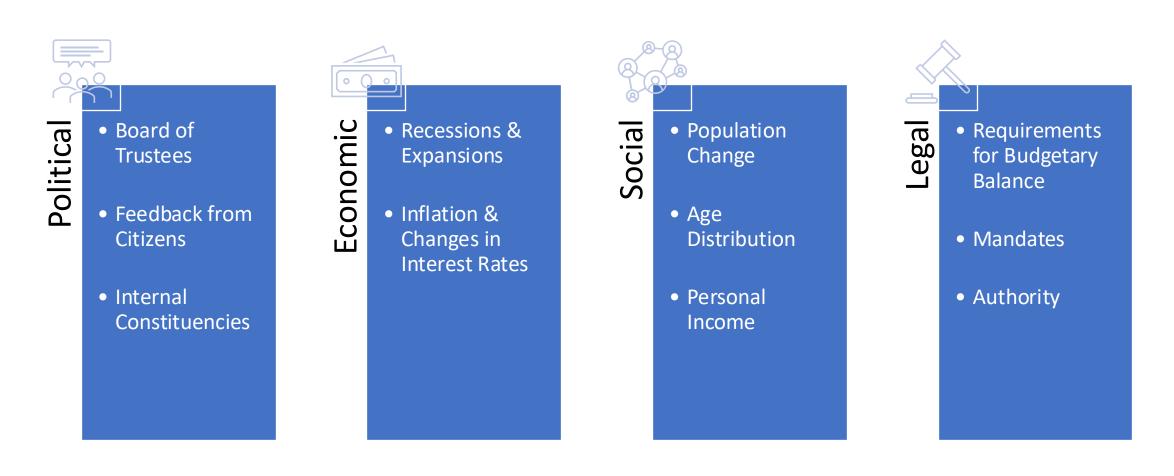


Understanding Community College Finance: What a MSJC Leader Needs to Know

President's Leadership Academy 10/31/2024



## Environments of Public Budgeting



# Ongoing vs. One-time Funds

# Ongoing Funds are funds projected to continue into the foreseeable future

#### • Examples

**Revenues:** property taxes; state general apportionment; local fees

**Expenses:** permanent staffing; supplies/equipment; utilities; insurance

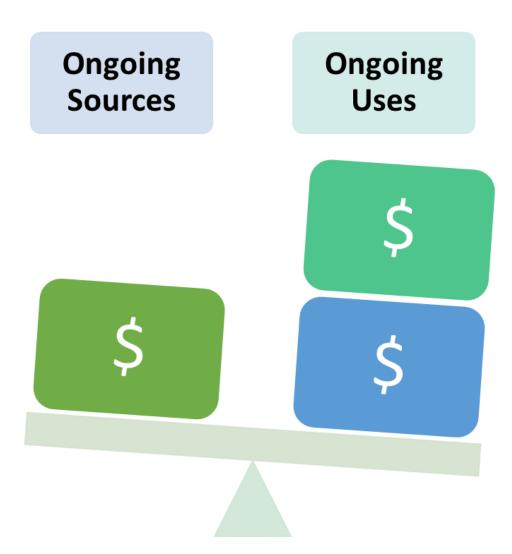
One-time Funds are funds projected to be discontinued in the foreseeable future

#### • **Examples**

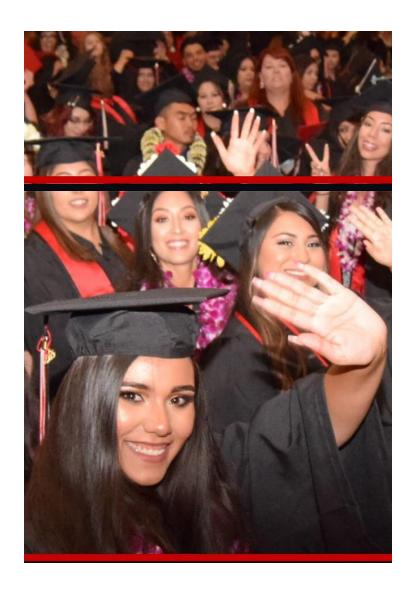
**Revenues:** beginning fund balance; salary savings; grant funding; bond proceeds

