

RANCHO SANTIAGO COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

website: [Fiscal Resources Committee](#)

Agenda for July 6, 2016

1:30 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.

Executive Conference Room #114

1. Welcome
2. State/District Budget Update – Hardash
 - 2015-16 Second Principal Apportionment Background Memo posted June 23, 2016 link: [2015-16/P2/BackGroundMemo June 23 2016](#)
 - 2015-16 Second Principal Apportionment Exhibit “C” posted June 23, 2016 report link: [2015-16/P2/2015-2016 Exhibit-C](#)
 - Final State Budget 2016-17 report link: <http://www.ebudget.ca.gov>
3. Draft Actuarial Study of Retiree Health Liabilities as of February 1, 2016
4. 2016-17 Proposed Adopted Budget Assumptions – Action Item
5. Multi-year Projections (MYP)
6. Informational Handouts
 - District-wide expenditure report link: <https://intranet.rscsd.edu>
 - Vacant Funded Position List as of June 13, 2016
 - Measure “E” Project Cost Summary as of May 31, 2016
 - Measure “Q” Project Cost Summary as of May 31, 2016
 - Monthly Cash Flow Summary as of May 31, 2016
 - [SAC Planning and Budget Committee Agendas and Minutes](#)
 - [SCC Budget Committee Agendas and Minutes](#)
7. Approval of FRC Minutes – May 18, 2016
8. Other

Next FRC Committee Meeting: (Executive Conference Room #114 1:30 pm – 3:00 pm)

August 17, 2016 (email only)

September 28, 2016

The mission of the Rancho Santiago Community College District is to provide quality educational programs and services that address the needs of our diverse students and communities.

**Rancho Santiago Community College District
Actuarial Study of
Retiree Health Liabilities
As of February 1, 2016**

*Prepared by:
Total Compensation Systems, Inc.*

Date: June 10, 2016

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Total Compensation Systems, Inc.

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Rancho Santiago Community College District Actuarial Study of Retiree Health Liabilities

PART I: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Introduction

Rancho Santiago Community College District engaged Total Compensation Systems, Inc. (TCS) to analyze liabilities associated with its current retiree health program as of February 1, 2016 (the valuation date). The numbers in this report are based on the assumption that they will first be used to determine accounting entries for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2016. If the report will first be used for a different fiscal year, the numbers will need to be adjusted accordingly.

This report does not reflect any cash benefits paid unless the retiree is required to provide proof that the cash benefits are used to reimburse the retiree's cost of health benefits. Costs and liabilities attributable to cash benefits paid to retirees are reportable under Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Standards 25/27.

This actuarial study is intended to serve the following purposes:

- To provide information to enable Rancho Santiago CCD to manage the costs and liabilities associated with its retiree health benefits.
- To provide information to enable Rancho Santiago CCD to communicate the financial implications of retiree health benefits to internal financial staff, the Board, employee groups and other affected parties.
- To provide information needed to comply with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards 43 and 45 related to "other postemployment benefits" (OPEB's).

Because this report was prepared in compliance with GASB 43 and 45, as appropriate, Rancho Santiago CCD should not use this report for any other purpose without discussion with TCS. This means that any discussions with employee groups, governing Boards, etc. should be restricted to the implications of GASB 43 and 45 compliance.

This actuarial report includes several estimates for Rancho Santiago CCD's retiree health program. In addition to the tables included in this report, we also performed cash flow adequacy tests as required under Actuarial Standard of Practice 6 (ASOP 6). Our cash flow adequacy testing covers a twenty-year period. We would be happy to make this cash flow adequacy test available to Rancho Santiago CCD in spreadsheet format upon request.

We calculated the following estimates separately for active employees and retirees. As requested, we also separated results by the following employee classifications: Certificated, Child Development Center, Classified and Management. We estimated the following:

- the total liability created. (The actuarial present value of total projected benefits or APVTPB)
- the ten year "pay-as-you-go" cost to provide these benefits.
- the "actuarial accrued liability (AAL)." (The AAL is the portion of the APVTPB attributable to employees' service prior to the valuation date.)

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- the amount necessary to amortize the UAAL over a period of 30 years.
- the annual contribution required to fund retiree benefits over the working lifetime of eligible employees (the "normal cost").
- The Annual Required Contribution (ARC) which is the basis of calculating the annual OPEB cost and net OPEB obligation under GASB 43 and 45.

We summarized the data used to perform this study in Appendix A. No effort was made to verify this information beyond brief tests for reasonableness and consistency.

All cost and liability figures contained in this study are estimates of future results. Future results can vary dramatically and the accuracy of estimates contained in this report depends on the actuarial assumptions used. Normal costs and liabilities could easily vary by 10 - 20% or more from estimates contained in this report.

B. General Findings

We estimate the "pay-as-you-go" cost of providing retiree health benefits in the year beginning February 1, 2016 to be \$5,943,207 (see Section IV.A.). The "pay-as-you-go" cost is the cost of benefits for current retirees.

For current employees, the value of benefits "accrued" in the year beginning February 1, 2016 (the normal cost) is \$4,365,083. This normal cost would increase each year based on covered payroll. Had Rancho Santiago CCD begun accruing retiree health benefits when each current employee and retiree was hired, a substantial liability would have accumulated. We estimate the amount that would have accumulated to be \$129,629,001. This amount is called the "actuarial accrued liability" (AAL). The remaining unamortized balance of the initial unfunded AAL (UAAL) is \$29,839,588. This leaves a "residual" AAL of \$99,789,413.

Although the District had reserve funds of about \$43.5 million as of January 31, 2016, under GASB/43/45, these assets cannot be reflected in our valuation because they are not held in an irrevocable trust. Consequently, for the valuation, the entire AAL is considered to be unfunded.

We calculated the annual cost to amortize the residual unfunded actuarial accrued liability using a 4.5% discount rate. We used an open 30 year amortization period. The current year cost to amortize the residual unfunded actuarial accrued liability is \$4,275,801.

Combining the normal cost with both the initial and residual UAAL amortization costs produces an annual required contribution (ARC) of \$11,722,578. The ARC is used as the basis for determining expenses and liabilities under GASB 43/45. The ARC is used in lieu of (rather than in addition to) the "pay-as-you-go" cost.

We based all of the above estimates on employees as of January, 2016. Over time, liabilities and cash flow will vary based on the number and demographic characteristics of employees and retirees.

C. Comparison with Prior Valuation

The AAL increased from \$82.1 million in the February 1, 2014 valuation to \$129.6 million. If all actuarial assumptions had been realized, we would have expected the AAL to increase to about \$88.4 million. The increase is due to several factors. First, due to continuing low interest rates, we lowered the assumed interest rate by a quarter point. We estimate that this increased the AAL by about 6%. A second factor is that we introduced updated

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mortality tables. We estimate that this increased the AAL by about 5%. The number of active participants increased about 6.1%. While this increased the AAL, it would increase the AAL much less than the 6.1% increase in lives.

A revision to Actuarial Standard of Practice 6 (ASOP 6) was issued requiring reflection of an implicit rate subsidy. Because of plan changes, we were unable to get claim experience that would enable us to determine age-related costs based solely on claim experience. Using average factors resulted in large increases in the estimated cost of retiree benefits. This increased the AAL about 33%.

Unfortunately, these affects are not additive, but compounded. That means the overall impact is of the above is about a 50% increase! There were some offsetting actuarial gains bringing the excess AAL increase to 46.6%

D. Description of Retiree Benefits

Following is a description of the current retiree benefit plan:

	<u>Faculty</u>	<u>Classified</u>	<u>CDC</u>	<u>Management</u>
Applies to	Hired > 5/31/86	Hired > 7/1/86*	Hired > 5/31/86	Hired > 5/31/86
Benefit types provided	Medical and dental	Medical and dental	Medical and dental	Medical and dental
Duration of Benefits	To age 70	To age 70	To age 70	To age 70
Required Service	15 years	15 years	15 years	15 years
Minimum Age	55	50	50	50
Dependent Coverage	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes**
District Contribution %	100%	100%	100%	100%
District Cap	Active Rate	Active Rate	\$7700 per year	Active Rate

*Those hired after 7/1/86 and before 7/1/90 receive the above benefits but with no cap

**Surviving spouse coverage available to administrators hired before 7/1/89 and supervisors/confidential hired before 4/11/05.

E. Recommendations

It is outside the scope of this report to make specific recommendations of actions Rancho Santiago CCD should take to manage the substantial liability created by the current retiree health program. Total Compensation Systems, Inc. can assist in identifying and evaluating options once this report has been studied. The following recommendations are intended only to allow the District to get more information from this and future studies. Because we have not conducted a comprehensive administrative audit of Rancho Santiago CCD's practices, it is possible that Rancho Santiago CCD is already complying with some or all of our recommendations.

- We recommend that Rancho Santiago CCD inventory all benefits and services provided to retirees – whether contractually or not and whether retiree-paid or not. For each, Rancho Santiago CCD should determine whether the benefit is material and subject to GASB 43 and/or 45.
- We recommend that Rancho Santiago CCD conduct a study whenever events or contemplated actions significantly affect present or future liabilities, but no less frequently than every two years, as required under GASB 43/45.
- We recommend that the District communicate the magnitude of these costs to employees and include employees in discussions of options to control the costs.

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- Under GASB 45, it is important to isolate the cost of retiree health benefits. Rancho Santiago CCD should have all premiums, claims and expenses for retirees separated from active employee premiums, claims, expenses, etc. To the extent any retiree benefits are made available to retirees over the age of 65 – *even on a retiree-pay-all basis* – all premiums, claims and expenses for post-65 retiree coverage should be segregated from those for pre-65 coverage. Furthermore, Rancho Santiago CCD should arrange for the rates or prices of all retiree benefits to be set on what is expected to be a self-sustaining basis.
- Rancho Santiago CCD should establish a way of designating employees as eligible or ineligible for future OPEB benefits. Ineligible employees can include those in ineligible job classes; those hired after a designated date restricting eligibility; those who, due to their age at hire cannot qualify for District-paid OPEB benefits; employees who exceed the termination age for OPEB benefits, etc.
- Several assumptions were made in estimating costs and liabilities under Rancho Santiago CCD's retiree health program. Further studies may be desired to validate any assumptions where there is any doubt that the assumption is appropriate. (See Appendices B and C for a list of assumptions and concerns.) For example, Rancho Santiago CCD should maintain a retiree database that includes – in addition to date of birth, gender and employee classification – retirement date and (if applicable) dependent date of birth, relationship and gender. It will also be helpful for Rancho Santiago CCD to maintain employment termination information – namely, the number of OPEB-eligible employees in each employee class that terminate employment each year for reasons other than death, disability or retirement.

Respectfully submitted,

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PART II: BACKGROUND

A. Summary

Accounting principles provide that the cost of retiree benefits should be “accrued” over employees' working lifetime. For this reason, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued in 2004 Accounting Standards 43 and 45 for retiree health benefits. These standards apply to all public employers that pay any part of the cost of retiree health benefits for current or future retirees (including early retirees).

B. Actuarial Accrual

To actuarially accrue retiree health benefits requires determining the amount to expense each year so that the liability accumulated at retirement is, on average, sufficient (with interest) to cover all retiree health expenditures without the need for additional expenses. There are many different ways to determine the annual accrual amount. The calculation method used is called an “actuarial cost method.”

Under most actuarial cost methods, there are two components of actuarial cost - a “normal cost” and amortization of something called the “unfunded actuarial accrued liability.” Both accounting standards and actuarial standards usually address these two components separately (though alternative terminology is sometimes used).

The normal cost can be thought of as the value of the benefit earned each year if benefits are accrued during the working lifetime of employees. This report will not discuss differences between actuarial cost methods or their application. Instead, following is a description of a commonly used, generally accepted actuarial cost method permitted under GASB 43 and 45. This actuarial cost method is called the “entry age normal” method.

Under the entry age normal cost method, the actuary determines the annual amount needing to be expensed from hire until retirement to fully accrue the cost of retiree health benefits. This amount is the normal cost. Under GASB 43 and 45, normal cost can be expressed either as a level dollar amount or a level percentage of payroll.

