

# **LINE ITEM AND BOILERPLATE SUMMARY**

## **COMMUNITY COLLEGES**

**Fiscal Year 2019-20  
Public Act 52 of 2019  
Senate Bill 134 as Enacted**



**Perry Zielak, Senior Fiscal Analyst**

**January 2020**

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January 2020

TO: Members of the Michigan House of Representatives

The House Fiscal Agency has prepared a **Line Item Summary** for each of the FY 2019-20 appropriation acts. Each **Summary** contains line-by-line appropriation and revenue source detail, and a brief explanation of each boilerplate section in the appropriation bill.

In this report, line item vetoes are presented in the following manner: appropriation amounts shown in ~~strikeout~~ are those that appear in the enrolled bill; amounts shown directly below ~~strikeout~~ amounts reflect the effect of the veto.

Line Item Summaries are available on the HFA website ([www.house.mi.gov/hfa](http://www.house.mi.gov/hfa)), or from Kathryn Bateson, Administrative Assistant (373-8080 or [kbateson@house.mi.gov](mailto:kbateson@house.mi.gov)).

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mary Ann Cleary". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Mary Ann Cleary, Director



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# GLOSSARY

## **STATE BUDGET TERMS**

### **Line Item**

Specific funding amount in an appropriation bill which establishes spending authorization for a particular program or function.

### **Boilerplate**

Specific language sections in an appropriation bill which direct, limit, or restrict line-item expenditures, express legislative intent, and/or require reports.

### **Lapse**

Appropriated amounts that are unspent or unobligated at the end of a fiscal year; appropriations are automatically terminated at the end of a fiscal year unless otherwise provided by law.

### **Work Project**

Account authorized through statutory process which allows appropriated spending authorization from one fiscal year to be utilized for expenditures in a succeeding fiscal year or years for a specific project or purpose.

## **APPROPRIATIONS AND FUND SOURCES**

### **Appropriations**

Authority to expend funds for a particular purpose. An appropriation is not a mandate to spend.

**Gross:** Total of all applicable appropriations in an appropriation bill.

**Adjusted Gross:** Net amount of gross appropriations after subtracting interdepartmental grants (IDGs) and intradepartmental transfers (IDTs).

### **Interdepartmental Grant (IDG) Revenue**

Funds received by one state department from another state department—usually for service(s) provided.

### **Intradepartmental Transfer (IDT) Revenue**

Funds transferred from one appropriation unit to another within the same departmental budget.

### **Federal Revenue**

Federal grant or match revenue; generally dedicated to specific programs or purposes.

### **Local Revenue**

Revenue received from local units of government for state services.

### **Private Revenue**

Revenue from non-government entities: rents, royalties or interest payments, payments from hospitals or individuals, or gifts and bequests.

### **State Restricted Revenue**

State revenue restricted by the State Constitution, state statute, or outside restriction that is available only for specified purposes; includes most fee revenue; at year-end, unused restricted revenue generally remains in the restricted fund.

### **General Fund/General Purpose (GF/GP) Revenue**

Unrestricted general fund revenue available to fund basic state programs and other purposes determined by the Legislature; unused GF/GP revenue lapses to the General Fund at the end of a fiscal year.

## **MAJOR STATE FUNDS**

### **General Fund**

The state's primary operating fund; receives state revenue not dedicated to another state fund.

### **School Aid Fund (SAF)**

A restricted fund that serves as the primary state funding source for K-12 schools and Intermediate School Districts. Constitutionally, SAF revenue may also be used for postsecondary education.

### **Budget Stabilization Fund**

The Countercyclical Economic and Budget Stabilization Fund (also known as the "rainy day fund"); the Management and Budget Act provides guidelines for making deposits into and withdrawals from the fund.





