WORK SESSION MINUTES

Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education
Country Inn & Suites – Board Room
5353 N. 27th Street
Lincoln, NE
Wednesday, September 15, 2010
7:00 p.m.

PUBLIC NOTICE:

Public notice of the time and place of the regular meeting was posted to the state's public meeting calendar and was given to Commission members, institutional representatives, news media, the Legislative Fiscal Office and the Department of Administrative Services. A copy of the Open Meetings Act was made available at the meeting and its location was announced.

Commissioners Present:
Colleen Adam
Clark Anderson
Dr. Dick C. E. Davis
Dr. Ron Hunter
Eric Seacrest
Dr. Joyce Simmons
W. Scott Wilson
John Winkleblack
Carol Zink

Commissioners Absent:
Riko Bishop
Mary Lauritzen

Commission Staff Present:
Angela Dibbert, Executive Assistant
Dr. Kathleen Fimple, Academic Programs Officer
Dr. Marshall Hill, Executive Director
Jason Keese, Public Information and Special Projects Coordinator
Dr. Carna Pfeil, Associate Director for Finance & Administration
Mike Wemhoff, Facilities Officer

1. Review of Institutions' Budget Requests – Commission Responsibilities and Procedures

Dr. Carna Pfeil explained to the Commissioners the Commission's responsibilities and procedures for the budget, which include: 1) review all budget requests; 2) analyze the information; 3) provide a rational recommendation; 4) recommendation is approved by Commissioners; and 4) recommendation goes to the Legislature and the Governor by October 15.

Mr. Mike Wemhoff described to the Commissioners the types of capital construction projects for which the institutions' are asking funding. Commission staff reviews all the projects, prioritizes them, and provides Commissioners a recommendation for each project to be forwarded to the Legislature and Governor as part of the biennial budget renew process.

2. General Discussion – Pending Issues, Challenges, and Opportunities

Dr. Marshall Hill updated the Commissioners on the Community College situation.

Dr. Hill discussed and suggested that academic programs of institutions will need to be looked at with a little more detail.

Dr. Kathleen Fimple told the Commissioners that there have been many changes in Academic Officers at the State Colleges and Community Colleges. Dr. Fimple suggested that the Commission revisit their guidelines for review of existing instructional programs. Dr. Fimple stated that she thought it would be good to explain to the institutions what a follow-up or interim report is, explain the intent of an in-depth review, and the kind of content the Commission is looking for on which to base its decisions.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 9:00 p.m.

MEETING MINUTES

Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education
Kaplan University
Room 106-108
1821 K Street
Lincoln, NE
Thursday, September 16, 2010
8:30 a.m.

PUBLIC NOTICE:

Public notice of the time and place of the regular meeting was posted to the state's public meeting calendar and was given to Commission members, institutional representatives, news media, the Legislative Fiscal Office and the Department of Administrative Services. A copy of the Open Meetings Act was made available at the meeting and its location was announced.

Commissioners Present:
Colleen Adam
Dr. Dick C. E. Davis
Dr. Ron Hunter
Eric Seacrest
Dr. Joyce Simmons
W. Scott Wilson
John Winkleblack
Carol Zink

Commissioners Absent:
Clark Anderson
Riko Bishop
Mary Lauritzen

Commission Staff Present:
Angela Dibbert, Executive Assistant
Dr. Kathleen Fimple, Academic Programs Officer
Katherine Green, College Access Challenge Grant Program Director
Dr. Marshall Hill, Executive Director
Jason Keese, Public Information and Special Projects Coordinator
Dr. Barbara McCuen, Research Coordinator
Dr. Carna Pfeil, Associate Director for Finance & Administration
Mike Wemhoff, Facilities Officer

I. CALL TO ORDER

Commission Chairman Joyce Simmons called the meeting to order at 8:35 a.m. at Kaplan University, Room 106-108, in Lincoln, Nebraska on September 16. Attendance is indicated above.

II. WELCOME

Introductions

Greeting from Ms. Teresa Hutchinson, President, Kaplan University – Lincoln Campus

Ms. Teresa Hutchinson, President, Kaplan University – Lincoln Campus gave a brief welcome and answered questions from Commissioners.

III. FY 2011-13 BIENNIAL BUDGET REQUESTS

A. University of Nebraska

Mr. Ron Withem, Associate Vice President for University Affairs and Director of Governmental Relations, and Mr. Chris Kabourek, Assistant Vice President for Budget and Planning, University of Nebraska. Mr. Withem and Mr. Kabourek, on behalf of President J.B. Milliken, presented the University of Nebraska's and the Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture at Curtis' biennial budget requests.

Mr. Kabourek stated that the University's request is for the core needs, which include: 1) salaries and benefits; 2) programs of excellence; and 3) need-based financial aid.

Mr. Withem and Mr. Kabourek answered questions from Commissioners.

B. State Colleges

Mr. Stan Carpenter, Chancellor, Nebraska State College Systems, presented the State Colleges' biennial budget requests. Mr. Carpenter stated that the State College System is only requesting additional funding for its core needs: 1) health insurance; 2) utilities; 3) DAS and workman's compensation; 4) other operating increases (only in the second year of the biennium); 5) LB 1100 depreciation assessments; 6) new building openings; and 7) SAP/SIS operating costs. Mr. Carpenter answered questions from Commissioners.

C. Community Colleges

Dr. Jack Huck, President, Southeast Community College, on behalf of Mr. Dennis Baack, presented the Nebraska Community College Association's biennial budget request. Community Colleges are requesting a four percent increase for each year of the biennium. Dr. Huck answered questions from

Commissioners.

NOTE: Adjourned for break at 10:22 a.m. Meeting resumed at 10:36 a.m.

IV. MINUTES

A. Action item Approve the August 5, 2010 meeting minutes

Motion — Motion by Commissioner ADAM and second by Commissioner ZINK to approve the August 5, 2010 meeting minutes as presented.

Result — A roll-call vote was taken, with all Commissioners present voting yes. Motion carried.

V. CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

A. Updates and other reports

Chairman Simmons read a "thank you" letter that she received from a student that received an Access College Early (ACE) scholarship.

VI. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

A. Out-of-service area authorization

1. Offered by Central Community College via two-way video originated from Central Community College in Columbus, NE, delivered to Wahoo High School in Wahoo, NE:
   - *SPCH 1110, Public Speaking (3 credits) (August 23 to December 17, 2010)*

2. Offered by Central Community College via two-way video originated from Central Community College in Columbus, NE, delivered to Wahoo High School in Wahoo, NE:
   - *PSYC 1810, Introduction to Psychology (3 credits) (August 23 to December 17, 2010)*

3. Offered by Central Community College via two-way video originated from Lakeview High School in Columbus, NE, delivered to Wahoo High School in Wahoo, NE:
   - *ENGL 1010, English Composition (3 credits) (August 23 to December 17, 2010)*

4. Offered by Central Community College via two-way video originated from Lakeview High School in Columbus, NE, delivered to Madison High School in Madison, NE:
   - *ENGL 1010, English Composition (3 credits) (August 23 to December 17, 2010)*

5. Offered by Central Community College via two-way video originated from East Butler High School in Brainard, NE, delivered to Wahoo High School in Wahoo, NE:
   - *MATH 1150, College Algebra (3 credits) (August 23 to December 17, 2010)*

6. Offered by Central Community College via two-way video originated from Wood River High School in Wood River, NE, delivered to Allen High School in Allen, NE:
   - *MATH 1410, Pre-Calculus (5 credits) (August 23 to December 17, 2010)*

7. Offered by Central Community College via two-way video originated from Wood River High School in Wood River, NE, delivered to Allen High School in Allen, NE:
   - *MATH 2060, Calculus (5 credits) (January 3 to May 5, 2011)*

8. Offered by Central Community College traditional delivery at Hartington Cedar Catholic High School in Hartington, NE:
   - *PHIL 2650, Introduction to Ethics (3 credits) (September 13 to December 22, 2010)*

9. Offered by Northeast Community College via two-way video originated from West Point-Beemer High School in West Point, NE, delivered to Superior High School in Superior, NE:
   - *ENGL 1010, English Composition I (3 credits) (August 18 to December 22, 2010)*

10. Offered by Northeast Community College via two-way video originated from West Point-Beemer High School in West Point, NE, delivered to Superior High School in Superior, NE:
    - *ENGL 2100, Introduction to Literature (3 credits) (January 5 to May 24, 2011)*

B. Updates and other reports
None.

VII. PUBLIC COMMENT ON MATTERS OF GENERAL CONCERN
None.

VIII. PUBLIC HEARING ON BUDGET, CONSTRUCTION, AND FINANCIAL AID PROGRAMS COMMITTEE ITEMS
None.

IX. BUDGET, CONSTRUCTION, AND FINANCIAL AID COMMITTEE

A. Revenue bond and surplus fund project proposal

1. <u>Action item</u> Wayne State College – Pile Hall Renovation

Mr. Mike Wemhoff gave a brief overview of the Pile Hall Renovation project and answered questions from Commissioners.

Motion — Motion by Commissioner DAVIS on behalf of the Committee to recommend approval of the Wayne State College – Pile Hall Renovation proposal to the Legislature.

Result — A roll-call vote was taken, with all Commissioners present voting yes. Motion carried.

X. PUBLIC HEARING ON ACADEMIC PROGRAMS COMMITTEE ITEMS

Dr. Valerie Cisler, Chair, Department of Music and Performing Arts, and Dr. Ron Crocker, Associate Dean, University of Nebraska at Kearney, gave a brief overview of the Theatre Program and the MAEd Music Specialization. They both answered questions from Commissioners.

XI. ACADEMIC PROGRAMS COMMITTEE

Dr. Kathleen Fimple explained that Commission rules call for every academic program should be reviewed every seven years. If a program falls below Commission thresholds for the number of its graduates the Commission staff investigates and may ask the institution for a follow-up report. This allows the institution the opportunity to document improvements. The Commission can request an in-depth review, which requires the institution to look at the program in a more serious way and to consider its viability. The Commission's last possible step is to discontinue the program. Dr. Kathleen Fimple explained the proposals and answered questions from Commissioners.

A. Existing Program Review – Follow-up Reports

1. <u>Action item</u> University of Nebraska at Kearney – Theatre Program (BA, BAE)

Motion — Motion by Commissioner ZINK on behalf of the Committee to continue the University of Nebraska at Kearney – Theatre Program (BA, BAE) with the next regular program review due June 30, 2011.

Result — A roll-call vote was taken, with all Commissioners present voting yes. Motion carried.

2. <u>Action item</u> University of Nebraska at Kearney – MAEd Music

Specialization

Motion — Motion by Commissioner ZINK on behalf of the Committee to continue the University of Nebraska at Kearney – MAEd Music Speicalization proposal with the next regular program review due June 30, 2011, which will also include information on student demand.

Result — A roll-call vote was taken, with all Commissioners present voting yes. Motion carried.

B. Annual Reports from Private Institutions

1. <u>Action item</u> Creative Center

Motion — Motion by Commissioner ZINK on behalf of the Committee to accept the Creative Center annual report with the next annual report due February 1, 2011.

Result — A roll-call vote was taken, with all Commissioners present voting yes. Motion carried.

2. <u>Action item</u> Universal College of Healing Arts

Motion — Motion by Commissioner ZINK on behalf of the Committee to accept the Universal College of Healing Arts annual report with the next annual report due September 15, 2010.

Result — A roll-call vote was taken, with all Commissioners present voting yes. Motion carried.

3. <u>Action item</u> Kaplan University-Lincoln

Motion — Motion by Commissioner ZINK on behalf of the Committee to accept the Kaplan University-Lincoln annual report with the next annual report due May 31, 2011.

Result — A roll-call vote was taken, with all Commissioners present voting yes. Motion carried.

4. <u>Action item</u> Kaplan University-Omaha

Motion — Motion by Commissioner ZINK on behalf of the Committee to accept the Kaplan University-Omaha annual report with the next annual report due May 31, 2011.

Result — A roll-call vote was taken, with all Commissioners present voting yes.

Motion carried.

NOTE: Adjourned for lunch at 11:38 a.m. Meeting resumed at 11:51 a.m.

C. <u>Action item</u> Proposed Fee Change for Rules 1 & 2

Dr. Fimple explained the proposed fee change for Rules 1 and 2 and answered questions from Commissioners.

Commissioner Seacrest suggested that the Commission review the fee change every two years.

Motion — Motion by Commissioner ZINK on behalf of the Committee to accept the fee changes for Rules 1 and 2 with a review of fees every two years.

Result — A roll-call vote was taken, with all Commissioners present voting yes. Motion carried.

D. <u>Information item</u> Off-Campus Distance Education Report 2008-09

Dr. Fimple reported on the Off-Campus Distance Education Report 2008-09 and answered questions from Commissioners.

XII. PLANNING AND CONSUMER INFORMATION COMMITTEE

A. Presentation on Section A (Enrollment) & Section C (Faculty and Salaries) of the *2009-10 Factual Look at Higher Education in Nebraska*

Dr. Barbara McCuen presented Section A (Enrollment) & Section C (Faculty and Salaries) of the *2009-10 Factual Look at Higher Education in Nebraska*. Dr. McCuen answered questions from Commissioners.

NOTE: Commissioner Davis was excused from the meeting at this point.

XIII. FUTURE MEETINGS

The next regular Commission meeting will be October 14, 2010 and will be held at University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska.

XIV. COMMISSIONER COMMENTS

None.

XV. ADJOURNMENT of regular Commission meeting

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 1:11 p.m.

Nebraska's
Coordinating Commission
for
Postsecondary Education
CCPE

2011 CCPE Meeting Calendar

(Subject to change as necessary)

NOTE: All dates and locations are tentative.

January 20—Thursday
Location: NET, Lincoln, Neb. (Videoconference)

March 10—Thursday
Location: Grand Island Senior High, Grand Island, Neb.

May 19—Thursday
Location: Nebraska Methodist College, Omaha, Neb.

July 21—Thursday
Location: Xenon International Academy, Omaha, Neb.

September 29—Thursday
Location: Grace University, Omaha, Neb.

December 8—Thursday
Location: Lincoln, Neb. (Capitol Bldg.)

Period ending September 30, 2010

Coordinating Commission General Fund - Program 640

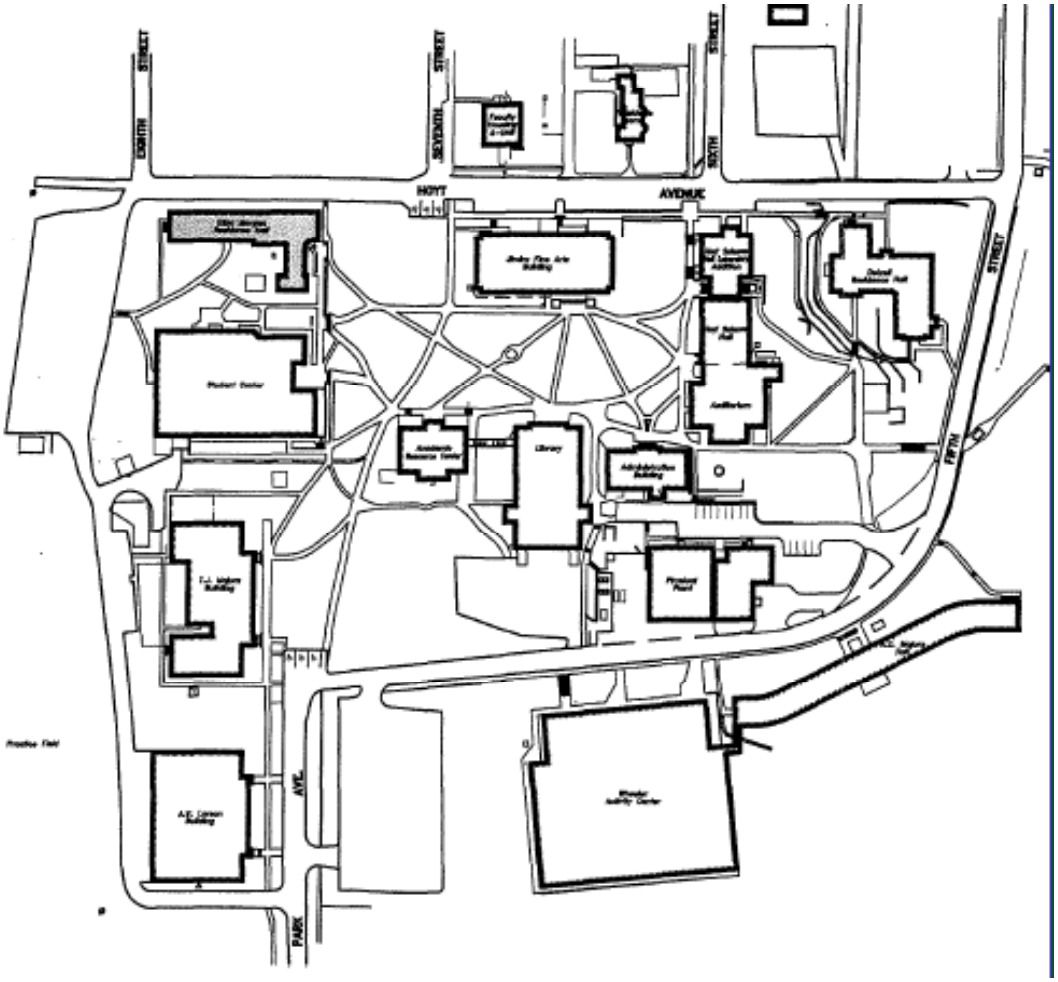
	2010-2011 General Fund Budget		2010-2011 Current Expenditures		% of Budget Expended Time Elapsed 25.21%
PERSONAL SERVICES					
Permanent Salaries	$799,000		$196,959		24.7%
Temporary Salaries	$0		$0		
Overtime	$0		$0		
Subtotal	$799,000		$196,959		24.7%
PSL	*$799,000*		*$196,959*		*24.7%*
Benefits	$236,344		$56,887		24.1%
Subtotal	$1,035,344		$253,846		24.5%
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Postage	$3,000		$436		14.5%
Communication	$15,000		$4,198		28.0%
Freight	$100		$0		0.0%
Data Processing	$2,000		$494		24.7%
Publication & Printing	$11,000		$1,889		17.2%
Awards Expense	$150		$0		0.0%
Dues & Subscriptions	$12,000		$11,567		96.4%
Conference Registration Fees	$2,000		$945		47.3%
Electricity	$2,700		$1,024		37.9%
Rent Expense	$38,680		$10,498		27.1%
Repair & Maintenance	$100		$0		0.0%
Office Supplies	$1,500		$350		23.3%
Food Expenses	$1,200		$650		54.2%
Education Supplies	$250		$0		0.0%
Account & Auditing Services	$7,363		$7,363		100.0%
Other Cont. Srvs & Travel Exp.	$0		$0		0.0%
Other	$1,600		$77		4.8%
Subtotal	$98,643		$39,491		40.0%
STAFF TRAVEL					
Board & Lodging	$4,000		$937		23.4%
Commercial Transportation	$1,750		$787		45.0%
State-Owned Transportation	$1,500		$126		8.4%
Mileage	$750		$67		8.9%
Other	$250		$26		10.4%
Subtotal	$8,250		$1,943		23.6%
COMMISSIONER TRAVEL					
Board & Lodging	$1,750		$410		23.4%
Commercial Transportation	$0		$0		0.0%
Mileage	$7,500		$2,555		34.1%
Other	$25		$0		0.0%
Subtotal	$9,275		$2,965		32.0%
CAPITAL OUTLAY					
Office Equipment	$0		$0		0.0%
Hardware	$0		$0		0.0%
Software	$1,000		$0		0.0%
Subtotal	$1,000		$0		0.0%
MHEC Dues	$90,000		$90,000		100.0%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$1,242,512		$388,245		31.2%
General Fund Appropriation	$1,219,698		$1,219,698		
Cash Fund Appropriation	$10,768		$10,768		
Federal Fund (old acct)	$12,046		$12,046		
Encumbrances & Carryover	$0		$0		
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	$1,242,512		$1,242,512		
Remaining Balance	$0		$854,267		68.8%

Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education
Revenue Bond Project Evaluation Form

Committee Draft
October 7, 2010

Institution/Campus: Peru State College
Project Name: Morgan Hall renovation/addition phases 2-4
Date of Governing Board Approval: September 10, 2010
Date Complete Proposal Received: September 10, 2010
Date of Commission Evaluation: October 14, 2010

Project Description: Peru State College is proposing to complete the renovation of Morgan Hall, a 39,912 gross square foot (gsf) residence hall constructed in 1929, with west and south additions constructed in 1959 and 1960, respectively. Morgan Hall is located on the northeast corner of campus (see site plan below) north of the Student Center.



