



## Consultation Council Agenda

Thursday, July 18, 2019  
9:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.  
Chancellor's Office  
3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Hub Conference Room  
1102 Q Street  
Sacramento, CA 95811

### THE ITEMS ON THIS AGENDA WILL BE DISCUSSED AT THE UPCOMING CONSULTATION COUNCIL MEETING.

1. Chancellor's Office Update
2. Student Senate Update
3. Extended Opportunity Programs and Services Funding Formula
4. Regulations Related to Classroom Expenditures and Full-Time Faculty
5. Other
  - a. August 14 special meeting to discuss Chancellor's Office 2020-21 Legislative and Budget Request.
  - b. Announcements from Consultation Council members.

### FUTURE 2019 MEETING DATES:

August 15, 2019

September 19, 2019

October 17, 2019

November 21, 2019 (CCLC Annual Convention in Riverside, CA)

*December – No Meeting*



## DIGEST ITEM 3: EXTENDED OPPORTUNITY PROGRAMS AND SERVICES FUNDING FORMULA

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“Digest” means an item has been through internal review by the Chancellor’s Office and the review entities. The item now has form and substance and is officially “entered into Consultation.” The Council reviews the item and provides advice to the Chancellor.

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Contact(s): [Rhonda Mohr](mailto:rmohr@cccco.edu) (rmohr@cccco.edu), Vice Chancellor of Educational Services and Support

### Issue

Prior to running 2019-20 allocations for Extended Opportunity Programs and Services (EOPS), a misunderstanding between various stakeholders surfaced regarding the new growth element of the formula. Based on a request from the EOPS Association leadership, the Chancellor’s Office is proposing a change to the growth element of the formula.

### Background

An EOPS Allocation Task Force convened five times in 2017 to consider changes to the funding formula. Ultimately, a new formula was agreed upon and presented to Consultation Council in October 2017 for discussion. The new formula included a two-year phase-in, which commenced in Fiscal Year 2018-19. The second year of implementation included an element for growth and was to be reflected for the first time in allocations for Fiscal Year 2019-20.

In May 2019, a member of the original task force raised concerns about how the 5% growth element was intended to be applied given certain scenarios. Given staff turnover at the Chancellor’s Office and conflicting documentation of the specific element, there is not a clear resolution to this question. Accordingly the Chancellor’s Office ran two allocation simulations given the differing interpretations of the growth element and distributed them, along with a description of the two formulas, to EOPS Regional Coordinators and the EOPS Association leadership for feedback. Based on the feedback the Chancellor’s Office is proposing a change to the formula, as detailed in the attachments.

### Feedback/Questions for Council

This item is provided for discussion and feedback from the Consultation Council.

**Attachments:**

1. Narrative Description of Formula Simulations
2. Allocation Simulations
3. Description of Formula Presented to October 2017 Consultation Council
4. Text from PowerPoint used in 2017-18

### Item 3, Attachment 1: Narrative Description of Formula Simulations

#### Simulation 1

Synopsis: entire 5% allocated for growth is distributed to colleges with growth regardless of Standard Rate (total students served funds divided by total students served up to cap) per student. Based on Chancellor’s Office interpretation of formula approved by Consultation Council.

Narrative	Calculation
5% appropriation (minus COLA, set-aside, and \$150,000 base per college) allocated for growth	5% of \$94,959,000 = \$4,747,950
Growth calculated by determining number of students served above cap	College X serves 1,465 students, cap is 1,329. 136 students eligible for growth. 3,748 students served above cap statewide.
Calculate Growth Rate per student by dividing 5% funds allocated for growth by number of students served above cap in prior prior year	5% of \$94,959,000 = \$4,747,950 Students served above cap: 3,748 $\$4,747,950 / 3,748 = \$1,267$
Growth funds distributed to colleges by multiplying Growth Rate by number of students served above cap	College X has 136 growth students $136 \times \$1,267 = \$172,312$ College X receives \$172,312 on top of the rest of their allocation for growth

#### Simulation 2 (recommended change)

Synopsis: if the Growth Rate (total growth funds divided by total number of students served above cap) exceeds the Standard Rate, growth students are funded at standard rate and remaining growth funds are distributed evenly to all 114 colleges. Based on recent recommendation from member of Task Force.

