



California Community Colleges

Quarterly

Fiscal and Policy Webinar



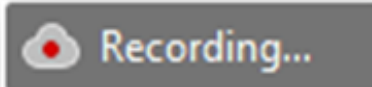
College Finance and Facilities Planning Division

April 30, 2026

Chris Ferguson, Executive Vice Chancellor, Finance and Strategic Initiatives

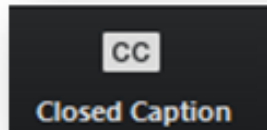
Patricia Servin, Assistant Vice Chancellor, Finance

WELCOME

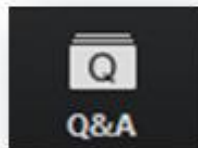


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Agenda

Student Centered Funding Formula (SCFF) Growth Formula Explained

Arthur Golovey, Director of Fiscal Services

Liliana Jimenez, SCFF Specialist

State Capital Outlay Program

Hoang Nguyen, Director of Facilities Planning

Student Centered Funding Formula Growth Formula Explained

April 30, 2026

Chris Ferguson, Executive Vice Chancellor of Finance and Strategic Initiatives, Chancellor's Office

Patricia Servin, Assistant Vice Chancellor of Finance, Chancellor's Office

Arthur Golovey, Director of Fiscal Services, Chancellor's Office

Liliana Jimenez, SCFF Specialist, Chancellor's Office

Agenda

- SCFF Overview
- Growth Formula Overview
- Budget Act Growth Funding and Growth Percent
- Components of the Growth Formula
- Applying Growth to Student Centered Funding Formula (SCFF) Calculations
- Resources

What is the SCFF?

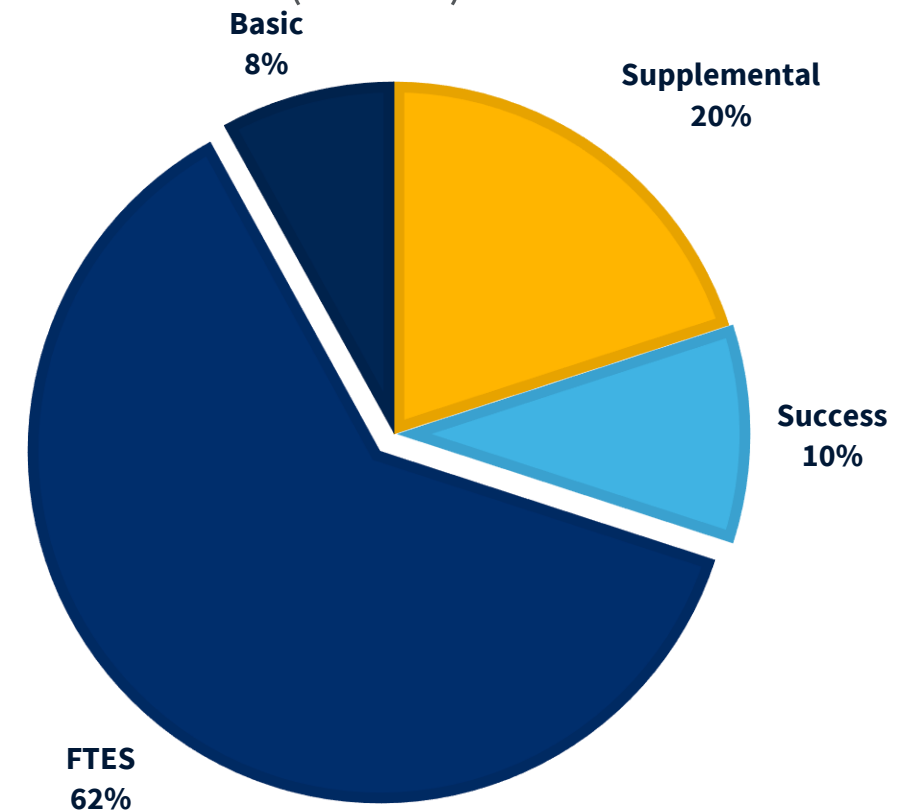
- Formula that determines Total Computational Revenue (TCR), the allocation of apportionment funding to districts.
- Enacted by the 2018 Budget Act, replaced the previous formula (SB361) that had been in effect between 2006 and 2017.
- SCFF has three primary components:

I. Base = Basic + FTES

+ II. Supplemental

+ III. Success

= SCFF Calculated Revenue



FTES Allocation - Restoration and Growth

Restoration Authority

- Used to fund Full Time Equivalent Students (FTES) up to the highest FTES level a district has achieved over the prior three years.

