

Development of the 2025 -2026 Budget



Presentation Topics

- The Economy and Politics: Impact on School Funding
- Revenue: How are Community Colleges Funded?
 - 3-year average of FTES and understanding SCFF “Hold Harmless” funding
- Expenditures: Budgeting for Long-Term Liabilities and Required Expenditures
 - Impact of flat, “Hold Harmless” funding in budget development
- Considerations and Looking Forward
- Questions and Answers

2025 State Budget Proposal

Another Tax Delay Could Impact May Revise



- Just as occurred in 2022, taxpayers in Los Angeles County have been granted an extension to file and pay taxes until October 15, 2025
 - The Los Angeles area accounts for almost one-quarter (24%) of all state personal income tax receipts
- In 2024, the adopted California budget included a provision to set aside a portion of future projected surpluses by preventing their immediate spending.
- The California Controller, Malia Cohen, reported in March that fiscal year-to-date (YTD) tax receipts are \$4.6 billion (3%) above projections
- In the January Governor's Proposal, the California Community College System is projected to receive a 2.43% Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA)
 - 4CD, however is projected to receive "Hold Harmless" funding for 2025-2026, which does **NOT** receive any COLA

Federal Grants



- 4CD received \$47.2 million in Federal Funds for 2023-24
 - \$2.2 million was the last of one-time COVID grants
 - \$1.7 million is a pass through from the State Chancellor's office for Perkins funding
- In FY 2023-24, 86% of all Federal funds came to 4CD in the form of Student Aid Grants
 - \$35.9 million in Pell Grants and assistance (Pell)
 - \$3.5 million in Direct Student Loans
 - \$0.6 million in Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (FSEOG)
 - \$0.6 million in Work Study Program Grants
 - On March 21st, the Federal Administration announced intent to move Student Aid to the Small Business Administration from the Department of Education
- Several one-time, multiple-year grants such as Title V-Caminos, and Trio, Upward Bound/Talent Search have been awarded to colleges from previous cycles (approximately \$2 million in FY24/25)
 - These grants had end dates this fiscal year and next which require applications for new grants

Budget Outlook: Navigating an Economic Slowdown

- 2023-2024 turned out to be the end of multiple years of school funding growth in California
- The slowing economy, increased inflation, tariffs, continued high interest rates, and a volatile stock market have impacted ongoing revenues at the State and Federal level
- The SCFF Funding model no longer allocates a COLA when districts are funded under “Hold Harmless”



Student-Centered Funding Formula (SCFF)

Replaced SB361 in 2018-19



FTES Allocation

70%

Similar to SB361 model, but now uses a three-year rolling average of FTES

Supplemental Allocation

20%

Counts of low- income students:
AB540 students
Pell Grant Recipients
Promise Grant Recipients (MIS Data)

Student Success Incentive Allocation

10%

Counts of outcomes for specific metrics with additional value for Pell Grant and Promise Grant Recipients in each category:

- Associate Degrees for Transfer
- Associate Degrees
- Credit Certificates
- Transfer level Math and English
- Transfer to a Four-Year University
- Nine or More CTE Units
- Regional Living Wage

The Hold Harmless/Stability Provisions which began during the pandemic had allowed 4CD to use previous “borrowed” FTES



Is 4CD Being Funded Under the Student Centered Funding Formula (SCFF), Stability, or Hold Harmless?

Answer

1. SCFF – **Yes** in 2022-23
2. Stability – **Yes** in 2023-24 and again in 2024-25
3. Hold Harmless – **Yes**, in 2025-26

Understanding the Funding Model



- 4CD was funded on 28,667 FTES from 2018-19 to 2022-23
 - These were additional FTES due to summer borrowing
- Beginning in 2023-24 the SCFF model moved to a 3-year average of credit FTES
 - 4CD utilized summer borrowing to generate 26,700 FTES
 - This allowed 4CD to be funded by Stability in 2024-25, rather than Hold Harmless
- The 2025-26 SCFF calculated 3-year average no longer will include the old 28,667 FTES a reduction of more than 2,600 FTES
 - 2023-24 FTES = 26,700¹
 - 2024-25 FTES = 23,167²
 - 2025-26 FTES = 26,638³

3-year average FTES = 25,594

¹2023-24 CCFS 320 Recalc (includes summer borrowing)

²2024-25 CCFS-320 P1

³Estimated FTES

Calculating the 2024-25 SCFF – Basic Allocation



- The SCFF provides a basic allocation based upon college FTES along with an allocation for approved centers also based upon FTES

- 2024-25 funded rates¹

| Category | FTES Size | Allocation | Location |
|----------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| College | < 10,000 FTES | \$6,508,449 | CCC and LMC |
| College | > 10,000 FTES | \$7,593,194 | DVC |
| Center | > 1,000 FTES | \$2,169,484 | BRT and SRC |

- Total Basic Allocation = \$24,949,060

¹2024-25 First Principal Apportionment Schedule C

Calculating the 2024-25 SCFF – FTES



- The SCFF uses a 3-year average of resident FTES and breaks out the current year Special Admit, Career Development and College Preparation (CDCP) and Noncredit FTES

- 2024-25 FTES utilized¹

| Category | FTES | Rate per FTES | Total |
|---------------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| Credit (3-year avg) | 25,180.38 | \$5,294.42 | \$133,315,595 |
| Special Admit | 599.87 | \$7,424.53 | \$4,453,752 |
| CDCP | 118.53 | \$7,454.53 | \$880,029 |
| Noncredit | 176.99 | \$4,464.58 | \$790,186 |
| TOTAL | 26,075.77 | | \$139,439,562 |

- FTES Allocation = \$139,439,562

¹2024-25 First Principal Apportionment Schedule C

Calculating the 2024-25 SCFF – Supplemental



- The SCFF uses the previous year headcounts for calculation of supplemental allocations