## COMMUNITY COLLEGES

*The 1963 Michigan Constitution charged the legislature with providing by law for the establishment and financial support of public community colleges controlled by locally elected boards, which it did with enactment of the Community College Act of 1966. Twenty-eight public community colleges have been established, each drawing its students primarily from within a district organized under statute; each is governed by a locally elected board of trustees. Community colleges are supported primarily through a combination of state appropriations, tuition and fees, and local property tax revenues.*

*Community colleges offer a wide range of programs that are generally two years or less in duration, including: vocational-technical education leading to an associate's degree, education in anticipation of transfer to a four-year institution, basic skills, and customized training or retraining for displaced workers. Since 2012, community colleges have been statutorily permitted to offer baccalaureate degrees in a limited number of majors: cement technology, maritime technology, energy production technology, and culinary arts.*

*Since enactment of the FY 2011-12 budget in 2011, the Community Colleges budget has been enacted as Article II of the State School Aid Act, rather than being enacted as a standard one-year budget act.*

<b>GROSS APPROPRIATION</b>	<b>\$414,719,000</b>	<b>Total of all applicable line item appropriations.</b>
Total interdepartmental grant/intrdepartmental transfer revenue	0	Revenue received from other departments or transferred within the department.
<b>ADJUSTED GROSS APPROPRIATION</b>	<b>\$414,719,000</b>	<b>Gross appropriation less (or minus) interdepartmental grant (IDG) and intradepartmental transfer (IDT) revenue.</b>
Total federal revenue	0	Revenue received from federal departments and agencies.
Total local revenue	0	Revenue received from local units of government.
Total private revenue	0	Revenue received from private individuals and entities.
Total state restricted revenue	414,719,000	State revenue dedicated to a specific fund (other than the General Fund); or revenue earmarked for a specific purpose.
<b>STATE GENERAL FUND/ GENERAL PURPOSE</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>Unrestricted state revenue from taxes and other sources.</b>

## SECTION 201(2): OPERATIONS

*For FY 2019-20, total appropriations for community college operations were increased by 1.0%, or \$3.2 million, over the prior fiscal year. The majority of the increase is allocated using a performance indicators formula that distributes the increase as follows:*

- 30% in proportion to FY 2018-19 base funding
- 25% based on contact-hour-equated students, weighted for health and technology fields
- 10% based on performance completion improvement
- 10% based on performance completion number
- 10% based on performance completion rate
- 5% based on administrative costs
- 5% based on a local strategic value component
- 5% to the 6 community colleges with the Lowest Taxable Value for FY 2017-18

*In addition, FY 2019-20 operations appropriations included a breakout of North American Indian Tuition Waiver payments to community colleges, which cover the costs of waiving tuition for eligible Native American students. Funding sources shown below reflect amounts administratively allocated to each community college.*

*Related Boilerplate Section(s) for All Items in this Section: 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 209a, 215, 222, 230, 296*

Alpena Community College	\$5,772,600	Alpena Community College is situated on a 700-acre campus in Alpena, bordered by the Thunder Bay River. Founded in 1952 as part of the Alpena Public Schools, the college separated from the school district in 1979. The college's voting district, which overlaps the public school district, comprises most of Alpena County and the southeastern corner of Presque Isle County. The college also maintains its Huron Shores campus in Oscoda.	
			Funding Source(s):    Restricted    5,772,600
Bay de Noc Community College	5,740,700	Established in 1963, Bay de Noc Community College is situated on a 160-acre campus in Escanaba, Delta County. In 2007, the college opened a 67,000 square foot facility in Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, partially supported by a local millage. Courses are also offered in Manistique. The college's voting district consists of Delta County, with residents of Dickinson County also eligible for in-district tuition. The college also provides reciprocal in-state tuition rates to residents of several Wisconsin counties.	
			Funding Source(s):    Restricted    5,740,700
Delta College	15,201,400	Founded in 1961, Delta College is situated on a 640-acre campus in University Center, Bay County. The college's voting district comprises the tri-county area of Midland, Bay, and Saginaw counties. In addition to its main campus in University Center, the college operates facilities in Saginaw, Midland, and Bay City.	
			Funding Source(s):    Restricted    15,201,400

