State Funding of the California Community Colleges

Presentation
to the
SBCC College Planning Council

May 7, 2002

Dr. Peter MacDougall

I. Immediate Problem
   - 2002-03 Projected Budget Deficit

II. Long Term Problem – Under funding

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IV. Likely Legislative Reponses

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I. Immediate Problem

SANTA BARBARA NEWS-PRESS

OUR OPINION

We suggest taking a sharp hatchet to the state's $100 billion budget — a budget that's increased nearly 40 percent in just four years.

$22 billion in bright red ink

Can the news from Sacramento about the state's financial mess continue to get any worse?

Of course it can, because there's been a lack of candor about the deficit from the start.

Travel back in time to January when Gov. Gray Davis glossed over the problem during his State of the State address. It received a few token words even though at that point his administration estimated the budget would be short $12 billion.

Budget watchers in January warned that the shortfall would be much larger than that in light of the poor economy. They noted that the governor's projections were based on unrealistic assumptions and lawmakers should take immediate actions to remedy the situation.

Since then, the deficit estimates have continued to grow and grow at a break-neck pace.

By February, Legislative Analyst Elizabeth Hill said the shortfall would be $17.5 billion. Now it's reached between $20 billion and $22 billion because personal income tax receipts are down and the number of people who've filed for tax refunds is up.

The $22 billion estimate is an amazing $10 billion more than the budget hole the governor reported just three months ago. It represents more than one-fifth of the state's $100 billion budget.

So far, the governor hasn't explained how he intends to close the gap.

"This is more bad news for California taxpayers," Bill Simon, the Republican candidate for governor, told reporters this week. "It highlights Gov. Davis' inaction to deal with a problem that the economy was slowing. That's when (Davis) should have begun the hard process of making cuts."

Mr. Simon is right. But the GOP candidate has yet to offer up details of how he'd cut $20 billion or $22 billion from the budget either.

Democratic legislators for months have been talking about tax hikes.

That's one worry. Another is that lawmakers will use smoke-and-mirror tactics to mask the problem. They'll borrow against programs and put off loan payments. Taxpayers would be responsible for interests and other costs in the coming years.

Amazingly, mortgaging the future doesn't sound that bad to some legislators.

"It's doable," state Sen. Steve Peace, D-El Cajon, told the Sacramento Bee this week. "You borrow and cut. You've got to come to the realization that a significant part of this will be borrowing."

He says low interest provides the perfect reason to borrow to get out of this mess.

We suggest taking a sharp hatchet to the state's $100 billion budget — a budget that's increased nearly 40 percent in just four years.

Doing that will require political courage. Californians don't see enough of that in Sacramento.

4/28/02 SAN

SDNP PB7

State seeks payday loan a record $7.5 billion

By EMILY BAZAR
SCRIPPS-McCLATCHY NEWS SERVICE

SACRAMENTO — The state must borrow $7.5 billion dollars to pay its bills through August, making it the largest loan of its kind in United States history, Controller Kathleen Connell announced Wednesday.

Citing the flagging economy, last year's expensive energy crisis and anemic income tax receipts this month, Ms. Connell said the state treasury will be short by as much as $4.6 billion through June and July without the loan.

"To suggest that revenues would suddenly become more robust and that the state suddenly would be able to glide through without any kind of... financing, I believe is happy talk, and at the end of the day puts the state at great risk," she said at a Capitol press conference.

Since 1939, the state has issued only five other "reimbursement warrants," which are a type of loan that allows the state to borrow money during one fiscal year and pay it off in another. Three of them were financed during the state's last economic crisis in the early 1990s.

Ms. Connell, who said she needs approval for the loan from Gov. Gray Davis by the end of the week, expects to secure the financing by early June. ...plans to pay the loan back the ...ing fiscal year after energy ...ds are sold to replenish the state's general fund.

Though she will seek a $7.5 billion loan, she is asking the governor to approve an $11 billion line of credit in case more money is needed in the future.

Sandy Harrison, spokesman for Mr. Davis' Department of Finance, said the Democratic governor will likely accept Ms. Connell's proposal without substantive changes.

"We expect that we are going to ac within the next few days and have thi done in the time frame she requests, he said.

Bad economic news has plagued th governor since last year, and Mr. Dav is bracing for a tough budget fight i the coming months. The state faces a anticipated budget shortfall of at leas $20 billion in the next fiscal year.

Ms. Connell said her proposa assumes a balanced budget will be signed by August and that the state will proceed quickly with an $11.1 billion bond sale that would repay the state for buying electricity during last year's energy crisis. Ms. Connell said the state's general fund is owed $6.4 billion for electricity purchases.

"If we had $6.4 billion, we would not be standing here today," she said.

Republican legislative leaders said they support Ms. Connell's proposal because the state has no choice.

But they criticized Mr. Davis, blaming him for the shortfall. According to Senate Republican ...ader Jim Brulte of Rancho ...monga, the state's budget grew by ...ercent during the first two years of Mr. Davis' administration.

"As a result of Gov. Davis' fiscal mismanagement, the state of California has to take out a $7.5 billion payday loan so our checks won't bounce next month," Mr. Brulte said. "Republicans have been warning for over two years that Gov. Davis' excessive state spending was going to create the bankruptcy of this state."

II. Long Term Problem – Under funding

State Borrowing Plan Is Unveiled

Finances: Controller says up to $11 billion could be tapped to cope [illegible]h budget deficit.

By JULIE TAMAKI
TIMES STAFF WRITER

SACRAMENTO—Controller Kathleen Connell unveiled a plan Wednesday that would allow the state to borrow as much as $11 billion to avoid an anticipated cash crunch this summer.

The need for the short-term loan traces back to last year's energy crisis.

The state must repay $5.7 billion borrowed in August to cover a cash shortage triggered when the general fund was tapped for billions in electricity purchases. The $5.7-billion loan comes due in June, the same month the state must pay schools $1.4 billion as part of its Proposition 98 obligation to fund public education.

The combination of big bills and weak tax receipts will leave the state with a cash deficit of $4.6 billion by the end of July, Connell said. She is seeking a cushion of $2.5 billion, bringing the state's short-term cash need to about $7.1 billion.

"We need to make sure we have enough cash to pay our bills," Connell said.

Factoring in the possibility of the need for another $422 million in cash in August, Connell's plans call for the state to borrow $7.5 billion by June 1. The state could tap another $3.5 billion that Connell is recommending Davis authorize if cash flow problems continue into the fall, for a total of $11 billion.

Clouding the state's fiscal outlook is whether lawmakers and Davis will agree on a 2002-03 budget by July 1, the start of the new fiscal year, or whether negotiations will drag into the summer or beyond. Also complicating matters is the sale of bonds to officially reimburse the state general fund $6.4 billion used to cover energy costs.

Connell said she expects the bond sale, which has faced numerous delays, to take place in August. State Treasurer Phil Angelides has not set a date for the sale, however.

Sandy Harrison, a spokesman for Davis' Department of Finance, signaled Wednesday that the governor is prepared to sign off on Connell's plan for the state to borrow $7.5 billion.

"We think this is the right course of action to ensure that the state has the funds it needs in the coming months to provide state services and pay state employees," Harrison said.

Connell's plan calls for the state to issue a revenue anticipation warrant, a type of loan that can be repaid the following fiscal year. She said she expects the deal to cost the state "millions" of dollars in interest and credit enhancements, but she could not give a more specific estimate.

Credit enhancements are a type of insurance policy to guard buyers of debt issued by the state against uncertainties, which in this case are likely to include the state's budget and the energy bond sale. The last revenue anticipation warrant issued by California—for $7.2 billion in 1994—required a credit enhancement that cost $33 million.

Republicans reacted to Connell's announcement by attacking Davis, whom they accused of being slow to respond to the state's growing budget shortfall.

"We have to drag him kicking and screaming to take action of any kind," said Senate Republican Leader Jim Brulte of Rancho Cucamonga.

GOP gubernatorial nominee Bill Simon Jr., speaking to reporters after a speech at the Milken Institute conference in Beverly Hills, said the cash crunch is more evidence of Davis' poor fiscal management.

"It's not just the softening economy," Simon said. "It's the fact Davis waited."

Davis spokesman Roger Salazar replied: "Those are big words from a guy who can't even file his taxes on time."

Times staff writer Seema Mehta contributed to this story.

GEORGE SKELTON
CAPITOL JOURNAL

Calling Up That Old-Time Budget Magic

[SA]CRAMENTO

Gov. Gray Davis and Democratic lawmakers heard more bad news Monday. So did school districts and local governments. They learned that the state's budget deficit just keeps growing.

It's up to around $20 billion maybe. Don't look for an exact figure. This is all guesswork and the numbers change every week.

Democrats are in power so the blame falls on them, justly or not. It's mostly not.

