



California Community Colleges

SYSTEM WEBINAR SUMMARY (JUNE 2022): THE ROADMAP FOR CALIFORNIA'S FUTURE

At this webinar, Executive Vice Chancellor Navarette provided an overview of the Governor's May Revision for the 2022-23 state budget, including the Roadmap for California's Future that guided the spending plan for the California Community Colleges (the final state budget had not yet been passed, which could include some changes). Board of Governors President Pamela Haynes and Ben Chida, Chief Deputy Cabinet Secretary in the Office of Governor Newsom, discussed the Roadmap in the context of the system's *Vision for Success*.

What is Included in the Proposed 2022-23 Budget for CCC?

- The [budget](#) includes substantial new ongoing resources for community colleges, including:
 - \$555 million for cost-of-living adjustments;
 - \$375 million for base increases to the Student Centered Funding Formula (SCFF);
 - \$200 million for health insurance for part-time faculty;
 - \$50 million for Student Success Completion Grants;
 - \$26 million for enrollment growth (as allocated through the SCFF); and
 - \$118.5 million for other ongoing spending such as technology investments and increases to student support programs.
- There are also significant one-time funds for colleges focused on recovery and long-term planning, including:
 - \$1.5 billion for deferred maintenance;
 - \$750 million for discretionary block grants;
 - \$150 million for student retention and reenrollment efforts;
 - \$130 million for adult education healthcare pathways;
 - \$105 million to implement common course numbering; and
 - \$255 million for other one-time spending such as technology and pathways.
- The budget includes non-Proposition 98 funding for 26 new positions at the Chancellor's Office to increase its [capacity to support districts and colleges](#).

How Can Colleges Use the Discretionary Block Grants?

- The \$750 million in one-time funding would be allocated based on 2021-22 actual FTES. Districts would receive \$842 per actual reported resident FTES, to be used to address local needs and priorities.

- The funds could be spent over five years *for any purpose*, as determined by local boards.
- Some intended uses of the funds include:
 - Professional development;
 - Campus security and technology infrastructure;
 - Supporting the mental health and basic needs of students; and
 - Addressing pension liabilities.

What are the Major Features of the Roadmap?

- The Roadmap is aimed at supporting a state goal of achieving 70% postsecondary degree and certificate attainment among working-aged Californians by 2030.
- The Roadmap includes four focus areas:
 - Greater student educational outcomes, including higher transfer and completion rates and reduced time and units to completion;
 - Improved equity, including elimination of gaps in completion and increased equity in dual enrollment programs;
 - Increased intersegmental collaboration through more effective data sharing and analysis; and
 - Improved workforce preparedness through more effective partnerships and pathways that will increase the share of students who earn a living wage.
- The Roadmap represents a commitment to increase support for colleges to allow them to fully implement and institutionalize existing reforms (e.g., Guided Pathways and AB705), setting out a multi-year framework that will allow for more effective long-term planning.

How is the Roadmap Aligned with System Priorities?

- BOG President Haynes pointed out that the Roadmap complements the *Vision for Success*, with goals that align to the commitments the system made in 2017. Its focus on partnerships and collaboration will facilitate goal attainment. She indicated that the additional resources provided are essential to help the system close racial equity gaps, and the focus on data sharing and collaboration across segments is critical to understanding and addressing barriers for students.
- Ben Chida said the Roadmap was explicitly designed to build on the *Vision*, and recognizes that achieving the system's goals is dependent on efforts in the K-12 and university systems. Similar agreements with the public universities emphasize commitments to improve the transfer experience and transfer outcomes, directly affecting community college students. The Administration will use the segments' annual reports to inform subsequent budget and policy conversations about what is needed to achieve the state's ambitious goals.