

**A**  
**Disorientation**  
**Guide on the**  
**California**  
**State**  
**University**

Compiled by *Students* for Quality Education



[www.calfac.org/students-for-quality-education/](http://www.calfac.org/students-for-quality-education/)



*Where's Our  
Money?*

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CHRISTOPHER CARDINALE

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***About Students  
for Quality  
Education***



*Students for Quality Education (SQE) was founded by students in the California State University (CSU) system in 2007.*

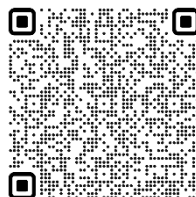
## **SQE's Core Principles**

- SQE is committed to the CA Master Plan for Higher Education's principles of an affordable, accessible, quality education for all Californians. SQE is devoted to preserving ethnic studies on our campuses.
- SQE works towards securing a fully funded CSU that would eliminate the need for student fees. SQE is concerned with the growing cost of higher education, and growing student debt.
- SQE is committed to nonviolent political and grassroots organizing. SQE believes in developing strong student leaders on our campuses.
- SQE recognizes that faculty working conditions are student learning conditions; therefore, we will maintain solidarity with faculty and develop student-faculty alliances.
- SQE believes the CSU should be governed by its students, faculty and staff.

# CSU: “The People’s University”

As one of the largest public university systems in the world, with over 450,000 students, the CSU’s historic mission has been to be “the people’s university,” by offering an affordable, accessible, quality education to all those who qualify.

Under the California Master Plan for Higher Education, California students were promised:



✓ ***Accessibility***

Any Californian who qualified could enroll in CSU & UC. And if they didn’t meet the requirements needed, they could still go to a community college and then transfer to a CSU or UC.

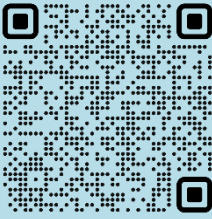
✓ ***Affordability***

Higher Education is a right! The Master Plan committed UC, CSU & the Community Colleges to a **tuition-free education** for California students—with students having to pay only for materials & service fees (like lab fees, etc.). **Student fees in 1965 when CSU was first created: \$105 for the year; \$0 tuition. Student fees for CA resident undergraduates in 2024: ranging from \$1,075 to \$6,077, PLUS \$6,084 in tuition.**

Only in the last few decades have fees been treated as tuition.

✓ ***Quality Education***

Higher education would be well-funded to ensure that students received a high-quality education.



**The Soul-Crushing Cost of College in California, Explained - CalMatters**

## **The Power of Student Organizing: A Timeline of CSU Student Victories**

**1968-69:** A 5-month strike led by BSU & Third World Liberation Front students at SF State results in the creation of the first College of Ethnic Studies in the US.

**Spring 2004:** Mass student protests prevent the elimination of EOP and restore \$40 million to the CSU.

**2008:** An alliance of students, staff, faculty, and admin hold rallies and protests that result in \$98 million restored to the CSU.

**2009-10:** Historic walkouts, occupations, and protests (incl. March 4<sup>th</sup>-National Day of Action) resulted in an additional \$365.6 million in funding for the CSU.

**November 2012:** Students help pass prop. 30, which prevents a \$250 million budget cut to the CSU, and results in a refund of a 9% student fee increase.

**December 2012:** Chancellor Reed resigns, following years of student protests, and demands for his resignation. Students also defeat CSU “punishment fees” by lobbying legislators and trustees.



**Summer 2013:** Middle Class Scholarship Act passes, cutting tuition by 40% for families that make less than \$100,000. CSU students win a tuition “freeze” for the coming years, and an additional \$125 million in funding for the CSU.

**Spring and Fall 2014:** Students at several CSU’s defeat and roll back “Student Success Fees” by educating, organizing, and petitioning fellow students and campus community members. This results in the BOT adopting more “democratic” ways to implement campus fees statewide.

**Fall and Spring 2016:** Students from all CSU campuses organized in support of the California Faculty Association’s Fight for Five. SQE held “strike schools”, walkouts, boycotts, and rallies in order to provide solidarity with our struggling faculty in what would have been the largest strike in higher education history. In the end, students and faculty won a progressive contract ensuring that faculty recoup at least some of the financial losses they suffered during the Great Recession.

**Spring 2016:** SQE hosted a statewide day of action held at 7 CSU campuses across the system (SF State, Chico State, Cal Poly SLO, CSU LA, CSU Stanislaus, and Fresno State) to oppose the sustainable financial model—a model that puts the CSU on the path towards annually increasing tuition, privatized services, higher admin salaries, fewer professors, more contingent/adjunct faculty, and fewer support services for students. Several campuses held “funerals” for the CSU, signaling the death of the California Master Plan and the beginning of the end for public higher education. While the plan remains in existence, our organizing prompted the CSU Board of Trustees to remove mandatory annual fee increases from the plan, instead implementing “annual reviews” of tuition completed by the BOT.