**Expenses:** temporary staffing; capital asset acquisition; projects

# Definition of Structural Budget Deficit



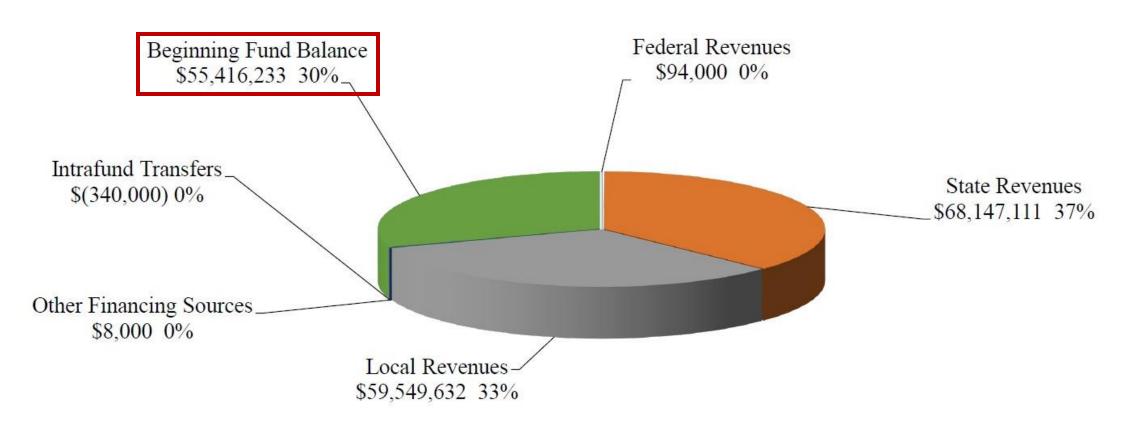
### MSJC 2024-25 Adopted Budget Overview



Fund	Description	
11	General Unrestricted	\$ 182,874,976
11	BOT Special Reserve	\$ 29,188,278
12	General Restricted	\$ 57,173,018
12	Parking	\$ 1,366,219
12	Health Center	\$ 1,928,675
12	Instructional Equipment Block Grant	\$ 2,573,810
32	Cafeteria	\$ 4,000,201
33	Child Development	\$ 2,178,459
41	Capital Outlay Projects	\$ 47,029,783
43	Bond Projects	\$ 20,840,943
61	Self-Insurance	\$ 6,832,150
71	Student Government Association	\$ 789,065
72	Student Representation Fee	\$ 161,039
74	Student Financial Aid	\$ 43,022,517
79	Foundation	\$ 8,678,611
TL	Total	\$ 408,637,744

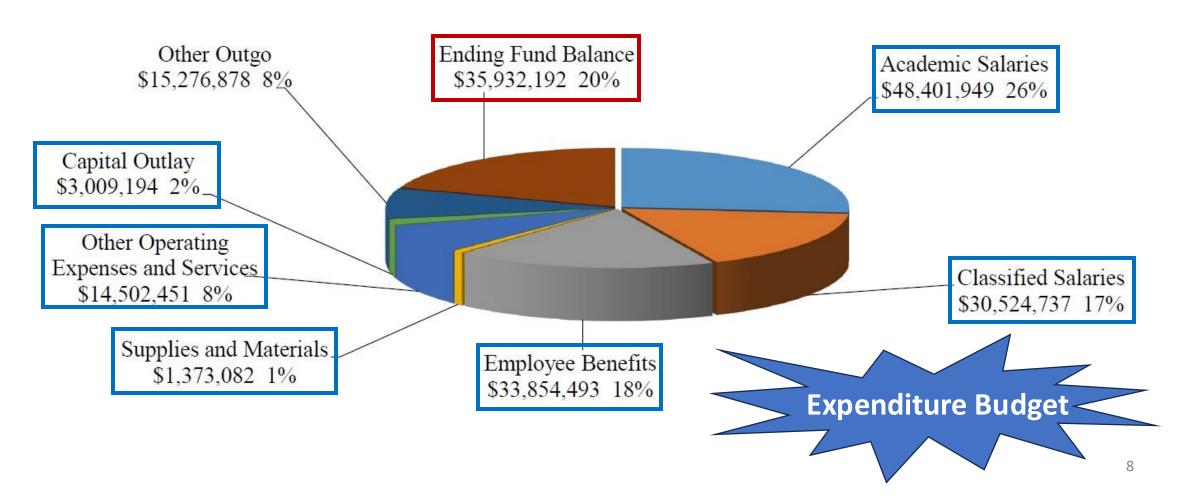
#### 2024-25 MSJC Adopted Budget Sources

