

**2001-2002 PFE RANKINGS OF ONE-TIME FUNDING TO ACHIEVE
GOALS AND OBJECTIVES IN THE 1999-2002 COLLEGE PLAN
Sorted by Workgroup**

Student Success Cross Functional Team	One-time
1. Library, Redesign Program M'Liss Garza	\$5,700
2. Speaking of Stories (<i>also on ongoing list</i>) Barbara Bell	\$9,850
TOTAL	\$15,550
VocEd Cross Functional Team	One-time
1. Funds to support the Alcohol & Drug Counseling Certificate Program Endrijonas	\$11,505
2. Cosmetology Dept., part-time technical Torres/Jensen/Fair-Paz/Rosas	\$17,172
TOTAL	\$28,677
Faculty Development Cross Functional Team	One-time
None	
TOTAL	\$0
Enrollment Management Cross Functional Team	One-time
1. Fitness Center McPhee/Partee	\$176,000
2. Lam Technologies, Apply Yourself, renewal of contract Craven	\$5,000
TOTAL	\$181,000

GENERAL		One-time
1. Incentive (Individual & Team) Award Funding Pool (IR)		\$25,000
Gail Johnson		
2. Trimble Pathfinder ProXR, Earth & Planetary Sciences		\$8,350
Schultz		
TOTAL		\$33,350
Technology Cross Functional Team		One-time
1. New Technology Initiative Funding - Ongoing \$66,648		\$200,000
Hamre		
TOTAL		\$200,000
TOTAL ALL WORKGROUPS		\$458,577

College Planning Process

1. Write vision statement, disseminate to all representative governance groups and receive input – March, April 2001
2. CPC endorse final version of the vision statement – May 2001
3. Environmental scanning – obtain information needed to plan more effectively (presentations from UCSB Institutional Research, UCSB Economic Forecast Project, Santa Barbara School District, City and County on 4/25/01 and 5/9/01)
4. VPs make presentations to CPC on 5/1/01 and 5/15/01 on issues relevant for their respective areas that will impact planning
5. CPC planning retreat – June 5, 6, 7 – outcome of retreat: draft of the 2002-2005 College Plan
6. Dissemination of draft of the 2002-2005 College Plan for input and feedback from all governance groups – August, October 2001
7. CPC makes final decision on the College Plan - Early November 2001
8. College Plan approved by the Board of Trustees - December 2001

A Model Community College for the 21st Century Conceptual Framework

Vision Statement

Santa Barbara City College as a Model Community College for the 21st Century

Santa Barbara City College will provide many ways for students to access the College's high quality and affordable higher education programs. Students will achieve academic success in greater numbers as they prepare for *transfer*, acquire *occupational* competencies and the *academic skills* required for succeeding in higher education. The College will develop new ways to fully respond to the needs of its community. Such efforts will focus on a comprehensive *continuing (adult) education program* and targeted programs to provide *economic development*.

As a model community college, SBCC will serve all segments of its community while expanding its efforts to meet the educational needs of groups traditionally underserved. To achieve unprecedented levels of community responsiveness, SBCC will collaborate with local organizations to identify and respond with programs to meet educational needs. The College will operate knowing that it is a part of the larger community. The College's development and operations will be consistent with the environmental well-being of our larger community.

The College will continue to value and promote educational change and innovation that increases the quality, efficiency and effectiveness of its programs. The following four core values will continue to guide institutional decision making:

1. A commitment to excellence in all that the College undertakes;
2. A focus on students in determining policies, practices and programs;
3. A commitment to faculty and staff collaboration and collegiality; and,
4. An environment that is both psychologically and physically supportive of faculty, students and staff.

SBCC will achieve its goal of becoming a model community college by capitalizing on the strengths of its culture and values and achieving its mission by becoming a fully technologically enabled institution. The potential of technology will be leveraged to provide students with maximum possible independence and college responsiveness to meet the student's educational objectives. Technology will be applied to increase the College's efficiency, effectiveness and communication, and build a community of students, faculty and staff all of whom are committed to educational excellence and student success.