Growth Authority

- Used to fund FTES beyond any restoration authority.
- Growth funds are appropriated in the budget – changes each year.
- Growth authority is divided among the districts based on the growth formula.

Growth Formula Overview

- California Education Code Section 84750.5 established the parameters for and required the Chancellor's Office to develop a revised growth formula for use beginning in FY 2015-16.
- Under the established growth formula, growth funding is allocated to districts based on multiple components, including:
 - Economic and education need,
 - Full Time Equivalent Students (FTES) activity, and
 - Restoration balances and unfunded FTES
- Together, these components are used to determine each district' growth authority for a given year, which may impact a district's FTES calculations in the Student Centered Funding Formula (SCFF). All districts are guaranteed a Growth Minimum.

Budget Act Growth Funding and Growth Percent

- Each year, the state Budget Act may provide funding to support enrollment growth.
- The Budget Act specifies the total dollar amount provided for statewide growth and the percentage increase in statewide FTES the appropriation is intended to support.

$$\text{Statewide Growth Target Percentage} = \frac{\text{Statewide Growth Appropriation}}{\text{Statewide FTES Base}}$$

AB 102 Budget Act of 2025 (BB Jr.

#1)

2. (a) The funds appropriated in Schedule (1) shall be allocated using the budget formula established pursuant to Section 84750.4 of the Education Code. The budget formula shall be adjusted to reflect the following:
 - (1) Of the funds appropriated in Schedule (1), \$39,981,000 shall be used to increase statewide growth of full-time equivalent students (FTES) by 0.57 percent. It is the intent of the Legislature that the enrollment growth funding in this paragraph, when combined with the additional \$100,000,000 provided for enrollment growth in the 2024–25 fiscal year in this act, support a combined growth percentage of 2.35 percent in the 2025–26 fiscal year.

Budget Act Growth Funding and Growth Percent (cont.)

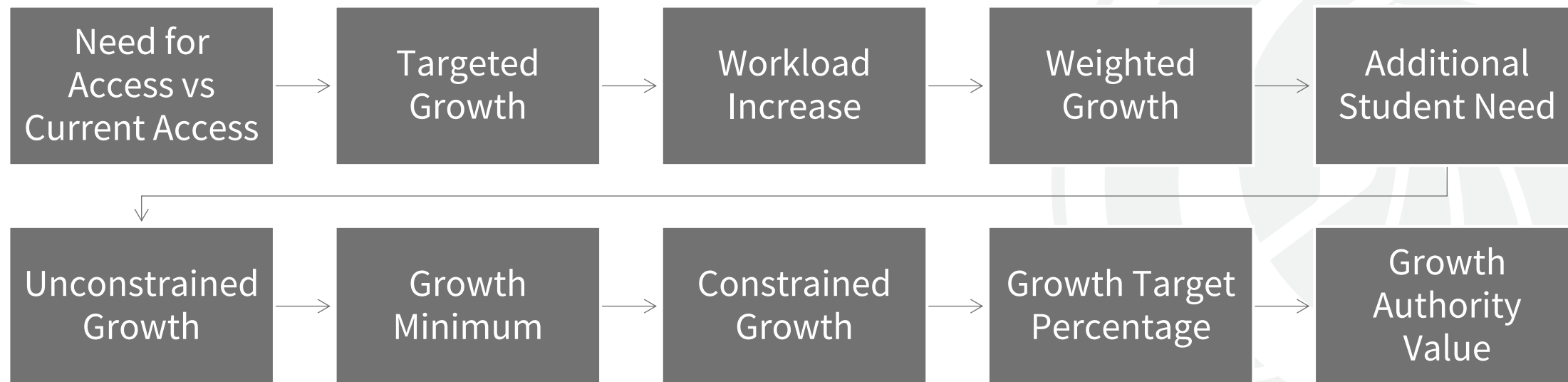
- Once enacted, these growth funds are allocated to districts using the SCFF growth formula. The resulting dollar amount for each district is its growth authority.
- Districts may receive proportionally different levels of growth authority depending on how they align with the growth formula's factors.
- At 2025-26 P1, District Growth Target Percentages range from 0.13% to 5.98%.