Glen Oaks Community College	2,652,400	Established in 1965, Glen Oaks Community College is situated on a 300-acre campus in Centreville, St. Joseph County. The college's voting district consists of St. Joseph County, although the college also offers discounted tuition rates to Cass County residents in the Three Rivers, White Pigeon, or Constantine school districts, as well as residents in Branch County and Elkhart, LaGrange, and Steuben counties in Indiana.
Funding Source(s): Restricted 2,652,400		
Gogebic Community College	4,933,600	Originally founded in 1932 as part of the Ironwood School District, the Gogebic Community College district was established in 1965. The college is situated on a 260-acre campus in Ironwood, Gogebic County. The college owns and operates the Mt. Zion recreational complex, and offers courses at the Copper Country Center in Houghton.
Funding Source(s): Restricted 4,933,600		
Grand Rapids Community College	19,013,400	Founded in 1914, GRCC was the state's first community college, and among the first community colleges in the country. The college was originally established as part of the Grand Rapids Public Schools, but separated from the school district in July 1991. The college's voting district overlaps the Kent Intermediate School District, encompassing 20 public school districts. GRCC has the Main and DeVos campuses located in downtown Grand Rapids, in addition to offering classes at its Lakeshore Campus in Holland and other locations in the Grand Rapids area.
Funding Source(s): Restricted 19,013,400		
Henry Ford College	22,574,700	Established in 1938, the college is organized as part of the Dearborn Public Schools as both the college and the school district feature the same board. The college's main campus is located on land originally donated to the college in 1956 by Ford Motor Company from the estate of Henry Ford. The college also offers courses at its east campus, which houses a Michigan Technical Education Center (M-TEC).
Funding Source(s): Restricted 22,574,700		
Jackson College	12,802,900	Established in 1928 as part of the Jackson Union School District, the college became a separate district in 1962, with the college's voting district comprising Jackson County. The college's main campus is located on 500 acres south of the City of Jackson. In addition to its main campus, the college offers courses at the North Campus in Jackson, the Lenawee Intermediate School District Tech Center in Adrian, and the LeTarte Center in Hillsdale.
Funding Source(s): Restricted 12,802,900		
Kalamazoo Valley Community College	13,155,900	Established in 1966; the KVCC voting district comprises ten public school districts in the Kalamazoo area (Climax-Scotts, Comstock, Galesburg-Augusta, Gull Lake, Kalamazoo, Mattawan, Parchment, Portage, Schoolcraft, and Vicksburg). The college's main campus is located on 187 acres in Texas Township (southwest of Kalamazoo). The nearby Groves Center Campus houses an M-TEC center and various career academies. The college's Arcadia Commons Campus, in downtown Kalamazoo, houses the Kalamazoo Valley Museum and the Center for New Media. The Bronson Healthy Living Campus was created in cooperation with Bronson Healthcare and the Kalamazoo Community Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services.
Funding Source(s): Restricted 13,155,900		

Kellogg Community College	10,346,500	Established in 1956 as part of the Battle Creek Public Schools, the college was separated from the school district in 1970. The college offers courses at its main campus in Battle Creek, with additional facilities in Albion (Eastern Academic Center), Coldwater (Grahl Center), Hastings (Fehsenfeld Center), and the M-TEC center at Ft. Custer Industrial Park. The college's voting district comprises 11 school districts covering portions of Calhoun, Barry, Branch, Hillsdale, Kalamazoo, and St. Joseph counties (Albion, Athens, Battle Creek, Harper Creek, Homer, Lakeview, Mar-Lee, Marshall, Pennfield, Tekonsha, and Union City).
		Funding Source(s): Restricted 10,346,500
Kirtland Community College	3,393,000	Established in 1966, the college's district comprises six public school districts (Crawford-AuSable, Fairview Area, Roscommon Area, Houghton Lake, Mio-AuSable, and West Branch-Rose City). Spanning nine counties, the district is geographically the largest community college district in the state. The college's main campus is located in Roscommon; there is also a campus location in West Branch, an M-TEC center located in Gaylord, and a Health Sciences Center in Grayling.
		Funding Source(s): Restricted 3,393,000
Lake Michigan College	5,714,000	Established in 1946 as Benton Harbor Junior College, the college was later renamed with the creation of a county-wide community college district. Today, the college's voting district comprises all of Berrien County, Covert Township and the South Haven Public Schools district in Van Buren County. The college's main campus is located in Benton Township. The college also maintains a campus in Bertrand Township (Bertrand Crossing Campus, located southwest of Niles) and South Haven.
		Funding Source(s): Restricted 5,714,000
Lansing Community College	33,005,900	Established in 1957, the college's voting district comprises 15 school districts surrounding Lansing (Bath, Dansville, DeWitt, East Lansing, Grand Ledge, Haslett, Holt, Lansing, Leslie, Mason, Okemos, Stockbridge, Waverly, Webberville, and Williamston). The college's main campus is located in downtown Lansing and includes a university center. The college also operates a west campus (including an M-TEC center) in Delta Township, an east campus in East Lansing, and learning centers in Howell and St. Johns.
		Funding Source(s): Restricted 33,005,900
Macomb Community College	34,312,100	Established in 1954 as part of the Van Dyke Public Schools, the college became a separate entity in 1962, with a voting district encompassing all of Macomb County. The college's main campus is located in Clinton Township as is its East Campus, which houses the college's Public Service Institute (police, fire/EMS, industrial health and safety programs). The college also maintains a South Campus and an M-TEC center in Warren.
		Funding Source(s): Restricted 34,312,100
Mid Michigan Community College	5,324,500	Established in 1965, the college's voting district spans portions of Clare, Gladwin, and Isabella counties, and includes the Beaverton, Clare, Farwell, Gladwin, and Harrison school districts. The college's 560-acre main campus and an M-TEC center are located in Harrison. The college also operates facilities in Mt. Pleasant, including the Doan Center for Science and Health Technologies, which houses many of the college's health professions programs.
		Funding Source(s): Restricted 5,324,500

