

**2018/19**  
**District Budget Advisory Committee (DBAC)**

**Meeting Agenda - January 22, 2019**  
**Location: FH 5971 Conference Room**  
**Time: 1:30-3:00 p.m.**

Note Taker: Carla Maitland

<b>Time</b>	<b>Agenda Topic</b>	<b>Discussion Leader</b>
1:30-2:15	Review 2019-2020 Governor's January Proposed Budget	Cheu
2:15-2:30	Appointments made to SCFF Oversight Committee	Cheu
2:30-2:45	Update on FY 2018-19 (320 P1 Certified Report)	Cheu
2:45-3:00	Other	All
<b>Handouts:</b> Summary of the Governor's Proposals for the 2019-20 State Budget and California Community Colleges by School Services of CA <i>Pgs. 1-8</i> Joint Analysis of the State Budget: Immediate Update on Governor's Budget SCFF Oversight Committee Appointments <u>Excerpt</u> from FY 2018-2019 (320 P1 Certified Report) <i>Pgs. 1-3</i>		

# **Summary of the Governor's Proposals for the 2019-20 State Budget and California Community Colleges**

**By School Services of California, Inc.**

## **Introduction**

Governor Gavin Newsom enjoys a much more positive financial and economic environment at the release of his first State Budget than his predecessor did. Governor Newsom inherits a state that is enjoying a strong economy and a historic budget surplus due primarily to the prudent policies of Governor Jerry Brown. During Brown's tenure as Governor, public education experienced a massive philosophical and practical shift that has involved significant infusions of revenue over a relatively short period of time, but with equally significant cost pressures. The question in everyone's mind has been: What will our new Governor do with his good fortune?

## **Fiscal Stability**

During Governor Brown's tenure we celebrated his commitment to public education that allowed for a restoration of debilitating cuts during the Great Recession. However, we also noted that during that same time, community colleges were saddled with increased cost pressures outside of their control including dramatic rate increases in the California State Teachers' Retirement System (CalSTRS) and the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS).

We are pleased that Governor Newsom has devoted a section to his State Budget's "A" pages to acknowledge the stress that these significant cost pressures have placed on local budgets. More importantly, we are pleased that he has proposed a major infusion of funds (non-Proposition 98) to mitigate some of those pressures for K-14 education.

## **Proposition 98 Slows**

During the past several years we have experienced robust growth in Proposition 98 due to multiple factors: robust economic growth in the earlier stages of the current economic recovery and a significant Proposition 98 maintenance factor created in the recession that must be paid off. With the maintenance factor being fully repaid and slowing economic growth in the later stages of the recovery, both the Legislative Analyst Office and the Administration project slower growth in Proposition 98 than in prior years.

Three decades ago, with voter approval of Proposition 98, expectations were high that funding for California's K-14 schools would eventually return to the levels of the top ranked states in the nation. Unfortunately, 30 years of experience has shown that California has made little, if any, progress toward this goal. If funding under Proposition 98 continues to slow and generally just keeps pace with workload and inflation how will the Administration and Legislature respond? Every year there is debate about which education programs should be increased or if new programs should be added. In the past, all of these debates have taken place within the boundaries established by Proposition 98. We are encouraged that some of Governor Newsom's investments in his proposed State Budget that benefit public education are coming from non-Proposition 98 dollars.

## **Building Reserves**

At this time last year, Governor Brown led off his 2018-19 State Budget press conference with a statement that he was preparing California for the future. He warned of the dire consequences of a recession, especially given the state's volatile tax system. He noted that there were 10 recessions since World War II and that we must prepare for the 11th. As a result, he once again highlighted the need to build up the state's Rainy Day Fund. Governor Brown took his fiduciary responsibility to the people of California seriously.

Governor Newsom appears to be keeping with that tradition in his first State Budget by adding money to the state's Rainy Day Fund for 2019-20 and beyond. Many of us who lived through the last "Great Recession" and the horrendous cuts sustained in public education during that time know that we are all better served with a State Budget that is balanced and has appropriate reserves for economic uncertainties.

## **Overview of the Governor's Budget Proposals**

On Thursday, January 10, 2019, just after 11:00 a.m., Governor Newsom released his first proposed "California for All" State Budget for the upcoming 2019-20 fiscal year. Before beginning his remarks, he warned the press corps that he would be going into great detail and likely talk longer than many might expect. "This is something I really enjoy," Governor Newsom declared. In contrast to Governor Brown who last year completed his prepared remarks in about five minutes, Newsom's presentation lasted almost an hour, plus an additional 45 minutes of Q&A.

Governor Newsom led by explaining that he is proposing a \$144 billion General Fund Budget for the upcoming fiscal year, a 3.6% increase over the current year. He emphasized that he is being fiscally prudent, noting that 86.4% of the new spending is for one-time investments compared to 71% last year.

## **Economic Outlook**

The Governor's Budget recognizes a revised revenue forecast that is \$5.2 billion higher from 2017-18 through 2019-20 compared to the 2018-19 State Budget Act projection. Over the three fiscal years, personal income tax is up \$7.5 billion, sales tax is down \$1.4 billion, and corporation tax is up \$1.3 billion.

Governor Newsom continues to build additional reserves beyond the \$13.5 billion currently set aside in the Rainy Day Fund. An additional \$1.8 billion transfer is proposed in the budget year and an additional \$4.1 billion over time, bringing the Rainy Day Fund to \$19.4 billion by 2022-23.

## **Other Major Initiatives**

**Paid Family Leave.** Governor Newsom is proposing to expand the Paid Family Leave program, with the goal of ensuring that all babies can be cared for by a parent or a close family member for the first six months. During the year, the Administration will convene a task force to evaluate options to increase participation in the program and to phase in program expansion.

**Housing.** To address California’s housing crisis, the Budget includes \$1.3 billion in one-time funds to spur housing development to address the state’s affordability crisis and promote economic growth. The Budget also expands state tax credits to further develop both low- and moderate-income housing, and proposes new innovative housing on excess state property.

**Expanded Tax Credit Program.** The Governor’s Budget proposes to more than doubling the state’s Earned Income Tax Credit to \$1 billion, which would provide low-income families with young children, under the age of six, a \$500 credit. The credit will also be expanded to reach full-time workers earning \$15 per hour—reaching 400,000 additional families.