The normal cost is determined using several key assumptions:

- The current *cost of retiree health benefits* (often varying by age, Medicare status and/or dependent coverage). The higher the current cost of retiree benefits, the higher the normal cost.
- The “*trend*” rate at which retiree health benefits are expected to increase over time. A higher trend rate increases the normal cost. A “cap” on District contributions can reduce trend to zero once the cap is reached thereby dramatically reducing normal costs.
- *Mortality rates* varying by age and sex. (Unisex mortality rates are not often used as individual OPEB benefits do not depend on the mortality table used.) If employees die prior to retirement, past contributions are available to fund benefits for employees who live to retirement. After retirement, death results in benefit termination or reduction. Although higher mortality rates reduce normal costs, the mortality assumption is not likely to vary from employer to employer.
- *Employment termination rates* have the same effect as mortality inasmuch as higher termination rates reduce normal costs. Employment termination can vary considerably between public agencies.
- The *service requirement* reflects years of service required to earn full or partial retiree benefits.

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While a longer service requirement reduces costs, cost reductions are not usually substantial unless the service period exceeds 20 years of service.

- **Retirement rates** determine what proportion of employees retire at each age (assuming employees reach the requisite length of service). Retirement rates often vary by employee classification and implicitly reflect the minimum retirement age required for eligibility. Retirement rates also depend on the amount of pension benefits available. Higher retirement rates increase normal costs but, except for differences in minimum retirement age, retirement rates tend to be consistent between public agencies for each employee type.
- **Participation rates** indicate what proportion of retirees are expected to elect retiree health benefits if a significant retiree contribution is required. Higher participation rates increase costs.
- The **discount rate** estimates investment earnings for assets earmarked to cover retiree health benefit liabilities. The discount rate depends on the nature of underlying assets. For example, employer funds earning money market rates in the county treasury are likely to earn far less than an irrevocable trust containing a diversified asset portfolio including stocks, bonds, etc. A higher discount rate can dramatically lower normal costs. GASB 43 and 45 require the interest assumption to reflect likely *long term* investment return.

The assumptions listed above are not exhaustive, but are the most common assumptions used in actuarial cost calculations. The actuary selects the assumptions which - taken together - will yield reasonable results. It's not necessary (or even possible) to predict individual assumptions with complete accuracy.

If all actuarial assumptions are exactly met and an employer expensed the normal cost every year for all past and current employees and retirees, a sizeable liability would have accumulated (after adding interest and subtracting retiree benefit costs). The liability that would have accumulated is called the actuarial accrued liability or AAL. The excess of AAL over the **actuarial value of plan assets** is called the *unfunded* actuarial accrued liability (or UAAL). Under GASB 43 and 45, in order for assets to count toward offsetting the AAL, the assets have to be held in an irrevocable trust that is safe from creditors and can only be used to provide OPEB benefits to eligible participants.

The actuarial accrued liability (AAL) can arise in several ways. At inception of GASB 43 and 45, there is usually a substantial UAAL. Some portion of this amount can be established as the "transition obligation" subject to certain constraints. UAAL can also increase as the result of operation of a retiree health plan - e.g., as a result of plan changes or changes in actuarial assumptions. Finally, AAL can arise from actuarial gains and losses. Actuarial gains and losses result from differences between actuarial assumptions and actual plan experience.

Under GASB 43 and 45, employers have several options on how the UAAL can be amortized as follows:

- The employer can select an amortization period of 1 to 30 years. (For certain situations that result in a reduction of the AAL, the amortization period must be at least 10 years.)
- The employer may apply the same amortization period to the total combined UAAL or can apply different periods to different components of the UAAL.
- The employer may elect a "closed" or "open" amortization period.
- The employer may choose to amortize on a level dollar or level percentage of payroll method.

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PART III: LIABILITIES AND COSTS FOR RETIREE BENEFITS

A. Introduction.

We calculated the actuarial present value of projected benefits (APVPB) separately for each employee. We determined eligibility for retiree benefits based on information supplied by Rancho Santiago CCD. We then selected assumptions for the factors discussed in the above Section that, based on plan experience and our training and experience, represent our best prediction of future plan experience. For each employee, we applied the appropriate factors based on the employee's age, sex and length of service.

We summarized actuarial assumptions used for this study in Appendix C.

B. Medicare

The extent of Medicare coverage can affect projections of retiree health costs. The method of coordinating Medicare benefits with the retiree health plan's benefits can have a substantial impact on retiree health costs. We will be happy to provide more information about Medicare integration methods if requested.

C. Liability for Retiree Benefits.

For each employee, we projected future premium costs using an assumed trend rate (see Appendix C). To the extent Rancho Santiago CCD uses contribution caps, the influence of the trend factor is further reduced.

We multiplied each year's projected cost by the probability that premium will be paid; i.e. based on the probability that the employee is living, has not terminated employment and has retired. The probability that premium will be paid is zero if the employee is not eligible. The employee is not eligible if s/he has not met minimum service, minimum age or, if applicable, maximum age requirements.

The product of each year's premium cost and the probability that premium will be paid equals the expected cost for that year. We discounted the expected cost for each year to the valuation date February 1, 2016 at 4.5% interest.

Finally, we multiplied the above discounted expected cost figures by the probability that the retiree would elect coverage. A retiree may not elect to be covered if retiree health coverage is available less expensively from another source (e.g. Medicare risk contract) or the retiree is covered under a spouse's plan.

For any current retirees, the approach used was similar. The major difference is that the probability of payment for current retirees depends only on mortality and age restrictions (i.e. for retired employees the probability of being retired and of not being terminated are always both 1.0000).

We added the APVPB for all employees to get the actuarial present value of total projected benefits (APVTPB). The APVTPB is the estimated present value of all future retiree health benefits for all **current** employees and retirees. The APVTPB is the amount on February 1, 2016 that, if all actuarial assumptions are exactly right, would be sufficient to expense all promised benefits until the last current employee or retiree dies or reaches the maximum eligibility age.

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Actuarial Present Value of Total Projected Benefits at February 1, 2016

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Certificated</i>	<i>Child Development Center</i>	<i>Classified</i>	<i>Management</i>
Active: Pre-65	\$47,244,346	\$18,065,466	\$970,812	\$22,945,997	\$5,262,071
Post-65	\$46,909,342	\$17,451,028	\$604,731	\$20,133,769	\$8,719,814
Subtotal	\$94,153,688	\$35,516,494	\$1,575,543	\$43,079,766	\$13,981,885
Retiree: Pre-65	\$4,648,790	\$537,344	\$0	\$3,481,590	\$629,856
Post-65	\$64,023,523	\$27,144,169	\$230,123	\$26,489,230	\$10,160,001
Subtotal	\$68,672,313	\$27,681,513	\$230,123	\$29,970,820	\$10,789,857
Grand Total	\$162,826,001	\$63,198,007	\$1,805,666	\$73,050,586	\$24,771,742
Subtotal Pre-65	\$51,893,136	\$18,602,810	\$970,812	\$26,427,587	\$5,891,927
Subtotal Post-65	\$110,932,865	\$44,595,197	\$834,854	\$46,622,999	\$18,879,815

The APVTPB should be accrued over the working lifetime of employees. At any time much of it has not been "earned" by employees. The APVTPB is used to develop expense and liability figures. To do so, the APVTFB is divided into two parts: the portions attributable to service rendered prior to the valuation date (the past service liability or actuarial accrued liability under GASB 43 and 45) and to service after the valuation date but prior to retirement (the future service liability).

The past service and future service liabilities are each funded in a different way. We will start with the future service liability which is funded by the normal cost.

D. Cost to Prefund Retiree Benefits

1. Normal Cost

The average hire age for eligible employees is 36. To accrue the liability by retirement, the District would accrue the retiree liability over a period of about 25 years (assuming an average retirement age of 61). We applied an "entry age normal" actuarial cost method to determine funding rates for active employees. The table below summarizes the calculated normal cost.

Normal Cost Year Beginning February 1, 2016

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Certificated</i>	<i>Child Development Center</i>	<i>Classified</i>	<i>Management</i>
# of Employees	920	340	33	434	113
Per Capita Normal Cost					
Pre-65 Benefit	N/A	\$3,617	\$1,505	\$2,733	\$3,071
Post-65 Benefit	N/A	\$2,016	\$719	\$1,500	\$1,702
First Year Normal Cost					
Pre-65 Benefit	\$2,812,590	\$1,229,780	\$49,665	\$1,186,122	\$347,023
Post-65 Benefit	\$1,552,493	\$685,440	\$23,727	\$651,000	\$192,326
Total	\$4,365,083	\$1,915,220	\$73,392	\$1,837,122	\$539,349

Accruing retiree health benefit costs using normal costs levels out the cost of retiree health benefits over time and more fairly reflects the value of benefits "earned" each year by employees. This normal cost would increase

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each year based on covered payroll.

2. Amortization of Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)

If actuarial assumptions are borne out by experience, the District will fully accrue retiree benefits by expensing an amount each year that equals the normal cost. If no accruals had taken place in the past, there would be a shortfall of many years' accruals, accumulated interest and forfeitures for terminated or deceased employees. This shortfall is called the actuarial accrued liability (AAL). We calculated the AAL as the APVTPB minus the present value of future normal costs.

The initial UAAL was amortized using level percent, closed 30 year amortization. The District can amortize the remaining or residual UAAL over many years. The table below shows the annual amount necessary to amortize the UAAL over a period of 30 years at 4.5% interest. (Thirty years is the longest amortization period allowable under GASB 43 and 45.) GASB 43 and 45 allow amortizing the UAAL using either payments that stay the same as a dollar amount, or payments that are a flat percentage of covered payroll over time. The figures below reflect level percent, open 30 year amortization.

Actuarial Accrued Liability as of February 1, 2016

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Certificated</i>	<i>Child Development Center</i>	<i>Classified</i>	<i>Management</i>
Active: Pre-65	\$25,841,489	\$9,009,394	\$374,535	\$13,519,065	\$2,938,495
Post-65	\$35,115,199	\$12,403,464	\$319,865	\$14,959,821	\$7,432,049
Subtotal	\$60,956,688	\$21,412,858	\$694,400	\$28,478,886	\$10,370,544
Retiree: Pre-65	\$4,648,790	\$537,344	\$0	\$3,481,590	\$629,856
Post-65	\$64,023,523	\$27,144,169	\$230,123	\$26,489,230	\$10,160,001
Subtotal	\$68,672,313	\$27,681,513	\$230,123	\$29,970,820	\$10,789,857
Subtot Pre-65	\$30,490,279	\$9,546,738	\$374,535	\$17,000,655	\$3,568,351
Subtot Post-65	\$99,138,722	\$39,547,633	\$549,988	\$41,449,051	\$17,592,050
Grand Total	\$129,629,001	\$49,094,371	\$924,523	\$58,449,706	\$21,160,401
Unamortized Initial UAAL	\$29,839,588				
Plan assets at 1/31/16	\$0*				
Residual UAAL	\$99,789,413				
Residual UAAL Amortization at 4.5% over 30 Years	\$4,275,801				

*As of January 31, 2016, the District was holding about \$43.5 million in a reserve earmarked for retiree health benefit obligations, but the amount cannot be reflected in "plan assets" because it is not in a qualifying irrevocable trust.

3. Annual Required Contributions (ARC)

If the District determines retiree health plan expenses in accordance with GASB 43 and 45, costs include both normal cost and one or more components of UAAL amortization costs. The sum of normal cost and UAAL amortization costs is called the Annual Required Contribution (ARC) and is shown below.

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Annual Required Contribution (ARC) Year Beginning February 1, 2016

	<i>Total</i>
Normal Cost	\$4,365,083
Initial UAAL Amortization	\$3,081,694
Residual UAAL Amortization	\$4,275,801
ARC	\$11,722,578

The normal cost remains as long as there are active employees who may some day qualify for District-paid retiree health benefits. This normal cost would increase each year based on covered payroll.

4. Other Components of Annual OPEB Cost (AOC)

Expense and liability amounts may include more components of cost than the normal cost plus amortization of the UAAL. This applies to employers that don't fully fund the Annual Required Contribution (ARC) through an irrevocable trust.

- The annual OPEB cost (AOC) includes assumed interest on the net OPEB obligation (NOO). The annual OPEB cost also includes an amortization adjustment for the net OPEB obligation. (It should be noted that there is no NOO if the ARC is fully funded through a qualifying "plan".)
- The net OPEB obligation equals the accumulated differences between the (AOC) and qualifying "plan" contributions.