Monroe County Community College	4,747,100	Established in 1964, the college opened to students in 1967 with the completion of its main campus in Monroe Charter Township. The 210-acre campus consists of seven buildings, including the La-Z-Boy Center, a multi-purpose educational and performing arts venue. In addition, the college also offers courses at the Whitman Center in Bedford Township. The college maintains a reciprocity agreement allowing Ohio residents to pay out-of-district rates if their program of study is not offered at Owens Community College in Ohio. The college's voting district consists of Monroe County.
Funding Source(s): Restricted 4,747,100		
Montcalm Community College	3,576,300	Established in 1965, the college's main 220-acre campus is located in Sidney, in central Montcalm County. The college's voting district comprises the Carson/Crystal, Central Montcalm, Greenville, Lakeview, Montabella, Tri County, and Vestaburg school districts, spanning portions of Clinton, Gratiot, Kent, Ionia, Isabella, Mecosta, Montcalm, and Newaygo counties. In addition to its main campus, the college maintains an M-TEC center in Greenville, and offers courses at centers in Ionia and Howard City.
Funding Source(s): Restricted 3,576,300		
C.S. Mott Community College	16,453,400	Established by the Flint Board of Education in 1923, the college separated from the school district, becoming Genesee Community College, following approval by Genesee County voters in 1969. In 1973, the college was renamed Charles Stewart Mott Community College. The college's voting district comprises the Genesee Intermediate School District, except for Maple Grove and Birch Run townships. The college's main campus, an M-TEC center, and the Workforce Education Center are located in Flint. The college also maintains extension centers in Clio, Fenton, Howell, and Lapeer, and offers courses at a service center in Owosso, and other community technology centers.
Funding Source(s): Restricted 16,453,400		
Muskegon Community College	9,366,400	Established in 1926 as part of the Muskegon School District, the college became a distinct entity in 1963, with the college's voting district comprising all of Muskegon County. In addition to its 111-acre main campus in Muskegon, the college also offers courses in Fremont, Grand Haven, Newaygo, Coopersville and the Holland Satellite Center.
Funding Source(s): Restricted 9,366,400		
North Central Michigan College	3,567,200	Established in 1958, the college's voting district comprises all of Emmet County. The college's main campus is located in Petoskey, with courses also offered at sites in Cheboygan and Gaylord.
Funding Source(s): Restricted 3,567,200		
Northwestern Michigan College	9,813,800	Established in 1951, the college is located on a 100-acre campus east of downtown Traverse City between east and west Grand Traverse Bay. The college's voting district comprises all of Grand Traverse County. The college also offers courses at its University Center, and the Aero Park Campus, which houses the college's aviation, workforce development, and trade and technical programs. The college offers a bachelor's degree in maritime technology through its Great Lakes Maritime Academy, located at the college's Great Lakes Campus on the west bay.
Funding Source(s): Restricted 9,813,800		