- 2023-24 student counts¹

| Student Population | 2023-24 Headcount | Rate per student | Total |
|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|
| AB540 | 1,270 | \$1,251.96 | \$1,589,991 |
| Pell Grant Recipients | 8,935 | \$1,251.96 | \$11,186,276 |
| Promise Grant Recipients | 14,860 | \$1,251.96 | \$18,604,147 |
| TOTAL | 25,065 | | \$31,380,414 |

- Supplemental Allocation = \$31,380,414

¹2024-25 First Principal Apportionment Schedule C

Calculating the 2024-25 SCFF – Success Grant

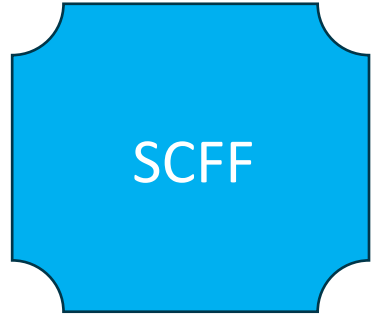


- Previous 3-year average of headcounts for all students, Pell Grant & California Promise Grant Recipients¹

¹2024-25 First Principal Apportionment Schedule C

| Student Population | All Students \$738.23 per point | | Pell Grant \$186.21 per point | | Promise Grant \$186.21 per point | | Total Allocation |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----|----------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------|-----|------------------|
| | # | Pts | # | Pts | # | Pts | |
| Associate Degrees for Transfer | 1,311 | 4 | 551.67 | 6 | 817.33 | 4 | \$5,096,437 |
| Associate Degrees | 1,511 | 3 | 685 | 4.5 | 1,002.33 | 3 | \$4,568,929 |
| Baccalaureate Degrees | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4.5 | 0 | 3 | \$0 |
| Credit Certificates | 494.67 | 2 | 179.33 | 3 | 264.33 | 2 | \$928,984 |
| Transfer Level Math and English | 1,986 | 2 | 534.33 | 3 | 835.67 | 2 | \$3,541,980 |
| Transfer to a Four-Year University | 2,260.67 | 1.5 | 716 | 2.25 | 1,085.33 | 1.5 | \$3,106,486 |
| Nine or More CTE Units | 4,601 | 1 | 1,700.33 | 1.5 | 2,486.67 | 1 | \$4,334,586 |
| Regional Living Wage | 3,150 | 1 | 862.67 | 1.5 | 1,546 | 1 | \$2,854,274 |
| TOTALS | 15,354.33 | | 5,229.33 | | 8,037.67 | | \$24,431,676 |

Community College Funding Model



SCFF Calculated Revenue

Calculated from:

1. Average of the current and two previous year FTES
2. Prior year Supplemental Student Counts
3. 3-year average Success Data Student Counts



Prior Year TCR Stability

Calculated from:

1. Prior year SCFF Revenue Calculation
2. Adjusted for current year COLA, if any



Minimum Revenue Commitment

Calculated from:

1. 2017-18 Total Computation Revenue (TCR) and adjusted for COLA each year
2. **Effective 2025-26**, will become the 2024-25 funded TCR and will not be adjusted by COLA in future years.

Funding can become frozen, as is anticipated for FY25-26



Max TCR

Calculated from:

1. The highest value of the three calculated options
2. Becomes the Minimum Revenue Commitment for the following year



Calculating the 2024-25 SCFF – Putting it Together



- Districts are funded by the highest of the 3 calculations.
- 4CD is funded via Stability in 2024-25

| SCFF Calculation | Weight | Total |
|-------------------------|--------|---------------|
| Basic Allocation + FTES | 70% | \$164,388,622 |
| Supplemental Grant | 20% | \$31,380,414 |
| Success Grant | 10% | \$24,431,676 |
| TOTALS | 100% | \$220,200,712 |

| Stability Calculation | Total |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| 2023-24 SCFF | \$227,587,307 |
| 2024-25 COLA | 1.07% |
| Stability Total | \$229,941,714 |

| Hold Harmless | Total |
|----------------|---------------|
| 2023-24 Funded | \$228,626,625 |

COLA is NOT Added to HH



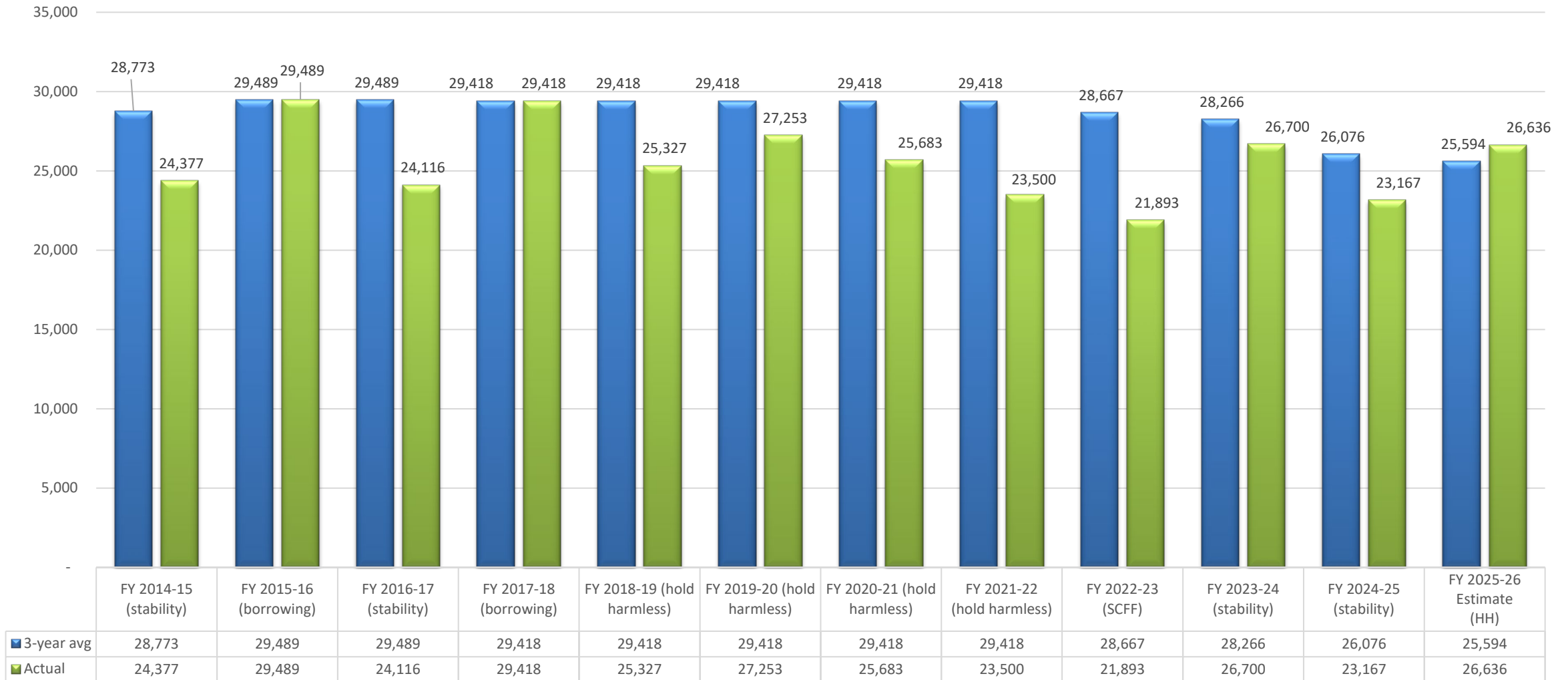
Why is 4CD Projecting FLAT Funding for FY 2025-26, and Potentially Longer....?

