

Reclaim CSU!



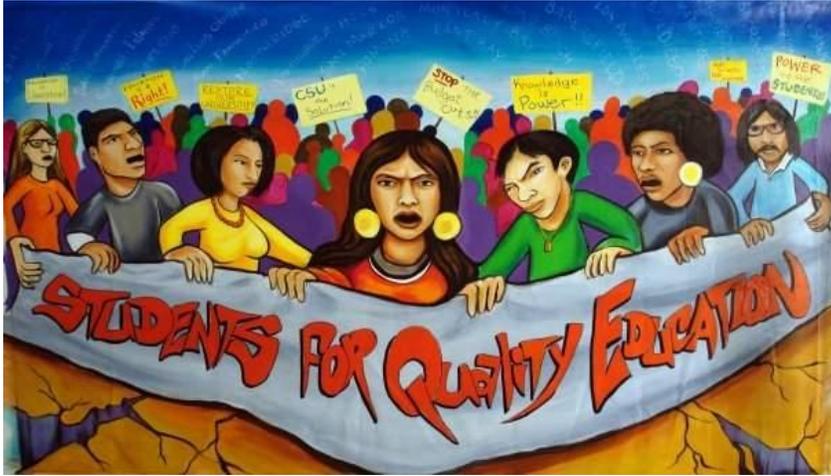
www.csusq.org



CHRISTOPHER CARDINALE

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

About Students for Quality Education



Students for Quality Education (SQE) were 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 a free, 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.

BOT Members and Contact

Ex Officio Members:

Governor of California: Hon. Edmund G. Brown
Address: California State Capitol, Suite 1173
Sacramento, CA 95814

Lieutenant Governor: Hon. Gavin Newsom
Address: California State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814

Speaker of the Assembly: Hon Anthony Rendon
Address: California State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 94249
916-319-2063

State Superintendent of Public Instruction:
Hon. Tom Torlakson
Address: 1430 N Street, Suite 5602
Sacramento, CA 95814
916-319-0800

CSU Chancellor: Tim White
Address: California State University
401 Golden Shore, Rm. 641
Long Beach, CA 90802
562-951-4700

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

2018 Summary of CSU Executives Compensation

<u>Campus</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Housing</u>	<u>Auto Allowance</u>
Bakersfield	Horace Mitchell	\$313,044	\$50,000	\$12,000
Channel Islands	Erika D. Beck	\$290,075	\$60,000	\$12,000
Chico	Gayle E. Hutchinson	\$300,984	\$50,000	\$12,000
Dominguez Hills	Willie Hagan	\$324,029	provided	\$12,000
East Bay	Leroy Morishita	\$333,541	\$60,000	\$12,000
Fresno	Joseph Castro	\$328,422	provided	\$12,000
Fullerton	Framroze Virjee	\$356,431	provided	\$12,000
Humboldt	Lisa Rossbachler	\$327,181	\$50,000	\$12,000
Long Beach	Jane Conoley	\$351,851	provided	\$12,000
Los Angeles	William Covino	\$328,422	\$60,000	\$12,000
Maritime	Thomas Cropper	\$274,601	provided	\$12,000
Monterey Bay	Eduardo Ochoa	\$296,914	provided	\$12,000
Northridge*	Dianne Harrison	\$356,431	provided	\$12,000
Pomona	Soraya Coley	\$320,734	provided	\$12,000
Sacramento	Robert Nelson	\$324,029	\$60,000	\$12,000
San Bernardino*	Tomas Morales	\$350,390	\$60,000	\$12,000
San Diego*	Sally Roush	\$428,645	Provided	\$12,000
San Francisco*	Leslie Wong	\$356,981	\$60,000	\$12,000
San Jose*	Mary A. Papazian	\$380,275	Provided	\$12,000
San Luis Obispo*	Jeffrey D. Armstrong	\$417,393	Provided	\$12,000
San Marcos	Karen S. Haynes	\$326,912	\$60,000	\$12,000
Sonoma	Judy K. Sakaki	\$305,450	\$60,000	\$12,000
Stanislaus	Ellen N. Junn	\$290,754	\$50,000	\$12,000

*Salary excludes supplement from foundation sources, ranging from \$25,000-\$50,000

Source: www.calstate.edu/exec_comp

CSU: “THE PEOPLE’S UNIVERSITY”

As one of the largest public university systems in the world, with over 474,000 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.). Only in the last few decades have fees been treated as tuition.