Growth Authority can be found on page 2 of the Exhibit C:

| Section Id: FTES Growth Authority | | | |
|--|----------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>variable</i> | aa | ab | ac = aa x ab |
| FTES Category | % target | 2024-25 Applied #3 FTES | 2025-26 Growth FTES |
| Credit | 0.13% | 6,051.20 | 8.04 |
| Incarcerated Credit | 0.13% | 57.24 | 0.08 |
| Special Admit Credit | 0.13% | 802.01 | 1.07 |
| CDCP | 0.13% | 182.33 | 0.24 |
| Noncredit | 0.13% | 13.86 | 0.02 |
| Total | | 7,106.64 | 9.45 |
| Total Growth FTES Value =>>> | | | \$ 54,297 |

District Growth Target Percentage = District Growth Authority ÷ District FTES Base

10 Components of the Growth Formula



1. Need for Access vs Current Access

Local demographic data used to determine Need for Access

- Number of adults without a college degree,
- Unemployed adults,
- Households living below the poverty line.

Data Source

- Prior prior year data from American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau
- Data is mapped to district boundaries using the Foundation for California Community Colleges' District Boundary Map.

1. Need for Access vs Current Access (cont.)

Need for Access

The district's count of each data point is divided by the statewide total to produce a percentage representing the district's share of statewide need for that category.

Weights to calculate Need for Access

- Adults without a college degree (50%)
- Unemployed adults (25%)
- Households living below the poverty line (25%)

Districts Share

- Each district's share for a given factor is multiplied by its assigned weight, and the weighted values are summed up to produce a single **Need for Access** value.

| District | Adults w/o College Degree | Unemployed Adults | Households below Poverty Line | Adults w/o College Attainment % of Total | Unemployed Adults % of Total | Households Below the Poverty Line % of Total | Need for Access |
|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|--|------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| Mendocino-Lake CCD | 42,017 | 6,776 | 17,901 | 0.34% | 0.38% | 0.39% | 0.36% |
| Southwestern CCD | 177,694 | 31,262 | 47,867 | 1.43% | 1.73% | 1.04% | 1.41% |
| Victor Valley CCD | 177,610 | 31,073 | 73,095 | 1.43% | 1.72% | 1.59% | 1.54% |

1. Need for Access vs Current Access (cont.)

Current Access

A district's **Current Access** is measured by its share of statewide FTES revenue received under the SCFF.

Unmet Need

When a district's calculated Need for Access exceeds its level of Current Access, the difference between the two represents the **Unmet Need**.

| District | Need for Access | 2023-24 FTES Revenue | 2023-24 Access by FTES Revenue | Difference | Unmet Need |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Mendocino-Lake CCD | 0.36% | 16,507,404 | 0.28% | 0.08% | 0.08% |
| Southwestern CCD | 1.41% | 80,062,163 | 1.34% | 0.06% | 0.06% |
| Victor Valley CCD | 1.54% | 57,215,719 | 0.96% | 0.58% | 0.58% |

2. Targeted Growth

- Current access, measured by each district's share of statewide FTES revenue, plus
- Unmet need, calculated as the difference between a district's need for access share and its current access share when need for access exceeds current access.

| District | 49.9% on 2023-24 Access by FTES Revenue | 50.1% Unmet Need | Targeted Growth |
|--------------------|---|------------------|-----------------|
| Mendocino-Lake CCD | 55,217 | 87,580 | 142,797 |
| Southwestern CCD | 267,805 | 68,129 | 335,934 |
| Victor Valley CCD | 191,385 | 612,191 | 803,575 |

Targeted Growth

*= 49.9% of Statewide Growth Allocation for Current Access
+ 50.1% of Statewide Growth Allocation for Unmet Need*

3. Workload Increase

This calculation includes the following elements:

- Growth applied,
- Restoration applied, and
- Unfunded FTES.

$$\textit{Workload Increase} = \textit{Growth Applied} + \textit{Restoration Applied} + \textit{Unfunded FTES}$$

| District | 2023-24 Applied Growth \$ | 2023-24 Restoration Paid \$ | 2023-24 Unfunded/Unapplied \$ | 2023-24 Workload Increase |
|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Mendocino-Lake CCD | - | - | - | - |
| Southwestern CCD | 910,246 | - | 2,948,696 | 3,858,942 |
| Victor Valley CCD | 1,390,611 | - | 7,538,529 | 8,929,140 |