Oakland Community College	22,235,400	Established in 1964, the college's voting district overlaps the district for Oakland Schools (the ISD), and encompasses more than 28 public school districts in the Oakland County area. The college's central administrative offices are located in Bloomfield Hills. The college maintains five campuses: Auburn Hills, Highland Lakes (Waterford), Orchard Ridge (Farmington Hills), Royal Oak, and Southfield.
Funding Source(s): Restricted 22,235,400		
Schoolcraft College	13,263,200	Established in 1962, the college's voting district comprises the school districts of Clarenceville, Garden City, Livonia, Plymouth-Canton, and Northville. The college's main campus is located in Livonia, as is a separate public safety training complex. The college's Radcliffe Center campus is located in Garden City.
Funding Source(s): Restricted 13,263,200		
Southwestern Michigan College	7,019,100	Established in 1964, the college's voting district comprises all of Cass County and Keeler and Hamilton townships in Van Buren County. The college's 240-acre main campus in Dowagiac includes three on-campus housing buildings. The college also maintains a campus in Niles.
Funding Source(s): Restricted 7,019,100		
St. Clair County Community College	7,393,700	Established in 1923 by the Port Huron Board of Education, the college separated from the public school district in 1967, with the establishment of a county-wide community college district. The college's 25-acre main campus is located in downtown Port Huron. The college also offers classes at off-campus centers in Algonac, Crosswell, Peck, and Yale.
Funding Source(s): Restricted 7,393,700		
Washtenaw Community College	13,886,900	Established in 1965, the college's main 285-acre campus is located in Ann Arbor Charter Township. The college also offers courses at off-campus sites in Brighton, Dexter, Howell, and Ypsilanti.
Funding Source(s): Restricted 13,886,900		
Wayne County Community College	17,601,900	Established in 1967, the college's voting district comprises all of Wayne County except Dearborn, Dearborn Heights (partially), Garden City, Highland Park, Livonia, Northville, Plymouth, and Canton Township (partially). The college maintains five campuses, including three campuses in Detroit, and campuses in Belleville (Western Campus) and Taylor (Downriver Campus). The college's central administration is located at its downtown Detroit campus. The downriver campus houses the Michigan Institute for Public Safety Education.
Funding Source(s): Restricted 17,601,900		
West Shore Community College	2,605,400	Established in 1967, the college's voting district comprises all of Mason County and Manistee County, and parts of Lake, Newaygo, and Oceana counties. The college's 360-acre main campus is located in Mason County's Victory Township, near Scottville and Ludington. The college's Manistee County Education Center, near Manistee, was developed in partnership with the West Shore Medical Center.
Funding Source(s): Restricted 2,605,400		
<b>GROSS APPROPRIATION</b>	<b>\$325,473,400</b>	<b>Total of all applicable line item appropriations.</b>
State School Aid Fund	325,473,400	Restricted fund established under Article 4, Section 11 of the State Constitution. The SAF may be used to provide funding to school districts, higher education (colleges and universities), and school employees' retirement.
<b>STATE GENERAL FUND/ GENERAL PURPOSE</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>Unrestricted state revenue from taxes and other sources.</b>

## SECTIONS 201(4), (5), and (6): OTHER PAYMENTS

*In addition to base funding for operations, the Community Colleges budget contains four other types of payments to colleges: three related to retirement costs and one for reimbursement of tax revenues lost due to renaissance zones.*

MPSERS Offset Sec. 201(4)a	\$1,733,600	Payments to community colleges for the purpose of offsetting a portion of the contributions owed to the Michigan Public School Employees' Retirement System (MPSERS) by colleges. The amount allocated to each college is in proportion to its percentage of total covered payroll in the immediately preceding fiscal year, as provided in section 207a.
		Funding Source(s): Restricted 1,733,600
		<i>Related Boilerplate Section(s): 207, 207a</i>
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MPSERS Normal Cost Offset Sec. 201(4)b	12,212,000	Payments to community colleges for the purpose of offsetting a portion of the normal cost contribution rate owed to MPSERS by colleges to reduce the assumed rate of return from 7.5% to 7.05%.
		Funding Source(s): Restricted 12,212,000
		<i>Related Boilerplate Section(s): 207, 207a</i>
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MPSERS State Share Contributions Sec. 201(5)	73,100,000	Payments to community colleges to make up the difference between the contribution rate needed to meet the MPSERS unfunded actuarial accrued liability and the employer contribution cap of 20.96% of payroll set by recent amendments (2012 PA 300) to the Public School Employees Retirement Act. The amount allocated to each college is in proportion to its percentage of total covered payroll in the immediately preceding fiscal year, as provided in section 207b.
		Funding Source(s): Restricted 73,100,000
		<i>Related Boilerplate Section(s): 207, 207b</i>
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Renaissance Zone Reimbursements Sec. 201(6)	2,200,000	Payments to community colleges for tax revenue lost in the prior fiscal year as a result of property exemptions under the Michigan Renaissance Zone Act. The amount allocated to each college is in proportion to its percentage of the total revenue lost by community colleges in 2018, as provided by section 207c.
		Funding Source(s): Restricted 2,200,000
		<i>Related Boilerplate Section(s): 207c</i>
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<b>GROSS APPROPRIATION</b>	<b>\$89,245,600</b>	<b>Total of all applicable line item appropriations.</b>
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State School Aid Fund	89,245,600	Restricted fund established under Article 4, Section 11 of the State Constitution. The SAF may be used to provide funding to school districts, higher education (colleges and universities), and school employees' retirement.
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<b>STATE GENERAL FUND/ GENERAL PURPOSE</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>Unrestricted state revenue from taxes and other sources.</b>
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## BOILERPLATE SECTION INFORMATION

