

Instructional Budget

Dean's Council - (2/3/22)

Agenda

- Definitions
- What is the Instructional Budget?
- How is the base instructional budget calculated?
- What is the historical funding of instruction?
- What is the formula to determine the funding of instruction by school?
- Questions?

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Base Budget Funding received, on an annual, recurring

One-time budget

Full Time

Equivalent

Headcount

Student (FTES)

basis, from the State of CA and student tuition

and fees.

Non-recurring funding that is available

The number of equivalent students who are enrolled in 15 units.

The actual number of physical bodies present on campus. This is important for calculation of the student fee revenue where fees are

assessed by person and not full-time student.

a student taking 6 units makes up one FTES One person may take 9 units and be counted as 1 HC and only .6 FTES.

School personnel budgets

Salary savings from vacated

expense money at the end

A student taking 9 units and

Remaining operating

of a fiscal year.

positions.

What is the Instructional Budget?

Instruction is primarily funded through two different budgets:

- School personnel budgets
- Academic Affairs lecturer budget

School Personnel Budgets

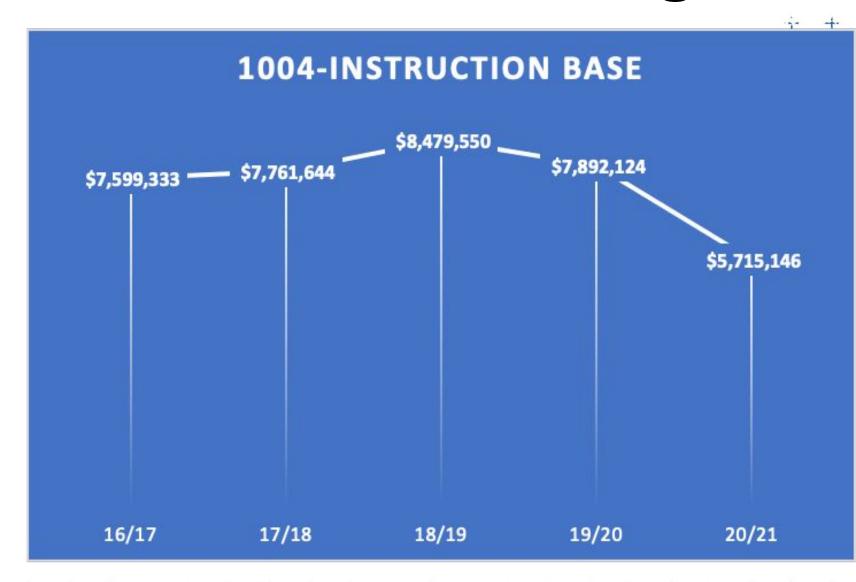
Permanent employees are included in the school personnel budgets.

- Administration
- Staff
- Tenure track faculty

Academic Affairs Lecturer Budget

The Academic Affairs Lecturer Budget is base funded and used for the following categories:

- Lecturers
- Sabbaticals
- Provost funded assigned time



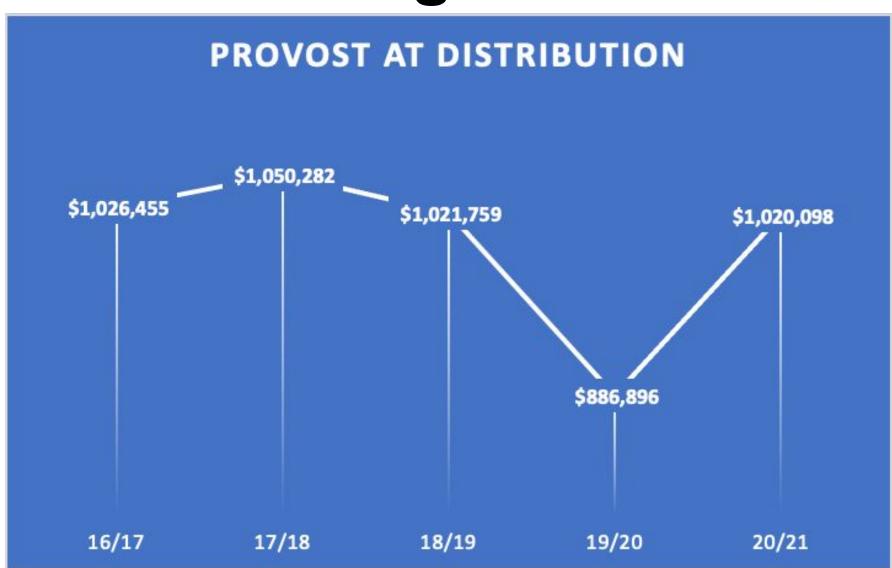
Sabbaticals

Sabbaticals are funded at an amount that is equal or greater than the minimum funding requirement in the CBA (12% of eligible faculty appointments).