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PART IV: "PAY AS YOU GO" FUNDING OF RETIREE BENEFITS

We used the actuarial assumptions shown in Appendix C to project ten year cash flow under the retiree health program. Because these cash flow estimates reflect average assumptions applied to a relatively small number of employees, estimates for individual years are **certain** to be *in*accurate. However, these estimates show the size of cash outflow.

The following table shows a projection of annual amounts needed to pay the District share of retiree health premiums.

<i>Year Beginning February 1</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Certificated</i>	<i>Child Development Center</i>	<i>Classified</i>	<i>Management</i>
2016	\$5,943,207	\$2,610,048	\$21,869	\$2,429,543	\$881,747
2017	\$6,220,531	\$2,730,419	\$24,403	\$2,561,387	\$904,322
2018	\$6,760,712	\$3,001,345	\$28,480	\$2,728,637	\$1,002,250
2019	\$7,315,989	\$3,256,517	\$32,398	\$2,987,719	\$1,039,355
2020	\$7,958,178	\$3,504,200	\$36,817	\$3,300,240	\$1,116,921
2021	\$8,563,184	\$3,667,166	\$32,965	\$3,664,993	\$1,198,060
2022	\$8,923,280	\$3,810,150	\$41,235	\$3,814,006	\$1,257,889
2023	\$9,232,345	\$3,792,533	\$58,706	\$4,048,911	\$1,332,195
2024	\$9,527,525	\$3,880,587	\$67,151	\$4,238,346	\$1,341,441
2025	\$9,818,967	\$3,991,856	\$76,503	\$4,408,751	\$1,341,857

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PART V: RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE VALUATIONS

To effectively manage benefit costs, an employer must periodically examine the existing liability for retiree benefits as well as future annual expected premium costs. GASB 43/45 require biennial valuations. In addition, a valuation should be conducted whenever plan changes, changes in actuarial assumptions or other employer actions are likely to cause a material change in accrual costs and/or liabilities.

Following are examples of actions that could trigger a new valuation.

- An employer should perform a valuation whenever the employer considers or puts in place an early retirement incentive program.
- An employer should perform a valuation whenever the employer adopts a retiree benefit plan for some or all employees.
- An employer should perform a valuation whenever the employer considers or implements changes to retiree benefit provisions or eligibility requirements.
- An employer should perform a valuation whenever the employer introduces or changes retiree contributions.

We recommend Rancho Santiago CCD take the following actions to ease future valuations.

- We have used our training, experience and information available to us to establish the actuarial assumptions used in this valuation. We have no information to indicate that any of the assumptions do not reasonably reflect future plan experience. However, the District should review the actuarial assumptions in Appendix C carefully. If the District has any reason to believe that any of these assumptions do not reasonably represent the expected future experience of the retiree health plan, the District should engage in discussions or perform analyses to determine the best estimate of the assumption in question.

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PART VI: APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: MATERIALS USED FOR THIS STUDY

We relied on the following materials to complete this study.

- We used paper reports and digital files containing employee demographic data from the District personnel records.
- We used relevant sections of collective bargaining agreements provided by the District.

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APPENDIX B: EFFECT OF ASSUMPTIONS USED IN CALCULATIONS

While we believe the estimates in this study are reasonable overall, it was necessary for us to use assumptions which inevitably introduce errors. We believe that the errors caused by our assumptions will not materially affect study results. If the District wants more refined estimates for decision-making, we recommend additional investigation. Following is a brief summary of the impact of some of the more critical assumptions.

1. Where actuarial assumptions differ from expected experience, our estimates could be overstated or understated. One of the most critical assumptions is the medical trend rate. The District may want to commission further study to assess the sensitivity of liability estimates to our medical trend assumptions. For example, it may be helpful to know how liabilities would be affected by using a trend factor 1% higher than what was used in this study. There is an additional fee required to calculate the impact of alternative trend assumptions.
2. We used an "entry age normal" actuarial cost method to estimate the actuarial accrued liability and normal cost. GASB allows this as one of several permissible methods under GASB45. Using a different cost method could result in a somewhat different recognition pattern of costs and liabilities.

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APPENDIX C: ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODS

Following is a summary of actuarial assumptions and methods used in this study. The District should carefully review these assumptions and methods to make sure they reflect the District's assessment of its underlying experience. It is important for Rancho Santiago CCD to understand that the appropriateness of all selected actuarial assumptions and methods are Rancho Santiago CCD's responsibility. Unless otherwise disclosed in this report, TCS believes that all methods and assumptions are within a reasonable range based on the provisions of GASB 43 and 45, applicable actuarial standards of practice, Rancho Santiago CCD's actual historical experience, and TCS's judgment based on experience and training.

ACTUARIAL METHODS AND ASSUMPTIONS:

ACTUARIAL COST METHOD: Entry age normal. The allocation of OPEB cost is based on years of service. We used the level percentage of payroll method to allocate OPEB cost over years of service.

Entry age is based on the age at hire for eligible employees. The attribution period is determined as the difference between the expected retirement age and the age at hire. The present value of future benefits and present value of future normal costs are determined on an employee by employee basis and then aggregated.

To the extent that different benefit formulas apply to different employees of the same class, the normal cost is based on the benefit plan applicable to the most recently hired employees (including future hires if a new benefit formula has been agreed to and communicated to employees).

AMORTIZATION METHODS: We used a level percent, closed 30 year amortization period for the initial UAAL. We used a level percent, open 30 year amortization period for any residual UAAL.

SUBSTANTIVE PLAN: As required under GASB 43 and 45, we based the valuation on the substantive plan. The formulation of the substantive plan was based on a review of written plan documents as well as historical information provided by Rancho Santiago CCD regarding practices with respect to employer and employee contributions and other relevant factors.

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ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS:

Economic assumptions are set under the guidance of Actuarial Standard of Practice 27 (ASOP 27). Among other things, ASOP 27 provides that economic assumptions should reflect a consistent underlying rate of general inflation. For that reason, we show our assumed long-term inflation rate below.

INFLATION: We assumed 2.75% per year.

INVESTMENT RETURN / DISCOUNT RATE: We assumed 4.5% per year. This is based on assumed long-term return on employer assets.. We used the “Building Block Method” as described in ASOP 27 Paragraph 3.6.2. Our assessment of long-term returns for employer assets is based on long-term historical returns for surplus funds invested pursuant to California Government Code Sections 53601 et seq.

TREND: We assumed 4% per year. Our long-term trend assumption is based on the conclusion that, while medical trend will continue to be cyclical, the average increase over time cannot continue to outstrip general inflation by a wide margin. Trend increases in excess of general inflation result in dramatic increases in unemployment, the number of uninsured and the number of underinsured. These effects are nearing a tipping point which will inevitably result in fundamental changes in health care finance and/or delivery which will bring increases in health care costs more closely in line with general inflation. We do not believe it is reasonable to project historical trend vs. inflation differences several decades into the future.

PAYROLL INCREASE: We assumed 2.75% per year. This assumption applies only to the extent that either or both of the normal cost and/or UAAL amortization use the level percentage of payroll method. For purposes of applying the level percentage of payroll method, payroll increase must not assume any increases in staff or merit increases.

ACTUARIAL VALUE OF PLAN ASSETS (AVA): There were no plan assets on the valuation date.

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NON-ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS:

Economic assumptions are set under the guidance of Actuarial Standard of Practice 35 (ASOP 35).

MORTALITY

<i>Employee Type</i>	<i>Mortality Tables</i>
Certificated	2009 CalSTRS Mortality
Child Development Center	2014 CalPERS Active Mortality for Miscellaneous Employees
Classified	2014 CalPERS Active Mortality for Miscellaneous Employees
Management	2014 CalPERS Active Mortality for Miscellaneous Employees

RETIREMENT RATES

<i>Employee Type</i>	<i>Retirement Rate Tables</i>
Certificated	2009 CalSTRS Retirement Rates
Child Development Center	2009 CalPERS Retirement Rates
Classified	Hired before 2013: 2009 CalPERS Retirement Rates for School Employees Hired after 2012: 2009 CalPERS 2% @60 Retirement Rates for Miscellaneous Employees adjusted to reflect a minimum retirement age of 52
Management	Hired before 2013: 2009 CalPERS Retirement Rates for School Employees Hired after 2012: 2009 CalPERS 2% @60 Retirement Rates for Miscellaneous Employees adjusted to reflect a minimum retirement age of 52

VESTING RATES

<i>Employee Type</i>	<i>Vesting Rate Tables</i>
Certificated	100% at 15 Years of Service
Child Development Center	100% at 15 Years of Service
Classified	100% at 15 Years of Service
Management	100% at 15 Years of Service

COSTS FOR RETIREE COVERAGE

Retiree liabilities are based on actual retiree costs adjusted to reflect expected retiree claims for both non-Medicare and Medicare retirees. Liabilities for active participants are based on the first year costs shown below, which reflect the aforementioned adjustments. Subsequent years' costs are based on first year costs adjusted for trend and limited by any District contribution caps.

<i>Employee Type</i>	<i>Future Retirees Pre-65</i>	<i>Future Retirees Post-65</i>
Certificated	\$21,599	\$12,682
Child Development Center	\$8,130	\$4,946
Classified	\$21,599	\$12,682
Management	\$21,599	\$12,682

PARTICIPATION RATES

<i>Employee Type</i>	<i><65 Non-Medicare Participation %</i>	<i>65+ Medicare Participation %</i>
Certificated	100%	100%
Child Development Center	100%	100%
Classified	100%	100%
Management	100%	100%

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TURNOVER

<i>Employee Type</i>	<i>Turnover Rate Tables</i>
Certificated	2009 CalSTRS Termination Rates
Child Development Center	2009 CalPERS Termination Rates for School Employees
Classified	2009 CalPERS Termination Rates for School Employees
Management	2009 CalPERS Termination Rates for School Employees

SPOUSE PREVALENCE

To the extent not provided and when needed to calculate benefit liabilities, 80% of retirees assumed to be married at retirement. After retirement, the percentage married is adjusted to reflect mortality.

SPOUSE AGES

To the extent spouse dates of birth are not provided and when needed to calculate benefit liabilities, female spouse assumed to be three years younger than male.

AGING FACTORS

<i>Attained Age</i>	<i>Medical Annual Increases</i>
50-64	3.5%
65-69	3.0%
70-74	2.5%
75-79	1.5%
80-84	0.5%
85+	0.0%

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APPENDIX D: DISTRIBUTION OF ELIGIBLE PARTICIPANTS BY AGE

ELIGIBLE ACTIVE EMPLOYEES

<i>Age</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Certificated</i>	<i>Child Development Center</i>	<i>Classified</i>	<i>Management</i>
Under 25	2	0	0	2	0
25-29	25	4	0	21	0
30-34	78	18	9	47	4
35-39	100	39	2	50	9
40-44	138	48	8	64	18
45-49	133	53	4	58	18
50-54	142	51	7	65	19
55-59	139	53	2	67	17
60-64	111	43	1	43	24
65 and older	52	31	0	17	4
Total	920	340	33	434	113

ELIGIBLE RETIREES

<i>Age</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Certificated</i>	<i>Child Development Center</i>	<i>Classified</i>	<i>Management</i>
Under 50	0	0	0	0	0
50-54	3	0	0	2	1
55-59	16	1	0	14	1
60-64	44	13	0	22	9
65-69	97	34	1	43	19
70-74	90	47	1	28	14
75-79	58	32	2	17	7
80-84	54	35	0	14	5
85-89	26	14	0	9	3
90 and older	17	9	0	8	0
Total	405	185	4	157	59

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APPENDIX E: CALCULATION OF GASB 43/45 ACCOUNTING ENTRIES

This report is to be used to calculate accounting entries rather than to provide the dollar amount of accounting entries. How the report is to be used to calculate accounting entries depends on several factors. Among them are:

- 1) The amount of prior accounting entries;
- 2) Whether individual components of the ARC are calculated as a level dollar amount or as a level percentage of payroll;
- 3) Whether the employer using a level percentage of payroll method elects to use for this purpose projected payroll, budgeted payroll or actual payroll;
- 4) Whether the employer chooses to adjust the numbers in the report to reflect the difference between the valuation date and the first fiscal year for which the numbers will be used.

