



Per the LESC requests for CTE information, please notice our responses below:

New Mexico Junior College

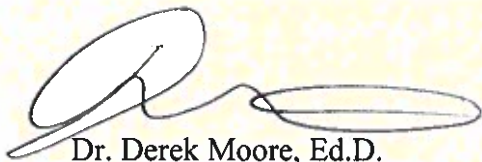
1. **Career technical education (CTE) is a top workforce and education priority in today's economy. What does *modern* CTE look like at your institution and what are some of the programs/professions your institution is providing CTE instruction in?**
  - a. Cosmetology
  - b. Welding
  - c. Automotive Technology
  - d. Public Safety (Law Enforcement)
  - e. Energy Technology
  - f. Nursing
  - g. Entertainment & Music Technology
  - h. Animal Science & Equine + Farm & Ranch Management
  - i. Oil & Gas
  - j. Automation
  - k. Transportation Training (CDL)
  - l. Healthcare Training (CMA, CNA, Pharmacy Tech, Dental Assistant, EMT-Basic; Advanced EMT)
  
2. **How are you currently funding your CTE programs, both programmatically and in terms of staffing? Tell us a bit about federal, state, and/or local funding streams that are supporting your programs.**
  - a. NMJC Budget Process. Each department has a budget and is funded by both state and local funds. Each department also has a director and most directors have support staff and adjunct faculty to support the programs.
  - b. On the non-credit side, we apply for grants with industry partners as well as state grants.
  
3. **What partnerships do you currently have in place with the K-12 education system and what do these include (for example, dual credit)?**
  - a. ACT Academy
    - i. Cosmetology
    - ii. Welding
    - iii. Certified Nursing Assistant (CNA)
  - b. CTECH – Career Technical Education Center of Hobbs (pathways to NMJC)
    - i. Oil & Gas Technology
    - ii. Automotive

- iii. Welding
  - iv. Automation
  - c. Other forms of Dual Credit that are more geared towards general education pathways (ITV, online, early college, and on-site) that lead to Associate of Arts and Associate of Science degrees.
- 4. Imagine that there is a comprehensive CTE system in the state, operating between both K-12 and postsecondary institutions, and including other partners, perhaps other state agencies or industry folks— from your lens, what would that system ideally look like and how would it operate?**
- a. Collaboration between the workforce components (Workforce offices at the state level; regional workforce boards; community colleges that offer workforce training); high schools offering CTE; relevant industry partners who contribute funding; equipment, and personnel working in unison to create the pool of resources that students can tap into and that potential employers can feel good about hiring students that are coming out of CTE programs.
- 5. You have an audience of lawmakers in front of you—tell us the top 1 or 2 issue(s) that you would like them to know about CTE or another pressing priority for community colleges?**
- a. Up until recently, the State of New Mexico would fund the Non-Credit Workforce Training Fund at an average of \$440,000 for over a decade to be spread amongst 18 community colleges based on the number of training hours every fiscal year. Up to this point, the State of NM funds credit courses one way and non-credit a completely different way. Training a qualified workforce is going to require better financial support, directly to the colleges, to help subsidize the cost of non-credit workforce training programs.
- 6. Current Workforce Training numbers for June 2022 – May 2023:**

Headcount: 2,555\*

Contact Hours: 61,561\*

\*These numbers include community education courses; wellness & physical education courses; and workforce training courses attended by college employees.



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President

New Mexico Junior College