Phase 1 of the renovation was completed in 2003. The first phase renovated 9,978 gsf of the original building. Work included new accessible restrooms on the first thru third floors; and renovation to 24 residence rooms, including installation of air-conditioning, replacing windows,

electrical, plumbing, doors and floor/wall/ceiling finishes. A new electrical switchboard, fire sprinkler piping and connections to the campus steam and chilled water were also included. Thirty-eight rooms in the west wing were closed off at that time until funding was available to complete the renovation.

Phases 2-4 would renovate these 38 residence rooms with 62 beds in the west wing, in addition to the remaining un-renovated spaces in the main building and south wing. Renovation work in phases 2-4 would be similar to the type of work in the first phase, outlined above. The project would also construct a new elevator/stair tower, providing accessibility to all floors.

The total project costs for the renovation/addition are projected to be $3.92 million ($99.20/gsf or $32,131/bed). The proposed source of funding for the project would be $3.24 million in revenue bond proceeds and $680,000 in surplus funds. The revenue bond issue would be financed over a 20-year period from revenue bond facilities fees, including: room and board fees, food service fees, revenue bond facilities fee, bookstore income, parking permit fees, investment income and other miscellaneous income, such as summer programs. Annual debt service would average up to $303,361 per year based on current interest rates of 4.7% for an 'A' rated bond issue plus a 95 basis point cushion. Ongoing facility operations and maintenance (O&M) costs are projected to increase minimally to air-condition the existing facility and support the small elevator/stair tower. Additional O&M expenses would be funded from room and board fees.

	Yes	No
1. **The proposed project demonstrates compliance and consistency with the *Comprehensive Statewide Plan*, including the institutional role and mission assignment.**	■	☐

Comments: Page 2-12 of the Commission's *Comprehensive Statewide Plan for Postsecondary Education* states: "Most facilities on Nebraska campuses are safe, accessible to the disabled and are fully ADA compliant. Fire safety is a concern on all campuses, but especially those with older residence halls. Accessibility also remains a challenge at some campuses.

- Institutions continue efforts to provide safe and accessible campuses that are responsive to changing student needs and supportive of a learning environment.
- Campus facilities are well maintained to assure the safety of students."

This project would address safety, accessibility and maintenance issues.

Page 4-4 of the *Plan* states: "The state expects auxiliary

services at public postsecondary education institutions and some student services, such as residence halls, bookstores, and food services, to be self-supporting." As proposed, this project would be self-supporting through student housing room and board fees.

Page 6-3 of the *Plan* states: "Facilities funding has historically come from a variety of sources. These sources of funding and example applications include: . . . User fees for student centers, residence halls, and parking;" The proposal meets that provision of the *Plan*.

This project is not directly applicable to PSC's role and mission assignment, as it involves student support space.

2. **The proposed project demonstrates compliance and consistency with the *Statewide Facilities Plan*.**

Yes ■ No □

Comments: This proposal largely demonstrates compliance and consistency with the Commission's *Statewide Facilities Plan* as outlined in the criteria below.

2.A **Degree that the project demonstrates compliance with the governing-board-approved institutional comprehensive facilities plan.**

High . . . . . Low
□ ■ □ □ □

Comments: The Nebraska State College Board of Trustees approved the Peru State College *1999 Campus Physical Master Plan* on January 21, 2000. Page 1.8 of the *Master Plan's* recommendation is to "Upgrade campus housing facilities." The Master Plan then references the *1999 Campus Student Housing Facilities Study* for detailed recommendations.

The *1999 Campus Student Housing Facilities Study* stated on Page 3: "Revisions to the current room configurations should be considered in Morgan and Delzell Halls to accommodate some suites with a common bath." In consideration of this option, PSC staff provided the following three reasons for not including suites in this renovation: "First, the creation of suites would reduce the number of available rooms and beds in the building. Second, project costs would be considerably

higher if suites were created. Finally, the College believes traditional residence hall rooms provide more opportunity for social interaction among residents in the common spaces."

The *1999 Campus Student Housing Facilities Study* cites significant deficiencies in existing housing facilities that require renovation and/or replacement, including the need for infrastructure improvements, code compliance items, new interior finishes, communication and security system upgrades and user-friendly conveniences, including air-conditioning. The overall recommendation on page 81 of the *Study* states: "The Morgan Residence Hall requires upgrades of many mechanical and electrical systems to meet the needs of students today and in the future. While only portions of the existing systems will remain in place, a renovation can be completed to provide a quality residence hall." This project should address the physical deficiencies outlined in the study.

2.B **Degree that the project addresses existing facility rehabilitation needs as represented in a facilities audit report or program statement.**

High . . . . . Low

☐ ☐ ■ ☐ ☐

Comments: Phase 1 exterior work included replacement of windows in renovated rooms. The remaining windows would be replaced as part of phases 2-4. Additional exterior work identified in the 2002 program statement included minor roof repair, and masonry tuck-pointing. The last record of roof replacement for Morgan Hall was replacement of the entryway roof in 1963. It is likely that the main slate roof was replaced with an asphalt shingle roof when the west and south additions were completed in 1959 and 1960 respectively. Since that time the college replaced a large section of roof on the main building adjacent to the south addition in 2009. In response to a question regarding this work the college stated that "The renovation project does not include roofing or masonry work. The roof is currently stable, and no leaks are detected. Peru State College has been addressing masonry and roof issues as they arise, using operating funds and Contingency Maintenance funds, and will

continue to do so. The College will consider additional roof and masonry maintenance as add/alternates to the project if project funding allows."

Interior rehabilitation work would include demolition of most interior spaces that are being renovated for phases 2-4 and installation of new systems, including: heating system, new air-conditioning, plumbing and restrooms, fire sprinkler system, lighting, electrical, computer network/internet cabling/connections, new doors, and floor/wall/ceiling finishes.

2.C **Degree that project justification is due to inadequate quality of the existing facility because of functional deficiencies and is supported through externally documented reports (accreditation reports, program statements, etc.).**

High . . . . . Low

☐ ■ ☐ ☐ ☐

Comments: The 2002 program statement identified the need for seminar/conference rooms on each floor of Morgan Hall for use in study, interaction, project work, etc. The need for accessible restrooms along with a new elevator was also identified.

2.D **Degree that the amount of space required to meet programmatic needs is justified by application of space/land guidelines and utilization reports.**

High . . . . . Low

☐ ■ ☐ ☐ ☐

Comments: An economical consideration was given to existing interior wall layouts when considering appropriate room size.

PSC presently has a residence hall capacity of 502 beds. Morgan Hall has an existing capacity of 98 beds. The proposed renovation would increase capacity to about 144 beds (24 single rooms and 60 double rooms), plus an apartment for a residence hall director. This would increase overall campus residence hall capacity to about 548 beds.

Residence hall occupancy rates have increased significantly since the first phase of Morgan Hall was completed in the fall 2003. The college's fall residence

hall occupancy rate increased from 328 (65% of available beds) contracts in the fall 2003 semester to 438 (87.25% of available beds) in the fall 2009 semester. PSC anticipates that it will be able to continue to increase the number of on-campus housing contracts by improving the quality of its' existing residence halls.

2.E **Degree that the amount of space required to meet specialized programmatic needs is justified by professional planners and/or externally documented reports.**

High . . . . . Low

☐ ■ ☐ ☐ ☐

Comments: The 2002 design development document provides room layouts with room sizes appearing to be based on furniture layouts and existing window opening spacing.

2.F **Ability of the project to fulfill currently established needs and projected enrollment and/or program growth requirements.**

High . . . . . Low

☐ ☐ ■ ☐ ☐

Comments: The primary purpose of this project is to replace aging building systems and enhance existing residence halls to meet student needs. PSC's fall on-campus headcount enrollment has decreased slightly between 2003 and 2010 from 1,009 to 972 students. A relatively small increase in on-campus enrollment would likely be needed to fully utilize Morgan Hall's 38 newly renovated and reopened rooms.

2.G **The need for future projects and/or operating and maintenance costs are within the State's ability to fund them, or evidence is presented that the institution has a sound plan to address these needs and/or costs.**

High . . . . . Low

■ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Comments: The college is not proposing to use state funds for this project, nor would this project result in the need for future projects. Revenue and expenditure projections appear to support the ability to finance a 20-year revenue bond issue for purposes of renovating this residence hall. Sufficient income also appears to be

available to adequately operate and maintain Morgan Hall.

2.H **Evidence is provided that this project is the best of all known and reasonable alternatives.**

High . . . . . Low

☐ ■ ☐ ☐ ☐

Comments: Operating existing residence halls without making continual improvements would likely increase vacancy rates and reduce revenues over time. The renovation of currently "mothballed" residence hall rooms should help increase occupancy rates and student housing revenues. Renovation of the existing facility can be completed for about 2/3 the cost of new construction. Renovation also preserves the historic character of the Peru State College campus.

2.I **Degree that the project would enhance institutional effectiveness/efficiencies with respect to programs and/or costs.**

High . . . . . Low

☐ ■ ☐ ☐ ☐

Comments: Complete renovation of Morgan Hall would provide safe, accessible, comfortable and convenient housing to students in the oldest residence hall on campus. High residence hall occupancy rates help to keep room and board increases at a reasonable level. Also, by bringing 38 additional rooms with 62 beds back into utilization, student housing revenues have the potential to increase and provide additional revenues for future renovations, including Delzell Hall, PSC's second oldest residence hall.

2.J **Degree that the amount of requested funds is justified for the project and does not represent an insufficient or extraordinary expenditure of resources.**

High . . . . . Low

■ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Comments: **Construction Costs -** The college's estimate to renovate Morgan Hall – Phases 2-4, including construction of a new elevator and stairwell addition, is $3,918,151 ($99.20/gsf). Commission staff's estimate of the total project cost is $3,823,800 ($96.81/gsf) for the renovation and addition of a 2-3 story college dormitory per *R.S. Means Square Foot Costs* and comparable past

projects. The college's estimate is $94,400 (2.5%) higher than Commission staff's estimate for the project. Should construction costs come in lower than estimated, the Commission encourages the college to consider replacing the 50-year old roof rather than continuing to make patches as needed.

Operating and Maintenance Costs - The college estimated increased facility operating and maintenance (O&M) for air-conditioning the existing space and operating and maintaining a small elevator and stair addition at $20,000 per year ($0.51/gsf/year) in the 2002 program statement. Commission staff's estimate to provide increased facility O&M is $38,100 per year ($0.96/gsf/year) for the first year of operations.

2.K **Source(s) of funds requested are appropriate for the project.**

High . . . . . Low

Comments: The use of revenue bond facilities fees, including room and board fees, to retire a 20-year revenue bond issue is appropriate. The use of surplus funds for renovation of student housing is also appropriate.

The total cost of the proposed bond issue would be approximately $3,600,000. This amount is broken out as follows:

- Construction Fund - $3,240,000
- Debt Service Reserve Fund - $ 307,000
- Issuance & Misc. Costs - $ 63,000

Bond counsel for the state colleges originally estimated the average coupon rate as 5.65%, based on current interest rates plus 95 basis points of cushion to accommodate possible changes in rates prior to issuing bonds. Annual debt service for the bond issue is estimated to average up to $303,361 per year, totaling up to $6.067 million in principal and interest payments if interest rates would average the highest estimated rate. Should interest rates remain at their current rate, estimated debt service would be reduced by about $23,000 per year.

The Surplus Fund balance as of June 30, 2009, was $1.758 million. The estimated Surplus Fund balance on June 30, 2012, including expenditures of $680,000 for this project, is estimated to be $2.142 million.

3. **The proposed project demonstrates that it is not an unnecessary duplication of facilities.**

Yes ■ No ☐

Comments: The college has demonstrated that this project would not unnecessarily duplicate other available residential space on campus.

3.A **Degree that the project increases access and/or serves valid needs considering the existence of other available and suitable facilities.**

High . . . . . Low

☐ ■ ☐ ☐ ☐

Comments: The renovation would help alleviate the college's high residence hall occupancy rates and allow for future residence hall occupancy increases. Morgan Hall is needed as a viable residence hall to serve the existing student demand for on-campus housing.

4. **The project's proposal provides sufficient information from which the Commission can review and make an informed recommendation.**

Yes ■ No ☐

Comments: Sufficient information was provided in the proposal and finance plan to make an informed recommendation.

COMMISSION ACTION AND COMMENTS:

Approve ■ Disapprove ☐

Action: Pursuant to the Nebraska Revised Statutes (2008), Section 85-404 and 85-408, the **Budget, Construction and Financial Aid Committee** of the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education recommends that the Legislature approve Peru State College's proposal to issue revenue bonds and use surplus funds for the renovation and addition of Morgan Hall as outlined in the college's proposal and finance

plan provided for review.

Comments: This proposal requires the review and approval of the Legislature or the Executive Board of the Legislative Council as required by Statute. The Commission believes that this proposal would improve the quality, safety and accessibility of student housing and assist in the retention of students.

With a residence hall occupancy rate of over 87% of available beds during the 2009 fall semester, PSC provided on-campus housing for less than half its on-campus student headcount. Attractive student housing should help with student retention and graduation efforts.

The use of around $3.6 million in revenue bonds amortized over a 20-year period is an acceptable means of financing. A debt service coverage ratio for the new revenue bond issue along with other existing revenue bond issues is estimated to be about 1.76 times available income after expenses in FY 2012 and would likely increase in subsequent years. Nebraska State College bond covenants require a minimum debt service coverage ratio of 1.10, while the Nebraska State College Board of Trustees policy requires CSC and WSC to maintain a minimum 1.25 debt service coverage ratio and PSC to maintain a minimum 1.35 debt service coverage ratio.

The use of $680,000 in surplus funds is also an appropriate means of financing a portion of this project. The Surplus Fund balance as of June 30, 2009, was $1.757 million, which is projected to increase to $2.142 million by 2012 when construction of this project would be completed.

PSC's current academic year 2010-2011 room and board rates are reasonable compared to other Nebraska public higher education institutions. The following compares current room and board rates for a double room with a 7-day meal plan:

	Room Rate	7-Day Meal
• Chadron State College -	$2,410	$2,686
• Wayne State College -	$2,660	$2,880
• Peru State College (air-cond.) -	$2,868	$2,700
• Univ. of Nebraska at Kearney -	$3,640	$3,566

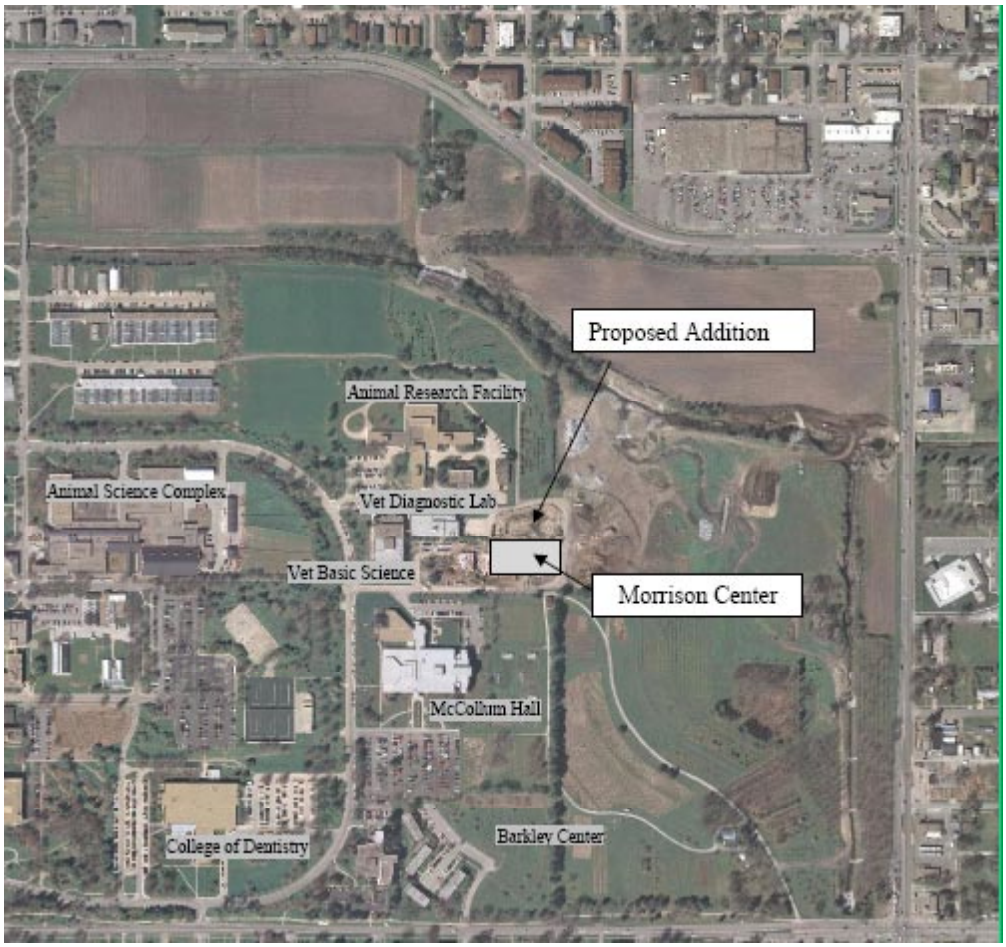
- Univ. of Nebraska-Lincoln - $7,660 to $8,196 (incl. meals)

Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education
Capital Construction Project Evaluation Form

Committee Draft
October 7, 2010

Institution/Campus:	University of Nebraska-Lincoln / East Campus
Project Name:	Ken Morrison Life Sciences Addition O&M
Date of Governing Board Approval:	September 4, 2009
Date Complete Proposal Received:	September 17, 2010 (O&M budget detail)
Date of Commission Evaluation:	October 14, 2010

Project Description: The University of Nebraska-Lincoln is in the process of constructing a 26,063 gross square feet (gsf) addition to the Ken Morrison Life Sciences building, located on East Campus (see site plan below). The project is being constructed with federal stimulus funds with a request to use state appropriations to operate and maintain (O&M) the addition. Commission approval is being requested to utilize state tax funds for the increased facility O&M costs.