#### General Fund 11 Unrestricted Revenues and Beginning Fund Balance: \$182,874,976



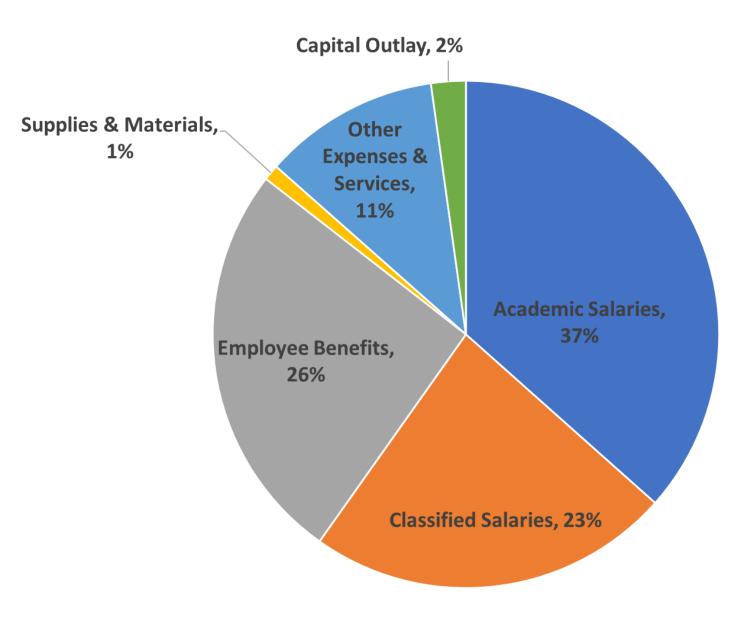
#### 2024-25 MSJC Adopted Budget Uses

General Fund 11 Unrestricted Expenditures and Ending Fund Balance: \$182,874,976



2024-25 MSJC Adopted Budget Expenditures by Percent

86% Employee Salary & Benefits
14% All Other Expenses





## 50% Law

"There shall be expended during each fiscal year for payment of **salaries of classroom instructors** by a community college district, 50 percent of the district's **current expense of education**."

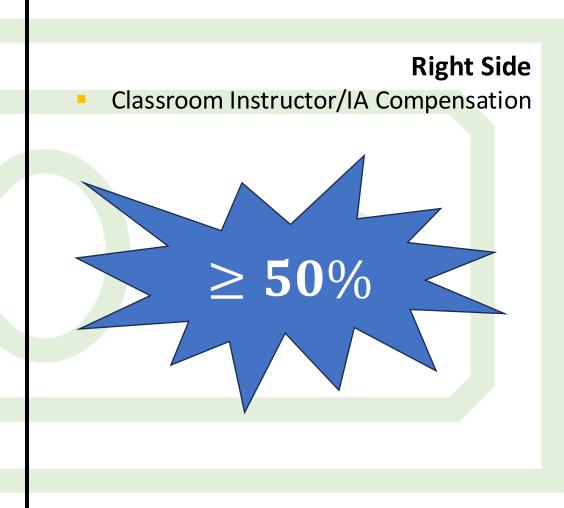
(EDC §84362(d); Emphasis Added to Terms Defined in 5 CCR §59204)

#### 50% Law: Wrong Side v. Right Side Spending



#### **Wrong Side**

- Insurance
- Legal, Election, & Audit
- Utilities
- Services
- Rents, Leases, & Maintenance
- Non-Classroom Personnel Compensation
- Faculty Release Time
- Conferences, Travel
- Consultants
- Supplies, Materials, & Printing