Narrative	Calculation
Calculate Standard Rate per student by dividing 90% funds allocated for students served by number of students served in prior prior year up to cap (step 1 of entire allocation formula)	90% of \$94,959,000 = \$85,463,100 Students served up to cap: 94,330 $\$85,463,100 / 94,330 = \$906$ Standard Rate is \$906 per student

Narrative	Calculation
Calculate Growth Rate per student by dividing 5% funds allocated for growth by number of students served above cap in prior prior year	5% of \$94,959,000 = \$4,747,950 Students served above cap: 3,748 $\$4,747,950 / 3,748 = \$1,267$ Growth Rate is \$1,267 per student
Growth calculated by determining number of students served above cap	College X serves 465 students, cap is 329. 136 students eligible for growth. 3,748 students served above cap statewide.
<b>If Growth Rate is greater than Standard Rate:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Growth funding per college calculated by multiplying Standard Rate by number of students served above cap</li> <li>Funds remaining after each college is allocated growth are distributed evenly to all 114 colleges</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math>\\$906 \times 136 = \\$123,216</math></li> <li>College X receives \$123,216 on top of the rest of their allocation for growth</li> <li><math>\\$906 \times 3,748 = \\$3,395,688</math></li> <li><math>\\$4,747,950 - \\$3,395,688 = \\$1,352,262</math></li> <li><math>\\$1,352,262 / 114 = \\$11,962</math></li> <li>Each college receives \$11,962 after growth is applied</li> </ul>
<b>If Standard Rate is greater than Growth Rate:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Growth funding per college calculated by multiplying Growth Rate by number of students served above cap.</li> <li>No funds will remain</li> </ul>	<b>Example (not real numbers)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5,500 students served above cap statewide</li> <li><math>\\$4,747,000 / 5500 = \\$863.26</math></li> <li>Standard rate per student served above cap is \$863.26</li> <li>College X serves 100 students above cap, 1.8% of students served above cap statewide</li> <li>1.8% of \$4,747,000 = 86,309</li> <li>College X receives \$86,309 in growth funds</li> <li>All funds are distributed to colleges with growth</li> </ul>

### Item 3, Attachment 2: Allocation Simulations

College	2018-19 Allocation	Simulation 1: Final Allocations before COLA	Simulation 1: Percent Difference from 2018-19	Simulation 2: Final Allocations before COLA	Simulation 2: Percent Difference from 2018-19
Alameda	\$746,878	\$715,648	-4.18%	\$709,534	-5.00%
Allan Hancock	\$881,419	\$939,518	6.59%	\$1,090,989	23.78%
American River	\$1,327,883	\$1,415,411	6.59%	\$1,261,489	-5.00%
Antelope Valley	\$978,803	\$959,522	-1.97%	\$929,863	-5.00%
Bakersfield	\$1,262,032	\$1,345,220	6.59%	\$1,358,885	7.67%
Barstow	\$588,951	\$627,772	6.59%	\$645,609	9.62%
Berkeley City	\$417,803	\$445,343	6.59%	\$422,365	1.09%
Butte	\$1,418,463	\$1,347,540	-5.00%	\$1,347,540	-5.00%
Cabrillo	\$627,251	\$668,597	6.59%	\$595,888	-5.00%
Canada	\$595,129	\$565,373	-5.00%	\$565,373	-5.00%
Canyons	\$617,294	\$657,983	6.59%	\$679,172	10.02%
Cerritos	\$1,304,188	\$1,296,661	-0.58%	\$1,238,979	-5.00%
Cerro Coso	\$768,354	\$729,936	-5.00%	\$729,936	-5.00%

