

AGENDA

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Meeting: **10:10 a.m., Wednesday, July 13, 2022**
 Glenn S. Dumke Auditorium

Jack McGrory, Chair
Julia I. Lopez, Vice Chair
Larry L. Adamson
Lillian Kimbell
Anna Ortiz-Morfit
Romey Sabalius
Christopher Steinhauser

- Consent** 1. Approval of Minutes of the Meeting of May 24, 2022, *Action*
- Discussion** 2. 2022-2023 Final Budget, *Information*
3. Planning for the 2023-2024 Operating Budget, *Information*
4. Law Enforcement Regulated Equipment and Tools, *Action*

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE
COMMITTEE ON FINANCE**

**Trustees of the California State University
Office of the Chancellor
Glenn S. Dumke Auditorium
401 Golden Shore
Long Beach, California**

May 24, 2022

Members Present

Larry L. Adamson, Vice Chair
Wenda Fong
Maria Linares
Anna Ortiz-Morfit
Krystal Raynes
Romey Sabalius
Christopher Steinhauser

Lillian Kimbell, Chair of the Board
Jolene Koester, Interim Chancellor

Trustee Larry L. Adamson called the meeting to order.

Public Comment

Public comment took place at the beginning of the meeting's open session, prior to all committees.

Approval of the Consent Agenda

The item on the California State University Quarterly Investment Report was moved to the consent agenda. The consent agenda, including the minutes of the March 23, 2022, meeting of the Committee on Finance was approved as submitted.

2022-2023 Operating Budget Update

An update on the latest developments on the CSU budget request for 2022-2023 was provided.

The May Revision reflects changes to the Governor's January proposed budget for 2022-2023 based upon the latest economic forecasts. It included no proposed changes for the CSU compared

to the Governor's proposal in January. Additionally, the Assembly and Senate typically act on their budget plans in late May. To date, no CSU-related action has been taken by either house.

Final state budget decisions by the Governor, Assembly, and Senate typically occur in the first two weeks of June of each year.

At the July Board meeting, staff will share the outcome of the 2022-2023 budget for the university. In the meantime, there will be continued advocacy for the 2022-2023 state budget for CSU.

Following the presentation, Trustee Sabalius asked about the relationship between the budget and faculty salary increases and commented on the possibility of pushing for more funding for deferred maintenance, especially in light of the state surplus. Trustee Raynes asked for confirmation that the CSU, Bakersfield Energy and Innovation Building is still included in the Governor's budget also inquired about the gap between the Governor's proposal and the Trustees budget request and CSU needs. Trustee Lopez emphasized the necessity of negotiations and tradeoffs with regards to priorities. Finally, Trustee Adamson noted that this is the year to invest in the CSU.

Trustee Adamson adjourned the meeting of the Committee on Finance.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

2022-2023 Final Budget

Presentation By

Steve Relyea
Executive Vice Chancellor and
Chief Financial Officer

Ryan Storm
Assistant Vice Chancellor
Budget

Summary

This agenda item summarizes final budget-related decisions made by the State of California for fiscal year 2022-2023 and their effect on the CSU operating budget.

Background

Since the May Board of Trustees meeting, there have been several important developments on the 2022-2023 state budget. The governor's May Revision proposal concluded that the economic recovery and expansion had significantly increased the state's multi-year budget surplus over January estimates. As a result, the state had significantly more one-time discretionary funding (and to a much lesser extent ongoing discretionary funding) to spend on a variety of state priorities and programs.

In the May Revision, the governor reaffirmed his January, or proposed in May, significant items for the CSU. The governor proposed the following ongoing funding increases:

- \$211.1 million ongoing state General Fund unallocated increase in support of the Board of Trustees' priorities.
- \$81 million ongoing state General Fund increase to support enrollment growth of 9,434 full time equivalent resident students.
- \$12 million ongoing state General Fund to support foster youth.

The governor proposed the following one-time funding increases:

- \$100 million for deferred maintenance and energy efficiency projects, which aligns with a Trustee's budget priority.
- \$83 million for the Energy Innovation Center at Bakersfield.

- \$67.5 million for the Engineering and Computer Science Building at Fullerton.
- \$80 million for the Brawley Center Infrastructure Development (STEM/Lithium) at San Diego.
- \$75 million for equipment and facilities at university farms at the Chico, Fresno, Pomona, and San Luis Obispo campuses.

Another important proposal was the multi-year compact between Governor Newsom's administration and the CSU. Specifically, the gubernatorial administration commits to proposing annual, year-over-year ongoing state general fund base increases of five percent (or approximately 2.8 percent of the CSU Operating Fund). This does and will provide predictable and more sustainable funding for our shared CSU and administration commitments to access, equity, and student success through 2026-2027. Further, the compact is a critical safety net to protect the university from economic fluctuations over the next five years.

On June 1, 2022, the state legislature adopted a bicameral budget agreement. The legislature proposed the following ongoing funding increases:

- \$100 million ongoing greater than the governor's proposal in support of the Trustees' budget priorities, bringing the total to \$311.1 million.
- \$25 million ongoing for Graduation Initiative 2025.
- \$20 million ongoing for student basic needs.

The legislature proposed the following major one-time funding increases:

- \$25 million one-time over the governor's proposal for deferred maintenance and energy projects, bringing the total to \$125 million.
- \$46 million for a Human Identification Laboratory at Chico.
- \$59 million for a Student Services Building at San Bernardino, Palm Desert Center.
- \$20.3 million for the Swanton Pacific Ranch wildfire recovery at San Luis Obispo.

Members of the legislature also stated their intent to augment CSU funding in 2023-2024. More specifically this would be ongoing, partial funding of the staff salary study recommendations, Graduation Initiative 2025, and resident enrollment growth as well as one-time funding for deferred maintenance.

In summary for 2022-2023, the governor's plan would have increased the CSU's ongoing funding by \$304.1 million and the legislature's plan would have increased the CSU's ongoing funding by \$457.4 million.

In addition, state leaders continued a recent trend of stating some of their intentions for the following fiscal year. For 2023-2024, the governor's compact stated the intent to increase the CSU's ongoing funding by five percent of the state general fund. The legislature's plan stated the

2023-2024 intent to increase ongoing funding by \$137 million above the compact and by \$100 million in one-time funding.

The CSU and the Final Budget Agreement

On June 26, 2022, the governor, senate president pro tempore, and assembly speaker reached a three-party consensus on the 2022-2023 state budget.