**Emergency Services.** Governor Newsom also proposes \$200 million to augment CAL FIRE’s firefighting capabilities, adding 13 additional year-round engines, replacing Vietnam War-era helicopters, deploying new large air tankers, and investing in technology and data analytics that will support CAL FIRE’s incident command in developing more effective initial fire suppression strategies.

In the end, Governor Newsom displayed a detailed command of his proposed budget, fielding questions on every aspect of his new Administration’s priorities. Unlike prior governors who rely on their directors of the Department of Finance, Newsom did not give up the podium to his newly appointed director, Keely Bosler, to fill in the details. He did this himself.

## **The Economy and Revenues**

### **Economic Outlook**

Following the footsteps of his predecessor, Governor Newsom cautions that the opportunities for continued economic expansion are narrowing as both the nation and the state have reached full employment, likely have capitalized on last year’s federal tax policy changes, and face the growing risks of trade tensions between the U.S. and China and a federal government shutdown that appear to be impacting Wall Street performance. In particular, California faces unique structural risks in its aging population and housing shortage.

The State Budget assumes steady job growth alongside a strong increase in personal income. Governor Newsom notes the shift in the distribution of wages that stand to benefit the average worker, but as a result of the state’s highly progressive tax structure, will translate to slower growth in General Fund revenue. Specifically, the budget assumes that personal income growth will be 5.5% in 2018, 5.0% in 2019, and then averaging 4.3% through 2022. Growth in real wages and personal income are necessary to sustain healthy consumption and overall economic activity.

While the State Budget identifies rising economic risks related to the state’s aging population and housing shortage, the *UCLA Forecast* from December 2018 maintains that the continued trade tensions with China and an unratified tri-nation agreement among the U.S., Mexico, and Canada are significant risks to the world’s fifth largest economy so reliant on the import-export business.

### **Revenues**

The 2019-20 State Budget assumes higher overall revenues for fiscal years 2017-18 through 2019-20, exceeding the 2018-19 State Budget projections by more than \$5.2 billion. Over the

three-year period, both the personal income tax and the corporation tax are expected to beat earlier estimates; however, the budget anticipates that the sales and use tax will fall shy of projections.

Over the long term, the forecast calls for continued increases in the state's "Big Three" taxes.

**"Big Three" Revenue Forecast**  
(General Fund Revenue—in billions)

	<b>FY 2017-18</b>	<b>FY 2018-19</b>	<b>FY 2019-20</b>	<b>FY 2020-21</b>	<b>FY 2021-22</b>	<b>FY 2022-23</b>	<b>Average Year Over Year Growth</b>
Personal Income Tax	\$94.3	\$97.7	\$100.5	\$103.1	\$106.0	\$109.4	3.0%
Sales and Use Tax	\$25.0	\$26.2	\$27.4	\$28.2	\$29.0	\$29.8	3.5%
Corporation Tax	\$12.2	\$12.3	\$13.1	\$13.6	\$14.0	\$14.5	3.5%

## **Proposition 98**

Adopted by state voters in 1988, Proposition 98 sets in the State Constitution a series of complex formulas that establish the minimum funding level for K-12 education and community colleges from one year to the next. This target level is determined by prior-year appropriations that count toward the guarantee and (1) workload changes as measured by the change in average daily attendance (ADA), and (2) inflation adjustments as measured by the change in either per capita personal income or per capita state General Fund revenues, whichever is less. The gains experienced over the last several years continue with the 2019-20 State Budget proposal.

### **Current- and Prior-Year Minimum Guarantee**

Proposition 98 minimum guarantee has declined from the 2018 Budget Act for both 2017-18 and 2018-19 due to lower-than-anticipated ADA and a year-over-year decline in General Fund revenue growth from 2017-18 to 2018-19.

For the current year, the Governor's Budget acknowledges a decline of \$525.7 million from the 2018-19 Budget Act. Therefore, the Proposition 98 guarantee is now estimated at \$77.9 billion, down from \$78.4 billion in the enacted Budget. The 2017-18 year reflects a more modest decline of \$120.1 million, lowering the minimum guarantee from \$75.6 billion to \$75.5 billion.

However, despite the declines of the minimum guarantee, the Governor's Budget maintains level funding by continuing a \$44 million "over-appropriation" in 2017-18 and using settle-up payments to offset otherwise unfunded 2018-19 obligations.

### **2019-20 Minimum Guarantee**

For 2019-20, the Governor's Budget proposes a Proposition 98 guarantee of \$80.7 billion, an increase of \$2.8 billion year over year. The guarantee is projected to be based on Test 1—funding based on education's proportion of the General Fund in 1986-87.

## **Student Centered Funding Formula**

The Governor proposes \$248.3 million to fund a 3.46% cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) for apportionments, which is applied to the rates within the funding formula as well as the basic allocations. Further, he proposes that the student success allocation factors in 2019-20 remain the same as for 2018-19 except augmented by the COLA, which would be a change to the existing formula for 2019-20. The purpose of this is to stabilize the funding for another year in order to allow time for further review. His proposal leave the current formulas in place for 2020-21 and beyond.

Governor Newsom also proposes a cap of 10% on the growth allowed within the Student Success Allocation part of the formula to ensure greater sustainability in the long run, and proposes a clarification that the transfer outcome measure reflect an unduplicated count of students.

## **Other General Apportionment Proposals**

In addition to the proposals for the Student Centered Funding Formula, Governor Newsom 2019-20 State Budget proposal provides \$26 million to fund student growth of 0.55%, along with a reduction of \$211.4 million for an anticipated increase in local property tax collections.

Similar to the last two years under Governor Brown, Governor Newsom does not propose any one-time discretionary funds for 2019-20—funds that have historically been counted as paying down outstanding state mandate claims. Also, consistent with the prior Governor’s prior proposals, there is no proposed change to current fee levels for the California Community Colleges (CCCs).

