1990

HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES BOND ACT OF NOVEMBER 1990

143 Higher Education Facilities Bond Act of November 1990

Official Title and Summary

HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES BOND ACT OF NOVEMBER 1990

- This act provides for a bond issue of four hundred fifty million dollars ($450,000,000) to provide funds for the construction or improvement of facilities of California's public higher education institutions, which include the University of California's nine campuses, the California State University's 20 campuses, the 71 districts of the California Community Colleges containing 107 campuses, the Hastings College of the Law, the California Maritime Academy, and off-campus facilities of the California State University approved by the Trustees of the California State University on or before July 1, 1990.
- The use of funds authorized under this act includes, but is not necessarily limited to, the construction or improvement of classrooms, laboratories, and libraries, and the implementation of earthquake and other health or safety improvements.

Final Votes Cast by the Legislature on AB 2479 (Proposition 143)

Assembly:	Ayes 58	Senate:	Ayes 37
	Noes 8		Noes 3

Analysis by the Legislative Analyst

Background

California's system of public higher education includes the University of California, the California State University, the California Community Colleges, the Hastings College of the Law, and the California Maritime Academy. This system has 138 campuses serving about 2 million students.

The University of California has nine campuses with a total enrollment of about 159,000 students. This system offers bachelor, master, and doctoral degrees, and is the primary state-supported agency for research.

The California State University system has 20 campuses with an enrollment of about 363,000 students. The system grants bachelor and master degrees.

The California Community Colleges provide instruction to about 1.4 million students at 107 campuses operated by 71 locally governed districts throughout the state. The community colleges grant associate degrees and also offer a variety of vocational skill courses.

The Hastings College of the Law is governed by its own board of directors and has an enrollment of about 1,300 students.

The California Maritime Academy provides instruction for students who seek to become licensed officers in the U.S. Merchant Marine. The academy has an enrollment of about 390 students.

The state provides money to support these institutions of public higher education. This support covers both ongoing operating costs and capital improvements. Since 1986, the voters have approved three general obligation bond measures totaling about $1.5 billion for capital improvements at public higher education campuses. All but about $75 million of this money has been spent or committed. In addition, since 1986, the Governor and the Legislature have provided almost $900 million for public higher education buildings from lease-revenue bonds.

Proposal

This measure authorizes the state to sell $450 million in general obligation bonds for California's public higher education system. General obligation bonds are backed by the state, meaning that the state is obligated to pay the principal and interest costs on these bonds. General Fund revenues would be used to pay these costs. These revenues come primarily from the state corporate and personal income taxes and the state sales tax.

The bond money would be used to purchase sites and equipment related to new buildings, construct new buildings, and alter existing buildings. The state also would be authorized to use General Fund money for short-term loans to community colleges for the purchase of instructional equipment.

The Governor and the Legislature would decide how to spend the bond money. The measure, however, prohibits spending the bond proceeds for the acquisition or development of new campuses. Thus, bond spending would be limited to projects on existing campuses.

Fiscal Effect

For these types of bonds, the state typically makes principal and interest payments from the state's General Fund over a period of about 20 years. If all of the bonds authorized by this measure are sold at an interest rate of 7.5 percent, the cost would be about $805 million to pay off both the principal ($450 million) and interest (about $355 million). The average payment for principal and interest would be about $34 million per year.

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143 Higher Education Facilities Bond Act of November 1990

Argument in Favor of Proposition 143

California has created one of the finest systems of public higher education in the world.

The University of California, the California State University, and the California Community Colleges have combined to produce a system that guarantees every high school graduate an opportunity to pursue a college education according to the student's preparation and personal goals.

These colleges and universities, with 135 campuses and more than 1.5 million students, contribute to California's continuing prosperity through their research and by preparing well-trained individuals for positions in a wide variety of careers, including teaching, medicine, law, business, science, agriculture, and public service.