The final budget agreement included several, ongoing increases in support of both the Trustees' priorities and state leadership priorities totaling \$365.4 million. Specific to the Trustees' operating budget request priorities and a subset of the \$365.4 million, the agreement increased the ongoing CSU operating budget for Trustee-related priorities by \$337.1 million—all from the state general fund. This included an unallocated increase of \$211.1 million in support of the Board of Trustees priorities (Note: this will cover most ongoing employee compensation costs and most ongoing mandatory cost increases), \$81 million to increase student enrollment by 2.5 percent (or 9,434 full time equivalent students), \$35 million to support Graduation Initiative 2025 efforts, and \$10 million to support student basic needs. The agreement also included ongoing funding priorities of state-elected leaders that total \$28.3 million included in the "Ongoing Uses of Funds" table below. In total, ongoing state support for the CSU operating budget now stands at \$4.6 billion.

The final budget agreement also included many one-time increases in support of both the Trustees' priorities and state leadership priorities. The state focused on new construction projects, much less on adequately maintaining existing facilities and infrastructure, and a smaller amount on programmatic improvements. The agreement included \$125 million for deferred maintenance, energy efficiency, and seismic improvements, \$497 million to several campuses for new student housing projects, \$404.8 million to several campuses for a variety of new physical improvements, and \$55.2 million to the Chancellor's Office and several campuses for a variety of programmatic improvements.

The following tables capture the items included in the Board of Trustees budget request for the 2022-2023 and state-elected leader priorities funded by the state Budget Act of 2022.

Ongoing Sources of Funds (<i>in millions</i>)	Request	Final Budget
• State General Fund	\$673.0	\$365.4
• Tuition Revenue from Enrollment Growth	42.5	42.5
Total Incremental Ongoing Sources of Funds	\$715.5	\$407.9

Ongoing Uses of Funds (<i>in millions</i>)	Request	Final Budget
• Unallocated Base Increase	\$490.6	\$211.1

• Strategic Resident Enrollment Growth	129.9	123.5
• Graduation Initiative 2025	75.0	35.0
• Student Basic Needs	20.0	10.0
• Foster Youth Student Programs	-	12.0
• Project Rebound Program	-	8.0
• Asian American, Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander Student Achievement Program	-	8.0
• Capitol Fellows Program Operations at Sacramento	-	0.2
• The Sacramento Semester Program Operations at Sacramento	-	0.1
Total Incremental Ongoing Uses of Funds	\$715.5	\$407.9

One-Time Uses of Funds (<i>in millions</i>)	Request	Final Budget
• Deferred Maintenance & Infrastructure	\$1,000.0	\$125.0
• New Student Housing Projects on Nine Campuses	-	497.0
• Energy Innovation Center at Bakersfield	-	83.0
• STEM Building at San Diego, Brawley Center	-	80.0
• Student Center Building at San Bernardino, Palm Desert Center	-	79.0
• Farm Equipment & Facilities at Fresno, Chico, Pomona, and San Luis Obispo	-	75.0
• Engineering and Computer Science Building at Fullerton	-	67.5
• Swanton Pacific Ranch Wildfire Recovery at San Luis Obispo	-	20.3
• Master of Science Physician Assistant Program at San Bernardino	-	10.0
• Moss Landing Marine Laboratory Dock at San Jose	-	6.0
• Wildfire Interdisciplinary Research Center at San Jose	-	5.0
• Asian Language Bilingual Teacher Education Program Consortium at Fullerton	-	5.0
• CSU Council on Ocean Affairs, Science & Technology Operations	-	5.0
• Cybersecurity Regional Alliances Pilot Program	-	4.0
• Mobile Health Units at Fresno	-	4.0
• State University East Park and Bicycle Path Improvements at San Diego	-	3.0
• CalKIDS Institute at Los Angeles	-	3.0
• Cal-Bridge Program	-	2.5
• Center for Healthy Neighborhoods at Fullerton	-	2.0

• Early Childhood Education Center at Channel Islands	-	2.0
• First Star Foster Youth Cohort at Two Campuses	-	1.5
• Child Care Center Improvements and Artificial Intelligence Mixed Reality Classroom at Sacramento	-	1.3
• Law Enforcement Candidate Scholars' Program at Sacramento	-	0.9
Total Incremental One-Time Uses of Funds	\$1,000.0	\$1,082.0

Conclusion

The state had a significant amount of one-time funding available to it this budget cycle and it invested \$1.1 billion of the one-time money in the CSU. The CSU appreciates the fact that many new academic, student service, and student housing projects will be constructed on CSU campuses. However, the 2022-2023 fiscal year begins with a stubborn, persistent challenge of billions of dollars of unaddressed deferred maintenance and infrastructure improvement needs for existing CSU facilities and infrastructure.

The state also had the opportunity to dedicate significant amounts of ongoing funding this cycle and it invested \$365.4 million of those ongoing resources in the CSU. The state directed much of that funding toward the priorities of the Trustees' operating budget request and for that the CSU appreciates the state's investment. However, the CSU's budgetary circumstances are unique and sizeable. Faculty and staff salaries have been flat for two or more years and to address this, the new, ongoing state funding will allow the CSU to cover some but not all of those costs. Consequently, campuses will redirect funding from other priorities to cover some of these new costs. Also, emphasizing employee compensation requires tradeoffs and several other operating budget request priorities will not be funded. Another challenge that the CSU cannot financially address in 2022-2023 is the recommendations of the staff salary structure study that include hundreds of millions of dollars of new costs. Additional challenges include the effects of inflation, heightened energy costs, new commitments and workload contained in the multi-year compact, and the continuing work of narrowing and eliminating equity gaps through Graduation Initiative 2025.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Planning for the 2023-2024 Operating Budget

Presentation By

Steve Relyea
Executive Vice Chancellor and
Chief Financial Officer

Ryan Storm
Assistant Vice Chancellor
Budget

Summary

One purpose of this item is to provide the CSU Board of Trustees with preliminary assumptions and a preliminary framework for purposes of preparing the 2023-2024 Operating Budget Request for the governor's and legislature's consideration.

Another purpose of this item is to explain the Chancellor's Office staff's rationale and recommendation to shift the timeline from the standing September and November meetings to the July and September meetings for developing and finalizing the annual operating budget request.

Introduction

By definition, a budget is a summary of intended uses (expenditures) along with proposals for financing them (revenues) over a certain period of time.

The greatest focus for the CSU is on the Operating Fund budget, which supports the core functions of the university—such as classroom instruction, student services, campus operations and state university grants. The primary revenue sources for the Operating Fund are state general fund, tuition, and certain student fees. Typical expenditures of the Operating Fund are employee salaries and benefits, student financial aid, and operations (e.g., goods, energy, and debt service). The following sections of this item will delve deeper into various issues including potential revenues and expenditures for 2023-2024.

