THE CSU SYSTEM

Welcome to the California State University (CSU) - the nation's largest comprehensive university with 23 unique campuses and seven off-campus centers serving approximately 477,000 students and employing more than 56,000 faculty and staff.

Each year, the university awards more than 133,000 degrees. CSU graduates are serving as leaders in the industries that drive California’s economy, including business, agriculture, entertainment, engineering, teaching, hospitality and healthcare. To learn more visit the California State University website (https://www.calstate.edu/).

A Tradition of Excellence for More than Six Decades

Since 1961, the CSU has provided an affordable, accessible and high-quality education to 4 million living alumni throughout California. While each campus is unique based on its curricular specialties, location and campus culture, every CSU is distinguished for the quality of its educational programs. All campuses are fully accredited, provide a high-quality broad liberal educational program and offer opportunities for students to engage in campus life through the Associated Students, Inc., clubs and service learning. Through leading-edge programs, superior teaching and extensive workforce training opportunities, CSU students graduate with the critical thinking skills, industry knowledge and hands-on experience necessary for employment and career advancement.

Facts

- Today, one of every 20 Americans with a college degree is a CSU graduate.
- 1 of every 10 employees in California is a CSU graduate.
- The CSU awards about half of the bachelor’s degrees earned in California.
- The CSU awards 36% of California’s undergraduate nursing degrees.
- The CSU prepares more of California’s teachers, pre-school through grade 12, than any other institution. Nearly four percent of the nation’s teachers graduate from the CSU.
- In 2020, CSU students earned nearly 25,000 business degrees and more than 9,000 engineering degrees.
- The CSU offers more than 170 fully online and 140 hybrid degree programs and concentrations.
- The CSU’s online concurrent enrollment program gives students the ability to enroll in courses offered by other campuses in the CSU.
- Over a recent four-year period, the CSU has issued nearly 50,000 professional development certificates in education, health services, business and technology, leisure and hospitality, manufacturing, international trade and many other industries.
- CSU Centers for Community Engagement and Service Learning make available nearly 2300 service learning courses.
- 38,000 CSU students participated in service-learning, contributing 728,000 hours of service in 2020-21.

Governance

The CSU is governed by the Board of Trustees, most of whom are appointed by the governor and serve with faculty and student representatives. The CSU chancellor is the chief executive officer, reporting to the board. The campus presidents serve as the campus-level chief executive officers. The trustees, chancellor and presidents develop university-wide educational policy. The presidents, in consultation with the CSU Academic Senate and other campus stakeholder groups, render and implement local policy decisions.

CSU Historical Milestones

The individual California State Colleges were established as a system with a Board of Trustees and a chancellor in 1960 by the Donahoe Higher Education Act. In 1972, the system was designated as the California State University and Colleges, and in 1982 the system became the California State University. Today, the CSU is comprised of 23 campuses, including comprehensive and polytechnic universities and, since July 1995, the California State University Maritime Academy, a specialized campus.

The oldest campus—San José State University—was founded in 1857 and became the first institution of public higher education in California. The newest—California State University Channel Islands—opened in fall 2002, with freshmen arriving in fall 2003. And in 2022, the Humboldt campus became Cal Poly Humboldt, joining San Luis Obispo and Pomona as that state’s third public polytechnical university.

In 1963, the CSU’s Academic Senate was established to act as the official voice of CSU faculty in university wide matters. Also, the California State College Student Presidents Association— which was later renamed the California State Student Association (CSSA), was founded to represent each campus student association on issues affecting students.

Through its many decades of service, the CSU has continued to adapt to address societal changes, student needs and workforce trends. While the CSU’s core mission has always focused on providing high-quality, affordable bachelor’s and master’s degree programs, over time the university has added a wide range of services and programs to support student success — from adding health centers and special programs for veterans to building student residential facilities to provide a comprehensive educational experience.

In 2010, in an effort to accommodate community college transfer students, the CSU, in concert with the California Community Colleges (CCC), launched the Associate Degree for Transfer (ADT), which guarantees CCC transfer students with an ADT admission to the CSU with junior status. The ADT has since proven to be the most effective path to a CSU for community college transfer students.

Always adapting to changes in technology and societal trends to support student learning and degree completion, the CSU launched CSU Fully Online, which enables CSU students to complete online courses at other CSU campuses, expanding enrollment opportunities and providing more educational opportunities for students who may prefer an online format to a traditional classroom setting.