This is mostly the fault of an unstable tax structure that relies too heavily on volatile incomes—especially stock options and capital gains—and not enough on stable property. But that gets into a debate about Proposition 13. Another time.

It isn't bad news for the out-party, Republicans. Their target—Davis—just keeps getting bigger along with the deficit.

So there's no deficit of demagoguery. "The governor's three-year spending spree has brought the state to its fiscal knees," GOP gubernatorial candidate Bill Simon asserted Wednesday after state Controller [Kat]hleen Connell said she needed [to bo]rrow up to $11 billion to keep money in the checking account.

It's a favorite Republican mantra: Under Davis, general-fund spending has increased 36%.

Fine. And in Republican Pete Wilson's second term spending rose 37%. In Republican George Deukmejian's first term it climbed 45%. In Ronald Reagan's first term it soared 61% and in his second, 72%. The modern record: 95% in Democrat Jerry Brown's first term, when Sacramento began shoveling bailout money to local governments after voters passed Prop. 13.

Those figures come from the the State Library.

Neither Simon nor Republican legislators will specify which major whacks they'd take out of programs. That's because cuts alone won't solve this.

Here is a reality check:

•If you closed all 32 state university campuses—UC and CSU—it would save only $6.1 billion in general-fund money, according to nonpartisan Legislative Analyst Elizabeth G. Hill.

•Empty all the prisons and you'd save $4.7 billion.

•Eliminate benefits for welfare families and "save" $2.7 billion.

Those fantasies add to just $13.5 billion.

OK, so get serious: Shut down state government. Fire all the civil servants, including those—like highway workers—who don't even draw their checks from the general fund. You'd save $11 billion.

The fact is that 70% of the $78-billion general fund flows to schools and local government, Hill says. Schools—kindergarten through community colleges—get 40%.

So what can the state do? Well, it can raise taxes temporarily, as gutsy Gov. Wilson did in 1991 during a recession. That's upfront and honest.

Senate Leader John Burton (D-San Francisco) has proposed raising income taxes by $2.5 billion on the wealthiest—couples with taxable incomes exceeding $260,000.

Assemblywoman Carole Migden (D-San Francisco) has advocated returning vehicle license fees to their 1998 level, netting about $4 billion.

Anybody for that stuff?

"There's no will for a tax increase—from Jane and Joe Neighbor to the corporate guys," says Assemblywoman Jenny Oropeza (D-Long Beach), new head of the Assembly Budget Committee. "We *are* a representative government."

But there's sure to be *fee* increases, including at parks. They're a subtle version of tax hikes.

And there'll be ugly cuts—in education, health care, help for the aged and disabled. The state already has pared back roughly $5 billion.

"There's no way of avoiding pain in every corner of the state," Oropeza says. "We're going to try to be creative."

Creative: Smoke and mirrors.

"It *is* smoke and mirrors, that's fair," says Senate budget chairman Steve Peace (D-El Cajon). "That doesn't make it a bad thing."

Exactly. I'm all for smoke and mirrors. It's practical budget policy and politics.

Wilson never would have gotten through the recession without smoke and mirrors—cooking numbers, raiding funds, sleight-of-hand money shifts, borrowing to the hilt.

The state undoubtedly will borrow—maybe $4 billion—from future tobacco settlement payments. It will refinance about $2 billion in previous borrowing. Interest rates couldn't be better.

Davis and Democratic leaders will declare their eternal faith in the recuperative powers of this great state. They will—and should—underestimate spending and pad expected revenues. Just get a budget passed in July. It's all guesswork anyway.

If they're wrong, the Legislature can return after the November election to increase taxes and inflict more pain.

Smoke and mirrors may avoid—certainly delay—packing school rooms, closing trauma centers and freeing prisoners. Not to mention raising taxes.

III. Present Problem – Short or Long Term

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Proposition 98 & California Community Colleges: A History of Broken Promises

Chuck Spence, Chancellor, Contra Costa CCD.

Call It the Story of Broken Promises — The Story of Proposition 98 Is One of Good Intentions Gone Very Bad.

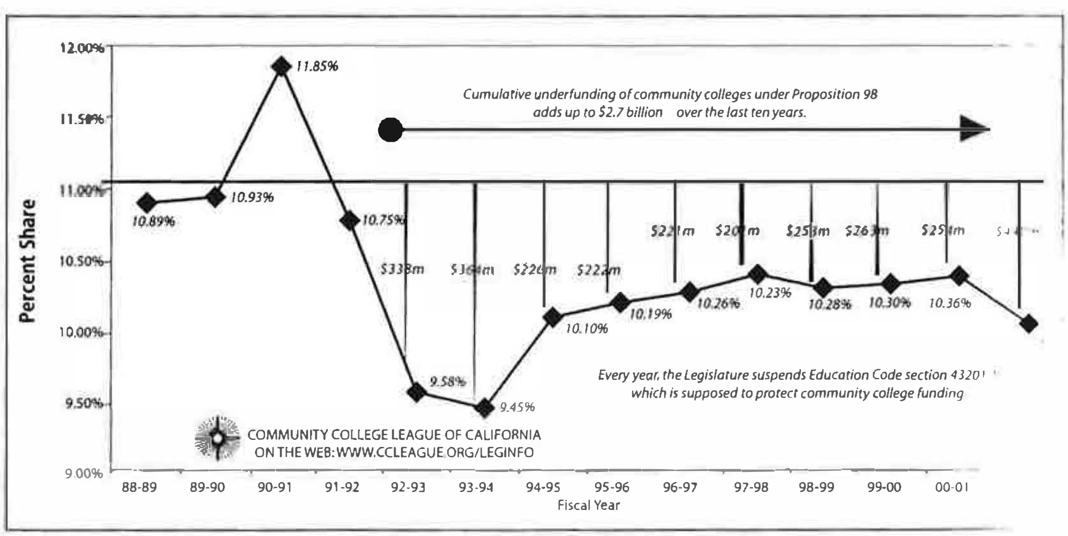
Proposition 98, the "Classroom Instructional Accountability and Improvement Act of 1988," was meant to guarantee a minimum level of funding for the state's K-12 schools and community colleges.

It is a complicated piece of legislation based on changes in enrollment, per capita personal income and projections of state tax revenues – everything the average voter has a hard time understanding.

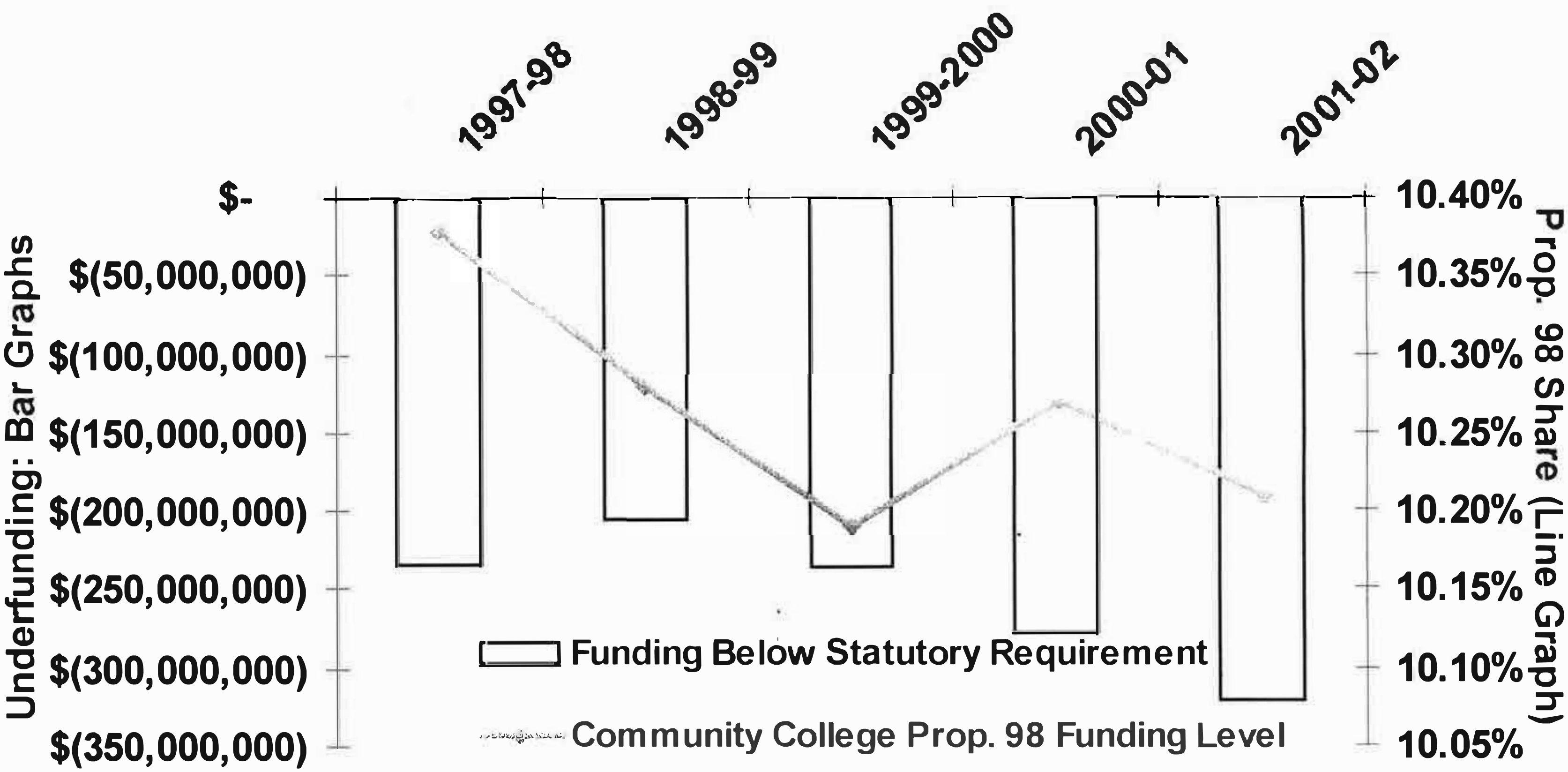
The bottom line, as far as California's 108 community colleges are concerned, is a lot easier to understand: Proposition 98 has not worked out as intended.

