Case Study #3: Aristotle & CA Prop.30

Read the section on Aristotle in our text and the attached articles from the Los Angeles Times, KCET, Ballotpedia and a presentation produced by the CCFT, then answer the following questions. The completed assignment should be two pages long, using one inch margins, 12 pt. fonts and single spacing. This study is worth a total of 60 points. Your completed assignment is due on the 28th (M/W)/ 29th (T/Th) of November. Please refer to the detailed instructions, general suggestions, grading rubrics, and a sample completed assignment attached to the first case study.

Answer the following questions thoughtfully and as completely as space allows:

1. **What are the relevant ethical considerations for this case?** Name no more than four. Pose in question form. These issues should be specific to the case and not so broad or vague as to be either unanswerable or useless to formulating a response to the case. Examples of terrible considerations are, “What is the universal and absolute meaning of all things?” or, “Why can’t people just do the right thing?” For examples of useful considerations, please refer to the sample case provided. (15 points)

2. **What sort of further information would assist you in formulating a response to these issues?** Pose in question form. Think about facts that, if known might help determine how one should or could respond to the issues identified. This is where the attached articles should be especially useful. As an example on a previous assignment, a student was concerned about a green scum on a local lake only to find out that it was naturally occurring, not the result of pollution, and that the annual algae bloom actually contributed to the life of the ecosystem it encompassed. (10 points)

3. **Pending the acquisition of this information, how do you think Aristotle would respond to this case?** Would Aristotle be likely to endorse this bill? Be sure to provide a citation from Aristotle (primary source & not secondary commentary from Rosenstand) to support your answer. In citing the quote, all you need do is indicate the page from the text (see example). Note that this question carries the highest weight in points. (25 points)

4. **Identify some of the barriers to acting ethically in this particular case?** I’m asking you to think in practical terms – this assignment is about applied ethics. In this section, you need to think about things that get in the way of ethical success. (5 points)

5. **Reply to the counter-considerations identified in #4.** It is not sufficient to just raise problems – one must also think about possible solutions. If your solution is not applicable, then you’ve missed the point of the assignment! (5 points)

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1Please note that you are not limited to the background offered – you may feel free to use any credible/reliable source as evidence for your arguments. Please provide full citation for all research.
Gov. Jerry Brown formally kicks off Prop. 30 tax hike campaign

Money raised by the measure through higher sales taxes and a surcharge levy on highest earners would be used to mostly prevent cuts in schools.

August 16, 2012 | By Anthony York, Los Angeles Times

SACRAMENTO — Quoting from the New Testament and with his dog Sutter by his side, Gov. Jerry Brown formally kicked off his campaign Wednesday for Proposition 30.

Brown cast the November ballot measure, which would temporarily raise sales taxes and impose an income surcharge on California's highest earners, as a choice between requiring the wealthiest residents to pay more and losing about $6 billion from public schools and universities.

"It's about taking money from the most blessed and giving it to the schools," the governor said.

Money raised by the measure — up to $8 billion next year — would be used mostly to prevent a $5-billion cut from primary and secondary schools and stave off a $250-million reduction in each of the state's two public university systems.

Brown used a Sacramento high school as a backdrop, flanked by education and labor leaders as he unveiled a campaign logo featuring an apple. Sutter, a Pembroke Welsh Corgi, was outfitted in a red "YES on 30" vest despite the summer heat.

The governor joked with the crowd, was combative with reporters and even invoked the Gospel of Luke to make his case.

2 http://articles.latimes.com/2012/aug/16/local/la-me-brown-taxes-20120816
"To those who much has been given, much will be required," he said, adding that the state’s highest earners "now have an opportunity to give back."

Proposition 30 is the linchpin of the budget Brown signed in June. The measure would add a quarter-cent to the statewide sales tax through 2016 and add, on a sliding scale, one to three percentage points to the income tax rates of individuals earning more than $250,000 a year. The income-tax hike would expire Dec. 1, 2019.