The preliminary 2023-2024 budget plan would allow the CSU to improve compensation for all employee groups, grow student enrollment, provide additional investment in Graduation

Initiative 2025 (with particular emphasis on eliminating equity gaps), cover mandatory cost obligations, begin or continue initiatives included in the multi-year compact, and make progress on facility, infrastructure, and deferred maintenance needs. Funding commitments included in the multi-year compact would support significant portions of the preliminary plan. State general fund above the compact would support other portions of the plan if the state's budget condition were to allow it and if state leaders were to choose to invest in the CSU.

Recent Funding of the CSU

Governor Newsom's fourth budget, in partnership with the legislature, showed its commitment to additional investments to the university when the budget provided \$365.4 million in new ongoing funds. The CSU also received \$1.1 billion in one-time funding primarily for new academic, student service, and student housing projects and secondarily for deferred maintenance on existing CSU facilities and infrastructure. The Operating Fund budget totals \$7.8 billion of ongoing, base funding for 2022-2023. The following chart includes recent CSU Operating Fund data.

Fiscal Year	State General Fund (Ongoing Only)	% Change	Gross Tuition & Fees	% Change	Total Operating Fund Budget	% Change
2018-2019	3,772,707,000	8.6%	3,277,627,000	0.1%	7,050,334,000	4.5%
2019-2020	4,021,849,000	6.6%	3,269,805,000	-0.2%	7,291,654,000	3.4%
2020-2021	3,722,806,000	-7.4%	3,277,002,000	0.2%	6,999,808,000	-4.0%
2021-2022	4,228,282,000	13.6%	3,167,899,000	-3.3%	7,396,181,000	5.7%
2022-2023	4,589,590,000	8.5%	3,212,977,000	1.4%	7,802,567,000	5.5%

Change in Budget Process and Timeline

In any organization, it is important to periodically review current practices to determine if new practices could achieve a better result. For the CSU, it has been many years since the review of the annual operating budget request approval process. Currently, the Trustees consider an information item at the September Trustees meeting and adopt a final operating budget request at the November Trustees meeting. The advantage of the current process is it affords campus and Chancellor's Office staff the opportunity to collect and utilize the most current information available prior to the September and November meetings. However, due to changes at the state level, it has become clearer that the current budget approval timeline is not as ideal as it once

was. Staff recommends a shift to the earlier timeline of a July information item and a September action item for two major interrelated reasons.

The first reason is time. Significant changes in law and practice over the past two decades in the state's budget process have truncated the decision-making timeframe of the governor and the legislature. Years ago, the state's budget process was steeped in many formal processes, a state budget required a two-thirds vote (i.e., a budget compromise by both houses and leaders of both major political parties), and there was no statutory deadline for the legislature to adopt a state budget before the start of the fiscal year. More recently, statutory changes have truncated the state's budget timeline, such as a June 15 deadline for legislative approval of the state budget, and a requirement that legislation be in print for 72 hours prior to a vote. Due in part to the tighter timeline, governors and legislators dropped some of the formal processes over the years (e.g., public hearings held by senate and assembly representatives in the budget conference committee) and replaced them with more informal ones (e.g., private negotiations between members of the majority party from the senate, assembly, and the governor).

The second reason is opportunity. An early fall adoption of the CSU operating budget request provides the CSU more opportunity to engage with the governor's administration as they develop their January budget proposal. As proposed, that would be three months of advocacy opportunity versus one month of opportunity under CSU's current practice. Further, this approach will better align with consequent fall deadlines requested by the Department of Finance and have CSU's priorities considered at the same time other state department priorities are considered. Under the current CSU budget process, the governor's administration receives the final CSU budget priorities very late in the administration's fall budget development process. Already at that point, preliminary administration decisions pertaining to other, competing state general fund budget priorities are in place. It is disruptive and can be difficult for the administration to consider CSU priorities and other competing priorities in late November or December.

In addition, there is more advocacy opportunity with lawmakers and their staff by changing the CSU budget timeline. The legislature is not in session in Sacramento for much of the fall. Lawmakers are typically back in their districts. An earlier CSU budget plan would afford campus leaders, the Chancellor's Office, and CSU stakeholders opportunities to link the priorities of the CSU budget request with practical, tangible observations on campuses. Along these lines, there is limited opportunity today to engage with lawmakers and their staff while in session in Sacramento. The recent pandemic has reduced in-person access to Sacramento policymakers and staff. Additionally, the demolition and reconstruction of the state capitol annex will take years to complete. In the interim, most lawmakers and staff moved out of the state capitol into a swing space. The challenge with the swing space is it is not as conducive to traditional advocacy and engagement opportunities as the old state capitol annex.

The current process of adopting a CSU operating budget request in November packs much of the desired engagement with state leaders into the spring and early summer and unnecessarily excludes the fall from the process. As mentioned above, time and opportunity constraints now make it a more challenging environment to optimally advocate for the CSU budget plan. Therefore, Chancellor's Office staff recommend a shift from the September/November timeline to a July/September timeline.

Current and Prospective State Revenue

The CSU Operating Fund revenue picture has improved due to developments over the past six months. Those developments have also created another level of complexity that will be explained in this section.

The major development is the multi-year compact between Governor Newsom's administration and the CSU. Beginning in fiscal year 2022-2023 and through 2026-2027, the governor agreed to propose annual, year-over-year ongoing state general fund base increases of five percent for the term of the compact (or approximately 2.8 percent of the CSU Operating Fund). The governor's administration supported that commitment by ensuring that the five percent state general fund increase (i.e., \$211.1 million) was included in the Budget Act of 2022 for 2022-2023. Plus, the administration exceeded their commitment via an agreement with the legislature to add another \$126 million ongoing in 2022-2023 in support of strategic resident enrollment growth, Graduation Initiative 2025, and student basic needs for a total of \$337.1 million ongoing focused exclusively on Trustees budget priorities. The CSU is grateful for the multi-year compact because it provides foundational, predictable, and more sustainable funding over a five-year period for our shared commitments to access, equity, and student success. Further, the CSU views the compact as a critical safety net to protect the university from economic fluctuations over the next five years.

With compact commitments fulfilled and exceeded in 2022-2023, there could be an opportunity in 2023-2024 for a similar outcome, one that could support many of the CSU's budget priorities. The CSU anticipates that the governor's administration will again propose an ongoing state general fund base increase of five percent for 2023-2024. This foundational feature of the compact provides the CSU the opportunity to differentiate the working assumptions of the 2023-2024 operating budget plan. But to be clear, the compact's five percent state general fund commitment would not cover all of the Trustees' budget priorities. For illustration purposes only, the compact funding alone could only cover expenditures such as portions of mandatory cost increases, employee compensation, Graduation Initiative 2025, required strategic resident enrollment growth, and necessary investments to achieve the shared goals of the compact. A scenario like this demonstrates the challenge the CSU faces with many priorities that could not be fully funded or funded at all if the CSU were to rely exclusively on the amounts included in the compact.

