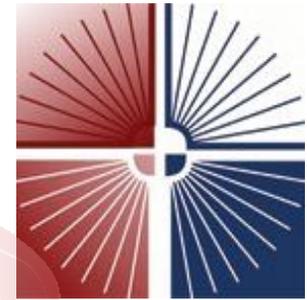




FACULTY ASSOCIATION OF  
**FACCC**  
 CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES



**CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES CHANCELLOR’S OFFICE,  
 DISTRICTS AND FACULTY OPPOSE PRESIDENT’S FY ‘18  
 EDUCATION BUDGET**

*“Congress needs to carefully consider the impact these cuts would have on our students and on our economy. The budget proposal is a retreat from policies and programs that make community colleges more affordable for students and would also diminish the ability of our colleges to educate and train workers for the jobs of today and tomorrow. We will join with our congressional delegation and partners in education to work for a budget that helps more students to earn college credentials and improve their lives and their communities.”*

– Chancellor Eloy Ortiz Oakley, May 2017

As the nation’s largest segment of public higher education, educating over 2.1 million students in 2015-16—and with 25 percent of all community college students nationwide enrolled in our system—the California Community Colleges would be harmed by the following:

**Cuts to Perkins and WIOA Endanger Career Educational Education**

<b>Programs</b>	<b>2015-2016</b>	<b>Proposed Reduction</b>	<b>Impact of Reduction</b>
Total Perkins Career and Technical Education Act	\$61,027,859	15%	<b>-\$9,154,178</b>
Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act	Unknown, but significant.	Adult Education Grants - 40% Dislocated Worker Grants - 39% Youth Grants - 15%	<b>Unknown</b>

**Key points:**

- Approximately 28% California Community College Students enroll in CTE.
- California Community Colleges offer CTE programs in 350 fields of study.
- State has infused CTE programs with \$200 million additional funds.
- Proposed federal cuts jeopardizes state’s effort to meet state’s workforce need of, by 2025, 30 percent of all job openings in California (1.9 million) requiring postsecondary education, short of a four-year degree.
- Students who take CTE courses in the California Community Colleges to maintain or add to their job skills experience median wage increases of 13.6 percent, or \$4,300.

## Cuts to Financial Aid Endanger Access

Programs	2015-2016	Proposed Reduction	Impact
Number of Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG) Recipients	83,568 Recipients	Eliminates SEOG Grants	<b>83,568 Students</b>
Total Federal SEOG Funds Awarded	\$33,058,043		<b>-\$33,058,043</b>
Number of Students Participating in Federal Work-Study Program	10,403 Students	49%	<b>5,097 Students</b>
Total Federal Work-Study Program Funds Awarded	\$27,977,678		<b>-\$13,709,062</b>
Number of Subsidized Federal Direct Loan Recipients	33,901 Subsidized Recipients	Eliminates Subsidized Student Loan Program	<b>33,907 Students</b>
Average Subsidized Loan Amount Per Recipient	\$3,335 Average Loan Subsidized		<b>-\$3,335 on average per student.</b>
Total Federal Subsidized Loans	\$113,060,158		<b>-\$113,060,158</b>
Total TRIO funds	\$48,312,008	10%	<b>-\$4,831,200</b>

### Key points:

- California has made a strong state-level commitment to affordability through the BOG Fee Waiver Program, which covers fees for more than 50% of all students, and 70% of full-time students, the Cal Grant Program and the Full-Time Student Success Grants, which assist students in covering access costs.
- Still, approximately 82% of California Community College students need additional financial support to cover the costs of tuition, books, supplies, transportation, and housing. National study by The Institute for College Access & Success (TICAS) found community college students with access to multiple forms of aid, such as work study were more likely to graduate and transfer to four-year universities.
- California Community Colleges continues to support priorities for low-income and first generation students through Student Equity Funds (serving a broad range of populations ranging from foster youth to military veterans), and such programs as Extended Opportunity Programs and Services, Disabled Students Programs and Services, and Puente.
- Students with greatest financial need depend on federal financial aid programs such as Pell Grants, Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOG), and Federal Work-Study to afford to achieve their educational goals.

## **CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICTS, FACULTY, CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE SUPPORT THE FOLLOWING:**

### **Strengthen Existing Workforce Programs with the Reauthorization of the Perkins and Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Acts**

- Adjust for inflation the programs under the Perkins Act and the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA).
- Better align reporting requirements between WIOA and Perkins Acts.
- Dedicate infrastructure funding to community college workforce training programs.

### **Strengthen Investment in Pell Grants and Other Financial Aid Programs**

- Reinvest Pell surplus of \$10.6 billion in financial aid program.
- Ensure levels of Pell Grants, SEOG and Federal Work-Study keep pace with inflation.
- Support the implementation of year-round Pell Grants.
- Remove Pell Grant Penalty from the American Opportunity Tax Credit (AOTC).

### **Implement Federal Student Unit Record Tracking System**

#### **Approve S.351 (Hatch), *Comprehensive Student Achievement Information Act of 2017***

- Current student tracking system archaic and ineffective.
- Over 60% of California Community College students in credit enrollment are part-time; current structure does not track them accurately.
- Students currently not tracked after they leave two-year institutions.

### **Maintain Strong Peer Review Accreditation System**

- Accreditors ensure appropriateness of federal financial aid and other funds.
- Accreditors help institutions through quality improvements of funding and educational standards.

### **Protect Deferred Action for Childhood Arrival (DACA) Students**

- California has over 214,000 DACA students, more than any other state.
- Leaders of California Community Colleges, University of California, and California State University have deemed this a priority for all California public higher education.