The CSU marked a significant educational milestone when it broadened its degree offerings to include doctoral degrees. The CSU independently offers Doctor of Education (Ed.D.), Doctor of Physical Therapy (DPT), Doctor of Audiology (AuD) and Doctor of Nursing Practice (DNP) degree programs. Additionally, the CSU was recently authorized to offer the independent Doctor of Occupational Therapy (OTD). A limited number of other doctoral degrees are offered jointly with the University of California and private institutions in California.

The CSU strives to continually develop innovative programs, services and opportunities that will give students the tools they need to meet their full potential. In 2016, the university launched Graduation Initiative 2025, a bold plan to support students, increase the number of California’s graduates earning high-quality degrees and eliminate achievement and
equity gaps for all students. Through this initiative, the CSU is ensuring that all students have the opportunity to graduate according to their personal goals, positively impacting their lives, families and communities.

By providing an accessible, hands-on education that prepares graduates for career success, the CSU has created a network of alumni that is so extensive and renowned that it spans across the globe. With the graduation of the Class of 2021, more than 4 million CSU alumni are making a difference in the lives of the people of California and the world.

**Trustees of the California State University**

**Ex Officio Trustees**
The Honorable Gavin Newsom  
Governor of California

The Honorable Eleni Kounalakis  
Lieutenant Governor of California

The Honorable Anthony Rendon  
Speaker of the Assembly

The Honorable Tony Thurmond  
State Superintendent of Public Instruction

Dr. Jolene Koester Interim Chancellor, California State University

**Officers of the Trustees**
The Honorable Gavin Newsom – President  
Lillian Kimbell – Chair  
Wenda Fong – Vice Chair  
Andrew Jones – Secretary  
Steve Relyea – Treasurer

**Appointed Trustees**

*Appointments are for a term of eight years, except student, alumni, and faculty trustees, whose terms are for two years. Terms expire in the year in parentheses. Names are listed alphabetically.*

- Larry L. Adamson (2022)
- Diego Arambula (2028)
- Jane W. Carney (2022)
- Jack B. Clarke Jr. (2027)
- Adam Day (2023)
- Douglas Faigin (2025)
- Christopher J. Steinhauser (2026)
- Jean P. Firstenberg (2026)
- Wenda Fong (2024)
- Lilian Kimbell (2024)
- Maria Linares (2023)
- Julia I. Lopez (2028)
- John "Jack" McGrory (2023)
- Anna Ortiz-Morfit (2025)
- Krystal Raynes (2022)
- Yammilette Rodriguez (2029)
- Romey Sabalius (2023)
- Lateefah Simon (2027)

**Correspondence with Trustees should be sent to:**
c/o Trustees Secretariat

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**Office of the Chancellor**
The California State University  
401 Golden Shore  
Long Beach, California 90802-4210  
Phone: 562.951.4000

**Campuses—The California State University**

**California State University, Bakersfield**
9001 Stockdale Highway, Bakersfield, CA 93311-1022  
Dr. Lynnette Zelezny, President  
661.654.2782  
CSU Bakersfield Website (https://www.csub.edu/)

**California State University, Channel Islands**
One University Drive, Camarillo, CA 93012  
Dr. Richard Yao, President  
805.437.8400  
CSU Channel Islands Website (https://www.csuci.edu/)

**California State University, Chico**
400 West First Street, Chico, CA 95929  
Dr. Gayle E. Hutchinson, President  
530.898.4636  
Chico State Website (https://www.csuchico.edu/)

**California State University, Dominguez Hills**
1000 East Victoria Street, Carson, CA 90747  
Dr. Thomas A. Parham, President  
310.243.3696  
CSU Dominguez Hills Website (https://www.csudh.edu/)

**California State University, East Bay**
25800 Carlos Bee Boulevard, Hayward, CA 94542  
Dr. Cathy A. Sandeen, President  
510.885.3000  
Cal State East Bay Website (https://www.csueastbay.edu/)

**California State University, Fresno**
5241 North Maple Avenue, Fresno, CA 93740  
Dr. Saul Jimenez-Sandoval, President  
559.278.4240  
CSU Fresno Website (http://www.csufresno.edu/)

**California State University, Fullerton**
800 N. State College Boulevard, Fullerton, CA 92831-3599
Average Support Cost per Full-time Equivalent Student Sources of Funds