Defining the Problem

The latest data reveals a startling piece of information: Proposition 98, the measure that was supposed to bring sorely needed financial aid to California community colleges, has under-funded them by a whopping $2.7 billion over the last 10 years! Except for the 1990-91 fiscal year, community colleges have suffered funding shortages ranging between $201 to $440 million in any one year during the last 10 years.



Community College Funding
The Last Five Years



Funding comparisons between community colleges and the UC and CSU systems also reveal a marked disparity, even though we serve a much more diverse student body with greater needs. Since 1977-78, funding per CSU student has increased by about $7,700 – from $3,111 to $10,822. Funding per UC student has increased by over $18,400 – from $7,129 to $25,554. Yet during this same period, funding per community college student went up only $3,100 – from $1,533 to $4,017.

Comparison of revenue per full-time students between UC, CSU, community colleges and K-12 from 1996 to the present:

ALL REVENUES
PER FULL-TIME STUDENTS

-636% +261% +170%

YEAR	UC	CSU	CC	K-12
	+ 494%	+ 245%		+ 140%
1996-97	$18,925	$9,412	$3,827	$5,387
1997-98	$19,624	$9,502	$4,088	$5,533
1998-99	$21,505	$10,078	$4,168	$5,904
1999-00	$22,271	$10,193	$4,437	$6,558
2000-01	$25,554	$10,822	$4,017	$7,080
4 yr Increase	+ 35%	+ 15%	+ 5%	+ 31%

Recent state budget cutting significantly reduced funding for community college maintenance, repairs, instructional equipment and library materials. In the Contra Costa Community College District, much of our own $60-million backlog of scheduled maintenance cannot be funded, along with a major portion of our instructional and library supplies.

What Can We Do?

What can the California community college system do to create a healthy funding system to meet our needs? The first part of the answer is to realize that the public already understands and supports us. In a recent statewide survey, by the Community College League of California, 80 percent of the respondents understood that the system has a need for increased funding. Moreover, 53 percent of those questioned strongly disagreed with the Governor's recent budget cuts.

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Proposition 98 & California Community Colleges: A History of Broken Promises

Ranking the Community Colleges by Funding

Despite our pivotal role in the lives of so many students, California's community colleges find themselves about $2,300 below the national funding average compared to other states. In fact, the Education Commission of the States, a non-partisan group, ranked California's community college funding per student as 41st out of 44 states with similar systems.

Average Expenditure Per Full-Time Equivalent Student

1	Maine	$13,292	23	Tennessee	$5,560
2	Wisconsin	$10,475	24	Nebraska	$5,503
3	Delaware	$10,441	25	Colorado	$5,474
4	Connecticut	$9,685	26	Maryland	$5,473
5	New York	$9,383	27	Wyoming	$5,378
6	Alabama	$9,253	28	New Mexico	$5,347
7	Michigan	$9,055	29	Indiana	$5,287
8	Massachusetts	$8,081	30	Utah	$5,120
9	Illinois	$7,774	31	Montana	$5,045
10	Louisiana	$7,712	32	Arizona	$5,018
11	South Carolina	$7,578	33	West Virginia	$5,002
12	Missouri	$7,497	34	Pennsylvania	$4,813
13	Georgia	$6,571	35	Florida	$4,810
14	Minnesota	$6,536	36	Virginia	$4,762
15	Ohio	$6,434	37	Mississippi	$4,752
National Average		**$6,300**	38	North Carolina	$4,748
16	Arkansas	$6,272	39	Oregon	$4,525
17	Rhode Island	$6,202	40	New Hampshire	$4,500
18	Alaska	$6,057	**41**	**California**	**$4,017**
19	North Dakota	$5,995	42	Vermont	$3,869
20	Nevada	$5,796	43	Washington	$3,863
21	Oklahoma	$5,725	44	Hawaii	$2,902
22	New Jersey	$5,614			

**Source: Education Commission of the States, "State Funding for Community Colleges: A 50-State Survey," November 2000.*

And when we look at how community colleges compare with the state's K-12 system, we can see that there was a time when the colleges fared better than they do today. During the 1960's and the 1970's, community college funding per full time student was within about $100 of the average funding for K-12 students. But with the passage of Proposition 13, we began a downward spiral, and today, the state's community colleges operate at about 65 percent of the funding per student of K-12 schools — $4,017 per student. And remember that almost 50 percent of our students statewide get fee waivers because they fall below the poverty level

IV. Likely Legislative Reponses

State's economic rebound will bring more jobs, people

By GILBERT CHAN
SCRIPPS-MCCLATCHY NEWS SERVICE

After wading through an economic slowdown in the past year, California is poised for a strong rebound in the coming years, a Bay Area research group predicts.

The state's major regions, led by Sacramento, San Diego, Los Angeles and the Bay Area, will outpace the nation in job, income, household and population growth this decade, the Center for Continuing Study of the California Economy reports in its annual economic outlook released Monday.

"Even though job and income gains have stalled during the past year, the state's fundamental strengths have not been hurt," said Stephen Levy, director of the Palo Alto-based center. "This was a pause. By the end of the year, we will not be talking about (high) unemployment."

Because California continues to lead the nation in areas such as technology, entertainment, software, biotechnology and foreign trade, the state has a solid economic foundation to resume the strong economic growth experienced in the late 1990s.

That translates into 3.5 million new jobs and 5 million new residents by 2010. During the same period, household income will climb 49.4 percent to nearly $1.7 trillion.

But Mr. Levy warns the recovery faces potential stumbling blocks, especially in housing and transportation.

"Housing prices are setting records in the middle of a recession, which should raise a red flag about how serious California's housing shortage will be once job growth resumes," Mr. Levy said.

In its forecast for the decade, the center says:

- The decline in high-tech sales will reverse itself as technology manufacturing grows six times faster than other United States manufacturing industries in the next 10 years. In 2001, the state accounted for a record high 22.3 percent of U.S. high-tech manufacturing jobs. After tumbling last year, venture capital investments are starting to pick up in the state.
- The state will continue to be a major player in U.S. foreign trade, which is projected to grow at 7.8 percent annually this decade. The state accounts for about 20 percent of U.S. trade.
- Entertainment and tourism will grow twice as fast as the total economy.
- Professional service jobs such as software and engineering will be the state's top source of new high-paying jobs. Last year, 30,000 new engineering and management jobs were created, bringing the total to more than 500,000.

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State will take years to recover from budget mess

To understand the magnitude of the budget problem now facing Gov. Gray Davis and state legislators, consider this: They could do everything Davis recommended when he offered his proposed budget in January and still find themselves $10 billion short of balancing the books for the coming fiscal year.

Ten billion dollars. That's more than the state spends on the University of California, California State University and community colleges combined. Or the entire Medi-Cal program that provides health care to the poor. It's five times the budget for welfare each year. Or two entire state prison systems. And this is assuming they've already adopted everything Davis proposed in January, which was none too popular to begin with.

The bottom has dropped out, folks. California's finances, which rode the high-tech elevator up for many years, are now careening down the shaft toward the basement. And there doesn't appear to be a safety cord.

Taxpayers have filed their returns for April, and from the state's perspective, they were ugly. Payments are way down. Refunds are way up. Combined with what the state already was facing, the new red ink adds up to a $22 billion shortfall between the end of this fiscal year in June and the next one a year later.