<b>College</b>	<b>2018-19 Allocation</b>	<b>Simulation 1: Final Allocations before COLA</b>	<b>Simulation 1: Percent Difference from 2018-19</b>	<b>Simulation 2: Final Allocations before COLA</b>	<b>Simulation 2: Percent Difference from 2018-19</b>
Chabot	\$699,053	\$680,065	-2.72%	\$664,100	-5.00%
Chaffey	\$1,301,515	\$1,387,305	6.59%	\$1,340,151	2.97%
Citrus	\$951,902	\$905,148	-4.91%	\$904,307	-5.00%
Clovis	\$408,960	\$435,917	6.59%	\$486,876	19.05%
Coastline	\$421,835	\$449,641	6.59%	\$546,065	29.45%
Columbia	\$444,337	\$473,626	6.59%	\$456,595	2.76%
Compton	\$1,145,105	\$1,087,850	-5.00%	\$1,087,850	-5.00%
Contra Costa	\$1,013,176	\$962,517	-5.00%	\$962,517	-5.00%
Copper Mt.	\$276,332	\$294,547	6.59%	\$335,301	21.34%
Cosumnes River	\$991,494	\$941,919	-5.00%	\$941,919	-5.00%
Crafton Hills	\$579,825	\$618,045	6.59%	\$580,980	0.20%
Cuesta	\$488,243	\$520,426	6.59%	\$463,831	-5.00%
Cuyamaca	\$723,807	\$771,517	6.59%	\$1,106,094	52.82%
Cypress	\$974,880	\$1,039,140	6.59%	\$926,136	-5.00%

<b>College</b>	<b>2018-19 Allocation</b>	<b>Simulation 1: Final Allocations before COLA</b>	<b>Simulation 1: Percent Difference from 2018-19</b>	<b>Simulation 2: Final Allocations before COLA</b>	<b>Simulation 2: Percent Difference from 2018-19</b>
De Anza	\$1,278,424	\$1,214,503	-5.00%	\$1,214,503	-5.00%
Desert	\$569,772	\$607,329	6.59%	\$564,118	-0.99%
Diablo Valley	\$1,030,754	\$979,216	-5.00%	\$979,216	-5.00%
East Los Angeles	\$1,912,053	\$2,038,087	6.59%	\$2,100,062	9.83%
El Camino	\$1,894,655	\$2,019,542	6.59%	\$1,799,922	-5.00%
Evergreen	\$848,710	\$844,531	-0.49%	\$806,275	-5.00%
Feather River	\$248,023	\$264,372	6.59%	\$253,785	2.32%
Folsom Lake	\$424,492	\$452,473	6.59%	\$427,783	0.78%
Foothill	\$761,795	\$723,705	-5.00%	\$723,705	-5.00%
Fresno City	\$2,198,316	\$2,343,219	6.59%	\$2,088,400	-5.00%
Fullerton	\$1,823,188	\$1,732,029	-5.00%	\$1,732,029	-5.00%
Gavilan	\$669,342	\$713,462	6.59%	\$635,875	-5.00%
Glendale	\$2,272,337	\$2,209,967	-2.74%	\$2,158,720	-5.00%
Golden West	\$1,190,518	\$1,130,992	-5.00%	\$1,130,992	-5.00%



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Grossmont	\$1,332,124	\$1,265,518	-5.00%	\$1,265,518	-5.00%
Hartnell	\$798,086	\$796,830	-0.16%	\$758,182	-5.00%
Imperial Valley	\$1,368,908	\$1,459,140	6.59%	\$1,451,229	6.01%
Irvine Valley	\$984,619	\$935,388	-5.00%	\$935,388	-5.00%
Lake Tahoe	\$208,493	\$222,236	6.59%	\$298,845	43.34%
Laney	\$1,096,423	\$1,168,694	6.59%	\$1,041,602	-5.00%
Las Positas	\$337,434	\$359,676	6.59%	\$384,855	14.05%
Lassen	\$379,756	\$404,788	6.59%	\$360,768	-5.00%
Long Beach City	\$1,625,055	\$1,732,172	6.59%	\$1,722,165	5.98%
Los Angeles City	\$3,184,815	\$3,025,574	-5.00%	\$3,025,574	-5.00%
Los Angeles Harbor	\$826,006	\$880,453	6.59%	\$854,136	3.41%
Los Angeles Mission	\$1,058,853	\$1,005,910	-5.00%	\$1,005,910	-5.00%
Los Angeles Pierce	\$1,266,521	\$1,230,491	-2.84%	\$1,203,195	-5.00%
LA Southwest	\$839,687	\$797,703	-5.00%	\$797,703	-5.00%