The total support cost per full-time equivalent student (FTES) includes the expenditures for current operations, including payments made to students in the form of financial aid, and all fully reimbursed programs contained in state appropriations. The average support cost is determined by dividing the total cost by the number of FTES. The total CSU 2021/22 budget amounts were $4,228,282,000 from state General Fund (GF) appropriations, before a $(4.4) million CalPERS retirement adjustment, $2,509,668,000 from gross tuition revenue, and $653,724,000 from other fee revenues for a total of $7,391,674,000. The 2021/22 resident FTES target is 374,246 and the nonresident FTES based on past-year actual is 19,430 for a total of 393,676 FTES. The GF appropriation is applicable to resident students only whereas fee revenues are collected from resident and nonresident students. FTES is derived by dividing the total student credit units attempted by a fixed amount depending on academic level (e.g., 30 for a semester campus and 45 for a quarter campus, the figures that define a full-time undergraduate or postbaccalaureate student's academic load).
Under certain circumstances, willful copyright infringement may also result in criminal penalties, including imprisonment and fines. (See 17 U.S.C. §506 and 18 U.S.C. §2319.)

**Determination of Residency for Tuition Purposes**

University requirements for establishing residency for tuition purposes are independent from requirements for establishing residency for other purposes, such as for tax purposes, or other state or institutional residency. These regulations were promulgated not to determine whether a student is a resident or nonresident of California, but rather to determine whether a student qualifies to pay university fees at the in-state or out-of-state rate. A resident for tuition purposes is someone who meets the requirements set forth in the Uniform Student Residency Requirements. These laws governing residency for tuition purposes are found in Title 5, Subchapter 5, Article 4 of the California Education Code. The material can be viewed by accessing the California State University Office of General Counsel website (https://www.calstate.edu/csu-system/administration/general-counsel/).

Each campus’s Admissions Office is responsible for determining the residency status of that campus’s new and returning students based, as applicable, on the student’s Application for Admission, Residency Questionnaire, and, as necessary, other information the student furnishes. A student who fails to provide sufficient information to establish resident status will be classified a nonresident.

**Residency Requirements**

**Initial Determination: Eligible Immigration Status, Physical Presence and Intent**

A student seeking to pay in-state tuition at a California State University campus as a first-time freshman, transfer, or as a post-baccalaureate/graduate student must have an eligible immigration status to establish residency (see Immigration Information (https://www.calstate.edu/apply/california-residency-for-tuition-purposes/Pages/classification-determination-of-residency.aspx#immigration-information)), meet physical presence by the Residence Determination Date, and demonstrate intent to indefinitely remain in the State of California for more than one year immediately preceding the Residence Determination Date. If the student is under the age of 19 (with limited exceptions), the student’s resident status is derived from that of the parent or from that of the legal guardian.

**Requirements for Residency for Tuition Purposes**

**Physical Presence:** The student or parent/guardian must be physically present in California for more than one year immediately preceding the Residence Determination Date in which enrollment is contemplated. For example, if a student plans to attend the CSU for the Fall 2022 academic term, and the Residence Determination Date for that term is September 20, 2022, the student must establish physical presence in California no later than September 19, 2021.

**Intent:** California law stipulates the burden of proof rests with the student, and merely living in California for a year does not support a claim for residency for tuition purposes. The student, or in some cases a parent or legal guardian, must demonstrate intent to remain indefinitely in the state for more than one year immediately preceding the Residence Determination Date (RDD) (https://www.calstate.edu/apply/california-residency-for-tuition-purposes/Pages/classification-determination-of-

### 2020/21

<table>
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<th></th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Average Cost Per %</th>
<th>FTES</th>
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<td>State Appropriation</td>
<td>4,228,282,000</td>
<td>11,298</td>
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<tr>
<td>(GF)*</td>
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<td>Gross Tuition</td>
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<td>Revenue**</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Fees</td>
<td>6653,724,000</td>
<td>1,661</td>
<td>8.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Revenue**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Support</td>
<td>7,391,674,000</td>
<td>19,333</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* Represents state GF appropriation in the Budget Act of 2021/22; GF is divisible by resident students only (374,246 FTES).

** Represents CSU Operating Fund, gross tuition and other fees revenue amounts submitted in campus August 2020/21 final budgets. Revenues are divisible by resident and nonresident students (393,676 FTES).

The 2021/22 average support cost per FTES based on GF appropriation and net tuition fee revenue only is $17,672 and when including all three sources as indicated below is $19,333, which includes all fee revenue (e.g. tuition fees, application fees, and other campus mandatory fees) in the CSU Operating Fund. Of this amount, the average net tuition and other fee revenue per FTES is $8,035.

The average CSU 2021/22 academic year, resident, undergraduate student basic tuition and other mandatory fees required to apply to, enroll in, or attend the university is $7,439 ($5,742 tuition fee plus $1,621 average campus-based fees). However, the costs paid by individual students will vary depending on campus, program, and whether a student is part-time, full-time, resident, or nonresident.

