

| Issue   | Current Law  | Change   |
|---|--|--|
| Two-Year Average, Supplemental & Student Success                          | Existing law uses prior-year counts for each of the factors  | Use a simple average of the factors for the prior year and the prior prior year.   |
| Highest Award in Student Success  | Counts all outcomes, regardless of whether the same student attained more than one of the outcomes.  | This change counts only the highest prioritized type of award counted for each student (a single student can be counted in only one award type) in the following categories: ADT, AA/AS, BA/BS, Certificate  |
| 9 CTE in Student Success  | Existing law counts the number of students who completed nine or more CTE units in the same academic year.   | This change counts by district the number of students who earned 9 or more units in 2017-18 in any single 2 digit TOP code in courses coded as SAM A, B, or C and/or with a vocational TOP code.   |
| Transfer in Student Success   | Existing law counts the number of students who successfully transfer to any four-year university, with the requirement the student has completed at least 12 units systemwide prior to transfer, with an outcome credited to each district in which student enrolled prior to transfer.  | Count this outcome at each district where the student completed 12 or more units prior to transfer. The transfer criteria are enrollment record reported in district in previous year, no enrollment record reported system-wide in current year, enrollment at 4-year institution reported in current year, and 12 or more cumulative semester units earned in district as of previous year.  |
| Resident students in Supplemental and Student Success                     | Existing law authorizes districts to charge nonresident fees for students who are not classified as resident students. However, existing law counts students as part of the supplemental allocation and student success allocation regardless of students' classification for fee purposes.  | Include a student in the supplemental allocation counts (i.e., Pell Grant recipients and California College Promise Grant recipients) only if the student is classified as a resident student (for purposes of administration of the enrollment fee). Include a student in the student success allocation counts only if the student is classified as a resident student (for purposes of administration of the enrollment fee) at some point during enrollment at the community colleges. (This alternative does not change any provisions related to AB 540 students.) |
| Special admit & Incarcerated students in Supplemental and Student Success | Existing law specifies, as part of the base allocation, higher per-FTES rates for credit FTES of special admit students & Incarcerated compared to all other credit FTES. However, existing law does not include provisions in the supplemental allocation and student success allocation related to counts associated with students exclusively enrolled as special admit students. | Clarify statute consistent with the intent that funding be provided for special admit & incarcerated students through the base allocation by making explicit that counts of students whose enrollment has been exclusively as a special admit & Incarcerated are not included as part of the supplemental allocation or student success allocation.  |