Proposition 143 will complete a two-year bond construction program, the first half of which was approved by the voters in June of 1990. The measure will provide $450 million for projects needed to:

- ACCOMMODATE INCREASES IN STUDENT ENROLLMENTS. New and renovated classrooms, libraries, and laboratories are urgently needed on our campuses to keep pace with California's continuing growth and enrollment increases. The state's population is increasing by approximately 740,000 new residents each year and the California Postsecondary Education Commission recently reported that our higher education enrollments will increase by 700,000 students over the next 15 years. Without a carefully planned and cost-effective expansion to meet rising enrollments, our colleges and universities will become increasingly overcrowded.
- ADAPT TO NEW TECHNOLOGY. Rapid technological development, a direct result of our successful higher education system, has increased the need for state-of-the-art instructional and research laboratories. Such facilities are essential if our students are to learn the very latest in scientific knowledge, and if California is to compete successfully in today's technology-based marketplace.
- STRENGTHEN THE STATE'S ECONOMY. A key to a strong economy is an educated workforce. Today's jobs require more education than ever before, especially in the scientific and technological fields that are of increasing economic importance in our society. The projects funded by this measure will enable our colleges and universities to train the teachers, scientists, doctors, and engineers who will attract industry and jobs to the state.
- IMPROVE EARTHQUAKE SAFETY. Campus construction programs include continuing efforts to upgrade and increase the seismic safety of buildings. Last year's earthquake in Northern California dramatizes the importance of taking steps now to ensure the safety of our students, faculty, and staff.

Individual construction projects to be funded from this bond measure are reviewed and approved by the Governor and the State Legislature.

Proposition 143 will benefit California by maintaining and improving the many contributions our public colleges and universities make to the state and the students they serve.

WE URGE YOU TO VOTE YES ON PROPOSITION 143.

PAT NOLAN
Member of the Assembly, 41st District

GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN
Governor, State of California

EDMUND G. (PAT) BROWN
Former Governor, State of California

Rebuttal to Argument in Favor of Proposition 143

Proposition 143 calls for more classrooms to provide for increases in student enrollment. Yet the main growth on some campuses comes from overpaid administrators, not from students.

To cite Cal State Los Angeles as an example, 29 administrators are paid over $75,000 per year, and fully 228 administrators are paid two to four times what faculty members earn. From yearly fees of $780, students pay $471 for administration before anything is used for faculty and student services. Other campuses have the same problem. It's better to fire some administrators than to raise taxes.

Proposition 143 promises to earthquake-proof buildings. At Cal State Los Angeles, repairs from the October 1, 1987, earthquake have not yet begun! Wooden supports prop up badly damaged wings—a sad testament to the inability of a bureaucratic system to provide the basics of instruction. If it takes three years to start repairs from an old quake, do we really expect any of the money in Proposition 143 to be used for preventive maintenance?

All of the construction in this measure could be paid for out of the billions already set aside for the universities in the state budget. Better yet, private businesses could be encouraged to donate buildings as tax-deductible contributions to higher education. Instead, taxpayers are supposed to believe the sob story in the above argument and shell out more money to government bureaucrats.

Save $810,000,000 that would pay the principal and interest on these bonds over 20 years. VOTE NO on Proposition 143.

THOMAS TRYON
Chairman, Board of Supervisors, Calaveras County

ANTHONY G. BAJADA
Professor of Music, California State University, Los Angeles

TED BROWN
Chairman, Los Angeles County Central Committee, Libertarian Party of California

Argument Against Proposition 143

Voters approved $600 million for construction of new buildings at the University of California, California State University, and community college systems in November 1988, and *another* $450 million in June 1990, just five months ago. Now legislators are asking you for yet *another* $450 million.

Taxpayers, most of whom don't have college-age children, already subsidize students who attend government-run universities. Most California adults are *not* college graduates, yet their hard-earned dollars are taken to educate others.

Politicians seem to believe that a college education is a God-given (or taxpayer-given) right. We disagree. People may choose higher education—but only based on their intelligence, aptitude, and ability to pay.

The universities of California, despite being run by the government, provide top educational training and opportunities to students which cost far more than the students' tuition. The difference is made up by—you guessed it—taxes and big spending bills (like the one you are asked to vote for here).

A person who gets an employment and meal ticket from a California university ought to pay for the cost himself, or find someone else who will pay (such as a scholarship fund). Forcing single people, the elderly, and childless couples to foot the bill is wrong.

Businesses that get a free ride off the university gravy train getting taxpayers to pay for their employees' training, should also be called to account. It's time for more corporate scholarships and business-sponsored institutions of learning.

We all learn in Economics 101 that something free will be overutilized. When a token fee of just $25 was instituted in the community college system, enrollment dropped off sharply.