Many observers, including this column, have chided Davis for failing to prepare sufficiently for this downturn. The state spent too freely in 2000 and 2001 when it should have been socking money away. If it had done so, today's disaster might be merely a crisis. But one thing should be clear: Nobody predicted the severity of this crash. Nobody could have. Nothing like it has happened in modern times.

The big culprit, if that's the word, is the personal income tax. The speed of its fall has been breathtaking. A year ago, this one tax produced $44.6 billion for state coffers. But with the stock market down and Silicon Valley hurting, budget writers last spring suggested that the take from the income tax would decline this year by about $2.5 billion. A drop like that is not unheard of, but it's unusual.

Daniel Weintraub

If only things still looked so good. By January the governor was adjusting his estimate downward, projecting that Californians would pay about $38.5 billion in income taxes this budget year. Still too optimistic, said the state's legislative analyst, Elizabeth Hill. Her number: $36 billion. Nope.

The latest income tax returns filed with the Franchise Tax Board suggest that the final number will be somewhere just north of $33 billion. That would be a 25 percent decline in one year. Total revenues — counting other taxes on sales, corporate profits, banks and insurance — would be about twice that, or $68 billion. That's just about where they stood when Davis took office in 1999.

The governor and the lawmakers took their first steps toward addressing the problem in January when they trimmed about $2 billion from current-year spending. State Treasurer Phil Angelides, meanwhile, gave budget-writers another $1 billion to play with by refinancing the state's debt, deferring payments that would have been made this year and next to the future.

Davis has proposed another $2.5 billion in cuts and about $5 billion in loans, transfers and fund shifts. He wants to borrow against the state's 25-year settlement with tobacco companies, for example, and take some money from the state fund set aside for building roads and public transit. Finally, he is relying on a $1 billion increase in federal aid that may or may not materialize.

All of that would still leave him $10 billion short of bridging the gap. Davis has said he would not advocate a tax increase, and in an election year, he certainly does not want to sign one.

But the governor's Democratic allies in the Legislature are not likely to approve another $10 billion in budget cuts. Some are already suggesting a tax surcharge on the wealthy or a suspension of the recently enacted reduction in the car tax. Combined, these measures might raise maybe $6 billion. But they, too, are probably out of reach politically.

In the end, the most likely solution is more borrowing. Like a consumer who's maxed out his credit cards, the state is probably going to look for a way to restructure its finances. One possibility is to borrow enough to cover the accumulated deficit to this point, with a concrete plan to repay that debt over three or four years as tax revenues recover. That would wipe the slate clean and allow Davis and lawmakers to start fresh for the coming year.

The risk is that we might not have seen the worst in the economy. If the state borrows its way out of this mess and tax revenues fall still farther, California could be on a slippery slope toward insolvency, with crushing debt it would be unable to repay.

Even under the best of scenarios, the one sure thing is that the state will spend much of the coming decade working off the debt piled up in the past 12 months.

Daniel Weintraub writes for the Sacramento Bee.

VI. Other Strategies

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By JULIE TAMAKI
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Here is a reality check:

•If you closed all 32 state university campuses—UC and CSU—it would save only $6.1 billion in general-fund money, according to nonpartisan Legislative Analyst Elizabeth G. Hill.

•Empty all the prisons and you'd save $4.7 billion.

•Eliminate benefits for welfare families and "save" $2.7 billion.

Those fantasies add to just $13.5 billion.

OK, so get serious: Shut down state government. Fire all the civil servants, including those—like highway workers—who don't even draw their checks from the general fund. You'd save $11 billion.

The fact is that 70% of the $78-billion general fund flows to schools and local government, Hill says. Schools—kindergarten through community colleges—get 40%.

So what can the state do? Well, it can raise taxes temporarily, as gutsy Gov. Wilson did in 1991 during a recession. That's upfront and honest.

Senate Leader John Burton (D-San Francisco) has proposed raising income taxes by $2.5 billion on the wealthiest—couples with taxable incomes exceeding $260,000.

Assemblywoman Carole Migden (D-San Francisco) has advocated returning vehicle license fees to their 1998 level, netting about $4 billion.

Anybody for that stuff?

"There's no will for a tax increase—from Jane and Joe Neighbor to the corporate guys," says Assemblywoman Jenny Oropeza (D-Long Beach), new head of the Assembly Budget Committee. "We *are* a representative government."

But there's sure to be *fee* increases, including at parks. They're a subtle version of tax hikes.

And there'll be ugly cuts—in education, health care, help for the aged and disabled. The state already has pared back roughly $5 billion.

"There's no way of avoiding pain in every corner of the state," Oropeza says. "We're going to try to be creative."

Creative: Smoke and mirrors.

"It *is* smoke and mirrors, that's fair," says Senate budget chairman Steve Peace (D-El Cajon). "That doesn't make it a bad thing."

Exactly. I'm all for smoke and mirrors. It's practical budget policy and politics.

Wilson never would have gotten through the recession without smoke and mirrors—cooking numbers, raiding funds, sleight-of-hand money shifts, borrowing to the hilt.

The state undoubtedly will borrow—maybe $4 billion—from future tobacco settlement payments. It will refinance about $2 billion in previous borrowing. Interest rates couldn't be better.

Davis and Democratic leaders will declare their eternal faith in the recuperative powers of this great state. They will—and should—underestimate spending and pad expected revenues. Just get a budget passed in July. It's all guesswork anyway.

If they're wrong, the Legislature can return after the November election to increase taxes and inflict more pain.

Smoke and mirrors may avoid—certainly delay—packing school rooms, closing trauma centers and freeing prisoners. Not to mention raising taxes.

V. Thoughts regarding the CCC System capacity to effect change at the State level

Community colleges need lessons in lobbying

Several hundred supporters of California's community colleges — instructors, trustees, administrators, students, alumni and non-teaching college workers — descended on the Capitol Tuesday to persuade politicians that the system needs protection against budget cuts.

The community college folks rallied on the Capitol steps, heard supportive bromides from politicians — not including Gov. Gray Davis, even though the citizen-lobbyists chanted for him to emerge from the Capitol — and then invaded the building to confront individual lawmakers.

It was not an unusual event. Such mass visits to the Capitol are a daily occurrence during the spring, and it's not unusual to have several underway simultaneously. But the spring flings have taken on an added urgency because most of them deal with money, and Davis and lawmakers are beginning to decide how they'll deal with a budget deficit that approaches, and may surpass, $20 billion.

The budget is a zero-sum game; therefore, the success of any interest group in protecting its funds from being shredded by Davis and budget-writing legislators means that some other group is failing. A budget crunch graphically demonstrates who has, and who doesn't have, clout in the Capitol — and the community colleges have consistently gotten the short end of the stick.

Tuesday's visit to the Capitol was an implicit acknowledgment by the community college system's leadership that it has failed to develop the political influence that other claimants on the public purse have cultivated. It lacks either the sheer muscle that K-12 schools can bring to flex in Sacramento, thanks largely to the lavish campaign contributions of the California Teachers Association, or the prestige that California's four-year colleges and universities can bring to bear.

Dan Walters

For years, governors and legislators have routinely slashed several hundred million dollars a year from the state's constitutionally mandated floor of support for community colleges. And last year, when the state's budget crunch began to emerge, Davis whacked community college spending heavily, far out of proportion to any other category. The cuts were later partially restored after a public and media outcry.

Even with the restorations, community colleges receive a relatively small share of the state's higher education budget, although they handle about 80 percent of students pursuing post-high school education. And Davis' preliminary budget, which assumes a deficit much smaller than what it's now known to be, took several new swipes at community college funding.

Unto themselves, invasions of the Capitol in pursuit of budgetary or other causes probably don't have much effect. There's precious little evidence that actual votes on budgets or bills are swayed by either rallies or individual buttonholing in the hallways. But they can be pieces of larger political strategies that also involve professional lobbying, the disbursement of campaign funds, and local grass-roots organizing. And there's some reason to believe that legislators elected under term limits might be more susceptible to grass-roots action than the professional politicians they succeeded.

Pain is the name of this year's budget game. Chances are that every pleader for money will feel some pain from reduced appropriations, so the real winners and losers will be determined by the proportionality of the inevitable budget cuts.

Community colleges are vulnerable, based on past experience, as are local governments, which have political weaknesses very similar to their cousins in the community college districts — so-so lobbying expertise, little or no campaign contribution money, and embryonic grass-roots organizations. The K-12 school community is much stronger, as are health care program advocates (which have hospitals and other medical care providers supplying the juice), and public employee unions. As local government and college officials are sweating the budget, for example, the very powerful state prison guards union is celebrating a whopping new salary package and Gov. Davis' decision to shut down some private, nonunion prisons to save money.

One doesn't see prison guards demonstrating outside the Capitol. They've already secured their exalted place in the budgetary pecking order.