### Campus Smoking Policy

Please view the revised smoking policy for the Cal Poly campus at the Campus Administrative Policies website (https://policy.calpoly.edu/cap/100/cap-170/).

### Career Placement

The Career Services office 805.756.2501 may furnish, upon request, information about the employment of students who graduate from programs or courses of study preparing students for a particular career field. Any such data provided must be in a form that does not allow for the identification of any individual student. This information includes data concerning the average starting salary and the percentage of previously enrolled students who obtained employment or continued into graduate or professional schools. The information may include data collected from either graduates of the campus or graduates of all campuses in the California State University.

### Civil and Criminal Penalties for Violation of Federal Copyrights Law

Anyone who is found to be liable for copyright infringement may be liable for either the owner’s actual damages along with any profits of the infringer or statutory damages of up to $30,000 per work infringed. In the case of a willful infringement, a court may award up to $150,000 per work infringed. (See 17 U.S.C. §504.) Courts also have discretion to award costs and attorneys’ fees to the prevailing party. (See 17 U.S.C. §505.) Under certain circumstances, willful copyright infringement may also result in criminal penalties, including imprisonment and fines. (See 17 U.S.C. §506 and 18 U.S.C. §2319.)

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**Requirements for Residency for Tuition Purposes**

**Physical Presence:** The student or parent/guardian must be physically present in California for more than one year immediately preceding the Residence Determination Date in which enrollment is contemplated. For example, if a student plans to attend the CSU for the Fall 2022 academic term, and the Residence Determination Date for that term is September 20, 2022, the student must establish physical presence in California no later than September 19, 2021.

**Intent:** California law stipulates the burden of proof rests with the student, and merely living in California for a year does not support a claim for residency for tuition purposes. The student, or in some cases a parent or legal guardian, must demonstrate intent to remain indefinitely in the state for more than one year immediately preceding the Residence Determination Date (RDD) (https://www.calstate.edu/apply/california-residency-for-tuition-purposes/Pages/classification-determination-of-
residency.aspx) and sever all residential ties with the former state or country of residence. If the student is under the age of 19, the student’s residence status is derived from that of the parent or legal guardian unless an exception applies. There must be sufficient documentation to demonstrate that intent was established more than one year (a minimum of one year and one day) before the RDD.

Documents must include the student’s name, the student’s California address, and a date at least one year and one day prior or on the RDD for the term. For students under the age of 19, documents must be in the parent or legal guardian’s name unless an exception applies. Also, a parent or legal guardian’s immigration status does not preclude a student from establishing residency; therefore, the parent or legal guardian is not required to provide any immigration documents to demonstrate intent.

Evidence demonstrating intent to remain in the State of California indefinitely may vary from case to case, but will include, and is not necessarily limited to, the absence of residential ties to any other state, California voter registration and history of actually voting in California elections, maintaining California vehicle registration and driver’s license, maintaining active California bank accounts, filing California income tax returns and listing a California address on federal tax returns, owning residential property or occupying or renting a residence where permanent belongings are kept, maintaining active memberships in California professional or social organizations, and maintaining a permanent military address and home of record in California.

Immigration Information

A student seeking to pay in-state tuition at a California State University campus as a first-time freshman, transfer, or as a post-baccalaureate/graduate student must have an eligible immigration status (https://www.calstate.edu/apply/california-residency-for-tuition-purposes/Documents/Immigration-Statuses.pdf) to establish residency. Therefore, the student must be a United States citizen, a permanent resident (Green Card holder), or hold an eligible visa status (see list). If a student does not qualify as a California resident, the student may be eligible for certain exceptions and exemptions (https://www.calstate.edu/apply/california-residency-for-tuition-purposes/Pages/exceptions-exemptions.aspx).

Nonimmigrant Statuses and Other Categories that are Eligible to Establish California Residency for Tuition Purposes

The Immigration and Nationality Act allows individuals in certain nonimmigrant statuses to establish permanent residency in the United States. Therefore, they are entitled to establish California residency for tuition purposes. For a complete list of eligible visas and other eligible categories, review the Nonimmigrant list. Students must hold an eligible visa status at least one year before the Residence Determination Date (https://www.calstate.edu/apply/california-residency-for-tuition-purposes/Pages/classification-determination-of-residency.aspx) to be eligible to establish California residency for tuition purposes.

Students in the category of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) or Temporary Protected Status (TPS) are also eligible to establish residency for tuition purposes. Also, students who are adjusting their immigration status, such as asylum, may qualify for residency depending on where they are in the application process.