Answer

The 3-year average of FTES for 2025-26 is estimated at 25,594 which is below the 28,266 Hold Harmless FTES.

4CD Historical FTES and Funding Trends

Contra Costa CCD FTES



4CD Multi-year Revenue Projection



| FY | 3-YEAR Average FTES | COLA | SCFF Calculation | STABILITY | HOLD HARMLESS/FLOOR |
|-------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 21-22 | 28,667 | 5.07% | \$181,103,339 | \$179,535,491 | \$189,715,018 |
| 22-23 | 28,667 | 6.56% | \$211,260,982 | \$192,938,718 | \$202,160,323 |
| 23-24 | 28,266 ¹ | 8.22% | \$227,507,387 | \$228,626,625 | \$218,777,901 |
| 24-25 | 26,075 ¹ | 1.07% | \$220,200,712 | \$229,941,714 | \$221,118,824 |
| 25-26 | 25,594 ¹ | 2.43% ² | \$223,355,753 | \$225,849,235 | \$229,941,714 |
| 26-27 | 25,584 ¹ | 3.52% ² | \$228,600,547 | \$231,217,876 ³ | \$229,941,714 |

COLA is **not**
added to
Minimum
Revenue
Commitment
← in future
years

¹ FTES are calculated on previous three years. Flexibility on FTES ended in the 2022-23 FY for SCFF Calculations

² Projected COLA. This is **not** built into the budget until the State budget is enacted.

³ Future year revenue could be lower based upon actual COLA, if any

Note: 4CD is funded on the highest of the three methods



How Were the 2025-26 Expenditure Budget Assumptions Developed?

Answer

Fixed and required expenses are built into the budget based upon historical analysis, trend data, and economic assumptions.

Budget Building Blocks

Effective Budget Preparation Techniques



- With “Hold Harmless” funding ongoing expenditures will outpace revenues
- Cost containment actions are necessary due to flat funding
- Unspent allocated/budgeted revenue in the current year can help mitigate any necessary budget reductions in the following year



Building Budget Expenditure Assumptions



Identification of Required Expenditures

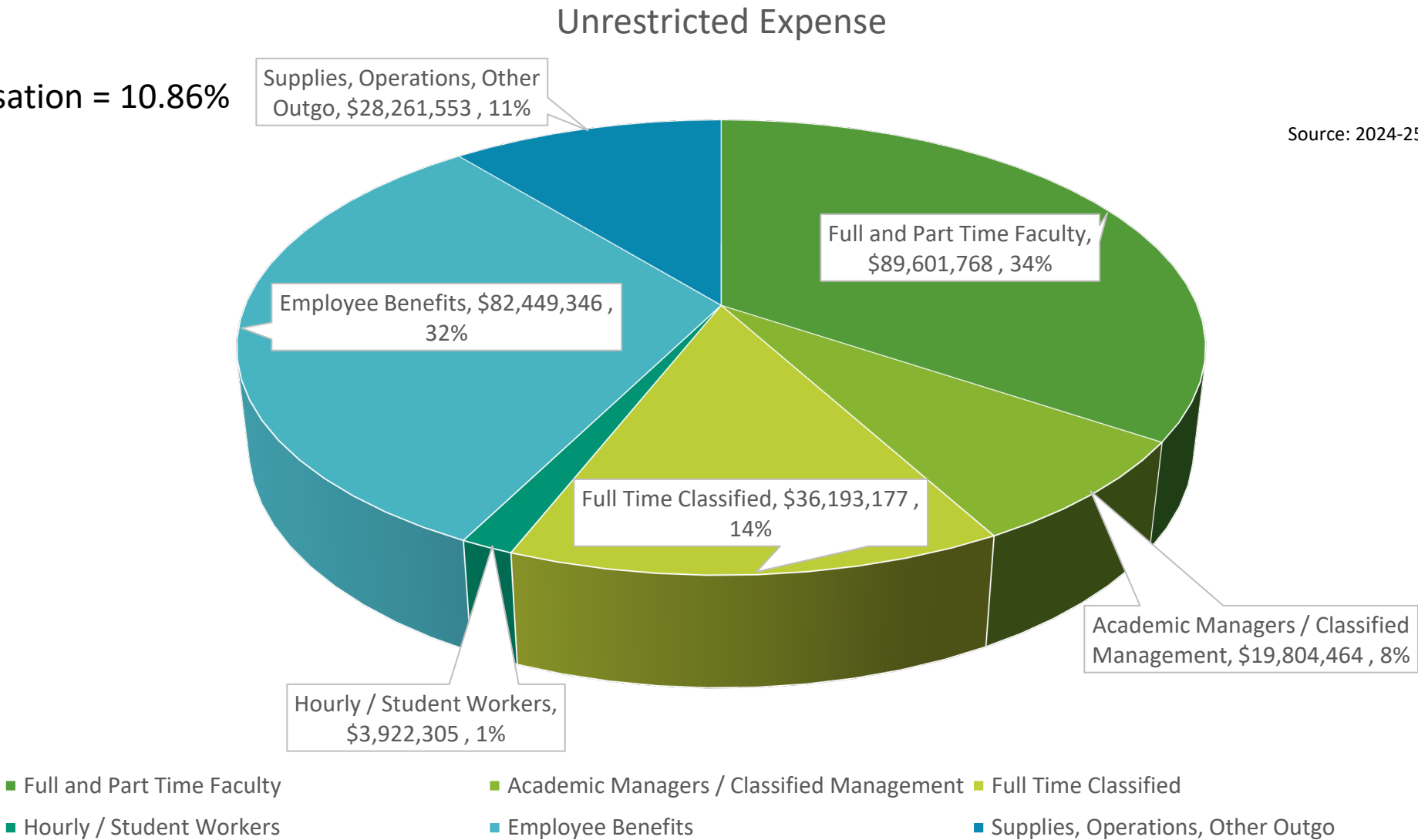
- Employee Compensation – Step and Column
- Payroll Taxes
- Pension Expense – STRS and PERS
- Retiree Benefits
- Health and Welfare Benefit Cost
- Utilities and Services Costs
- Maintaining Adequate Reserves
- End of One-Time Funds

