

VENTURA COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

INFRASTRUCTURE FUNDING MODEL

Fiscal Year 2022-23

I. Introduction

The Infrastructure Funding Model (Infrastructure Model) represents the methodology for distribution of certain variable revenues such as interest income and miscellaneous revenue to address the infrastructure needs at the colleges. These needs include scheduled maintenance, furniture and equipment, library materials and databases, technology refresh, as well as other identifiable infrastructure needs. Although the Infrastructure Model may not fully address all identified funding needs, its intent is to provide each college a dedicated, ongoing (although variable) source of funds to mitigate operating concerns and maintain quality facilities and equipment in order to provide excellent instructional programs.

The funds allocated to the Infrastructure Model are budgeted and accounted for in a separate Infrastructure Fund (113) from the Unrestricted General Fund (111). The colleges determine the budgeting of these funds within the allocation categories in accordance with their specific budget development processes and priorities. These budgets are presented to the Board for approval as part of the overall budget development process.

Annually, the Infrastructure Model is reviewed by the District Council of Administrative Services (DCAS) and Cabinet. Modifications and/or revisions to the Infrastructure Model may be recommended for Board consideration as deemed appropriate for the maintenance of the model's equity and integrity.

II. Model

The following describes the elements of the Infrastructure Model:

A. Revenue Categories

These revenue categories are included as a result of their relative instability to other funding sources and in recognition that a number of districts across the state do not include these resources as a part of their Unrestricted General Fund budget allocation model, but instead allocate them for specific purposes. These revenues will be recorded in the Unrestricted General Fund (Fund 111) with the equivalent amount being transferred out at year end. The Infrastructure Model includes the following specific revenue categories:

- Enrollment fee local revenue
- Interest income

- Any unbudgeted Unrestricted General Fund revenue other than apportionment
- Any net savings between budget and actual expenses from the District Wide Services and Utilities allocations

B. Expenditure Categories

The Infrastructure Model includes specific expenditure categories that are necessary and fundamental to the maintenance of a quality educational institution. The expenditure categories are:

- Scheduled Maintenance and Capital Furniture (including classroom, faculty and administration)
- Library Materials and Databases
- Instructional and Non-instructional Equipment
- Technology Refresh and Replacement (hardware and software)
- Other - to be restricted to one-time and not on-going expenditures, such as new program/process start-up costs, staff innovation, and program specific accreditation (e.g., nursing, dental hygiene, child development)

Funds carried forward from all expenditure categories remain in those categories to be expended in future years.

C. Allocation Basis and Rates

Basis for Allocation of Resources to Identified Categories

<u>Category</u>	<u>Allocation Basis</u>
Scheduled Maintenance and Capital Furniture	Assignable Square Footage
Library Materials and Databases	<u>Total Resident FTES</u>
Instructional and Non-instructional Equipment	<u>Total Resident FTES</u>
Technology Refresh and Replacement	Number of Computers (<u>desktops, laptops, and tablets used by employees or in a lab environment, including tutoring labs and carts in classrooms</u>)
Other	Equal shares (1/3, 1/3, 1/3)

Funding Rate for Each Category

Category	Funding Rate
Scheduled Maintenance and Capital Furniture	\$3.20/square foot
Library Materials and Databases	\$11.90/FTES
Instructional and Non-instructional Equipment	\$35.69/FTES
Technology Refresh and Replacement	\$300.00/computer
Other	\$150,000/college

Commented [JZ1]: Double previous rate

Commented [JZ2]: Based on CPI since rate inception

Commented [JZ3]: Desktops and Laptops and Tablets used by employees or in a lab environment (including carts in classrooms and Tutoring Labs).

Commented [JZ4R3]:

During years when the total dollar allocation to the Infrastructure Fund is insufficient to fully fund the Infrastructure Model, based on the then approved funding rates, the funding rates for all categories will be adjusted downward by a coefficient equal to the total of the funds available divided by the calculated full funding amount. For example, if the calculated full funding amount, based upon funding rates and allocation bases is \$4 million and the available funds based upon the allocation parameter is only \$3 million, then the funding rate for all categories will be computed at 75% (3 million/4 million) of their then approved rate.

The funding rates are determined based on recent experience/estimate of need, previous funding levels used by state, etc. As part of DCAS's annual review of the Infrastructure Model, the allocation bases and funding rates are assessed for appropriateness.

D. Carry-over

The Infrastructure Model recognizes that while infrastructure needs are ongoing, the frequency and amount of expenditures fluctuates. Therefore, colleges are allowed to carry over all unspent balances in these accounts from year to year in order to meet the fluctuating needs.