Brown became testy when asked whether recent financial mismanagement in the parks department, and hundreds of millions of dollars in accounting errors discovered elsewhere, might make voters reluctant to trust Sacramento with more of their tax dollars.

When government proves to be flawed, he said, "What do we do? Do we dismantle the schools? Do we end the Highway Patrol? Do we open the prison doors?" Proposition 30 is "an opportunity to say yes to our schools. This is not about any other issues.... It's not about parks."

Supporters of a rival tax measure, Proposition 38, sent a statement to reporters Wednesday arguing that Brown's plan would not do as much as their measure to help schools. That initiative, backed by Pasadena attorney Molly Munger, would hike levies on anyone with an annual income of more than $7,316 to pay for education and childhood development programs.

Other critics of Brown’s plan also questioned its benefit to schools.

"The presentation is a shell game," said Joel Fox, president of the Small Business Action Committee, noting that the money raised by Proposition 30 would not be earmarked specifically for education. "It’s built on false promises."

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Prop 30 Cheat Sheet: Jerry Brown's Tax Measure

As the election approaches, this page will be updated with more information. Keep up to date with KCET News on Twitter and Facebook.

Voters will have to decide between two conflicting tax measures on the November ballot. The first is backed by Gov. Jerry Brown, whose attempt to close the budget gap by raising personal income taxes through the state legislature failed late last year. Instead, Brown made a plea directly to the people with a petition drive. Prop 30, an initiative constitutional amendment also known as the Schools & Local Public Safety Protection Act, is the result of that campaign. The other tax measure is Prop 38, which has been funded almost exclusively by its proponent, wealthy tax attorney Molly Munger. Both ballot measures put the focus on protecting education funding, but they go about it in different ways.

Prop 30 would raise the personal income tax rate on individuals making more than $250,000 per year for the next seven years (see table below). Rates would go up by as much as 3 percent for those in the highest income bracket, but individuals making less than $250,000 and couples making less than $500,000 a year would see no increase. Prop 30 would also raise the state sales tax by a quarter cent for the next four years. Both tax increases, then, are temporary.

New revenues would be used to help balance the state budget and to fund schools, though indirectly. The budget has a built-in minimum guarantee for education funding that was introduced with voter-approved Prop 98. Because the guarantee is tied to the general fund, an increase in revenues automatically results in more education funding. Technically, money from the new taxes will be placed in a special account called the Education Protection Account. The amount will depend on how much is raised each year, though the 2012-13 budget anticipates an additional $6.6 billion for education. That money would be divvied up, with 89 percent going to K-12 schools and 11 percent to community colleges.

But here's the catch. The budget approved by the state legislature is tied directly to the fate of Prop 30. If voters reject it, a series of spending reductions known as the "trigger cuts" would go into effect. Schools and community colleges would take a hit of nearly $5.4 billion, and many other departments would see reductions, too (see "What Your Vote Means" below for a detailed breakdown).

But wait, there's more! Prop 30 also includes several constitutional amendments that would ensure the state continues to pay for certain public safety programs it handed over to local governments in 2011. The programs include the incarceration of some adult prisoners, supervision of parolees, and substance abuse treatment.

One critical point to consider in all this is how the two November tax measures (Prop 30 and Prop 38) would affect each other should both pass. The state constitution already provides that when two measures conflict, the one with the most votes prevails. In addition, sections in each proposition explicitly bar the other from taking effect. Even if you vote for both, only one can win. And, of course, if Prop 38 gets more votes, that would mean Prop 30 loses (even if voters approved it) and the so-called "trigger cuts" would go into effect.
What Your Vote Means

Voting YES means that the personal income tax would go up for those earning more than $250,000 and a quarter-cent sales tax increase would go into effect. Also, the state would continue to fund certain public safety programs it handed over to counties in 2011.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Single Taxable Income</th>
<th>Joint Taxable Income</th>
<th>Head of Household Taxable Income</th>
<th>Tax Rate Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under $250,000</td>
<td>Under $500,000</td>
<td>Under $340,000</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$250,000-$300,000</td>
<td>$500,000-$600,000</td>
<td>$340,000-$408,000</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$300,000-$500,000</td>
<td>$600,000-$1,000,000</td>
<td>$408,000-$680,000</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over $500,000</td>
<td>Over $1,000,000</td>
<td>Over $680,000</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Legislative Analyst's Office

Voting NO means that no new taxes will be introduced. The following trigger cuts would go into effect and schools would face billions in reduced funding.