Fund 11 Distribution of Estimated Expenses FY 2024-25



Non-compensation = 10.86%

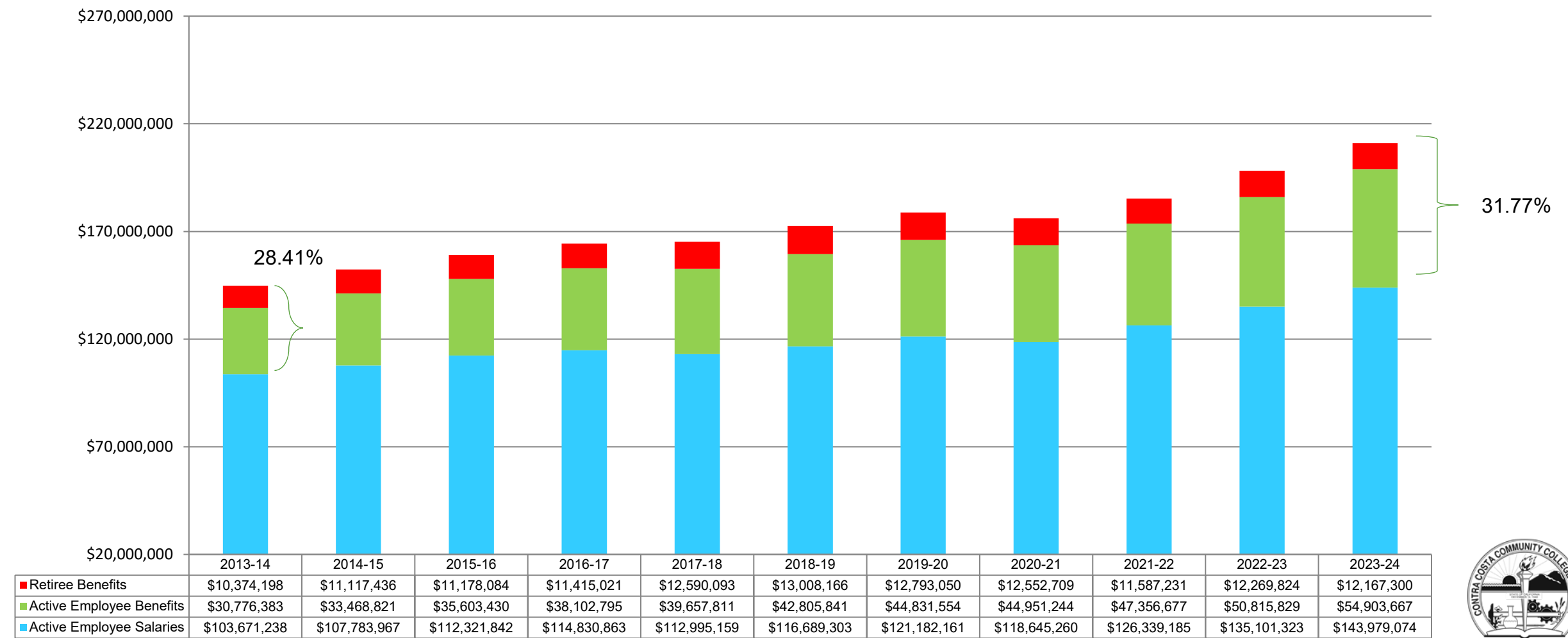
Source: 2024-25 Adoption Budget: Page 17, 61



89.14% of Budgeted Expenditures is Employee Compensation



- For every dollar of employee salary earned, an additional **48.6 cents** was paid in benefit cost in 2023-24 for active employees and retirees versus 39.6 cents in 2013-14



Why Does 4CD Need to Make Budget Adjustments and Reductions in 2025-26?

Answer

Expenditures are growing at a faster rate than new ongoing revenues. When the cost of fixed expenses increase faster than revenue coming in budget adjustments are required in other areas.