Most nonimmigrant visa holders, such as an F-1 or J-1 visa holder, are not eligible to establish California residency for tuition purposes. Students with a visa or without an immigration status should contact the campus Admissions Office.

Exceptions

Exceptions to the general residency requirements are contained in California Education Code sections 68070-68086 and California Code of Regulations, Title 5, Subchapter 5, Article 4, sections 41906-41906.6, 41910. Whether an exception applies to a particular student can only be determined after the submission of an application for admission and, as necessary, additional supporting documentation. Because neither the campus nor the Chancellor’s Office staff may give legal advice, applicants are strongly urged to review the material for themselves and consult with a legal advisor.

Residency determination dates are set each term, They are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>September 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter</td>
<td>January 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>April 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>July 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reclassification - Financial Independence (only applies to continuing students)

A student classified as a nonresident for a prior term may seek reclassification in any subsequent term; however, reclassification requires that, in addition to satisfying the requirements of physical presence and intent to remain indefinitely in the state, the student must also satisfy the requirement of financial independence as outlined in Title 5 CCR § 41905.5. To do so, the student must contact the appropriate person in the campus admissions office and complete a Residency Questionnaire Form and provide supporting documents.

41905.5. Residence Reclassification - Financial Independence Requirement

- Any nonresident student requesting reclassification to resident for tuition purposes must demonstrate financial independence
- Student has not and will not be claimed as an exemption for state and federal tax purposes by his/her parent in the calendar year the reclassification application is made and in any of the three calendar years prior to the reclassification application
- Student has not and will not receive more than seven hundred fifty dollars ($750) per year in financial assistance from his/her parent in the calendar year the reclassification application is made and in any of the three calendar years prior to the reclassification application
- Student has not lived and will not live for more than six weeks in the home of his/her parent during the calendar year the reclassification application is made and in any of the three calendar years prior to the reclassification application
- Note: Students who receive a government scholarship and/or financial assistance should be viewed the same as state and federal financial aid, and athletics grants-is-aid; and should not be counted as parental support.
- Effective Fall 2020 academic term, if the student meets at least one of the following criteria, the student does not have to meet the financial independence requirement. Student must provide the campus admissions office supporting documents (e.g. state income tax returns, court documents, marriage certificate, military order form) that demonstrate they meet the criteria.
- Dependent on a parent who has California residence for more than one year immediately preceding the residence determination date;
• Enrolled in a graduate or post-baccalaureate program, regardless of age;
• Turned 24 years of age by the residence determination date;
• Married or registered domestic partner as of the residence determination date;
• Active duty members serving in the U.S. Armed Forces
• Veteran of the U.S. Armed Forces
• Legal dependent other than spouse or registered domestic partner
• Former ward of the court, foster youth or both parents are deceased
• Declared by a court to be an emancipated minor
• Unaccompanied youth who is homeless or at risk of becoming homeless

Residency Appeals

A student classified as a nonresident may appeal a final campus decision within 30 days of notification by the campus. Appeals will be accepted only if at least one of the following criteria applies:

1. The decision was based on:
   a. a significant error of fact by the campus;
   b. a significant procedural error by the campus; or
   c. an incorrect application of the law which, if corrected would require the student to be reclassified as a California resident; and/or

2. Significant new information, not previously known or available to the student, became available after the date of the campus decision classifying the student as a nonresident and based on the new information, the classification as a nonresident is incorrect.

Instructions to submit an appeal and additional information can be found on the California Residency for Tuition Purposes Website (https://www2.calstate.edu/apply/california-residency-for-tuition-purposes/).

Appeals via email, fax and U.S. mail will not be accepted. A student with a documented disability who is requesting an accommodation to submit an appeal through the CSU website (https://www2.calstate.edu/) should contact Student Affairs and Enrollment Management at residencyappeals@calstate.edu.

The Chancellor's Office will either decide the appeal or send the matter back to the campus for further review.

A student incorrectly classified as a resident or incorrectly granted an exception from nonresident tuition is subject to reclassification as a nonresident or withdrawal of the exception and subject to payment of nonresident tuition in arrears. If incorrect classification results from false or concealed facts, the student may also be subject to discipline pursuant to Section 41301 of Title 5 of the California Code of Regulations. A student previously classified as a resident or previously granted an exception is required to immediately notify the Admissions Office if the student has reason to believe that the student no longer qualifies as a resident or no longer meets the criteria for an exception.