Dan Walters writes the Sacramento Bee.

VII. SBCC Role – Discussion

Possible Solutions

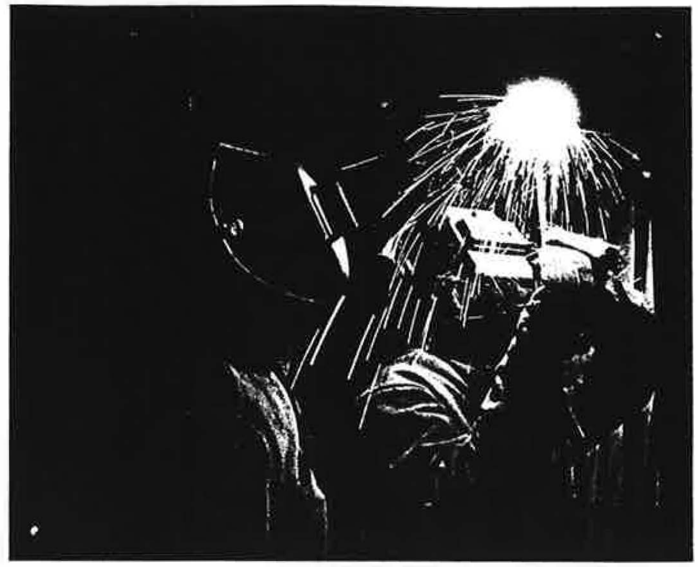
As we look at possible new funding sources to meet our burgeoning needs, a number of answers come to light.

1. Create New, Designated Revenue Streams: This option, modeled after the Florida system, would help our colleges make up the shortfall by creating trust funds. In Florida, this revenue source supports categorical expenditures — funding for specific, designated programs — earmarked as high-priority by the legislature. One interest area might be high-tech programs, which rank among the most popular with community college students today.

2. A Statewide Referendum: Another option is a statewide referendum on community college financing, which would peg funding at the national average. To be successful, the colleges would need to mount a major public information campaign to reinforce the average citizen's understanding of community college funding. There is, of course, historical precedent for calling upon the voters for new support. In 1959, shortly after Governor Pat Brown took office, the state faced a major revenue shortfall. Rather than rob existing state funds, Governor Brown proposed a variety of tax increases to improve schools, mental hospitals, courts, prisons and a new water program — all to meet explosive growth.

3. Sue the State: When funding has been inadequate, the state's K-12 school districts have sought relief in the courts. While it may seem out of character for a community college system unused to ruffling feathers, this could be just the sort of attention-getter needed, just as the recent statewide newspaper editorial campaign, fueled by community college public information efforts, made the public aware of the budget squeeze.

4. Create Program-Appropriate Funding Levels: This novel approach would say: If you want this new program, here's what it will cost. Many of our programs are needed to produce the well-trained workforce required to manage California's growing economy, but public sector funding has not always kept pace with private sector needs. It may be time for us to say, "If the state doesn't pay for this program, the program doesn't run." Nursing programs, for example, usually cost our institution $8-10,000 more PER STUDENT than the state provides in income.



5. Student Fee Increase: Our student fees are among the lowest in the nation — just $11 a unit. When measured by an average 3-unit course, that comes to $33 — an incredible bargain by today's standards. On a statewide basis, community colleges receive a relatively small portion of their funding from these fees — about $160 million out of a total of $6 billion collected from all community college revenues. Raising the fees would not be popular, however. According to a recent study carried out for the California community colleges, 62 percent of respondents said that they did not support a fee increase, even though 68 percent gave a positive rating to their local community college — the highest rating compared to ratings for the Governor, the State Legislature, the University of California and the California State University.

COMPUTER USE PROCEDURES

SECTION 3720.1 DEFINITION OF TERMS

Section 3720.11 Terms used in these procedures are defined in Appendix A

SECTION 3720.2 POLICY COVERAGE

Section 3720.21 Access and Commitment to Academic Freedom

District is committed to providing access to computing resources to all members of its community: current students, faculty and staff. While providing students, faculty and staff ~~limited~~ access to District computer resources is consistent with the education and service missions of the District, such access to this valuable and vulnerable resource is revocable. ~~privilege.~~

District is responsible for securing its network and computing systems to a reasonable degree against failure, loss of data, and unauthorized access while making them accessible to the largest possible group of authorized and legitimate users and uses.

SBCC values the full exchange of ideas and information. The principles of academic freedom apply in full to electronic communications. Nothing in these procedures is intended to add to or subtract from existing standards of academic freedom at Santa Barbara City College. Neither censorship nor discipline for incidental personal use is intended.

Section 3720.22 ~~Privileges~~ Use of Resources

3720.221 Computers and networks provide access to resources as well as the ability to communicate with others worldwide. Access to the District's computer resources is revocable ~~privilege which~~ **and** requires that users act responsibly and in a manner consistent with the provisions of this Policy and Procedures.

3720.222 Users do not own accounts on District computers, but rather are granted the use of such accounts. ~~The District owns the account and grants individuals the privilege of using it.~~

3720.223 All enrolled students, faculty, and other District employees may utilize E-mail and Internet and intranet services offered by the District provided they abide by college policies and procedures regulating computer use.

Section 3720.23 Responsibilities

By accessing the District's computer resources, each user acknowledges and agrees to abide by the terms of this Policy and Procedures. Violations may lead to revocation or suspension of the ~~privilege of~~ **use of** the District's computer resources, employee or student discipline as applicable, and/or referral to outside agencies for prosecution in the event the user's actions constitute a violation of federal, state, or local laws.

3720.231 District computers and networks are to be used for District related research, instruction, learning, distribution of scholarly information, and administrative activities. Such uses shall be consistent with, and limited by the activities set forth in Section 3720.31 [Appropriate Use] of these Procedures. Users are required to use the District's computer resources, including hardware, software, networks, and computer accounts in accordance with this Policy and Procedures and in respect of the rights of other computer resource users. District computer resources are not available and shall not be used for purposes specified in Section 3720.32 of this Procedure [Inappropriate Use]

3720.232 Users shall not attempt to modify any system or network or attempt to crash or hack into District systems.They shall not tamper with any software protections or restrictions placed on computer applications or files. Unless properly authorized, users shall not attempt to access restricted portions of any operating system or security software. Nor shall users attempt to remove existing software or add their own personal software to District computers and

3720.233 Users shall use only their own designated computer accounts **unless they have been given a proxy**.. Users`are required to keep all ID's, passwords, and account information confidential, and shall take reasonable precautions to prevent others from obtaining this information. Group log-ons are permissible with approval of and under the direction of the lab supervisor. It is recommended that users change their passwords periodically to prevent unauthorized use of their account. Accounts are not transferable, and users shall not allow others to use their own account. Users will be responsible for any use of their accounts by others to whom access has been given.

Nothing in these procedures shall prevent lab coordinators or lab supervisors under their direction from developing additional laboratory protocols or rules to guide student use of laboratory computers provided those additional protocols or rules do not conflict with these procedures.

Users shall not use another individual's ID, password or account. Users shall respect the privacy and personal rights of others, and are prohibited from accessing or copying another user's E-mail, data, or other files without the prior express consent of that user. Users shall send E-mail only from their own personal E-mail addresses. Users are prohibited from concealing or mis-representing their identity while using the District's computer resources.

3720.234 Users are responsible for using software and electronic materials in accordance with copyright and licensing restrictions and other District policies. Users are required to abide by all applicable copyright and trademark laws, and to abide by all licensing agreements and restrictions. Users shall not copy, transfer, or utilize any software or electronic materials in violation of such copyright, trademark, and/or licensing agreements. The copying of software that has not been placed in the public domain and distributed as "freeware" is expressly prohibited by this Policy and Procedures. Users who access, copy, transfer and/or use "shareware" are expected to abide by the requirements of the shareware licensing agreement. No user may inspect, change, alter, copy, or distribute proprietary data, programs, files, disks or software without proper authority.

3720.235 Please remember that information distributed on District computers and networks uses Santa District resources and this reflects upon District and not just an individual. Even with appropriate disclaimers, the District is represented by its students, faculty and staff, and so appropriate decorum is warranted.

The conventions of courtesy and etiquette which govern vocal and written communications shall extend to electronic communications as well. Fraudulent, harassing, threatening, or obscene messages (as those terms are defined in Section 3720.24211 of these Procedures) and/or other such materials must not be transmitted through the District's computer resources.

Section 3720.24 Expected Privacy.

The District's computer resources and all users accounts are the property of the District. For cause, the District reserves the right to monitor and access information on the system and in users' accounts for the purpose of determining whether a violation of this Policy or Procedure has occurred. The District will remove any information on the system which it determines to be in violation of this Policy or Procedure. Where appropriate and feasible, the District will contact the account holder prior to removal of such information. Monitoring is authorized for the limited purpose of enforcing these procedures.
(Reference sections of this policy on reporting/investigating violations).