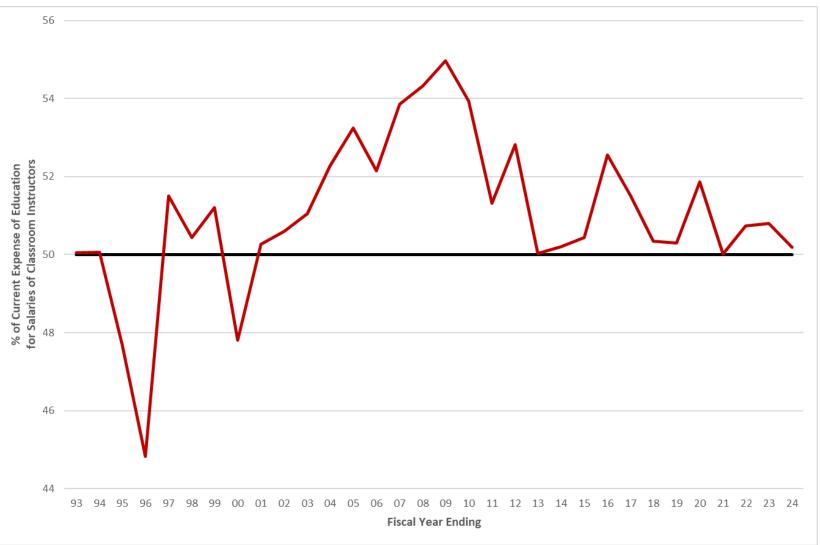




#### 50% Law Context

- Originally enacted in 1961.
- Enacted before collective bargaining was implemented for community college districts in the 1970s.
- "The policy judgment underlying this bill is that school districts are expending too much money on administration and on student counseling and guidance services. It is believed that the need for extensive counseling and administrative services would be substantially reduced if the classroom teacher was not confronted with overly large classes..." (Correspondence from Legislature to the Governor, 1961, emphasis mine)





# Failure to Comply with 50% Law

Failure to comply may result in deduction from apportionments made to the district an amount equal to the amount by which the district failed to comply. (5 CCR §59214)



# Student Centered Funding Formula (SCFF)

#### Three components reflecting access, equity, and success.

#### I. Base Allocation

- Basic Allocation: District Configuration
- FTES (3-year average for credit)

#### **II. Supplemental Allocation**

• Prior year headcounts for AB540, Pell Grant, & Promise Grant students

#### **III. Success Allocation**

- *Prior 3-year average headcounts* for all students, Pell Grant recipients, and Promise Grant recipients who complete/acquire:
  - degrees, certificates, or transfer-level math/English courses
  - transfer to 4-year university
  - 9 or more CTE units
  - regional living wage

# Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA)

- An adjustment to revenue to ensure purchasing power is not eroded by inflation.
- "[U]nless otherwise specified in the annual Budget
  Act, the cost-of-living adjustment shall be the
  percentage change in the annual average value of
  the Implicit Price Deflator for State and Local
  Government Purchases of Goods and Services for
  the United States, as published by the United States
  Department of Commerce for the 12-month period
  ending in the third quarter of the prior fiscal year."
  (EDC §84750.4(b)(3), emphasis added)
- The result of the calculation in bold type above is called the **statutory COLA**.



#### Enrollment & Apportionment Reporting

	LAST YEAR		CURRENT FISCAL YEAR								NEXT YEAR												
	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	ОСТ	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	ОСТ	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB
P2	DUE																						
Advance				RPT																			
P1										DUE													
P1											RPT												
P2													DUE										
P2															RPT								
Annual																DUE							
Recal																				DUE			
Recalculation																							RPT

Apportionment Reports

Apportionment Reports

Report Due to CCCCO

DUE

Report Received from CCCCO

RPT

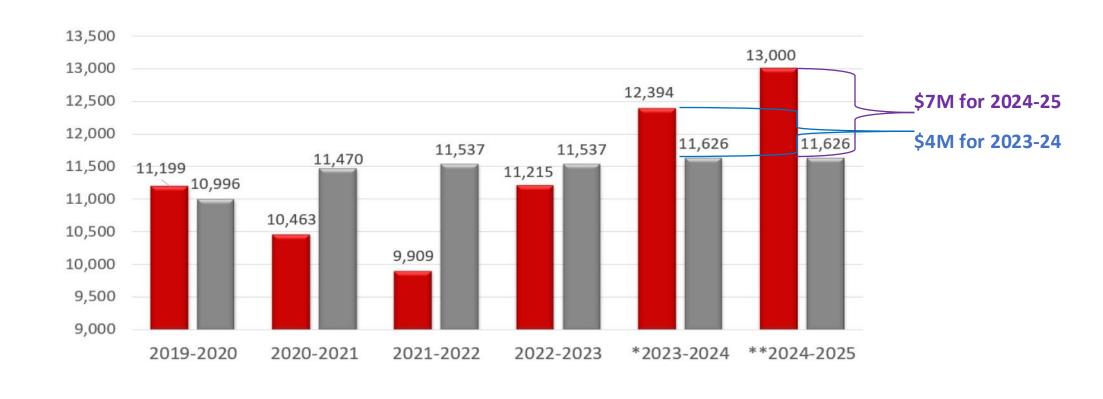
# FTES Growth Authority

District growth rates are determined by CCCCO based on the following factors:

- Rates of change in the District's primary county population of persons between the ages of 19 &24 and persons between the ages of 25 & 65
- An adjustment based upon the District's primary county unemployment rate exceeds 5%
- Further adjustment based on the number of FTES
  in the areas of transfer, career technical
  education, & basic skills that were unfunded in
  the current fiscal year

(5 CCR §58774)

