

Budget Forum

April 2025

Rules of Engagement

- This forum is recorded.
- Feel free to type questions or comments in the Chat during the presentation.
- Hold verbal questions until the end
- At the end of the presentation, raise your virtual hand if you have questions or comments.

Monthly Budget to Actuals Report

Intro

- Purpose: Provide monthly transparency on actual expenditures compared to the adopted and adjusted budgets.
- Background: Responds to longstanding campus requests for greater budget visibility by VP area.
- Scope: Unrestricted General Fund (Fund 11); excludes categorical and restricted funds.

Summary of Total Fund 11 (Districtwide)

- Adjusted Budget: \$192.2 million
- Actual Expenditures: \$136.8 million
- Encumbrances: \$3.1 million
- Remaining Variance: \$52.3 million
- Overall spend rate: ~71% of budget utilized (actuals only)

Area-by-Area Highlights

VP Area	Adjusted Budget	Actuals	Variance	Spend Rate
President's Office	\$6.2M	\$4.25M	\$1.68M	69%
Human Resources	\$3.09M	\$2.29M	\$773K	74%
Academic Affairs	\$99.5M	\$78.38M	\$20.97M	79%
Student Services	\$22.4M	\$15.13M	\$7.19M	68%
Admin Services	\$31.8M	\$22.27M	\$8.21M	70%
District-Wide Costs	\$29.2M	\$14.45M	\$13.49M	49%

Observations and Insights

- Academic Affairs dominates the unrestricted budget (52% of total), with a relatively healthy spend rate of 79%.
- **District-Wide Costs** appear under-utilized (49% spent), though this may be due to year-end accrual timing or delayed transfers (e.g., 57000 "Other Outgo").

Observations and Insights

- Books & Supplies often show large variances, especially where year-end purchases or encumbrances may still be pending.
- Capital Outlay has very low actuals across the board likely deferred or low-priority expenditures this fiscal year.
- Some budget lines (e.g., Area 06 Supplies) show negative variances due to over-encumbrance or misclassification.

Conclusion & Key Takeaways

- Increased Transparency: This monthly report fulfills a longstanding campus request to view actual expenditures by VP area and aligns with our shared commitment to budget transparency.
- Spending is on Track: As of April 23, 2025, approximately 71% of the unrestricted budget has been spent, with most areas showing responsible expenditure levels relative to budget.
- **Informed Planning:** These insights will help shape 2025–26 budget priorities, particularly around underutilized funds, strategic reallocation opportunities, and operational needs.

Budget Updates

Agenda

- The Economy, State Revenues, and Proposition 98.
- ECC 25-26 Proposed Budget Baseline.
- Managing the budget deficit.
- ECC Multi-Year Projections.

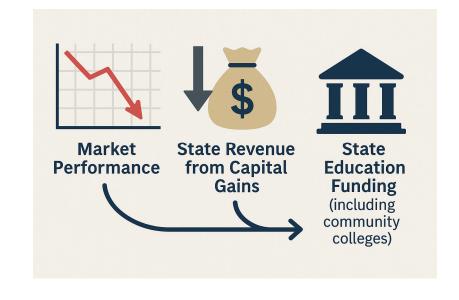
The Economy, State Revenues, and Proposition 98

Economic Conditions and Market Volatility

- President Trump's 10% tariff policy has sparked a lawsuit by California and contributed to market instability.
- Since the announcement (April 2, 2025), major indices have dropped (S&P 500 \downarrow 6.3%, Dow \downarrow 5.5%, NASDAQ \downarrow 6.5%).
- Volatility reflects uncertainty in global trade and investor concerns.

Relevance to ECC

- Market performance directly affects state revenue from capital gains, a major General Fund source.
- Lower capital gains = potential reduction in state education funding, including community colleges.



Impact on State Revenues and Prop 98

- California's tax system is highly dependent on the wealthy and market performance.
- January 2025 Budget: Capital gains taxes projected at 8.5% (2024-25) and 9.1% (2025-26) of General Fund revenues.
- May Revision expected to adjust revenues downward if market doesn't recover.

Relevance to ECC

- Proposition 98 funding guarantee may be revised downward in 2025-26.
- This could lead to a deficit factor or delays in new funding or program expansions.



Proposition 98 and Budget Strategy

- 2024-25 Prop 98 guarantee will increase slightly due to higher-than-expected current revenues.
- But 2025-26 outlook is uncertain, and could lead to:
 - Budget deferrals
 - Withheld disbursements
 - Tighter constraints on COLAs or categorical growth
- Gov. Newsom is considering withholding \$1.6B to avoid over-committing under Prop 98.