### **Other Programs**

The Governor’s 2019-20 State Budget proposals for other community college programs include:

- \$358.7 million in Proposition 51 bond funds for 12 new and 15 continuing facilities projects
- \$40 million to expand the California College Promise program into a second year of free CCC tuition for students, with \$5 million in one-time funds for the Chancellor’s Office to expand outreach regarding the program
- \$18 million for the 3.46% COLA on the Adult Education Block Grant Program
- \$13.5 million to fund the 3.46% COLA for Disabled Student Programs and Services, Extended Opportunity Programs and Services, California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids, and Child Care Tax Bailout programs
- \$10 million to provide legal services to undocumented and immigrant students, faculty, and staff in the CCC’s on an ongoing basis

## **CalSTRS Payments**

Governor Newsom's proposed State Budget recognizes the growing burden of pension rate increases that local educational agencies face. A total of \$3 billion in one-time non-Proposition 98 funds will be used to buy down CalSTRS employer contribution rates in 2019-20 and beyond and to reduce employers' long-term unfunded liability. Based on current assumptions, a \$700 million investment would be used to decrease the statutory CalSTRS employer contributions in 2019-20 of 18.13% to 17.1% and in 2020-21 from 19.1% to 18.1%. (The current CalSTRS employer contribution rate is 16.28% for 2018-19.) The remaining \$2.3 billion would be applied toward employers' long-term unfunded liability, which is expected to translate to an estimated reduction in the employer contributions beyond 2020-21 of approximately half a percentage point.

The proposed State Budget also includes additional payments to address the state's share of the CalSTRS liability. In addition to the statutorily required \$3.3 billion state CalSTRS contribution, \$1.1 billion will go toward the state's share of the CalSTRS Defined Benefit Program. This is expected to be the first installment of an estimated \$2.9 billion to be paid to CalSTRS through 2022-23.

## **The Rest of Higher Education**

The Governor's State Budget proposal for 2019-20 anticipates a freeze on tuition at the current level for both the University of California (UC) and the California State University (CSU) systems, which comes with a proposed infusion of funds significantly greater than that provided under Governor Brown's Administration.

The UC system is proposed to receive \$240 million in ongoing funds for operating costs, increasing student success, improving student mental health services, and better addressing student hunger and homelessness; \$138 million in one-time funds for deferred maintenance; and some additional funds for special programs such as expanded degree completion, mental health services, student hunger and housing, legal services for undocumented students and their families, and student growth, success, and outreach.

Governor Newsom proposed to provide the CSU system with \$193 million in ongoing funds for operating costs, \$62 million for enrollment growth, and \$45 million for the Graduation Initiative 2025. The proposal also includes \$247 million in one-time funds for deferred maintenance, \$15 million in one-time funds for student hunger and homelessness, and \$7 million for providing legal services to undocumented students, staff, and faculty at the CSU. Further, the budget proposes \$2 million for a review of a potential CSU campus in San Joaquin County.

## **Cal Grants**

The Governor's proposal for 2019-20 includes \$121.6 million to expand Cal Grants for higher education students that have dependent children through the following mechanisms:

- A new access award of up to \$6,000 annually for students receiving the Cal Grant A

- A maximum access award for Cal Grant B recipients of up to \$6,000 annually (up from the current \$1,648)
- A maximum books and supplies award for Cal Grant C recipients enrolled in career technical education programs of up to \$4,000 annually (up from the current \$1,094)

The Proposed Budget also includes \$9.6 million to fund 4,250 additional competitive Cal Grant awards.

## Longitudinal Data System

Governor Newsom is proposing \$10 million one-time non-Proposition 98 funds to plan for and develop a longitudinal data system that would connect student data from early education providers, K-12 schools, higher education institutions, employers, other workforce entities, and health and human services agencies. The funding would be used for initial planning purposes and the initial stages of implementation, once an implementation plan is adopted by the Administration and the Legislature. Governor Newsom has continuously expressed his support for this type of data system and the proposal is consistent with his “cradle-to-career” education strategy that looks to connect all education segments.

## Early Childhood Education: Child Care and State Preschool

Governor Newsom’s first State Budget includes significant new investments in children and young learners as a critical part of his “California for All” vision. Many of his proposals leverage one-time funding as a way to ensure that the state does not overcommit itself while building the essential components of the early care and education (ECE) infrastructure. Governor Newsom’s ECE budget includes the following key investments:

- **Universal Preschool:** The State Budget proposes instituting universal preschool for all low-income four-year-olds in California over a three-year period, and includes a first-year investment of \$124.9 million in non-Proposition 98 funding for new full-day preschool slots for community-based providers. The Budget also proposes to shift \$297.1 million in non-LEA part-day slots from Proposition 98 to the non-Proposition 98 portion of the Budget to enable community-based providers greater flexibility to draw down full-day, full-year funding for state preschool slots. Finally, the Budget proposes to remove a barrier for families to access full-day wraparound services under the State Preschool Program by eliminating the requirement to demonstrate that the need for care stems from employment or postsecondary enrollment.
- **Birth to Three:** Governor Newsom proposes to spend over \$200 million in state and federal funds on home visiting programs and child developmental and health screenings as a way to bridge the child readiness gap and ensure positive health and life outcomes for all children.
- **Child Care:** The Budget proposes \$490 million in one-time funding (non-Proposition 98) for child care facilities (\$245 million) and the professional development of child care workers (\$245 million—non-Proposition 98) to improve the overall quality of child care.



As part of long-term visioning, Governor Newsom proposes to invest \$10 million to develop a child care and universal preschool roadmap for California. The roadmap will address systems capacity issues, workforce development needs, and identify funding options. This work will augment California's federal preschool development grant for which the California Department of Education is conducting state needs analysis.

## **K-12 Education Proposals**

The 3.46% statutory COLA is applied to the K-12 Local Control Funding Formula and the few categorical programs that still exist for K-12 education. In a departure from Governor Brown's prior year proposals, Governor Newsom does not propose any one-time discretionary funds for K-12 education that are scored against outstanding state mandate claims. There are additional funds proposed for Special Education programs with specific requirements on the use of the funds, and there is \$750 million in one-time funds to augment the one-time funds provided in the current year budget to construct new or retrofit existing facilities in order to offer all-day kindergarten programs.

## **In Closing**

In closing, Governor Newsom is making his mark and distinguishing himself in his proposed 2019-20 State Budget. While respecting the education reform of Governor Brown's SCFF, he is striking out on his own path in addressing the whole child through early childhood education, parental leave, health care, and housing. He has gone out on a limb to dedicate significant non-Proposition 98 funds to help education through increased contributions to the pension systems, facilities funding, and investments to make children better prepared to learn when they reach K-12 schools and eventually our colleges.

Remember that the Governor's Budget proposal marks the beginning of the process, not the end. We expect the Legislature to push back on the Governor's priorities and propose their own. As the various proposals are considered by legislative committees, we can expect both confrontation and compromise. The key difference this year will be the unknown dynamic between a new Governor and a well-established legislative leadership with a strong Democratic majority.