- Schools and community colleges: $5.35 billion
- University of California: $250 million
- California State University: $250 million
- Department of Developmental Services: $50 million
- City police department grants: $20 million
- CalFire: $10 million
- DWR flood control programs: $7 million
- Local water safety patrol grants: $5 million
- Department of Fish and Game: $4 million
- Department of Parks and Recreation: $2 million
- DOJ law enforcement programs: $1 million

Source: Legislative Analyst's Office
Who/What It Would Affect

**Taxpayers:** The first chart above shows how the personal income tax increase would affect those in each bracket.

**Consumers:** Everyone would pay an extra quarter cent sales tax at the point of sale.

**Public Schools:** If the measure passes, schools could see up to $6.6 billion in increased funding. If it fails, funding could go down by as much as $5.4 billion.

**State Government:** If it passes, the state would see an increase of billions of dollars to help cover education and balance the budget. If not, it would face a serious shortfall and begin making a series of trigger cuts to government programs to reduce overall spending.

**Local Governments:** Local governments, mainly counties, have already been required to take on new responsibilities in public safety, including supervising parolees and handling incarceration for some adults. The state helped by providing funds for these programs last year, but Prop 30 would ensure that these payments continue annually.

Who's Behind It

This is the tax increase Gov. Jerry Brown has been trying to get approved for more than a year, part of his strategy to close the budget gap. It has the support most notably of the League of Women Voters and the two major teachers unions. The teachers unions have together donated millions to the campaign. Key financial backers include:

- California Teachers Association
- California Federation of Teachers
- Service Employees International Union's Local 1000
- Democratic State Central Committee

Who's Against It

So far only a small amount has been donated to the opposition campaign, with the largest contribution so far from the Small Business Action Committee. Joel Fox, the president of that group and editor of the political blog Fox&Hounds, is actively involved in the campaign to defeat Prop 30 and has put his name to the official arguments against that will appear on the ballot. So far the key financial contributors are:

- Small Business Action Committee
- Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association

Arguments Being Made For

- Prevents an additional $6 billion in school cuts and provides new funding for education this year.
- Establishes a guarantee for public safety funding in the state's constitution, where it can't be changed without voter approval. "It keeps cops on the street."
- Balances the budget and pays down California's debt.
• Only the highest income earners pay more income tax. Couples earning below $500,000 a year will pay no additional income taxes.
• It's temporary. PIT goes up for 7 years and sales tax for 4.
• The money goes into a special account the legislature can't touch.
• Mandatory, independent audits will ensure funds are spent only for schools and public safety.

Arguments Being Made Against

• Legislature can take existing money for schools and use it for other purposes, replacing it with money from Prop 30, effectively resulting in no new money for education.
• There are no requirements or assurances that any more money actually goes to classrooms.
• Prop 30 rewards the dangerous behavior of spending more than the state has by giving politicians billions of dollars more with no real reforms.
• The governor, politicians and special interests are threatening voters by saying, "vote for our massive tax increase or we'll take it out on schools," but they refuse to reform the education or pension systems to save money.

Photo: Speaking at a news conference in May, California Gov. Jerry Brown proposed $8.3 billion cuts in California to help close a projected $16 billion budget shortfall. | Credit: Kevork Djansezian/Getty Images

California Proposition 30, Sales and Income Tax Increase (2012)\(^4\)

From Ballotpedia

Proposition 30, a Sales and Income Tax Increase Initiative, is on the November 6, 2012 ballot in California as an initiated constitutional amendment.\(^1\)

Gov. Jerry Brown is leading the charge for Proposition 30, which is a merger of two previously competing initiatives; the "Millionaire's Tax" and Brown's First Tax Increase Proposal.\(^2\)