#### 2024-25 Adopted Budget FTES v. Historical Trends



Actual FTES

**■** Funded FTES

<sup>\*</sup>Based on the Chancellor's Office 2023-24 P2 report released on 6/19/24

<sup>\*\*</sup>FY 2024-2025; actuals based on projected FTES, funded based on budgeted FTES

# Funded Fiction v. Unfunded Reality 2023-24 System P2 Report



## Stability Funding

A decrease in a community college district's SCFF revenue "shall result in the associated reduction beginning in the year following the initial year of decreases, adjusted for changes in the cost-of-living adjustment." (EDC §84750.4(g)(4)(A))

	2022-23 Recalc		2023-24 P1			
I. Base	\$69,564,246		\$78,763,289			
II. Supplemental	\$19,598,177		\$23,557,735			
III. Success	\$12,469,451		\$13,967,719			
SCFF Revenue (A)	\$101,631,874		\$116,288,743			
Stability (B)	\$91,945,809	+ 8.22% COL	<sup>A</sup> → \$109,986,014			
Hold Harmless (C)	\$84,923,862		\$91,904,603			
TCR (Max of A, B, C)	\$101,631,874		\$116,288,743			

### Hold Harmless Funding: 2018-19 to 2024-25

For the fiscal years 2018-19 to 2024-25, inclusive, each community college district shall not receive less than its 2017-18 general purpose apportionment funding adjusted for annual year-over-year cost-of-living adjustments. (EDC §84750.4(h)(1))

	2022-23 Recalc		2023-24 P1
I. Base	\$69,564,246		\$78,763,289
II. Supplemental	\$19,598,177		\$23,557,735
III. Success	\$12,469,451		\$13,967,719
SCFF Revenue (A)	\$101,631,874		\$116,288,743
Stability (B)	\$91,945,809		\$109,986,014
Hold Harmless (C)	\$84,923,862	+ 8.22% COLA	\$91,904,603
TCR (Max of A, B, C)	\$101,631,874		\$116,288,743



#### **Predictability & Stability**



**WARNING:** No longer adjusted for COLAs!

#### **Deficit Factor**

If local property taxes, student enrollment fees, State general fund appropriations, and other local tax revenues allocated to community college districts for general operating support are less than the TCR amounts computed for <u>all</u> districts for the fiscal year, the Chancellor shall apportion state aid by reducing the amount computed for each district by a **deficit factor** to conform to the statewide total revenue available. (5 CCR §58779, emphasis added)

	2023-24 P2
I. Base	\$78,113,443
II. Supplemental	\$23,557,735
III. Success	\$13,896,348
SCFF Revenue (A)	\$115,567,526
Stability (B)	\$109,986,014
Hold Harmless (C)	\$91,904,603
TCR (Max of A, B, C)	\$115,567,526
8.7404% Deficit Factor	\$(10,101,046)
Available Revenue	\$105,466,480

#### What an MSJC Leader Needs to Know

- Funding **ongoing expense** with **one-time revenue** results in **structural budget deficits** that erode the financial health of an organization over time
- 86% of MSJC's Unrestricted General Fund Expenditure Budget is devoted to Employee Salaries & Benefits – <u>all other expenses comprise only 14%</u>
- Each new dollar of wrong-side spending requires at least another new dollar of right-side spending to remain compliant with 50% law
- MSJC is serving an unprecedented number of unfunded FTES representing services worth over \$4M for 2023-24 and a projected \$7M for 2024-25 for which MSJC will not be paid
- Final apportionment entitlement for the current fiscal year will <u>not</u> be known until February of the next fiscal year
- When apportionment entitlements exceed funding made available through the State Budget Act, CCCCO reduces apportionments to conform to the statewide total revenue available by applying a <u>deficit factor</u>



Questions?



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- CCC, ACBO, ACCCA, CCLC Joint Analysis Enacted 2023-24 Budget
   <a href="https://www.cccco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/College-Finance-and-Facilities/Budget-News/Budget-2023-2024/Joint-Analysis-Enacted-Budget-2024/Boint-Analysis-Enacted-Budget-2024/Boint-Analysis-Enacted-Budget-2024/Boint-Analysis-Enacted-Budget-2024/Boint-Analysis-Enacted-Budget-2024/Boint-Analysis-Enacted-Budget-2024/Boint-Analysis-Enacted-Budget-2024/Boint-Analysis-Enacted-Budget-2024/Boint-Analysis-Enacted-Budget-2024/Boint-Analysis-Enacted-Budget-2024/Boint-Analysis-Enacted-