Student Fees in 1965 when CSU was first created: \$105/year

Source: <http://www.cpec.ca.gov/FiscalData/FeesTable.ASP?Dollars=Actual>

Quality Education

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

The Power of Organizing: CSU Student Victories

1986: 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.

2004: Mass student protests stop the elimination of EOP & 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.

2009-2010: Historic walkouts, occupations, and protests result in an additional \$365.6 million in funding for the CSU.

Nov. 2012: Students help pass Prop.30, which prevents \$250 million budget cut to CSU & results in a refund of 9% student fee increase.

Dec. 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 4-year tuition “freeze” & an additional \$125 million in CSU funding.

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

Fall 2015 - Spring 2016: Students helped faculty win a pay increase after nearly a decade of stagnant salaries and joined a national movement calling for free public higher education.

Fall 2016 - Spring 2017: Students help pass Prop 55, the continuation of Prop 30. While they don’t stop a 5% tuition increase they create a historic split vote among Trustees (winning over 7), and ensure that CA politicians are finally talking about free higher ed.

Spring 2018: Student campaign plays major role in stopping tuition increase and restoring increased funding to CSU.

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 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. So 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)

• The CSU Board of Trustees

<u>Trustee</u>	<u>Year Term Ends</u>
Adam Day	2023
Debra Farar	2022
Douglas Faigin	2025
Hugo Morales	2020
J. Lawrence Norton	2019
Jane Carney	2022
Jean Firstenberg	2018
John Nilon	2018
Christopher Steinhauser	2026
Emily Hinton (student)	2019
Lateefah Simon	2019
Lillian Kimbell	2024
Peter Taylor	2021
Rebecca Eisen	2018
Silas Abrego	2021
Thelma Melendez de Santa Ana	2017
Wenda Fong	2024
Romey Sabalius	2019
Jack McGrory	2023



The Problem 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:

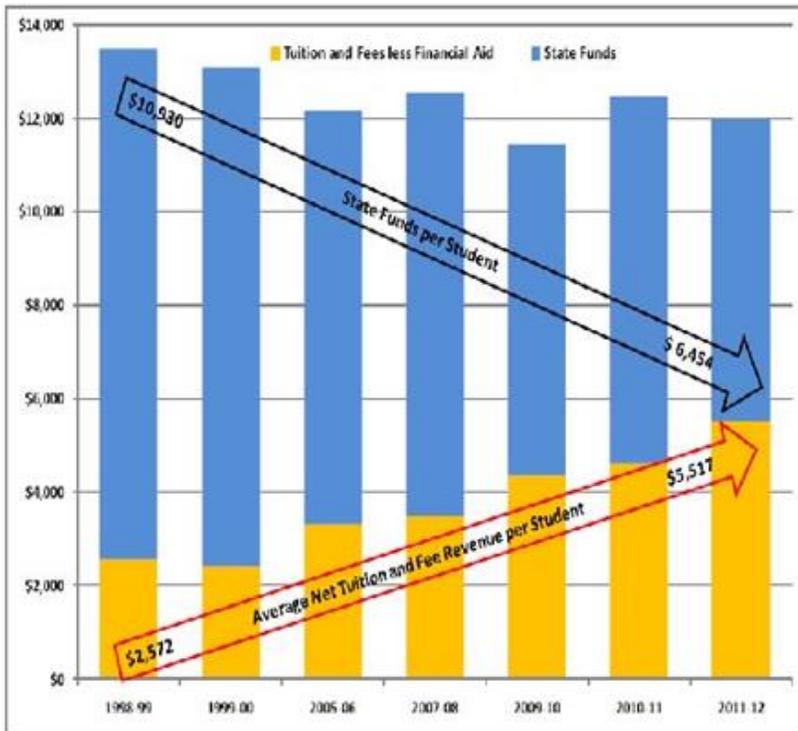
Externally: the Governor & State Legislature continue to cut funding to CSU due to a lack of available state funding. Despite additional funding from Proposition 30 (continued through Prop 55), the CSU has not recovered from HUGE cuts given during the great recession.