Provisions of Proposition 30 include:

- Raises California’s sales tax to 7.5% from 7.25%, a 3.45% percentage increase over current law. (Under the Brown Tax Hike, the sales tax would have increased to 7.75%)[3][4]
- Creates three new high-income tax brackets for taxpayers with taxable incomes exceeding $250,000, $300,000, and $500,000. This increased tax will be in effect for 7 years.[3][5][6]
- Imposes a 10.3% tax rate on taxable income over $250,000 but less than $300,000—a percentage increase of 9.71% over current policy. The 10.3% income tax rate is currently only paid by taxpayers with over $1,000,000 in taxable income.[7]
- Imposes an 11.3% tax rate on taxable income over $300,000 but less than $500,000—a percentage increase of 17.7% over current policy.
- Imposes a 12.3% tax rate on taxable income over $500,000—a percentage increase of 24.39% over current policy.
- Based on California Franchise Tax Board data for 2009[8], the additional income tax is imposed on the top 3% of California taxpayers.

Estimated revenue from Proposition 30 vary from Jerry Brown's $9 billion estimate to the $6.8 billion estimated by the non-partisan Legislative Analysts Office (LAO).[9]. The difference stem for the volatility caused by capital gains income from high-income earners, an issue in California's tax system previously identified by the Legislative Analysts Office (LAO).[10]

**Title**

Temporary Taxes to Fund Education. Guaranteed Local Public Safety Funding. Initiative Constitutional Amendment.

**Summary**

"Increases personal income tax on annual earnings over $250,000 for seven years. Increases sales and use tax by ¼ cent for four years. Allocates temporary tax revenues 89 percent to K-12 schools and 11 percent to community colleges. Bars use of funds for administrative costs, but provides local school governing boards discretion to decide, in open meetings and subject to annual audit, how funds are to be spent. Guarantees funding for public safety services realigned from state to local governments."

**Fiscal impact**

See also: Fiscal impact statements for California’s 2012 ballot propositions

(This is a summary of the initiative's estimated "fiscal impact on state and local government" prepared by the California Legislative Analyst's Office and the Director of Finance.)

"Increased state revenues over the next seven fiscal years. Estimates of the revenue increases vary—from $6.8 billion to $9 billion for 2012-13 and from $5.4 billion to $7.6 billion, on average, in the following five fiscal years, with lesser amounts in 2018-19. These revenues would be available to (1) pay for the state's school and community college funding requirements, as increased by this measure, and (2) address the state's budgetary problem by paying for other spending commitments. Limitation on the state's ability to make changes to the programs and revenues shifted to local governments in 2011, resulting in a more stable fiscal situation for local governments."

**Support**

**Supporters**

Supporters include:

- Jerry Brown
- California Democratic Party[12]
- California Teachers Association (CTA)
- California State Council of Service Employees (SEIU)
- California School Employees Association (CSEA)
• American Federation of Teachers (AFT)
• California Federation of Teachers (CFT)

Donors

About $11 million has been contributed to the "yes" campaign as of **August 14, 2012**. Eight different campaign committees have registered in support of Proposition 30. The two main campaign organizations supporting it are:

• Brown; Californians To Protect Schools, Universities And Public Safety, A Ballot Measure Committee Supported By Governor Jerry Brown (1343257)[13]

• Californians Working Together To Restore And Protect Public Schools, Universities And Public Safety (1346049)[14]

Donors of $250,000 and more to Proposition 30 are listed below. Two of the contributions--from American Federation of Teachers (AFT) and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America--came from organizations headquartered outside of California.