To the extent the level percentage of payroll method is used, the employer should adjust the numbers in this report as appropriate to reflect the change in OPEB covered payroll. It should be noted that OPEB covered payroll should only reflect types of pay generating pension credits for plan participants. Please note that plan participants do not necessarily include all active employees eligible for health benefits for several reasons. Following are examples.

- 1) The number of hours worked or other eligibility criteria may differ for OPEB compared to active health benefits;
- 2) There may be active employees over the maximum age OPEB are paid through. For example, if an OPEB plan pays benefits only to Medicare age, any active employees currently over Medicare age are not plan participants;
- 3) Employees hired at an age where they will exceed the maximum age for benefits when the service requirement is met are also not plan participants.

Finally, GASB 43 and 45 require reporting covered payroll in RSI schedules regardless of whether any ARC component is based on the level percentage of payroll method. This report does not provide, nor should the actuary be relied on to report covered payroll.

GASB 45 Paragraph 26 specifies that the items presented as RSI "should be calculated in accordance with the parameters." The RSI items refer to Paragraph 25.c which includes annual covered payroll. Footnote 3 provides that when the ARC is based on covered payroll, the payroll measure may be the projected payroll, budgeted payroll or actual payroll. Footnote 3 further provides that comparisons between the ARC and contributions should be based on the same measure of covered payroll.

At the time the valuation is being done, the actuary may not know which payroll method will be used for reporting purposes. The actuary may not even know for which period the valuation will be used to determine the ARC. Furthermore, the actuary doesn't know if the client will make adjustments to the ARC in order to use it for the first year of the biennial or triennial period. (GASB 45 is silent on this.) Even if the actuary were to know all of these things, it would be a rare situation that would result in knowing the appropriate covered payroll number

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to report. For example, if the employer uses actual payroll, that number would not be known at the time the valuation is done.

As a result, we believe the proper approach is to report the ARC components as a dollar amount. It is the client's responsibility to turn this number into a percentage of payroll factor by using the dollar amount of the ARC (adjusted, if desired) as a numerator and then calculating the appropriate amount of the denominator based on the payroll determination method elected by the client for the appropriate fiscal year.

If we have been provided with payroll information, we are happy to use that information to help the employer develop an estimate of covered payroll for reporting purposes. However, the validity of the covered payroll remains the employer's responsibility even if TCS assists the employer in calculating it.

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APPENDIX F: GLOSSARY OF RETIREE HEALTH VALUATION TERMS

Note: The following definitions are intended to help a *non-actuary* understand concepts related to retiree health valuations. Therefore, the definitions may not be actuarially accurate.

<u>Actuarial Accrued Liability:</u>	The amount of the actuarial present value of total projected benefits attributable to employees' past service based on the actuarial cost method used.
<u>Actuarial Cost Method:</u>	A mathematical model for allocating OPEB costs by year of service.
<u>Actuarial Present Value of Total Projected Benefits:</u>	The projected amount of all OPEB benefits to be paid to current and future retirees discounted back to the valuation date.
<u>Actuarial Value of Assets:</u>	Market-related value of assets which may include an unbiased formula for smoothing cyclical fluctuations in asset values.
<u>Annual OPEB Cost:</u>	This is the amount employers must recognize as an expense each year. The annual OPEB expense is equal to the Annual Required Contribution plus interest on the Net OPEB obligation minus an adjustment to reflect the amortization of the net OPEB obligation.
<u>Annual Required Contribution:</u>	The sum of the normal cost and an amount to amortize the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. This is the basis of the annual OPEB cost and net OPEB obligation.
<u>Closed Amortization Period:</u>	An amortization approach where the original ending date for the amortization period remains the same. This would be similar to a conventional, 30-year mortgage, for example.
<u>Discount Rate:</u>	Assumed investment return net of all investment expenses. Generally, a higher assumed interest rate leads to lower normal costs and actuarial accrued liability.
<u>Implicit Rate Subsidy:</u>	The estimated amount by which retiree rates are understated in situations where, for rating purposes, retirees are combined with active employees.
<u>Mortality Rate:</u>	Assumed proportion of people who die each year. Mortality rates always vary by age and often by sex. A mortality table should always be selected that is based on a similar "population" to the one being studied.
<u>Net OPEB Obligation:</u>	The accumulated difference between the annual OPEB cost and amounts contributed to an irrevocable trust exclusively providing retiree OPEB benefits and protected from creditors.
<u>Normal Cost:</u>	The dollar value of the "earned" portion of retiree health benefits if retiree health benefits are to be fully accrued at retirement.

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<u>OPEB Benefits:</u>	Other PostEmployment Benefits. Generally medical, dental, prescription drug, life, long-term care or other postemployment benefits that are not pension benefits.
<u>Open Amortization Period:</u>	Under an open amortization period, the remaining unamortized balance is subject to a new amortization schedule each valuation. This would be similar, for example, to a homeowner refinancing a mortgage with a new 30-year conventional mortgage every two or three years.
<u>Participation Rate:</u>	The proportion of retirees who elect to receive retiree benefits. A lower participation rate results in lower normal cost and actuarial accrued liability. The participation rate often is related to retiree contributions.
<u>Retirement Rate:</u>	The proportion of active employees who retire each year. Retirement rates are usually based on age and/or length of service. (Retirement rates can be used in conjunction with vesting rates to reflect both age and length of service). The more likely employees are to retire early, the higher normal costs and actuarial accrued liability will be.
<u>Transition Obligation:</u>	The amount of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability at the time actuarial accrual begins in accordance with an applicable accounting standard.
<u>Trend Rate:</u>	The rate at which the cost of retiree benefits is expected to increase over time. The trend rate usually varies by type of benefit (e.g. medical, dental, vision, etc.) and may vary over time. A higher trend rate results in higher normal costs and actuarial accrued liability.
<u>Turnover Rate:</u>	The rate at which employees cease employment due to reasons other than death, disability or retirement. Turnover rates usually vary based on length of service and may vary by other factors. Higher turnover rates reduce normal costs and actuarial accrued liability.
<u>Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability:</u>	This is the excess of the actuarial accrued liability over assets irrevocably committed to provide retiree health benefits.
<u>Valuation Date:</u>	The date as of which the OPEB obligation is determined. Under GASB 43 and 45, the valuation date does not have to coincide with the statement date.
<u>Vesting Rate:</u>	The proportion of retiree benefits earned, based on length of service and, sometimes, age. (Vesting rates are often set in conjunction with retirement rates.) More rapid vesting increases normal costs and actuarial accrued liability.

**RANCHO SANTIAGO COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
UNRESTRICTED GENERAL FUND
2016-17 Adopted Budget Assumptions
June 29, 2016**

I. State Revenue

A. Budgeting will continue to utilize the District's Budget Allocation Model (BAM) based on SB 361.

B. FTES Workload Measure Assumptions:

Year	Base	Actual	Funded	Actual Growth
2012/13	27,711.41	28,185.04	28,185.04	1.71%
2013/14	28,185.04	28,688.93	28,688.93	1.79%
2014/15	28,688.93	28,908.08 ^a	28,908.08 ^a	0.76%
2015/16	P2 28,908.08	28,889.04 ^b	28,908.08 ^b	0.00%

a - based on 2014/15 Recalculation received 2/24/2016

b - P2 posted as of 6/23/2016 shows small reduction, estimating to possibly borrow for no growth/loss

The budget proposal includes 2% Restoration/Access/Growth funding, and 0.00% COLA.

Projected COLA of 0.00%	\$0
Projected Restoration/Access/Growth -0-	\$0
Projected Base Allocation Increase	\$1,800,000
Continued Projected Deficit (Reduced to est. 0.70%)	\$461,255
Apportionment Base Increase for 2016/17	<u>\$2,261,255</u>

2016/17 Potential Growth at 0.65% based on 2% system 29,096

C. Education Protection Account (EPA) funding estimated at \$23,794,942 based on 2015/16 P2. These are not additional funds. The EPA is only a portion of general purpose funds that offsets what would otherwise be state aid in the apportionments. We intend to charge a portion of faculty salaries to this funding source in compliance with EPA requirements.

D. Unrestricted lottery is projected at \$140 per FTES (\$4,200,032). Restricted lottery at \$41 per FTES (\$1,230,009). (2015/16 P1 of resident & nonresident factored FTES, 30,000.23 x 140 = \$4,200,032 unrestricted lottery; 30,000.23 x 41 = \$1,230,009.) With an slight increase in estimated FTES there is an increase in revenue.

E. Estimated reimbursement for part-time faculty compensation is estimated at \$601,066 (2015/16 P2). No change.

F. Categorical programs will continue to be budgeted separately; self-supporting, matching revenues and expenditures. COLA is being proposed on certain categorical programs. Without COLA, other categorical reductions would be required to remain in balance if settlements were reached with bargaining groups. The colleges will need to budget for any program match requirements using unrestricted funds.

G. BOG fee waivers 2% administration funding estimated at 2015/16 P2 of \$284,586. Unchanged.

H. Mandates Block Grant estimated at a total budget of \$740,000. Unchanged. In addition, with a one-time \$105.5 million allocation statewide for past Mandated Cost reimbursement, we expect approximately \$2.7 million in one time funds. These funds can be used for any one-time purposes and will require additional discussion before allocation.

II. Other Revenue

I. Non-Resident Tuition budgeted at \$2,600,000. Increase of \$600,000.

J. Interest earnings estimated at \$225,000. Slight increase.

K. Other miscellaneous income (includes fines, fees, rents, etc.) is estimated at approximately \$350,000. Unchanged.

L. Apprenticeship revenue estimated at \$2,388,374 (2015/16 P2). Increase of approximately \$488,000. (Corresponding expenses related to this increase must be budgeted for additional apprenticeship course offerings)

M. Scheduled Maintenance/Instructional Equipment allocation estimated at \$7 million (no match required).

N. Energy Efficiency/Prop 39 revenue estimated at \$1 million. Slight increase from 2015/16.

**RANCHO SANTIAGO COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
UNRESTRICTED GENERAL FUND
2016-17 Adopted Budget Assumptions
June 29, 2016**

III. Appropriations and Expenditures

- A. As the District's budget model is a revenue allocation model, revenues flow through the model to the colleges as earned. The colleges have the responsibility, within their earned revenue, to budget for ALL necessary expenditures including but not limited to all full time and part time employees, utilities, instructional services agreements, multi-year maintenance and other contracts, supplies, equipment and other operating costs.
- B. Although the state is providing no Cost of Living Allowance (COLA), any collectively bargained increased costs will be added to the budget. The estimated cost of a 1% salary increase is \$1.4 million.
- C. Step and column movement is budgeted at an additional cost of approximately \$1.1 million including benefits. (FARSCCD approximate cost \$415,000, CSEA approximate cost \$340,000, Management/Other approximate cost \$345,000)
- D. Health and Welfare benefit premium cost increase is estimated at 5% (for half the year) for an additional cost of approximately \$455,000 for active employees and an additional cost of \$155,000 for retirees, for a combined increase of \$610,000. State Unemployment Insurance local experience charges are estimated at \$250,000 (2015/16 budgeted amount). Unchanged. CalPERS employer contribution rate will increase in 2016/17 from 11.847% to 13.888% for an increase of \$630,063. (Note: The cost of each 1% increase in the PERS rate is approximately \$350,000.) CalSTRS employer contribution rate will increase in 2016/17 from 10.73% to 12.58% for an increase of \$1,161,452. (Note: The cost of each 1% increase in the STRS rate is approximately \$700,000.)
- E. The full-time faculty obligation (FON) for Fall 2016 is estimated at 364.99. The District is currently recruiting 48 faculty positions (11 of which do not count toward the FON) for an estimated total of 37 positions counting toward the obligation. The District expects to meet its obligation. Penalties for not meeting the obligation amount to approximately \$73,000 per FTE not filled.

The additional cost of new full-time faculty being hired for Fall 2016 is estimated at \$382,437 is being covered from special projects in Fund 12 with no new costs to the unrestricted general fund. SAC is filling 10 vacancies and adding 11 new positions. SCC is filling nine vacancies and adding six new positions. (The cost of the 17 new positions, along with shifts from categorical funding, is budgeted at Class VI, Step 10 at approximately \$127,000 each, including benefits.)