The new laboratory wing, on the north side of the existing building, is designed to employ the same modular laboratory planning approach used for the original building. The laboratories will

achieve Biological Safety Level (BSL) 2 status for use in infectious disease research. The project would provide Nebraska Center for Virology (NCV) researchers with additional space to expand research opportunities. Space allocation in the addition is currently programmed to include the following types of space:

• Research laboratory space (3 laboratories)	5,754 sq. ft.
• Research lab support space	2,496 sq. ft.
• Faculty/Post Doc/graduate office space	3,549 sq. ft.
• Interaction/meeting room space	2,210 sq. ft.
• Storage space	812 sq. ft.
• Building support (circ., restrooms, mech., etc.)	7,998 sq. ft.
Subtotal – estimated net square feet	*22,819 sq. ft.*
Total – estimated building area (incl. structural)	*26,063 gsf*

The estimated total project cost of $8.0 million ($306.95/gsf) will be financed with a federal stimulus fund grant. Increased facility operating and maintenance (O&M) costs for the addition are estimated to be $327,588/year ($12.57/gsf/year). The increased facility O&M costs are proposed to be funded with state appropriations per a request in the University of Nebraska's 2011-2013 biennial operating budget request.

1. **The proposed project demonstrates compliance and consistency with the *Comprehensive Statewide Plan*, including the institutional role and mission assignment.** — Yes ☑ No ☐

Comments: Page 3-5 of the Commission's *Comprehensive Statewide Plan for Postsecondary Education* outlines the following major statewide goal regarding research and technology transfer: "Institutions will contribute to the health and prosperity of the people and to the vitality of the state through research and development efforts, technology transfer and technical assistance, and by attracting external funds to support these activities." This proposal would assist UNL in attracting additional external research funding.

Page 4-3 of the *Plan* outlines the following two goals regarding research:

- "Public institutions with major research roles, including the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and the University of Nebraska Medical Center, set goals and prioritize areas of research to become more prominent and nationally competitive for research funding and to meet the health

and economic needs of the state."

- "High quality, state-of-the-art research facilities on the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and the University of Nebraska Medical Center will help the institutions to attract external research funding."

The Nebraska Center for Virology has become a prominent research center at the university that has increased external research funding by more than 300% in an eight-year period.

Page 7-25 of the *Plan* related to the University of Nebraska's role and mission states: "The State of Nebraska relies on the University of Nebraska institutions as a source of research that advances knowledge and technology, serves the state's economic development goals, and enriches Nebraskans' quality of life." This proposal is consistent with this role and mission of providing research in infectious diseases.

Page 7-32 of the *Plan* related to the University of Nebraska Lincoln's role and mission states: "UNL attracts increasing amounts of private and federal research funds, becoming more prominent in prioritized areas of research, often interdisciplinary in scope, that will advance knowledge in the field as well as meet the economic needs of the state." The Nebraska Center for Virology's research capability has become more prominent since its formation in 2000. The Center combines the expertise and facilities of each of Nebraska's biomedical research institutions: The University of Nebraska-Lincoln, the University of Nebraska Medical Center, and Creighton University.

2. **The proposed project demonstrates compliance and consistency with the *Statewide Facilities Plan*.** Yes ■ No □

Comments: This proposal largely demonstrates compliance and consistency with Commission's *Statewide Facilities Plan* as outlined in the following criteria as applicable.

2.A **The proposed project includes only new or existing academic programs approved by the Commission.**

Yes ☐ No ☐

Comments: Not applicable to this proposal as the project does not involve new or existing academic programs.

2.B **Degree that the project demonstrates compliance with the governing-board-approved institutional comprehensive facilities plan.**

High . . . . . Low

☐ ■ ☐ ☐ ☐

Comments: The Board of Regents approved the UNL *Physical Master Plan 2006-2015* on April 21, 2006. Page 66.B of the *Physical Master Plan* identified the building site east of the Veterinary Basic Science building on East Campus as the location of a new Nebraska Center for Virology, with potential expansion to the north. Page 67 *Physical Master Plan* also identifies the Nebraska Center for Virology as one of several projects that have been or were in the process of being funded. This project is also included in the University of Nebraska 2010 Six-Year Capital Plan.

2.C **Degree that the project addresses existing facility rehabilitation needs as represented in a facilities audit report or program statement.**

High . . . . . Low

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Comments: Not applicable to this proposal, as this project is intended to address a lack of existing research space.

2.D **Degree that project justification is due to inadequate quality of the existing facility because of functional deficiencies and is supported through externally documented reports (accreditation reports, program statements, etc.).**

High . . . . . Low

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Comments: Not applicable to this proposal, as this project is intended to address a lack of existing research space.

2.E **Degree that the amount of space required to meet programmatic needs is justified by application of space/land guidelines and utilization reports.**

High . . . . . Low

☐ ☐ ■ ☐ ☐

Comments: The UNL program statement indicates that: "Specific guidelines used in formulating the space requirements include the *University of Nebraska Space Guidelines* and NIH Design Policy and Guidelines." Utilization information on existing research space in the Ken Morrison Life Sciences facility or campus was not provided.

2.F **Degree that the amount of space required to meet specialized programmatic needs is justified by professional planners and/or externally documented reports.**

High . . . . . Low

☐ ■ ☐ ☐ ☐

Comments: The UNL program statement indicates that: "Square footage planning for the addition (as well as the original building) has been based on modular design principles appropriate for a wet laboratory research building."

2.G **Ability of the project to fulfill currently established needs and projected enrollment and/or program growth requirements.**

High . . . . . Low

☐ ■ ☐ ☐ ☐

Comments: The new addition would allow for long-term expansion of research activities as grant activity increases.

2.H **The need for future projects and/or operating and maintenance costs are within the State's ability to fund them, or evidence is presented that the institution has a sound plan to address these needs and/or costs.**

High . . . . . Low

☐ ■ ☐ ☐ ☐

Comments: This project would not create the need for a future construction project. UNL is requesting additional state appropriations for ongoing facility operating and maintenance (O&M) costs associated with this project. If an increase in state appropriations for O&M is not

provided, Facilities & Administrative (F&A) cost funds from increased research grant activities could potentially be used.

2.I **Evidence is provided that this project is the best of all known and reasonable alternatives.**

High . . . . . Low

☐ ■ ☐ ☐ ☐

Comments: Construction of a new state-of-the-art research space would appear to be the most reasonable solution to expand UNL's research capabilities. The existing building was designed to accommodate an expansion and the mechanical and electrical infrastructure was sized to accommodate an addition of this size.

2.J **Degree that the project would enhance institutional effectiveness/efficiencies with respect to programs and/or costs.**

High . . . . . Low

☐ ■ ☐ ☐ ☐

Comments: No cost savings would be realized by this proposal. Construction of modern state-of-the-art research space would assist recruiting nationally and internationally prominent investigators in virology research.

2.K **Degree that the amount of requested funds is justified for the project and does not represent an insufficient or extraordinary expenditure of resources.**

High . . . . . Low

☐ ☐ ■ ☐ ☐

Comments: **Operating and Maintenance Costs -** The university is estimating an incremental increase in facility operating and maintenance (O&M) costs for the new research addition of $327,588 per year ($12.57/gsf/year). Commission staff's estimate to provide facility O&M for the new addition is $307,700 per year ($11.81/gsf/year). The university's estimate is $19,888 (6.5%) more than Commission staff's estimate. The primary difference between these estimates is in security/safety costs. In a response to explain the difference between these estimates, the university stated "O&M funds are necessary for maintenance and repair of UNL's Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) system, used for life safety purposes in campus buildings. New construction and

major renovations include the installation of CCTV systems that monitor exterior doors and other key locations. The system is used for real time as well as archival purposes for security in monitoring building access control points of people who present credentials for access, identification and review of incidents; and in building management by monitoring access, pedestrian flow, and building usage. These CCTV building systems are part of an information technology network comprised of servers that record video data, which is transmitted over fiber optic and ethernet cables to monitoring stations. O&M funding will pay for repairs and maintenance to the building's CCTV system including monthly port fees levied by Information Services and CCTV Service Center device fees."

2.L **Source(s) of funds requested are appropriate for the project.**

High . . . . . Low

☐ ■ ☐ ☐ ☐

Comments: Page 6-8 of the Commission's *Comprehensive Statewide Plan for Postsecondary Education* states: "In Nebraska, as in other states, funding for research space at public institutions has traditionally come from a variety of sources, including federal, state, and private sources. Opportunities to advance economic development, improve public health or safety, match external funds, renew existing space, or support key institutional missions are circumstances that institutions should consider in asking for (and the Legislature in determining) the provision of state funds for the construction and O&M of research space."

Prior to the 2007-2009 biennium, state general fund appropriations were historically used to finance ongoing facility operating and maintenance (O&M) costs for new research space at Nebraska public postsecondary educational institutions. The State has been partially reimbursed for these research facility appropriations through an annual lump-sum reimbursement from Facilities & Administrative (F&A) cost funds, which come from a percentage of institutional research grant revenues. UNL's reimbursement share to the state is

$700,000 per year. The Governor and Legislature have allowed remaining institutional F&A cost funds to remain with the campus. UNL grossed $24.76 million in F&A cost funds in FY 2010. These funds have been used to further enhance institutional research capabilities.

3. **The proposed project demonstrates that it is not an unnecessary duplication of facilities.**

Yes ■ No □

Comments: This project will not unnecessarily duplicate other research space on the UNL campus.

3.A **Degree that the project increases access and/or serves valid needs considering the existence of other available and suitable facilities.**

High . . . . . Low

□ ■ □ □ □

Comments: The primary purpose of this project is to expand UNL's research capabilities. Continued annual increases in research grant activities appear to support the need for additional research space.

COMMISSION ACTION AND COMMENTS:

Approve ■ Disapprove □

Action: Pursuant to the Nebraska Revised Statutes (2008), Section 85-1414, the **Budget, Construction and Financial Aid Committee** of the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education recommends approval of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln's operating and maintenance request as outlined in the Ken Morrison Life Sciences addition program statement and operating budget request materials.

Comments: The Commission is supportive of the $8 million federal grant, and is encouraged by UNL's continued pursuit of alternative funding for the purpose of expanding its research capabilities.

Historically, state appropriations have funded increased facilities operating and maintenance (O&M) costs for public postsecondary education research space in Nebraska prior to the 2007-2009 biennium. However, state appropriations for

increased facilities' O&M have not been provided for the last two biennia.

This has forced institutions to look at reallocations or alternative funding to replace funds needed to operate and maintain new space. Facilities & Administrative (F&A) cost funds are one option that institutions can consider to replace a lack of facility O&M appropriations. F&A cost funds are a portion of a research grant award intended to reimburse an institution for use of facilities, support services, and administrative overhead functions associated with a research grant. F&A cost funds range between 10 and 50 percent of each grant award. UNL generated $24.76 million in gross F&A cost funds in FY 2010. In not funding new operating and maintenance requests for the past two biennia, the state appears to have created a new expectation that institutions use F&A cost funds to operate and maintain new research space.

The Commission finds that it is reasonable to expect institutional use of F&A cost funds, in addition to state tax funds, for use in operating and maintaining new research space.

Background: In 1978, LB 958 established a base amount of about $1.2 million for all University campuses combined that would reimburse the State for overhead costs associated with research. UNL's portion of the base amount was $700,000 per year. The flat rates established for the campuses were intended to provide a partial reimbursement of state appropriations for actual state expenses related to research grant activities (e.g., utilities, custodial, maintenance, payroll, accounting, etc.). Allowing institutions to retain a substantial amount of these F&A cost funds has provided an important opportunity to leverage these funds to further increase research grant activity. These F&A cost funds have been used for such items as reimbursement of indirect costs, seed grant programs, start-up funding, investigator recruitment, bridge funding to fill gaps between grant funding cycles for productive investigators, and renovation of existing research laboratories.

Postsecondary Education Operating Budget Recommendations

2011-13

COMMITTEE DRAFT

Nebraska's
Coordinating Commission
for
Postsecondary Education
CCPE

Promoting high quality, ready access, and efficient use of resources in Nebraska higher education.

Nebraska's
Coordinating Commission
for
Postsecondary Education
CCPE

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Executive Summary

Because knowledge has become a primary driver of economic growth, education has become the center of the knowledge society. Ongoing improvements in education from pre-kindergarten through graduate study are needed to provide the skilled workforce essential to Nebraska's continued economic development and the well-being of its citizens. By 2018, over 66% of all jobs in Nebraska will require some postsecondary training beyond high school. (Source: *Georgetown University Center for Education and Workforce, 2010* – Appendix 9)

State support for postsecondary education is a sound investment in Nebraska's future and should be a top priority for the state. The investment in human potential has a high rate of return. Further, a state investment in higher education has a multiplier effect on the economy, quality of life, and prosperity of the people of the state. In the information age, a well-educated work force is without doubt a state's principal asset.

As the Commission makes its 2011-13 biennial budget recommendations, it is aware that state revenues have declined due to the recession. It also knows that the state may face some financial challenges in the coming years. The Commission recognizes that the Governor and the Legislature will have to make difficult decisions regarding the best use of the state's resources. However, the state Constitution and statutes require the Commission to review budget requests of public postsecondary institutions; statutes also identify the criteria the Commission is to use to determine the merits of the budget requests presented by the higher education institutions. It is on those criteria that the Commission evaluates each request. Therefore, the recommendations herein are based on the results of the evaluation and are separate from the availability of state funds.

In the process of developing the public postsecondary education budget recommendations for the 2011-13 biennium, the Commission reviewed 28 requests for additional funding from the University of Nebraska, Nebraska College of

Technical Agriculture (NCTA), the Nebraska State College System and the Community Colleges. Fifteen requests were part of the continuation budget recommendation. There were also nine requests for new building openings.

As shown by Chart II, page 10, the total for institutional new and expanded requests, including continuation costs and new building opening, is $36,763,270, or a 5.86% increase (over the current base of $626,848,101) for the total biennial period. The Commission's recommendation is $24,610,232 or 3.93% for the biennium.

The Commission's recommendations begin with a discussion of statewide funding issues and initiatives, as suggested by statute. This biennium, the Commission recommends that the state concentrate on three statewide initiatives: financial aid for needy students, Access College Early (ACE) program for needy high school students, and maintenance of campus facilities. The Commission suggests specific dollar amounts to be appropriated for some of the statewide issues.

The Commission's recommendations regarding institutional requests do not endorse exact funding levels. According to statute, the Commission's role in budget review is to analyze institutional requests in light of the *Comprehensive Statewide Plan for Postsecondary Education*, institutional role and mission, prevention of unnecessary duplication, demonstration of sufficient need for new and expanded requests, and necessity to maintain accountability. Therefore, although the Commission has referred to dollars requested by the institutions to make it easier to correlate specific requests with associated recommendations, **the Commission's recommendations should not be construed as endorsing an appropriation of those exact amounts.** However, the Commission **does** specify an amount of appropriation to be funded for all requests modified by the Commission. Further, not all requests should be funded solely with state-appropriated dollars. **Actual levels of appropriation are determined by the Legislature and Governor.**

Statewide Funding Issues and Initiatives

The Commission identified and made recommendations on three statewide issues and initiatives. (See Section 3)

The Commission Strongly Recommends:

Student Financial Aid for Needy Students

- Appropriate additional state general funds of at least $581,844 (9.1%) in 2011-12 and at least $581,844 (8.3%) in 2012-13 to help the state's neediest students accommodate a 6.8% average increase in tuition and fees plus other cost of attendance increases this year at Nebraska's public institutions.

- Appropriate additional state general funds for need-based aid to make progress toward the regional average of need-based funds per undergraduate student. (Nebraska funding for need-based aid includes $6.4 million in state general funds, plus $8 million Lottery funds, for a total of $14.9 million. Reaching the regional average of need-based aid per undergraduate student would require about an additional $16 million per year.)

Access College Early (ACE) program for needy High School Students

- Increase current state general funds ($445,250) by at least $54,750 for 2011-12 and $50,000 in 2012-13 to provide additional scholarships to low-income high school students who enroll in college courses while still in high school.

Maintenance of Campus Facilities

- Recommend that the Governor and the Legislature continue to recognize the importance of higher education in improving Nebraska's economy and way of life and provide adequate and stable funding for university and state college facilities.