**May 2016:** Students at San Francisco State University and members of the Third World Liberation Front 2016 stage several mass sit-ins and

rallies protesting massive cuts to the College of Ethnic Studies. With proposed cuts to over half the budget, students planned and executed a hunger strike that lasted 10 days and prompted the University to reinvest and advance the College of Ethnic Studies.

**June 2016:** CSU students and faculty organize and lobby the California Legislature for over \$100 million in increased funding for the 2016-17 budget.

**April 2018:** Students and faculty protested the proposed budget (92.1M) and fought against tuition increase in Sacramento. Because of their efforts, CSU did not raise tuition fees.

**August 2020:** AB 1460 becomes law. CSU students, faculty, and staff rally for AB 1460. This Bill requires the CSU to enforce the completion of one 3-unit Ethnic Studies course for undergraduate students. Ethnic Studies is the only set of disciplines to grow out of a grassroots struggle. The Board of Trustees and the Chancellor's Office worked and lobbied against this campaign. Students, CFA, and SQE were dismissed multiple times by the CSU.

**Spring 2022:** Chancellor Joseph Castro steps down as Chancellor of the CSU after a year in office after an article in USA Today revealed his mishandling of sexual misconduct complaints against a university official, Frank Lamas.

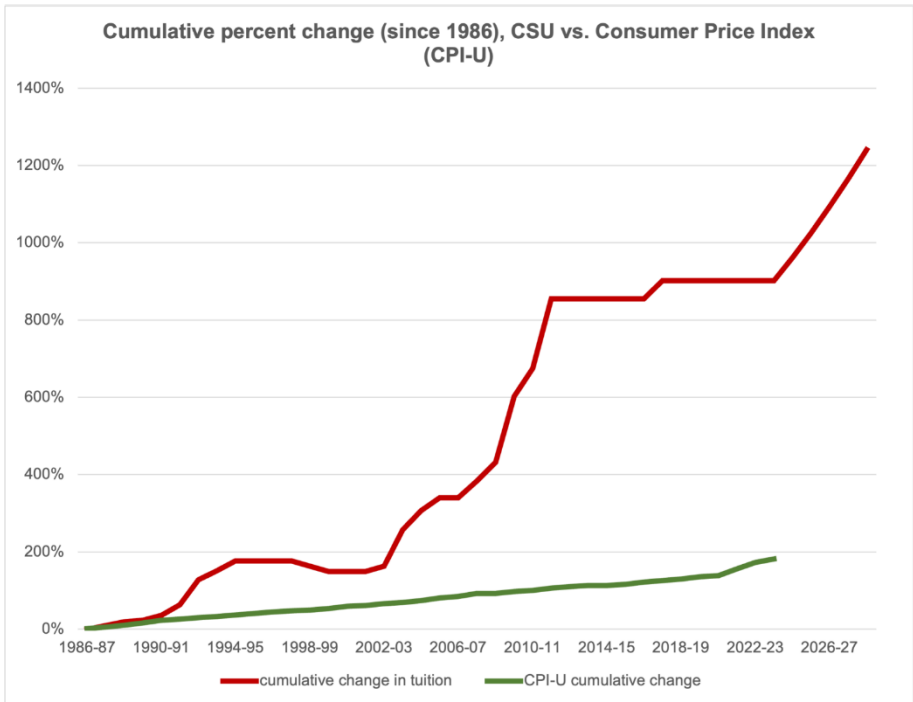
**Fall 2022:** AB 1997 becomes law. AB 1997 takes a close look at campus police, and it brainstorms alternatives to campus police. Examples of alternatives include Crisis Intervention Teams who have no ties to the University Police Department.

**September 2023:** Tuition Increase and new chancellor

The Board of Trustees approves a tuition increase that amounts to 34% over the following five years. Adding insult to injury, in September 2023, trustees approved executive compensation increases, of up to \$80,000.

**October 2023:** Mildred Garcia returns to the CSU as Chancellor, commanding an annual salary of \$795,000 alongside a housing allowance of \$96,000.

**August 2024:** Start of tuition increase and implementation of new Time Place and Manner policy



# The Problems CSU Faces

There are two main struggles we face in our efforts to ensure that the CSU, the “People’s University”, is able to provide an affordable, accessible, quality education:

**Externally:** the Governor & State Legislature continue to cut funding to CSU due to a lack of available state funding. Despite additional funding from Proposition 30, the CSU has not recovered from HUGE cuts made during the great recession.

**Internally:** the CSU Chancellor & Board of Trustees are using the budget cuts as a reason to radically restructure CSU into a more corporate, privatized university system. The CSU has too many high paid executives, underpaid faculty, and lower quality education with a bigger price tag.

## Undergraduate and Graduate Tuition 2024-2025

Programs	Semester	Quarter	Academic Year
<b>Undergraduate</b>			
6.1+ units	\$3,042	\$2,028	\$6,084
0.6 units	\$1,764	\$1,176	\$3,528
<b>Credential</b>			
6.1+ units	\$3,531	\$2,354	\$7,062
0–6 units	\$2,049	\$1,366	\$4,098
<b>Graduate and Other</b>			
<b>Postbaccalaureate</b>			
6.1+ units	\$3,804	\$2,536	\$7,608
0-6 units	\$2,208	\$1,472	\$4,416

## **What is accessible about these prices??**

With the continuing tuition increase, which will raise costs every year for the next 5 years, these numbers will only get worse.