Historical COLAs with STRS/PERS Expense



| FY | Funded COLA | STRS % | PERS % |
|---------|-------------|--------|---------|
| 2007-08 | 4.25% | 8.25% | 9.306% |
| 2008-09 | (2.67%) | 8.25% | 9.428% |
| 2009-10 | (7.64%) | 8.25% | 9.709% |
| 2010-11 | 0.00% | 8.25% | 10.707% |
| 2011-12 | 0.00% | 8.25% | 10.923% |
| 2012-13 | 0.00% | 8.25% | 11.417% |
| 2013-14 | 1.565% | 8.25% | 11.422% |
| 2014-15 | 0.85% | 8.88% | 11.771% |
| 2015-16 | 1.02% | 10.73% | 11.847% |

| FY | Funded COLA | STRS % | PERS % |
|----------|--------------------|--------|---------|
| 2016-17 | 0.00% | 12.58% | 13.888% |
| 2017-18 | 1.56% | 14.43% | 15.531% |
| 2018-19 | 2.71% | 16.28% | 20.733% |
| 2019-20 | 3.26% | 17.10% | 19.721% |
| 2020-21 | 0.00% | 16.15% | 20.700% |
| 2021-22 | 5.07% | 16.92% | 22.910% |
| 2022-23 | 6.56% | 19.10% | 25.370% |
| 2023-24 | 8.22% | 19.10% | 26.680% |
| 2024-25 | 1.07% | 19.10% | 27.05% |
| 2025-26* | 2.43% ¹ | 19.10% | 27.40% |

COLA of 0.00% resulted from deferrals and other State apportionment adjustments.

*projected

¹COLA not received due to Hold Harmless

In 11 of the past 19 years, the STRS/PERS % increase expense was greater than the COLA % increase



Health and Welfare Expenditure Trends



- The past two years have seen significant increases in Health and Welfare costs, with the upcoming year increasing at a double-digit rate
 - Health & Welfare estimated expenditures are 16.9% of Fund 11 expenditures in 2024-25.
- The total increased cost was greater than the revenue from a 1.07% COLA in 2024-25

Source: 2025-26 Budget Assumptions

| Health and Welfare (H&W) | 2017-18 Actuals | 2018-19 Actuals | 2019-20 Actuals | 2020-2021 Actuals | 2021-2022 Actuals | 2022-2023 Actuals | 2023-2024 Actuals | 2024-2025 Adjusted Budget | 2025-2026 Assumptions |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Active Employees | \$20,455,584 | \$21,050,082 | \$20,629,809 | \$20,798,173 | \$20,758,371 | \$20,460,178 | \$21,944,167 | \$24,366,803 | \$25,573,082 |
| Retirees | \$12,590,093 | \$13,008,166 | \$12,793,049 | \$12,552,709 | \$11,587,231 | \$12,269,824 | \$12,167,300 | \$13,510,570 | \$14,179,410 |
| Total | \$33,045,677 | \$34,058,248 | \$33,422,858 | \$33,350,881 | \$32,345,602 | \$32,730,002 | \$34,111,467 | \$37,877,373 | \$39,752,492 |
| Percentage Change | | 3.06% | (1.87%) | (0.22%) | (3.01%) | 1.19% | 4.22% | 11.04% | 4.95% |

Selected Required Expenditure Assumptions – (Fund 11 ONLY)



These are expenditures that must be paid before any new initiatives can be considered

| | 2023-2024 Actuals | % | 2024-2025 Adoption Budget | % | 2025-2026 Assumptions | % |
|--|----------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| Step & Column | \$2,097,747 | 1.2% | \$2,139,701 | 1.2% | \$2,182,495 | 1.2% |
| Health & Welfare | \$34,111,467 | 4.2% | \$37,877,373 | 11.0% | \$39,752,492 | 4.9% |
| STRS | \$13,577,851 | 1.3% | \$13,740,785 | 1.2% | \$13,905,675 | 1.2% |
| PERS | \$11,124,559 | 6.6% | \$11,488,019 | 3.3% | \$11,838,961 | 3.1% |
| Utilities | \$7,578,168 | 11.8% | \$8,993,690 | 18.7% | \$9,803,122 | 9.0% |
| Insurance | \$1,912,410 | 9.8% | \$2,007,546 | 5.0% | \$2,272,908 | 13.2% |
| IT Maintenance Agreements | \$3,225,770 | 18.0% | \$4,150,000 | 28.7% | \$4,270,000 | 2.8% |
| Election Costs (Annual Contribution) | \$408,479 | 115% | \$300,000 | 0% | \$300,000 | 0% |
| Audits | \$198,100 | (20%) | \$237,960 | 20.1% | \$243,480 | 2.3% |
| Total Increase from Previous Year | \$3,856,413 | 5.5% | \$6,700,523 | 9.0% | \$3,634,059 | 4.5% |

Sources: 2024-25 Adoption Budget: and Appendices B and D and 2025-26 Budget Assumptions

How Does 4CD Address Long-Term Liabilities?

Answer

4CD has created designated reserve funds for:
Load Bank/Vacation Liability [Fund 29]
Other Post Employee Benefits (OPEB) [Fund 77].

Long-Term Liabilities and Reserves



- In 2008, the Governing Board established an irrevocable trust for Other Post-Employee Benefits (OPEB). This fund currently remains underfunded.
 - One-time funding has been used to enhance the reserves and OPEB trust
- Beginning in 2010, Fund 29 was identified to monitor Vacation and Load Bank Liabilities and maintain reserves for this expense.
- Board Policy 5033, adopted February 15, 2023, requires 4CD to maintain a reserve of “no less than two months of unrestricted general fund operating expenditures.”
 - This reserve requirement is a result of the Emergency Conditions Allowance (ECA), which provided one-time funds to 4CD
 - The “no less than two months of reserves” must be maintained
 - One-time funding in 2023-24 was utilized for ECA reserves