Changes may have been made in the rate of nonresident tuition and in the statutes and regulations governing residency for tuition purposes in California between the time this information is published and the relevant residency determination date. Students are urged to review the statutes and regulations stated above.

Higher Education Act (HEA)

Under the Higher Education Act of 1965 (HEA) and its many amendments, Cal Poly is required to make certain disclosures and institutional information "readily available" to prospective and enrolled students, employees, the general public and the department of education on an annual basis (20 U.S.C. Section 1092(a)). For additional information, please contact the Dean of Students Office at 805.756.0327.

PRIVACY RIGHTS OF STUDENTS IN EDUCATION RECORDS

The federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (20 U.S.C. 1232g) (FERPA) and regulations adopted thereunder (34 C.F.R. 99) set out requirements designed to protect students' privacy in their educational records maintained by the campus. The statute and regulations govern access to certain student records maintained by the campus and the release of those records. FERPA provides that the campus must give students access to most records directly related to the student, and must also provide opportunity for a hearing to correct the records if the student claims they are inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise inappropriate. The right to a hearing under this law does not include any right to challenge the appropriateness of a grade determined by the instructor. FERPA generally requires the campus obtain a student's written consent before releasing personally identifiable data pertaining to the student. The campus has adopted a set of policies and procedures governing implementation of FERPA and the regulations. Copies of these policies and procedures may be obtained at Office of Academic Records or the Educational Equity Services Office. Among the information included in the campus statement of policies and procedures is: (1) the student records maintained and the information they contain; (2) the campus official responsible for maintaining each record; (3) the location of access lists indicating persons requesting or receiving information from the record; (4) policies for reviewing and expunging records; (5) student access rights to their records; (6) procedure for challenging the content of student records; and (7) the student's right to file a complaint with the Department of Education. The Department of Education has established an office and review board to investigate complaints and adjudicate violations. The designated office is: Family Policy Compliance Office, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, SW, Washington, D.C. 20202-5920.

FERPA authorizes the campus to release "directory information" pertaining to students. "Directory information" may include the student's name, address, telephone listing, electronic mail address, photograph, date and place of birth, major field of study, participation in officially recognized activities and sports, weight and height of members of athletic teams, dates of attendance, grade level, enrollment status, degrees, honors, and awards received, and the most recent previous educational agency or institution the student attended. The campus may release this "directory information" at any time unless the campus has received prior written objection from the student specifying the information the student requests not be released. Written objections must be sent to University Registrar.

The campus is authorized to provide access to student records to campus officials and employees who have legitimate educational interests in such access. These persons have responsibilities in the campus's academic, administrative or service functions and have reason for accessing student records associated with their campus or other related academic responsibilities. Student records will be disclosed to the CSU Chancellor's Office to conduct research, to analyze trends, or to provide other administrative services. Student records may also be
Availablity of Institutional and Financial Assistance

Information concerning student activities may be found at the Cal Poly Student Affairs website (http://www.studentaffairs.calpoly.edu/get-involved/). Academic and financial assistance programs, including federal Title IV student assistance and criteria for selecting recipients from the group of eligible applicants, which students apply for assistance, student eligibility requirements, and criteria for determining the amount of a student's award; the terms and conditions of the loans students receive under the Federal and State Departments of Justice as well as annually to the Federal and State Departments of Justice and State regulatory agencies; a copy of the student financial services' catalog, fee schedule, and catalog of courses, and a description of the student financial services and requirements. A printed copy of the Campus Security Report is available http://ir.calpoly.edu/content/publications_reports/ret_grad/index/ for information concerning federal, institutional and private loans. Contact information for ombuds offices available for disputes with the student financial assistance programs. (http://ope.ed.gov/)

Credentialing Programs Leading to Licensure and Certification Examinations, pass rates, teacher preparation programs, and evidence of the right to work in the United States (e.g., social security number, driver's license). Licensure and Credentialing requirements are set by agencies that are not controlled by the CSU System, and cannot guarantee that students will obtain a license or credential. Licensure and Credentialing does not guarantee that students will obtain a license or credential. Licensure and Credentialing does not guarantee that students will obtain a license or credential.

Campus Security Report (Clery Act)

A copy of the report is available upon request.

Student Activities

Programs and degrees offered at Cal Poly, including federal, institutional, and private financial assistance programs, and criteria for continued student eligibility under each financial assistance program, to prepare an annual report to the Department of Education on each of the programs.