The compact has an extra feature; it suggests an openness to providing CSU more state general fund if state revenue is available. This certainly is a welcome addition to this discussion because it provides a potential for more CSU priorities to be funded by the state. There is no guarantee of this due to indications of economic uncertainty.

At this early point in time, both positive and negative economic signals make the future uncertain. It is unclear if there will be additional state revenue to support CSU priorities above the compact. On the positive side, the state had record-breaking state budget surpluses over the past two fiscal years despite the pandemic. On the negative side, inflation, interest rates, and fuel prices are all up and markets are trending down suggesting possible economic challenges ahead.

Expenditure Priorities

The CSU has several budget priorities that are consistently included in the annual budget request. These priorities are critical to the university and contribute to the mission and values under the umbrella of student achievement. These priorities are for immediate 2023-2024 consideration. They are also for consideration as the CSU refines its multi-year budget plan over the next several months to more closely align with the commitments, priorities, and timeline of the compact. Immediately below are descriptions of priorities that have been consistently included in past budget requests.

The CSU is focused on meeting Graduation Initiative 2025 goals—especially closing the equity gap. Proof of this occurred six months ago, when the CSU redoubled its efforts to close equity gaps and developed a targeted five-point equity action plan in consultation with the Graduation Initiative 2025 Advisory Committee. Since then, campus teams working with the Chancellor's Office have shown exceptional collaboration and creativity in addressing this critically important systemwide goal. The CSU could include in the budget request funding specifically for the five equity goals: (1) reengage and reenroll underserved students, (2) expand credit opportunities through summer sessions and intersessions, (3) access to a digital degree planner, (4) eliminate barriers to graduation, and (5) promote equitable learning and reduce failure rates (such as D, F, or Withdrawal).

Three-quarters of our operating budget consists of salaries and benefits. For salaries to keep pace with inflation and to cover related health care and pension cost increases it requires many tens of millions of dollars more per year to cover these investments.

To effectively educate all students, it is necessary to regularly invest in critical infrastructure while also refurbishing existing, and building new, academic facilities to best serve students. The CSU has an estimated \$6 billion deferred maintenance backlog and accumulates approximately \$350 million of additional deferred maintenance per year.

It is also important to continue to expand enrollment to ensure a solid foundation for California's future economy with a degree-holding, well-educated citizenry.

The compact contains shared goals designed to close equity gaps and promote student success, expand student access, increase affordability for students, increase intersegmental collaboration to benefit students, support workforce preparedness, and provide access to online course offerings. Additional resources will need to be focused on these areas to achieve the shared goals of the CSU and the governor's administration.

Mandatory costs include increases to operations and maintenance of newly-constructed facilities, other compensation-related costs like minimum wage law rate changes, and inflation. If operating budget requests do not include these types of mandatory cost increases, campuses must redirect resources from existing programs, services and priorities to meet those cost increases.

It is very early in the budget development process and appropriate for the Board of Trustees to discuss these CSU priorities (and others) for the 2023-2024 Operating Budget Request. Each of these budget priorities contribute to the whole and are important to student success. As mentioned previously, there is insufficient ongoing financial resources proposed in the compact to fully support all of these priorities.

The preliminary budget plan would be supported by the ongoing base funding included in the multi-year compact and it would operate under the assumption that more state general fund would be available and provided by the state.

At this stage, it is important for the Board of Trustees to provide input on fiscal policy priorities and the potential to delineate between the preliminary budget plan and potential, additional priorities for 2023-2024.

**Preliminary Budget Plan – \$429 million (ongoing)
\$1 billion (one-time)**

This section provides an ongoing and one-time cost estimate for each of the potential investments of the preliminary budget plan. The purpose is to provide the scale for each component for discussion purposes; precision on the figures is not possible today due a variety of factors, including this first-year shift of this standing item from September to the July Trustees meeting.

As mentioned earlier, the plan is for the CSU to refine its multi-year budget plan over the next several months to more closely align with the priorities and timeline of the compact. Where appropriate below, Chancellor's Office staff identified the total investment that could occur over the span of the multi-year compact and the potential impact.

Graduation Initiative 2025-Closing the Equity Gap – \$75 million

The CSU could include in the budget request \$75 million for Graduation Initiative 2025 for additional course sections, academic supports, and to address the five equity goals discussed earlier: (1) reengage and reenroll underserved students, (2) expand credit opportunities through summer sessions and intersessions, (3) access to a digital degree planner, (4) eliminate barriers to graduation, and (5) promote equitable learning and reduce DFW rates.

Mandatory Costs – \$50 million

Chancellor's Office staff anticipate that mandatory cost increases for existing university commitments will be approximately \$50 million in 2023-2024.

Employee Compensation Pool – \$200 million

With some minor exceptions, no collective bargaining agreements have salary provisions that extend beyond 2022-2023. At this stage, it would be premature to identify specific amounts or forms of compensation (e.g., general salary increases) for any employee group. Instead, a placeholder of \$200 million for an employee compensation pool for all employee groups is included here. Because of the multi-year compact, it could be possible to dedicate many hundreds of millions of dollars for employee compensation over the next four years.

Strategic Resident Enrollment Growth – \$49 million

To accommodate more students at the CSU, the governor and the CSU committed in the compact to grow enrollment by approximately 3,400 resident, undergraduate, full-time equivalent students beginning in 2023-2024. This would cost approximately \$49 million (\$33 million state general fund, \$16 million tuition revenue) and would be equivalent to a one percent increase in resident undergraduate enrollment growth. Due to the multi-year compact, it could be possible to increase undergraduate resident students over the next four years by approximately 14,000 full-time equivalent students.

*Academic Facilities and Infrastructure - \$50 million (ongoing)
\$1 billion (one-time)*

The addition of \$50 million in ongoing funds in 2023-2024 could finance approximately \$750 million of needed facility and infrastructure projects that increase capacity for student growth and complement the plan to address deficiencies in existing facilities. It could be possible to

finance and construct as much as \$3 billion of new academic and infrastructure facilities due to the multi-year compact.

A second, complementary strategy would be to include a request of \$1 billion in one-time funds from the state to further address deferred maintenance and infrastructure needs.

Advancing the Goals of the Compact – \$5 million

The compact contains shared goals designed to close equity gaps and promote student success, expand student access, increase affordability for students, increase intersegmental collaboration to benefit students, support workforce preparedness, and provide access to online course offerings. It is estimated that approximately \$5 million would be necessary to accomplish the programmatic, administrative, and reporting requirements contained in the compact.

Estimated Revenue

At this preliminary stage, the planning effort focuses on stating the CSU's budget priorities and needs. Accounting for enrollment growth revenue (approximately \$16 million for one percent increase in resident, undergraduate enrollment targets), the preliminary plan's investments would require additional new ongoing revenues from the state of \$413 million of which approximately \$229 million would be proposed through the compact for 2023-2024. This would require an additional \$184 million ongoing above the compact from the state or from another revenue source.