Users must understand the weak privacy afforded by electronic data storage and electronic mail in general, and apply appropriate security to protect private and confidential information from unintended disclosure. Electronic data, including E-mail which is transmitted over the District's computer resources and/or the Internet is more analogous to an open postcard than to a letter in a sealed envelope. Under such conditions, the transfer of information which is intended to be confidential should not be sent through the District's computer resources.

In addition, users should be aware that the District may access information contained on its computer resources under numerous circumstances, including, but not limited to, the following circumstances:

Under the California Public Records Act (CPRA), electronic files are treated in the same way as paper files. Public documents are subject to inspection through CPRA. In responding to a request for information under the CPRA, the District may access and provide such data knowledge or consent of the user. The District will cooperate appropriately, upon the advice of District legal counsel, with any local, state, or federal officials investigating an alleged crime committed by an individual affiliated with a District computer resource, and may release information to such officials without the knowledge or consent of the user.

The contents of electronic messages may be viewed by a system administrator in the course of routine maintenance, or as needed for District administrative purposes, including investigation of possible violations of this Policy or Procedures.

In addition, electronic mail systems store messages in files (e.g., the file containing a user's inbound mail.) These files are copied to tape in the course of system backups. The contents of these files and the copies on system backup tapes are subject to disclosure as stated in the preceding paragraphs.

Section 3720.25 Receipt of Offensive Material

Due to the open and decentralized design of the Internet and networked computer systems of the District, the District cannot protect individuals against receipt of material that may be offensive to them. Those who use the District's computer resources are warned that they may receive materials that are offensive to them. Likewise, individuals who use E-mail or those who disclose private information about themselves on the Internet or District computer resources should know that the District cannot protect them from invasions of privacy.

Section 3720.26 Ethical Standards

The District's networked computing facilities and systems offer powerful tools for open learning and exchange of ideas. However, with power comes responsibility and ethical obligation. If this electronic medium of exchange is to function well and support an open, caring community of learners, its users need to agree to and abide by ethical standards of online behavior that assure all users fair, equitable, effective and efficient access and use. Such ethical standards include but are not limited to:

3720.261 **Honesty:**

Users agree to represent themselves according to their true and accurate identities in all electronic messages, files and transactions at all times. With the knowledge and approval of lab supervisors, this requirement may be waived where appropriate.

While using District computing facilities and systems, users agree to behave within the standards described in the District's code of academic conduct, especially those standards describing academic honesty and campus safety. There standards regarding plagiarism or collusion on assignments apply to course work completed with computers just as they do to other types of course work.

3720.262 **Legal and ethical limitations on the use of Santa Barbara Community College District computer resources.**

In using the District's computer resources, users must communicate in the same manner as is expected in the classroom or on campus. The distance provided by electronic communications does not create a forum in which there are no ethical or legal limitations. Users shall not use District computer resources in any unlawful manner including, but not limited to, attempting to defraud another, threatening physical harm to another, procuring or distributing obscene material in any form, or unlawfully harassing another.

While the District recognizes and respects users' rights to freedom of speech, such rights are not absolute. Speech which is fraudulent, libelous, obscene, harassing, or threatening is not permitted under state or federal law. Users are expressly prohibited from using the District's computer resources to engage in such conduct. Users violating this section will be subject to revocation of their user accounts, and will be further subject to student/staff disciplinary action, and, in appropriate circumstances, a referral for prosecution for the violation of criminal laws.

3720.263 Users shall have respect for the integrity and content of District electronic documents, records or identification issued or posed online by faculty, staff or administrators.

3720.264 Users shall have respect for the rights of others over the integrity of their intellectual property and to the fruits of their intellectual labor.

3720.265 Users shall have respect for the access and security procedures and systems established to ensure the security, integrity and operational functionality of the District computing facilities and systems for the entire District community.

SECTION 3720.3 APPROPRIATE USES OF DISTRICT COMPUTER RESOURCES

The District's computing facilities and network systems exist to support the instructional, cultural, research, professional and administrative activities of the District community. In general, the same guidelines that apply to the use of District facilities apply to the use of the District's computing resources. All users are required to behave in a responsible, ethical and legal manner as defined by this Policy and Procedures, and other existing District policies, procedures and guidelines. The following sections broadly define appropriate and inappropriate use.

Section 3720.31 Appropriate Use

Activities deemed to be appropriate uses of District computing resources include but are not necessarily limited to:

3720.311 Educational Use (students)

Carrying out District course assignments and activities requiring access to and use of campus computing facilities and systems, including:

3720.3111 Authorized access to and use of computer programs licensed by District available on stand-alone and networked computing stations.

3720.3112 Authorized access to lab and campus networks to perform and complete required course work for District course in which the user is currently enrolled.

3720.3113 User access to authorized District student E-mail accounts.

3720.3114 Independent study and research.

3720.3115 Users agree to follow acceptable use policies established by individual computing labs and network systems and to obey directives issued by authorized District personnel supervising such labs and systems.

3720.312 Instructional use (faculty)

3720.3121 Use in classroom instruction.

3720.3122 Development of instructional materials.

3720.3123 Research connected to academic and instructional concerns and interests.

3720.3124 Communication with colleagues and professional organizations and institutions.

3720.313 Administrative use (administrators, classified staff, departments).

3720.3131 District administrative and business communications and transactions.

3720.3132 Communication with colleagues and professional organizations and institutions.

3720.3133 Research tied to District concerns and interests.

Section 3720.32 Inappropriate use

Use of District's computer resources for purposes other than those identified in Section 3720.31 is not permitted. Users are specifically prohibited from using the District's computer resources in any manner identified in this section, as discussed in the following subsections.

In addition, users should be aware of the provisions of Penal Code section 313.1, which requires criminal sanctions for any person who, with knowledge that a person is a minor, or who fails to exercise reasonable care in ascertaining the true age of a minor, knowingly sells, rents, distributes, sends, causes to be sent, exhibits, or offers to distribute or exhibit by any means any harmful matter to the minor. Any action in violation of Section 313.1 shall be referred to the appropriate police agency for prosecution.

Users who violate this section of the Procedures by engaging in inappropriate use of the District's computer resources shall be subject to revocation or suspension of **use** ~~privilege~~s, student. or employee disciplinary procedures, and may be subject to criminal or civil sanctions if permitted by law.

3720.321 Destruction or damage to equipment, software, or data belonging to the District or others

3720.322 Disruption or unauthorized use of accounts, access codes, or identification numbers

3720.323 Use of the District's computer resources to harass others

3720.324 Use of the District's computer resources in ways which intentionally or ~~unintentionally~~ **negligently** impede the computing activities of others is prohibited. **Users of electronic communications services shall not(i) send or forward electronic mail chain letters or their equivalent in other services;(ii).”spam”, that is exploit electronic communications systems for purposes beyond their intended scope to amplify the widespread distribution of unsolicited electronic communication; (iii) “letter-bomb,” that is, send an extremely large message or send multiple electronic communications to one or more recipients to interfere with the recipient's use of electronic communications systems and services; or (iv) intentionally engage in other practices such as “denial of service attacks” that impede the availability of electronic communications services.**

3720.325 Use of the District's computer resources which violate copyrights, trademarks, and or license agreements.

3720.326 Use of the Santa Barbara District's computer resources to violate another's privacy, including, but not limited to, accessing or using another user's account, id number, password, electronic files, data, or E-mail.

3720.327 Use of the District's computer resources in an effort to violate the District's rules of student conduct and academic dishonesty including, but not limited to the following types of conduct:

- copying a computer file that contains another student's assignment and submitting it as your own work.

- copying a computer file that contains another student's assignment anti using it as a model for your own assignment.

- working together on an assignment, sharing the computer files or program is involved, and then submitting individual copies of the assignment as your own individual work.

- knowingly allowing another student to copy or use one of your computer files and to submit that file, or a modification thereof, as his or her individual work.

3720.328 Specific examples of inappropriate use of computing resources include But are not limited to:

- using District resources for commercial purposes or personal financial gain.

- sending or storing messages and/or materials with the intent to defraud, harass, defame, or threaten.

- impersonation of any person or communication under a false or unauthorized name.

- transmission of any unsolicited advertising, promotional materials or other forms of solicitation.

- inappropriate mass mailing, "spamming," or "mail bombing."

- tampering with any software protections or restrictions placed on computer applications or files.

- knowingly or negligently introducing any invasive or destructive programs (i.e., viruses, worms, Trojan Horses) into District computers or networks.

- attempting to circumvent local or network system security measures

- altering or attempting to alter system software or hardware configurations on either network systems or local computing devices.