- Provide for adequate maintenance of public higher education facilities. Recommend that the state reinstate the 1% depreciation charge ($5,702,219) and fund the depreciation with general funds. This would be an initial step toward fully requiring and funding the needed 2% depreciation charge ($11,404,438) as specified in LB 1100.

- Recommends that institutions increase allocations of operating funds to daily routine facilities maintenance, which will help maintain buildings for a longer period of time.

- Recommends that a portion of the Facilities and Administrative (F&A) costs reimbursement be utilized for maintenance of facilities since administrative overhead does include the maintenance cost of facilities.

Commission Recommendations on Institutional Budget Requests

Institutional Budgets Requests

The Commission reviews budget request for institutional continuation requests and new and expanded budget request. The Commission makes the following recommendations regarding the institutional budget requests for 2011-13: (Details for recommendations provided in Section 4 of the full document.)

Chart I: Commission Recommendation for State Funding – Details provided in section 4

University of Nebraska System

Continuation Requests	2011-12	2012-13	**Recommendation**	2011-12	2012-13
Health Insurance	$5,552,917	$6,108,209	Health Insurance	$3,589,460	$3,823,210
Purchase Utilities	$2,148,986	$2,256,436	Purchase Utilities	$2,148,986	$2,256,436
DAS Accounting Fees	($24,354)	$18,081	DAS Accounting Fees	$0	$18,081
DAS Workers' Comp.	$353,748	$0	DAS Workers' Comp.	$353,748	$0
Building Depreciation	$4,499,637	$788,700	Building Depreciation	$4,489,637	$788,770
New Building Openings O&M Requests	$724,600	$575,266	New Building Openings O&M Requests	$10,500	$327,588
New and Expanded Requests	2011-12	2012-13		2011-12	2012-13
Programs of Excellence	$900,000	$950,000	Program of Excellence	$0	$900,000
Need-Based Aid	$500,000	$520.000	Need-Based Aid	Appropriation to already established program.	
University Totals	**$14,655,534**	**$11,216,762**	**Recommended Totals**	**$10,602,331**	**$8,114,085**

Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture (NCTA)

Continuation Requests	2011-12	2012-13	**Recommendation**	2011-12	2012-13
Health Insurance	$29,375	$32,313	Health Insurance	$29,375	$32,313
Purchase Utilities	$25,230	$26,492	Purchase Utilities	$25,230	$26,492
New Building Openings	$99,529	$0	New Building Openings	$99,529	$0
New and Expanded No requests submitted.					
NCTA Totals	**$154,134**	**$58,805**	**Recommended Totals**	**$154,134**	**$58,805**

Nebraska State College System

Continuation Requests	2011-12	2012-13	Recommendation	2011-12	2012-13
Health Insurance	$585,727	$609,710	Health Insurance	$380,722	$405,670
Purchased Utilities	$307,363	$335,025	Purchased Utilities	$155,166	$162,924
DAS Workers' Comp.	$6,125	$8,897	DAS Workers' Comp.	$6,125	$8,897
Inflationary Increases	$0	$304,919	Inflationary Increases	$0	$304,919
Building Depreciation	$364,812	$49,000	Building Depreciation	$364,812	$49,000
SIS/SAP Operating Costs	$837,127	$27,920	SIS/SAP Operating Costs	$270,196	$3,512
New Building Openings	$28,418	$0	New Building Openings	$28,418	$0
New and Expanded Requests	**2011-12**	**2012-13**		**2011-12**	**2012-13**
South Sioux City Operating Expenses	$121,764	$0	South Sioux City Operating Expenses	$121,764	$0
NSC Totals	**$2,251,336**	**$1,335,471**	**Recommended Totals**	**$1,327,203**	**$934,922**

Community Colleges

New Funding Requested	2011-12	2012-13	Recommendation	2011-12	2012-13
4% Increase in State Appropriation	$3,470,321	$3,609,134	Increased State Appropriation	$1,709,376	$1,709,376

Commission Recommendations on Statewide Funding Initiatives		
Strongly Recommend New General Funds	2011-12	2012-13
Financial aid for needy students	$581,844	$581,844
Access College Early (ACE) program for needy high school students	$54,750	$54,750
Recommend New General Funds		
Maintenance of campus facilities	$4,869,449	$837,770

Chart II: Total Institution Requests for New and Expanded Budgets for Additional State Funds (Including Continuation Costs)

2009-2011 Biennium

	2010-11 Current Appropriation	2011-12 Increase Requested	2012-13 Increase Requested	Total Biennial Increase Requested	Total Biennial Percent Increase over Current Appropriation	Commission percentage Recommendation for Biennium
Includes new and inflationary						
University System (Excluding NCTA)						
Subtotal	**$492,126,159**	**$14,673,423**	**$11,216,762**	**$25,890,185**	**5.26%**	**3.8%**
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture (NCTA)						
Subtotal	**$2,593,945**	**$154,134**	**$58,804**	**$212,938**	**8.21%**	**8.21%**
Nebraska State College System						
Chadron State College	$15,709,284	$597,198	$417,796	$1,014,994	6.46%	
Peru State College	$8,722,542	$483,481	$339,317	$822,798	9.43%	
Wayne State College	$19,574,994	$1,152,203	$555,610	$1,707,813	8.72%	
System Office	$1,363,152	$18,454	$16,623	$35,077	2.57%	
Subtotal	**$45,369,972**	**$2,251,336**	**$1,329,346**	**$3,580,682**	**7.89%**	**4.9%**
Community Colleges (state aid formula funding)						
Subtotal	**$86,758,025**	**$3,470,321**	**$3,609,134**	**$7,099,465**	**8.16%**	**3.94%**
Total Higher Education Increase Requested	**$626,848,101**	**$20,549,214**	**$16,214,046**	**$36,763,270**	**5.86%**	**3.93%**

Note: The dollars requested for the University and the State Colleges do not include salary increases. Requests for salary increases will be submitted after collective bargaining is complete.

Community College Issues

The Commission believes it is important that the Legislature be actively and intimately involved in determining an aid distribution formula for the Community Colleges. The colleges have their own interests and local concerns, whereas the Legislature can more impartially develop methods of distribution of state funds that best serve the state and its residents.

In April 2010, the Education Committee of the Legislature expressed its belief that a supportable funding formula for the community colleges should contain three essential elements. The first is an equalization framework that acknowledges the variability of local resources and provides "equity in services statewide, creates greater uniformity in property tax rates, and makes efficient use of the state's limited resources." Secondly, the committee stated, a viable formula must recognize and account for differences between college areas, including their individual needs and financial resources. And finally, a viable formula must be financially sustainable by the state. The Commission fully supports those points.

As data in the full report shows (Appendix 5), state appropriations per degree awarded varies widely among the institutions. Some of this variance is understandable, appropriate, and expected. For example, the nature of the academic programs offered by the University of Nebraska Medical Center understandably result in an appropriations per degree awarded amount that is higher than other campuses of the university.

But it is more difficult to explain—and even harder to justify—the large variance that exists for that measure when looking at Nebraska's community colleges (full report – page 109). In 2008-2009, state appropriations per degree awarded varied from a low of $6,910 at Central Community College to a high of $55,162 at Western Community College. The very high cost per degree for Western Nebraska Community College reflects some distribution of state funds through formulas, the inability to take advantage of economies of scale, and the very low degree, diploma, and certificate completions, plus other factors. The Commission believes that this degree of variance is unacceptable and unsustainable.

And finally, the Commission must make note of the irresponsible failure of the Community Colleges and their organization – the Nebraska Association of Community Colleges – to submit statutorily required documents detailing their

budget requests. The Commission also found unpersuasive the minimal supporting information we could obtain through other sources.

Introduction

The Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education is directed by the Nebraska Constitution, Article VII, Section 14(3) to "review and modify, if needed to promote compliance and consistency with the *Comprehensive Statewide Plan* and prevent unnecessary duplication, the budget requests of the governing boards" prior to the budget requests being submitted to the Governor and Legislature. Section 85-1416(2)(c), Neb. Rev. Stat (2008) further directs the Commission to:

> "…analyze institutional budget priorities in light of the *Comprehensive Statewide Plan*, role and mission assignments, and the goal of prevention of unnecessary duplication. The Commission shall submit to the Governor and Legislature by October 15 of each year recommendations for approval or modification of the budget requests together with a rationale for its recommendation. The analysis and recommendation by the Commission shall focus on budget requests for new and expanded programs and services and major statewide funding issues or initiatives as identified in the *Comprehensive Statewide Plan*."

The Commission's role regarding public postsecondary institution budget review is to provide an independent, broad, policy-based review consistent with the above statutes. The Commission does not provide a detailed analysis of line items in the operating budgets of the state's 13 public colleges and universities.

Consistent with this charge, the Commission develops its recommendations based largely on information provided by the institutions. The Commission conducts its budget reviews with efficient allocation and use of state resources in mind, thus helping to ensure that our higher education system meets the needs of our state as reflected in the *Comprehensive Statewide Plan*.

The statutes direct that the University and State Colleges are to submit a summary of their budget requests on August 15; the Community Colleges' requests are due September 15. The full budget documents are to be submitted on

September 15, with the Commission's recommendation due to the Governor and Legislature on October 15. As a result, the Commission and its staff complete their reviews of institutional budget requests in less than a month.

As required by statute, the Commission will address statewide funding issues, review continuation requests and focus on new and expanded programs in its budget review and recommendations. The following chapters contain an overview of the status of Nebraska public higher education, the Commission's analysis of statewide funding issues and its related recommendations, and the Commission's analysis and recommendations on institutional requests for new and expanded funding.

How Are We Doing?

This chapter provides an overview of the status of higher education in Nebraska as context for the biennial budget requests currently under review. When available, regional and national comparisons are provided.

Nebraska State Appropriations for Higher Education

Nebraska has a long history of providing strong financial support for higher education. However, due to the economic times and the state's budget difficulties, State general fund support for high education the past two years has decreased.

- In 2009-10, the state appropriated $622,962,181 for public higher education, down 1.6% from 2008-09 and down 0.8% from 2007-08. The one-year negative change ranks Nebraska 28th when compared to other states in percentage change. (Appendix 1a and 1b)

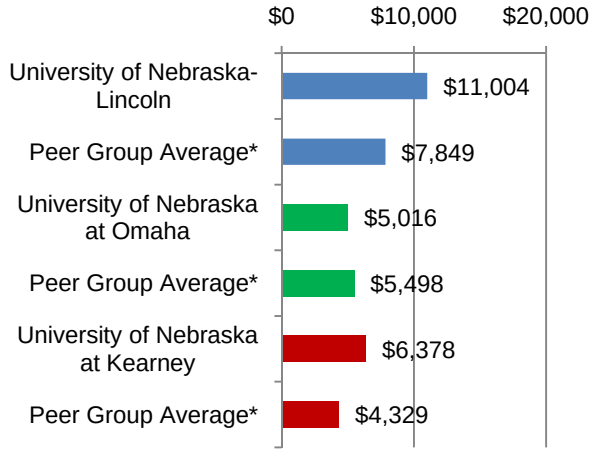
- Over the past five years, the state appropriation for higher education increased by 23.7%; the national average increase was 15.3%. Inflation during this time was about 13.8%. The five year percentage increase ranks Nebraska 14th in the country in general support for higher education. (Appendix 1b)

- Nebraska continues to rank high in comparison to other states in appropriations for higher education per capita, for which Nebraska currently ranks 9th in the country, and appropriations for higher education per $1,000 of personal income, for which Nebraska currently ranks 10th. Two years ago, Nebraska ranked 10th for per capita funding and 13th in appropriation per $1,000 of personal income. (Appendix 1d)

- According to the National Association of State Budget Officers' 2008 *State Expenditure Report*, Nebraska's 2008 expenditure for higher education was 22.0% of the total state expenditures, for which Nebraska ranked 4th in the country. (Appendix 1e)

- The University of Nebraska at Omaha is the only four-year college below its Commission-established peer groups' average in state appropriation per full-time equivalent (FTE) student. (See Charts 2-1 and 2-2 below)
  (More detail is available in the *2010 Tuition, Fees and Financial Aid Report*- www.ccpe.state.ne.us)

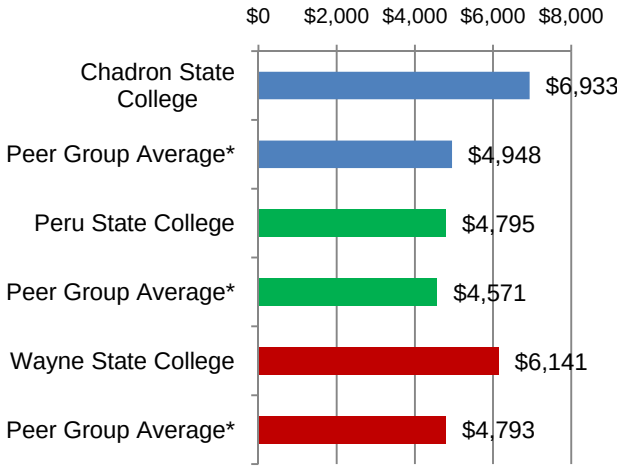
Chart 2-1
2009-2010 State Appropriation per FTE Student: University of Nebraska



*Peer group average based on institutions reporting data for 2009-10

(See *CCPE 2010 Tuition, Fees and Financial Aid Report*)

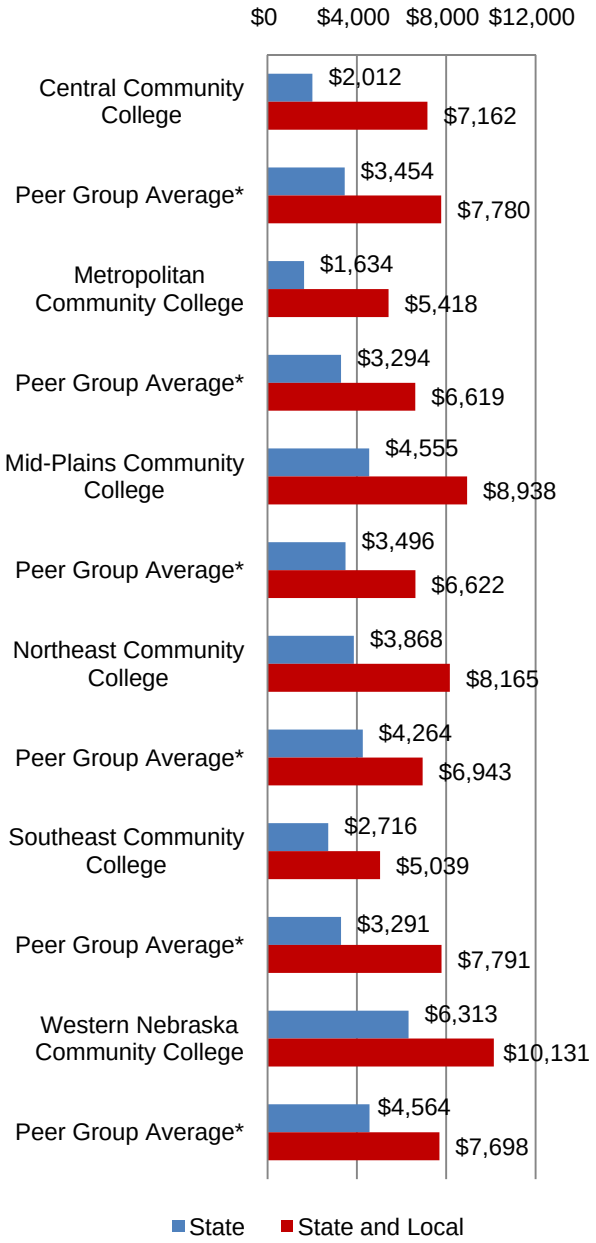
Chart 2-2
2009-2010 State Appropriation per FTE Student: Nebraska State College System



*Peer group average based on institutions reporting data for 2009-10

(See *CCPE 2010 Tuition, Fees and Financial Aid Report*)

Chart 2-3
2009-2010 State Appropriations per FTE Student: Community Colleges



*Peer group average based on institutions reporting data for 2009-10

(See *CCPE 2010 Tutition, Fees and Financial Aid Report*)

- For the Community College sector, Chart 2-3 shows state appropriation per FTE enrollment. Also included is the property tax contribution to operational funding of the college. In comparison to Commission-established peers, four of the six Community Colleges were below their respective peer averages with regard to state appropriations. Western Nebraska Community College and Mid-Plains Community College were above their peer group averages in state appropriations per FTE student.

- A review of state and local funding per FTE student shows three of the six Community Colleges above their peer averages with Southeast Community College, Metropolitan Community College, and Central Community College below their respective peer average.

Students' versus State's Share of Educational Costs

- The state contributed between 41% and 54% of the cost of students' education at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln (UNL), the University of Nebraska at Omaha (UNO) and the University of Nebraska at Kearney (UNK) in 2007-08. In contrast, peer institutions received an average of 41% to 44% of the cost of education from their respective states.

- The state's share of the cost of education at Nebraska State Colleges ranged from 58% to 61%. The State Colleges' peers received an average of 39% to 54% of students' cost of education from their states.

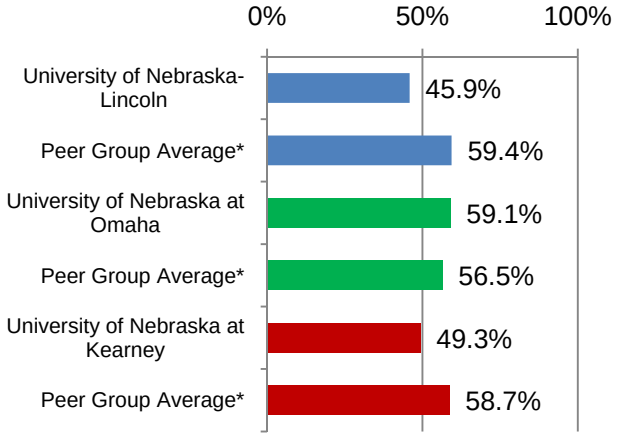
- For the four-year public institutions, the state paid the smallest share (41%) of students' cost of education at the University of Nebraska at Omaha in 2009-10. Chadron State College students received the greatest percentage of the cost of their education through state funding (58%).