Also, the preliminary budget plan would require additional new one-time revenue from the state of \$1 billion for deferred maintenance and infrastructure needs.

Additional Budget Considerations

Staff Salary Study Conclusions and Recommendations

The Budget Act of 2021 included funding for the Chancellor's Office to evaluate the existing salary structure, issues of salary inversion, and provide any recommendations for alternative salary models for CSU staff employees. To properly address all findings and recommendations, the study identified \$287 million of ongoing costs. The state chose not to fund any portion of the study recommendations in the Budget Act of 2022. A different approach would be to divide the implementation into phases and attend to it over a multi-year period. Further analysis would need to be completed to determine if this approach is viable. If so, it could be possible to invest in this item over the next several years to fully implement these important recommendations.

Inflation and Related Costs

Inflation impacts all areas of the university. Over the past decade, the CSU operating budget request and the final state budget have not included funding explicitly dedicated to cost increases on a variety of non-personnel expenses such as technology, instructional equipment, supplies, contracts, utilities, and any other non-personnel expenditure of the university. With inflation at 40-year highs, the CSU could consider this.

Next Steps

Over the next several weeks, Chancellor's Office staff will meet with many stakeholder groups to solicit feedback on the potential contents of the 2023-2024 Operating Budget Request.

Using feedback provided by the Board of Trustees at the July 2022 meeting as well as feedback from CSU stakeholder groups, Chancellor's Office staff will present an updated and detailed operating budget recommendation for Board of Trustees' approval in September 2022.

In light of the multi-year compact, the CSU has a unique opportunity to develop a budget framework that would span a multi-year horizon. In the coming months, it is the goal of Chancellor's Office staff to develop and refine longer-term scenarios for further consideration by the Trustees and CSU stakeholders.

Conclusion

The California State Constitution requires the submittal of the governor's budget proposal each year by January 10. To meet fall deadlines of the Department of Finance, it is optimal and necessary to commence planning for the 2023-2024 CSU Operating Budget Request at the July 2022 meeting.

This information item presented preliminary assumptions and a preliminary framework for the 2023-2024 CSU Operating Budget Request to the governor's administration and the state legislature.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Law Enforcement Regulated Equipment and Tools

Presentation By

Steve Relyea
Executive Vice Chancellor
and Chief Financial Officer

Clint Strobe
Chief of Police
California State University, Stanislaus
and 2022 Chair of the CSU Council of Chiefs

Summary

[Assembly Bill 481 \(AB 481\)](#), which took effect on January 1, 2022, requires the Board of Trustees to adopt policies governing the use of any regulated equipment and tools, defined in the bill as “military equipment,” that is or may be used on any California State University (CSU) campus, either by the university police department or an affiliated law enforcement agency such as a municipal police department or county sheriff. The same requirement applies to other governing bodies in California that oversee law enforcement agencies such as municipal police departments and county sheriff agencies.

Attachment A is the draft law enforcement regulated equipment and tools policy concerning regulated equipment and tools for approval by the Board of Trustees.

Staff recommend approval of the proposed resolution.

Background

AB 481 added Chapter 12.8 (commencing with Section 7070) to Division 7 of Title 1 of the California Government Code (Cal. Gov. Code § 7070 *et seq.*) to regulate the funding, acquisition, and use of certain equipment and tools by law enforcement agencies, including university police departments on each CSU campus.

CSU campus university police departments supplied the information required by Cal. Gov. Code § 7070 *et seq.* concerning any regulated equipment or tools used, or that may be used, on campus. Attachment A includes the description, quantity, capability, lifespan, purpose and authorized use, fiscal impact, legal and procedural rules, required training, and compliance procedures regarding

the equipment or tool, and constitutes the list of regulated equipment and tools presently authorized for use on each CSU campus.

Of the sixteen types of equipment and tools regulated by Cal. Gov. Code § 7070 *et seq.*, the draft policy authorizes CSU campuses to use the following:

- (a) Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered aerial (observation drones) or ground vehicles.
- (b) Command and control vehicles that are either built or modified to facilitate the operational control and direction of public safety units.
- (c) Munitions containing tear gas (oleoresin capsicum), excluding standard, service-issued handheld pepper spray.
- (d) Kinetic energy weapons (e.g., bean bag and foam tip launchers) and munitions.
- (e) Long Range Acoustic Device (LRAD)

The systemwide law enforcement policy concerning regulated equipment and tools provided in Attachment A includes the information and reporting provisions required by Cal. Gov. Code § 7070 *et seq.* The draft policy was published for public comment on www.calstate.edu from June 10, 2022, through July 10, 2022.

Upon approval by the Board of Trustees of the proposed policy and related inventory, each campus will prepare a campus-specific regulated equipment and tool use policy following the template provided in Attachment A. The policy will be published on the campus internet website and provide a copy of the policy to the governor or governor's designee to comply with provisions of Cal. Gov. Code § 7070 *et seq.*

Future changes to the systemwide regulated equipment and tools use policy adding new types of regulated equipment and tools that have not previously been authorized for use on any CSU campus will require approval by the Board of Trustees. Under existing authority delegated to the chancellor and executive vice chancellor pursuant to the [Standing Orders of the Board of Trustees of the California State University](#), periodic updates to campus regulated equipment and tools policies may be made that do not authorize new types of regulated equipment and tools for use on CSU campuses.

Recommended Action

In compliance with Chapter 12.8 (commencing with Section 7070) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the California Government Code (Cal. Gov. Code § 7070 *et seq.*), the following resolution is recommended for adoption:

RESOLVED, the Regulated Equipment and Tools Use policy included as Attachment A of Agenda Item 4 of the July 11-13, 2022, meeting of the Committee on Finance is approved.

Enforcement Regulated Equipment and Tools

706.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the approval, acquisition, and reporting requirements of regulated equipment and tools pursuant to Cal. Gov. Code § 7070 *et seq.*

706.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the campus university police department that members of this department comply with the provisions of Cal. Gov. Code § 7070 *et seq.* with respect to regulated equipment.

The items listed in section 706.4 of this policy are approved for funding, acquisition, training, and use in accordance with this policy, and Cal. Gov. Code § 7070 *et seq.* Additionally, section 706.4 of this policy outlines the fiscal impact and descriptions of existing authorized tools and equipment within the department's inventory and/or within the inventory of an allied agency or mutual aid partner.

The campus university police department, as well as allied agencies or mutual aid partners, retains and employs a wide variety of tools and equipment to assist in safely maintaining a safe living, learning, and working environment. While the inventory of tools and equipment may vary, the mere possession of the tools or equipment does not warrant its use for every incident.