**NOTE:** Boilerplate sections with no changes from current law do not appear in budget bill but remain in compiled School Aid Act and apply to FY 2019-20 appropriations.

### **Sec. 201a. FY 2020-21 Appropriations**

States legislative intent for FY 2020-21 appropriations to be the same as those for FY 2019-20, adjusted for caseloads, available federal funds, economic factors, and available revenue. States estimated MPSERS FY 2020-21 payment to be \$98.5 million.

### **Sec. 202. Management and Budget Act**

Subjects appropriations to the Management and Budget Act.

### **Sec. 202a. Definitions**

Defines various terms.

### **Sec. 203. Internet Reporting**

Requires colleges, the Workforce Development Agency, and the Center for Educational Performance and Information (CEPI) to use the Internet to fulfill reporting requirements.

### **Sec. 204. Buy American/Buy Michigan**

Prohibits the use of funds to purchase foreign goods or services if American products that are competitively priced and of similar quality are available; states preference for Michigan goods and services. States preference for goods and services provided by Michigan businesses owned and operated by veterans.

### **Sec. 205. Deprived and Depressed Communities**

Encourages colleges to ensure businesses in economically distressed areas compete for and perform contracts for services and/or supplies.

### **Sec. 206. Payment of Appropriations**

Provides for payment of appropriations in 11 installments per year to community colleges; directs Department of Treasury to withhold appropriations if colleges fail to submit Michigan Community College Data Inventory (MCCDI) data, longitudinal data system data, annual independent audits, tuition and fee information, and degree and certificate award data as required.

### **Sec. 207. Retirement Contributions**

Conditions receipt of appropriations on a college's payment of the employer's contributions to the Michigan Public School Employees' Retirement System, and forbids a college from contributing to more than one retirement fund providing benefits for an employee.

### **Sec. 207a. MPSERS Offset**

Specifies the purpose and allocation method for the MPSERS offset. Funds to be allocated based on prior year covered payroll and to be used solely for offsetting a portion of the retirement contributions owed by the receiving college.

### **Sec. 207b. MPSERS State Share**

Specifies the purpose and allocation method for the state share of MPSERS funding. Funds to be allocated based on prior year covered payroll and to be used for paying the difference between the contribution rate needed to meet the total unfunded actuarial accrued liability to the system and the 20.96% employer cap set by statute.

### **Sec. 207c. Renaissance Zone Reimbursements**

Specifies the purpose and allocation method for the Renaissance Zone reimbursements. Available funds to be allocated based on each affected college's proportion of total revenue lost in the prior fiscal year as a result of property exemptions under the Michigan Renaissance Zone Act.

### **Sec. 208. Self-Liquidating Projects; Capital Outlay**

Prohibits colleges from using state funds for construction or maintenance of a self-liquidating project. Requires colleges to comply with Joint Capital Outlay Subcommittee (JCOS) use and finance policy for any capital outlay projects. Subjects colleges that fail to comply with JCOS requirements to a penalty of 1% of the operations funding for each violation.