Spending on Information Technology Rises 13%, Survey Finds

BY FLORENCE OLSEN

THIS YEAR, American colleges will spend 13 percent more on information technology than they did last year, according to a new report by Dun & Bradstreet.

The report says colleges allocated a record \$3.3-billion for administrative and academic hardware and software in the 2000-1 academic year, an amount that reflects significant increases in spending on administrative software systems.

The projected expenditures of \$500.3-million for administrative software are up 24 percent compared with those of a year ago, the report says. Spending on hardware to run administrative software is expected to reach \$914.2-million, an 18-percent increase.

Spending on academic hardware is expected to be up 11 percent,

ing most likely will total \$1.4-billion.

The percentage increase in information-technology spending reported by Dun & Bradstreet is consistent with the results of surveys conducted by David L. Smallen of Hamilton College and Karen L. Leach of Colgate University. "If you look at budgets for total institutional spending on I.T., our data shows they went up 12 percent," said Mr. Smallen.

He and Ms. Leach are the directors of an annual "Cost of Supporting Technology Services" survey, in which 80 colleges participate. "The institutional budgets we looked at were growing at about 2.5 to 3 percent, and obviously I.T. expenditures are growing faster than that," Mr. Smallen said.

EVALUATING THE DATA

The annual Dun & Bradstreet survey drew 1,319 two- and four-year campuses, including for-profit institutions. The company sent surveys to more than 4,700 institutions. Missing from the spending projections, however, are budget data from campuses with more than 25,000 students. Those institutions had such a low response rate that the researchers said they omitted those data from the survey report, "College Technology Review 2000-2001 Academic Year."

Kenneth C. Green, the founder and director of the Campus Computing Project, an independent survey of colleges' spending on academic computing, said such spending figures are very difficult to get. "You really need a team of forensic accountants to figure out how

Expanded Access

One portion of a Dun & Bradstreet survey on campus I.T. spending asked about the availability of Internet access for students at various locations on campuses. The results:

	2000	1999
Administrator offices	53%	40%
Classrooms	64	49
Computer labs	94	92
Dormitories	40	38
Libraries	100	93
Student centers	41	30

Note: There were 1,319 respondents in the 2000 survey and 1,857 in the 1999 survey.

SOURCE: DUN & BRADSTREET, "COLLEGE TECHNOLOGY REVIEW 2000-2001 ACADEMIC YEAR"

much campuses spend on technology," Mr. Green said. "Nobody knows."

Now in its fourth year, the "College Technology Review" included a new question about colleges' spending on "outside services," which include the costs of warranties and contracts for various information-technology services.

With "outside services" costs factored in, colleges' total spending on information technology could reach nearly \$4.4-billion in the current academic year. Colleges budgeted a total of \$686.2-million for outside services spending on administration and \$397.7-

million for similar expenditures on the academic side.

Public colleges will spend more than twice as much as private colleagues on computer hardware, even though a 49-percent increase for hardware expenses at private colleges will help to narrow the "hardware-spending gap," the report says.

The study found that 5 percent of colleges require their students to have computers, an increase of only 1 percent from last year. And that figure probably will remain flat, according to Michael A. Subrizi, the director of marketing for Market Data Retrieval, the Dun & Bradstreet company that did the survey.

COMPUTER REQUIREMENTS

Mr. Subrizi said colleges were finding that a computer requirement raised too many administrative problems. "You can't just say, you have to own a computer, without also offering some sort of subsidy," he said. "It's easier to provide ample access."

The number of colleges offering Internet access in their libraries reached 100 percent this year, and distance-education programs were in place at more than two-thirds of all colleges. After a period of rapid growth in the number of colleges starting distance-education programs, that figure remains essentially unchanged from a year ago, the report says.

The report, which costs \$49, can be ordered by sending an e-mail message to Market Data Retrieval at mdrinfo@dnb.com or by calling (800) 333-8802.

"The institutional budgets we looked at were growing at about 2.5 to 3 percent, and obviously I.T. expenditures are growing faster."

reaching \$1.4-billion, while budgets for academic software are 4 percent lower than last year's, at \$371.2-million.

Over all, administrative and academic spending on computer hardware and software is about even, according to the study. Academic expenditures could reach \$1.8-billion, while administrative spend-