Relevance to ECC

- Budget caution is warranted for 2025-26.
- ECC may face delayed apportionments, pressure to selffund certain initiatives and a greater need for local reserves or budget solutions
- Critical to wait for the May Revision to get clarity on:
 - Actual Prop 98 funding levels
 - Any changes to COLA, base apportionment, or categorical funding
- Until then, budget assumptions for 2025-26 should remain conservative and flexible.

Proposed Budget Baseline 25-26

- The 2025-26 Preliminary Fund 11 Budget is prepared using multiple assumptions:
 - Projected Beginning Fund Balance = \$ 47,669,918
 - General Apportionment (SCFF) Sources = \$ 156,393,383
 - Federal Sources = \$ 19,264
 - Other State Sources = \$ 12,263,200
 - Other Local Sources = \$ 9,627,445
 - Total Revenues = \$ 178,303,292
 - Total Expenditures = \$ 178,300,171
 - Estimated Ending Fund Balance = \$47,673,039

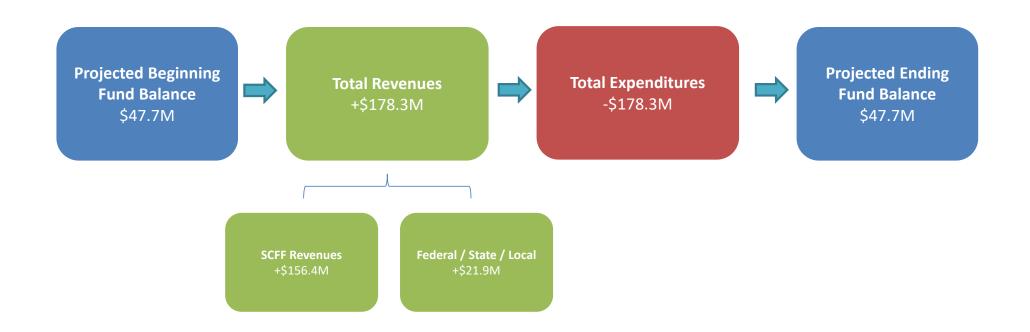
- 2025-26 Expenditures: Shift from "Roll-Over" to "Right-Sized" budgeting in 2025-26.
- Right-Sized Budgeting:
 - Aligns projected revenues with actual, prioritized expenses.
 - Reflects current fiscal realities and strategic goals.
 - Conducts an annual budget "scrub" to ensure only necessary, spendable resources are allocated.
 - Helps eliminate overbudgeting or unused allocations that distort financial planning.

- Roll-Over Budgeting (prior years):
 - Carried forward previous budgets with minimal adjustments.
 - Often sustained outdated spending and structural deficits.
- Benefits of Right-Sizing:
 - Proactively addresses cost pressures.
 - Optimizes resource allocation.
 - Supports long-term financial sustainability.

- Salary and Benefits:
 - Full-Time Permanent Positions eliminates 45.67 FTES in Fund 11 positions.
 - Part-Time/Hourly based on 2024-25 estimated actuals.
- Books and Supplies based on 2024-25 estimated actuals.
- Contracts, Services & Utilities Reduced by \$ 2,790,813 from 24-25 budget.
- Equipment & Capital Outlay based on 2024-25 estimated actuals

- Other Outgo (Interfund Transfers Out) Property & Liability (Fund 62), Campus Parking Services (Fund 12), Technology Refresh (Fund 12), Capital Outlay (Fund 41)
- Other Adjustments:
 - Cost Additions SRP Payments to PARS, Addition of Facilities
 Director, Special Activities Budget (BP 6331)
 - Cost Subtractions Transfer in from Fund 16 (STRS/PERS Liability),
 Salary shifts from Fund 11 to categorical and other funds, increase indirect recovery from Fund 12

25-26 Assumptions Summary



Budget Deficit Management

From (-\$19M) to \$1.2M?

- Board adopted a 24-25 budget with a \$19M projected deficit spending.
- Budget Strategies Leadership Taskforce (BSLT) and the Administration got to work.
- February projections included \$7.5M in identified savings.
- April projections included another \$12.7M in identified savings.