Similarly, in the California State University system, if you calculate the number of enrollees versus the number who actually graduate, you can see what a big difference there is. Apparently, a large number of students are not serious about their studies, but are fooling around in school on taxpayers' money.

Something worth having is worth paying for. Therefore, if this $450 million is truly needed at these schools, then the people who use the facilities should pay for them.

Please remember when you vote that over $5 BILLION in bonds have been proposed on this ballot. With interest over 20 years, the amount approaches $9 BILLION. It's now time to see the light and to reject "blank check" bond financing.

VOTE NO on Proposition 143 and VOTE NO on all the other bond measures on this ballot.

THOMAS TRYON
Chairman, Board of Supervisors, Calaveras County

ANTHONY G. BAJADA
Professor of Music, California State University, Los Angeles

TED BROWN
Chairman, Los Angeles County Central Committee, Libertarian Party of California

Rebuttal to Argument Against Proposition 143

The opponent's argument against Proposition 143 ignores the critical construction needs of California's public colleges and universities, and the benefits they provide to our economy and all Californians.

Proposition 143 deserves support because:

- New and renovated classrooms, laboratories, and libraries are needed to meet increasing student enrollments, modernization requirements, and to improve seismic safety.
- All of the bond revenues will be used at public colleges and universities. Not only will future students benefit, but so will California's economy.

Bond funds are commonly used by government and private industry to finance long-term construction needs. Bond financing is particularly sensible given the favorable interest rates currently available. California voters have repeatedly approved bond issues over the years for high-priority long-term state needs. The projects to be financed by Proposition 143 were developed after careful planning and study not just by the universities, but also by the Governor and the Legislature. To argue that the state should not use bonds to finance long-term construction projects is like saying that individuals should not use mortgages to finance their homes.

Proposition 143 will not diminish California's financial stability. It will fund urgently needed improvements to our college campuses and maintain the quality of California's higher education programs.

VOTE YES ON PROPOSITION 143.

PAT NOLAN
Member of the Assembly, 41st District

GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN
Governor, State of California

EDMUND G. (PAT) BROWN
Former Governor, State of California

This law proposed by Assembly Bill 2479 (Statutes of 1990, Ch. 575) is submitted to the people in accordance with the provisions of Article XVI of the Constitution.

This proposed law adds sections to the Education Code; therefore, the provisions proposed to be added are printed in *italic type* to indicate that they are new.

PROPOSED LAW

SECTION 1. Chapter 14.6 (commencing with Section 67358) is added to Part 40 of the Education Code, to read:

CHAPTER 14.6. HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES BOND ACT OF NOVEMBER 1990

Article 1. General Provisions

67358. This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the Higher Education Facilities Bond Act of November 1990.

67358.1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) California's economic and social prosperity relies on a higher education system that keeps pace with California's growth. In the coming decades, the state's economic prosperity will depend on increasing the productivity of the work force and on the ability to compete successfully in the world marketplace.

(b) The system of public higher education in this state includes the University of California containing nine campuses, the California State University containing 20 campuses, the California Community Colleges consisting of 71 districts containing 107 campuses, the Hastings College of the Law, the California Maritime Academy, and their respective off-campus centers. Each of these institutions plays a vital role in maintaining California's dominance in higher education in the United States.

(c) Over the last several years, studies have been completed by the University of California, the California State University, and the California Community Colleges to assess their long-term and short-term capital needs. Those studies demonstrate that the long-term and short-term needs total, in the aggregate, several billion dollars.

(d) The purpose of the Higher Education Facilities Bond Act of November 1990 is to assist in meeting the capital outlay financing needs of California's public higher education system.

67358.2. As used in this chapter, the following terms have the following meanings:

(a) "Committee" means the Higher Education Facilities Finance Committee created pursuant to Section 67353.

(b) "Fund" means the 1990 Higher Education Capital Outlay Bond Fund created pursuant to Section 67358.3.

Article 2. Higher Education Facilities Bond Act Program

67358.3. The proceeds of bonds issued and sold pursuant to this chapter shall be deposited in the 1990 Higher Education Capital Outlay Bond Fund, which is hereby created.