The campus university police department recognizes that hazardous or critical incidents are unpredictable and can be very dynamic in nature. A variety of tools and equipment options can greatly assist incident commanders, officers, and specific units in bringing those incidents to a swift resolution in a safe manner. The use of these tools and equipment may be restricted for use only in certain instances and in some cases only by certain trained officers or units.

The inventory in section 706.4 of this policy is specific to equipment regulated by Cal. Gov. Code § 7070 *et seq.* There may be instances where unpredictable hazardous or critical incidents demand the need for the campus chief of police, their designee, or an incident commander to authorize tools or equipment to be used in a manner not outlined within this policy. In determining the appropriateness of utilizing a tool or piece of equipment not outlined within this policy, the totality of the circumstances, public safety, officer safety, civil rights, and information available at the time will be influential factors used.

It is incumbent upon the campus chief of police, their designee, incident commanders, supervisors, individual officers, and specific units to recognize the circumstances where these tools and equipment should be employed to enhance the safety of the public and officers, and to bring a hazardous or critical incident to a safe resolution.

706.3 REGULATED EQUIPMENT COORDINATOR

The campus chief of police shall designate a member of this department to act as the regulated equipment coordinator. The responsibilities of the regulated equipment coordinator include but are not limited to:

- (a) Acting as liaison to the governing body for matters related to the requirements of this policy.
- (b) Identifying department equipment that qualifies as regulated equipment in the current possession of the campus university police department, or the equipment the department intends to acquire that requires approval by the governing body.
- (c) Conducting an inventory of all regulated equipment at least annually.
- (d) Collaborating with any allied agency that may use regulated equipment within the jurisdiction of the campus university police department (Cal. Gov. Code § 7071)
- (e) Preparing for, scheduling, and coordinating the annual community engagement meeting to include:
- (f) Publicizing the details of the meeting.
- (g) Preparing for public questions regarding the department's funding, acquisition, and use of equipment.
- (h) Preparing the annual regulated equipment report for submission to the campus chief of police and ensuring that the report is made available on the department website (Cal. Gov. Code § 7072).
- (i) Establishing the procedure for a person to register a complaint or concern, or how that person may submit a question about the use of a type of regulated equipment, and how the campus university police department will respond in a timely manner following department personnel complaints policies and section 706.9 of this policy.

706.4 REGULATED EQUIPMENT AND TOOLS INVENTORY

The following regulated equipment and tools are approved for use:

- 1) Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered aerial or ground vehicles.
 - a) *Description, quantity, and capabilities:* Two (2) unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) that can be operated remotely and supply real time video surveillance. Models include a Matrice 210 Series UAS and a Mavic 2 UAS
 - b) *Lifespan:* Varies on operational usage and wear but is approximately 5 years
 - c) *Purpose and Authorized Use:* Aerial monitoring of incidents, overwatch for citizen safety and officer safety concerns; traffic and parking monitoring during large events to assist with flow of traffic into and away from campus; mutual aid for surrounding public safety agencies; and crime scene management and documentation

UAS are prohibited for use to conduct random surveillance activities; target a person based solely on actual or perceived characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, economic status, age,

cultural group, or disability; harass, intimidate, or discriminate against any individual or group; or conduct personal business of any type.

- d) *Fiscal Impact:* \$2,500 for maintenance and training.
 - e) *Legal and Procedural Rules:* Governed by applicable CSU campus policies including those regarding time, place, and manner; First Amendment assemblies; unmanned aerial systems; allied agency or mutual aid partner policy; and 14 C.F.R Part 107, UAS Operations.
 - f) *Required Training:* Pilots must possess a pilot certificate or be under the direct supervision of a licensed operator, maintain a Federal Aviation Administration Pilot in Command (PIC) with a Part 107 license, and demonstrate the ability to navigate the operational environment during scenario-based exercises.
 - g) *Compliance:* The campus chief of police or designee is responsible for ensuring that all authorized operators have completed all required and department-approved training in the operation, applicable laws, policies, and procedures regarding use of UAS.
- 2) Command and control vehicles that are either built or modified to facilitate the operational control and direction of public safety units.
- a) *Description, quantity, and capabilities:* The CSU owns a variety of mobile command and control vehicles including:

One (1) 2007 Ford Expedition modified for use as a mobile command vehicle during critical event with locking cargo drawers in the rear which contain miscellaneous equipment including extension cords, bull horn, large first aid kit, road flares, hazmat manuals, emergency operations plan, Incident Command System (ICS) documents, building floorplans, one VHF mobile police radio, one UHF mobile police radio, command dry erase boards with misc. maps and ICS charts, power inverter, emergency lighting controls, outside shore power charging port;

One (1) 18-foot Cargo Mate Command Post Trailer containing specialized command, control, and communications equipment;

One (1) 2006 Freightliner Mt-55 mobile command center vehicle containing specialized command, control, and communications equipment

One (1) 2008, 34-foot Ford F550 RV style mobile command vehicle containing specialized command, control, and communications equipment;

One (1) 2005 Ram 3500 tow truck and a Universal Specialty Services, Inc. 2003 30-foot mobile command post trailer with emergency lighting and brakes equipped with

interoperable radio communications, computers, storage, kitchenette, and lavatory

One (1) self-contained mobile incident command vehicle containing specialized command, control, and communications equipment;

One (1) 1996 GMC P30 vehicle modified for use as a mobile command vehicle during critical event with locking cargo drawers in the rear which contain miscellaneous equipment including extension cords, bull horn, large first aid kit, road flares, hazmat manuals, emergency operations plan, Incident Command System (ICS) documents, building floorplans, one VHF mobile police radio, one UHF mobile police radio, command dry erase boards with misc. maps and ICS charts, power inverter, emergency lighting controls, outside shore power charging port;

One (1) self-contained command post trailer including specialized command, control, and communications equipment;

- b) *Lifespan*: Varies depending on mileage and utilization but estimated up to 20 years
 - c) *Purpose and Authorized Use*: Back-up or secondary communications center; communication services during special events or unforeseen emergencies; mobile command post for the coordination of personnel and resources, and the management of significant events; supplement patrol vehicle fleet, display during special events, which includes crime prevention, recruitment drives, law enforcement expos, community outreach, and other events which would benefit the campus university police department or the community.
 - d) *Fiscal Impact*: \$20,000 annual maintenance and fuel
 - e) *Legal and Procedural Rules*: Governed by applicable CSU campus policies including those regarding time, place, and manner; first amendment assemblies; mobile command vehicles; emergency operations; department communications; and National Incident Management System Incident Command System (ICS) 100, 200, 300, and 400.
 - f) *Required Training*: Valid driver's license for the class of vehicle, in-service training
 - g) *Compliance*: The campus chief of police or designee is responsible to ensure the proper deployment and use
- 3) Munitions containing tear gas or oleoresin capsicum (OC), excluding standard, service-issued handheld pepper spray.
- a) *Description, quantity, and capabilities*: Less-lethal launchers propel "pepper balls" that contain powdered chemical agent that is exposed with kinetic energy impact. The CSU deploys:

Seven (7) Variable Kinetic System VKS Pepper Ball Launcher with magazine containing

15 rounds or a gravity feed hopper containing 180 rounds with a maximum effective range of 150 feet using compressed air from a HPA buttstock 13ci tank. Live-X pepper balls are 0,68 caliber sphere contain 5% PAVA (pelargonic acid vanillylamide) pepper powder;

Four (4) TPI Pepper Ball brand launchers that expend TPI-brand pepper balls containing PAVA Powder;

Four (4) FN 303 pepper ball launchers, marking rounds, and pepper ball rounds

- b) *Lifespan*: Depends on usage; launcher up to 10 years and pepper balls up to 3 years
 - c) *Purpose and Authorized Use*: Less-lethal stand-off intervention with armed and/or violent individuals or crowds, suicidal individuals, individuals believed to possess or have immediate access to a deadly weapon or driving suspects from confined spaces or vehicles.
 - d) *Fiscal Impact*: Replacement cost \$1,300 per launcher; \$8,000 annual training cost
 - e) *Legal and Procedural Rules*: Governed by applicable CSU campus policies including those regarding time, place, and manner; First Amendment assemblies; use of force; and control device and techniques, among others depending on circumstances
 - f) *Required Training*: Annual qualification to maintain proficiency
 - g) *Compliance*: The campus chief of police or designee is responsible for ensuring that all authorized operators have completed all required and approved training
- 4) Kinetic energy weapons and munitions.
- a) *Description, quantity, and capabilities*: Launcher capable of firing a variety of 40mm rounds with a maximum effective range of 5 to 120 feet. The CSU deploys:

Thirty-two (32) Defense Technology 40mm LMT with light, sling, seventeen (17) 50-meter impact rounds, sixty-six (66) extended range inertial rounds, ninety-eight (98) green marker rounds, twenty-eight (28) plastic training rounds, thirty-seven (37) CS gas rounds, and thirty (30) OC rounds

Twenty-eight (28) Remington Model 870, 12-gauge shotgun, pump action, standard grip, orange stock and fore-end, and a magazine tube holding four (4) to six (6) rounds of Defense Technology 12-gauge drag stabilized less lethal bean bag rounds consisting of a fabric sock containing lead shot contained within a standard 2 ¾ inch shot shell casing or Super Sock CTS Model 2581 less lethal rounds consisting of a fabric sock containing lead shot within a standard 2 ¾ inch shot shell casing

Six (6) FN 303® Less Lethal Launcher constructed from durable lightweight polymer with comfortable ergonomics and an easy to operate safety and is equipped with both flip-up iron sights and an integrated MIL-STD-1913 top mounting rail for optical or electronic sights or other accessories, a lightweight polymer magazine holding fifteen (15) projectiles, a clear rear cover to allow the operator to instantly verify both the payload type and the number of projectiles remaining, indelible paint projectiles and the PAVA/OC Powder projectiles

- b) *Lifespan*: Approximately ten (10) years based on operational use and wear
- c) *Purpose and Authorized Use*: As a less-lethal use of force option with standoff capability to control a subject demonstrating assaultive behavior or life-threatening behavior, or an actively resistive subject believed to possess or have immediate access to a deadly weapon
- d) *Fiscal Impact*: \$44,400 for maintenance and member training.
- e) *Legal and Procedural Rules*: Governed by applicable CSU campus policies including those regarding time, place, and manner; first amendment assemblies; use of force; and control device and techniques, among others depending on circumstances; and allied agency or mutual aid partner policies.
- f) *Required Training*: A minimum of annual or bi-annual qualification to maintain proficiency
- g) *Compliance*: Campus chief of police or designee is responsible for ensuring that all authorized operators have completed all required and department-approved training in the operation, applicable laws, policies, and procedures

5) Long Range Acoustic Device (LRAD)

- a) *Description, quantity, and capabilities*: One (1) portable loudspeaker system that emits a focused and directional beam of sound.
- b) *Lifespan*: Varies on operational usage and wear
- c) *Purpose and Authorized Use*: Public address system to issue emergency evacuation orders, communicate with a subject during a law enforcement operation where direct communication is not possible, relay directions to a crowd in a noisy environment (e.g. unlawful assembly announcements, etc.), to move a disruptive crowd using high-intensity sound during civil unrest situations, to communicate with the community during natural disasters, or to communicate when other forms of communication are ineffective or inadequate.
- d) *Fiscal Impact*: Estimated \$5,000 annually for training
- e) *Legal and Procedural Rules*: Governed by applicable CSU campus policies including those regarding time, place, and manner; First Amendment assemblies; use of force; and

control device and techniques, among others depending on circumstances; and allied agency or mutual aid partner policies.

- f) *Required Training*: Bi-annual Critical Response Unit training
- g) *Compliance*: Critical Response Unit team managers, allied agencies, and mutual aid partners are responsible for ensuring that all authorized operators have completed all required and department-approved training in the operation, applicable laws, policies, and procedures

706.5 APPROVAL

The regulated equipment policy must be approved by the Board of Trustees prior to engaging in any of the following (Cal. Gov. Code § 7071):

- (a) Requesting regulated equipment made available pursuant to 10 U.S.C § 2576a.
- (b) Seeking funds for regulated equipment, including but not limited to applying for a grant, soliciting, or accepting private, local, state, or federal funds, in-kind donations, or other donations or transfers.
- (c) Acquiring regulated equipment either permanently or temporarily, including by borrowing or leasing.
- (d) Collaborating with another law enforcement agency in the deployment or other use of regulated equipment within the jurisdiction of this department.
- (e) Using any new or existing regulated equipment for a purpose, in a manner, or by a person not previously approved by the governing body.
- (f) Soliciting or responding to a proposal for, or entering into an agreement with, any other person or entity to seek funds for, apply to receive, acquire, use, or collaborate in the use of regulated equipment.
- (g) Acquiring regulated equipment through any means not provided above.

706.6 COORDINATION WITH OTHER JURISDICTIONS

Regulated equipment and tools shall not be used on a CSU campus by any department member or any other law enforcement agency or member in this jurisdiction unless the regulated equipment is approved for use in accordance with this policy.

Additional information regarding specific equipment and tools that may be utilized by another law enforcement agency within the jurisdiction of the campus university police department is available online for public viewing at the respective agency web page.

