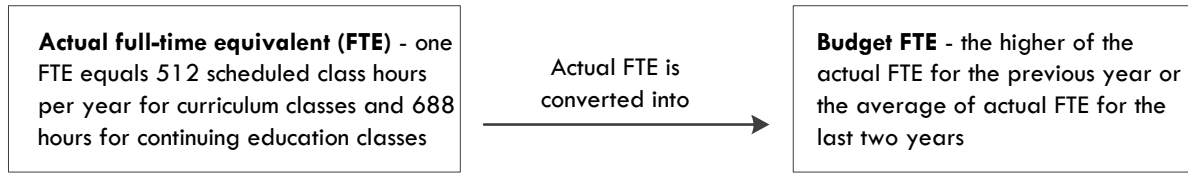


Steps for Determining Allotments to Community Colleges for FY 2016-17

Step 1. Calculate budget FTE for each college



Step 2. Calculate base allocation for each college

- Allot \$470,986, which represents the cost to support 7 full-time faculty members
- Allot salary and related fringe benefits for college president based on the table below

Number of Budget FTE	0-2,499	2,500-6,499	6,500+
President Salary	\$138,254	\$147,659	\$157,718

- Allot \$2,259,591 for institutional and academic support, which represents the cost to support 9 administrative positions and 21 instructional support positions
- For colleges serving more than 750 budget FTE, allot \$1,736 per budget FTE above 750 for institutional and academic support
- For colleges operating multiple campuses, allot \$526,119 for each location that serves less than 1,200 budget FTE and \$880,926 for each location that serves more than 1,200 budget FTE

Step 3. Calculate enrollment allocation for each college

- Allot \$4,270 per budget FTE for Tier 1A courses:
 - Curriculum courses in health care and technical education that train North Carolinians for immediate employment in priority occupations that have documented skills gaps and pay higher wages
 - Occupational extension courses that train students for the same third-party certification as curriculum courses in Tier 1A
- Allot \$3,777 per budget FTE for Tier 1B courses:
 - Curriculum courses in other high-cost areas of health care, technical education, and lab-based science
 - College-level math courses
 - Occupational extension courses that help prepare students for jobs in priority occupations and lead to competency-based industry credentials
- Allot \$3,284 per budget FTE for Tier 2 courses:
 - All other curriculum courses
 - All basic skills courses
 - Other occupational extension courses that are scheduled for 96 hours or more and lead to a third-party credential, certification, or industry-designed curriculum
- Allot \$2,792 per budget FTE for Tier 3 courses:
 - All other occupational extension courses

Step 4. Calculate performance-based allocation for each college

- For each of the 8 performance measures below, determine college's proportion of \$3 million in available funding based on the number of its students subject to the performance measures relative to the systemwide number of students subject to the performance measure
 - Success of students in credit-bearing English courses
 - Success of students in credit-bearing math courses
 - First-year curriculum student progress
 - Licensure and certification passing rate
 - Performance after transfer to 4-year college
 - Curriculum completion
 - Basic skills student progress
 - High school equivalency completion (awarded via impact component only)
- For each measure, allot the quality component based on the college's performance relative to the baseline (two standard deviations below the statewide mean) and goal (one standard deviation above the mean) based on the following rules:
 - If a college does not meet the baseline, it receives no performance-based funding
 - If a college exceeds the baseline but does not meet the goal, it receives a proportionate amount of eligible performance-based funding
 - If a college meets the goal, it receives 100% of eligible performance-based funding
 - If a college exceeds the goal, it receives a proportionate amount above 100% of eligible performance-based funding
- For each measure, allot any remaining funds through an impact component based on the number of students meeting the measure's goal at the college relative to the number of students meeting the goal systemwide

Current Tier Structure for Course Reimbursements