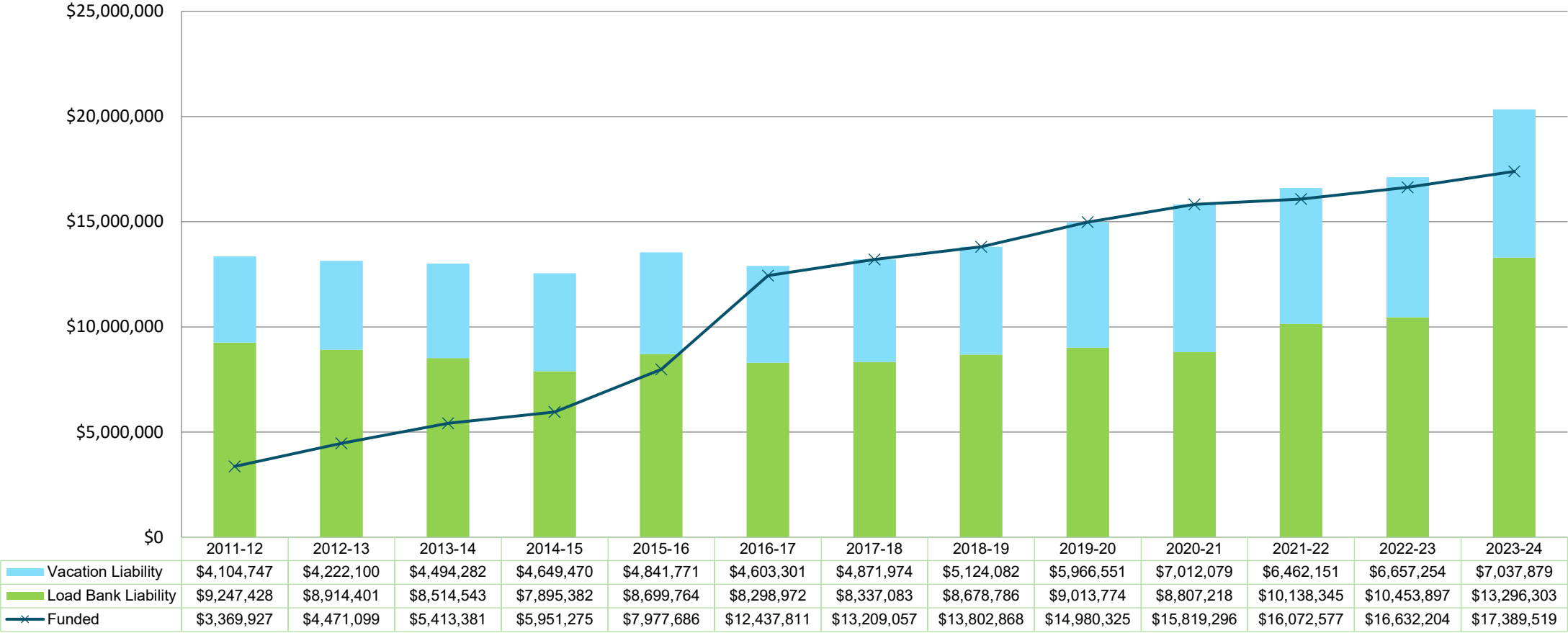


Vacation and Load Bank Liability



4CD accounts for the accrued liability of vacation time not fully utilized by staff and for the load bank balances of faculty that work an overload schedule.

Compensated Absences History



Retiree Benefits Irrevocable Trust Update



- In 2008, the Governing Board established an irrevocable trust for Other Post-Employee Benefits (OPEB).
 - One-time funding from borrowing FTES has been used to grow the OPEB trust while 4CD pays the actual costs of benefits each year on an “as you go basis.”
 - The most recent GASB 74/75 actuarial report was completed as of June 2024.
 - The next actuarial report will be completed as of June 2025
 - The recent significant increase in health and welfare premium costs was not included in the most recent report
 - These increases will result in an increase in the OPEB Liability, increasing the net liability reported in June 2024

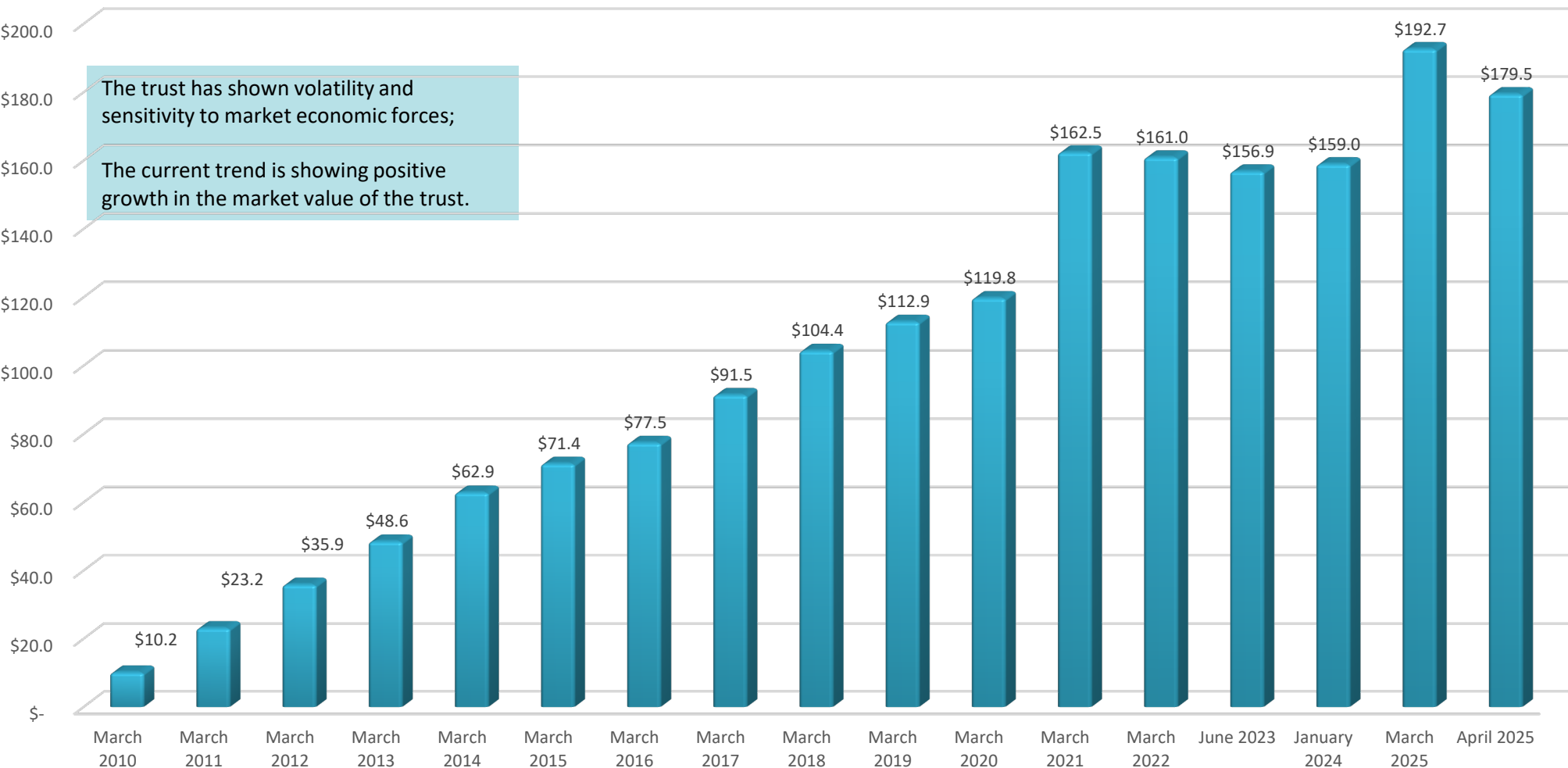
| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Total OPEB Liability, 11/8/2024 | \$229,240,400 |
| Fiduciary Net Position, 4/8/2025 | \$179,549,641 |
| Net OPEB Liability | \$49,690,749 |
| % Funded | 78% |