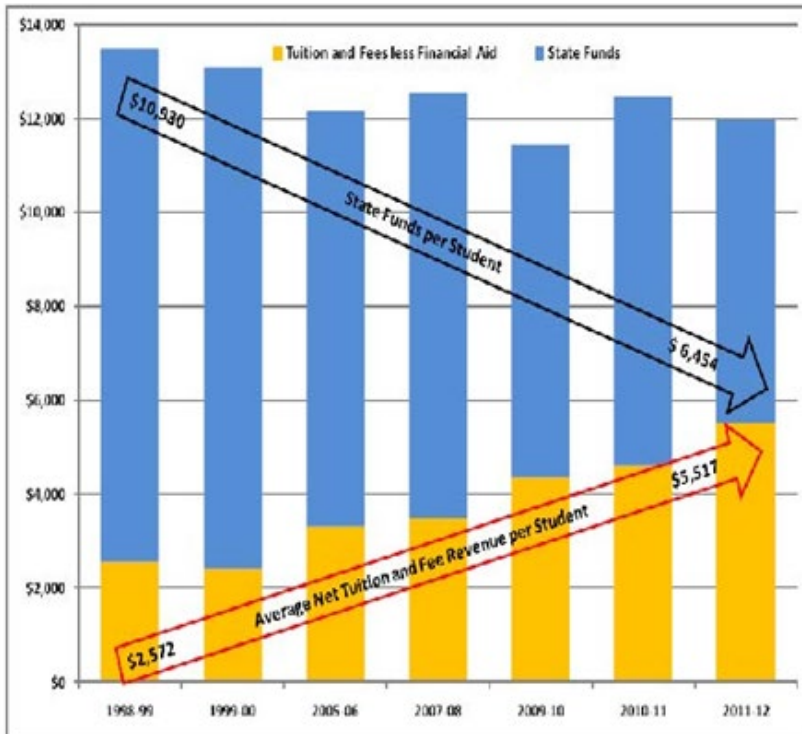
## ***CSU Budget Cuts Since 2003***

Despite the CSU's impact on the state economy, since 2003, **funding for the CSU has totaled BILLIONS – almost 25% of the state funding has been cut.** The CSU Board of Trustees has raised student fees to offset these cuts- CSU tuition has been raised nearly 300% since 2003.

## Economic Impact of the CSU: Stop the Cuts



Declining State Support Forces More  
Reliance on Student Fees  
(in 2011 Constant Dollars)



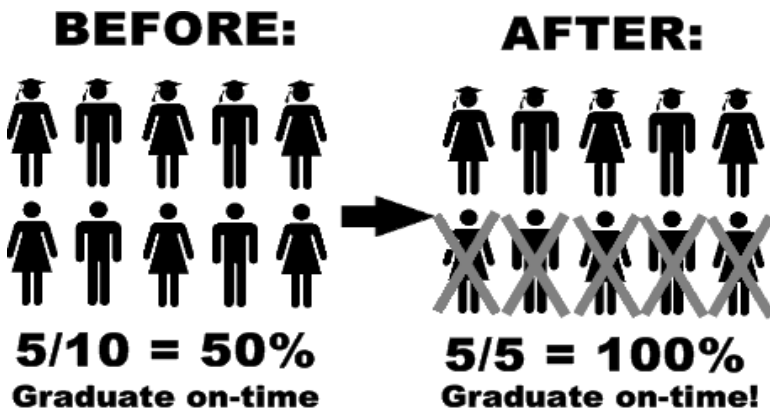
For each \$1 invested by the state, the CSU generates \$5.43 for California's economy. When enhanced earnings by graduates are taken into account, the annual return rises to \$23 for each \$1 invested in the CSU.

Source: *Impact of the California State University System, May 2010*

## *Challenges to Quality CSU Education*

### **The “Graduation Initiative”**

Instead of adding more classes, the Graduation Initiative closes the “achievement gap” by dis-enrolling or forcing out students who take too long to graduate.



Even worse, the new 2025 Graduation Initiative now focuses solely on what happens to students after they graduate. Its only goals are clear employment payoffs and a return on investment.

As of writing this, the CSU’s Centers for Teaching and Learning and Colleges of Continuing Education are funding grants to develop fully online asynchronous courses. Why might this be a problem? Because...

### ***Private Companies Are Taking the CSU Online***



**Replacing Face-to-Face Classes with Low-Quality Online Classes:** Well before the COVID-19 pandemic, the CSU was interested in trying to

“spend little to teach many” through various efforts to replace traditional face to face courses with massive online classes (MOOCs). These courses are sometimes offered by for-profit companies, but can courses developed by private companies really take the place of faculty with actual classroom expertise?

