Higher ed: A good decade in terms of funding levels.
Daley has seen dips in state revenue in the 1970s, 80s and 90s. In the recession of the early 2000s, higher education took about a decade to recover, she said.
This time, the recession was "sudden and deep," she said, the worst she's seen.

Woes at WSUV
Hal Dengerink, chancellor at Washington State University Vancouver, said the campus has spent years planning for an electrical engineering program. But the proposed House capital budget designated no funds for the program's anticipated building.
And he's worried about serving as many students with less money. The state pays for part of a student's education; tuition covers the rest.
"If all we get to teach them is tuition," Dengerink said, "then I'm in trouble." At WSUV Vancouver, there are 200 slots for next year's freshmen. The university received 340 applications — a huge increase over last year, Dengerink said. He believes that's because more students are choosing to stay home to attend college to save the cost of relocating.
That's this year. Next year, Dengerink believes cuts may be deeper.
"The state used stimulus dollars for part of the coming year to cover our expenses," he said. "The money goes away in the second year, with no plan of what they're going to do."

Clark impact
Students at Clark College and the state's other community and technical colleges are sure to face significant changes by next academic year.
State funding reductions of 9 percent and 13 percent are proposed under the Senate and House budget plans, respectively. That would be partially offset by higher tuition rates for students, who would pay 5 percent to 7 percent more.
Those students will also likely find more crowded classrooms, where instructors have voluntarily agreed to increase their loads. They could find longer waiting lists for seats in a popular class because few, if any, new class sections will be added.
Heavily sought courses, such as English 101 or psychology 101, could be pushed from the classroom to online-only learning.

Budget impacts
- Pdf Grants: The federal Pell Grants will increase from a maximum of $4,731 a year to $2,133 if students attend all four quarters during the school year.
- Washington Scholars: House and Senate budgets cut off the coveted, full-ride scholarships, after this year. Current scholars will continue receiving award money.
- College Bound scholarships: The House proposed a $74.4 million contribution to future tuition payments for current, low-income middle school students. The Senate would send no money to the program.
- Clark College financial aid: Every year, 3.5 percent of tuition dollars go to the Clark College financial aid office. That money — and increased Pell Grant money — means the college will be able to give more financial aid. Kern Driscoll, head of financial aid at the college, said applications for assistance are up 20 percent over last year.

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other nations, we're behind."

Compared with other states' budgets, Washington is also behind. Michigan, widely con-
idered the epicenter of the re-
cession, has proposed cutting 3 percent of its higher education budget. In Washington, four-
year schools could lose between 10 percent and 17 percent.

In the last two years, Daley and her staff have been tasked with increasing the number of Washington state residents at-
tending college.

"That would be an ambitious goal under normal times," she said. "Now, we're stepping back a good decade in terms of fund-
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BUDGET IMPACTS