Investment performance has impacted this value and recent market volatility has resulted in large net position fluctuations
3/25/2025 = \$192,710,049

Health cost increases will reduce this %



Irrevocable Trust Market Value (in millions)



GASB 74/75
Actuarial Reports
are completed
every two years.
The June 2024
Calculated OPEB
Liability was \$229.2
million.

The report did not
account for the
significant increase
in health and
welfare costs this
renewal, which will
increase the OPEB
Liability

Actuarial Yearly Pay-as-You-Go Cost = \$13,067,680 for 2024 – 25
Estimated 2025 – 26 estimated cost = \$13,510,570



Reserves Level Requirements



- Board Policy 5033, adopted February 15, 2023, requires 4CD to maintain a reserve of “no less than two months of unrestricted general fund operating expenditures.”
 - This reserve requirement is a result of the Emergency Conditions Allowance (ECA), which provided one-time funds to 4CD
 - The “no less than two months of reserves” must be maintained
 - One-time funding in 2023-24 was be used to enhance the minimum reserve requirement for emergencies
 - As expenditures increase the total amount required for the reserve also increases
 - This requires 4CD to budget for maintaining reserves which are required.
 - Because reserves are calculated based upon expenditures, and not revenue, there is an impact to the budget when revenue is “flat” that require 4CD to ensure sufficient reserves are maintained



Areas of Consideration in a Flat Budget



- **Prioritization on Instruction and Programs**

- Release time needs to be evaluated and reduced, where possible
- Schedule efficiency needs be reviewed
- Strategic utilization of Fund 12 categorical funding and grants

- **Retention of Staff**

- All vacancies need to be reviewed and justified to ensure ongoing resources are available to maintain current staff
- Hourly and professional experts need to be evaluated and reduced, where possible

- **Evaluation of non-salary expenditures**

- Non-mission-critical expenditures should be placed on hold
- Travel and Conferences need to be focused on required mandates and webinars should be considered when possible as alternatives
- Limit use of P-cards and discretionary purchasing – Utilize purchasing staff



What are Some “Take-Aways” Regarding the 2025-26 Budget?

Answer

1. Current law will not provide a COLA or new general fund revenue to 4CD.
2. Many districts will have to make do with less.
3. Evaluate vacancies, hourly and professional experts, and release time to ensure resources are available for continuing staff.
4. Ensure resources are used strategically and available for ongoing salaries and benefits (staff).
5. Understand that this is an emotional and challenging time for our employees, students, and the community.

Questions

Index of Acronyms and Terms



| Acronym/Term | Description | Reference Slides |
|--------------------------------------|--|------------------|
| AB540 | Nonresident student who meets certain requirements to pay in-state tuition at California public colleges and universities | 6, 11 |
| Apportionment | Revenue that is distributed from the State to 4CD | 9-12, 24 |
| Assessed Value (AV) | The value of real property impacting property tax revenue within apportionment | |
| Bank Load and Overload | Calculation when a faculty member works greater than a full class schedule – Fund 29 | 27-29 |
| BP 5033 | Board Policy 5033 (defines reserve balance requirements of two months operating expenditures) | 20, 28, 32 |
| Capital Gains | Earnings for Investments that provide a significant portion of California State tax revenue | |
| Career and Technical Education (CTE) | Programs that integrate academic knowledge with technical and occupational skills to prepare students for postsecondary education and careers. | 6, 12 |

Index of Acronyms and Terms



| Acronym/Term | Description | Reference Slides |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| Career and Technical Education (CTE) | Programs that integrate academic knowledge with technical and occupational skills to prepare students for postsecondary education and careers. | 6, 12 |
| Career Development and College Preparation (CDCP) | Noncredit course FTES funded at a higher rate as part of the SCFF Funding formula | 10 |
| CCFS 320 | Report of FTES provided to the State | 8 |
| Center | Additional one-stop locations for students to access and gain awareness of basic needs services and resources | 9 |
| Classified Personnel | Employment classification for non-instructional support positions | 21 |
| Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) | Adjustment provided to previous year revenue based upon a set of economic indicators and factors | 3, 5, 13-14, 17, 24-25, 34 |