- The student share of the cost of education ranges from 16.9% at Western Nebraska Community College to 59.1% at the University of Nebraska at Omaha. (See charts on the following page)

- For resident, undergraduate enrollments, students pay a lower share of the cost of education at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln than at

the University of Nebraska at Omaha and University of Nebraska at Kearney. Peru State College students pay the highest percentage of costs when compared to the other State Colleges. Students at Southeast Community College pay a larger percentage of education costs than students at the other five Community College campuses. Students at Western Nebraska Community College pay a significantly lower share of the cost of education than students at all other public higher education institutions. (See charts below and on the following page)

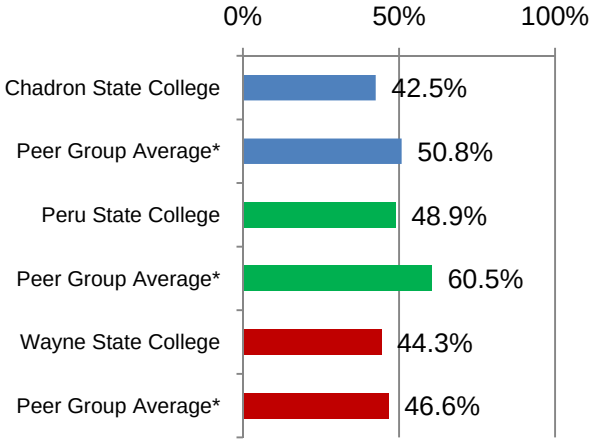
Chart 2-4
2009-2010 Percent Contributed by Students
University of Nebraska



*Low response rate may not reflect actual peer averages.

(See *CCPE 2010 Tuition, Fees and Financial Aid Report*)

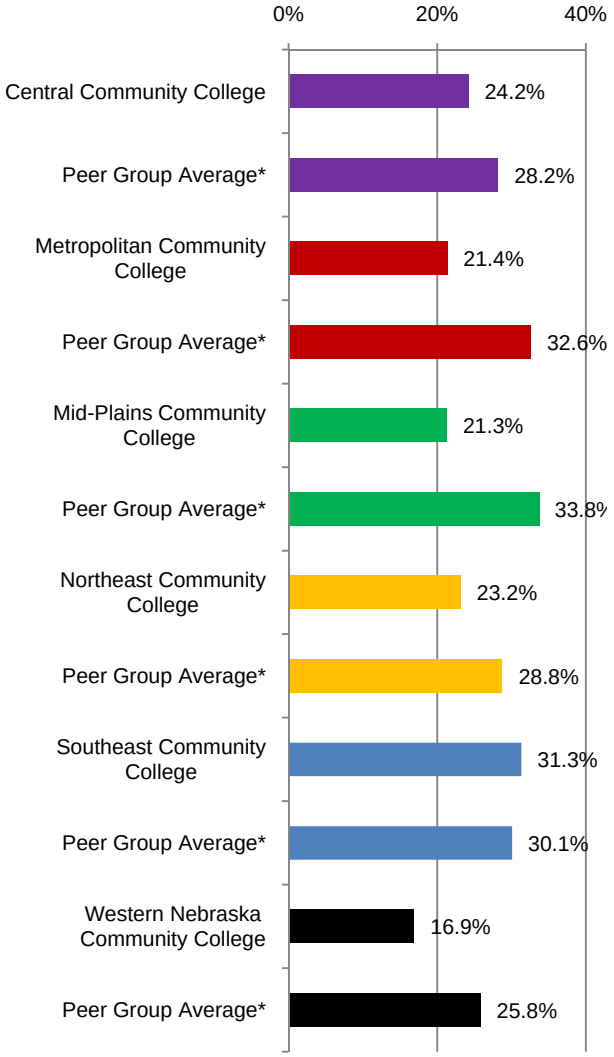
Chart 2-5
2009-2010 Percent Contributed by Students
Nebraska State College System



*Low response rate may not reflect actual peer averages.

(See *CCPE 2010 Tuition, Fees and Financial Aid Report*)

Chart 2-6
2009-2010 Percent Contributed by Students
Community Colleges



*Low response rate may not reflect actual peer averages.

(See *CCPE 2010 Tuition, Fees and Financial Aid Report*)

Higher Education Affordability

Several indicators suggest that Nebraska higher education is less affordable than in the past.

Tuition & Fees Comparisons

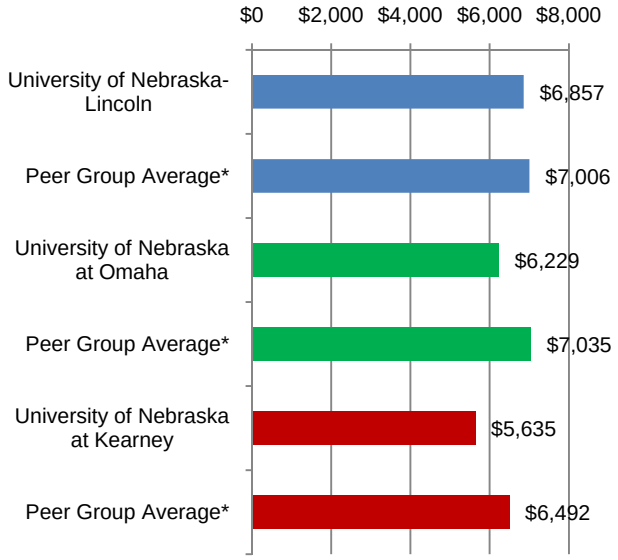
- For 2009-10, undergraduate students at all Nebraska four-year public institutions, except the University of Nebraska Medical Center, paid less than the national undergraduate average of $7,020* for full-time, annual tuition and mandatory fees. The University of Nebraska Medical Center at $7,508 is 7% above the national average for undergraduate students.

- All of Nebraska's Community Colleges charge resident tuition and mandatory fees that are below the national Community College annual average of $2,544*. Specifically, Nebraska Community Colleges charge between $2,160 and $2,430 for Nebraska residents.

- During the five-year period from 2004-05 through 2009-10, undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees for full-time students at all Nebraska public institutions increased. The range was from 25% at Metropolitan Community College to 37% at the University of Nebraska at Omaha and Western Nebraska Community College. The inflation rate for the same five-year period was 13.8%. The national average increase was 37% for four-year institutions and was 22% for two-year institutions. (See charts on the next page and the CCPE, *2010 Tuition, Fees and Financial Aid Report* for details – www.ccpe.state.ne.us).

* *Trends in College Pricing, 2007*

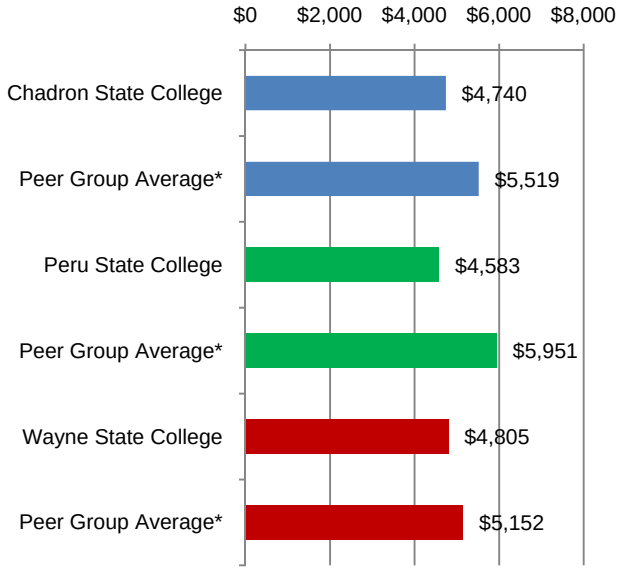
Chart 2-7
2009-2010 Tuition & Mandatory Fees
University of Nebraska



*Excluding data for the Nebraska public institutions and non-responding institutions.

(See *CCPE 2010 Tuition, Fees and Financial Aid Report*)

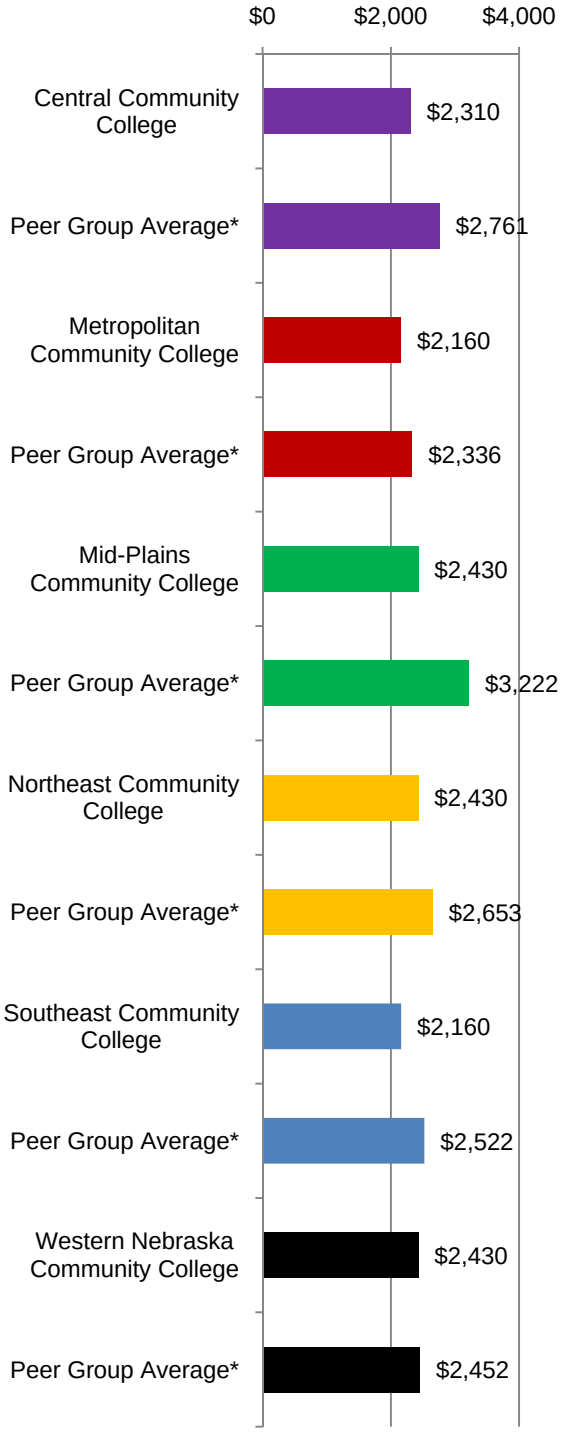
Chart 2-8
2009-2010 Tuition & Mandatory Fees
Nebraska State College System



*Excluding data for the Nebraska public institutions and non-responding institutions.

(See *CCPE 2010 Tuition, Fees and Financial Aid Report*)

Chart 2-9
2009-2010 Tuition & Mandatory Fees
Community Colleges



*Excluding data for the Nebraska public institutions and non-responding institutions.

(See *CCPE Tuition, Fees and Financial Aid Report*)

Percentage of Family Income Required as a Measure of Affordability

- In 2008-09, the percentage of family income required to pay tuition and mandatory fees at all Nebraska public four-year Colleges and Universities was higher for all income levels than in 2000. (See CCPE, *2010 Tuition, Fees and Financial Aid Report*-www.ccpe.state.ne.us)

- The Community Colleges' tuition and fees required a larger percentage of income for all income levels in 2008-09 compared to 1999-2000, except for Mid-Plains Community College and Western Nebraska Community College, in regard to percentage of per capita income.

Financial Aid for Needy Students

- In 2006-07, Nebraska ranked 37th nationally in the amount of need-based financial aid per full-time undergraduate student. In 2007-08, Nebraska ranked 41st. In 2008-09, Nebraska had improved its ranking to 38th, but still lower than 2006-07. (Source: *National Association of State Student Grant & Aid Programs, 40th Annual Survey Report, 2010*.)

- CCPE estimates that at least $151 million of unmet student financial need exists for Nebraska low-income postsecondary education students. (Source: CCPE 2010 survey)

- In 2008-09, Nebraska's state grant program assisted about 48.2% of Nebraska Pell Grant recipients, who are the lowest-income students. A little over 51% of recipients and their families earn less than $20,000 annually. Another 30.1% of recipients were from families with incomes between $30,000 and $40,000. Approximately 18.5% of recipients were from families that had incomes over $40,000.

Student Loan Volume

- From 1998-99 to 2008-09, the Nebraska student loan volume increased 122% from approximately $208.4 million to more than $477.8 million. In that same period, the number of loans increased from 60,788 to 101,268.

- According to the Project on Student Debt, students who graduated in 2008 from a Nebraska public or private 4-year institution had an average student loan debt of $20,920. This compared to the national average of $23,200 and ranked Nebraska 23rd in the nation. (Project on Student Debt, 2000)

Higher Education Access

Nebraska has always enjoyed high participation rates in higher education. While participation rates remain high (65.5% in 2008), Nebraska's national ranking has dropped, while other states have improved their participation rates.

Higher Education Enrollment & Participation

- Enrollment changes from fall 1999 to fall 2009 by sector:
  - Community Colleges: 31.3%
  - State Colleges: 9.9%
  - University of Nebraska: 8.9%
  - Independent Colleges and Universities: 46.0%
  - For-Profit/Career Schools' enrollments between 2001-2009 increased 66.8%

- The University System has the largest headcount enrollment (49,032), followed by the Community Colleges (46,153).

- Minority enrollment in Nebraska institutions was 13.7% of total enrollment in fall 2009, with private two-year and private four-year institutions having the highest minority enrollment as a percentage of their total enrollment. (Source: *2009-2010 Factual Look at Higher Education in Nebraska-Section A: Enrollment*)

- Nebraska's college-going rate has improved over the past 10 years, going from 58.7% to 65.5% of recent high school graduates enrolling in college. However, the state's ranking has fallen from number one to 18th as of fall 2008. (Latest available data) (See Appendix 2)

- The statistic on the chance of high school freshmen enrolling in college by age 19 shows Nebraska at 52.0%, ranking 8th in the country. (See Appendix 2)

- In fall 2008, 82.1% of Nebraska first-time college freshmen attended college in Nebraska, compared to 81.5% in fall 2002. (Source: *20108 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report, Volume I, CCPE*, page 51).

- Nebraska had 22,193 high school graduates in the 2008-09 school year. Of those high school graduates, 33.6% did not go on to college. This compares to 37.1% in 2001-02.

- The in-migration and out-migration of first-time college freshmen in Nebraska fluctuates each year. Fall 2008 figures indicate that Nebraska had 336 more students coming to Nebraska to attend college than leaving the state to attend a non-Nebraska degree-granting college. (Source: *2010 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report, Volume I, CCPE*).

Community College Transfers

- Academic transfer FTE enrollment increased 219% between the 1993-94 academic year, when the Commission expanded the Community Colleges' academic transfer authority, and the 2009-10 academic year. During the same period, enrollment in applied technology programs increased 39%.

- Over the same 16-year trend period, the percentage of students enrolled in the academic transfer program increased from 12.6% of total enrollment in 1993-94 to 23% in 2009-10, an increase of 10.4%. Meanwhile, applied technology's share of enrollment declined 11.5 percentage points, from 56.5% in 1993-94 to 45.0% in 2009-10. However, enrollment in both programs grew. (See Appendix 6)

Higher Education Accountability

Nebraska higher education demonstrated some improvement in areas such as retention and graduation.

Student Retention/Completion (IPEDS)

(IPEDS retention and completion numbers are based on full-time, first-time freshmen remaining and graduating from the same institution)

- The retention rate for Nebraska first-year Community College students returning for their second year of college was 62% in fall, 2008. The national average is 60%. (Source: *2010 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report*-www.ccpe.state.ne.us)

- The retention rate for freshmen at four-year colleges and universities in Nebraska returning for their sophomore year was 78.4% in 2008. The national average in 2009 was 78.2%. (Source: *2010 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report*-www.ccpe.state.ne.us)

- Nebraska's overall Community College graduation rate (defined as graduating within 150% of the normal program length) was 32.6% in 2008, with Mid-Plains Community College having the highest rate of 49.4% and Metropolitan Community College having the lowest rate at 13.7%. The overall 2007-08 graduation rate was a decline of 5.1% from the 2002-03 graduation rate, with Southeast Community College showing the largest decline of 10.4%. (Source: *2010 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report*-www.ccpe.state.ne.us)

- In 2008, Nebraska's rate for first-time, full-time students at the 4-year institutions completing a bachelor's degree within six years was 50.9%. This was a 1.8% increase over the 2007 rate of 49.1% and a 2.5% increase over the 2003 rate of 48.4%. (Source: *2010 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report*-www.ccpe.state.ne.us)

- Baccalaureate graduation rates at the University campuses in 2008 ranged from 42.6% at UNO to 63.7% at UNL. NCTA, which offers two-year programs and certificates, had a graduation rate of 53.7%. (Source: *2010 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report*-www.ccpe.state.ne.us)

- The State College graduation rates for 2008 were 32.7% at Peru State College, 49.8% at Chadron State College and 47.5% at Wayne State College. The overall graduation rate for the Nebraska state colleges increased 3% from 2002-03 to 2007-08. (Source: *2010 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report*-www.ccpe.state.ne.us)

- The independent colleges and universities had some of the highest graduation rates in 2008, with two having rates over 70% and six with rates over 60% for students graduating within six years. The overall graduation rate increased 2.3% from 2007 to 2008. (Source: *2010 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report*-www.ccpe.state.ne.us)

Degrees Awarded

- Many foundations, state governments, national higher education associations, and now, President Obama, have issued calls for increasing the proportion of Americans with high quality degrees and credentials. The goal, established by Lumina Foundation and endorsed by national leaders, has been set at 60% of the population holding degrees, diplomas, or certificates by 2025.

- About 40% of Nebraska's 512,000 working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree. (Source: *2008 Census*)

- Nebraska public and independent colleges and universities awarded 25,645 degrees in 2008-09. This was an increase of 34.3% over 10 years. Of those degrees, 12,946 were bachelor's degrees, 6,358 were less-than four-year degrees, 4,971 were master's degrees, and 1,370 were doctoral or first professional degrees. (See CCPE, *A Factual Look at Higher Education in Nebraska, 1998-99 to 2008-09*)

- The University of Nebraska awarded 38.2% of all degrees in 2008-09, the Community Colleges awarded 23.1%, and the State colleges awarded 6.8%. The Independent Colleges and Universities awarded an additional 31.9% of the degrees awarded.