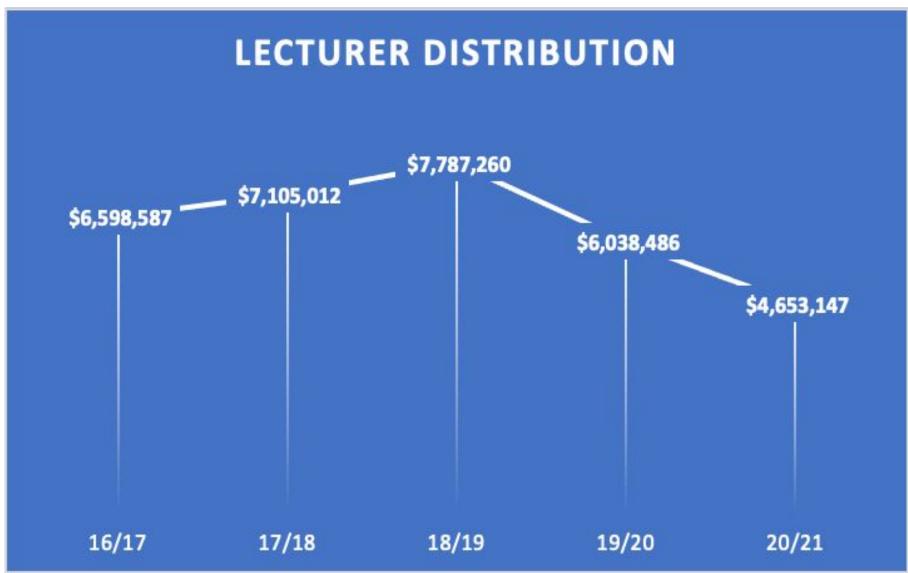
Provost-funded assigned time

Provost-funded assigned time includes release time for Academic Senate, new tenure-track course release. and faculty directorships.



Lecturer funding

Funding for lecturers is in the **Academic Affairs** base budget. The allocation to each school is based on the FTES target for each academic year.



Lecturer funding formula

The formula for funding lecturers is:

of lecturers needed = (Target FTES/SFR)-FT TTF

Example: 1600 FTES/21.49 SFR = 74.45 faculty needed - 59.35 FT TTF = 15.1 FT lecturers needed

Lecturer funding formula

Once we know the number of lecturers needed we translate that into a cost based on average lecturer rate

School allocation (lecturers) = (lecturers needed * 15 units)*average lecturer rate

Example: (15.1 lecturers * 15 units) = 226.5 units * \$2,159/unit = \$489,014

Spring 2021 Lecturer Allocation

School	FTES Target	SFR	Faculty Needed	FT TTF	Lecturers Needed	Average Lecturer Rate	Lecturer Allocation
Arts and Humanities	1600	21.49	74.45	59.35	15.10	\$2,159	\$480,283
Business and Economics	833	27.50	30.29	27.00	3.29	\$1,857	\$146,738
Education	555	18.00	30.83	20.00	10.83	\$1,908	\$302,335
Science and Technology	1610	21.34	77.79	53.66	24.13	\$2,168	\$750,259
Social Sciences	1852	27.50	67.35	55.56	11.79	\$2,140	\$351,130

The lecturer allocation is a budget based on FTES target. If the actual FTES falls below or above target that allocation may be adjusted accordingly.

Questions to ask about the lecturer budget?

- How are targets set?
- Should we evaluate SFR for each school and agree to a set SFR for multiple years?
- What is the cost of moving SFR up or down 1.0?
 - o AH- \$105k
 - o BE-\$31k
 - ED- \$50k
 - o ST- \$119k
 - SS- \$75k

Questions?