Cost Reduction Details

1X		202	4-25 December			
or Ongoing?			Budget			
	Projected Deficit Spending	\$	(19,100,984)			
	Items noted in April Projections:					
One-Time	Reverse Chancellor's Office Revenue deficit factor (General Apportionment) - January 2025	\$	(2,043,288)			
One-Time	General Apportionment Revenue - P2 (April 2025) adjustment	\$	(517,960)			
One-Time	Unfilled Vacancies Savings	Ś	(3,063,122)			
	Eliminated Fall 2024 Fund 11 Vacancies (20.00 fte's)		(2,256,749)			
Ongoing Ongoing	Eliminated December 2024 racated SRP retiree positions (9.00 fte's) (\$688,789 2024-25 One-Time, \$1,377,579 Ongoing)		(688,789)			
One-Time	Adjustment to Payroll Savings (Revised Projections & Unfilled Vacancies to June 30)	, ,				
Ongoing	Adjustment to Payron Savings (Nevised Projections & Onlined Vacancies to June 30) Adjustment for Utilization of Adjunct Faculty	- Ş	(2,270,981) 3,043,542			
Oligoling	Adjustinent for odilization of Adjunct Pacuity	٠,	3,043,342			
One-Time	Vacation Payout for SRP participants	\$	1,113,373			
Ongoing	SRP Payment to PARS	\$	266,763			
Ongoing	Miscellaneous Unencumbered/Unexpended Funds in Department Budgets - as of February 2025	\$	(3,878,594)			
Ongoing	Revision to Miscellaneous Unencumbered/Unexpended Funds in Department Budgets-Additional PO's since February	\$	151,564			
Ongoing	Adjustment to Other Outgo Projections in Estimated Actuals (ie; IRS, PERS, STRS, SUI) penalties and fees	\$	(801,785)			
Ongoing	Cancel 2024-25 Interfund Transfer from Fund 11 to Fund 69 (OPEB) (\$1,500,000) (at resent we are fully funded)	\$	(1,500,000)			
One-Time	Reverse IRS Liability (\$4,000,000) One time (favorabe settlement from IRS)	\$	(4,000,000)			
One-Time	COVID19 Block Grant (\$8.9M as of 2.25.25) Remainder to be expended through Fund 12 & Fund 41 costs as allowable	\$	(3,000,000)			
Short-term	Transfer Dir Risk Mgmt (Risk Mgmt) to 50/50 FD61 & FD62 (\$171,045)	\$	(171,045)			
Short-term	Transfer ADA Compliance Officer (Risk Mgmt) to 100% Prop & Liab FD62 (\$215,806)	\$	(215,806)			
Short-term	Transfer Workers' Comp Tech (Risk Mgmt) to 100% WKCP FD61 (\$66,914)	\$	(66,914)			
Ongoing	Transfer Dir Facilities Rentals (Facility Rental) to Aux FD79 - (\$228,132)	\$	(228,132)			
Ongoing	Transfer Facilities Program Specialist (Facility Rental) to Aux FD79 - (\$136,003)	\$	(136,003)			
	Subtotal of figures above (Reductions to Expend	litures)=> \$	(20,263,926)			
	Revised Deficit Spending if all items enacted=> \$					

Preliminary Projected Budget 25-26

Total Revenues
Total Expenditures
Surplus / (Deficit)

Beginning Fund Balance

Ending Fund Balance Projections

Reserves *
State Required Reserve (3%)

Board Required Reserve (6%)

2023-24 Actuals ¹		2024-25 April Projections		Pro	2025-26 Projected Budget	
\$	176,629,391	\$	175,292,114	\$	178,303,292	
\$	188,222,926	\$	174,129,172	\$	178,300,171	
\$	(11,593,535)	\$	1,162,942	\$	3,121	
\$	58,127,316	\$	46,506,976	\$	46,506,976	
\$	46,533,781	\$	47,669,918	\$	46,510,097	
	24.7%		27.4%		26.1%	
\$	5,646,688	\$	5,223,875	\$	5,349,005	
\$	11,293,376	\$	10,447,750	\$	10,698,010	

But Wait!

- A balanced 25-26 budget doesn't mean we are in the clear.
- Apparent balance ≠ structural stability: The proposed 2025–26 budget may appear balanced, but our long-term deficit spending problem remains partially unresolved.
- One-time solutions dominate: Most identified costreduction strategies used to close the budget gap are onetime measures that cannot be repeated year over year.

But Wait!

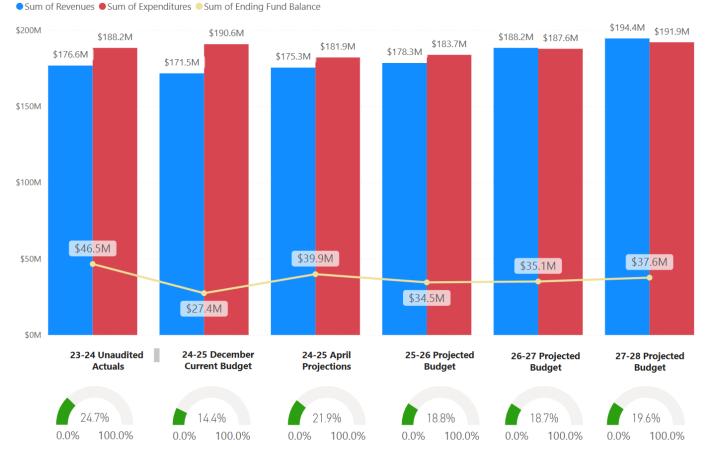
- Revenue projections are fragile: Our revenue outlook is heavily dependent on FTES projections provided by Academic Affairs.
- No buffer for State-level adjustments: The budget does not yet account for potential deferrals or a deficit factor that may be imposed by the State after the May Revise.