- F. The current rate per Lecture Hour Equivalent (LHE) effective 7/1/15 for hourly faculty is \$1,249. Increase of 0.534%.
- G. Retiree Health Benefit Fund (OPEB/GASB 45 Obligation) - The District will continue to contribute an amount to fund the total actuarially determined Annual Required Contribution (ARC). The new ARC for 2016/17 has increased over \$3.3 million from \$8.35 million to a new cost of \$11.7 million.
- H. Estimated cost savings from new staff placement at lower salary levels and lesser cost benefit plans.
- I. Capital Outlay Fund - In addition to the state allocation for Scheduled Maintenance/Instructional Equipment, the District will continue to budget \$1.5 million for capital outlay needs.
- J. Utilities cost increases of 5%, estimated at \$200,000.
- K. Information Technology licensing contract escalation cost of 7%, estimated at \$125,000.
- L. Property and Liability Insurance transfer estimated at \$1,940,000, unchanged. All risks insurance reduced \$203,033
- M. Other additional DS/Institutional Cost expenses:
 Legal Expenses of \$250,000 (from one-time funds)
 Executive Recruitment Cost \$60,000 (from one-time funds)
 Human Resources and Educational Services Reorganization (\$40,894 ongoing and \$66,685 one-time cost)
- N. Child Development Fund - The District will continue to budget \$250,000 as an interfund transfer from the unrestricted general fund as a contingency plan. (\$140,000 was transferred in 2014/15 and expected in 2015/16)

Rancho Santiago Community College District Unrestricted General Fund Summary 2016-17 Adopted Budget Assumptions Analysis June 29, 2016

*	<u>New Revenues</u>	Ongoing Only	One-Time
B	COLA 0.00%	\$0	
B	Growth -0-	\$0	
B	Base Allocation	\$1,800,000	
B	Deficit Factor est. at 0.70%	\$461,255	
D	Unrestricted Lottery	\$75,026	
H	Mandates Block Grant (one-time)	\$0	\$2,700,000
I	Non-Resident Tuition	\$600,000	
J	Interest Earnings	\$45,000	
L	Apprenticeship - SCC	\$488,374	
EGK	Misc Income	\$0	
	Total	\$3,469,655	\$2,700,000
	<u>New Expenditures</u>		
B	COLA 0.00%	\$0	
C	Step/Column	\$1,100,000	
D	Health and Welfare/Benefits at 5% (1/2 year)	\$610,000	
D	CalPERS Increase	\$630,063	
D	CalSTRS Increase	\$1,161,452	
E	Full Time Faculty Obligation Hires	\$0	
E/F	Hourly Faculty Budgets (Convert to Full Time)	\$0	
H	Estimated Salary and Benefit Placement Savings	(\$2,300,000)	
I	Capital Outlay/Scheduled Maintenance Match	\$0	
J	Utilities Increase	\$200,000	
K	ITS Licensing/Contract Escalation Cost	\$125,000	
L.	Property, Liability and All Risks Insurance	(\$203,033)	
I.L	Apprenticeship - SCC	\$488,374	
M.	Other Additional DS/Institutional Costs	\$40,894	\$376,685
I.H	Holding for Allocation of One-Time Expense	\$0	\$2,323,315
	Total	\$1,852,750	\$2,700,000
	2016-17 Budget Year Surplus (Deficit)	\$1,616,905	

Note: Budget Stabilization Fund Balance at 6/30/2016 is estimated at \$13.7 million.

¹ *The Governor's intent in his proposal is that community college districts prioritize the use of their discretionary funding for "professional development, campus security infrastructure, technology infrastructure, and developing open education resources and zero-textbook-cost degrees."*

² *Any new costs to attract and serve additional non-resident students would also need to be budgeted. (Estimated revenue totals \$2 million SAC and \$600,000 SCC)*

* *Reference to budget assumption number*

**Rancho Santiago Community College District
Unrestricted General Fund 5 Year Multi-Year Projection
Base Version**

Revised Assumption: May 18, 2016

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1			2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
2			Estimated	Tentative	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
3			Actuals	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget
4								
5								
6	Assumptions:							
7	Revenue:							
8		General Apportionment Deficit Factor	-0.70%	-0.700%	-1.000%	-1.000%	-1.000%	-1.000%
9		Growth/Access	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
10		Cost of Living Adjustment	1.55%	0.000%	1.11%	2.42%	2.67%	2.67%
11		One time Funds Prior Year Adjustment	\$998,296	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
12		Lottery Revenue-Unrestricted	\$140.00	\$140.00	\$140.00	\$140.00	\$140.00	\$140.00
13		Prop 30 Education Protection Account (EPA) funding Sales tax expire 12/2016 & Income tax expire 12/2018	0	0	(1,267,200)	(\$4,435,200)	(\$7,603,200)	(\$7,603,200)
14		Base Allocation and CDCP Rate Increase	\$14,672,307	\$1,800,000	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
15	Expenditure:							
16		Step/Column/Salary Net Adjustment	2.750%	1.200%	2.310%	3.620%	3.870%	3.870%
17		Part-time Faculty/FON Obligation	\$1,462,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
18		Allocation of Full time Faculty	\$1,537,621	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
19		STRS Rate	10.730%	12.580%	14.430%	16.280%	18.130%	19.100%
20		PERS Rate	11.847%	13.888%	15.500%	17.100%	18.600%	19.800%
21		Health and Welfare Premium Percent Increase (District Cost)	2.200%	2.500%	5.000%	5.000%	5.000%	5.000%
25		Utilities Cost Increase	5.000%	5.000%	5.000%	5.000%	5.000%	5.000%
27		ITS Licensing/Contract Escalation Cost	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000
31								
32								
33	Multi-Year Projection:							
34		Beginning Budget Stabilization Balance	\$13,690,485	\$13,690,485	\$13,690,485	\$7,857,886	(\$6,530,841)	(\$29,690,107)
35		Total Revenue	165,408,228	166,044,139	166,024,309	165,049,580	164,444,713	166,997,744
36		Total Expenditure	165,408,228	166,044,139	171,856,908	179,438,307	187,603,979	195,431,198
37		Other Fund Balance Changes and Adjustments		0	0	0	0	0
38		Unallocated #7910 Unrestricted Contingency	0	0	0	0	0	0
39		Surplus/ (Deficit)	0	(0)	(5,832,599)	(14,388,727)	(23,159,266)	(28,433,454)
40		Ending Budget Stabilization Balance	\$13,690,485	\$13,690,485	\$7,857,886	(\$6,530,841)	(\$29,690,107)	(\$58,123,562)
41		Percentage	8.3%	8.2%	4.6%	-3.6%	-15.8%	-29.7%

**Rancho Santiago Community College District
Unrestricted General Fund 5 Year Multi-Year Projection
Version#2-Growth at 1% FY2016-2017 to 2020-2021**

Revised Assumption: May 18, 2016

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1			2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
2			Estimated	Tentative	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
3			Actual	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget
4								
5								
6	Assumptions:							
7	Revenue:							
8		General Apportionment Deficit Factor	-0.70%	-0.700%	-1.000%	-1.000%	-1.000%	-1.000%
9		Growth/Access	0.000%	1.000%	1.000%	1.000%	1.000%	1.000%
10		Cost of Living Adjustment	1.55%	0.000%	1.11%	2.42%	2.67%	2.67%
11		One time Funds Prior Year Adjustment	\$998,296	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
12		Lottery Revenue-Unrestricted	\$140.00	\$140.00	\$140.00	\$140.00	\$140.00	\$140.00
13		Prop 30 Education Protection Account (EPA) funding Sales tax expire 12/2016 & Income tax expire 12/2018	0	0	(1,267,200)	(\$4,435,200)	(\$7,603,200)	(\$7,603,200)
14		Base Allocation and CDCP Rate Increase	\$14,672,307	\$1,800,000	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
15	Expenditure:							
16		Step/Column/Salary Net Adjustment	2.750%	1.200%	2.310%	3.620%	3.870%	3.870%
17		Part-time Faculty/FON Obligation	\$1,462,500	\$0	\$536,979	\$559,415	\$583,804	\$605,841
18		Allocation of Full time Faculty	\$1,537,621	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
19		STRS Rate	10.730%	12.580%	14.430%	16.280%	18.130%	19.100%
20		PERS Rate	11.847%	13.888%	15.500%	17.100%	18.600%	19.800%
21		Health and Welfare Premium Percent Increase (District Cost)	2.200%	2.500%	5.000%	5.000%	5.000%	5.000%
25		Utilities Cost Increase	5.000%	5.000%	5.000%	5.000%	5.000%	5.000%
27		ITS Licensing/Contract Escalation Cost	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000
31								
32								
33	Multi-Year Projection:							
34		Beginning Budget Stabilization Balance	\$13,690,485	\$13,690,485	\$15,235,240	\$11,983,083	\$1,211,853	(\$17,305,485)
35		Total Revenue	165,408,228	167,588,894	169,141,729	169,786,999	170,843,430	175,096,069
36		Total Expenditure	165,408,228	166,044,139	172,393,887	180,558,229	189,360,768	197,877,363
37		Other Fund Balance Changes and Adjustments		0	0	0	0	0
38		Unallocated #7910 Unrestricted Contingency	0	1,544,755	0	0	0	0
39		Surplus/ (Deficit)	0	0	(3,252,157)	(10,771,230)	(18,517,337)	(22,781,295)
40		Ending Budget Stabilization Balance	\$13,690,485	\$15,235,240	\$11,983,083	\$1,211,853	(\$17,305,485)	(\$40,086,779)
41		Percentage	8.3%	9.2%	7.0%	0.7%	-9.1%	-20.3%

Rancho Santiago Community College District
Unrestricted General Fund 5 Year Multi-Year Projection
Version#3-Growth at 1% & 7.5% Increase to H&W FY2017-18 to 2020-21

Revised Assumption: May 18, 2016

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1			2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
2			Estimated	Tentative	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
3			Actual	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget
4								
5								
6	Assumptions:							
7	Revenue:							
8		General Apportionment Deficit Factor	-0.70%	-0.700%	-1.000%	-1.000%	-1.000%	-1.000%
9		Growth/Access	0.000%	1.000%	1.000%	1.000%	1.000%	1.000%
10		Cost of Living Adjustment	1.55%	0.000%	1.11%	2.42%	2.67%	2.67%
11		One time Funds Prior Year Adjustment	\$998,296	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
12		Lottery Revenue-Unrestricted	\$140.00	\$140.00	\$140.00	\$140.00	\$140.00	\$140.00
13		Prop 30 Education Protection Account (EPA) funding Sales tax expire 12/2016 & Income tax expire 12/2018	0	0	(1,267,200)	(\$4,435,200)	(\$7,603,200)	(\$7,603,200)
14		Base Allocation and CDCP Rate Increase	\$14,672,307	\$1,800,000	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
15	Expenditure:							
16		Step/Column/Salary Net Adjustment	2.750%	1.200%	2.310%	3.620%	3.870%	3.870%
17		Part-time Faculty/FON Obligation	\$1,462,500	\$0	\$539,688	\$565,172	\$592,980	\$618,840
18		Allocation of Full time Faculty	\$1,537,621	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
19		STRS Rate	10.730%	12.580%	14.430%	16.280%	18.130%	19.100%
20		PERS Rate	11.847%	13.888%	15.500%	17.100%	18.600%	19.800%
21		Health and Welfare Premium Percent Increase (District Cost)	2.200%	2.500%	7.500%	7.500%	7.500%	7.500%
25		Utilities Cost Increase	5.000%	5.000%	5.000%	5.000%	5.000%	5.000%
27		ITS Licensing/Contract Escalation Cost	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000
31								
32								
33	Multi-Year Projection:							
34		Beginning Budget Stabilization Balance	\$13,690,485	\$13,690,485	\$15,235,240	\$11,427,531	(\$527,079)	(\$20,934,996)
35		Total Revenue	165,408,228	167,588,894	169,141,729	169,786,999	170,843,430	175,096,069
36		Total Expenditure	165,408,228	166,044,139	172,949,438	181,741,609	191,251,347	200,562,216
37		Other Fund Balance Changes and Adjustments		0	0	0	0	0
38		Unallocated #7910 Unrestricted Contingency	0	1,544,755	0	0	0	0
39		Surplus/ (Deficit)	0	0	(3,807,709)	(11,954,610)	(20,407,917)	(25,466,148)
40		Ending Budget Stabilization Balance	\$13,690,485	\$15,235,240	\$11,427,531	(\$527,079)	(\$20,934,996)	(\$46,401,143)
41		Percentage	8.3%	9.2%	6.6%	-0.3%	-10.9%	-23.1%