<b>College</b>	<b>2018-19 Allocation</b>	<b>Simulation 1: Final Allocations before COLA</b>	<b>Simulation 1: Percent Difference from 2018-19</b>	<b>Simulation 2: Final Allocations before COLA</b>	<b>Simulation 2: Percent Difference from 2018-19</b>
LA Trade-Technical	\$2,279,514	\$2,165,538	-5.00%	\$2,165,538	-5.00%
Los Angeles Valley	\$1,398,589	\$1,328,660	-5.00%	\$1,328,660	-5.00%
Los Medanos	\$837,879	\$801,648	-4.32%	\$795,985	-5.00%
Marin	\$541,100	\$514,045	-5.00%	\$514,045	-5.00%
Mendocino	\$576,265	\$614,250	6.59%	\$622,814	8.08%
Merced	\$1,381,988	\$1,312,889	-5.00%	\$1,312,889	-5.00%
Merritt	\$731,107	\$721,869	-1.26%	\$694,552	-5.00%
Mira Costa	\$939,170	\$892,212	-5.00%	\$892,212	-5.00%
Mission	\$735,493	\$698,718	-5.00%	\$698,718	-5.00%
Modesto Junior	\$1,508,083	\$1,460,221	-3.17%	\$1,432,679	-5.00%
Monterey Peninsula	\$1,011,771	\$961,182	-5.00%	\$961,182	-5.00%
Moorpark	\$619,885	\$660,745	6.59%	\$661,352	6.69%
Moreno Valley	\$622,155	\$663,165	6.59%	\$591,047	-5.00%
Mt. San Antonio	\$1,289,345	\$1,374,333	6.59%	\$1,556,683	20.73%

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Mt. San Jacinto	\$680,269	\$647,722	-4.78%	\$646,256	-5.00%
Napa	\$660,883	\$627,839	-5.00%	\$627,839	-5.00%
Norco	\$486,181	\$518,228	6.59%	\$580,701	19.44%
Ohlone	\$392,784	\$418,675	6.59%	\$402,896	2.57%
Orange Coast	\$1,800,187	\$1,710,178	-5.00%	\$1,710,178	-5.00%
Oxnard	\$1,124,439	\$1,068,217	-5.00%	\$1,068,217	-5.00%
Palo Verde	\$529,769	\$564,689	6.59%	\$893,242	68.61%
Palomar	\$1,228,752	\$1,167,314	-5.00%	\$1,167,314	-5.00%
Pasadena City	\$1,105,992	\$1,050,692	-5.00%	\$1,050,692	-5.00%
Porterville	\$875,574	\$933,288	6.59%	\$831,795	-5.00%
Redwoods	\$945,362	\$898,094	-5.00%	\$898,094	-5.00%
Reedley	\$1,017,805	\$1,084,894	6.59%	\$1,085,915	6.69%
Rio Hondo	\$1,676,628	\$1,787,144	6.59%	\$1,592,797	-5.00%
Riverside	\$888,434	\$946,996	6.59%	\$1,123,369	26.44%

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Sacramento City	\$1,411,581	\$1,341,002	-5.00%	\$1,341,002	-5.00%
Saddleback	\$714,062	\$701,979	-1.69%	\$678,359	-5.00%
San Bernardino Valley	\$963,980	\$923,187	-4.23%	\$915,781	-5.00%
San Diego City	\$1,176,656	\$1,254,216	6.59%	\$1,306,028	10.99%
San Diego Mesa	\$823,331	\$877,601	6.59%	\$1,264,143	53.54%
San Diego Miramar	\$557,827	\$594,597	6.59%	\$1,007,796	80.66%
San Francisco City	\$1,508,541	\$1,433,114	-5.00%	\$1,433,114	-5.00%
San Joaquin Delta	\$1,555,362	\$1,477,594	-5.00%	\$1,477,594	-5.00%
San Jose City	\$998,339	\$948,422	-5.00%	\$948,422	-5.00%
San Mateo	\$600,913	\$570,867	-5.00%	\$570,867	-5.00%
Santa Ana	\$1,741,176	\$1,674,056	-3.85%	\$1,654,117	-5.00%
Santa Barbara City	\$1,329,554	\$1,309,826	-1.48%	\$1,263,076	-5.00%
Santa Monica	\$1,334,327	\$1,267,611	-5.00%	\$1,267,611	-5.00%