67358.4. (a) The committee shall be and is hereby authorized to create a debt or debts, liability or liabilities, of the State of California pursuant to this chapter for the purpose of funding aid to the University of California, the California State University, the California Community Colleges, the Hastings College of the Law, and the California Maritime Academy for the construction, including the construction of buildings and the acquisition of related fixtures, the construction or improvement of off-campus facilities of the California State University approved by the Trustees of the California State University on or before July 1, 1990, renovation, and reconstruction of facilities, for the acquisition of sites upon which these facilities are to be constructed, and for the equipping of new, renovated, or reconstructed facilities, and to provide funds for payment of preconstruction costs, including, but not limited to, preliminary plans and working drawings. The addition of the Hastings College of the Law to this section is not intended to mark a change from the funding authorizations made by Section 67354, as contained in the Higher Education Facilities Bond Act of 1986, or Section 67334, as contained in the Higher Education Facilities Bond Act of 1988, but is intended to more clearly state what was intended by the Legislature in those sections as well.

(b) Moneys made available under Section 67359 or 67359.2 may be used to provide short-term loans to community colleges for the purchase of instructional equipment. Those loans shall be repaid from the first moneys available in the Capital Outlay Fund for Public Higher Education beginning in the 1990–91 fiscal year, or from proceeds of the bonds.

Article 3. Fiscal Provisions

67358.5. (a) Bonds in the total amount of four hundred fifty million dollars ($450,000,000), not including the amount of any refunding bonds issued in accordance with Section 67359.3, or so much thereof as is necessary, may be issued and sold to provide a fund to be used for carrying out the purposes expressed in this chapter and to be used to reimburse the General Obligation Bond Expense Revolving Fund pursuant to Section 16724.5 of the Government Code. The bonds shall, when sold, be and constitute a valid and binding obligation of the State of California, and the full faith and credit of the State of California is hereby pledged for the punctual payment of both principal of, and interest on, the bonds as the principal and interest become due and payable.

(b) Pursuant to this section, the Treasurer shall sell the bonds authorized by the committee at any different times necessary to service expenditures required by the apportionments.

67358.6. The bonds authorized by this chapter shall be prepared, executed, issued, sold, paid, and redeemed as provided in the State General Obligation Bond Law (Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 16720) of Part 3 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code), and all of the provisions of that law shall apply to the bonds and to this chapter and are hereby incorporated in this chapter as though set forth in full in this chapter. For purposes of the State General Obligation Bond Law, each state agency administering an appropriation of the bond fund is designated as the "board" for projects funded by those appropriations.

67358.7. The committee shall authorize the issuance of bonds under this chapter only to the extent necessary to fund the apportionments that are expressly authorized by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act. Pursuant to that legislative direction, the committee shall determine whether or not it is necessary or desirable to issue bonds authorized pursuant to this chapter in order to carry out the actions specified in Section 67358.4 and, if so, the amount of bonds to be issued and sold. Successive issues of bonds may be authorized and sold to carry out those actions progressively, and it is not necessary that all of the bonds authorized to be issued be sold at any one time.

67358.8. There shall be collected each year and in the same manner and at the same time as other state revenue is collected, in addition to the ordinary revenues of the state, a sum in an amount required to pay the principal of, and interest on, the bonds each year, and it is the duty of all officers charged by law with any duty in regard to the collection of the revenue to do and perform each and every act which is necessary to collect that additional sum.

67358.9. Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, there is hereby appropriated from the General Fund in the State Treasury, for the purposes of this chapter, an amount that will equal the total of the following:

(a) The sum annually necessary to pay the principal of, and interest on, bonds issued and sold pursuant to this chapter, as the principal and interest become due and payable.

(b) The sum which is necessary to carry out the provisions of Section 67359, appropriated without regard to fiscal years.

67359. For the purposes of carrying out this chapter, the Director of Finance may, by executive order, authorize the withdrawal from the General Fund of an amount or amounts not to exceed the amount of the unsold bonds which have been authorized by the committee to be sold for the purpose of carrying out this chapter. Any amounts withdrawn shall be deposited in the fund. Any money made available under this section shall be returned to the General Fund, together with interest at the rate paid on moneys in the Pooled Money Investment Account, from money received from the sale of bonds for the purpose of carrying out this chapter.

No funds shall be expended pursuant to this chapter for the acquisition and development of new campuses which would increase the number of campuses designated in Section 67358.1.