But Wait!

- Cash flow risks remain: Even if the budget is balanced on paper, cash availability could be strained if the State defers payments or changes the timing of disbursements.
- Sustainability requires structural fixes: To truly stabilize ECC's finances, we must implement ongoing, systemic changes.

Multi-Year Projections

Sum of Revenues, Sum of Expenditures and Sum of Ending Fund Balance by YearOrder



Projected Ending Fund Balance (EFB) %

Multi-Year Projections

Natural Structural Deficit
No Budget Solutions
Applied

Reserve Levels (%):

- State Required Reserve: (3%)
- Board Required Reserve: (6%)
- Two (2) Month Payroll: (14%)
- CCCO Recommended Reserve: (17%)
- **ECC Fiscal Recommendation: (20%)**

Sum of StructuralDeficit by YearOrder



Reserve Levels (%):

\$2.5M

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Multi-Year Projections

Natural Structural Deficit

No Budget Solutions

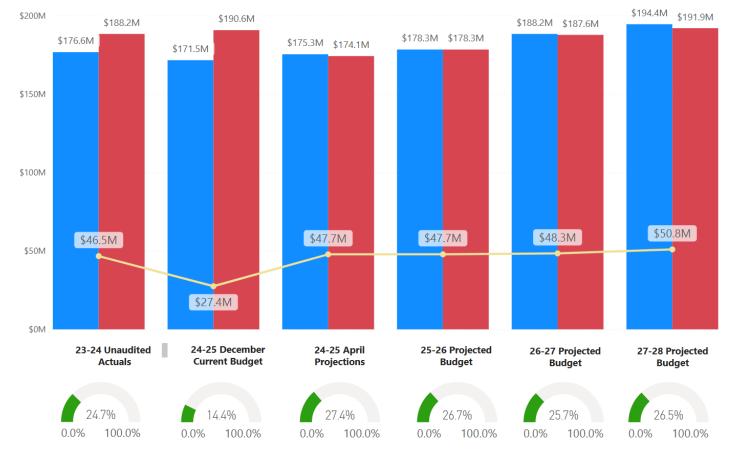
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ECC Fiscal Recommendation: (20%)

Projected Ending Fund Balance (EFB) %

Sum of Revenues, Sum of Expenditures and Sum of Ending Fund Balance by YearOrder





Projected Ending Fund Balance (EFB) %

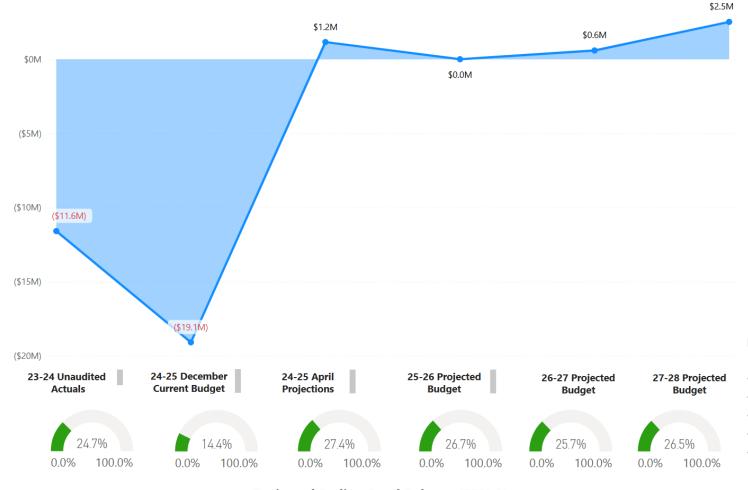
Multi-Year Projections

Right Sized +
Budget Solutions
Applied

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Projected Ending Fund Balance (EFB) %

Wrapping Up

Key Takeaways & Next Steps

- Economic volatility and state revenue uncertainty make cautious, flexible budgeting essential.
- While the 2025–26 proposed budget is balanced, it relies on one-time solutions and optimistic FTES projections.
- The May Revise will be pivotal in shaping our final budget, particularly around Prop 98 funding, COLA, and apportionment deferrals.

Key Takeaways & Next Steps

- Right-sizing our budget is a positive shift, but structural reforms are still needed to ensure long-term sustainability.
- Multi-year projections reinforce that our path forward must include ongoing cost containment, enrollment growth, and strategic investments.
- Let's remain vigilant, collaborative, and ready to pivot as new data emerges.

Q&A