- Nebraska could reach the 60% goal by increasing the number of degrees awarded by a manageable 4.6% per year between now and

2025. (Source: *Lumina Report: A Stronger Nation through Higher Education, 2010*)

- The highest percentage of degrees were awarded in the following areas:

Four-year degrees:	Business
	Social Sciences
	Humanities
	Health Education
Less-than-four-years:	Health Professions
	Vocational
	Business

Revenue and Research Dollars (Appendix 4)

- In 2008-09, Nebraska public institutions received nearly 32% of their revenue from state appropriations. This percentage is 15 points lower than in 2000-01. Tuition and fees comprised 16.5% of revenue, with federal grants (15.6%), private gifts (4.5%), local appropriations (5%), and other miscellaneous sources making up the remainder. These proportions vary widely among individual colleges and universities.

- In 2007-08, total spending on college-and university-based research and development was $349.2 million, ranking the NU System 52nd among the country's institutions and systems. Of that, 39% was federal government funding and 61% was from internal or other external sources. (Source: *Chronicle of Higher Education*) For 2005-06, total research and development funding for University of Nebraska campuses was $333.2 million, ranking the University 47th in the nation.

- For 2007-08, federally financed research and development funding at the University was $136.3 million, with a ranking of 71st. (Latest available data) (See Appendix 4) In 2005-06, federally funded research and development was $139.1 million and the NU System ranked 70th.

Instructional Expenditures per FTE Student (Appendix 3)

- In 2008-09, UNL's expenditures on instruction per FTE student were below the average of its 12 Commission-established peers, although it

received more state support per FTE than 10 of those peers. Six years ago, UNL spent less per FTE student on instruction than nine of its peers. In 2008-09 (latest available data), UNL spent less on instruction than all of its peers.

- While receiving less appropriation per student than the other University campuses, and the average of its peer groups, UNO's expenditures on instruction per FTE student were the midpoint of its peer group in 2008-09.

- Peru State College spends less on instruction per FTE student than all of its peers, while ranking 5th out of 10 peers in appropriation per FTE.

State Appropriations per Degree Awarded (Appendix 5)

- One of many possible measures of productivity is a comparison of the dollars allocated to an institution and the number of degrees it awards.

- UNK is almost at the top of its peer group in state appropriations per degree awarded. UNO is about at the midpoint in appropriation per degree award and Peru State College is near the bottom of its peer group. (Appendix 5)

- UNMC has the highest state appropriation per degree awarded ($83,317) followed by Western Nebraska Community College ($55,162—the top of its peer group) and the University of Nebraska-Lincoln ($51,613). (Appendix 5)

General Statewide Funding Issues and Initiatives

Access and affordability are growing issues in higher education. In Nebraska, shifting demographics are creating an increased need to provide support to the growing number of ethnic minorities. The growth of Nebraska's white, non-Hispanic population will be modest, and ethnic minorities, particularly Hispanic, will account for nearly all of the state's population growth during the next decade. Our economy will increasingly rely on this growing population.

Unfortunately, much of this important population group is plagued by low incomes, language barriers and low high school and college graduation rates. Hispanics make up most of Nebraska's minority population, accounting for nearly13.5% of Nebraska's K-12 enrollment. That's almost 40,000 students—over twice as many as a decade ago.

Future jobs increasingly will require at least an associate or bachelor's degree, yet in Nebraska, 48% of Hispanics over the age of 25 have not completed high school, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. This compares to less than 9% of white, non-Hispanics and 14.4% of blacks. Nationally, 39.8% of Hispanics have not completed high school.

In Nebraska's high school class of 2008-09, 77.1% of Hispanics and 68.3% of black, non-Hispanics graduated, compared to 92.7% of white, non-Hispanics. Nationally, approximately 55% to 65% of Hispanic high school graduates continued on to college in the fall.

Nebraska cannot afford to let this population fall behind. These students must not only graduate from high school, but receive an education that prepares them for higher education and/or the workforce. And once college is possible, many of these students will need reasonable tuition rates and substantial financial aid to make college attendance and success a reality.

Affordability and access are strongly addressed in Nebraska's *Comprehensive Statewide Plan for Postsecondary Education*. The Commission is charged by statute to develop and update the *Plan* in consultation with the institutions and others. In it, the Coordinating Commission has stated its shared belief with the leaders of Nebraska higher education institutions and their governing boards that **"All Nebraska citizens deserve reasonable and affordable access to higher education opportunities appropriate to their individual needs and abilities, unrestricted by age, culture, disability, color, national origin, gender, economic status, or geographic location."**

To address these and other concerns, the Commission has identified three major statewide issues to bring to the attention of legislators for the 2011-2013 biennium. They are:

- Financial aid for low-income college students
- Financial aid for low-income high school students to take and receive credit for college courses taken while still in high school
- Funding for maintenance of higher education campus facilities

Student Financial Aid for Needy Students

Despite the increased funding provided in the last few years, by almost any comparative measure, Nebraska does not provide sufficient financial aid to support its needy students. While tuition at Nebraska's public colleges continues to increase at or near the rates of other states, Nebraska offers less financial aid than most other states. Nebraska ranks 38th in the country in need-based financial aid per full-time undergraduate student. (Source: *National Association of State Student Grant & Aid Programs, 40th Annual Survey Report, 2010*)

The Commission's *Comprehensive Plan* states that any increase in tuition and fees calls for an increase in financial aid funding to assure that needy students, both full-time and part-time, are provided educational opportunities. In fact, **major goals in the *Plan* are to increase participation and success in higher education and to ensure that access to higher education programs and services is not restricted by factors such as economic status.**

Increasing state support for state-administered, need-based financial aid so that it is above or equal to the regional or national average would help achieve this goal. By identifying financial aid for needy students as one of our statewide funding issues for 2011-2013, the Commission hopes to draw attention to Nebraska's neediest students and to increase access to higher education.

Recent Funding History

Over the past decade, Nebraska's public institutions significantly increased their tuition and mandatory fees, partly to counter decreased state appropriations during a time of economic challenge for the state. Unfortunately, even as the tuition and fees increases rose significantly, because of those economic challenges, the state did not appropriate a corresponding increase in need-based financial aid. In fact, state general funded financial aid, which had been receiving steady increases, was cut in 2009-10 and 2010-11. (Some institutions, notably NU, have been able to provide some additional institutional and/or private funds to help address the shortfall. The larger problem remains, however.) These factors have provided low-income students and their families too few available dollars to meet their needs. Increased reliance on federal student loans and the subsequent increase in student loan debt confirms the need for more financial aid.

In 2003, the Legislature created the Nebraska State Grant Program (renamed the Nebraska Opportunity Grant in 2010) as its sole financial aid program, replacing three prior programs. The enabling legislation provided a funding mechanism that included significant increases to the financial aid program from lottery funds. An additional $2 million was allocated from lottery funds for FY 2004. Another $2 million was allocated from lottery funds for FY 2005. An additional $500,000 was added in FY 2006 and, starting with FY 2006-07, 24.75% of the educational trust fund (approximately $7.5 million in 2010-11) was available for need-based grants, according to current statute. In addition to Lottery funds, state general funds are currently at $6.4 million, a decrease of over $300,000 from 2008-09 funding.

Inherent in lottery-based funding, however, is the fact that the amount of funding may fluctuate depending on lottery sales. Therefore, a steady level of financial aid funding is not guaranteed.

Where We Stand

Below are a few statistics on student financial aid in Nebraska.

- Median family income from 1998 to 2008 increased about 61% while tuition and mandatory fees, over the same time period, increased an average of 80% at Nebraska's public institutions. Because of this, the percentage of annual family income needed to pay *only* for tuition and fees at these schools has increased by 52%. (Source: CCPE, *2010 Tuition, Fees and Financial Aid Report*).

- Percent of income needed to pay for college expenses minus financial aid:

	Medium-Income	Low-Income
at community colleges	4.4%	8.1%
at public 4-year colleges/universities	8.5%	15.8%
at private 4-year colleges/universities	10.6%	20.1%

- Nebraska ranks 38th among states in need-based, student financial aid per full-time undergraduate student. (Source: *National Association of State Student Grant and Aid Programs, 40th Annual Survey Report, 2010*)

- Unmet need, an indicator of insufficient support, for Nebraska's Pell eligible students was $151 million in 2008-09, compared to $117 million in 2006-07. (Note: The federal Pell Grants specify the financial criteria that

determine eligibility for federal financial aid.) (Source: CCPE, *2010 Survey of Unmet Need*.)

- According to the Project on Student Debt, students who graduated in 2008 from a Nebraska public or private 4-year institution had an average student loan debt of $20,920. This compared to the national average of $23,200 and ranked Nebraska 23rd in the nation. (*Project on Student Debt, 2009*)

Pell Grants

The federal government uses Pell Grants to provide financial assistance to low-income students. The Pell Grant, initiated three decades ago, was originally designed as the foundation for student aid packaging. Today, however, the maximum Pell Grant has far less purchasing power than it once did.

For example, in 1976, Pell Grants paid for more than 80% of a student's cost to attend a public four-year institution. (*Access Denied: Restoring the Nation's Commitment to Equal Educational Opportunity*, Advisory Committee on Student Financial Assistance, 2001). Pell Grants now cover less than 35% of the average cost of attendance at a four-year public college and only 15% of the cost at a private four-year college. (Source: *College Board – Trends in Student Aid, 2009*)

This change in Pell Grant buying power puts a greater financial burden on students and families and has contributed to the need for greater state aid.

State Financial Aid Comparisons

State financial aid varies by state. Some provide no aid, such as Alaska and South Dakota, while some provide considerable aid, such as California, Illinois, Minnesota and New York. *Measuring Up 2008* gauges the amount of state-provided, need-based financial aid as compared to the amount provided to students by the federal government through Pell Grants. The following chart shows how Nebraska compares to other states in the region. (Source: *Measuring Up 2008,* most current available data)

State	State spending on financial aid as percent of Pell Grant aid – 2002-2003	State Spending on financial aid as percent of Pell Grant aid – 2005-2006	State Spending on financial aid as percent of Pell Grant aid – 2007-2008
Illinois	78%	73%	89%
Minnesota	87%	78%	84%
Colorado	41%	34%	41%
Iowa	36%	33%	33%
Missouri	12%	10%	29%
Nebraska	**12%**	**15%**	**19%**
Kansas	13%	12%	17%
South Dakota*	0%	0%	0%
Average percentage	35%	32%	44.6%

*South Dakota is developing a financial aid program for needy students.

Aid Awards in Comparison to Tuition

In 2008-09, 29,281 Nebraska students (22.8%) qualified for federal Pell Grants. Of those, 48.2%, or 14,106, received state grants. The range of Pell grants awarded to Nebraska-resident students was $976 to $5,350 per year. The maximum Pell Grant available per student is $5,350 per year for 2010-11.

The average state award in 2008-09 from the Nebraska State Grant (NSG) program was $894.04, about $280 more than in 1999-2000. This represents a 45.5% average increase in awards while tuition and fees increased an average of 80%.

A comparison of the 2009-10 state and federal award averages ($894 and $3,327, respectively) to our public institutions' tuition and mandatory fees for 2009-10 shows that financial aid for low-income students does not cover tuition and fees at Nebraska's four-year institutions.

Four-year public institutions' resident tuition and mandatory fees

UNL	$6,857
UNO	$6,229
UNK	$5,635
UNMC-Nursing	$7,508
UNMC-Allied Health	$6,015
CSC	$4,740
PSC	$4,583
WSC	$4,805

Two-year public institutions' resident tuition and mandatory fees

CCC	$2,310
MCC	$2,160
MPCC	$2,430
NECC	$2,430
SCC	$2,160
WNCC	$2,430

These amounts represent only tuition and mandatory fees. Additional costs for room, board, books, program related fees, living expenses, and transportation (also "costs of education") are not included here.

Unmet Need

An indicator of sufficient or insufficient support for needy students is the amount of unmet need that exists after students have accessed all available aid. To calculate this amount, the Commission requested information from all of Nebraska's postsecondary education institutions regarding the amount of unmet financial need for Pell Grant students who were residents of Nebraska in 2008-09. All of the public institutions reported the unmet financial need at their institutions, and more than half of the independent colleges and universities and the private career schools reported

their students' unmet need. The following table shows the amount reported by each sector.

Institution	Amount of Unmet Need (in millions)			Dollar Amount of Unmet Need Per Low-income student
	(2004-05)	(2006-07)	(2008-09)	(2008-09)
University of Nebraska	$13.0	$18.6	$18.2	$2,427
Nebraska State College System	$3.3	$3.1	$2.6	$1,322
Community Colleges	$44.2	$52.8	$48.4	$3,954
Independent Colleges & Universities	$21.2	$25.7	$27.1	$7,023
Private Career Schools	$27.7	$16.8	$55.5	$14,931
Total Unmet Financial Need	$109.5	$117.0	$151.8	$5,184

This unmet need of more than $151.8 million represents only the unmet financial requirements of the most needy students; that is, those receiving Pell Grants. For these students, unmet need has increased from $69 million in 2001-02 to $74 million in 2002-03, to $85 million in 2003-04, to $130.8 million in 2005-06, then decreasing to $117.0 million in 2006-07 and again increasing in 2008-09 to its highest level. Many other students, of course, have some degree of financial aid. Institutional representatives and the Commission are increasingly concerned about those students, as well. To bridge this large gap, students are borrowing increasing amounts.

Increased Tuition, Increased Student Loan Debt

In 2008, the average Nebraska undergraduate borrowed $4,728 per year, above the national average of $3,650. The average college or university graduate in 2008 amassed nearly $20,920 in student loan debt. Nebraska's statewide average student loan debt ranked 23rd among the states. (Source: *Project on Student Debt, 2009*)

One reason for increased student loan borrowing is the significant increase in tuition and fees at Nebraska institutions. These increases make higher education less accessible for Nebraska students—particularly low-income students, many of whom are from minority populations already underrepresented in higher education.

Below are the 2009-10 tuition and mandatory fees (undergraduate, resident for Nebraska's public institutions and how they compare to the national average.

Four-year public institutions' tuition and fees					
Institution	**2000-01**	**2005-06**	**2007-08**	**2008-09**	**2009-10**
UNL	$3,522	$5,540	$6,205	$6,585	$6,857
UNO	2,970	4,550	5,466	5,879	6,229
UNK	2,873	4,492	5,020	5,426	5,635
CSC	2,480	3,661	4,148	4,489	4,740
PSC	2,379	3,638	4,066	4,343	4,583
WSC	2,513	3,975	4,322	4,571	4,805
National average	$3,508	$5,491	$6,185	$6,584	$7,020

Two-year public institutions' tuition and fees					
Institution	**2000-01**	**2005-06**	**2007-08**	**2008-09**	**2009-10**
CCC	$1,440	$1,860	$2,170	$2,190	$2,310
MCC	1,350	1,868	2,070	2,160	2,160
MPCC	1,396	1,950	2,220	2,370	2,430
NECC	1,478	1,965	2,190	2,340	2,430
SCC	1,341	1,800	2,070	2,160	2,160
WNCC	1,440	1,860	2,220	2,370	2,430
National average	$1,642	$2,191	$2,361	$2,402	$2,544

The Commission is not alone in recognizing the correlation between increased college costs and decreased access for low-income students.

Tom Mortenson, higher education policy analyst, author of Postsecondary Education Opportunity and Senior Scholar of the Pew Institute, states that student demand for higher education is strong, but the financial aid system needed to support students' educational ambitions has failed. In response to a lack of financial support, student enrollment patterns are changing.

- High school graduates are moving down the price ladder of higher education to the lowest priced rung – community colleges.
- The shift from 4-year to 2-year colleges is now occurring across all income levels – even among students from the richest families.
- The share of undergraduates with Pell Grants that are enrolled in public and private 4-year colleges has declined from 60% in the 1970's to a record low of 41.3% in 2009.

K.R. Rogers, assistant professor at the University of Buffalo and researcher on college affordability, discovered in her research on low-income students that timing of financial aid was important – most important in the first two years of college. The research also indicated that receipt of financial aid mitigated the negative effects of race/ethnicity on attainment. (Source: *College Affordability and Low-income Students, Kimberly R. Rogers, presentation at Opportunity in Education Annual Conference, 2006*)

A key question in the debate over higher education policy is whether student aid increases college attendance and completion or simply subsidizes colleges. In a paper written by Susan M. Dynarski for the National Bureau of Economic Research (2000), the research determined that aid eligibility can have a positive effect on college attendance. Every $1,000 increase in grant aid for which a person is eligible increases ultimate educational attainment and the probability of attending college by about 4%. (Source: *Does Aid Matter? Measuring the Effect of Student Aid on College Attendance and Completion, Susan M. Dynarski, Working Paper 7422, www.nber.org/papers/w7422*)

Equally important, the research showed that aid continues to pay dividends in the form of ongoing educational investment, even after a student stops receiving aid. A student who has started college with financial aid is more likely to continue schooling later in life than one that has never attempted college.

Participation, Retention, and Completion

By substantially increasing funding to the state grant program, the state would be able to increase the percentage of needy students served, increase the average grant award, or both. Any of these increases would likely support an increase in college participation on retention among those students in the lowest-income brackets who often do not go on to college or complete a college degree.

In the 2008-09 academic year in Nebraska, about 51.1% of low-income high school graduates attended college. This is significantly lower than the 75.5% college participation rate for non-low-income Nebraska high school graduates and the 70.1% college participation rate of all Nebraska high school graduates. (Section 3, page 40 and 41)

According to national studies, retention and completion rates for low-income students are compromised by the lack of financial aid. Nationally, only 20% of

people from the lowest income quartile are able to earn any kind of postsecondary degree, compared to over 76% of people from the highest income quartile.

These statistics are stark reminders that significant numbers of low-income students do not enroll in college; even if they do, they are less likely to earn a degree. As stated by the Gates Foundation, “We console ourselves that we’re going to be fine in the world because we have this great higher education system and all our kids are going to college. But they’re not and they’re not finishing if they do enroll in college. That is enormously debilitating for young people.”

Research also shows that the lack of a higher education degree or credential is particularly debilitating in a recession. According to Dr. Anthony Carnevale, director of the Center on Education and the Workforce at Georgetown University, the people who survive the best have always been and continue to be the ones with postsecondary education. Dr. Carnevale said, “the unemployment rate for people without a college education was generally four times as high as for those with a two or 4-year degree. Income and education are more closely linked today than at any time in our history.”

In 2008-09, Nebraska students eligible for state-based aid came from families in the state’s lowest income quartiles.