We look forward to continuing to see the new vision Governor Newsom has for the state of California and wish him well as we all take this journey together.

*—School Services of California, Inc. Staff*



## Joint Analysis of the State Budget: Immediate Update on Governor's Budget

### BACKGROUND

This analysis was developed jointly by:

- Association of California Community College Administrators (ACCCA)
- Association of Chief Business Officials (ACBO)
- California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (CCCCO)
- Community College League of California (League)

Its purpose is to provide factual information about the Governor's budget proposal as a common starting point for each organization's further analyses and advocacy efforts. Over the next several months, updated analyses will describe the proposed budget in greater detail, the proposed trailer bills, the Governor's May Revision, and the enacted budget.

### INTRODUCTION

This morning, Governor Newsom released his budget proposal for the 2019-20 fiscal year. Under the proposal, the overall state budget would increase 4.5% from the enacted 2018-19 budget, to \$209.1 billion. General Fund spending would increase 4.0%, to \$144.2 billion. Although we will receive additional details in the coming days and weeks, below are selected highlights.

In his first budget, the Governor has included funding for several education priorities, including some proposals he emphasized during the gubernatorial campaign. Major proposals would:

- Expand kindergarten and pre-kindergarten availability, support workforce development and capacity-building for subsidized childcare, and expand health screening for infants, toddlers, and expectant parents.
- Increase funding by the amount needed to extend the California College Promise to a second year of tuition-free college for first-time, full-time California Community Colleges (CCC) students.
- Expand the Cal Grant program to include a new grant for student parents and increase the number of competitive Cal Grants.
- Make a \$3 billion, one-time state contribution to the State Teachers' Retirement System (STRS), thereby lowering employer contribution rates in 2019-20 and 2020-21.
- Start development of a statewide longitudinal student data system.

### OVERVIEW OF CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES BUDGET

#### Proposition 98 Estimates

**Minimum Guarantee.** Each year, the state calculates a "minimum guarantee" for school and community college funding based on a set of formulas established by Proposition 98, which was approved by voters in 1988. The state very rarely provides funding above the estimated minimum guarantee for a budget year. As a result, the minimum guarantee determines the total amount of funding for schools and community colleges. Though total funding is determined by these formulas, the distribution of funding is not prescribed. The Governor and legislature have significant discretion in allocating funding to various programs and services.



**Estimates of the Guarantee.** The Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) estimates the minimum guarantee each November, and the Department of Finance (DOF) provides its estimates as part of the Governor's budget proposal. The table below compares the LAO and DOF estimates for the minimum guarantee in the prior, current, and budget years. The DOF estimates have been used to build the final state budget in recent history. These estimates are adjusted periodically; the minimum guarantee for a given fiscal year is not finalized until about 18 months after the end of that fiscal year.

**Table 1: Estimates of the Proposition 98 Minimum Guarantee** (Dollars in Millions)

	PRIOR YEAR (2017-18)			CURRENT YEAR (2018-19)			BUDGET YEAR (2019-20)		
	LAO	DOF	DIFFERENCE	LAO	DOF	DIFFERENCE	LAO	DOF	DIFFERENCE
<b>Minimum Guarantee</b>	<b>\$75,391</b>	<b>\$75,453</b>	<b>\$62</b>	<b>\$77,932</b>	<b>\$77,867</b>	<b>(\$65)</b>	<b>\$80,765</b>	<b>\$80,680</b>	<b>(\$85)</b>
<b>Funding</b>									
General Fund	52,911	52,887	(24)	54,230	54,028	(202)	55,447	55,295	(152)
Local property tax	22,556	22,610	54	24,096	23,839	(257)	25,318	25,384	66
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>\$75,467</b>	<b>\$75,497</b>	<b>\$30</b>	<b>\$78,326</b>	<b>\$77,867</b>	<b>(\$459)</b>	<b>\$80,765</b>	<b>\$80,680</b>	<b>(\$85)</b>
Funding Above Guarantee	76	44	(32)	394	0	(394)	0	0	0

**Lower Guarantee for Current and Prior Years.** Both LAO and DOF estimate that the minimum guarantee declined compared to the projections when the 2018-19 budget was enacted in June of last year. Such a decline can occur if school enrollment, economic growth, or state revenues turn out to be lower than expected. The funding above the guarantee indicated in Table 1 reflects this decline for 2017-18 and 2018-19. Because estimates were higher in the enacted budget, the amount of funding provided for 2017-18 exceeds the current estimates of the minimum guarantee in that year. (The administration adjusted funding for 2018-19 to match the revised guarantee in that year.) Under a new process implemented as part of the 2018-19 budget, funding above the guarantee is credited to future obligations (thereby lowering new spending in those years).

## CCC Funding Levels

Table 2 shows the Governor's proposed Proposition 98 funding levels for CCC in the prior, current, and budget years, based on DOF's estimates of the minimum guarantee in each year. For each of these years, CCC's share of total Proposition 98 funding is 10.93% (the traditional share).

**Table 2: California Community Colleges Proposition 98 Funding by Source** (Dollars in Millions)

CCC PROPOSITION 98 FUNDING	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	CHANGE FROM 2018-19	
	REVISED	REVISED	PROPOSED	AMOUNT	PERCENT
General Fund	\$5,257	\$5,364	\$5,408	\$44	1%
Local Property Tax	2,963	3,119	3,321	202	6%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$8,220</b>	<b>\$8,484</b>	<b>\$8,729</b>	<b>\$246</b>	<b>7%</b>

*Note: Prior to calculating the CCC share of Proposition 98 funding, funding for the Adult Education, Adults in Correctional Facilities, and K-12 Strong Workforce programs (\$515 million, \$706 million, and \$724 million in the prior, current, and budget years, respectively) is excluded from the total.*

## GOVERNOR'S PROPOSED CCC ADJUSTMENTS

The Governor's proposal provides \$246 million in new spending for CCC in 2019-20 compared to the revised 2018-19 level. Table 3 lists the Governor's proposed funding changes for CCC. These include a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) of 3.46%.