67359.1. All money deposited in the fund that is derived from premium and accrued interest on bonds sold shall be reserved in the fund and shall be available for transfer to the General Fund as a credit to expenditures for bond interest.

67359.2. The board may request the Pooled Money Investment Board for a loan from the Pooled Money Investment Account, in accordance with Section 16312 of the Government Code, and may execute those documents required by the Pooled Money Investment Board to obtain and repay the loan. The loan shall be deposited in the fund for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this chapter. The amount of the loan shall not exceed the amount of the unsold bonds that the committee, by resolution, has authorized to be sold for the purposes of this chapter.

67359.3. Any bonds issued and sold pursuant to this chapter may be refunded by the issuance and sale or exchange of refunding bonds in accordance with Article 6 (commencing with Section 16780) of Chapter 4 of Part 3 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code. The approval by the electors of this state of the issuance and sale of bonds under this chapter includes approval of the issuance and sale or *exchange of any bonds issued to refund either those bonds or any previously issued refunding bonds.*

67359.4. Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter or the State General Obligation Bond Law set forth in Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 16720) of Part 3 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code, if the Treasurer sells bonds pursuant to this chapter that include a bond counsel opinion to the effect that the interest on the bonds is excluded from gross income for federal tax purposes under designated conditions, the Treasurer may maintain separate accounts for the investment of bond proceeds and the investment earnings on these proceeds, and the Treasurer shall be authorized to use or direct the use of these proceeds or earnings to pay any rebate, penalty, or other payment required under federal law or to take any other action with respect to the investment and use of bond proceeds required or desirable under federal law so as to maintain the tax-exempt status of the bonds and to obtain any other advantage under federal law on behalf of the funds of this state.

Proposition 144: Text of Proposed Law

This law proposed by Assembly Bill 524 (Statutes of 1990, Ch. 576) is submitted to the people in accordance with the provisions of Article XVI of the Constitution.

This proposed law adds sections to the Penal Code; therefore, new provisions proposed to be added are printed in *italic type* to indicate that they are new.

PROPOSED LAW

SECTION 1. Chapter 17 (commencing with Section 7440) is added to Title 7 of Part 3 of the Penal Code, to read:

CHAPTER 17. NEW PRISON CONSTRUCTION BOND ACT OF 1990-B

7440. This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the New Prison Construction Bond Act of 1990-B.

7441. The State General Obligation Bond Law is adopted for the purpose of the issuance, sale and repayment of, and otherwise providing with respect to, the bonds authorized to be issued by this chapter, and the provisions of that law are included in this chapter as though set out in full in this chapter except that, notwithstanding anything in the State General Obligation Bond Law, the maximum maturity of the bonds shall not exceed 20 years from the date of each respective series. The maturity of each respective series shall be calculated from the date of that series.

7442. (a) There is in the State Treasury the 1990-B Prison Construction Fund which is hereby created. The proceeds of the sale of bonds authorized by this chapter shall be deposited in the 1990-B Prison Construction Fund. Upon request of the Department of Corrections and upon approval of the Director of Finance, appropriations or augmentations to appropriations made from the 1984 Prison Construction Fund established by Section 7202, the 1986 Prison Construction Fund established by Section 7302, or the 1988 Prison Construction Fund established by Section 7402, or the 1990 Prison Construction Fund established by Section 7422, or any combination thereof may be funded from the 1990-B Prison Construction Fund created by this section. If appropriations are so carried forward, "fund" means the 1984 Prison Construction Fund, the 1986 Prison Construction Fund, the 1988 Prison Construction Fund, the 1990 Prison Construction Fund established by Section 7422, or the 1990-B Prison Construction Fund established by Section 7442, or any combination thereof, as is appropriate. At least 30 days prior to requesting that an appropriation be carried forward as authorized by this section, the Department of Corrections shall notify the chairpersons of the fiscal committees in each house of the Legislature, and the chairperson and the vice chairperson of the Joint Legislative Budget Committee.