4. Weighted Growth

This calculation combines two previously determined components:

- Workload Increase, weighted at 50%; and
- Targeted Growth, weighted at 50%.

$$\textit{Weighted Growth} = (0.50 \times \textit{Workload Increase}) + (0.50 \times \textit{Targeted Growth})$$

| District | 2023-24 Workload Increase | Targeted Growth | Workload Increase (50%) | Targeted Growth (50%) | Weighted Growth |
|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Mendocino-Lake CCD | - | 142,797 | - | 71,398 | 71,398 |
| Southwestern CCD | 3,858,942 | 335,934 | 1,929,471 | 167,967 | 2,097,438 |
| Victor Valley CCD | 8,929,140 | 803,575 | 4,464,570 | 401,788 | 4,866,358 |

5. Additional Student Need

- This calculation compares each district’s share of statewide Pell students to its share of statewide Pell awards.
- Districts for which the share of Pell awards exceeds the share of Pell students are identified as meeting the **additional student need** condition.
- For district’s meeting this condition, 10% of the statewide growth budget is allocated proportionally.

| District | Annual Pell Award Count | Pell Award Student Count | Annual Pell Award Count % of Total | Pell Award Student Count % of Total | Pell Award Count > Pell Students | Additional Student Need |
|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Mendocino-Lake CCD | 2,676 | 1,477 | 0.35% | 0.35% | 0.0040% | 20,827 |
| Southwestern CCD | 14,056 | 7,820 | 1.85% | 1.84% | 0.0066% | 34,194 |
| Victor Valley CCD | 10,853 | 6,777 | 1.43% | 1.59% | 0.0000% | - |

6. Unconstrained Growth

- Intermediate calculation in the growth formula prior to the application of growth minimums, proportional scaling, or statewide budget constraints.
- Combines two previously calculated components and considers previous FTES activity.

Unconstrained Growth = (Weighted Growth + Additional Student Need) – Ending Restoration Balance

If the resulting value is less than zero, unconstrained growth is set to zero.

| District | Weighted Growth | Additional Student Need | Weighted Growth + Additional Student Need | Unused Restoration Balance | Unconstrained Growth |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Mendocino-Lake CCD | 71,398 | 20,827 | \$ 92,225 | \$ 2,348,377 | - |
| Southwestern CCD | 2,097,438 | 34,194 | \$ 2,131,632 | \$ - | 2,131,632 |
| Victor Valley CCD | 4,866,358 | - | \$ 4,866,358 | \$ - | 4,866,358 |

7. Growth Minimum

A minimum growth level is applied to all districts. Which depends on whether a district has reached its previous highest Total Computational Revenue (TCR).

If a district has not reached previous highest TCR, lesser of:

- 1% of FTES base
- One-half of the statewide growth target percentage

If a district has reached previous highest TCR, lesser of:

- 0.5% of FTES base
- One-quarter of the statewide growth target percentage

| District | Have Not Reached Previous High TCR | 1% of FTES Base if Dist. Hasn't Reached Highest TCR, Otherwise 0.5% of FTES Base | 0.5 of Statewide Growth Target % if Dist. Hasn't Reached Highest TCR, Otherwise 0.25 of Statewide Growth Target % | Growth Minimum |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|--|---|----------------|
| Mendocino-Lake CCD | - | 82,537 | 23,523 | 23,523 |
| Southwestern CCD | - | 400,311 | 114,089 | 114,089 |
| Victor Valley CCD | - | 286,079 | 81,532 | 81,532 |

8. Constrained Growth

The share of Unconstrained Growth above the Growth Minimum. Each district's statewide share of Constrained Growth is proportionally adjusted to ensure growth budget funds all Growth Minimums.

$$\text{Constrained Growth} = (\text{Unconstrained Growth} - \text{Growth Minimum}) \times \text{Proportional Adjustment}$$

| District | Unconstrained Growth | Growth Minimum | Unconstrained Growth minus Growth Minimum | Constrained Growth |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------|---|--------------------|
| Mendocino-Lake CCD | - | 23,523 | - | - |
| Southwestern CCD | 2,131,632 | 114,089 | 2,017,544 | 1,049,167 |
| Victor Valley CCD | 4,866,358 | 81,532 | 4,784,825 | 2,488,214 |

9. Growth Target Percentage

Represents each district's allocated percentage of growth, which serves as the basis for calculating the Growth Authority Value.