**Rancho Santiago Community College District
Unrestricted General Fund 5 Year Multi-Year Projection
Version#4-Base without EPA Reductions**

Revised Assumption: May 18, 2016

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1			2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
2			Estimated	Tentative	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
3			Actuals	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget
4								
5								
6	Assumptions:							
7	Revenue:							
8		General Apportionment Deficit Factor	-0.70%	-0.700%	-1.000%	-1.000%	-1.000%	-1.000%
9		Growth/Access	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
10		Cost of Living Adjustment	1.55%	0.000%	1.11%	2.42%	2.67%	2.67%
11		One time Funds Prior Year Adjustment	\$998,296	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
12		Lottery Revenue-Unrestricted	\$140.00	\$140.00	\$140.00	\$140.00	\$140.00	\$140.00
13		Prop 30 Education Protection Account (EPA) funding Sales tax expire 12/2016 & Income tax expire 12/2018	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
14		Base Allocation and CDCP Rate Increase	\$14,672,307	\$1,800,000	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
15	Expenditure:							
16		Step/Column/Salary Net Adjustment	2.750%	1.200%	2.310%	3.620%	3.870%	3.870%
17		Part-time Faculty/FON Obligation	\$1,462,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
18		Allocation of Full time Faculty	\$1,537,621	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
19		STRS Rate	10.730%	12.580%	14.430%	16.280%	18.130%	19.100%
20		PERS Rate	11.847%	13.888%	15.500%	17.100%	18.600%	19.800%
21		Health and Welfare Premium Percent Increase (District Cost)	2.200%	2.500%	5.000%	5.000%	5.000%	5.000%
25		Utilities Cost Increase	5.000%	5.000%	5.000%	5.000%	5.000%	5.000%
27		ITS Licensing/Contract Escalation Cost	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000
31								
32								
33	Multi-Year Projection:							
34		Beginning Budget Stabilization Balance	\$13,690,485	\$13,690,485	\$13,690,485	\$9,125,086	(\$810,447)	(\$16,274,151)
35		Total Revenue	165,408,228	166,044,139	167,291,509	169,502,774	172,140,275	174,821,822
36		Total Expenditure	165,408,228	166,044,139	171,856,908	179,438,307	187,603,979	195,431,198
37		Other Fund Balance Changes and Adjustments		0	0	0	0	0
38		Unallocated #7910 Unrestricted Contingency	0	0	0	0	0	0
39		Surplus/ (Deficit)	0	(0)	(4,565,399)	(9,935,533)	(15,463,704)	(20,609,376)
40		Ending Budget Stabilization Balance	\$13,690,485	\$13,690,485	\$9,125,086	(\$810,447)	(\$16,274,151)	(\$36,883,527)
41		Percentage	8.3%	8.2%	5.3%	-0.5%	-8.7%	-18.9%

**Rancho Santiago Community College District
Unrestricted General Fund 5 Year Multi-Year Projection
Version#5-No Growth with 7.5% Increase in H&W and Utilities**

Revised Assumption: May 18, 2016

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1			2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
2			Estimated	Tentative	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
3			Actuals	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget
4								
5								
6	Assumptions:							
7	Revenue:							
8		General Apportionment Deficit Factor	-0.70%	-0.700%	-1.000%	-1.000%	-1.000%	-1.000%
9		Growth/Access	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
10		Cost of Living Adjustment	1.55%	0.000%	1.11%	2.42%	2.67%	2.67%
11		One time Funds Prior Year Adjustment	\$998,296	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
12		Lottery Revenue-Unrestricted	\$140.00	\$140.00	\$140.00	\$140.00	\$140.00	\$140.00
13		Prop 30 Education Protection Account (EPA) funding Sales tax expire 12/2016 & Income tax expire 12/2018	0	0	(1,267,200)	(\$4,435,200)	(\$7,603,200)	(\$7,603,200)
14		Base Allocation and CDCP Rate Increase	\$14,672,307	\$1,800,000	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
15	Expenditure:							
16		Step/Column/Salary Net Adjustment	2.750%	1.200%	2.310%	3.620%	3.870%	3.870%
17		Part-time Faculty/FON Obligation	\$1,462,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
18		Allocation of Full time Faculty	\$1,537,621	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
19		STRS Rate	10.730%	12.580%	14.430%	16.280%	18.130%	19.100%
20		PERS Rate	11.847%	13.888%	15.500%	17.100%	18.600%	19.800%
21		Health and Welfare Premium Percent Increase (District Cost)	2.200%	2.500%	7.500%	7.500%	7.500%	7.500%
25		Utilities Cost Increase	5.000%	5.000%	7.500%	7.500%	7.500%	7.500%
27		ITS Licensing/Contract Escalation Cost	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000
31								
32								
33	Multi-Year Projection:							
34		Beginning Budget Stabilization Balance	\$13,690,485	\$13,690,485	\$13,690,485	\$7,206,297	(\$8,567,061)	(\$33,933,181)
35		Total Revenue	165,408,228	166,044,139	166,024,309	165,049,580	164,444,713	166,997,744
36		Total Expenditure	165,408,228	166,044,139	172,508,497	180,822,939	189,810,832	198,557,856
37		Other Fund Balance Changes and Adjustments		0	0	0	0	0
38		Unallocated #7910 Unrestricted Contingency	0	0	0	0	0	0
39		Surplus/ (Deficit)	0	(0)	(6,484,188)	(15,773,358)	(25,366,120)	(31,560,113)
40		Ending Budget Stabilization Balance	\$13,690,485	\$13,690,485	\$7,206,297	(\$8,567,061)	(\$33,933,181)	(\$65,493,294)
41		Percentage	8.3%	8.2%	4.2%	-4.7%	-17.9%	-33.0%

Rancho Santiago Community College District
Unrestricted General Fund 5 Year Multi-Year Projection
Version#6-Negative Growth -2% FY2016-17 and 0.5% FY2017-18 to 2020-21

Revised Assumption: May 18, 2016

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1			2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
2			Estimated	Tentative	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
3			Actual	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget
4								
5								
6	Assumptions:							
7	Revenue:							
8		General Apportionment Deficit Factor	-0.70%	-0.700%	-1.000%	-1.000%	-1.000%	-1.000%
9		Growth/Access	0.000%	-2.000%	0.500%	0.500%	0.500%	0.500%
10		Cost of Living Adjustment	1.55%	0.000%	1.11%	2.42%	2.67%	2.67%
11		One time Funds Prior Year Adjustment	\$998,296	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
12		Lottery Revenue-Unrestricted	\$140.00	\$140.00	\$140.00	\$140.00	\$140.00	\$140.00
13		Prop 30 Education Protection Account (EPA) funding Sales tax expire 12/2016 & Income tax expire 12/2018	0	0	(1,267,200)	(\$4,435,200)	(\$7,603,200)	(\$7,603,200)
14		Base Allocation and CDCP Rate Increase	\$14,672,307	\$1,800,000	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
15	Expenditure:							
16		Step/Column/Salary Net Adjustment	2.750%	1.200%	2.310%	3.620%	3.870%	3.870%
17		Part-time Faculty/FON Obligation	\$1,462,500	\$0	\$268,490	\$279,707	\$291,902	\$302,920
18		Allocation of Full time Faculty	\$1,537,621	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
19		STRS Rate	10.730%	12.580%	14.430%	16.280%	18.130%	19.100%
20		PERS Rate	11.847%	13.888%	15.500%	17.100%	18.600%	19.800%
21		Health and Welfare Premium Percent Increase (District Cost)	2.200%	2.500%	5.000%	5.000%	5.000%	5.000%
25		Utilities Cost Increase	5.000%	5.000%	5.000%	5.000%	5.000%	5.000%
27		ITS Licensing/Contract Escalation Cost	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000
31								
32								
33	Multi-Year Projection:							
34		Beginning Budget Stabilization Balance	\$13,690,485	\$13,690,485	\$10,600,974	\$2,169,288	(\$14,382,466)	(\$39,290,575)
35		Total Revenue	165,408,228	162,954,628	163,693,711	163,446,513	163,574,264	166,872,787
36		Total Expenditure	165,408,228	166,044,139	172,125,397	179,998,268	188,482,373	196,654,280
37		Other Fund Balance Changes and Adjustments		0	0	0	0	0
38		Unallocated #7910 Unrestricted Contingency	0	0	0	0	0	0
39		Surplus/ (Deficit)	0	(3,089,511)	(8,431,686)	(16,551,754)	(24,908,108)	(29,781,493)
40		Ending Budget Stabilization Balance	\$13,690,485	\$10,600,974	\$2,169,288	(\$14,382,466)	(\$39,290,575)	(\$69,072,068)
41		Percentage	8.3%	6.4%	1.3%	-8.0%	-20.8%	-35.1%

Vacant Funded Positions as of 6/8/2016 - Projected Annual Salary and Benefits Savings