III. **Background**

The Infrastructure Model became effective with the adoption of the 2012-2013 fiscal year budget. Prior to that time, the District distributed nearly all its unrestricted general fund resources through a single funding allocation model. Those resources included state apportionment (enrollment fees, property taxes and state appropriation), non-resident tuition and fees, lottery revenue, interest income, and miscellaneous other fees and revenues. Noticeably, neither the State allocation model nor the then current district budget allocation model considered funding based on, or for, college infrastructure (e.g. size of the campus (number of buildings), age of the buildings, number and age of equipment, etc.).

For several years prior to the implementation of the Infrastructure Model, the State had reduced or eliminated funding for Instructional Equipment/Library Materials (IELM), Telecommunications and Technology Infrastructure Program (TTIP), and scheduled

maintenance. Faced with its own funding constraints, the District had eliminated the majority of Unrestricted General Fund (Fund 111) support for library books and materials, instructional materials and equipment (IELM), scheduled maintenance, and technology equipment refresh and replacement and relied primarily on restricted (categorical) funding provided by the State for those purposes as well as college carryover of general funds unspent from the prior year. The District's past practice of including variable, and sometimes volatile, funds in its Unrestricted General Fund Budget Allocation Model had further destabilized funding. Additionally, in 2010, the colleges received Accreditation Recommendations from the ACCJC for giving insufficient attention to the "total cost of ownership" in their operating budgets as it related to their facilities and infrastructure.

Over approximately a two-year period, the District Council of Administrative Services (DCAS) diligently studied and discussed the matter extensively. The Infrastructure Model was developed in an effort to provide ongoing funding for each college's infrastructure needs, take direct corrective action to remedy the Accreditation Recommendations from the ACCJC on "total cost of ownership", and further stabilize the District's Unrestricted General Fund Budget Allocation Model, used primarily for instruction, some student services, and general operations. Great care was exercised in developing the Infrastructure Model to ensure the colleges' General Fund operating budgets would be buffered from any long-term impact and that the instructional and student service needs of the District would be preserved and adequately funded to meet the needs of the students.

To minimize the impact of reallocating resources from the Unrestricted General Fund Budget Allocation Model on the colleges' budgets, the implementation of the Infrastructure Model was phased in over several years. The transition process reallocated the funding as follows:

- Year 1 (FY2012-13)
 - Any net increase in General Fund Unrestricted lottery, interest, or enrollment fee local share revenue above budgeted for FY12
 - Any unbudgeted Unrestricted General Fund revenue (with the exception of growth and COLA) received in FY12, such as mandated cost reimbursement for collective bargaining
 - Any net savings between budget and actual expenses from District Wide Services and Utilities for FY12
- Year 2 (FY2013-14)
 - Those items included in Year 1 (2012-13) reallocation, and
 - Enrollment fee local revenue
 - Interest income over two years (50%)
- Year 3 (FY2014-15)
 - Those items included in Year 2 (2013-14) reallocation, and
 - Reallocate remaining 50% of interest income
 - Lottery income over five years (20%)

- If growth funding is received, reallocate an additional 25% of lottery income balance
- Years 4-and beyond
 - Those items included in the prior year, and
 - Reallocate an additional 20% of lottery income each year until fully allocated
 - If growth funding is received, reallocate an additional 25% of lottery income balance

Additionally, only in the first two years of implementation, the colleges were not required to spend their allocation in accordance with the specific categories which generated the allocations, but were restricted to use these funds for only expenses associated with allocation categories in total. For example, in only the first two years, a college may have elected to fully expend its entire annual allocation for scheduled maintenance even though the allocation was derived from all infrastructure funding categories.

IV. Updates

In 2015-16, a review of the components of the Infrastructure Funding Model resulted in a change in the treatment of unrestricted lottery revenue. Beginning with the 2016-17 fiscal year, unrestricted lottery was removed from the Infrastructure Funding Model and included in the Districtwide Resource Budget Allocation Model for the distribution of General Fund unrestricted revenues.

In 2016-17, DCAS discussed how to incorporate the DAC within the Infrastructure Model now that the district had closed escrow on a property in Camarillo at Daily Drive for the DAC relocation. When these discussions occurred, it was too early to have accurate figures for the District expenses that would occur as a result of the DAC relocation alongside the extra revenue that would be produced from existing tenant leases. DCAS continues to review the model on an annual basis. No changes were recommended for the fiscal years 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21, and 2021-22.

[In 2021-22 the funding rates were reviewed and updated to better reflect the current cost of each funding category.](#)