***Fall 2009: CSU Bakersfield and the Failed Massive Online Experiment***

*To cut costs, all face to face remedial math classes were replaced with a single 700 student online class with one professor. Only 40% passed, a shocking change from the same class the prior year – which had a 75% pass rate.*

***Spring 2013: San Jose State and the Failed For-Profit Online***

***Experiment:*** *SJSU partnered with a for-profit company called Udacity. Udacity offered online courses to students, and delivered disappointing results...*

***Udacity math classes passing rates were 50%-29%... The same math classes in a face-to-face class had rates of 74%-80%...***

***Are Online For-Profit Courses Really What’s Best for the Future of California?***



## *Putting Faculty Last*



*You can't put students first if you put teachers last.*

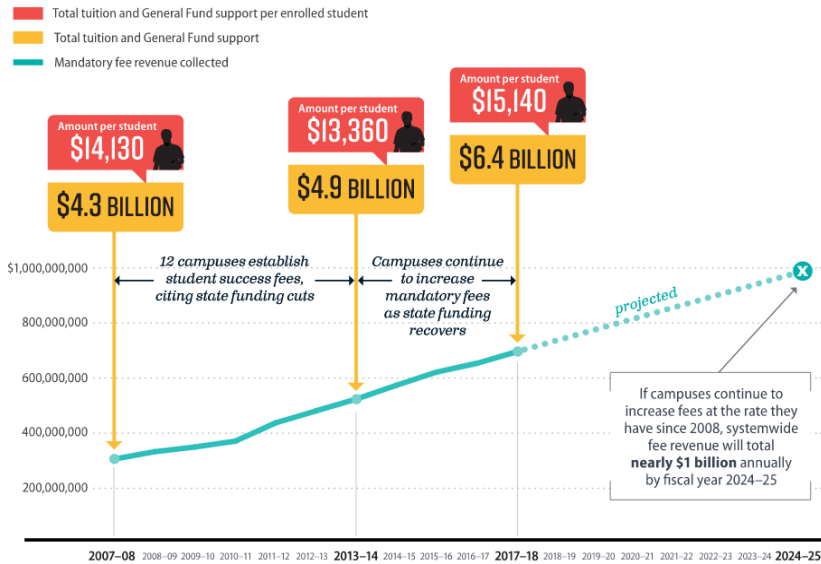
1. **WHEN THEY CUT CLASSES:** Students don't graduate AND faculty don't work!
2. **WHEN THEY INCREASE CLASS SIZES:** Students are undereducated AND faculty are overworked!
3. **FEWER FACULTY MEAN:** Less classes for students, overcrowded classes for the rest, and the remaining overworked faculty pick up the burden! Faculty include more than just instructional faculty (lecturers and tenure-track professors); they also include counselors, coaches, and librarians. Cuts to faculty also means cuts to mental health counseling services on campus.
4. **OVERWORKED & UNDERPAID FACULTY MEAN:** many may leave CSU, threatening the reputation of the CSU and the value of your degree. Do we want to retain great professors, or not?

When we invest in faculty, we are investing in the only people who directly provide the education that the university offers.

**The Chancellor's vision of the CSU includes:**

1. Misrepresenting the CSU's finances (through operating budgets that always seem to have too little for instruction but enough for more administrators) to justify layoffs, class and program cuts, and decisions being made without transparency or consultation with students and faculty.
2. CSU executives would gain even more control and decision-making power over our educational institutions, rather than the students, faculty, and staff who know it most.
3. Having the ability to pass the CSU's costs onto students, through expansion of tuition and fees, even though CSU executives are the ones who sign off on increasing expenses.
4. Increasing students' debt burden and threatening faculty job security to make it seem harder to fight back against executives' expanding control over our lives on campus.
5. Expanding Time, Place, and Manner policies and police budgets to repress student protests
6. Having students and faculty perceive each other as budgetary enemies by framing tuition and fee increases as needed for faculty raises, even though those funds really go to the CSU's investment funds, capital projects, debt payments, and executive increases, all of which are growing much faster, and ultimately serve Wall Street.

**Figure 2**  
**Despite the Recovery in Funding to the CSU, Mandatory Fee Revenue Will Reach Nearly \$1 Billion in Fiscal Year 2024–25 if Recent Trends Continue**



Between the 2011-12 academic year and the 2019-20 academic year, mandatory fees increased 56%. After the passing of Proposition 30, students won a temporary tuition freeze, but campus-based fees continue to rise. Student fees now make up around 22% of enrollment costs.

## Student Debt: You Are Not a Loan

When the Board of Trustees raises tuition and fees, students take on more debt to afford their education. However, while claiming more tuition revenue helps better fund core educational operations, CSU’s financial executives grow reserve and investment funds—thus inflating their credit rating and enabling them to issue more bonds and take on billions in institutional debt.

Why would these executives want to take on more debt in the first place?

CSU's managerial class act more like landowners and real estate developers than educators: their priority is to expand their assets and generate more revenue streams, and they do so by constructing more buildings.

How do they do this?

They sell bonds, a form of debt, to raise the funds to construct "capital projects" (e.g., arenas, dorms, admin buildings).