- **California State University, Bakersfield**
 - Bakersfield Police Department: <https://www.bakersfieldcity.us/257/Police>
 - Kern County Sheriff's Office: <https://www.kernsheriff.org/>

- **California State University Channel Islands**
 - Ventura County Sheriff's Office: https://s29762.pcdn.co/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/Military_Equipment.pdf
- **California State University, Chico**
 - Butte County Sheriff's Department: https://www.buttecounty.net/Portals/24/pdf/1BCSO%20AB%20481%20Policy%2004_22_22.pdf?ver=2022-04-25-080253-163
 - Chico Police Department: https://chico.ca.us/sites/main/files/file-attachments/proposed_policy_709_-_military_equipment_and_inventory.pdf?1646702442
- **California State University, Dominguez Hills**
 - Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department: <https://lasd.org/carson/>
- **California State University, East Bay**
 - Hayward Police Department: <https://www.hayward-ca.gov/police-department>
 - Alameda County Sheriff's Office: <https://www.alamedacountysheriff.org/>
- **California State University, Fresno**
 - City of Clovis Police Department: <https://cityofclovis.com/police/>
 - City of Fresno Police Department: <https://www.fresno.gov/police/>
 - Fresno County Sheriff's Office: <https://www.fresnosheriff.org/>
- **California State University, Fullerton**
 - Fullerton Police Department: <https://www.cityoffullerton.com/government/departments/police/>
 - Orange County Sheriff: <https://www.ocsheriff.gov/>
- **California State Polytechnic University, Humboldt**
 - Arcata Police Department: <https://www.cityofarcata.org/206/Police>
 - Humboldt County Sheriff's Office: <https://humboldtgov.org/2545/Sheriffs-Office>
- **California State University, Long Beach**
 - Long Beach Police Department: <https://www.longbeach.gov/police/about-the-lbpd/lbpd-ab-481/>
 - Los Angeles Sheriff's Department: <https://lasd.org>
- **California State University, Los Angeles**
 - Los Angeles Sheriff's Department: <https://lasd.org>
 - Los Angeles Police Department: <https://www.lapdonline.org/>
- **California State University Maritime Academy**
 - Vallejo Police Department: <https://vallejopd.net>
 - Solano County Sheriff's Office: <https://www.solanocounty.com/depts/sheriff/>

- **California State University, Monterey Bay**
 - Monterey County Sheriff's Office: <https://montereysheriff.org/>
 - Seaside Police department: <http://www.ci.seaside.ca.us/171/Police-Department>
 - Marina Police Department: <https://www.cityofmarina.org/17/Police-Department>
- **California State University, Northridge**
 - Los Angeles Police Department: <https://www.lapdonline.org/>
 - Los Angeles Unified School Police Department: www.lasdpd.com
 - Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department: www.lasd.org
- **California State Polytechnic University, Pomona**
 - Pomona Police Department:
<https://www.pomonaca.gov/government/departments/police-department?locale=en>
 - Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department: <https://lasd.org/>
- **California State University, Sacramento**
 - Sacramento County Sheriff's Office:
<https://www.sacsheriff.com/pages/transparency.php>
 - Sacramento Police Department:
<https://www.cityofsacramento.org/Police/Transparenc>
- **California State University, San Bernardino**
 - San Bernardino Police Department:
https://sbcity.org/cityhall/police_department/default.asp
 - San Bernardino Sheriff's Office: <https://wp.sbcounty.gov/sheriff/>
- **San Diego State University**
 - San Diego Police Department: <https://www.sandiego.gov/police>
 - San Diego County Sheriff's Department: <https://www.sdsheriff.gov/>
- **San Francisco State University**
 - San Francisco Police Department: <https://www.sanfranciscopolice.org>
 - San Francisco Sheriff's Office: <https://www.sfsheriff.com>
- **San José State University**
 - San José Police Department at <https://www.sjpd.org/>.
 - Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office at <https://countysheriff.sccgov.org/>
- **California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo**
 - San Luis Obispo Police Department:
<https://www.slocity.org/government/departments-directory/police-department>
 - San Luis Obispo County Sheriff: <https://www.slosheriff.org/>

- **California State University, San Marcos**
 - San Diego County Sheriff's Department: <https://www.sdsheriff.gov/Home/Components/FacilityDirectory/FacilityDirectory/40/61>
- **Sonoma State University**
 - Petaluma Police Department: <https://cityofpetaluma.org/police-department-specialized-equipment/>
 - Cotati Police Department: https://www.cotaticity.org/city_hall/departments/police/police_department_policy_manual
 - Rohnert Park Department of Public Safety: https://www.rpcity.org/city_hall/departments/public_safety/police_transparency
 - Sonoma County Sheriff's Office: <https://www.sonomasheriff.org/policies-and-training>
 - Santa Rosa Police Department: <https://srcity.org/3217/Policies>
- **Stanislaus State University**
 - Turlock Police Department: <https://www.cityofturlock.org/policedepartment/>
 - Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department: <https://www.scsdonline.com/>

706.7 REPORT

Upon approval of a regulated equipment and tools policy, the campus chief of police or the authorized designee shall submit a regulated equipment and tools report to the chancellor for each type of regulated equipment and tool approved within one year of approval, and annually thereafter for as long as the regulated equipment is available for use (Cal. Gov. Code § 7072).

The campus chief of police or the authorized designee shall also make each annual regulated equipment report publicly available on the department website for as long as the regulated equipment is available for use. The report shall include all information required by Cal. Gov. Code § 7072 for the preceding calendar year for each type of regulated equipment in department inventory.

In addition, whenever regulated equipment or tools are deployed in response to an incident or event on campus, excluding for training or community engagement purposes, within seven (7) days of use the campus chief of police shall send a notice of such use to the campus president. Upon receipt of the notice, the campus president will notify the chancellor of the deployment of the regulated equipment or tools on campus.

706.8 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Within 30 days of submitting and publicly releasing the annual report described in 706.7, the campus university police department shall hold at least one well-publicized and conveniently located community engagement meeting, at which the department should discuss the report and

respond to public questions regarding the funding, acquisition, or use of regulated equipment.

706.9 PUBLIC COMPLAINTS, QUESTIONS, AND INVESTIGATIONS

In accordance with Cal. Gov. Code § 7071, members of the public may register complaints, submit questions about the use of each type of equipment subject to this policy, and procedures by which the campus university police department will respond to such matters.

Complaints related to this policy may be submitted in accordance with the campus university police department personnel complaint policy. Complaint forms and instructions are posted on the department website and in the lobby of the department. Investigations into violations may be completed in accordance with the personnel complaint policy and other applicable department policy.

Members of the public may submit questions related to the use of specific equipment subject to this policy to the Department in accordance with the California Public Records Act, Cal. Gov. Code § 6250 *et seq.*

Complaints and questions regarding the use of specific equipment subject to this policy by mutual aid or allied agency on a CSU campus will be referred to the agency that provided the aid.