Index of Acronyms and Terms



| Acronym/Term | Description | Reference Slides |
|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Deferral | State budget reduction that pays school districts in the following year, but requires the district to budget the revenue as an accounts receivable | 24 |
| Emergency Conditions Allowance (ECA) | 2022-23 Legislation establishing required reserves of two months along with other conditions to receive hold harmless funding | 28, 32 |
| Fiduciary Net Position | The balance of assets held in an irrevocable trust | 30-31 |
| Fiscal Year (FY) | Fiscal Year (July 1 – June 30) | 3, 13, 15, 17, 33 |
| Flexibility | Student-Centered Funding Formula legislation that allowed districts to continue to use the FTES from 2018-19 for funding which expired in FY2023-24 | 17 |
| Full-Time Equivalent Students (FTES) | Calculated by multiplying Weekly Scheduled Contact Hours (WSCH) by the Term Length Multiplier (TLM) and then dividing by 525. One FTES represents 525 hours of student instruction | 2, 6, 8-10, 13-17, 30 |

Index of Acronyms and Terms



| Acronym/Term | Description | Reference Slides |
|--|---|------------------|
| Fund 11 | 4CD's main operation fund, which includes unrestricted and restricted revenues and expenditures | 21, 25-26 |
| Governor's January Budget Proposal | Each year the Governor must present a proposed budget for the following year by January 10 th which starts the State budget cycle that concludes in June | 3, 17 |
| Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) 74/75 | GASB Statement 74 focuses on financial reporting for postemployment benefit plans other than pension plans, and 75 addresses the accounting and financial reporting for postemployment benefits other than pensions. | 30-31 |
| Hold Harmless Funding | The Minimum Revenue Guarantee is the State Funding Model that guarantees a funding floor from the past year. Effective 2024-25 there is no COLA added to this amount which can result in flat funding for college districts | 2-3, 5-8, 13-17 |
| IT | Information Technology | 26 |
| May Revision | The Governor provides an updated budget forecast after April tax receipts prior to May 10 which is the foundation for the State adopted budget | |

Index of Acronyms and Terms



| Acronym/Term | Description | Reference Slides |
|----------------------------------|---|------------------|
| Minimum Revenue Commitment (MRC) | The minimum amount that must be provided in apportionment to Community Colleges. This becomes the foundation for the Hold Harmless floor calculation of SCFF | 13, 17 |
| MIS | Management Information System (database of students and staff) | 6 |
| OPEB | Other Post Employment Benefits (such as medical coverage for retirees) calculated as the total liability for future benefits to retirees | 27-28, 30-31 |
| Pell Grant | Federal financial aid, specifically a grant, awarded to undergraduate students demonstrating exceptional financial need, to help them pay for college. It's a grant, meaning it doesn't need to be repaid, unlike loans | 4, 6, 11-12 |
| Perkins Federal Funding | The Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act (Perkins V) supports ensure career and technical education (CTE) programs meet the demands of the twenty-first-century economy. | 4 |
| PERS | Public Employees Retirement System | 20, 24, 26 |

Index of Acronyms and Terms



| Acronym/Term | Description | Reference Slides |
|---------------------------|---|------------------|
| Procurement Card (P-card) | Corporate charge card used by businesses to make purchases, often for smaller, high-volume items, streamlining the procurement process and offering an alternative to traditional purchase orders and checks. | 33 |
| Promise Grant | California College Promise Grant, formerly known as the Board of Governors Fee Waiver, is a program that waives enrollment fees for eligible students at California community colleges. | 6, 11-12 |
| Proposition 98 | Voter-approved measure that sets a minimum standard for K-14 spending. The formula has three tests, of which 40% of state revenue goes to education. | |
| Release Time | Time where a faculty member is freed from normal teaching or administrative duties to pursue other activities, such as research, scholarship, or administrative tasks, often funded by grants or other means. | 33-34 |
| SB361 | Senate Bill 361, outlining community college apportionment was replaced with SCFF in 2018-2019 | 6 |

Index of Acronyms and Terms



| Acronym/Term | Description | Reference Slides |
|---|---|-------------------|
| Success SCFF Funding | Student outcome component of SCFF funding equal to 10% of funding | 6, 12-14 |
| Stability SCFF Funding | State Funding Option which takes prior year SCFF calculation and adds COLA | 6-8, 13-14, 16-17 |
| Step and Column | Annual salary schedule adjustments for years of service and education | 20, 26 |
| STRS | State Teachers Retirement System | 20, 24, 26 |
| Student Centered Funding Formula (SCFF) | Method adopted in 2018-19 to allocate state funding to California community colleges, focusing on student access, equity, and success by prioritizing resources for low-income students and outcomes-based funding. | 2, 5-14, 16-17 |
| Summer Borrowing | Reporting two summer sessions in one fiscal year to enhance FTES for that year | 8, 16 |
| Supplemental | Demographic component of SCFF funding equal to 20% of funding | 6, 11, 13-14 |
| Total Computational Revenue (TCR) | The Max TCR is the highest revenue from the three SCFF calculations (SCFF, Stability, or Hold Harmless) | 13 |
| Unrestricted | Funds that may be used for any educational purpose without restrictions | 21, 28, 32 |

Index of Selected Federal Grants



| Acronym/Term | Description | Reference Slides |
|------------------------|--|------------------|
| Title V: Caminos Grant | Caminos al Éxito Pathways to Success" (Caminos) grant, funded under Title V of the Higher Education Act, provided one-time funding aimed at improving academic support structures for low-income, first-generation, and diverse students | 4 |
| Trio Grant | Federal TRIO programs are a set of one-time federally funded programs designed to identify and provide services to individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds, including low-income, first-generation, and students with disabilities, to help them succeed in higher education. | 4 |
| Upward Bound Grant | Upward Bound, part of TRIO, provides fundamental support to participants in their preparation for college entrance. The program provides opportunities for participants to succeed in their precollege performance and ultimately in their higher education pursuits. | 4 |
| Work Study | The Federal Work-Study (FWS) program is a financial aid program that allows eligible students to earn money to help pay for education expenses by working part-time, and it is a form of financial aid, not a grant. | 4 |