California Community Colleges: Overview of Conference Issues

LEGISLATIVE ANALYST'S OFFICE

Presented to:

Budget Conference Committee Hon. Mark Leno, Chair







All Plans Have Significant New CCC Spending

June 1, 2015 **Page 1**



 Governor funds California Community Colleges (CCC) at \$6.4 billion in 2013-14, \$7.2 billion in 2014-15, and \$7.9 billion in 2015-16.

Houses' Overall CCC Plans

- Both houses adopt higher LAO revenues and fund CCC at higher levels—\$19 million higher in 2014-15 and \$80 million higher in 2015-16 (excluding minor differences related to current-year mandate backlog payments).
- Under both houses' packages, 2015-16 funding is \$1.4 billion (21 percent) higher than the 2014-15 Budget Act level.



All Plans Contain Certain CCC Augmentations

June 1, 2015 **Page 2**



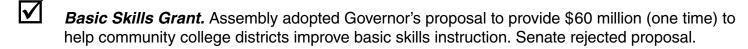
The Governor, Senate, and Assembly All Have Adopted the Following Augmentations:

- \$896 Million to Pay Down Obligations. Includes \$654 million to reduce the mandate backlog, \$148 million for deferred maintenance and instructional materials, and \$95 million to eliminate deferrals.
- **\$500 Million for Adult Education.** Funds regional consortia consisting of school districts, county offices of education, and community colleges.
- \$484 Million in CCC Base Apportionment Increases. Includes \$157 million for 3 percent enrollment growth, \$61 million for a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA), and \$267 million for operational costs above growth and COLA.
- \$230 Million for Student Support Services. Includes \$115 million to further reduce disparities in access and achievement, \$100 million to further enhance student success and support services, and \$15 million to expand an institutional effectiveness initiative.
- *\$75 Million to Hire Additional Full-Time Faculty.* Provides funds for districts to increase the ratio of full-time to part-time instructors.



Senate and Assembly CCC Plans Have Five Major Differences

June 1, 2015 **Page 3**



- Adult Education Data Systems. Senate provided \$50 million (one time) for adult education consortia data systems and adopted language requiring common data and accountability standards for courses funded through the Adult Education Block Grant. Neither Governor nor Assembly approved proposal.
- Categorical Programs. Assembly provided \$91 million to augment six existing categorical programs and create a new one. Senate provided \$49 million to augment four existing programs and provide COLA for several other categorical programs.
- Mandate Backlog. Senate provided \$150 million (one time) for budget-year mandate backlog payments—\$25 million more than Assembly and Governor.
- Deferred Maintenance. Senate provided \$125 million (one time) to fund deferred maintenance and equipment—\$25 million more than Assembly and Governor.



CCC Issues in Conference

June 1, 2015 **Page 4**

(In Millions)

	Governor	Senate	Assembly	Difference (Senate-Assembly)
2014-15 (one time)				
Fund basic skills initiatives	\$62.0	_	\$60.0	-\$60.0
Fund adult education data systems	_	\$49.5	_	49.5
Fund baccalaureate program start-up	_	16.5	_	16.5
Fund incarcerated adult project	_	15.0	5.0	10.0
Fund CCC professional development	_	_	16.0	-16.0
Totals 2014-15	\$62.0	\$81.0	\$81.0	-
2015-16				
Pay down mandate backlog (one time)	\$125.3	\$150.3	\$125.3	\$25.0
Fund deferred maintenance (one time)	100.0	125.0	100.0	25.0
Increase base above growth and COLA	266.7	273.0	266.7	6.3
Fund COLA for select categorical programs	2.5	4.7	2.5	2.2
Augment Academic Senate	_	0.2	0.3	-0.1
Augment Cal Grant B access awards	_	_	39.0	-39.0
Augment Financial Aid Administration	_	_	10.0	-10.0
Augment EOPS for foster youth	_	_	5.0	-5.0
Augment campus child care services	_	_	3.4	-3.4
Augment Fund for Student Success	_	_	2.4	-2.4
Adopt full-time faculty budget language	_	BBL	_	BBL
Totals 2015-16	\$494.4	\$553.2	\$554.5	-\$1.3

COLA = cost-of-living adjustment; EOPS = Extended Opportunity Programs and Services; BBL = budget bill language and TBL = trailer bill language.