<b>College</b>	<b>2018-19 Allocation</b>	<b>Simulation 1: Final Allocations before COLA</b>	<b>Simulation 1: Percent Difference from 2018-19</b>	<b>Simulation 2: Final Allocations before COLA</b>	<b>Simulation 2: Percent Difference from 2018-19</b>
Santa Rosa Junior	\$904,919	\$964,567	6.59%	\$859,673	-5.00%
Santiago Canyon	\$521,762	\$556,154	6.59%	\$585,190	12.16%
Sequoias	\$1,300,816	\$1,270,991	-2.29%	\$1,235,775	-5.00%
Shasta	\$1,149,132	\$1,091,675	-5.00%	\$1,091,675	-5.00%
Sierra	\$951,498	\$1,014,217	6.59%	\$903,923	-5.00%
Siskiyou	\$411,388	\$397,009	-3.50%	\$390,819	-5.00%
Skyline	\$534,723	\$569,970	6.59%	\$545,748	2.06%
Solano	\$467,963	\$444,565	-5.00%	\$444,565	-5.00%
Southwestern	\$2,427,258	\$2,385,307	-1.73%	\$2,305,895	-5.00%
Taft	\$391,994	\$417,833	6.59%	\$436,680	11.40%
Ventura	\$891,435	\$950,195	6.59%	\$846,863	-5.00%
Victor Valley	\$1,233,081	\$1,314,360	6.59%	\$1,481,828	20.17%
West Hills Coalinga	\$435,167	\$463,851	6.59%	\$413,409	-5.00%
West Hills Lemoore	\$393,423	\$419,356	6.59%	\$455,144	15.69%

<b>College</b>	<b>2018-19 Allocation</b>	<b>Simulation 1: Final Allocations before COLA</b>	<b>Simulation 1: Percent Difference from 2018-19</b>	<b>Simulation 2: Final Allocations before COLA</b>	<b>Simulation 2: Percent Difference from 2018-19</b>
West Los Angeles	\$785,671	\$746,386	-5.00%	\$746,387	-5.00%
West Valley	\$588,598	\$574,672	-2.37%	\$559,168	-5.00%
Woodland	\$598,669	\$638,130	6.59%	\$589,828	-1.48%
Yuba	\$1,086,378	\$1,032,058	-5.00%	\$1,032,059	-5.00%

### **Item 3, Attachment 3: Description of Formula Presented to October 2017 Consultation Council**

The information below was provided as an attachment to the October 2017 Consultation Council and details the changes to the formula that were ultimately adopted.

#### **Elements and Components of the Proposed EOPS Formula**

The proposed EOPS formula consists of the following elements and components.

- **Base Funding:** An increase to \$150,000 per college, which is intended to contribute towards the costs of minimum staffing in EOPS.
- **Students Served:** Because the major driver of program cost is the number of students served, the greatest weight in the formula continues to be given to this element. Ninety percent of the funds remaining after the base is distributed would be allocated based on students served in the prior prior year as reported through MIS.
- **College Effort:** Five percent of funds remaining after the base is distributed would be allocated based on college effort for colleges providing district contribution funds that exceed a calculated minimum amount.
- **Student Growth:** Five percent of funds remaining after the base is distributed would be allocated based on growth. These funds would be distributed to those colleges that serve more than their student cap. In addition, if the State Budget Act appropriates funds specifically for growth, they would be allocated through this element.
- **95 Percent Guarantee:** The guarantee would remain unchanged at 95 percent.
- **Minimum Funding Guarantee:** To protect the smaller programs, the formula would ensure that each college receives a minimum of \$150,000 (even if the formula calculated an allocation of less than \$150,000).
- **COLA:** If included in the State Budget Act, each college would receive the same COLA percentage after the formula-driven allocations are determined.
- **Prior Prior Year Data:** Unlike the current formula, the proposed formula would use data from two fiscal years prior for students served, college effort and growth. By using data from two years prior, the Chancellor's Office will be able to calculate and distribute the allocations significantly earlier in the fiscal year.