## BOILERPLATE SECTION INFORMATION

### **Sec. 209. Transparency Website**

Requires colleges to post specified information on their websites, including: annual operating budgets, general fund revenue and expenditure projections, a listing of debt service obligations, collective bargaining agreements, health care benefits plans, audits and financial reports, information on dual enrollment programs and other opportunities for earning college credit while in high school, and a map of the community college's district boundaries. Colleges must provide a link to the required information on their homepages using a standardized icon. Each college must also include current fiscal year budget information on its website and provide that information to the legislature and the State Budget Office.

### **Sec. 209a. Campus Safety Information and Resources**

Requires community colleges to develop a "campus safety information and resources" webpage, which must be linked and displayed on their home webpage. The page must display various safety information and policies, and the schools must certify compliance to the State Budget Director or have monthly state payments withheld.

### **Sec. 210. Collaboration With Four-Year Universities, Local Employers, and Each Other**

Encourages colleges to collaborate with four-year universities, particularly in areas of training, instruction, and program articulation. Also encourages colleges to collaborate with local employers and each other to identify local employment needs; encourages colleges to work with universities to develop equivalency standards.

### **Sec. 210b. Colleges and Universities Transfer Agreement**

Requires the Michigan Community College Association and the Michigan Association of State Universities to submit a progress report on the implementation of the Michigan Transfer Agreement, the development and implementation of transfer pathways, and various other transfer requirements between community colleges and state universities.

### **Sec. 210d. Reverse Transfer**

Urges community colleges to work with public universities to increase the number of students awarded community college credentials as a result of "reverse transfer" of credits for university coursework to a community college.

### **Sec. 210f. Articulation Agreements and Academic Partnerships Reporting**

Requires every even-numbered year that the Michigan Community College Association, the Michigan Association of State Universities, and the Michigan Independent Colleges and Universities report on the names and number of baccalaureate degree programs offered on community college campuses, the names of articulation agreements between universities and community colleges, and the number of students enrolled and degrees awarded through articulation agreements and on-campus baccalaureate programs.

### **Sec. 212. Cost Containment Initiatives**

Encourages colleges to evaluate and pursue efficiency and cost-containment measures, including joint ventures, consolidating services, program collaboration, increasing web-based instruction, improving energy efficiency, eliminating low-volume/high-cost instructional programs, self-insurance, and group purchasing.

### **Sec. 215. Sexual Assault Reports**

Requires community colleges to submit their annual Title IX report on student sexual misconduct to the Community Colleges appropriations subcommittees, the fiscal agencies, and the state budget director.

### **Sec. 217. Michigan Community College Data Inventory; MCCDI Advisory Committee**

Requires CEPI to establish, maintain, and coordinate the MCCDI (formerly the Activities Classification Structure or ACS) database of community college data. Requires CEPI to compile the Demographic Enrollment Profile report and performance metrics to support the performance funding formula. Creates within CEPI an interagency advisory committee to review the MCCDI report, data, definitions, processes, and other items as needed.

### **Sec. 219. P-20 Longitudinal Data System**

Requires each college to provide its P-20 longitudinal data system data for the preceding academic year to CEPI by October 15.

### **Sec. 220. Performance Audits**

Explicitly authorizes performance audits by the auditor general and requires audited colleges to report audit responses to the legislature, the fiscal agencies, the auditor general and the state budget director.

### **Sec. 221. Record Retention**

Requires colleges to retain class summaries, class lists, registration documents, student transcripts, and other specified information for audit purposes.

## BOILERPLATE SECTION INFORMATION

### **Sec. 222. Financial Statements**

Requires colleges to submit audited financial statements to CEPI before November 15. CEPI will then provide the information to various state agencies.

### **Sec. 223. North American Indian Tuition Waiver Report**

Requires colleges to report to the Department of Civil Rights on the number of North American Indian tuition waiver applications received and approved, the number and monetary value of the waivers, the number of students with waivers who withdrew from school, and the number of students with waivers who completed a degree or certificate program.

### **Sec. 224. Aggregate Academic Status**

Requires that colleges provide CEPI data for the P-20 longitudinal data system in order to inform interested high schools of the aggregate academic status of their students.

### **Sec. 225. Tuition Rate Reports**

Requires colleges to report tuition and fee rates, the annual cost of tuition and fees for a 30 credit course load, and tuition and fee increases from the prior year to CEPI by the last business day of August. CEPI will then provide the information to various state agencies.