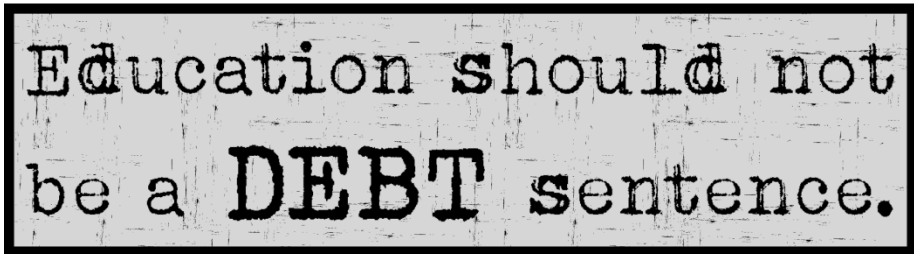
Then, to assure their lenders (bondholders) that they'll pay back bond debt, they pledge streams of revenue through a bond covenant (i.e., a legally binding agreement with lenders).

These streams of revenue come from tuition or through operations in new buildings, like charging students higher rent, dining plans, student fees, ticket sales, parking, and so on.

In this sense, students aren't just paying the CSU, they're paying the bondholders indirectly too. Students are being sold a fantasy that they're getting a quality education because they now have more impressive facilities. In reality, the soaring cost of attending a CSU is plunging students into significant debt.

To their advantage, the flow of funds is complex and hard to follow. **Effectively, CSU executives use tuition increases as a means of passing institutional debt onto students as personal debt.** To add insult to injury, the CSU's bond proceeds tend to go towards fancy administration and STEM buildings, while other buildings fall into disrepair (including asbestos, mold, and lead paint exposures).

CSU students now graduate with an average of **\$17,443** in debt, with the class of 2022 graduating with approximately **\$730 million** in debt total (counting graduates with bachelor's degrees only). In that same year, the CSU spent more than \$645 million to pay down capital debt (e.g., bonds) and leases, \$329 million on interest alone. This money goes back to Wall Street, which has exercised an increasing amount of control over higher education institutions through the terms of debt they trap universities in.<sup>1</sup>



Education should not  
be a **DEBT** sentence.

### *National and State-level Statistics on Debt*

- **42.8 million** people have federal loan student debt
- In 2020, **3.8 million** Californians owed over **\$142 billion** of the federal student loan debt.<sup>2</sup>
- **8 million** were at risk of defaulting on loans
- **14.9 million** under the age of 30 have student loan debt
- **55%** of the class of 2020 graduated with student debt
- More than a quarter (28%) of college students in California also carry educational expenses as credit card balances, which don't get counted as federal student loan debt, at an average of **\$4,306**

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<sup>1</sup> The Coalition Against Campus Debt. (2024). *Lend & Rule: Fighting the shadow financialization of public universities.*

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.ppic.org/publication/student-loan-debt-in-california/>

## Total Student Debt in the US (2024): \$1.75 TRILLION

# Students are Paying More and Getting Less

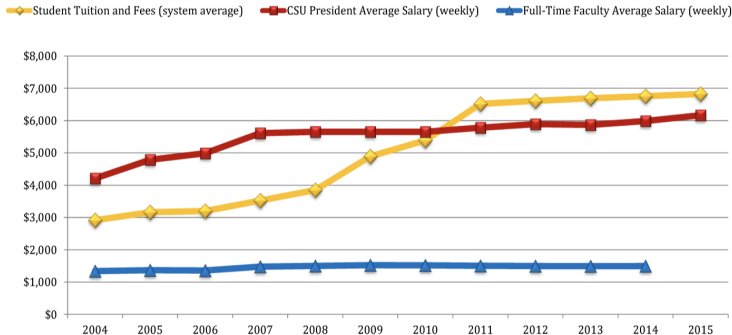
*Number of Course Sections Offered in 2008-09 to 2010-2013*

Campus	Sections Offered in 2008-09	Sections Offered in 2010-13	4-Year Change	%
Bakersfield	3,159	2,928	-231	-7.3%
Channel Islands	1,444	1,776	332	23%
Chico	6,361	5,671	-690	-10.8%
Dominguez Hills	3,360	3,550	190	5.7%
East Bay	5,695	5,147	-548	-9.6%
Fresno	7,325	6,811	-514	-7%
Fullerton	8,790	9,177	387	4.4%
Humboldt	3,418	3,319	-99	-2.9%
Long Beach	10,712	10,298	-414	-3.9%
Los Angeles	8,125	7,781	-344	-4.2%
Maritime	742	751	9	1.2%
Monterey Bay	1,644	1,882	238	14.5%
Northridge	9,470	9,605	135	1.4%
Pomona	8,255	8,495	240	2.9%
Sacramento	7,716	7,112	-604	-7.8%
San Bernardino	5,987	5,710	-277	-4.6%
San Diego	8,908	7,476	-1,433	-16.1%
San Francisco	7,458	7,754	296	4.0%
San Jose	9,343	8,716	-627	-6.7%
San Luis Obispo	9,839	9,366	-429	-4.4%
San Marcos	2,232	2,554	322	14.4%
Sonoma	3,018	2,765	-253	-8.4%
Stanislaus	2,719	2,552	-167	-6.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>135,720</b>	<b>131,241</b>	<b>-4,479</b>	<b>-3.3%</b>

# Are Your Fees Paying for Faculty & Instruction – or Administration?



CSU Student Fees vs. Salary for CSU Executives and Faculty Since 2004



Sources: Student fees include undergraduate tuition and campus fees per the CSU Budget Office. The average salary for presidents is calculated from data in CSU Board of Trustees Agendas. The average faculty salary is from the CSU's annual Profile of CSU Employees, except for 2014, which is calculated using November 2014 PIMS data. Fall 2015 faculty salary data are not yet available.