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.

When the CSU gets Cut... Students Bleed:



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



Between 2002-2012, **billions of dollars (almost 25%) of state funding to the CSU was cut**. The CSU Board of Trustees raised student fees to offset these cuts - during these years **CSU tuition increased by 283%**.

While statewide tuition was frozen from 2012-17 (because of student organizing), **campus-based fees continued to rise** (see graph on next page). When the 4-year freeze ended last year, students fought hard to stop a 5% tuition increase that CSU administrators claimed was needed to pay for their Graduation Initiative. While the 5% increase went through, more Trustees than ever voted on the side of students, and momentum to address the affordability crisis was built.

Meet CSU's 1%: the CSU Board of Trustees

The CSU is run by a Board of Trustees who are appointed by the Governor, with confirmation by the state legislature. 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 CEO's, wealthy lawyers, and others who represent the corporate interests of the wealthiest 1%, and there is only one student vote on the Board, even though student fees now fund almost half of CSU's budget.

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

1. They vote on raising 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.



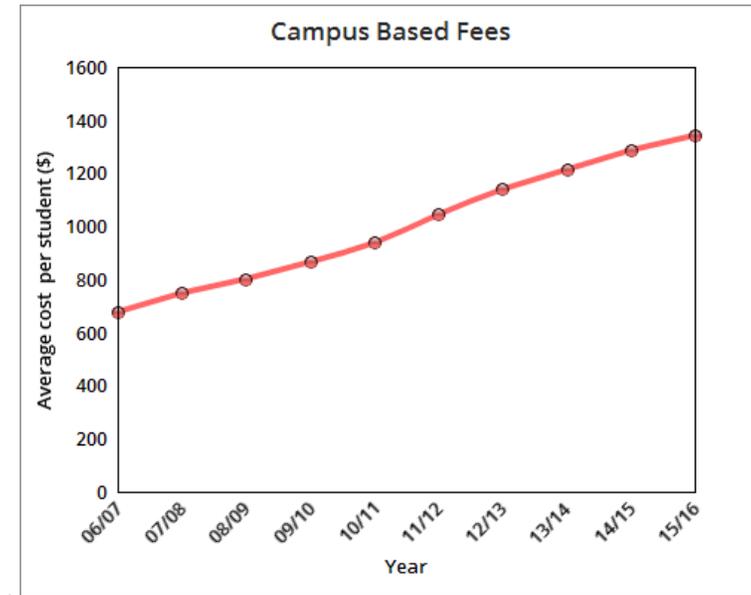
“A Working Class Student is something to Be”

CSU STUDENT PROFILE

CSU students are not necessarily the traditional 18- to 22-year-olds. The most recent survey found that:

- The average undergraduate age is 24.
- Only 8 percent live on campus.
- Approximately 61 percent are dependent on parents.
- About 12 percent are married.
- Nearly one-quarter have dependents.
- Three out of four have jobs, almost 18 percent work more than 30 hours per week.
- Nearly 35 percent of the students are in the first generation in their family to attend college.

