
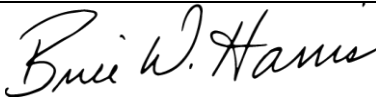




The Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges

PRESENTED TO THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

DATE: March 21-22, 2016

SUBJECT: Update to the 1991 Long-Range Growth Plan		Item Number: 2.5	
		Attachment: Enclosure	
CATEGORY:	College Finance and Facilities Planning	TYPE OF BOARD CONSIDERATION:	
Recommended By:	 Dan Troy, Vice Chancellor	Consent/Routine	
		First Reading	
Approved for Consideration:	 Brice W. Harris, Chancellor	Action	X
		Information	

ISSUE: In January of 1991 the Board of Governors approved the Long-Range Capital Outlay Growth Plan for the California Community Colleges (1991 Long-Range Growth Plan). This item includes a presentation on proposed updates to the 1991 Long-Range Growth Plan, including renaming it to the “Long-Range Master Plan.”

BACKGROUND: The 1991 Long-Range Growth Plan was completed in December of 1990 in response to a need to develop a plan for the continual enrollment growth of the California community college system with a planning horizon of 15 years. The Board of Governors adopted the 1991 Long-Range Growth Plan with the intent that it would be a “living document” to be updated periodically as changes occurred in California’s demographics, the state’s finances, and community colleges’ operations. The 1991 Long-Range Growth Plan, however, has not been updated since first adopted in 1991. This was largely due to the oversight responsibility of the California Postsecondary Education Commission (CPEC). CPEC was established to, among other things, plan and coordinate student progress in postsecondary education and to make projections and recommendations for future planning. Between 1974 and 2010, proposed colleges and education centers for community college districts were first reviewed and approved by CPEC. However, in the 2011-12 California State Budget, CPEC funding was eliminated which led to a gap in the system coordination of new colleges and education centers. An update to the 1991 Long-Range Growth Plan is necessary to re-establish a system-level perspective for evaluating proposals for new colleges and education centers.

RECOMMENDED ACTION: It is recommended that the Board of Governors approve the update to the 1991 Long-Range Growth Plan and the name change to the “Long-Range Master Plan.”

ANALYSIS: The California Code of Regulations, title 5, section 51014 states that community college districts must obtain approval for the formation of a new college or educational center from the Board of Governors before classes begin at the new college or educational center. The California Code of Regulations, title 5, section 55180 et. seq. govern the process of approval for establishing new colleges and educational centers, and allows for state approval of a proposed educational center if it has generated at least 500 FTES annually.

Purpose

Community college districts plan new centers and campuses for several reasons, including population growth, shifting development patterns, increasing commute times, and the inability to accommodate additional students. The purpose of this plan is to provide the framework that will guide the evaluation, coordination, and of inter- and intra-district expansion and facility utilization. As part of this update, the Chancellor's Office seeks to accomplish the original intent of the 1991 Long-Range Capital Outlay Growth Plan to be a living document which will be periodically updated as needed.

The Facilities Planning Unit, in consultation with the Association of Chief Business Officials' Facilities Task Force, has undertaken the revision of the 1991 Long-Range Growth Plan. This update included a review and assessment of prior planning documents, such as: 1991 Long-Range Capital Outlay Growth Plan, 2016-2017 Five-Year Capital Outlay Plan, 2014 State of the System Report, 2015 State of the System Report and the 2002 California Postsecondary Education Commission Guidelines for Review of Proposed University Campuses, Community Colleges, and Educational and Joint-Use Centers.

Planning Criteria

The Long-Range Master Plan addresses the gap in statewide perspective while revitalizing and revising the planning criteria established 25 years ago for use in evaluating proposals for new colleges and centers within the community college system. The planning criteria used to develop the framework are classified into four categories: 1) future demand, 2) access, 3) capacity of existing campuses, and 4) local intent.

These planning criteria are consistent with the 1991 Long-Range Growth Plan and have been updated to align with current California statutes, the California Code of Regulations, and current community college practices. In addition, the plan was updated to include current population data, enrollment trends, demographic characteristics, various spatial analyses, and calculated planning assumptions based on the newly available data.

Evaluating System Needs

There are 72 semi-autonomous districts that compose the California community colleges. Within these districts there are a total of 113 colleges, 77 off-campus centers, and 24 district offices. In addition, there are currently 10 proposed new centers that have submitted documentation prior to the development of this plan and are in various stages of the review process (see Appendix E, Long-Range Master Plan). Since the development of the original 1991 Long-Range Growth Plan, the

community college system has experienced growth in areas of enrollment, facilities, and funding. In 1991 the system consisted of 71 districts, 107 colleges, and more than 50 centers (exact number was not stated). Since the development of the original plan, the system has experienced an increase in the number of educational institutions located throughout California, including the establishment of a new community college district. For planning purposes, the system has been divided into seven regions to better navigate and view the data from a regional perspective. Each region consists of geographically contiguous districts. The following system needs have been identified from a regional perspective drawing on data and maps presented throughout the Long-Range Master Plan:

- The Bay Area, Central Valley, Los Angeles, and San Diego regions have projected enrollment growth in excess of 50,000 students which indicates the need for future planning efforts for new centers to accommodate student growth;
- The Desert Region is projected to have an overall 6% increase in adult population, with Mt. San Jacinto CCD projected to experience a 12.81% increase in adult population indicating new sites may be needed in this region;
- The Los Angeles and San Diego regions exceeded 925 on-site WSCH per acre, which is greater than the threshold at which campuses within the region are determined to be impacted, indicating that new sites may be needed;
- At the district level, there are 16 districts located throughout the state that have exceeded 1,200 on-site WSCH per acre, indicating that these districts may need to add an additional college or center to accommodate students; and
- Santa Monica Community College District exceeded 6,000 on-site WSCH per acre, identifying the district as one of most dense districts within the system and one that may need to add an additional college or center to accommodate students.

Currently there are 190 approved community colleges and educational centers combined. This Long-Range Master Plan projects that an additional 355,000 students will be enrolled in a community college by the year 2023. In order to meet the projected enrollment growth, an additional \$13.4 billion in facilities is estimated to be needed over the next 10 years. To the extent these facilities are part of a new college or center location, the framework established in the updated Long-Range Master Plan will be used to review, coordinate, and determine approval of new college and center requests.

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