These numbers are current as of **August 14, 2012**:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>$ Amount</th>
<th>Committee Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California Teachers Association</td>
<td>$1,531,690</td>
<td>1346049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Federation of Teachers</td>
<td>$1,200,000</td>
<td>1346049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Employees International Union Local 1000 Issues PAC</td>
<td>$1,053,218</td>
<td>1346049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic State Central Committee of California</td>
<td>$1,046,172</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>California State Council of Service Employees</td>
<td>$1,008,630</td>
<td>1346049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Nurses Association</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACE of California School Employees Association</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
<td>1346049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Federation of Teachers COPE</td>
<td>$800,000</td>
<td>1346049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Domestic Workers of America Operating Account</td>
<td>$800,000</td>
<td>1343257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Hospitals Committee on Issues, Sponsored by CAHHS</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>1343257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>1343257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educators and Working Families to Restore California</td>
<td>$360,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Building and Construction Trades Council of California</td>
<td>$350,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Beverage Association</td>
<td>$250,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Medical Association PAC</td>
<td>$250,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California State Council of Laborers Issues PAC</td>
<td>$250,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to Dan Morain, the state's public employee unions, who could ordinarily be counted on to invest significantly in the campaign to pass Proposition 30, may find themselves torn between donations to support the tax hike, and donations to defeat another measure on the **November 6, 2012 ballot**, the
"Paycheck Protection" Initiative. Morain says, "To help fund the campaign, Brown needs the help of organized labor. But unions will be busy trying to kill a separate initiative promoted by conservatives that would strip them of their ability to raise and spend money on campaigns."[15]

**Opposition**

**Opponents**
The arguments against Proposition 30 in the state's official voter guide were submitted by:
- **Jon Coupal.** Coupal is the head of the Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association.
- **Tom Bogetich.** Bogetich has retired from the position of executive director of the California State Board of Education.
- **Doug Boyd.** Boyd is a member of the Los Angeles County Board of Education.[16]
- **Joel Fox.** Fox is the president of the Small Business Action Committee.
- **John Kabateck.** Kabateck is the executive director of the California branch of the National Federation of Independent Business.
- **Kenneth Payne.** Payne is the president of the Sacramento Taxpayers Association.[17]

Other opponents include:
- **The California Republican Party.**[18]

**Arguments against**
The arguments in opposition to Proposition 30 presented in the state's official voter guide include:
- There is no guarantee in the way it is written that the money would be used for schools. Thus, opponents say, it is a "$50 million shell game." To buttress this argument, opponents quote the California School Boards Association, which in May 2012 said, "the Governor's initiative does not provide new funding for schools."[16]
- "Nothing in Prop 30 reforms our education system to cut waste, eliminate bureaucracy or cut administrative overhead."[16]
- Instead of supporting education, the new tax money raised by Proposition 30 will really go to "backfill the insolvent teacher's pension fund."[16]
- "The Governor, politicians and special interests behind Proposition 30 threaten voters. They say 'vote for our massive tax increase or we'll take it out on schools,' but at the same time, they refuse to reform the education or pension systems to save money."[16]
- "Politicians would rather raise taxes instead of streamlining thousands of state-funded programs...look at what they just did: politicians authorized nearly $5 billion in California bonds for the 'bullet train to nowhere', costing taxpayers $380 million a year. Let's use those dollars for schools! Instead, the politicians gave us a false choice -- raise sales taxes by $1 billion per year and raise income taxes on small businesses OR cut schools."

Other arguments that have been made against Proposition 30 include:
- The Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association conducted a "Don't Sign the Petition" campaign, urging people to decline to sign the petition. On their website devoted to encouraging people not to sign the petition, they said, 'Petition gatherers may tell you their measure is to increase school funding. But simply put, It's a Tax Increase! California is already a poorly managed state. We have a $15 billion budget deficit - a result of overspending - $500 billion in unfunded pension liabilities, a tax and regulatory climate that drives businesses away, wasteful and ineffective use of our tax dollars and a political system unduly influenced by special interests. We do NOT need higher taxes. Join us by telling everyone you know not to sign Jerry Brown's tax initiative."[19]
- Proposition 30 is opposed by columnist Debra Saunders, who says, "I fear [it will] drive golden geese out of the state. Sure, most families earning $500,000 or more aren't going to move over a lousy $5,000, but moguls who make 20 times that and own multiple homes just might decide to migrate. And there go all their tax dollars."[20]
Some people who generally support tax increases in California say that they have problems with the specifics of Proposition 30. An example of this is Molly Munger, who says, "You sort of hope that the Democrats are the party that stand up for investment in children and in education. Those are two bedrock principles of the Democratic Party. It is a little bit ironic that so many elements of the Democratic Party are, you know, supporting an initiative that does not invest in the main engine we have for social mobility and opportunity in our society, which is our K-12 schools."[21] Another example is columnist George Skelton, who says, "Brown wants voters to believe that all the billions raised by his tax hike would go to K-12 schools and community colleges. They won't. And he knows that as well as anyone."[22]