Source: <http://calstate.edu/pa/2009facts/students.shtml>



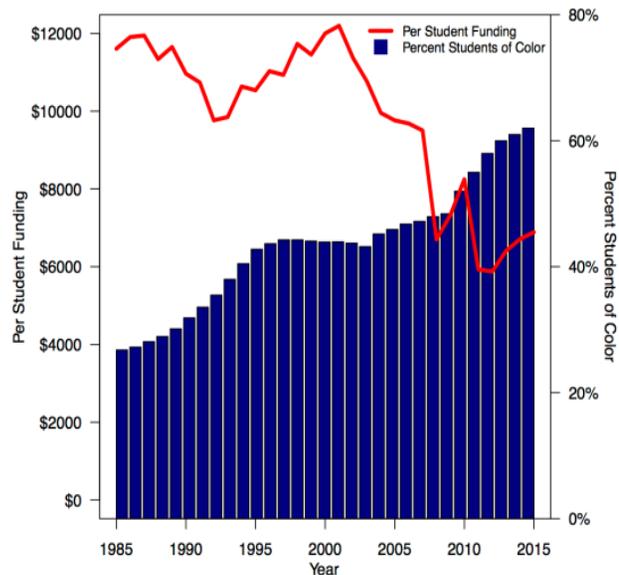
2017 Tuition Increase & 2018 Victory

Despite a fierce student battle against a proposed 5% tuition increase, which included campus actions, a social media campaign, coordinated lobbying, and a culminating large action at the March Board of Trustees meeting, 11 Trustees voted to increase tuition in 2017 “unless the state adequately funded the CSU,” in which case they would reverse their decision. Voting against the tuition increase would have been the best way to pressure the legislature to fund the CSU, and only 7 Trustees were brave enough to take that stand.

This increase represents more than just \$270 – the CSU again tried to put their financial woes on the backs of students instead of pressuring the state to find the long-term funding that we need to get back to the promise of accessible, quality, free education. The legislature has been systematically de-funding the CSU for 30 years, and every tuition increase we let pass allows this to continue. But the year after, in 2018, the BOT tried to increase tuition again and this time we got them to back down—AND convinced the legislature to increase CSU funding. We are ready to build off of that victory this year.

The de-funding of the CSU is a racial justice issue: as more students of color have started attending the CSU, the state legislature has decreased the CSU's funding:

Figure 8: General Fund Dollars per CSU Student (real dollars) and the Percentage of Students of Color, by Year



Source: CSU Statistical Reports

Challenges to QUALITY CSU Education

How did the CSU justify their tuition increase? They said they needed it to fund the “Graduation Initiative,” which is supposed to improve 4-year graduation rates by 2025. In reality, it is just one more in a long line of surface-level plans that the CSU administration says will solve big issues, issues we know are systemic and can only be fixed with sustained funding.

The Graduation Initiative is full of small fixes. While improving academic counseling options is great, it will not change the fact that students simply cannot get the classes we need to graduate. And other things laid out in the Initiative, like “encouraging students to take more classes,” are out of touch with the reality of being a CSU student. We are doing everything we can to graduate quickly, and making us pay more to try and improve

The Chancellor & the CSU Board of Trustees

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.

The Board of Trustees run the CSU. They are appointed by the Governor, with confirmation by the state legislature. They are not elected. No Trustee, with exception of the Chancellor and Faculty Trustee, receives a salary for their service.

Many members of the BOT are CEO's, wealthy lawyers, and others who represent the corporate interests of the wealthiest 1%. Only one student votes on the BOT, even though students pay for almost half of the CSU budget.

The Board of Trustees make REALLY big decisions for the CSU:

1. They vote on raising student fees
2. They hire/fire the Chancellor
3. They vote on raises for the Chancellor and CSU presidents
4. They approve system wide policies such as Cal State Online, Early Start, The Graduation Initiative, etc.



CSU Chancellor Timothy White

- Until students helped them win a raise in 2016, faculty members were making on average \$7,000 less than they did in 2005, while campus presidents made \$14,000 more (adjusted for inflation)

- In November 2016, the BOT voted to lift the cap on campus president salaries, despite the fact that faculty hadn't received a significant raise in years, while the average campus president made over \$300,000.