Source: [www.calfac.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Student-fees-vs.-executive-pay-Chart.pdf](http://www.calfac.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Student-fees-vs.-executive-pay-Chart.pdf)

- From 1998 to 2011, top CSU executive salaries rose 71.1%, while faculty salaries only rose by 27%
- According to the CSU Chancellor’s financial audit, only about 35% of the university’s operating costs went “directly to instruction”- the primary mission of the CSU.
- During 2008-2012, CSU spent \$6 million on raises for 550 managers, while rejecting recommendations from a third party to spend the same amount on raises for faculty.

- In November 2014, the BOT voted ‘yes’ on CSU executive pay increases of 3.0%. That raised the Chancellor’s salary to \$422,300 in pay, not including housing and car allowance.
- In fiscal year 2016–2017, the California state auditor declared in a report that a lack of oversight enabled management personnel to expand out of control. Since then, spending on management personnel (MPPs, for Management Personnel Plan) increased by \$145 million (32%), from \$459 million to \$604 million.

## The Chancellor & CSU Board of Trustees

### *Chancellor Mildred García*

<https://www.calstate.edu/csu-system/news/Pages/CSU-11th-Chancellor-Appointed-2023.aspx>



The Chancellor is the top CSU administrator of the CSU system, directs the campus presidents, and makes system wide policy recommendations to the CSU Board of Trustees.

### *Meet CSU’s 1%: The CSU Board of Trustees*

The CSU is run by a 25-member Board of Trustees who are appointed by the Governor, with confirmation by the state legislature. They are responsible for adopting policies and regulations that govern the entire



CSU system. They are not elected, like a school board member, or a trustee of a community college. No Trustee, with the exception of the Chancellor and the Faculty Trustee, receives any salary for his or her service.

Many are CEOs, wealthy lawyers, real estate developers and landlords, and others who represent the corporate interests of the wealthiest 1%, and **there is only one student vote on the Board**, even though student tuition and fees now fund almost half of CSU's budget. Not just that, but the trustees are not even voted on! A group is picked by the Cal State Student Association (CSSA) and then from that group, the governor appoints the trustee. So much for being the voice of the students...



For instance, Trustee Anna Morfit-Ortiz spent five years working in investment banking after college and has spent the twenty years since living off an obscene amount of wealth and

joining a variety of boards. Morfit-Ortiz has no teaching experience (or any work experience in education, for that matter) whatsoever.

Nonetheless, she and her ex-husband share a non-profit foundation that has donated millions to private schools. They have not sent their kids to public schools.

Jack McGrory, who recently remarked that “shared governance is shared death”, is the CEO of La Jolla MJ Management, LLC, a real estate investment company. His bio brags that he was a former COO of the San Diego Padres, and was also the president of a subsidiary that built Petco Park—the stadium where that team plays. As a manager at The Price Group, he invested more than \$1 billion in residential development.

Sam Nejabat and Raji Kaur Brar both owned or managed real estate development corporations.

Meanwhile, Diego Arambula is connected to charter school interests, and has a brother who manages a real estate development corporation. His father, Juan Arambula, held public office in the Fresno County Board of Supervisors and then the CA State Assembly, where he was named “Legislator of the Year” by the CA Small Business Association.

**The Board of Trustees make all of the big decisions for CSU:**

1. They vote on raising tuition and student fees
2. They have the ability to hire/fire the Chancellor
3. They vote on giving raises to the Chancellor & CSU Presidents
4. They can approve system-wide policies such as the Grad Initiative, Early Start, etc.

There has yet to be a fee increase or a raise for executives that the trustees have not voted for and approved.

source: <https://www.calstate.edu/csu-system/board-of-trustees/Pages/about-the-bot.aspx>

## ***How CSU Trustees Are Selected***

**Under present law there are 25 Trustees (24 voting and one non-voting):**

### **Appointed Trustees (16):**

- Appointed by the Governor, confirmed by the State Senate.
- Serves for 8-year terms.
- Openings are staggered, so the current Governor does not end up appointing all the current Trustees.

### **Student Trustees (2):**

- Appointed by the Governor from nominees proposed by the California State Student Association.
- These Student Trustees serve staggered two-year terms: their first year they have no voting power, their second year they do.
- There are always two student trustees, one able to vote, the other is unable to until their second year.

### **Alumni Trustee:**

- Appointed by CSU Statewide Alumni Council.
- Serves for 2 years.