Molly Munger has additionally said, "Under our proposal, virtually all the cuts that the schools have suffered in the last four years would all be restored—and under the governor's initiative, virtually none would be."[23]

**Donors**
These are the $10,000 and above donors to the "no" campaign as of August 13, 2012:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charles B. Johnson</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jon Cox</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Small Business Action Committee</td>
<td>$75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Arnott</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burton McMurtry</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Cabrillo College Federation of Teachers**

Cabrillo With or Without Prop 30
Posted on August 27, 2012; subject to modifications

◆ Community colleges are funded primarily by the state
◆ State revenues have declined sharply in the past 5 years
  – Cabrillo has already lost about one in eight dollars
◆ If Prop 30 does not pass, community colleges will be cut an additional 7.3%; the impact on Cabrillo would be devastating
  *NOTE: Figures in this presentation are based on estimates as of 8/20/12
◆ State Taxpayers Provide a Majority (60%) of Funding for CCs
Community Colleges Funded Primarily by Taxes
Even with fee increases to $46 a unit, student fees cover a small portion of a community college education.
State General Fund Revenues
Education Accounts for Over 50% of Proposed 2012-13 Spending

State Revenues Fell Sharply Since the Great Recession:
2012-13 State Budget:
“Balanced” Solutions

Prop 30:
A Temporary Tax Increase

- 85% of new revenue from a temporary income tax on the wealthy
  - Increases the state income tax on top earners by 1-3% for 7 years
    - Applies to individuals earning more than $250,000
      - Increases by 1% at 250K; 2% at 300K; 3% at 500K
    - Applies to couples earning more than $500,000
      - Increases by 1% at 500K; 2% at 600K; 3% at 1 mil

- 15% of new revenue from a temporary sales tax of ¼¢ for 4 years

Why Tax the Wealthiest Californians?

![Pie chart showing income distribution]

More Than One-Third of Total Income Gains Between 1987 and 2009 Went to the Top 1 Percent of California Taxpayers

Bottom 99 Percent 64.5%
Top 1 Percent 35.5%

Total Adjusted Gross Income Increased by $210.4 Billion, 1987 to 2009 (2009 Dollars)

Source: Franchise Tax Board
◆ Lower-level incomes declined the most over the past 2 decades

The Incomes of the Wealthy Increased Significantly Over the Past Two Decades, While Those of All Other Californians Declined

Source: Franchise Tax Board

◆ The Governor’s Initiative Would Stabilize School Funding
◆ Prop 30 provides essential funding for public education statewide:
  – K-12
  – Community colleges
  – California State University
  – University of California
If voters reject the measure, about $6 billion in trigger cuts will kick in.

**Figure 3**

**2012-13 Spending Reductions if Voters Reject Proposition 30**

*(In Millions)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Schools and community colleges</td>
<td>$5,354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of California</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California State University</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Developmental Services</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City police department grants</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CalFire</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DWR flood control programs</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local water safety patrol grants</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Fish and Game</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Parks and Recreation</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOJ law enforcement programs</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$5,951</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DWR = Department of Water Resources; DOJ = Department of Justice.