#### **Administrative Actions: Continue to implement as follows:**

- **Fiscal Adjustments:** Based on audit findings and/or for returning more than three percent of their program allocation unspent after April 30th of that fiscal year, colleges will have their final allocations adjusted appropriately.
- **Student Cap:** Each college would be informed of its student cap when it receives that year's allocation. If colleges choose to serve students over cap, then they will be eligible for additional funds based on student growth; if they serve less students than their cap, they will be funded on the lesser number which will then be their new cap.

The student cap is not intended to restrict the number of students served by each program.

## Summary

The proposed EOPS funding formula, previously described, would have a two-year phase in to fully implement the use of prior prior year students served data and the new growth element:

- 2018-19 (First year of implementation of formula)
  - \$150,000 base
  - 95 percent for students served in prior prior year (2016-17)
  - 5 percent for college effort
  - 95 percent guarantee of prior year's initial allocation
  - Minimum of \$150,000 per program
  - Fiscal adjustments applied last
  - Student cap—same cap as in 2017-18
- 2019-20 (Second year of implementation of formula):
  - \$150,000 base
  - 90 percent for students served in prior prior year (2017-18)
  - 5 percent for college effort
  - 5 percent for student growth
  - 95 percent guarantee of prior year's initial allocation
  - Minimum of \$150,000 per program
  - Fiscal adjustments applied last
  - Student cap will be generated based on number of students funded in 2017-18



### **Item 3, Attachment 4: Text from PowerPoint used in 2017-18**

The text below corresponds to a slide from a PowerPoint that was used in multiple 2017 webinars to explain the approved funding formula changes to the field. The change being recommended to Consultation Council solidifies the content of the last bullet point.

#### **EOPS Allocation Formula Starting in 2017-18**

How student cap affects your allocation:

- Serve less than student cap = funded for number of students served (new cap will be determined starting in 2019-20)
- Serve the same as student cap = funded for number of students served
- Serve more than student cap = beginning in 2019-20, student growth funds will be available for additional students served using the current year's dollar per student (new cap will be determined)



## DIGEST ITEM 4: REGULATIONS RELATED TO CLASSROOM EXPENDITURES AND FULL-TIME FACULTY

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“Digest” means an item has been through internal review by the Chancellor’s Office and the review entities. The item now has form and substance and is officially “entered into Consultation.” The Council reviews the item and provides advice to the Chancellor.

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Contact(s): [Christian Osmeña](mailto:cosmena@cccco.edu) (cosmena@cccco.edu), Vice Chancellor of College Finance and Facilities Planning

### Issue

This item is presented for continued discussion on regulations related to classroom expenditures (i.e., the “50 Percent Law”) and those related to full-time faculty (i.e., compliance with a faculty obligation number), with the intent to further progress toward the existing goal that 75 percent of credit instruction be taught by full-time faculty.

### Background

As discussed at the June meeting, the Chancellor is considering what actions should be proposed for consideration by the Board of Governors to accelerate increases in the number, and proportion, of full-time faculty. In doing so, the Chancellor’s Office expects that such increases make the demographic composition of full-time faculty more reflective of the demographic composition of the students in the California Community Colleges.

The Chancellor’s Office committed to presenting the information the office currently collects that may be relevant to deliberations around policy changes. That analysis will be presented at the meeting.

### Feedback/Questions for Council

The Consultation Council is asked to help analyze the data that is currently available and to articulate priorities for any additional data collection.

### Attachments:

None.