- installing unauthorized software programs on District local computing devices or network systems and/or using such programs.

- ignoring or disobeying policies and procedures established for specific computer labs or network systems.

- copying system files, utilities and applications that expressly belong to the District.

SECTION 3720.4 INAPPROPRIATE USES OF DISTRICT COMPUTER RESOURCES: REPORTING AND CONSEQUENCES

Section 3720.41 Reporting Violations

Authorized computer system supervisors may informally resolve unintentional or isolated minor violations of use policies or procedures through E-mail or face-to-face discussion and education with the user or users concerned.

3720.411 Student Violations

Individuals may report a suspected violation of this Policy or Procedures by a student to the Dean of Educational Programs/ Student Affairs - or other appropriate office, which will immediately refer the complaint to the System Administrator for review. The System Administrator shall then determine whether a violation of this Policy or Procedures has occurred. If the System Administrator determines that a violation has occurred, the System Administrator may take immediate action to suspend or revoke the user's privileges. In the event a user's privileges are suspended or revoked, the System Administrator must provide the user with written notice of the suspension or revocation, and provide a statement of reasons for the actions taken. The System Administrator's determination to suspend or revoke a student's user privileges may be appealed pursuant to the appeal procedures set forth in the Student Code of Conduct. Thereafter, the System Administrator may also submit the matter to the Dean responsible for student discipline for a determination of whether additional action should be taken pursuant to established District student discipline procedures as outlined in the Student Code of Conduct. Possible sanctions include the deletion of materials found to be in violation of this Policy or Procedures, loss of computer resource user privileges, student expulsion, and other sanctions available within the judicial process.

3720.412 ~~Employee~~ **Faculty and Staff** Violations

Individuals may report a suspected violation of this Policy or Procedures by District **faculty or staff to the accused's** supervisor who will immediately refer the complaint to the System Administrator for review. The System Administrator shall then determine whether a violation of this Policy or Procedures has occurred. If the System Administrator determines that a violation has occurred, the System Administrator may take immediate action to suspend or revoke the

faculty or staff member's use. '~~s privileges~~. In the **event a faculty or staff member's** user~~'s privileges are~~ **is** suspended or revoked, the System Administrator must provide the user with written notice of the suspension or revocation, and provide a statement of reasons for the actions taken. The **appropriate** System Administrator's determination to suspend or revoke a **faculty or staff member**'s use ~~privileges~~ may be appealed using the established grievance procedures applicable to the employee.

The System Administrator may also submit the matter to the appropriate academic or classified staff supervisor or administrator for a determination of whether disciplinary action should be taken pursuant to established District collective bargaining agreements, Board Policies, and Administrative Regulations. Possible additional sanctions **to be imposed by the appropriate supervisor** include deletion of material found to be in violation of this Policy or Procedures, loss of computer resource use ~~user privileges~~, **reporting the violator to appropriate federal, state or local law enforcement where warranted and** employee discipline, up to and including dismissal, and other sanctions available within the judicial processes.

Section 3720.42. Investigating Violations

If District staff or system administrators have information that a violation of this Policy or Procedures or any other misuse of computing resources has occurred, and if that information points to the computing activities or the computer files of an individual, they have the obligation to pursue any or all of the following steps to protect the user community:

- Take action to protect the system(s), user jobs, and user files from damage. The District reserves the right to immediately suspend ~~a user's privilege of~~ access to Santa Barbara City College's computer resources if the District has any reason to believe that the user has committed a violation of this Policy or Procedures.

- Notify the alleged abuser's supervisor, project director, instructor, academic advisor, or administrative officer, as appropriate, of the investigation.

- Refer the matter for processing through the appropriate District disciplinary process if the user's actions are deemed to be in violation of standards of conduct for students or employees, respectively.

- Suspend or restrict the alleged abuser's computing use ~~privileges~~ during the investigation and administrative processing.

- Inspect the alleged abuser's files, diskettes, and/or tapes.

- Minor infractions of this policy or those that appear accidental in nature are typically handled internally by the System Administrator in an informal manner by electronic mail or in-person discussions. More serious infractions are handled via the procedures outlined above.

- Infractions such as harassment, or repeated minor infractions as described in this Policy or Procedures may result in the temporary or permanent loss of access **or use** ~~privileges~~, notification of the Dean responsible for student discipline, or the appropriate supervisor or administrator in the case of a faculty or a staff member.

- More serious infractions, such as unauthorized use, attempts to steal passwords or data, unauthorized use or copying of licensed software, violations of the District's policies, or repeated violations of minor infractions may result in the temporary or permanent loss of access ~~privileges~~, and referral for discipline under applicable existing District student or employee disciplinary processes.

- Offenses which are in violation of local, state, or federal laws will result in the immediate loss of computing **access and use** ~~privileges~~, student or employee discipline, and will be reported to the appropriate law enforcement authorities.

Abuse of computing **access and resources** ~~privileges~~ is subject to disciplinary action as well as loss of computing **accesss and use.** ~~privileges.~~ An abuser of the District's computing resources may also be liable for civil or criminal prosecution. It should be understood that nothing in this Policy precludes enforcement under the laws and regulations of the State of California, any municipality or county therein, and/or the United States of America.

3720.421 Policy violations by students will be handled in accordance with the disciplinary processes described in the student code of conduct.

3720.422 Policy violations by faculty will be referred to the appropriate administrator.

3720.423 Policy violations by a classified employee or any administrator or other employee who is not faculty will be handled in accordance with District policy and will be referred to the head of that employee's department.

Section 3720.43

Any offense which violates local, state or federal laws may result in the immediate loss of all District computing **access and use** ~~privileges~~ and will be referred to appropriate District offices and/or law enforcement authorities.

APPENDIX A: DEFINITION OF TERMS

Administrative Officer:	Employee of District with supervisory responsibility over a unit of the District which operates Information Resources.
Computer Account:	The combination of a user number, user name, or user id and a password that allows an individual access to a mainframe computer or some other shared computer or network.
Computer Resources:	The sum total of all computers, workstations, mainframes, software, cabling, peripherals, networks, accounts, passwords, ID numbers, and data owned or leased by the District.
Data Steward:	The individual or department that can authorize access to information, data, or software and that is responsible for the integrity and accuracy of that information, data; or software. The data steward can be the author of the information, data, or software or can be the individual or department that has negotiated a license for the District's use of the information, data, or software.
Harmful matter:	Harmful matter" means matter, taken as a whole, which to the average person, applying contemporary community standards, appeals to the prurient interest, and is matter which, taken as a whole, depicts or describes in a patently offensive way sexual conduct and which, taken as a whole, lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value for minors.
Information Resources:	In the context of this Policy, this phrase refers to data or information and the software and hardware that makes that data or information available to users.
Mainframe Computers:	"Central" computers capable of use by several people at once.
Network:	A group of computers and peripherals that share information electronically, typically connected to each other by either cable or satellite link.
Normal Resource Limits:	The amount of disk space, memory, printing, etc., allocated to your computer account by that computer's system administrator.
Peripherals:	Special-purpose devices attached to a computer or computer network - for example, printers, scanners, plotters, etc.
Project Director:	Person charged with administering a group of computer accounts and the computing resources used by the people using those computer accounts.
Server:	A computer that contains information shared by other computers on a network. and that can be used by one or more users.
Software:	Programs, data, or information stored on magnetic media (tapes, disks, diskettes, cassettes, etc.). Usually used to refer to computer

programs.

System Administrator: Staff employed by the District whose responsibilities include system, site, or network administration and staff employed by departments whose duties include system, site, or network administration. System administrators perform functions including, but not limited to, installing hardware and software managing a computer or network, and keeping a computer operational. If you have a computer on your desk, you may be acting, in whole or in part, as that computer's system administrator.

User: Someone who does not have system administrator responsibilities for a computer system or network but who makes use of that computer system or network. A user is still responsible for his or her use of the computer and for learning proper data management strategies.