- 51.0% from families with annual incomes of $20,000 or less
- 30.1% from families with annual incomes between $20,000-$40,000
- 18.5% from families with annual incomes above $40,000

The Commission is concerned that insufficient state funding of need-based financial aid, increases in tuition and fees, and the need for increased borrowing will contribute to reducing enrollment, retention, and graduation rates in Nebraska as more needy students have to drop out, attend part-time, work more hours, take fewer courses and/or take longer to graduate.

Recommendations:

- **Appropriate additional state general funds of at least $581,844 (9.19%) in 2011-2012 and at least $581,844 (8.3%) in 2012-2013 to help the state's neediest students accommodate a 6.8% average increase in tuition and fees plus other cost of attendance increases this year at Nebraska's public institutions.**

- **Appropriate additional state general funds for need-based aid to make progress toward the regional average of need-based funds per undergraduate student. (Nebraska funding for need-based aid includes $6.4 million in state general funds, plus $8.0 million Lottery funds, for a total of $14.9 million. Reaching the regional average of need-based aid per undergraduate student would require about an additional $16 million per year.)**

- **If state funding is not now available to increase state general funds to need-based financial aid, at least maintain the current state funding for need-based financial aid.**

Such commitments are important investments in our students and their contributions to the future of the state.

Access College Early (ACE) Program for High School Students

Despite the increase in funding provided by the state the past three years for the ACE program, there is still not sufficient general funds to accommodate all needy high school students wishing to take college courses while still in high school. In prior years, the Commission was forced to limit the number of courses taken by students each semester due to lack of funding.

In 2006-07, about 9,300 Nebraska high school students took college courses and earned college credit before they even received a high school diploma. By 2008-09, about 11,460 students enrolled in a college course while still in high school. The courses range from Advanced Placement (AP) courses taught in high schools, for which University of Nebraska at Omaha (UNO) awards college credit, to dual enrollment courses where students receive both high school and college credit.

Dual enrollment and AP courses provide a significant advantage to students and the state. The most current research on high school students taking college courses while in high school indicates that academic rigor is increased during high school, college can be completed faster, money is saved, transition from high school to college is streamlined, students have a head start on their chosen programs, and students enroll in college and graduate at an increased rate than students who do not take such courses.

In Nebraska, high school students qualifying to take college courses while still in high school must pay the colleges for the college credit. Since no federal financial assistance is available, this has generally meant that only those who can afford to pay for these classes are benefitting.

It is in the state's best interest that all students deserve equal access to these programs in high school regardless of their financial situation. In all cases, students must pay to take advantage of these opportunities that can jump-start their college careers. For students who are economically disadvantaged, the financial constraints are great. While colleges may offer classes at a reduced cost to high school students, there is still a significant financial need for the low-income student. The Commission believes there likely are thousands of Nebraska high school students who are academically prepared to take college courses, but are financially burdened by or prevented from taking college courses early due to finances.

In Nebraska, we know our low-income students are graduating from high school at lower rates and continuing on to college at much lower rates than those coming from more affluent families. In 2006, the Commission believed strongly in the opportunity dual enrollment courses offered to high school students and wanted a program that made dual enrollment courses available to all qualified students regardless of family income.

In 2007, the Commission proposed a need-based scholarship system available to all needy high school students taking college classes, whether through their high school or directly from the postsecondary institution. This new program, known as the Access College Early (ACE) program, was strongly supported by the Legislature and is funded with general funds at a current annual level of $445,250.

The ACE program first began in fall 2007. The first year the program awarded 363 scholarships to low-income students to take courses at public and private postsecondary institutions of the students' choosing. The 363 scholarships included 220 seniors; 83.7 percent of those seniors enrolled in college after graduating from high school. Students were allowed to take as many courses as they qualified for per semester.

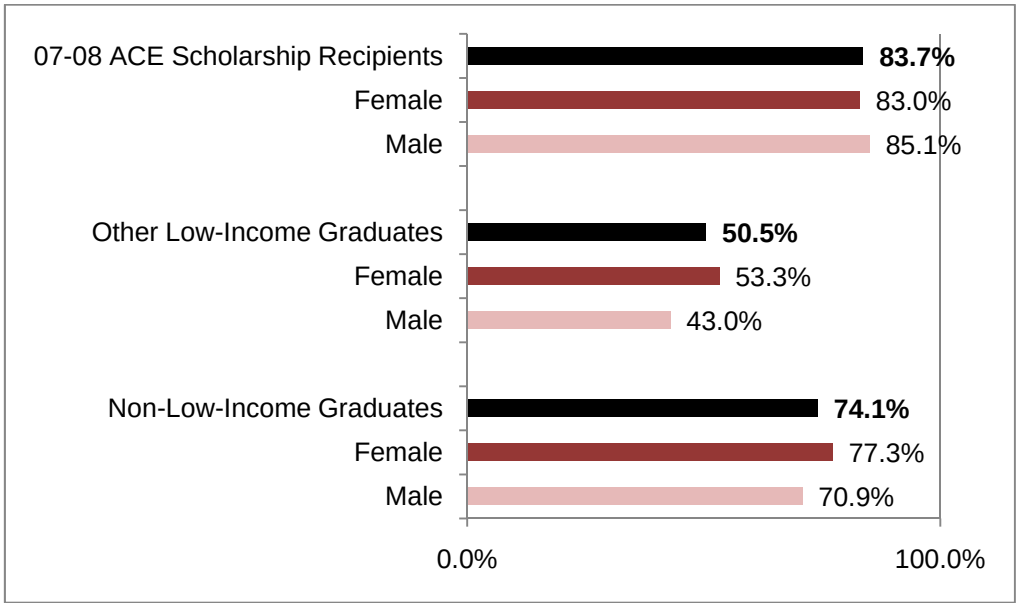
For the 2008-09 academic year, the state increased state funding for the program. The number of low-income students applying increased to 824, with seniors accounting for 438 of those students. In 2009-10, the state, again, increased its funding to the program. Over 1,450 low-income students applied to the ACE program, including 520 seniors.

The outcomes of the ACE program are impressive and demonstrate the remarkable success of the program. In 2007-08, 83.7% of ACE high school graduates enrolled in college. The overall low-income college-going rate was 50.5% and the non-low-income college-going rate was 74.1%. ACE program males enrolled in college at the same rate as females, which is not true for any other grouping of 2007-08 high school graduates. (See charts on pages 44 and 45)

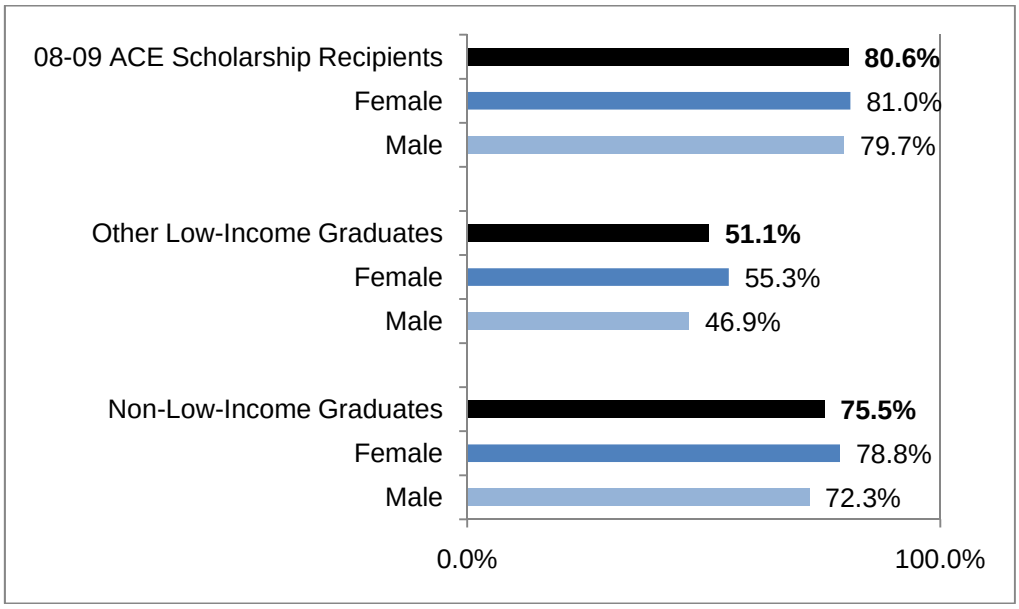
In 2008-09, the number of students receiving ACE scholarships almost doubled but the outcomes changed very little. Almost 81% of the low-income ACE seniors enrolled in college, compared to a 51.1% for other low-income seniors. The overall college continuation rate for all Nebraska high school graduates in 2008-09 was 70.1%, and the non-low-income college-going rate was 75.5%. ACE male students

again enrolled at almost the same rate as female ACE students. (See charts on pages 44 and 45)

College Continuation Rates
for Public High School Seniors Who Received Access Early (ACE) Scholarships
and Other 2007–2008 and 2008-2009 Graduates of Nebraska Public High Schools
by Gender and Student Income Status[1]

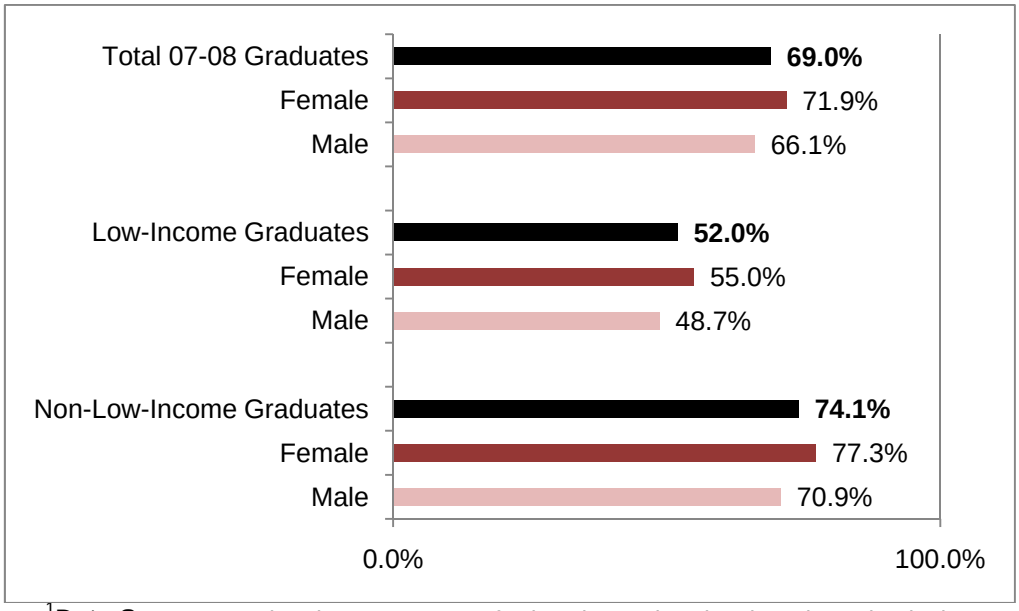


[1]Data Sources: Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education and National Student Clearinghouse records for ACE scholarship recipient records, July 15, 2009, and Nebraska Department of Education and National Student Clearinghouse enrollment records for all other Nebraska public high school graduates, April 7, 2009.

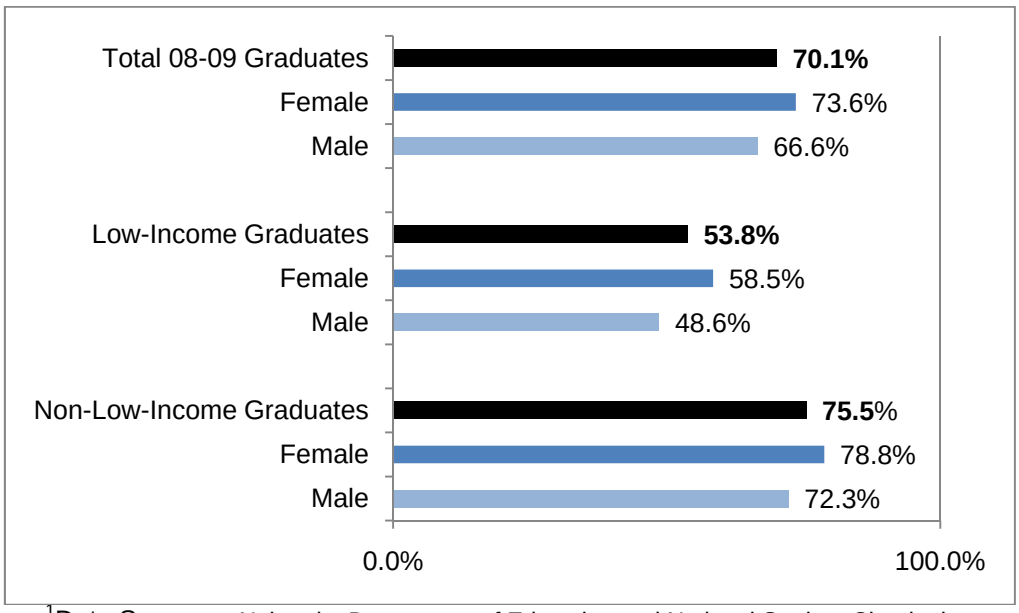


[1]Data Sources: Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education and National Student Clearinghouse records for ACE scholarship recipient records, April 20, 2010, and Nebraska Department of Education and National Student Clearinghouse enrollment records for all other Nebraska public high school graduates, April 20, 2010.

College Continuation Rates
for 2007–2008 and 2008-2009 Nebraska Public High School Graduates
by Gender and Student Income Status[1]



[1]Data Sources: Nebraska Department of Education and National Student Clearinghouse enrollment records, April 7, 2009.



[1]Data Sources: Nebraska Department of Education and National Student Clearinghouse enrollment records, April 20, 2010.

The Commission believes financial support should be offered to students regardless of the means of access to college-level courses offered in a student's high school. The opportunity to take college classes in high school streamlines the transition from high school to college and gives students a head start on their chosen program, usually at a reduced cost. Students can graduate sooner and spend less money completing their degree.

Because of the outstanding results of the ACE program, the Commission is requesting increased state support for it. Increased support for this scholarship program would allow 250 to 300 more low-income students to enroll in dual enrollment courses and be able to take more than one class per semester.

By increasing support for this new scholarship program, the state could reap rewards in higher college attendance, increased high school rigor, and a more efficient use of state dollars to help needy students through college. High school is the most inexpensive time to help needy students attend college. If we do not help them in high school, financial aid will help pay for the same class later at full tuition rates.

The Commission is concerned that a lack of available state funds to pay for low-income students to take college courses while still in high school will discourage low-income students from perusing a college education. Nebraska's low-income students go on to college at a much lower rate than non-low-income high school graduates. This program reverses that trend, but demand is high and state funding is limited.

Recommendations:

Increase state general funds by at least $54,750 for 2011-2012 and an additional $50,000 in 2012-2013 to provide additional scholarships to low-income high school students who enroll in college courses while still in high school.

Maintenance of Campus Facilities

Most institutions do not spend sufficient dollars on facilities maintenance to keep the facilities in a well-maintained condition. Day-to-day maintenance is critical, but the state and the institutions also need to commit funding as a set aside for future repairs and renovations.

The Commission recognizes the importance of high-quality, well-maintained facilities to support institutional efforts in offering exemplary programs and has been a consistent and ardent supporter of well-maintained and efficiently utilized buildings. It is critical that proper planning for construction, efficient use, and maintenance of educational facilities be accomplished to protect Nebraska's considerable investment in state-supported facilities, presently valued at $2.7 billion.

The chart in Appendix 7 provides definitions and evaluations of three important components of building maintenance and renovation/remodeling. Briefly, the three components are:

Routine day-to-day maintenance	Funding in this component provides systematic day-to-day maintenance to prevent or control the rate of deterioration of facilities. These are annual institutional operating dollars used for repetitive maintenance, including preventative maintenance, minor repairs, and routine maintenance such as changing filters, cleaning and oiling motors, and so forth.
Deferred repair	Funding in this component involves major repair and replacement of building systems needed to retain the usability of a facility. This work includes roof and window replacement and so forth. These items are not normally contained in the annual operating budget. Sources of funding could be institutional, the LB 309 Taskforce or a combination of sources.
Renovation/ remodeling	Changes in use of a facility or a change in program can create the need to remodel a building. Renovations may also include deferred repair work in fully bringing a building up to a new and more functional state. Renovations can provide modern flexible and functional facilities designed to use the latest instructional technologies. Funding sources could be the institutions, the state, LB 309 Taskforce or a combination of sources.

The Commission addresses educational institutions' maintenance of their physical plant in its current *Comprehensive Plan*. The *Plan* states that:

- Adequate and stable funding will be available for maintenance, repair, renovation, and major construction projects as identified in the comprehensive facilities planning and review processes.

    — The state and institutions should provide adequate funding for appropriate maintenance of facilities and utility and infrastructure systems and to provide a safe, accessible, and energy-efficient physical environment.

    — The Commission will consider national standards and work collaboratively with the public higher education sectors and other state policymakers to set standards for appropriate levels of funding for routine maintenance, deferred repair, and renovation/remodeling projects. This will help ensure that campus facilities are well-maintained and that deferred repairs and needed renovation and remodeling projects are completed.

Eight years ago, in a statement about statewide funding issues, the Commission suggested that a financing strategy should be developed to produce a permanent solution to the problem of maintaining the state-supported physical assets at public postsecondary institutions. The suggested strategy required that the institutions meet certain standards of expenditure to adequately maintain existing campus buildings. It also suggested that the state assist with the major backlog of deferred repair and maintenance. These suggestions, along with strong institutional support led to a bill in 1998, LB 1100, and a subsequent bill in 2006, LB 605, which resulted in an appropriation of funds for major deferred maintenance and renewal needs of the institutions. (LB 1100 led to $121,174,533 in appropriations; LB 650 led to $288,650,000).

Another important part of facilities maintenance is the need for annual expenditures on building upkeep and maintenance. After many years of the Commission suggesting and requesting that four-year institutions and the state provide some dedicated funding for facilities maintenance and renovation, the state began in 1998 to provide funding at a rate of 2% of the value of the new or newly renovated building, set aside in a separate account in the state treasury for future

repairs and renovation. However, when the state experienced significant budget problems, the state set-aside funding for repair and maintenance was completely discontinued from July 1, 2003, through June 30, 2005. Beginning July 1, 2005, one-half of the 2% depreciation charge was reinstated and was continued through June 30, 2009. July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2011 there were no deprecation charges collected. The Commission strongly advocates the state's support of the 2% depreciation charge for future repair and renovation of facilities.