### **Faculty Trustee:**

- Appointed by Governor from nominees proposed by the Statewide Academic Senate.
- Serves for 2 years.

### **Ex-Officio Members (5):**

Members while in office.

- Governor
- Lieutenant Governor
- Speaker of the Assembly

- State Superintendent of Public Instruction
- The CSU Chancellor (non-voting member)

source: [www.calstate.edu/csu-system/board-of-trustees/Pages/about-the-bot.aspx](http://www.calstate.edu/csu-system/board-of-trustees/Pages/about-the-bot.aspx)

# PAY IS SKYROCKETING FOR CSU EXECUTIVES AND CAMPUS PRESIDENTS

<b>Campus</b>	<b>Current President</b>	<b>Salary</b>	<b>Plus Housing</b>
Bakersfield	Vernon B. Harper, Jr.	<b>\$429,981</b>	\$50,000
Channel Islands	Richard Yao	<b>\$370,251</b>	\$60,000
Chico	Stephen Perez	<b>\$454,757</b>	Provided
Dominguez Hills	Thomas Parham	<b>\$453,971</b>	\$60,000
East Bay	Cathy Sandeen	<b>\$458,134</b>	\$60,000
Fresno	Saúl Jiménez-Sandoval	<b>\$476,015</b>	Provided
Fullerton	Ronald Rochon	<b>\$498,130</b>	Provided
Humboldt	Michael Spagna*	<b>\$396,156</b>	\$50,000
Long Beach	Jane Conoley	<b>\$498,269</b>	Provided
Los Angeles	Berenecea Johnson Eanes	<b>\$496,213</b>	\$60,000
Maritime	Michael Dumont*	<b>\$370,241</b>	Provided
Monterey Bay	Vanya Quiñones	<b>\$370,000</b>	Provided
Northridge	Erika Beck	<b>\$489,576</b>	\$60,000
Pomona	Soraya Coley	<b>\$476,015</b>	Provided
Sacramento	J. Luke Wood	<b>\$476,225</b>	\$60,000
San Bernardino	Tomás Morales	<b>\$455,201</b>	\$60,000
San Diego	Adela de la Torre	<b>\$533,148</b>	Provided
San Francisco	Lynn Mahoney	<b>\$472,857</b>	\$60,000
San José	Cynthia Teniente-Matson	<b>\$474,840</b>	Provided
San Luis Obispo	Jeffrey Armstrong	<b>\$509,336</b>	Provided
San Marcos	Ellen Neufeldt	<b>\$445,519</b>	\$60,000
Sonoma	Emily Cutrer*	<b>\$381,408</b>	\$60,000
Stanislaus	Britt Rios-Ellis	<b>\$370,319</b>	\$50,000

\*Interim President

**Campus President salaries have risen,  
on average, 27% in the last five years**

<b>Campus</b>	<b>Campus President Salary in 2019</b>	<b>Campus President Salary in 2024</b>	<b>How much their salary has grown</b>
Bakersfield	<b>\$332,109</b>	<b>\$429,981</b>	<b>\$97,872</b>
Channel Islands	<b>\$307,740</b>	<b>\$370,251</b>	<b>\$62,511</b>
Chico	<b>\$319,314</b>	<b>\$454,757</b>	<b>\$135,443</b>
Dominguez Hills	<b>\$343,763</b>	<b>\$453,971</b>	<b>\$110,208</b>
East Bay	<b>\$353,853</b>	<b>\$458,134</b>	<b>\$104,281</b>
Fresno	<b>\$348,423</b>	<b>\$476,015</b>	<b>\$127,592</b>
Fullerton	<b>\$378,138</b>	<b>\$498,130</b>	<b>\$119,992</b>
Humboldt	<b>\$347,106</b>	<b>\$396,156</b>	<b>\$49,050</b>
Long Beach	<b>\$373,278</b>	<b>\$498,269</b>	<b>\$124,991</b>
Los Angeles	<b>\$348,423</b>	<b>\$496,213</b>	<b>\$147,790</b>
Maritime	<b>\$291,324</b>	<b>\$370,241</b>	<b>\$78,917</b>
Monterey Bay	<b>\$314,996</b>	<b>\$370,000</b>	<b>\$55,004</b>
Northridge	<b>\$378,138</b>	<b>\$489,576</b>	<b>\$111,438</b>
Pomona	<b>\$340,267</b>	<b>\$476,015</b>	<b>\$135,748</b>
Sacramento	<b>\$343,763</b>	<b>\$476,225</b>	<b>\$132,462</b>
San Bernardino	<b>\$371,729</b>	<b>\$455,201</b>	<b>\$83,472</b>
San Diego	<b>\$454,749</b>	<b>\$533,148</b>	<b>\$78,399</b>
San Francisco	<b>\$378,721</b>	<b>\$472,857</b>	<b>\$94,136</b>
San José	<b>\$403,433</b>	<b>\$474,840</b>	<b>\$71,407</b>
San Luis Obispo	<b>\$442,812</b>	<b>\$509,336</b>	<b>\$66,524</b>
San Marcos	<b>\$346,821</b>	<b>\$445,519</b>	<b>\$98,698</b>
Sonoma	<b>\$324,052</b>	<b>\$381,408</b>	<b>\$57,356</b>
Stanislaus	<b>\$308,460</b>	<b>\$370,319</b>	<b>\$61,859</b>