The Equity in Athletics Disclosure Act (EADA) requires co-educational institutions of postsecondary education that participate in a Title IV, federal student assistance program, and have an intercollegiate athletic program, to equalize the costs of participation, staffing, and revenues and expenses, by men's and women's sports. Alternatively, a link (http://ope.ed.gov/) is provided for students to obtain a link to the federal government's website on the EADA. (http://ope.ed.gov/)

Credit: Awarding Licensure and Certification Examinations, pass rates, teacher preparation programs, and evidence of the right to work in the United States (e.g., social security number, driver's license). Licensure and Credentialing requirements are set by agencies that are not controlled by the CSU System, and cannot guarantee that students will obtain a license or credential. Licensure and Credentialing does not guarantee that students will obtain a license or credential.

Completion/Graduation Rates

Information concerning completion, graduation rates and student body distribution of books and supplies; estimates of typical student room, board, and other costs of attendance (http://ope.ed.gov/). This information is provided to students and the frequency of those disbursements; the method by which financial assistance disbursements will be made to students and the frequency of those disbursements; the terms and conditions of the loans students receive under the Federal and State Departments of Justice and State regulatory agencies; a copy of the student financial services' catalog, fee schedule, and catalog of courses, and a description of the student financial services and requirements. A printed copy of the Campus Security Report is available http://ir.calpoly.edu/content/publications_reports/ret_grad/index/ for information concerning federal, institutional and private loans. Contact information for ombuds offices available for disputes with the student financial assistance programs. (http://ope.ed.gov/)
may file an appeal with the Assistant Vice Chancellor, Academic and Student Affairs (or designee) at the CSU Chancellor’s Office.

This procedure should not be construed to limit any right that you may have to take legal action to resolve your complaint.

Student Conduct

Inappropriate conduct by students or by applicants for admission is subject to discipline as provided in Sections 41301 through 41304 of Title 5, California Code of Regulations. These sections are:

41301. Standards for Student Conduct.

1. Campus Community Values

The University is committed to maintaining a safe and healthy living and learning environment for students, faculty, and staff. Each member of the campus community should choose behaviors that contribute toward this end. Students are expected to be good citizens and to engage in responsible behaviors that reflect well upon their university, to be civil to one another and to others in the campus community, and contribute positively to student and university life.

2. Grounds for Student Discipline

Student behavior that is not consistent with the Student Conduct Code is addressed through an educational process that is designed to promote safety and good citizenship and, when necessary, impose appropriate consequences. The following are the grounds upon which student discipline can be based:

a. Dishonesty, including:
   i. Cheating, plagiarism, or other forms of academic dishonesty that are intended to gain unfair academic advantage.
   ii. Furnishing false information to a University official, faculty member, or campus office.
   iii. Forging, altering, or misuse of a University document, key, or identification instrument.
   iv. Misrepresenting one’s self to be an authorized agent of the University or one of its auxiliaries.

b. Unauthorized entry into, presence in, use of, or misuse of University property.

c. Willful, material and substantial disruption or obstruction of a University-related activity, or any on-campus activity.

d. Participating in an activity that substantially and materially disrupts the normal operations of the University, or infringes on the rights of members of the University community.

e. Willful, material and substantial obstruction of the free flow of pedestrian or other traffic, on or leading to campus property or an off-campus University related activity.

f. Disorderly, lewd, indecent, or obscene behavior at a University related activity, or directed toward a member of the University community.

g. Conduct that threatens or endangers the health or safety of any person within or related to the University community, including physical abuse, threats, intimidation, harassment, or sexual misconduct.

h. Hazing, or conspiracy to haze. Hazing is defined as any method of initiation or pre-initiation into a student organization or student body, whether or not the organization or body is officially recognized by an educational institution, which is likely to cause serious bodily injury to any former, current, or prospective student of any school, community college, college, university or other educational institution in this state (Penal Code 245.6), and...
in addition, any act likely to cause physical harm, personal degradation or disgrace resulting in physical or mental harm, to any former, current, or prospective student of any school, community college, university, or other educational institution. The term “hazing” does not include customary athletic events or school sanction events.