Growth Target Percentage

$$= ((\text{Growth Minimum} + \text{Constrained Growth}) \times \text{Statewide Scaling Factor}) \div \text{Prior Prior Year FTES Allocation}$$

| | | Statewide Scaling Factor | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| | | -6.73078% | |
| | | Growth Minimum + Constrained Growth with Statewide Scaling Factor Applied. | |
| | | Value used to calculated Growth Target Percentage | |
| District | Growth Minimum + Constrained Growth | Growth Minimum + Constrained Growth | 2025-26 Growth Target Percentage |
| Mendocino-Lake CCD | 23,523 | 21,940 | 0.1329% |
| Southwestern CCD | 1,163,255 | 1,084,959 | 1.3551% |
| Victor Valley CCD | 2,569,746 | 2,396,782 | 4.1890% |

Scaling Factor: A proportional adjustment applied to ensure that total district Growth Authority Value does not exceed the statewide growth budget in the final calculation.

10. Growth Authority Value

Final calculation step that converts Growth Target Percentage into Growth Authority Value.

$$\text{Growth Authority Value} = (\text{PY Applied \#3 (FTES Base)} \times \text{Growth Target Percentage}) \times \text{FTES Rates}$$

| District | 2025-26 Growth Target Percentage | 2024-25 R1 July 2025 Applied #3 Total FTES | 2025-26 FTES Rates | 2025-26 Growth Authority Value |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| Mendocino-Lake CCD | 0.1329% | 3,207.53 | Vary by category | \$ 24,351 |
| Southwestern CCD | 1.3551% | 16,154.16 | Vary by category | \$ 1,198,298 |
| Victor Valley CCD | 4.1890% | 11,868.42 | Vary by category | \$ 2,784,090 |

SCFF Growth Formula



Applying Growth to SCFF Calculations

Growth Applied

- A district is eligible for growth funding when its reported FTES value exceeds its FTES base value, and available restoration authority is insufficient to fund all FTES increases.

Two step Process

1. Growth is applied up to each district's calculated growth authority.
2. Any remaining growth funding is distributed proportionally to districts with FTES increases exceeding their growth authority.

Not to exceed 10%

- When applying remaining growth funding, an additional constraint applies: the total growth applied to a district may not exceed 10% of the district's FTES base.

Additional Resources

- [Student Centered Funding Formula](#) – Contains SCFF-related FAQs, metric definitions, metric data, and other resources.
- [SCFF Dashboard Webpage](#) – Contains links to SCFF Dashboards: Prior formula comparison to SCFF, SCFF Data Trends and Insights, SCFF Resource Estimator.
- [Apportionment Reports](#) – All Chancellor’s Office apportionment exhibits are posted to this webpage, including the Exhibit C.
- Compendium of Allocations and Resources – Comprehensive information about funding allocations. Found on [Budget News](#) webpage.
- Department of Finance: [General Budget Timetable](#)

Thank you!

For questions regarding the SCFF please email
scff@cccco.edu.



California Community Colleges

State Capital Outlay Program

Fiscal and Policy Presentation

April 2026



Agenda

- Overview
- State Capital Outlay
- 5-Year Construction Plan





Overview

Overview of Capital Outlay Planning

Strategic Multi-Year Planning

- Capital outlay planning is a structured, multi-year process aligning facilities with educational priorities and regulations.

Leadership and Coordination

- Executive Management leads the district teams by integrating instructional needs, enrollment forecasts, and district goals into planning

Data-Driven Decision Making

- Use of tools like FUSION ensures that capacity to load ratio, facility condition assessments, and enrollment/WSCH forecasts assist in the project prioritization process

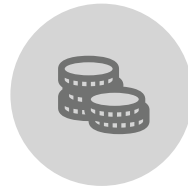
Alignment with State Priorities

- Planning emphasizes life-safety, modernization, and enrollment-driven growth

Role of the Chancellor's Office and Facilities Planning Unit (FPU)



Administer the state capital outlay, PPIS, and other programs



Help districts pursue funding



Propose capital outlay projects



Advocate for projects



Help districts spend funds on time, per code, and regulation



Assist with reporting requirements



Assist with implementing new legislation

Required Code and Regulations

- CA Education Code (5 Year Construction Plan)
 - [81820 through 81823](#)
- Field Act (K14 earthquake resistant construction)
 - [17280-17317](#) and [81130-81149](#)
- DSA Plan Review (Fire, life, safety - building review)
 - [81130, et seq.](#)
- CA Building Code
 - [Title 24 Energy Standards](#)
- State Administrative Manual (Capital Outlay, PWCE, EIR)
 - <https://www.dgs.ca.gov/Resources/SAM/TOC/6800>