Source: <http://www.calpac.org/race-to-the-bottom>

Faculty Working Conditions Are Student Learning Conditions

- 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!
- 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.

Student Homelessness:

Initial findings of a study commissioned by the CSU found that about 1 in 10 CSU students is homeless and about 1 in 5 are food insecure. While CSU administrators are talking about food pantries and other short-term support systems for students, the root causes of student homelessness (such as skyrocketing tuition) are not being addressed.

graduation rates is backwards—the more we pay, the more hours we have to work to pay for tuition, and then the longer we stay in school.

THE CSU ONLINE

Replacing Face-to-Face Classes with Low Quality Online Classes:

The CSU is 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 online courses really take the place of the classroom?

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 Class 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?

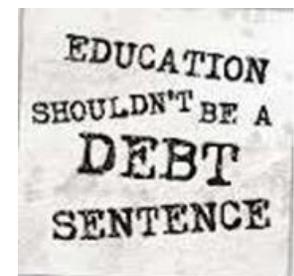
THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE CSU: STOP THE CUTS

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*

Student Debt: You are Not a Loan

When fees go up, students take on more debt. CSU graduate with an average of **\$16,285** in debt. This is largely due to the cost of increasing student fees.



National Statistics on Debt

- **43.3 million** people have student debt
- **6.2 million** risk defaulting on loans
- **Over 40%** of federal loan borrowers are in default, delinquency or have postponed paying.
- **Total Student Debt in the US: \$ 1.26 TRILLION**

Source: <http://www.wsj.com/articles/more-than-40-of-student-borrowers-arent-making-payments-1459971348>, <https://studentloanhero.com/student-loan-debt-statistics-2016/>

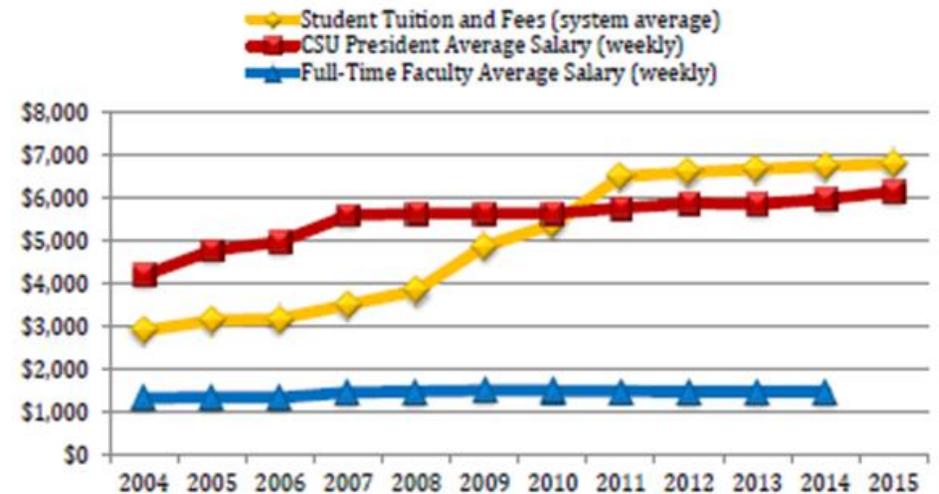
CSU Students are Paying More And Getting Less....

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	Percent 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%
Total	135,720	131,241	-4,479	-3.3%

Are Our Fees Paying for 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.

-In 2004 a CSU student had to work 432 hours at minimum wage to cover tuition/fees for a year – today a student has to work 853 hours to do so.

- Compared to 2005, the CSU now spends 48% more on managers/supervisors and only 25% more faculty

- Only about 34% of the university's operating costs go to "direct instruction"- the primary mission of the CSU (down from 38% a decade ago)