## Changes in Funding

**Table 3: 2019-20 Changes in California Community Colleges Proposition 98 Funding** (*Dollars in Millions*)

2018-19 REVISED BUDGET	\$8,484
<b>Technical Adjustments</b>	
Remove one-time spending	(\$109.7)
Student Centered Funding Formula base adjustments	111.6
Use settle-up and reappropriation funds for CCC Strong Workforce program	(76.6)
Workload adjustment to Student Success Completion Grant	10.9
Other technical adjustments	(28.3)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>(\$92.1)</b>
<b>Policy Adjustments</b>	
Provide 3.46% COLA for apportionments	\$248.3
Expand California College Promise Program	40.0
Fund 0.55% enrollment growth	26.0
Provide 3.46% COLA for certain categorical programs <sup>a</sup>	\$13.5
Make legal services to undocumented immigrants ongoing	10.0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$337.8</b>
<b>Total Changes</b>	<b>\$245.7</b>
<b>2019-20 Proposed Budget</b>	<b>\$8,729</b>

<sup>a</sup>Applies to CalWORKs, Campus Childcare, DSPS, EOPS, and Mandates Block Grant programs.

Below, we highlight two of the Governor's CCC proposals—expanding the California College Promise and continuing implementation of the Student Centered Funding Formula. We also detail local support by program area, capital outlay, and state operations funding in the proposed budget.

### Expansion of College Promise

**Additional Funding.** The Governor proposes \$40 million in new funding to expand the California College Promise (Assembly Bill 19 of 2017). The additional funds are estimated to be the amount needed to cover students' second year of attendance.

**Use of Funds.** Although this initiative is associated with "free college," the structure of the initiative allows districts to decide how best to use the dollars. Under current law, districts can use funds to waive or buy out enrollment fees for any first-time, full-time California students for up to one year. Districts also can decide to use the funds for other purposes, such as providing grants to students to pay non-fee expenses, working with local education agencies to promote college preparedness and attendance, or providing other services to foster better outcomes for students. Under the Governor's proposal, districts would be authorized to waive fees for up to two years.

**District Eligibility.** The requirements for districts to participate in the California College Promise remain unchanged from the original AB 19 implementation. Colleges must partner with local education agencies to establish an Early Commitment to College program, improve college readiness, reduce the need for remediation, use "multiple measures" for assessment and placement, participate in the Guided Pathways program, ensure that students complete the federal or state financial aid application, and participate in the federal student loan program.



## Implementation of Student Centered Funding Formula

**Planned Implementation.** The Student Centered Funding Formula, which was implemented beginning in 2018-19, apportions funding to districts using a base allocation linked to enrollment, a supplemental allocation designed primarily to benefit low-income students, and a student success allocation based on each district's student outcomes. Under the planned three-year phase-in of new formula factors, the base allocation would decline from about 70% of total funding to 65% in 2019-20 and 60% in 2020-21. The student success allocation, conversely, would increase from about 10% to 15% and 20% in the three years, respectively. The supplemental allocation would constitute about 20% of total funding in each year of the phase-in. This implementation would occur through changes in the funding rates for the base allocation and student success allocation.

**Adjusts Implementation to Use 2018-19 Rates, Adjusted for COLA, in 2019-20.** The Governor's budget proposal continues the Student Centered Funding Formula but adjusts the implementation provisions, pending further data analysis. Specifically, funding rates for 2019-20 would instead reflect the 2018-19 rates plus a COLA. (The funding rates for 2020-21 and beyond would remain unchanged from current law.) As under current law, in 2019-20, a district would receive the highest of the following calculations: (1) the amount calculated pursuant to the Student Centered Funding Formula for 2019-20, (2) the amount calculated pursuant to the Student Centered Funding Formula for 2018-19, or (3) the amount the district received in 2017-18, adjusted by the COLAs in 2018-19 and 2019-20.

**Additional Changes.** The proposed budget limits year-to-year growth in the total amount of funds calculated for the student success allocation to 10%. In addition, proposed trailer bill language would modify the definition of the number of students who transfer to four-year universities.

Tables 4 shows the 2018-19 and proposed 2019-20 funding rates under the Student Centered Funding Formula.

**Table 4: Student Centered Funding Formula Factors and Rates**

FACTORS	2018-19	2019-20
<b>Base Allocation (per FTES)</b>		
Credit FTES <sup>a</sup>	\$3,727	\$3,856
Credit FTES of special admits	5,457	5,646
Credit FTES of inmates in correctional facilities	5,457	5,646
Noncredit FTES	3,347	3,463
CDCP noncredit FTES	5,457	5,646
<b>Basic Allocation (by category)</b>		
Single college district, fewer than 10,000 FTES	3,917,752	4,053,306
Single college district, 10,000-19,999 FTES	5,223,670	5,404,409
Single college district, 20,000 or more FTES	6,529,588	6,755,512
Multi-college district, fewer than 10,000 FTES	3,917,752	4,053,306
Multi-college district, 10,000-19,999 FTES	4,570,712	4,728,859
Multi-college district, 20,000 or more FTES	5,223,670	5,404,409
Rural college designation	1,246,086	1,289,201
State approved centers	1,305,918	1,351,103
Grandparented centers, more than 1,000 FTES	1,305,918	1,351,103
Grandparented centers, 750-999 FTES	979,437	1,013,326
Grandparented centers, 500-749 FTES	652,958	675,550
Grandparented centers, 250-499 FTES	326,479	337,775
Grandparented centers, 100-249 FTES	163,241	168,889



FACTORS	2018-19	2019-20
<b>Supplemental Allocation (per headcount)</b>		
Pell Grant recipient	919	951
California College Promise Grant recipient	919	951
AB 540 Fee Waiver recipient	919	951
<b>Student Success Allocation (per outcome)</b>		
<b>All Students</b>		
Associate degree for transfer	1,760	1,821
Associate degree	1,320	1,366
Baccalaureate degree	1,320	1,366
Credit certificate requiring 18 or more units	880	910
Transfer-level math and English courses completed within the student's first academic year of enrollment	880	910
Transfer to a four-year university	660	683
9 or more career technical education units completed	440	455
Regional living wage obtained within one year of community college completion	440	455
<b>Additional for Pell Grant recipients</b>		
Associate degree for transfer	666	689
Associate degree	500	517
Baccalaureate degree	500	517
Credit certificate requiring 18 or more units	333	345
Transfer-level math and English courses completed within the student's first academic year of enrollment	333	345
Transfer to a four-year university	250	259
9 or more career technical education units completed	167	173
Regional living wage obtained within one year of community college completion	167	173
<b>Additional for California College Promise Grant recipients</b>		
Associate degree for transfer	444	459
Associate degree	333	345
Baccalaureate degree	333	345
Credit certificate requiring 18 or more units	222	230
Transfer-level math and English courses completed within the student's first academic year of enrollment	222	230
Transfer to a four-year university	167	173
9 or more career technical education units completed	111	115
Regional living wage obtained within one year of community college completion	111	115

<sup>a</sup> For some districts, existing law supersedes these rates with district-specific rates.