### **Sec. 226. Degrees Awarded by Colleges**

Requires colleges to report by October 15 to CEPI the numbers and types of associate degrees and other certificates awarded by each college.

### **Sec. 228. Communication with the Legislature**

Forbids a community college from taking disciplinary action against an employee for communicating with the legislature.

### **Sec. 229. Veterans Notice on Applications**

States each community college is expected to include in its application for admission a specific question as to whether the applicant is a current or former member of the armed forces. Urges colleges to work with various organizations to review the issue of in-district tuition for veterans.

### **Sec. 229a. State Building Authority Rent Payments**

Itemizes estimated amounts of community college-related state building authority rent payments, totaling \$34.2 million, which are appropriated in the budget for the Department of Technology, Management, and Budget.

### **Sec. 230. Performance Indicator Formula**

States the formula by which the amount available for performance funding (which is the amount of the annual increase in funding for community college operations) is allocated: 30 percent proportionate to prior-year base appropriations, 25 percent based on contact-hour-equated students weighted for health and technology/industrial fields, 10 percent based on performance completion improvement, 10 percent based on performance completion number, 10 percent based on performance completion rate, 5 percent based on administrative costs, 5 percent based on meeting certain requirements reflective of providing strategic value to the local community, and 5 percent based on the 6 community colleges with the lowest taxable values in the 2017-18 MCCDI report weighted by fiscal-year-equated students. States that community colleges must participate and submit semi-annual updates to the Michigan Transfer Network to receive performance funding payments.

### **Sec. 296. [Article IV] School Aid Funding Proration**

Provides for community college appropriation amounts funded from School Aid Fund revenue to be reduced (along with K-12 and university appropriations) if total School Aid Fund appropriations are greater than the revenue available in the fund.

### **Enacting Section 1. Repealer Section**

Repeals sections 218 and 227.

### **Enacting Section 2. State Spending to Locals**

Reports spending from state resources and estimated payments to local units of government.





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**AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY**

Agriculture and Rural Development.....	William E. Hamilton
Attorney General .....	Michael Clossen
Auditor General .....	Benjamin Gielczyk
Bill Analysis .....	Rick Yuille
	Edith Best; Jenny McInerney; Emily Smith; Sue Stutzky
Capital Outlay .....	Perry Zielak
Civil Rights.....	Michael Clossen
Community Colleges.....	Perry Zielak
Corrections .....	Robin R. Risko
Economic and Revenue Forecasting .....	Jim Stansell
Education (Department) .....	Samuel Christensen
Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy .....	Austin Scott
Executive Office .....	Benjamin Gielczyk
Fiscal Oversight, Audit, and Litigation .....	Mary Ann Cleary
Health and Human Services:	
Child Welfare, Child Support, Community Services .....	Viola Bay Wild
Medicaid, Physical and Behavioral Health .....	Kevin Koorstra
Public Assistance, Field Operations, Medicaid-backup .....	Kent Dell
Public Health and Aging.....	Susan Frey
Higher Education.....	Perry Zielak
Insurance and Financial Services .....	Marcus Coffin
Judiciary.....	Robin R. Risko
Labor and Economic Opportunity .....	Benjamin Gielczyk
Legislature .....	Benjamin Gielczyk
Licensing and Regulatory Affairs.....	Marcus Coffin
Local Finance .....	Benjamin Gielczyk
Lottery .....	Benjamin Gielczyk
Michigan Strategic Fund .....	Benjamin Gielczyk
Military and Veterans Affairs.....	Michael Clossen
Natural Resources.....	Austin Scott
Natural Resources Trust Fund.....	Austin Scott
Retirement.....	Benjamin Gielczyk
Revenue Forecasting .....	Jim Stansell
Revenue Sharing .....	Jim Stansell; Benjamin Gielczyk
School Aid.....	Samuel Christensen; Jacqueline Mullen
State (Department) .....	Michael Clossen
State Police .....	Marcus Coffin
Supplemental Coordinator .....	Robin R. Risko
Tax Analysis .....	Jim Stansell; Benjamin Gielczyk
Technology, Management, and Budget.....	Michael Clossen
Transfer Coordinator .....	Viola Bay Wild
Transportation .....	William E. Hamilton
Treasury .....	Benjamin Gielczyk
Unemployment Insurance .....	Marcus Coffin



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