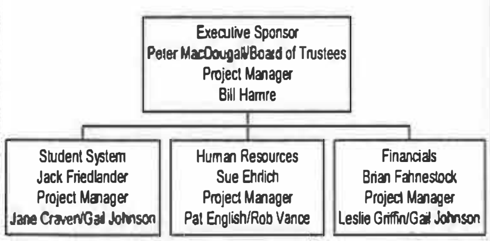
SBCC Web Development Plan

2002-2004
CPC/DTC Discussion
May 7, 2002

Major Initiatives For 2002-04

- Implement Oracle Student System
- Implement Sbcc.pipeline Student Portal
- Implement SBCC Intranet Portal
- Expand Online College and WebCT
- Upgrade and Integrate Oracle Financial and Human Resources Applications
- Move to Web ASP Model for Applications

Conversion Project Structure



Student Portal Timelines

- Test New Release of CP Software
  - Install Hardware and Software – April 2002
  - Test Functionality – May 2002
- Build Production Environment
  - Student Account Scripts – May-June 2002
  - Integrate CP/ iPlanet/WebCT – May-July 2002
  - Migrate to Sprint Hosted Site – August 2002
  - "Go Live" – August 2002
  - DARS Integration – Summer 2002
  - Horizon Integration – TBD

Intranet Portal Leadership

- Exec. Sponsor – Bill Hamre
- Project Manager - Gail Johnson
  - Decision Support: Andreea Serban
  - Educational Programs: Keith McLellan
  - Business Services: Betsy Schaffer
  - Human Resources & LA: Pat English
  - Continuing Education: Judy Powell
  - Web Development: Katie Sweeney
  - Portal Training: Liz Auchincloss

Intranet Portal Timelines

- Portal Framework Design
  - March to June 2002
- Portal Content Development
  - May to August 2002
- Establish Production Server
  - June 2002
- Portal Training
  - July to August 2002
- "Go Live" – August 2002

11i Upgrade Timelines

- Development and Test Environment
  - Installation: April 2002
  - Configuration and Testing: May-July 2002
  - Ready to Install OSS Software: July 2002
  - Integration of HR and Financials: TBD
- Production Environment
  - TBD

ASP Model Leadership

- Exec. Sponsor – Bill Hamre
- Business Negotiations – Bill Hamre
  - Sprint/AppShop/Oracle Proposals: Bill H.
  - Review of SLAs and Contracts: Brian F.
  - Resources and Funding: Cabinet/CPC
- Production Manager – Gail Johnson
  - Network and Security: Kent Richards
  - Web Services Management: Katie Sweeney
  - Applications Management: Rob Vance

ASP Model Timelines

- Finalize Proposals: May 2002
- Review & Decision: September 2002
- Target Spring 2003 for Completed Implementation

ITC 2002-2003
New Initiatives
5/7/02

RANK	DEPT	SUBMITTED BY	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	COMMENTS
	PE	Kathy O'Connor	A laptop to use with our projector and vcr for classroom usage	$2,000	
	English Skills	Alyse Steidler	Purchase and installation of basic DVD Players for classroom use in three English Skills Classrooms (IDC 204, IDC 203, IDC 110).	$1200 (with tax)	Is it it essential to computer system? Rep follow-up Is a newer computer required?
	Voc. Nursing	Ann Marie Kopeikin	I would like to request funding for a portable computer for the vocational nursing program. This program previously had a portable which lived a long and useful life before dying an ignoble death last year.	$2,000	Wants a laptop in addition
	English	Ann Wilkinson, Terre Ouwehand	**Five (5) classrooms to be "bunkered"**: IDC 223, 221, 112, 113, 114; the first two rooms listed to have preference. According to Tom Zeiher, each room would require the following: Data Projector $5,8000; Computer 2,500; Ceiling Plate 135; Projector Bracket 240; VGA Cabling 175; RG-59 20 14 Gauge 35 Nova Workstation 2,500; Distribution Amp 260; AV Selector Amp 400; VGA Switcher 305; VHS Player 100; DVD Player 240; Speakers 385; Speaker Brackets 80; Interlink Remote 178.....	13,353.00 /each	
	Student Services	Scott Brewer	Dell OptiPlex GX240 Small Minitower Workstaion with Pentium 4 1.6 GHz processor	$2,000	
	Student Services	Scott Brewer	Latitude C840 Mobile Pentium« 4 Processor, 1.60GHz-M with 15.0in UXGA Display	$2,000	

ITC 2002-2003
New Initiatives
5/7/02

RANK	DEPT	SUBMITTED BY	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	COMMENTS
	Mathematics	Robert Elmore	Request for a 35-station computer lab/ classroom in IDC 103/104: 1. 35 Pentium III or IV computers with 17"monitors (est.@ $1500 each) $52,500 2. 33 Student desks (allowing for computer monitor to be receded in desk) (est.@ $550 each)$18,150 3. 2 Wheelchair Student desks (estimated @ $575 each)$1150 4. 1 Cabling for 35 stations $5000 5. 1 Expansion of electrical for computers in IDC 103 (see Note 2 below)$5000-6000 6. 1 Expansion of HVAC $5000-10,000 7. Staffing (see Note 3 below)$0	$52,500	
	FRC	FERRER	1 Macintosh G4 Laptop computer ($2,200) Software: Virtual PC $300 Photoshop $250 Dreamweaver $100 ~~MSOffice $50~~	$2,850	
	Social Science	WHITE	The request is to purchase one (1) Windows-based laptop computer and a rollaway cart to be used exclusively for classroom instructional purposes. Dell Latitude CPXJ laptop computer (20 gb; 256 mb RAM); CD-ROM; Floppy disk drive; Zip drive; Network BUS card; Carrying case; Windows 98; Basic Software: MS Office; Wireless mouse and keyboard ; Rollaway cart for computer and peripherals ; Digital Projector (Sony XPL CX11, or similar projector)	$13,353	
	Transfer Center	K.ADAMS	Purchase of a Color Laser Printer with duplex copying capability.	$2,000.00	
	Library	David Kiley	Funds to purchase 3 new desktop PC's for the Internet Searching Lab in the Library	$4,500	

ITC 2002-2003
New Initiatives
5/7/02

RANK	DEPT	SUBMITTED BY	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	COMMENTS
	Library	David Kiley	One laptop computer for use by all reference librarians	$2,000	
	Music	Jim Mooy	**5 Dell - Dell P4 Tower w/** 1.6gHz or faster, 512MB RAM, Zip, CD burner, 80Gig HD, DVD ROM, SCSI card, 2 USB ports, floppy, 17in flat panel monitor. 1 Mac - G4, 512MB RAM, Zip, CD burner, 80Gig HD, DVD ROM, SCSI card, USB hub, floppy, 17in flat panel monitor (The Dell flat panels are cheaper and work well on Macs too!). 1 Printer Postscript, grayscale.	$22,000	the
	Student Services	Nadia English	Epson scanner Perfection 1640SU Office USB w/Doc Feeder.	$450	Does Keith have money?
	Student Services	Nadia English	Apple Studio Display 17 inch flat panel monitor	$700 + tax	
	Psychology	Art Olguin	We request a RF Remote point mouse made by Interlink Electronics. It costs $249, but the addition of a wireless keybaord is only $49 more. Total request, including tax, license and delivery charges	$400	
	Student Health	Broderick	Two - laptop computers for exam rooms with network and internet connection.	$4,000.00	

ITC 2002-2003
New Initiatives
5/7/02

RANK	DEPT	SUBMITTED BY	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	COMMENTS
	Chemistry	Ghizzoni	$40,000 for repair replacement of our Nuclear Magnetic Resonance spectrometer (NMR). An NMR is essentially the same instrument as is used in MRI. However an NMR is not used in medical research and diagnosis, but rather in identification of chemicals. Thus the different lettering of the two instruments (since most folks do not feel comfortable with the word "nuclear") Our NMR is currently not working. Repair parts are very hard/impossible to obtain and repair persons are also very rare because of the age of our i nstrument. In the past we have persuaded the lab tech from Cal Poly SLO to repair our instrument, but Cal Poly has retrofitted their NMRs with new electronics (what we are requesting) and we are no longer compatible with them. Any funds obtained would be used to purchase the electronic upgrade for our NMR.	$40,000 or any part thereof	Genny to discuss with Sally
	Art	Pamela Zwehl-Burke	Requests 2 Multimedia Carts Projector 5,800 Computer 2,500 Ceiling Plate 135 Projector Bracket 2400 VGA Cabling 175 RG-59 20 14 Gauge 35 Nova Workstation 2,500 Distribution Amp 260 A/V Selector Amp 400 VGA Switcher 305 VHS Player 100 DVD Player (opt.) 240 Speakers 385 Speaker Brackets 80 Interlink Remote 178 **Total (Inc. Tax) 13,353 ea.**	$26,706	

ITC 2002-2003
New Initiatives
5/7/02

RANK	DEPT	SUBMITTED BY	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	COMMENTS
	Automotive	Brainerd	2 computers, the automotive department is making a late request for two computers to serve students in our" library". The computers will run information software already purchased. In addition, students will be able to study for ASE and smog testing. I misunderstood the outcome of previous rankings for this request and thought it would be on the list for this round.	$4,000	
	Foreign Languages /ESL	Francisco Rodriguez/Roberto Robledo	Funds to equip 4 priority classrooms (2 FL, 2 ESL) with multimedia computers, digital projectors and audio/video equipment.	$53,412	
	SBCC	Lana Rose (added 5/7/02)	NEW FACULTY (adding Jill Stein) per Dennis Ringer	$20,000 (per Kent)	
			TOTAL	$271,424 (down from 280,693)	