Fund	Management/ Academic/ Confidential	Title	Reasons	Site	Effective Date	Notes	2015-16 Annual Budgeted Sal/Ben	Total Unr. General Fund by Site
11	Childress, Curtis	Director of Academic Support	Retirement	District	12/16/2015	Alfonso Oropeza took over C. Childress place	62,737	
11	Judy Chitlik	Assistant Vice Chancellor	Interim assignme	District	7/1/2016	interim for John Didion -CL16-0795	-	
11	Didion, John	Executive Vice Chancellor of HR & Educational Services	Retirement	District	8/19/2016	interim by Judy Chitlik	-	
11	Johnson, Douglas	Director, Information Systems	Retirement	District	12/30/2015	Reorg#939 eliminated Director position and down graded to Application Specialist IV-CL16-0718	58,253	120,990
55%-fd 11 45%-fd 12	Aguilar Beltran, Maria	Coordinator Physical Disabled	took another coord	SAC	7/30/2015		69,163	
11	Bridges, Avie	Dean, Kinesiology, Health & At	Retirement	SAC	8/30/2016		-	
11	Brown, Stephen	Assistant Professor/Nursing	Resignation	SAC	10/16/2015	AC16-0525 - fund Assistant Professor of Nursing - filled by Elenor Gael Papa	89,236	
11	Burke, Jeffrey	Assistant Professor/Math Cent	Resignation	SAC	8/1/2016		-	
11	Carrera, Cheryl	Dean, Science, Math, & Health	Return to teachin	SAC	8/15/2016	FY 16-17 moved to SCC to take Yorba position - AC16-0497 - AC16-0546	-	
11	Dennis, Karen	Professor/Coordinator, Basic S	Retirement	SAC	7/23/2015	AC16-0524 - Assistant Professor/Mathematics-Basic Skills (Non-credit) - filled by Mohammadreza Mirbeik Sabzevary	124,091	
11	Dooley, Bennie Allen	Dean, Business Division	Resignation	SAC	8/1/2014	AC14-0393 - Madeline Grant interim Dean	-	
11	Dutton, Donald	Professor/Adapted Computer T	Retirement	SAC	6/5/2015	AC16-0538 - fund ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF ASSISTIVE Technology (Adapted) DSPS - not filling this position	122,394	
11	Grant, Madeline	Professor, Management/Market	Interim assignme	SAC	9/23/2014	hiring another English instructor instead - AC16- Interim Dean, Business Division	135,172	
11	Issa, Kamal	Professor, French	Retirement	SAC	12/10/2015	AC16-0520 - Assistant Professor/Music (Instrumental Ensembles/Jazz History) - filled by Michael Briones	77,152	
11	Kanzler, Dietrich	Professor, Machine Tech	Retirement	SAC	6/3/2016	AC16-0535 - Assistant Professor/Counselor = 91.26%	-	
11	Kikawa, Eve	Professor, Dance	Promotion Dean of	SAC	8/20/2013	AC16-0517 - fund Assistant Professor of Studio Arts - filled by Christopher Dufala	127,576	
73.3%-fd 11 26.7%-fd 12	McClure, Caren	Professor, Math	Retirement	SAC	6/4/2016	AC16-0514 - fund Assistant Professor of Mathematics - filled by Kelly Nguyen	-	1,226,947
11	Montiel-Childress, Dena	Professor, Business Applicator	Retirement	SAC	6/3/2016		-	
11	Morris, Marilou	Professor, Communication Stud	Retirement	SAC	6/3/2016		-	
11	Pugh, James	Professor, Child Dev/Educ	Retirement	SAC	6/5/2015	AC16-0533 - fund Assistant Professor of Human Development	124,097	
11	Saliba, Elizabeth	Librarian/Associate Professor	Resignation	SAC	6/6/2015	AC16-0516 - fund Assistant Professor/Librarian - filled by Judith King	112,074	
11	Siddons, Alan	Professor, Kinesiology	Retirement	SAC	6/5/2015	AC16-0514 - fund Assistant Professor of Mathematics - filled by Justin Tolentino	127,480	
11	Simmons, Kathleen	Professor, ESL/Reading	Retirement	SAC	6/3/2016		-	
11	Yang, Chang-Ching	Librarian/Associate Professor	Retirement	SAC	6/6/2015	AC16-0518 - fund Assistant Professor of Communication Studies - filled by Reyna Cummings	118,509	
11	Assistant Professor/Accounting	Professor, Accounting	New position FY 16	SAC		AC16-0507 - filled by Linda Sung	-	
11	Assistant Professor/Law	Professor, Law	New position FY 16	SAC		AC16-0508	-	
11	Assistant Professor/Marketing	Professor, Marketing	New position FY 16	SAC		AC16-0509	-	
11	Assistant Professor/English	Professor, English	New position FY 16	SAC		AC16-0510 - filled by Stacy Simmerman	-	
11	Assistant Professor/Ethnic Studies	Professor, Ethnic Studies	New position FY 16	SAC		AC16-0512 - filled by Rodrigo Valles	-	
11	Assistant Professor/Psychology	Professor, Psychology	New position FY 16	SAC		AC16-0513 - filled by Kalonji Saterfield, Assistant Professor, Communication Studies instead AC16-0518	-	
11	Assistant Professor/Biology	Professor, Biology	New position FY 16	SAC		AC16-0515 - filled by Minhan Dinh	-	
11	Assistant Professor/Communications and Media Studies (Journalism and New Media)	Professor, Communication & M	New position FY 16	SAC		AC16-0519	-	
11	Assistant Professor/Television-Video Communications	Professor, TV/Video/Comm Me	New position FY 16	SAC		AC16-0521	-	
11	Assistant Professor/Medical Assistant	Professor, Medical Assistant	New position FY 16	SAC		AC16-0526	-	
11	Babeshoff, Ruth	Dean of Counseling & Student S	Interim assignme	SCC	7/1/2016	Jennifer Coto, interim Dean, Counseling & Student Support Services	-	
11	Coto, Jennifer	Coordinator	Interim assignme	SCC	7/1/2016	Interim for Ruth Babeshoff	-	
11	Francis, Jane	Professor, Mathematics	Retirement	SCC	6/2/2016	AC16-0497 - fund Assistant Professor of Math - filled by Matthew Cotter	-	
11	Freidenrich, Sandra	Librarian	Retirement	SCC	6/2/2016	AC16-0542 - fund Assistant Professor/Librarian - filled by Seth Daugherty	-	
11	Hernandez, John	Vice President of Student Services	Interim assignme	SCC	7/1/2016	Ruth Babeshoff, interim VP Student Services	-	
11	Isbell, James	Professor, English	transfer to take ne	SCC	8/15/2016	AC16-0504 - fund Assistant Professor of English - filled by Kathy Hall	-	
11	Jordan, Ethel	Coordinator OEC/Cont Ed Div	Retirement	SCC	12/19/2015	AC16-0493 - fund Assistant Professor/Coordinator ABE/HSS (Noncredit)	75,057	
11	Kennedy, James	Dean, Instr & Std Svcs	Promotion	OEC	8/1/2011	Promotion to VP CEC effective March 11,2014-Mary V	-	
11	Manzano, Lynn	Assistant to the President	Retirement	SCC	8/19/2016	CL16-0810	-	
11	Mora, Aracely	Vice President of Academic Aff	Retirement	SCC	6/30/2016	AC16-0545	-	
11	Nance, Craig	Professor, Math	Retirement	SCC	6/4/2016	AC16-0499 - fund Assistant Professor of Anthropology	-	
11	Powell, Kay	Professor, ESL	Retirement	SCC	12/11/2015	AC16-0528 - fund Assistant Professor of Political Science - filled by Brenda Carpio	63,617	355,523
11	Smith, John	Professor, Math	Retirement	SCC	6/2/2016	AC16-0504 - fund Assistant Professor of English change to Mathematics/email on 5/2/16 - FILLED BY JESSICA KRAMER	-	
11	Summers, Georgia	Professor, English/Humanities/Women's Studies	Retirement	SCC	6/4/2016	AC16-0503 - fund Assitant Professor of Women's Studies	-	
11	Yorba, Joseph	Assistant Professor, Mathematics	Resignation	SCC	12/11/2015	Cheryl Carrera to fill this replacement in FY 16-17 - AC16-0497	66,917	
11	Walker, Mary	Coordinator, ESL Integrated	Retirement	SCC	6/30/2016	Interim Dean Instruction & Student Services - retirement 6/30/16	149,932	
11	Weispfenning, John	President, SCC	Resignation	SCC	7/15/2016	John Hernandez, interim President	-	

RANCHO SANTIAGO COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
MEASURE E
 Projects Cost Summary
 As of 05/31/16

Special Project Numbers	Description	Project Allocation	Total PY Expenditures	FY 2015-2016		Cumulative Exp & Enc	Project Balance	% Spent
				Expenditures	Encumbrances			
ACTIVE PROJECTS								
SANTA ANA COLLEGE								
3032	Dunlap Hall Renovation	4,166,050	1,216,669	2,879,321	49,147	4,145,137	20,913	99%
3045	Chavez Hall Renovation	400,000	92,867	37,139	33,483	163,489	236,511	41%
3054	Temporary Village Phase 2	3,000,000	5,795	720,669	435,747	1,162,211	1,837,789	39%
TOTAL SANTA ANA COLLEGE		7,566,050	1,315,331	3,637,129	518,377	5,470,837	2,095,213	72%
SANTIAGO CANYON COLLEGE								
3046	Orange Education Center Building Certification	5,000,000	684,592	432,108	1,828,083	2,944,783	2,055,217	59%
3672	SCC Building U Portables Certification	1,100,000	25,965	227,217	18,908	272,090	827,910	25%
3058	SCC Aquatic Bleachers Certification	100,266	-	1,150	14,025	15,175	85,091	15%
TOTAL SANTIAGO CANYON COLLEGE		6,200,266	710,557	660,475	1,861,016	3,232,048	2,968,218	52%
DISTRICT/ DISTRICTWIDE OPERATIONS								
3044	Project Closeout/Certification	513,005	252,393	155,124	86,253	493,770	19,235	96%
TOTAL DISTRICT/DISTRICTWIDE		513,005	252,393	155,124	86,253	493,770	19,235	96%
ACTIVE PROJECTS - ALL SITES		14,279,321	2,278,281	4,452,728	2,465,646	9,196,655	5,082,666	64%

RANCHO SANTIAGO COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
MEASURE E
 Projects Cost Summary
 As of 05/31/16

Special Project Numbers	Description	Project Allocation	Total PY Expenditures	FY 2015-2016		Cumulative Exp & Enc	Project Balance	% Spent
				Expenditures	Encumbrances			
COMPLETED PROJECTS/PENDING CLOSEOUT								
SANTA ANA COLLEGE								
3001	Renovation of Buildings / Building "G" Renovation	9,302,490	9,302,490	-	-	9,302,490	-	100%
3002	SAC Library Renovation	339,623	339,623	-	-	339,623	-	100%
3003	Renovate Campus Infrastructure Design/Construct Maintenance/Operations Design/Construct Classroom Building	24,927,689	24,927,689	-	-	24,927,689	-	100%
3007	Child Care/Classroom-Centennial Renovate and Improve Centennial Ed Center	1,662,032	1,662,032	-	-	1,662,032	-	100%
3008	Renovate & Expand Athletic Fields	10,082,438	10,082,438	-	-	10,082,438	-	100%
3013	Acquisition of Land Adjacent to SAC	15,962,453	15,962,453	-	-	15,962,453	-	100%
3016	Design New Child Development Center Construct New Child Development Center	10,362,051	10,362,051	-	-	10,362,051	-	100%
3017	Design Women's Locker Room Construct Women's Locker Room Augment State-Funded PE Seismic Project	14,455,332	14,455,332	-	-	14,455,332	-	100%
3019	Design Sheriff Training Facility Construct Sheriff Training Facility Fire Science Program (Net 6 Facility) Fire Science Prog. @ MCAS, Inc. 2	29,121,885	29,121,885	-	-	29,121,885	-	100%
3020	Design/Construct Digital Media Center	14,000,656	14,000,656	-	-	14,000,656	-	100%
3028	Design & Construct Parking Structure	2,046,955	2,046,955	-	-	2,046,955	-	100%
3029	Parking Lot #11 Expansion and Improvements	10,434,241	10,434,241	-	-	10,434,241	0	100%
3030	Perimeter Site Improvements	6,736,615	6,483,615	253,000	-	6,736,615	0	100%
3031	Tessman Planetarium Upgrade and Restroom Addition	3,686,064	3,671,530	14,534	-	3,686,064	0	100%
3034	SAC Sheriff Training Academy Road	56,239	56,239	-	-	56,239	-	100%
3035	Johnson Center Renovation	49,300	49,300	-	-	49,300	0	100%
3036	Temporary Village	3,868,982	3,868,982	-	-	3,868,982	-	100%
3038	Campus Lighting Upgrade	6,825	6,825	-	-	6,825	-	100%
3042	Central Plant (Design)	3,859	3,859	-	-	3,859	0	100%
3043	Property Acquisition 17th/Bristol	5,110,237	5,110,237	-	-	5,110,237	-	100%
TOTAL SANTA ANA COLLEGE		162,215,966	161,948,431	267,534	-	162,215,965	0	100%
SANTIAGO CANYON COLLEGE								
3004	SCC Infrastructure	37,187,826	37,187,826	-	-	37,187,826	-	100%
3011	Land Acquisition	24,791,777	24,791,777	-	-	24,791,777	-	100%
3012	Acquire Prop & Construct Cont Ed	27,554,640	27,554,640	-	-	27,554,640	-	100%
3014	Construct New Library & Resource Center	4,375,350	4,375,350	-	-	4,375,350	-	100%
3021	Construct Student Services & Classroom Bldg	8,073,049	8,073,049	-	-	8,073,049	-	100%
3022	Humanities Building	32,558,237	32,558,237	-	-	32,558,237	0	100%
3025	Athletics and Aquatics Center: Netting and Sound System	19,940,273	19,940,273	-	-	19,940,273	0	100%
3026	Science and Math Building	26,415,964	26,415,964	-	-	26,415,964	-	100%
3027	Construct Additional Parking Facilities	1,047,212	1,047,212	-	-	1,047,212	-	100%
TOTAL SANTIAGO CANYON COLLEGE		181,944,328	181,944,328	0	0	181,944,328	0	100%
DISTRICT/ DISTRICTWIDE OPERATIONS								
3009	Replace Aging Telephone & Computer Network	14,056,433	14,056,433	-	-	14,056,433	-	100%
3039	LED Lighting Upgrade	157,200	157,200	-	-	157,200	-	100%
TOTAL DISTRICT/DISTRICTWIDE		14,213,633	14,213,633	-	-	14,213,633	-	100%
COMPLETED PROJECTS - ALL SITES		358,373,927	358,106,392	267,534	-	358,373,926	0	100%
RECAP:								
Santa Ana College		169,782,016	163,263,762	3,904,663	518,377	167,686,802	2,095,213	99%
Santiago Canyon College		188,144,594	182,654,885	660,475	1,861,016	185,176,376	2,968,218	98%
District/Districtwide Operations		14,726,638	14,466,026	155,124	86,253	14,707,403	19,235	100%
GRAND TOTAL - ALL SITES		372,653,248	360,384,673	4,720,262	2,465,646	367,570,581	5,082,666	99%
SOURCE OF FUNDS								
ORIGINAL Bond Proceeds		337,000,000						
Refunding Proceeds		5,001,231						
Interest Earned		30,652,017						
Totals		372,653,248						