(b) Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter or the State General Obligation Bond Law as set forth in Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 16720) of Part 3 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code, if the Treasurer sells bonds pursuant to this chapter that include a bond counsel opinion to the effect that the interest on the bonds is excluded from gross income for federal tax purposes, subject to designated conditions, the Treasurer shall be authorized to maintain separate accounts for the investment of bond proceeds and the investment earnings on such proceeds, and the Treasurer shall be authorized to use or direct the use of those proceeds or earnings to pay any rebate, penalty or other payment required under federal law or to take any other action with respect to the investment and use of bond proceeds required or desirable under federal law so as to maintain the tax-exempt status of those bonds and to obtain any other advantage under federal law on behalf of the funds of this state.

7443. The 1990-B Prison Construction Committee is hereby created. The committee shall consist of the Controller, the Treasurer, and the Director of Finance, or their designated representatives. A majority can act for the committee. The Treasurer shall chair the committee. That committee shall be the "committee," as that term is used in the State General Obligation Bond Law.

When funds are appropriated to the Department of Corrections, the department is the "board" for the purpose of the State General Obligation Bond Law and this chapter. When funds are appropriated to the Department of the Youth Authority, the Department of the Youth Authority is the "board" for the purpose of the State General Obligation Bond Law and this chapter.

7444. The committee is hereby authorized and empowered to create a debt or debts, liability or liabilities, of the State of California, in the aggregate principal amount of four hundred fifty million dollars ($450,000,000), exclusive of refunding bonds, or so much thereof as is necessary, which may be issued and sold to provide a fund to be used for carrying out the purposes expressed in Section 7446 and to be used to reimburse the General Obligation Bond Expense Revolving Fund pursuant to Section 16724.5 of the Government Code.

7445. The committee may determine whether or not it is necessary or desirable to issue any bonds authorized under this chapter, and if so, the amount of bonds then to be issued and sold. The committee may authorize the Treasurer to sell all or any part of the bonds herein authorized at such time or times as may be fixed by the Treasurer.

7446. The moneys in the fund shall be used for the acquisition, construction, renovation, remodeling, and deferred maintenance of state youth and adult correctional facilities. Moneys deposited in the fund may also be used for the refinancing of interim debt incurred for any of the purposes specified in this section. Of the moneys deposited in the fund pursuant to this chapter, fifteen million dollars ($15,000,000) shall be used for planning and construction by, or under the supervision of, the Department of Corrections of multipurpose community-based facilities for programs designed to reduce drug use, recidivism, and violence in the state's prison system, including, but not limited to, restitution centers, facilities for the incarceration and rehabilitation of drug offenders, and centers for intensive programs for parolees and offenders with nonviolent records, as recommended by the Blue Ribbon Commission on Inmate Population Management.

7447. (a) All bonds herein authorized, which shall have been duly sold and delivered as herein provided, shall constitute valid and legally binding general obligations of the State of California, and the full faith and credit of the State of California is hereby pledged for the punctual payment of both the principal thereof and interest thereon.

(b) There shall be collected annually in the same manner and at the same time as other state revenue is collected, that sum, in addition to the ordinary revenues of the state, that is required to pay the principal of and interest on those bonds, and it is hereby made the duty of all officers charged by law with any duty in regard to the collection of that revenue to do and perform each and every act which shall be necessary to collect that additional sum.

(c) All money deposited in the fund that has been derived from premiums or accrued interest on bonds sold shall be available for transfer to the General Fund as a credit to expenditures for bond interest.

(d) All money deposited in the fund pursuant to any provision of law requiring repayments to the state that is financed by the proceeds of the bonds authorized by this chapter shall be available for transfer to the General Fund. When transferred to the General Fund, that money shall be applied as a reimbursement to the General Fund on account of the principal of and interest on the bonds which have been paid from the General Fund.

7448. Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, there is hereby appropriated from the General Fund in the State Treasury for the purpose of this chapter such an amount as will equal the following:

(a) That sum annually as will be necessary to pay the principal of and the interest on the bonds issued and sold pursuant to this chapter.

(b) That sum as is necessary to carry out the provisions of Section 7449, which sum is appropriated without regard to fiscal years.

7449. For the purpose of carrying out this chapter, the Director of Finance may by executive order authorize the withdrawal from the General Fund of an amount or amounts not to exceed the amount of the unsold bonds which the committee has by resolution authorized to be sold for the purpose of carrying out this chapter. Any amounts withdrawn shall be deposited in the fund and shall be disbursed by the committee in accordance with this chapter. Any money made available under this section to the board shall be returned by the board to the General Fund from moneys received from the sale of bonds sold for the