## Local Support Funding by Program

Table 5 shows proposed local assistance funding by program for the current and budget years. As the table shows, most categorical programs received level or workload funding in the Governor's proposal.

**Table 5: California Community Colleges Funding by Program<sup>a</sup>** (Dollars in Millions)

	2018-19	2019-20	CHANGE FROM 2018-19	
	REVISED	PROPOSED	AMOUNT	PERCENT
Student Centered Funding Formula	\$7,156	\$7,504	\$348	5%
Student Equity and Achievement Program	475	475	0	0%
Strong Workforce Program	255	171	-84	-33%
Student Success Completion Grant	132	143	11	8%
Adult Education Program	131	135	4	3%
Disabled Students Programs and Services (DSPS)	120	125	4	3%
Extended Opportunity Programs and Services (EOPS)	112	116	4	3%
California College Promise (AB 19)	46	80	34	74%
Financial aid administration	92	77	-15	-16%
Full-time faculty hiring	50	50	0	0%
CalWORKs student services	45	47	2	3%
Apprenticeship (CCC districts)	53	44	-9	-17%
Integrated technology	42	42	0	0%
Mandates Block Grant and reimbursements	33	34	1	3%
Institutional effectiveness initiative	29	28	-1	-5%
Part-time faculty compensation	25	25	0	0%
Online education initiative	58	23	-35	-60%
Economic and Workforce Development	23	23	0	0%
NextUp (foster youth program)	20	20	0	0%
California Online Community College	120	20	-100	-83%
Cooperative Agencies Resources for Education (CARE)	16	17	1	3%
Lease revenue bond payments	32	16	-16	-49%
Nursing grants	13	13	0	0%
Part-time faculty office hours	62	12	-50	-80%
Legal services	10	10	0	0%
Fund for Student Success	9	9	-1	-8%
Foster Parent Education Program	5	5	0	0%
Veterans Resource Centers	13	5	-8	-63%
Childcare tax bailout	4	4	0	3%
Other <sup>b</sup>	3	3	0	0%
Equal Employment Opportunity Program	5	3	-2	-43%
One-time program funding <sup>c</sup>	31	-	-31	-100%
Deferred maintenance and instructional equipment (one time)	28	-	-28	-100%
College-specific allocations	16	-	-16	-100%



	2018-19	2019-20	CHANGE FROM 2018-19	
	REVISED	PROPOSED	AMOUNT	PERCENT
K-12 passthroughs (adult ed, K-12 apprenticeship, workforce)	621	609	-12	-2%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$9,888</b>	<b>\$9,888</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0%</b>

<sup>a</sup> Table reflects total programmatic funding for CCC, including amounts from prior years available for use in the years displayed.

<sup>b</sup> Other programs include Academic Senate, transfer, FCMAT, and part-time faculty health insurance.

<sup>c</sup> Includes one-time allocations for hunger-free campus, mental health services and training, re-entry grant program, and open educational resources.

In developing the Governor's budget proposal, DOF used the information shown in Table 6.

**Table 6: Planning Factors for Proposed 2019-20 Budget**

FACTOR	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Cost-of-living adjustment (COLA)	1.56%	2.71%	3.46%
State Lottery funding per FTE	\$205.60	\$223.23	\$222.37
Mandates Block Grant funding per FTE	\$28.44	\$29.21	\$30.22
RSI reimbursement per hour	\$5.90	\$6.26	\$6.48
Financial aid administration per College Promise Grant	\$0.91	\$0.91	\$0.91
Employer pension contribution rates			
Public Employee Retirement System (PERS)	15.53%	18.06%	20.80%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)	14.43%	16.28%	17.10%

We are not aware of any changes in allocation methods or match requirements for local support programs, other than the funding formula adjustments described above.

## Capital Outlay

The Governor's budget proposal provides \$358.7 million in capital outlay funding from Proposition 51, approved by voters in 2016. The funding is to support 15 continuing projects and 12 new projects, as listed in Table 7.

**Table 7: Governor's Proposed CCC Capital Outlay Projects**

			2019-20		ALL YEARS	
COLLEGE	PROJECT	PHASE	STATE COST	TOTAL COST	STATE COST	TOTAL COST
Continuing Projects						
Santa Monica College	Math/Science Addition	C	\$37,031,000	\$72,934,000	\$39,615,000	\$78,102,000
Laney College	Learning Resource Center	C	22,812,000	70,556,000	24,417,000	75,686,000
Mt. San Antonio College	New Physical Education Complex	C	53,993,000	67,768,000	57,541,000	72,238,000
Santa Rosa Junior College	Science and Mathematics Replacement Building	C	30,882,000	61,200,000	33,076,000	65,589,000
Orange Coast College	Language Arts and Social Sciences Building	C	28,305,000	55,706,000	30,353,000	59,803,000
Allan Hancock College	Fine Arts Complex	C	22,873,000	45,012,000	24,526,000	48,318,000
Golden West College	Language Arts Complex	C	21,925,000	43,248,000	23,540,000	46,478,000
North District Center	Center Expansion	C	40,275,000	40,275,000	42,403,000	43,285,000





