows:

"Teaching expense is defined to include the cost of the salaries of the instructors involved in teaching for the proportion of their time which is concerned with instruction, plus the clerical salaries, supplies, equipment and organized activities related to teaching."
 - b. Other fees for services not directly related to instruction.
3. Each system devise a fee structure and collect sufficient revenues to cover such operating costs as those for laboratory fees, health, intercollegiate athletics, student activities, and other services incidental to, but not directly related to, instruction.
4. The operation of all such ancillary services for students as housing, feeding, and parking be self-supporting. Taxpayers' money should not be used to subsidize, openly or covertly, the operation of such services. Because of the various methods which are used to finance construction of auxiliary enterprises such as residence halls and dormitories, it is impossible to state in general which portions of amortization and interest payments are properly chargeable to operating expense. Consequently, it is recommended further that the governing boards determine which of such costs are appropriate

¹⁴The distinction between "tuition" and "fees" is as follows: "tuition" is defined as student charges for teaching expense, whereas "fees" are for charges to the students for services not directly related to instruction, such as health, counseling other than that directly related to the students' educational program, placement services, housing, recreation, etc. the like.

- charges to operating expense and include as much as possible of those with other operating expenses of such ancillary services.
5. Additional provisions be made for student aid and loans, particularly as fees and nonresident tuition increase.
 6. Periodically the governing boards recompute their per-student teaching expense and set nonresident tuition accordingly. Periodically they recompute the cost of operation of services such as feeding, housing, and parking, and set fees for such services accordingly.
 7. Each institution retain moneys collected from nonresident tuition.
 8. All the above policies when approved by the two governing boards be applicable immediately to the state colleges and the University of California, and that they be applied to the junior colleges as a matter of state policy and when applicable.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that:

1. The foregoing recommendations, in the form approved by the two boards, be transmitted by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the President of the University to the Governor and to the Legislature through the chairmen of the legislative committees on education.
2. The Superintendent of Public Instruction and the President of the University be requested to call to the attention of the Governor the desirability of including in any call for a Special Session of the Legislature in 1960 the consideration of those recommendations which require legislative action.¹⁵
3. On behalf of the two boards, the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the President of the University express to the Governor and the Legislature appreciation for this opportunity to place before them and the people of California the views of the two governing boards on how best to meet the difficult problems of higher education in the next decade.

¹⁵ See Appendix I for actions by the Special Session of the 1960 Legislature on the recommendations in this report which require legislative action.