State Capital Outlay

State Capital Outlay

- **A System of Interrelated Components that Impact Each Other:**
 - Educational / Facilities Master Plan
 - Enrollment Projections/Weekly Student Contact Hour (WSCH) Forecasts
 - Space Inventory (SI)
 - Five Year Construction Plan (5YCP or 5YP)
 - Initial Project Proposals (IPPs)
 - Final Project Proposals (FPPs)
 - Capital Outlay Budget Change Proposals (COBCPs)
 - Appropriation and Release of Funds

Local Planning

Education Master Plan

- Determine appropriate academic programs and size for students and community
- Education Code 70901 and 70902
 - Repealed - California Code of Regulations, Title 5, Sections 55402, 55403, and 55404
- Maintain educational master plans for each college within a district and for the district as a whole

Facilities Master Plan

- Based on Education Master Plan as approved by the Board of Trustees
- Facilities support and achieve the goals of the educational program
- Facilities master plan provides information on ability to accommodate enrollment and program needs

Local Planning

5-Year Construction Plan

- State funded projects
 - Identify specific projects for state financing
 - Initial Project Proposals and Final Project Proposals
 - State projects (50% State/up to 50% Local funding)
 - Minimum of 25% local funding unless a hardship district
 - State funded projects can take years to be funded
 - Project completion can be around 5 to 7 years
- Locally funded projects
 - Use district bond or general funds according to district needs
 - District projects (100% locally funded)

Facilities Master Plan

- Based on each district's Education Master Plan as approved by the Board of Trustees
- Facilities support the educational program
- Facilities Master Plan provides information on:
 - Sufficiency of space to accommodate current and projected on-campus enrollment
 - Adequacy of the buildings in meeting the long-range educational program needs
 - Buildings that need safety improvements and to be modernized
 - Infrastructure
 - Options for meeting the identified needs

Facilities Master Plan and the Five-Year Plan

- Assess whether feasible or cost effective to modify present facilities
 - Worn out, broken, past useful life
 - Non-code compliance, seismic retrofits
- Select which projects are submitted to the State vs local projects
 - Identify specific projects for state financing
 - Limit is one State funded project per site every other fiscal year
 - Check annual Call Letter memo for changes
 - Identifies locally funded projects

Space Inventory

- Space Inventory is updated annually
- All space accounted for up to December 31 of each year
- Must report facilities (active & inactive) on campus during each calendar year
 - Excluding:
 - Swing space on campus for no more than 3 years
 - Restroom Buildings
 - Parking Structures/Lots (without ASF)
 - Outdoor Pools/Athletic Fields (without ASF)
- Foundation for determining space needs, capacity load ratios, and supportability for state funding
- Drives eligibility for state funding



Project Categories

Category Criteria

Category A - Life and Safety

- Least cost solution:
 - A1 Imminent danger to building occupants
 - A3 Seismic deficiency
 - A4 Immediate infrastructure failure
- Independent 3rd party report

Category M - Modernization

- Program/support efficiency
- No GSF growth except for code
- Cannot create or sustain overbuilt status

Category G - Growth

- Expands program/support space
- Preponderance of space cannot be >105%
- Non-primary space must be less than 110% or less than 30% of total ASF at end of construction

Project Categories – Funding Allocation

- Category A
 - Up to 50% of the total allocation
- Category M
 - 65% of the remaining allocation
- Category G
 - 35% of the remaining allocation



Project Categories

Category A (Life and Safety)

- Does not compete with funding points
- No IPPs are required
- FPPs are required
- Least cost solution, no other scope is allowed regardless of funding source
- Independent 3rd party documentation required
- Board resolution deeming project as Category A required
- Inform your analyst so they can work with DOF
 - Timing and budget is critical for funding

Project Categories

Category M (Modernization) – 200 points

- Solution addresses academic issues
- Cannot create or increase overbuilt status
- Additional Gross Square Footage (GSF) allowed only for building code compliance