			2019-20		ALL YEARS	
COLLEGE	PROJECT	PHASE	STATE COST	TOTAL COST	STATE COST	TOTAL COST
Santa Ana College	Russell Hall Replacement	C	19,192,000	37,875,000	20,729,000	40,948,000
Solano College	Library Building 100 Replacement	C	17,396,000	36,987,000	20,148,000	39,739,000
Compton College	Instructional Building 2 Replacement	C	14,891,000	23,050,000	16,167,000	24,995,000
Mission College	MT Portables Replacement Building	C	10,073,000	20,019,000	10,814,000	21,500,000
Merritt College	Child Development Center	C	5,692,000	18,593,000	6,128,000	20,013,000
Imperial College	Academic Buildings Modernization	C	8,647,000	16,949,000	9,043,000	17,741,000
Long Beach City College	Construction Trades Phase 1	C	6,712,000	12,032,000	7,304,000	13,107,000
<b>New Projects</b>						
San Bernardino Valley College	Technical Building Replacement	PW	2,313,000	5,174,000	34,411,000	75,647,000
College of the Redwoods	Phys Ed Replacement	PW	5,379,000	5,379,000	60,648,000	60,648,000
American River College	Technical Building Modernization	PW	1,258,000	4,191,000	29,959,000	57,966,000
Saddleback College	Gateway Building	PW	1,719,000	3,501,000	26,080,000	52,338,000
College of Alameda	Replacement of Buildings B and E (Auto and Diesel Technologies)	PW	1,278,000	2,555,000	17,044,000	33,650,000
Los Angeles City College	Theater Arts Replacement	PW	1,112,000	2,245,000	15,140,000	30,095,000
Merced College	Agriculture Science and Industrial Technologies Complex	PW	431,000	2,153,000	12,974,000	25,629,000
Santa Monica College	Art Complex Replacement	PW	793,000	1,585,000	10,901,000	21,526,000
Rio Hondo College	Music/Wray Theater Renovation	PW	847,000	1,959,000	9,873,000	20,486,000
College of the Sequoias	Basic Skills Center	PW	1,365,000	1,365,000	15,635,000	17,350,000
Fresno City College	New Child Development Center	PW	1,036,000	1,295,000	13,520,000	16,850,000
Butte College	Technology Remodel	PW	518,000	1,034,000	8,088,000	10,722,000
<b>Totals</b>			<b>\$358,748,000</b>	<b>\$654,640,000</b>	<b>\$620,077,000</b>	<b>\$1,090,449,000</b>

Note: P = preliminary plans. W = working drawings. D = design. C = construction.

## State Operations

The proposed budget includes three substantive changes for state operations:

- \$5 million one time for outreach related to the California College Promise
- \$435,000 one time to support the work of the Student Centered Funding Formula Implementation Oversight Committee
- \$135,000 ongoing for an information security officer

The proposal would result in total budgeted resources for the Chancellor's Office of \$34.7 million in 2019-20 (including \$23.7 million General Fund).



## BEYOND THE CCC BUDGET

In addition to the Governor's CCC proposals, the budget includes several efforts that would affect our students and colleges.

### Cal Grant Expansion

The Governor includes \$121.6 million to provide additional financial aid for Cal Grant recipients who are enrolled in one of the public higher education segments and who have dependent children. For students receiving the Cal Grant A, the proposal creates a new access award that could provide up to \$6,000 annually. For students receiving the Cal Grant B, the maximum access award would increase to \$6,000 annually (from \$1,648). For students receiving the Cal Grant C (for students enrolled in career-technical education programs), the maximum book and supplies award would increase to \$4,000 (from \$1,094).

In addition, the Governor proposes to increase the number of competitive Cal Grant awards. These awards are for students who meet general Cal Grant eligibility requirements but do not qualify for the entitlement programs, primarily because of the amount of time they have been out of school. As a result, these awards generally serve older adults. The budget includes \$9.6 million to fund 4,250 new competitive Cal Grant awards, bringing the new total to 30,000 awards in 2019-20. The new awards are distributed evenly between those awarded following the March deadline (open to all students) and those awarded following the September deadline (for CCC students only).

### Relief on STRS Costs

The Governor's budget includes a \$3 billion STRS payment that would reduce the unfunded liability for teacher pensions. A portion of this reduction in the liability would reduce the statutory employer contributions in 2019-20 and 2020-21. Table 8 compares the projected employer contribution rates to contribution rates under the current funding plan for these two years.

**Table 8: California Teachers' Retirement System Employer Contribution Rates**

YEAR	CURRENT FUNDING PLAN	GOVERNOR'S BUDGET PROPOSED RATES	CHANGE
2019-20	18.13%	17.10%	-1.03%
2020-21	19.10%	18.10%	-1.00%

### New Longitudinal Student Data System

The Governor's proposed budget includes \$10 million one time to begin planning, and support the initial costs of, a new statewide longitudinal student data system. The California Department of Education will serve as the fiscal agent for these funds, with the education segments expected to participate in the planning and implementation of the new system.

In about a week, as additional details become available, the ACBO, ACCCA, CCCCO, and the League will provide a more complete joint analysis of the Governor's budget proposal.



## **FW: Appointments Made to SCFF Oversight Committee**

Chief Business Officers [CBO-ALL@LISTSERV.CCCCO.EDU] on behalf of Osmena, Christian  
[cosmena@CCCCO.EDU]

**Sent:** Tuesday, January 15, 2019 8:56 PM

**To:** CBO-ALL@LISTSERV.CCCCO.EDU

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**From:** ceo-all <ceo-all@listserv.cccco.edu> **On Behalf Of** Osmena, Christian

**Sent:** Tuesday, January 15, 2019 8:54 PM

**To:** ceo-all <ceo-all@listserv.cccco.edu>

**Subject:** Appointments Made to SCFF Oversight Committee

Colleagues,

As you are aware, the 2018-19 state budget established, with the Student Centered Funding Formula (SCFF), an [SCFF Oversight Committee](#) charged with reviewing and evaluating the implementation of the formula.

Specifically, the committee is charged with making recommendations to the Legislature and the Department of Finance—by January 1, 2020—regarding inclusion of measures (as part of the calculation of the SCFF supplemental allocation) related to first-generation college-going, financial need given differences in costs across regions, and academic proficiency of incoming students. The committee is also expected to review, by June 30, 2021, funding for noncredit instruction and instruction delivered pursuant to instructional service agreements, as well as the methods by which district allocations could be adjusted in a recession.

The committee consists of 12 members, with the Governor, the Speaker of the state Assembly, and the Senate Committee on Rules each appointing members. In describing the committee's membership, the law calls for geographic balance and for diversity in socioeconomic background and professional experience. The members of the committee were recently appointed. They are:

- Sonya Christian, president of Bakersfield College.
- Bonnie Ann Dowd, executive vice chancellor of business and technology services at the San Diego Community College District.
- Ann-Marie Gabel, vice chancellor of business services at the South Orange County Community College District.
- Angélica Garcia, vice president of student services at Skyline College.
- Elizabeth Guillen, director of legislative and community affairs at Public Advocates.
- Valerie Johnson, student at Crafton Hills College and San Bernardino Valley College and president of the Crafton Hills College student senate.
- John McDowell, Jr., founder of the Labor Center at Los Angeles Trade Technical College.
- Kindred Murillo, superintendent and president of Southwestern College.
- Christopher Nellum, senior director for higher education at the Education Trust-West.
- Manuel Payan, grounds equipment operator at San Joaquin Delta College.
- Michele Siqueiros, president of the Campaign for College Opportunity.
- Dianne Van Hook, chancellor of College of the Canyons.