**Campus President salaries have risen, on average, \$95,876 in the last five years.**

## *History of Student Trustees' Votes on Fee Increases*

<b><u>Student Trustee</u></b>	<b><u>How They Voted on a Fee Increase</u></b>
Erene Thomas 2002-03	Voted against 10% fee increase for spring 2003.
Alex Lopez 2003-04	Voted against 30% fee increase for 2003/04 Voted against 14% fee increase for 2004/05
Eric Guerra 2004-05	Voted against 8% fee increase for 2005/06
Corey Jackson 2005-06	Voted against 8% fee increase for 2006/07
Andrew LaFlamme 2006-07	<b>Voted FOR 10% student fee increase for 2007/08</b>
Jennifer Reimer 2007-08	Voted against 10% fee increase for 2008/09.
Curtis Grima 2008-09	Voted against 10% fee increase for 2009/10
Russel Statham 2009-10	<b>Voted FOR additional 20% fee increase for 2009/10</b> Voted against 5% fee increase for fall 2010.
Nichole Anderson 2010-11	Voted against 5% mid-year fee increase for spring 2011.
Steven Dixon 2011-2012	Voted against 12% fee for 2011/12. <b>ABSENT during vote for 9% fee increase for 2012/13.</b>

Diana Aguilar-Cruz 2023-2024	Voted against 6% per year tuition increase for 2024-2029.
Jan 2015	<b>Trustees (including student trustee) vote “Yes” on a policy that will allow campuses to raise fees in the future.</b>
March 22, 2017	<b>Trustees vote 11-8 on raising tuition by \$270 for the 2017-2018 academic year.</b>
Jan 2022	CSU Chancellor announced no tuition increases for the 2023-2023 academic year.
2023-2024	<b>Tuition increased a total of 34% over the next five years.</b>

## ***Board Members Contact Information***

### **Ex Officio Members:**

#### **Governor of California: Gavin Newsom**

Address: California State Capitol, Suite 1173  
Sacramento, CA 95814

#### **Lieutenant Governor: Eleni Kounalakis**

Address: California State Capitol  
Sacramento, CA 95814

#### **Speaker of the Assembly: Robert Rivas**

Address: California State Capitol  
Sacramento, CA 94249  
916-319-2029



**State Superintendent of Public Instruction: Tony K. Thurmond**

Address: 1430 N Street, Suite 5602 Sacramento, CA 95814  
916-319-0800

**CSU Chancellor: Dr. Mildred García**

Address: California State University  
401 Golden Shore, Rm. 641  
Long Beach, CA 90802  
562-951-4000

**CSU BOT Members Contact:**

**CSU Board of Trustees**

Address; c/o Trustee Secretariat  
401 Golden Shore, Suite 620  
Long Beach, CA 90802  
562-951-4020



“A Working-Class Student Is Something to Be”

# CSU Student Profile

**CSU students largely come from California and mostly remain in the state after graduation, applying the skills and knowledge they have learned to help California's economy thrive.**

## ***Where Do CSU Students Come From?***

- 95% of all enrolled students come from CA.
- 95% of new undergraduate transfers come from CA community colleges.
- 87% of first-time students come from CA public high schools.
- 76.3% of students identify as students of color.

## ***CSU Students Are Unique***

- In Academic Year 2023-24, 441,662 students are enrolled in the CSU.
- Half of CSU students are underrepresented minorities (URM)\*.
- Nearly half of undergraduates receive the Pell Grant.
- Nearly one-third of undergraduates are the first in their families to attend college.

\*Underrepresented Minority (URM) is defined as people who identify as African American, Latinx or Native American.

Source: [www.calstate.edu/csu-system/about-the-csu/facts-about-the-csu/Pages/students.aspx](http://www.calstate.edu/csu-system/about-the-csu/facts-about-the-csu/Pages/students.aspx)

Source: <https://www.lao.ca.gov/Publications/Report/4671>

## ***Students Are Not Getting Accessibility Needs Met***

Accessibility and accommodation resources have been on a decline throughout the CSU campuses. With increases in tuition and inequitable financial distributions on campuses, students are continuing to have less access to resources for their individual needs.

Read about how a Cal Poly Humboldt Student in 2021 sued the campus about lack of accessibility on the Humboldt Campus:

(Read under “Other Higher Education Emergency Plans)

<https://calmatters.org/education/higher-education/college-beat/2024/03/emergency-exits-university-campuses-california/>

# Resources

Scan the QR code for our website, Instagram, and for a list of sources used in this guide.

Let's continue our work in promoting a robust and meaningful education that can truly transform the lives of students and the community around us.



[linktr.ee/StudentsForQualityEducation](https://linktr.ee/StudentsForQualityEducation)