Neither the express or implied consent of a victim of hazing, nor the lack of active participation in a particular hazing incident is a defense. Apathy or acquiescence in the presence of hazing is not a neutral act, and is also a violation of this section.
i. Use, possession, manufacture, or distribution of illegal drugs or drug-related paraphernalia, (except as expressly permitted by law and University regulations) or the misuse of legal pharmaceutical drugs.
j. Use, possession, manufacture, or distribution of alcoholic beverages (except as expressly permitted by law and University regulations), or public intoxication while on campus or at a University related activity.
k. Theft of property or services from the University community, or misappropriation of University resources.
l. Unauthorized destruction, or damage to University property or other property in the University community.
m. Possession or misuse of firearms or guns, replicas, ammunition, explosives, fireworks, knives, other weapons, or dangerous chemicals (without the prior authorization of the campus president) on campus or at a University related activity.
n. Unauthorized recording, dissemination, or publication of academic presentations (including handwritten notes) for a commercial purpose.
o. Misuse of computer facilities or resources, including:
   i. Unauthorized entry into a file, for any purpose.
   ii. Unauthorized transfer of a file.
   iii. Use of another’s identification or password.
iv. Use of computing facilities, campus network, or other resources to interfere with the work of another member of the University community.
v. Use of computing facilities and resources to send obscene or intimidating and abusive messages.
vi. Use of computing facilities and resources to interfere with normal University operations.
vii. Use of computing facilities and resources in violation of copyright laws.
viii. Violation of a campus computer use policy.
p. Failure to comply with directions of, or interference with, any University official or any public safety officer while acting in the performance of his/her duties.
q. Any act chargeable as a violation of a federal, state, or local law that poses a substantial threat to the safety or well-being of members of the University community, to property within the University community or poses a significant threat of disruption or interference with University operations.
s. Violation of the Student Conduct Procedures, including:
   i. Falsification, distortion, or misrepresentation of information related to a student discipline matter.
   ii. Disruption or interference with the orderly progress of a student discipline proceeding.
   iii. Initiation of a student discipline proceeding in bad faith.
iv. Attempting to discourage another from participating in the student discipline matter.
v. Attempting to influence the impartiality of any participant in a student discipline matter.
vi. Verbal or physical harassment or intimidation of any participant in a student discipline matter.
vii. Failure to comply with the sanction(s) imposed under a student discipline proceeding.
t. Encouraging, permitting, or assisting another to do any act that could subject him or her to discipline.

3. Procedures for Enforcing this Code

The Chancellor shall adopt procedures to ensure students are afforded appropriate notice and an opportunity to be heard before the University imposes any sanction for a violation of the Student Conduct Code. [Note: At the time of publication, such procedures are set forth in California State University Executive Order 1098 (Revised June 23, 2015), available at http://calstate.edu/eo/EO-1098-rev-6-23-15.html.]

4. Application of this Code

Sanctions for the conduct listed above can be imposed on applicants, enrolled students, students between academic terms, graduates awaiting degrees, and students who withdraw from school while a disciplinary matter is pending. Conduct that threatens the safety or security of the campus community, or substantially disrupts the functions or operation of the University is within the jurisdiction of this Article regardless of whether it occurs on or off campus. Nothing in this Code may conflict with Education Code section 66301 that prohibits disciplinary action against students based on behavior protected by the First Amendment.

41302. Disposition of Fees: Campus Emergency; Interim Suspension.

The President of the campus may place on probation, suspend, or expel a student for one or more of the causes enumerated in Section 41301. No fees or tuition paid by or for such student for the semester, quarter, or summer session in which he or she is suspended or expelled shall be refunded. If the student is readmitted before the close of the semester, quarter, or summer session in which he or she is suspended, no additional tuition or fees shall be required of the student on account of the suspension.

During periods of campus emergency, as determined by the President of the individual campus, the President may, after consultation with the Chancellor, place into immediate effect any emergency regulations, procedures, and other measures deemed necessary or appropriate to meet the emergency, safe-guard persons and property, and maintain educational activities.

The president may immediately impose an interim suspension in all cases in which there is reasonable cause to believe that such an immediate suspension is required in order to protect lives or property and to insure the maintenance of order. A student so placed on interim suspension shall be given prompt notice of charges and the opportunity for a hearing within 10 days of the imposition of interim suspension. During the period of interim suspension, the student shall not, without prior written permission of the president or designated representative, enter any campus of the California State University other than to attend the hearing. Violation of any condition of interim suspension shall be grounds for expulsion.
Use of Social Security Number

Applicants are required to include their correct social security numbers in designated places on applications for admission pursuant to the authority contained in Section 41201, Title 5, California Code of Regulations, and Section 6109 of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 6109). The University uses the social security number to identify students and their records including identification for purposes of financial aid eligibility and disbursement and the repayment of financial aid and other debts payable to the institution. Also, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) requires the University to file information returns that include the student’s social security number and other information such as the amount paid for qualified tuition, related expenses, and interest on educational loans. This information is used by the IRS to help determine whether a student, or a person claiming a student as a dependent, may take a credit or deduction to reduce federal income taxes.