This week, the Board of Governors approved a contract with WestEd for project management, technical advice, and administrative support for the committee. The Chancellor's Office is working with WestEd to begin these activities as soon as possible. The Chancellor's Office will also work with the Advisory Workgroup on Fiscal Affairs to align the workgroup's efforts with the committee's activities moving forward.

Please reach out if you have any questions.

Best,

Christian Osmeña  
Vice Chancellor  
College Finance and Facilities Planning  
California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office  
(916) 324-9508  
[cosmena@cccco.edu](mailto:cosmena@cccco.edu)

**2018-2019 APPORTIONMENT ATTENDANCE REPORT**

Period: P1

District: Foothill-De Anza


**CERTIFICATION**

I, the District Chief Executive Officer, hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief (1) this report is true and correct, and (2) all data have been reported and compiled in accordance with provisions of the Education Code and Title 5 regulations adopted by the Board of Governors and instructions on this form.

I further certify that I have determined through consultation with staff directly responsible that (1) FTES reported on this form for State apportionments includes only courses which had received individual prior approval or were part of programs with prior approval by the governing board of the district and the Chancellor's Office; (2) no attendance has been reported for: (a) courses which do not fully comply with Title 5 Section 58051.5 relative to open enrollment and participation by any person who is otherwise qualified and eligible for admission to the college, except for inmate education courses maintained pursuant to Title 5 Section 58051.6, or (b) courses excluded from State apportionments by Education Code Section 8538 or, (c) indentured apprentices in courses of related and supplemental instruction maintained pursuant to Section 3074 of the Labor Code; and (3) all FTES eligible for State support have been reported whether or not funding is available.

The original signature of the district Chief Executive Officer is required.

**Chief Executive Officer: Judy C. Miner**

Signature:   
Signature Date: 01/15/2019

Electronic Certification Date: Tuesday, January 15, 2019

**District Contact Person: Carla Maitland**

Title: Executive Assistant

Phone: (650) 949-6202

EEmail: maitlandcarla@fhda.edu

Please return completed form to:

CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE  
FISCAL SERVICES UNIT  
1102 Q STREET, 4th Floor  
SACRAMENTO, CA 95811-6511

**2018-2019 APPORTIONMENT ATTENDANCE REPORT**

Period: P1

District: Foothill-De Anza

**PART I. FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STUDENTS**

			<b>State Residents (and Nonresidents Attending Noncredit Courses)</b>	
			<b>Attendance FTES</b>	<b>Factored FTES</b>
<b>Summer Intersession (Summer 2018 Only)</b>				
1. Noncredit (Parts IV.A.1 + VII.A.3)			42.74	42.74
2. Credit (Parts III.A.1 + VI.A.1)			2,859.00	2,859.00
<b>Summer Intersession Courses (Summer 2019 Prior to July 1, 2019)</b>				
1. Noncredit (Parts IV.B.1 + VII.B.3)			0.17	0.17
2. Credit (Parts III.B.1 + VI.B.2 + VI.B.1)			41.88	41.88
<b>Primary Terms (Exclusive of Summer Intersession)</b>				
1. Census Procedure Courses				
(a) Weekly Census Contact Hours (Part II)			11,779.85	11,779.85
(b) Daily Census Contact Hours (Part III)			144.26	144.26
2. Actual Hours of Attendance Procedure Courses				
(a) Noncredit (Part IV.C)			321.36	321.36
(b) Credit (Part IV.D)			274.06	274.06
3. Alternative Attendance Accounting Procedure Courses				
(a) Weekly Census Procedure Courses (Part V)(Credit)			7,439.70	7,439.70
(b) Daily Census Procedure Courses (Part V)(Credit)			362.18	362.18
(c) Noncredit Independent Study/Distance Education Courses (Part VII.C)			0.00	0.00
<b>Total FTES</b>				
Total Credit FTES			22,900.93	22,900.93
Total Noncredit FTES			364.27	364.27
Total FTES			23,265.20	23,265.20

<b>Supplemental Information</b>	<b>FTES</b>
Inservice Training Courses	0.00
Basic Skills Courses and Immigrant Education (Noncredit)	180.51
Basic Skills Courses and Immigrant Education (Credit)	1,305.74

**2018-2019 APPORTIONMENT ATTENDANCE REPORT**

Period: P1

District: Foothill-De Anza

**PART I. FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STUDENTS**

<b>Nonresidents</b>		
	<b>Attendance FTES</b>	<b>Factored FTES</b>
<b>Summer Intersession (Summer 2018 Only)</b>		
1. Noncredit (Parts IV.A.1 + VII.A.3)	0.00	0.00
2. Credit (Parts III.A.1 + VI.A.1)	400.63	400.63
<b>Summer Intersession Courses (Summer 2019 Prior to July 1, 2019)</b>		
1. Noncredit (Parts IV.B.1 + VII.B.3)	0.00	0.00
2. Credit (Parts III.B.1 + VI.B.2 + VI.B.1)	10.73	10.73
<b>Primary Terms (Exclusive of Summer Intersession)</b>		
1. Census Procedure Courses		
(a) Weekly Census Contact Hours (Part II)	2,383.50	2,383.50
(b) Daily Census Contact Hours (Part III)	7.09	7.09
2. Actual Hours of Attendance Procedure Courses		
(a) Noncredit (Part IV.C)	0.00	0.00
(b) Credit (Part IV.D)	1.39	1.39
3. Alternative Attendance Accounting Procedure Courses		
(a) Weekly Census Procedure Courses (Part V)(Credit)	1,151.75	1,151.75
(b) Daily Census Procedure Courses (Part V)(Credit)	40.02	40.02
(c) Noncredit Independent Study/Distance Education Courses (Part VII.C)	0.00	0.00
<b>Total FTES</b>		
Total Credit FTES	3,995.11	3,995.11
Total Noncredit FTES	0.00	0.00
Total FTES	3,995.11	3,995.11