Project Categories

Category G (Growth) – 200 points

- New buildings
- Additions to existing structures
- Solution addresses academic issues
- Cannot support capacity/load exceeding 105% in preponderance of space
- Campus enrollment growth
- Campus existing inventory
- Solution assignable square foot change
- Local Contribution

Non-State Supportable Projects

- Parking
- Student unions – student activities
- Bookstores
- Sports facilities – stadia, inter-collegiate spaces
- Food – cafeterias, concessionaires
- Dormitories (Affordable Student Housing are submissible)
- District administration
- Overbuilding of space per state guidelines



Appendix: Category A - Overview

Category A1 – Life and Safety

- Permanently mitigate the life safety conditions in buildings or systems that create imminent danger to the life or limb of facility's occupants
- One or more of the following must exist to be considered as an A-1 project:
 - Imminent Danger – Immediate danger to the health, life or limb of the facility's occupants
 - Health and Life – Safety-obvious danger to health, life or limb exists. While danger is not immediate, remedy is needed to protect people
 - Fire Safety – Existing conditions could place people in grave peril and inadequate escape
- The lack of compliance with existing code is not considered sufficient justification to warrant classification of an issue as a critical life-safety issue
- FPP includes a third-party study that identifies:
 - Critical life safety issues
 - States that imminent danger exists to the facility's occupants
 - Study must be performed by an independent, professional who is certified or licensed to perform the relevant study

Category A3 – Seismic Retrofit

- Seismically retrofit structures subject to the likely probability of collapse during a seismic event of greater than 6.0
- FPP includes a third-party study/report
 - Validates that the target building's structural deficiencies provides a risk that is equivalent to Risk Level 4 or greater
 - Risk as specified in the April 1998 *CCC Seismic Survey, Report and Recommendations*, prepared by the State Department of General Services – Real Estate Services Division.
 - Study must be performed by an independent, professional who is certified or licensed to perform the relevant study and shall include possible mitigation measures

Category A4 – Immediate Infrastructure Failure

- Repair or replace the immediate failing infrastructure within a structure or campus system
- FPP includes a third-party study that identifies the failing infrastructure and least cost mitigation measures
 - Permanently mitigates the issues and restores the designed capability
 - Study must be performed by an independent, professional who is certified or licensed to perform the relevant study



Appendix: Category M and G - Project Scoring

Category M: Project Score – Age of Building

- This factor provides priority to facilities 15 years and older that have a greater need for program space renovations
 - One point for every year
 - Starts with 15 years equal to 15 points and so forth
- 60 point maximum

Category M : Project Score – Facility Condition Index (FCI)

- FCI represents the ratio of a building’s needed repair/replacement costs to its current replacement value (lower FCI means better condition)
- FCI is from the FUSION assessments and uses the following table for scoring:
- 40 point maximum

| FCI | Points | FCI | Points |
|--------------------------|--------|-------------|--------|
| Less than or equal to 4% | 0 | 43% | 20 |
| 5% | 1 | 45% | 21 |
| 7% | 2 | 47% | 22 |
| 9% | 3 | 49% | 23 |
| 11% | 4 | 51% | 24 |
| 13% | 5 | 53% | 25 |
| 15% | 6 | 55% | 26 |
| 17% | 7 | 57% | 27 |
| 19% | 8 | 59% | 28 |
| 21% | 9 | 61% | 29 |
| 23% | 10 | 63% | 30 |
| 25% | 11 | 65% | 31 |
| 27% | 12 | 67% | 32 |
| 29% | 13 | 69% | 33 |
| 31% | 14 | 71% | 34 |
| 33% | 15 | 73% | 35 |
| 35% | 16 | 75% | 36 |
| 37% | 17 | 77% | 37 |
| 39% | 18 | 78% | 38 |
| 41% | 19 | 79% | 39 |
| | | 80% or more | 40 |

Category G : Project Score – Enrollment Growth

- This factor looks at the campus' enrollment (WSCH) change over a 5-year period
 - Higher the enrollment increase, the more points the project will be eligible for
- 50 point maximum

Category G : Project Score – Existing Inventory

- This calculation compares the existing space capacity to the enrollment need or load
- The lower the capacity load ratio, the greater the need for additional space, therefore the more points the project will receive
- Initial Capacity to Load ratio over 100% receives 0 points
- Initial Capacity to Load ratio less than 26% receives 50 points
- 50 point maximum