RANCHO SANTIAGO COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

MEASURE Q

Projects Cost Summary
04/14/16 on 04/14/16

Special Project Numbers	Description	Project Allocation	Total PY Expenditures	FY 2015-2016		Cumulative Exp & Enc	Project Balance	% Spent
				Expenditures	Encumbrances			
ACTIVE PROJECTS								
SANTA ANA COLLEGE								
3032	Dunlap Hall Renovation	13,824,913	12,620,659	1,135,306	68,947	13,824,912	1	100%
	Agency Cost		559	-		559		
	Professional Services		1,139,116	252,666	60,548	1,452,330		
	Construction Services		11,480,984	882,640	8,400	12,372,023		
	Furniture and Equipment		-	-		-		
3035	Johnson Student Center	37,766,758	177,508	259,098	4,437,049	4,873,655	32,893,103	13%
	Agency Cost		-	-	343	343		
	Professional Services		177,508	259,098	4,318,717	4,755,324		
	Construction Services		-	-	117,988	117,988		
	Furniture and Equipment		-	-	-	-		
3042	Central Plant Infrastructure	68,170,000	4,151,537	11,002,617	28,099,503	43,253,657	24,916,343	63%
	Agency Cost		316,138	21,008	1,905	339,051		
	Professional Services		3,835,399	1,437,483	6,678,106	11,950,988		
	Construction Services		-	9,544,126	21,419,492	30,963,618		
	Furniture and Equipment		-	-	-	-		
3043	17th & Bristol Street Parking Lot	2,500,000	112,078	16,395	49,528	178,000	2,322,000	7%
	Agency Cost		200	14,910	139	15,249		
	Professional Services		58,882	1,485	49,388	109,755		
	Construction Services		52,996	0	-	52,996		
	Furniture and Equipment		-	-	-	-		
3049	Science Center & Building J Demolition	73,380,861	228,035	1,069,591	3,778,322	5,075,948	68,304,913	7%
	Agency Cost		-	-	349	349		
	Professional Services		228,035	1,069,591	3,777,973	5,075,599		
	Construction Services		-	-	-	-		
	Furniture and Equipment		-	-	-	-		
3056	Johnson Demolition	2,500,000	-	605	-	605	2,499,395	0%
	Agency Cost			120	-	120		
	Professional Services			485	-	485		
	Construction Services			-	-	-		
	Furniture and Equipment			-	-	-		
TOTAL		198,142,532	17,289,816	13,483,612	36,433,348	67,206,776	130,935,756	34%
ACTIVE PROJECTS		198,142,532	17,289,816	13,483,612	36,433,348	67,206,776	130,935,756	34%
SOURCE OF FUNDS								
	ORIGINAL Bond Proceeds	198,000,000						
	Interest Earned	142,532						
	Totals	198,142,532						

Rancho Santiago Community College
Unrestricted General Fund Cash Flow Summary
FY 2015-2016, 2014-2015, 2013-2014
YTD Actuals-May 31, 2016

FY 2015/2016													2015-2016
	July Actual	August Actual	September Actual	October Actual	November Actual	December Actual	January Actual	February Actual	March Actual	April Actual	May Actual	June Actual	
Beginning Fund Balance	\$26,324,953	\$33,695,780	\$28,368,694	\$33,150,054	\$26,320,945	\$22,333,499	\$48,590,036	\$42,471,907	\$37,449,068	\$38,221,521	\$47,747,443	\$40,603,725	Total
Total Revenues	14,244,503	6,444,443	17,588,326	7,209,443	11,458,655	38,551,516	5,737,888	8,326,767	14,201,229	22,411,480	7,788,719		153,962,968
Total Expenditures	6,873,676	11,771,529	12,806,966	14,038,552	15,446,100	12,294,979	11,856,017	13,349,606	13,428,776	12,885,558	14,932,437		139,684,196
Change in Fund Balance	7,370,827	(5,327,086)	4,781,361	(6,829,110)	(3,987,446)	26,256,537	(6,118,129)	(5,022,839)	772,453	9,525,922	(7,143,718)		0
Ending Fund Balance	\$33,695,780	\$28,368,694	\$33,150,054	\$26,320,945	\$22,333,499	\$48,590,036	\$42,471,907	\$37,449,068	\$38,221,521	\$47,747,443	\$40,603,725	\$40,603,725	

FY 2014/2015													
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	
Beginning Fund Balance	\$27,674,518	\$32,601,428	\$29,339,609	\$28,683,089	\$21,911,028	\$22,079,847	\$37,546,207	\$38,370,529	\$31,089,085	\$31,214,902	\$39,683,476	\$32,369,099	
Total Revenues	12,347,417	7,989,510	12,117,283	7,274,970	13,596,920	27,460,042	13,197,669	5,864,310	12,974,089	20,664,808	5,750,375	10,406,896	149,644,289
Total Expenditures	7,420,507	11,251,330	12,773,804	14,047,030	13,428,102	11,993,681	12,373,347	13,145,754	12,848,272	12,196,234	13,064,752	16,451,041	150,993,853
Change in Fund Balance	4,926,911	(3,261,819)	(656,520)	(6,772,060)	168,818	15,466,361	824,322	(7,281,444)	125,817	8,468,574	(7,314,377)	(6,044,146)	(1,349,565)
Ending Fund Balance	\$32,601,428	\$29,339,609	\$28,683,089	\$21,911,028	\$22,079,847	\$37,546,207	\$38,370,529	\$31,089,085	\$31,214,902	\$39,683,476	\$32,369,099	\$26,324,953	

FY 2013/2014													
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	
Beginning Fund Balance	\$38,041,016	\$41,887,700	\$38,273,515	\$38,688,688	\$23,991,289	\$19,495,673	\$34,226,443	\$34,753,317	\$30,609,859	\$24,741,132	\$28,277,853	\$19,262,979	
Total Revenues	10,633,557	7,512,478	11,348,518	6,107,263	9,095,911	27,141,704	11,706,460	8,127,997	6,265,171	16,419,598	3,812,812	25,254,449	143,425,917
Total Expenditures	6,786,873	11,126,663	10,933,345	20,804,662	13,591,527	12,410,934	11,179,586	12,271,455	12,133,898	12,882,877	12,827,686	16,842,911	153,792,416
Change in Fund Balance	3,846,684	(3,614,185)	415,173	(14,697,399)	(4,495,616)	14,730,770	526,874	(4,143,458)	(5,868,727)	3,536,721	(9,014,874)	8,411,539	(10,366,499)
Ending Fund Balance	\$41,887,700	\$38,273,515	\$38,688,688	\$23,991,289	\$19,495,673	\$34,226,443	\$34,753,317	\$30,609,859	\$24,741,132	\$28,277,853	\$19,262,979	\$27,674,518	

Notes:
 † Beginning in FY 2015/16, will show cash flow activity for Unrestricted Ongoing General Fund (11) and not Unrestricted One-Time Funds (13)

Fiscal Resources Committee
Executive Conference Room – District Office
1:30 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Meeting Minutes for May 18, 2016

FRC Members Present: Arlene Satele, Michael DeCarbo, Mary Mettler, Peter Hardash, Adam O'Connor, Lee Krichmar, Maria Gil and Steve Eastmond

1. Welcome: Mr. Hardash called the meeting at 1:35 p.m.
2. State/District Budget Update – Hardash
 - May Revise – Governor’s May Revision was released May 13th. This revisions are the adjustments to the January Governor’s Budget.
 - Update to the Board of Trustees:
 - No increase to student enrollment fees, remains at \$46
 - COLA – zero COLA proposed, was estimated at 0.47%, calculated at 0.0029% - equals zero
 - Growth funding – 2% statewide, no growth funding budgeted in the Tentative Budget, RSCCD’s maximum fundable growth in 16/17 is 0.65%, 2% statewide
 - \$75 million increase to base apportionment funding for increased operating costs, unrestricted approximately \$1.8 million for RSCCD
 - Strong Workforce Program - \$200 million to establish new programs, categorical, restricted funds
 - Zero textbook cost degree - \$5 million, January proposal maximum was \$500,000, new amount is \$200,000 so more districts can compete.
 - One time funding – Mandate Claims Block Grant - \$105.5 million, a \$29.2 million increase from the January proposed Budget, allocated on a FTES basis and unrestricted. RSCCD’s share is approximately \$2.7 million. RSCCD no longer has any outstanding mandated reimbursements. Adult Education Block Grant - \$5 million increase for administration. Scheduled Maintenance/Instructional Equipment - \$70.1 million decrease from proposed January Budget, no match is required. RSCCD’s share is approximately \$5.5 million. Chancellor’s Cabinet discussion was to split the amount 70/30.
 - Prop 39 - \$49.3 million, fourth year of five year program, a slightly higher allocation for RSCCD - \$1 million.
 - Chancellor’s Office Budget Workshop to be held by the end of July, early August, details will be included in the “Blue Book”
3. 2016/17 Proposed Tentative Budget/Action – Hardash
 - Under new revenues: Originally 1% apportionment deficit was budgeted, now estimated at 0.70%, after adjustments in the May Revise, RSCCD expecting more money, frees up \$461,255.
 - \$600,000 in non-resident tuition split between the colleges
 - Interest earnings are slowly increasing
 - SCC expected to increase earnings in Apprenticeship
 - \$1,883,041 million in new revenue
 - Under new expenditures: increases to step/column movement, health and welfare benefits at 5% for half a year, CalPERS and CalSTRS, utilities, ITS licensing fees, Apprenticeship amount is a wash, we spend the dollars to earn the dollars. Total new expenditures \$1,951,382, the 2016/17 budget year deficit = \$68,341

- Budget Stabilization Fund balance is projected to be \$13.7 million on June 30, 2016, this is what is known today.
- “M” new under expenditures includes \$250,000 from one time funds for legal expenses and \$60,000 from one time funds for the executive recruitment for the college president recruitment and the Vice Chancellor of HR position.
- Two items not included, One-time funds - \$1.9 million up to \$2.7 million and base allocation - \$1.8 million. This information was received after this document was distributed.
- Discussion ensued on how positions are budgeted, where on the salary scale and the amount projected for benefits.

Mr. Hardash called for a motion, it was motioned by Mr. DeCarbo, seconded by Dr. Mettler and approved unanimously to approve the Tentative Budget and move it forward to District Council for approval including discussed adjustments. Mr. O'Connor noted that Collins, Kennedy, Hicks and Nguyen all supported approving the Tentative Budget by email.

4. Updated Statewide Growth Formula – Hardash

Mr. Hardash reviewed the new system-wide 2016/17 growth model tentative based on 2015/16 P-1. RSCCD constrained growth is at .78%. RSCCD is projected to be in stabilization next year, losing the .78% potential growth = \$1,132,521 for RSCCD.

5. College 2015/16 Ending Balance Projections – Collins/Satele

Ms. Satele stated SCC will have an approximate \$980,000 ending balance, it was the goal of the budget committee at SCC to have a 1% ending balance. Most of the savings comes from salary and benefits. SAC is projecting an approximate \$7 million ending balance. Most comes from salary and benefits savings and the \$1.1 million they received when SCC was forgiven for their deficit last year. SAC started the year with a \$2.5 million balance. District Office savings, which is still unknown will also be distributed to the colleges.

6. Informational Handouts - Hardash

- District-wide expenditure report link: <https://intranet.rscdd.edu>
- Vacant Funded Position List as of May 11, 2016
- Measure “E” Project Cost Summary as of April 14, 2016
 - Will meet this week for a regular meeting and tour of campus.
- Measure “Q” Project Cost Summary as of April 14, 2016
 - Met last week for a regular meeting and tour of campus.
- Monthly Cash Flow Statement as of April 30, 2016
- SAC Planning and Budget Committee Agendas and Minutes
- SCC Budget Committee Agendas and Minutes

Additional handouts provided at this meeting are available on the District website FRC page.

7. Approval of the FRC Minutes – April 27, 2016 – Hardash

Mr. Hardash asked for a motion to approve the Fiscal Resources Committee Minutes of the April 27, 2016 meeting. A motion was made by Dr. Mettler, seconded by Mr. DeCarbo and approved unanimously.

Next meeting: Wednesday, July 6, 2016, 1:30 – 3:00 in the Executive Conference Room, District Office.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:30 p.m.