**Trigger Cuts to Education**

- Public education would be cut an additional $5.8 billion
- Cabrillo would face an ADDITIONAL cut of an estimated $3.5 million
- Cuts at Cabrillo
- Cabrillo is offering an estimated 400 fewer classes this year than it was a few years ago.
- Course offerings have decreased by almost 10% in just the past two years.
  (Source: Cabrillo’s response to the 2012 System-wide Budget Survey 8/16/12)
- The following programs have faced major impacts:
  - Applied living arts: significantly impacted
  - Archeological Technology: significantly impacted
  - Aeronautics: eliminated
  - Journalism: cut by 67%
  - PE/Athletics: cut by 30%
- Real Estate: suspended
- Welding: cut by 33%
- Women’s Studies
- In addition, the following programs have cut sections (cont.)
  - Anthropology
  - Accounting
  - Art History
  - Art Photography
  - Art Studio
  - Astronomy
  - Biology
  - Business
  - In addition, the following programs have cut sections (cont.)
  - CABT
  - Chemistry
  - Computer Science
  - Computer & Information Systems
  - Communications Studies
  - Construction/Energy Management
  - Criminal Justice
  - Dance
  - Dental Hygiene
  - In addition, the following programs have cut sections (cont.)
  - Digital Media
  - ECE
  - Economics
  - Education
  - Engineering Tech
  - English
  - ESL
  - Fire Technology
  - In addition, the following programs have cut sections (cont.)
  - Geology/Oceanography/Environmental Studies
  - Geography
  - Health Science
  - History
- Horticulture
- Human Services
- Mathematics
- In addition, the following programs have cut sections (cont.)
- MESA
- Medical Assisting
- Music
- Physics
- Library
- Meteorology
- Philosophy
- Political Science
- In addition, the following programs have cut sections (cont.)
- Psychology
- Reading
- Sociology
- Theatre Arts
- Writing Center
- World Languages
- Only a few programs have
  NOT been cut
  in the past few years
- Engineering
- Nursing
- Radiologic Technology
- Services
  Cuts in services include:
- Admissions & Records
- Children’s Center
- Disabled Students Programs and Services
- Financial Aid
- Division Offices
- Library
- Math Learning Center
- Information Technology
- Laboratory Instructional Assistants
Program Specialists
Student employment
Student affairs
Writing Center
Human Resources; Facilities; Duplications; Purchasing; Business Services; Custodial Services

Roughly 95 positions—equal to 46 full-time classified positions—have been eliminated or reduced since 2007-08.

Source: Cabrillo Classified Employee Union

Cuts in Services Result In:
- Longer wait times/reduced hours for most services
- Less staff available to help with WebAdvisor and financial aid
- Reduced/impacted counseling and student support services
- Fewer academic support services (Writing Center, Math Learning Center, Tutorials, etc.)

Cabrillo without Prop 30
- Without the additional revenue from Prop 30, Cabrillo would face an ADDITIONAL cut of 7.3%. (At Cabrillo and at the California State University and the University of California systems, both of which have faced reductions of 1/3 of their state funding)

- This reduction is equivalent to:
  - Losing space for 780 full-time students
  - Cutting one in thirteen classes
  - Eliminating five average-sized programs

Cabrillo with Prop 30
- No additional cuts (although Cabrillo is still catching up with major cuts last year)
- Cabrillo would be paid some of the money owed by the state
- Enrollment restoration funding would be provided to increase classes available and students served

What About Prop 38?
Prop 38 would fund ECE and K-12 by raising the income tax on most Californians (earners of $7,316 or more).

None of the funds raised by Prop 38 would go to higher education.

What Happens if Voters Approve Both Proposition 30 and Proposition 38?

The Constitution specifies that the provisions of the measure receiving more “yes” votes prevail.

Prop 30 will have a direct impact on student opportunities for higher education (and ALL public education).

What it looks like on the ballot:

Proposition 30 Temporary Taxes to Fund Education. Guaranteed Local Public Safety Funding. Initiative Constitutional Amendment.

REGISTER TO VOTE by October 22, 2012

- Distribute voter registration cards (available for faculty to pick up in the mailroom)

Sources (and Resources)

California Budget Project: http://www.cbp.org/
California Community Colleges Chancellor’s Office: http://www.cccco.edu/
Community College League: http://www.ccleague.org
EdSource: http://www.edsource.org/

ACCESS THIS PRESENTATION

Cabrillo College Federation of Teachers: http://ccftcabrillo.org