Category M and G : Project Score - FTES

- Based on the number of FTES served at the campus
- 20 point maximum

| FTES Scale | Points |
|---------------|--------|
| 500-999 | 6 |
| 1,000-9,999 | 12 |
| 10,000-19,999 | 16 |
| 20,000+ | 20 |

Category M and G : Project Score – Region of High Need

- Regions
 - Central Valley
 - Sierras
 - Inland Empire
 - Far North
- 5 point maximum

Category M and G : Project Score – Vision for Success - CTE

- This factor promotes projects that create the needed space type for CTE related TOP codes
- Calculation
 - $\text{Max points} \times \text{CTE space} / \text{Project space}$
- 25 points maximum

Category A, M, and G – Local Contribution

- Minimum Local Contribution 25 percent (25 points)
- Local Contribution above minimum (maximum 25 points additional)
- One point for every percent of local contribution up to 50 percent

OR Hardship (25 points maximum)

- Demonstrate local effort to raise revenues – provide evidence of at least one of the following:
 - District passed a local GO bond within the past two years, but it is not sufficient to fund the project
 - Debt-level of at least 70 percent of bonding capacity (2.5 percent of AV)
 - Total district bonding capacity less than \$50M



Appendix: 5-Year Construction Plan

What is the 5-Year Construction Plan?

- It is a tool available to the District for measuring the utilization of facilities
- It compares the capacity of facilities to the demands created by the actual and projected enrollment of a college or center
- When the 5YP is completed properly, it is a roadmap for the district's future enrollment and construction plan

District 5-Year Construction Plan

- Define district projects and priorities
- Show WSCH and enrollment trends
- Include the space inventory for each campus by Title 5 category
- Compares the number of students to seats available (Capacity to Load Ratio)
- Used by the state as a tool to determine project eligibility

The Benefits of Completing a 5YCP

- Potentially saves the district money
 - District priority projects
 - State funded match projects
 - Initial Project Proposals and Final Project Proposals
- Enables the district to compete for state funding
- Communicates the capital outlay need of district
- Highlights where the district should or should not be spending resources

Project Proposals

- Initial Project Proposal (IPP) – concept paper
 - Establishes the project concept to determine State funding eligibility
 - IPP's are submitted three years prior to the first potential funding appropriation
- Final Project Proposal (FPP) – contractual offer from district
 - Proposes project scope and budget and becomes part of a binding agreement between the State and the district to proceed with a project
 - FPP's are submitted two years prior to the first potential funding appropriation
 - Project scope
 - Estimated costs
 - Justification (SAM Narrative)
 - Pre-Schematics
 - Certifications

Initial Project Proposal

- Determines eligibility for funding
 - The first step for funding
 - Revenue generating facilities such as parking lots, bookstores, dormitories, student unions and athletic stadiums are excluded from State financing
- Primary objective is to:
 - Establish institutional needs
 - Investigate available alternatives
 - Develop a project that best meets the stated needs
- Items required include:
 - Project description – including total and growth WSCH, scope, cost and schedule

Initial Project Proposal

- Input from users
- Prerequisite for FPP (except Category A)
- Submitted 3 years prior to funding
- Conceptual
- Prime contractor vs. Multiple prime contractors
- Design-Build vs. Design-Bid-Build
 - For DB, connect with your analyst to start discussions

Final Project Proposal

- Establishes project justification, final scope, costs and schedule
 - Requires completion of feasibility, special designs and engineering studies; space systems designs, and equipment plans
- Approved FPPs are a contract with the State
 - Virtually no changes are allowed to the FPP once approved
 - Scope changes require DOF, JLBC, PWB, and Legislative approval
- Submitted 2 years prior to funding
- Formal proposal
 - State Administrative Manual (SAM) narrative
 - JCAF 31, 32, and 33
 - Quantities and Unit Cost
 - Diagrams - plot and site plans, floor plans, and elevations

Final Project Proposal

- Prioritization
 - All FPPs submitted for any given year are prioritized by the Chancellor's Office dependent upon:
 - Zero Based Budgeting
 - Each year stands on its own, projects and/or prioritizations do not rollover to a new year
 - Points achieved
 - Highest points per category
 - Category of funding
 - Capital Outlay funds available
 - Limit is one State funded project per site every other fiscal year
 - Check annual Call Letter memo for changes
- Once funded, the district has 5 years to complete project



FPU Team

Facilities Planning Unit

| Contact | Subject Matter |
|--|---|
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California Community Colleges

Thank you!

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