Routine day-to-day maintenance is an important element that is largely the responsibility of the institutions. Based on the Commission's review of industry recommendations for allocation of funds to daily building maintenance (Appendix 7), the Commission believes the institutions should expend annually about 1.25% of the replacement value of the buildings. Institutions presently allocate slightly more than half of this amount to routine maintenance. If day-to-day maintenance is not sufficiently funded, facility conditions begin to decline at a more rapid pace than the normal wear and tear experienced with aging of facilities. The creation of incentives and monitoring guidelines as a means of increasing institutional expenditures on routine maintenance would provide long-term cost savings.

Another potential source of funding for day-to-day maintenance is the Facilities and Administrative (F&A) reimbursement funding. F&A costs reimbursement is a percentage ranging from 10% to 50% of each research grant award that is intended to reimburse an institution for use of facilities and operating overhead associated with a research grant. Nebraska's public research institutions reimburse the state by a small lump sum allocation to the operating budget that has not been increased since 1995.

Continuing to reimburse the state a lump sum amount that has not changed in many years, despite increasing revenues from grant activities and generally increasing overhead expenses, raises a question about its appropriateness in 2010. The Commission believes it is reasonable to question whether more of the F&A should be expended for maintaining the buildings used for the research grants and ancillary buildings used to support the operations of the grants.

Recommendations:

- **The Commission recommends that the Governor and the Legislature continue to recognize the importance of higher education in improving Nebraska's economy and way of life and provide adequate and stable funding for university and state college facilities.**

- **The Commission believes strongly in providing for adequate maintenance of higher education facilities. Therefore, the Commission recommends that the state reinstate the 1% depreciation charge ($5,702,219) and fund that depreciation with general funds. This would be an initial step in fully requiring and funding the needed 2% depreciation charge ($11,404,438) as specified in LB 1100.**

- **The Commission encourages the institutions to increase allocations of operating funds to daily routine facilities maintenance, which will help maintain buildings for a longer period of time.**

- **Further, the Commission recommends that a portion of the Facilities and Administrative (F&A) cost reimbursements from research grants be utilized for maintenance of facilities. The research F&A reimbursement rate does include administrative overhead that contains the maintenance cost of most facilities and research facilities.**

Institutional Budget Request Recommendations

Higher education is becoming more of a necessity according to *A Systemic Solution*, a report by the State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO) (2007), states, "Our nation must become better educated in order to thrive and prosper in the knowledge economy in the twenty first century." Higher education, which was once a luxury for some, is increasingly becoming a necessity for most.

This is evident in Nebraska from data analyzed by the Nebraska Department of Labor. As shown below, Nebraska's estimated employment projections through 2018 indicate that the most annual openings with a growth rate of more than 15% are for individuals with a bachelor's degree, followed by those with postsecondary vocational training.

Nebraska Projected Employment Change by Education Level

Education Level Required	2008 Est. Employment	2018 Est. Employment	Annual Openings	10 year growth rate
First professional degree	12,413	14,394	446	16.0%
Doctoral degree	12,427	14,394	439	15.8%
Master's degree	15,668	18,348	626	17.1%
Bachelor's or higher degree, plus work experience	44,068	46,064	1,287	4.5%
Bachelor's degree	133,375	157,132	5,213	17.8%
Associate degree	52,846	63,873	2,111	20.9%
Postsecondary vocational training	105,386	121,669	3,652	15.5%
Work experience in a related occupation	92,726	100,702	2,684	8.6%
Long-term on-the-job training	53,946	59,935	1,693	11.1%
Moderate-term on-the-job training	171,533	186,993	5,206	9.0%
Short-term on-the-job training	376,975	396,156	13,411	5.1%

While jobs with short term-on-the-job training have the most annual openings, the growth rate is very small; 81% of those jobs do not pay a "living wage", as defined by the Commission to be $26,000 per year. Higher education is important for Nebraska and will continue to be vital for Nebraska's economic growth.

Fortunately, most states understand this important concept. Although most states have experienced fiscal problems in the past two years, many are trying to maintain funding of higher education. In 2009-10, states provided (in the aggregate) more than $75 billion in funding for higher education — $10 billion more than in 2005, but a decrease of 6.9% during the past two years.

While Nebraska is one of the states that has done well in providing state funds to support the operations of its public institutions, Nebraska also has experienced fiscal challenges; consequently, funding decreased in 2009-10 and 2010-11. In the past two years, state funding for higher education has decreased about 4.5%. For the two-year period, higher education funding in Nebraska ranks it 28th among the states in percentage of change in increased funding to higher education. Of concern for higher education in the coming biennium is the weak tax revenue growth and the growing competition for those limited state resources. The Commission encourages the Legislature and Governor to consider the importance of higher education in providing an educated workforce that will benefit the state's economy, as they have done in prior biennia.

The Commission commends the Legislature and Governor for reinforcing the need for a strong postsecondary education system. Nebraska's future depends on education. It is the key investment that leads to the full development of Nebraska's people, its economy, and its future.

Investment in human potential has a high rate of return. As we move forward in this difficult fiscal situation, the Commission believes it is crucial for policymakers and those balancing the state's budget to remember the vital role postsecondary education plays in fueling economic growth and individual prosperity to make Nebraska's economy and society work effectively. It is also of equal importance in this difficult economy that our higher education institutions to be efficient with limited resources and exceptionally concerned about their productivity.

Although the Commission has addressed the issue of the number of degrees, diplomas or certificates produced by Nebraska's public postsecondary institutions for the last three biennia, this issue of completion and attainment as it impacts the economy is now a national theme of foundations, state governments, national higher education associations, and national leaders. The need for more degreed people is evident. We, in Nebraska, must hold our colleges and universities accountable for producing more degree holders.

Institutional Requests

The University and the Community Colleges requested expanded budgets beyond their continuation budgets for the 2011-2013 biennium. Expansions included requests for salary and benefit increases, increased need-based aid, and investment in specific programs to lift those programs to a level of excellence.

The University and the State Colleges each requested funds as a total system rather than as individual campuses. (The University system includes the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, the University of Nebraska at Omaha, the University of Nebraska at Kearney and the University of Nebraska Medical Center. The State College system includes Chadron State College, Peru State College and Wayne State College.) The Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture (NCTA) in Curtis is affiliated with the University system. However, statutes require that its budget be reviewed separately and receive a separate Commission recommendation. The Commission analyses and recommendations generally refer to the system rather than individual campuses, but in certain specified instances may relate to individual campuses.

This year, unlike prior years, the State Colleges did not submit requests for New and Expanded funding. While the State Colleges stated they have many needs, its Board of Trustees felt the economy did not warrant requesting funding for New and Expanded needs. The Board's major concern was for maintaining current operations. Consequently, the State Colleges' major request is increases in continuing operations such as utilities, health care, general operations, and its student information system. The Commission did place one request in the New and Expanded category because it was placed, by the State Colleges, incorrectly in New Building Openings instead of placing the programmatic portion of the request as an expanded request.

Because the Community Colleges are funded through a formula, the Community Colleges, as a group, requested a percentage increase in state general funds allocated by the formula. According to statute, 85-1416(b), the Community Colleges must submit to the Commission outlines of their proposed state aid requests by September 15 of each biennial request year. The Community Colleges did not provide the Commission the required outline or any other written material supporting their requests; the Commission accessed the Community Colleges biennial request on the DAS Budget website.

Of course, not all institutional programs or activities should be funded solely from state appropriations. Some portion of most categories of institutional expenditures are shared by the state, institutional resources, and student payments of tuition and fees. The Commission has kept this shared burden in mind in reviewing the institutions' requests.

Higher Education Funding

Although there may not be state revenues to provide funding at the level requested by the institutions, the Commission makes a strong plea on behalf of postsecondary institutions and the students they serve for the Governor and Legislature to at least provide a significant portion of the funds necessary to continue operations at the current level of effort. This dollar amount is reflected in the modified continuation budget recommendation.

Typically in Nebraska, 47.8% to 64.4% of public 4-year higher education general operating funds are supported by state appropriations. In the case of the Community Colleges, state general funds range from 25% to 57.8% in total. The state provided $626,848,101 in general funds support for higher education institutions in 2010-11. In addition, the Community Colleges receive about $93.3 million support from local property taxes. Tuition and mandatory fees also contribute to the operations of the institutions.

While the dollars for continuation are significant, higher education is a large operation that requires some minimal inflationary increases just to continue turning on the lights and opening the doors. If the state decides not to fund a portion of the continuation level and instead holds funding at the current 2010-11 level, it is, in reality, asking the University, the State Colleges and the Community Colleges to take a budget cut. This would likely translate into higher tuition and fees for students, which may result in fewer students being able to afford higher education.

The Commission understands and empathizes with those trying to balance the state budget and satisfy an ever-growing demand for scarce resources. However, the Commission believes state leaders understand the value of higher education to the residents of the state, employers and the state's future economy and will strive, now more than ever, to keep our higher education institutions strong, affordable, and able to provide an educated workforce.

Continuation Budget Recommendations

General Observations

Continuation budget requests are for those items necessary for the institutions to maintain operations. Some of those items are health insurance, utilities, property insurance, accounting fees, workers compensation and other miscellaneous costs. Although the State has not defined categories of costs and requests, the Commission believes it is important to identify those requests that are operationally necessary.

The University and NCTA requested additional funding of 5% for purchased utilities, 10% for health insurance and the 1% for building depreciation assessment. The University also requested continuation funding for workers' compensation, and DAS accounting fees.

The State Colleges requested continuation funding for health insurance, utilities, DAS accounting fees, workers compensation, appreciation assessment, SIS/SAP operating funds, and general operational increases.

Health Insurance

The University, NCTA and the State colleges requested a 10% increase for anticipated increases in the cost of health insurance.

A 10% increase for the University would total $5,552,917 in 2011-12 and $6,108,209 in 2012-13. NCTA's requested increase is $29,375 for 2011-12 and $32,313 for 2012-13. The 10% increase for the State Colleges would be $585,727 for 2011-12 and $609,710 for 2012-13. The requests are based on prior years' health insurance increases and estimated market increases for the biennium.

Analysis:

The University of Nebraska and NCTA are requesting a 10% increase in funding for health insurance costs for the 2011-2013 biennium. A review of the University's and NCTA's operating budgets for 2007-08, 2008-09, and 2009-10

shows that health insurance expenditures have increased, on average, 2.3% to 5.1%. In the past, the University used an actuarial consultant, Milliman, to help them project health care increases. There is no indication the University used the consultant to estimate insurance rate increases for the next two years. This may be due, according to the University, to a DAS suggestion that all agencies request a 10% increase in funding. It is reasonable to conclude that insurance costs will continue to increase during the biennium. However, it is difficult to estimate how much the increase will be and analysis of prior years that recent annual increases have been significantly less than 10%. The University's request of a 10% increase is probably high, because rates have increased less than 10% total over the past three years. **The Commission recommends funding the health insurance request for the University system and NCTA at the rate of 6.5% for each year of the 2011-13 biennium**.

The state Colleges are requesting a 10% increase in health insurance funding each year of the 2011-2013 biennium. The State Colleges participate with Nebraska State Education Association for health insurance through Blue Cross/Blue Shield. Although the rates have not been determined for 2011-12 or 2012-13, DAS, according to the State Colleges, is suggesting agencies request a 10% increase. This would be a $585,727 increase for 2011-12 and $609,710 for 2012-13. In the past six years, the health insurance increases for the State Colleges have ranged from 0.1% to 9.6% with a current year increase of 4.5%. The actual negotiated rates for the 2011-2013 biennium are not available until late spring 2011. Although these are uncertain times regarding health insurance increases, it appears the State Colleges' request for a 10% increase may be higher than necessary when analyzed against the past six years' increases. **The Commission recommends a 6.5% increase in health insurance funding for each year of the 2011-13 biennium for the State Colleges**.

Purchased Utilities

University of Nebraska and NCTA

The University and NCTA are requesting an increase of 5% in funding for purchased utilities for 2011-12 and 2012-13. For the University, the requested amount is $2,148,986 for 2011-12 and $2,256,436 for 2012-13. NCTA's request equates to $25,230 for 2011-12 and $26,492 for 2012-13. The University based its request on a model that combines energy consumption, weather (degree days) and anticipated future energy rate increases. Energy utilization estimates are based on

a formula using actual 2008-09 utilization data and average degree days experienced over the past decade. The University estimated the increase in rates based on discussions with vendors and futures market data. The University has assumed the commodity rate increase will be relatively moderate next biennium. They have built in a 0% commodity rate increase in 2011-12 and a 4% rate increase in 2012-13 across all commodity categories. Rate increases combined with projected utilization equate to an annual 5% increase over each year of the next biennium.

Analysis:

The Commission reviewed utility expenditures for the past four years for each University campus to determine the actual base, the actual expenditure of appropriations, and the projected increase in utilities for the 2011-2013 biennium. All the University campuses ended the 2007-08, 2008-09, and 2009-10 fiscal years with a surplus in their utilities budgets. The University campuses used those surpluses for infrastructure projects, life safety projects, and energy projects.

According to prior DAS guidance, the institutions are to use surplus utility funds for energy conservation projects, fire and safety issues, and utility infrastructure projects. All the University campuses utilized their surplus funds according to that established state guidance.

The Commission examined predictions from the Energy Information Administration (EIA) Annual Energy Outlook 2010 (May). The price predictions for electricity, natural gas, and heating oil are uncertain as a result of determining the pace of the economic recovery. Although EIA estimates a 2.1% to 3.2% increase in electrical rates, a 4.4% to 5.1% increase in natural gas prices and a 2% to 4% increase in heating oil rates, they express considerable uncertainty in the energy markets.

Another variable in determining utility costs is consumption. The University's consumption had decreased in the past few years due to the extra and admirable measures taken by the University to cut energy consumption. With increased enrollment, however, energy consumption has increased and will probably continue to increase during the 2011-13 biennium.

In developing its request, the University assumed commodity rates will not increase in 2011-12 and will increase by 4% in 2012-13. The University also assumed consumption would continue to increase during the biennium.

The combination of commodity and consumption increases prompted the University to request a 5% increase in utility funding. At this point, it is difficult to determine if a 5% requested increase in utility funding is aggressive or insufficient. Our best professional judgment with the current market conditions and the slow recovery of the economy is that 5% is probably reasonable and prudent.

The Commission recommends a 5% increase for utilities for the University campuses, including the Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture (NCTA).

State Colleges

The State Colleges requested a 9% increase in funding for utilities for the 2011-13 biennial budget process.

Analysis:

The State Colleges did not provide information or any indication of how it arrived at its 9% request level. The Commission's prior year analysis of the State College budgets indicates that utility expenses have been declining the past two years.

The Commission examined predictions from the Energy Information Administration (EIA) Annual Energy Outlook 2010 (May). Although the EIA estimates are uncertain due to economic conditions, the EIA did indicate electric rates might increase from 2.4% to 5.0%, natural gas prices might increase 4.4% to 5.1%, and heating oil rate might increase 2% to 4%.

The other variable in determining a potential increase in utility costs is consumption. The State Colleges have not experienced significant increases in consumption and, in some areas, have actually seen a decrease in consumption.

The Commission does not see any indicators that would lead it to believe a request for a 9% increase in utility expenses is warranted. Also of concern is the

State College's projected increase for the 2010-11 fiscal year of 15%. The projected increase adds to the base utility expenditures thus inflating the base upon which the 2011-13 requested rate is applied. This leads to more requested dollars than would be expected if the base was the prior year actual expenses plus a projected rate of increase determine by prior year increases. The Commission's recommended dollars are determined based on actual prior year expenditures plus a 5% inflation adjustment prior to applying the recommended 5% increase.

Consequently, the Commission recommends a 5% increase in utility funding, as it did for the University. Further, the Commission recommends that the 5% increase be applied to a base funding level that reflects actual prior year expenditures.

DAS Accounting Fees

The percentage increase or decrease in accounting fees are set by DAS and are based on DAS Accounting Division's identification of additional resources needed to meet current demands related to accounting processes and transactions. DAS indicated in its budget instructions the assessment for each agency.

The University's DAS accounting fees will decrease by $24,354 in 2011-12 and increase by $18,081for 2012-13 fiscal year. NCTA fees from DAS accounting were listed as to-be-determined.

The State Colleges included worker's compensation assessment in the total DAS accounting fees. The State Colleges had a decrease in DAS accounting assessment and a decrease in workers' compensation fees. However, the State Colleges will have an increase in DAS Transportation services bureau rates and DAS vehicle liability assessments. Under this heading the State Colleges netted the increases and decreases and are requesting a net increase of $6,125 in 2011-12 and a $8,897 in 2012-13.

Analysis:

Little analysis is required for either the University, NCTA, or State College request. DAS has set the rate and assessment for each item and the agencies are required to pay the assessments.

Therefore, the Commission supports the University's request for DAS accounting assessment and the State Colleges' net funding request for accounting fees, transportation fees, vehicle liability assessment and workers' compensation assessments. Further, the Commission supports an increase that NCTA may request after determining the DAS accounting charges.

Workers' Compensation Assessment

The University's workers' compensation assessment will increase in 2011-12 by $353,748 and remain at this increased rate for 2012-13. The University is still negotiating with DAS regarding the significant increase.

Analysis:

DAS has not provided explanations of how increases or decreases are denied. Requests by the Commission for details regarding the setting of assessment have been denied and only general descriptions are provided. If the University's discussions do not produce a savings, **the Commission recommends the University's request of $353,748.**

The State Colleges combined their savings and increases into one net request for DAS assessments. (See DAS accounting fees)

Inflationary Increases for Operations

The University and NCTA did not request inflationary increases for operations for the 2011-13 biennium.

The State Colleges requested a 2% inflationary for the second year of the biennium (2012-13) amounting to $304,919.

Analysis:

A 2% requested increase for inflation is appropriate. A review of inflation through July 2010 shows inflation has increased about 2.1% since January and it is doubtful inflation will decrease in the remaining months of 2010. **The Commission recommends a 2% inflationary increase in operational costs for the State Colleges for 2012-13.**

Building Depreciation Assessment

The University and the State Colleges are requesting funding for depreciation costs, which were originally defined in LB 1100 that are now set at 0% of the facility's project cost, but are set to be reinstated at 1% beginning in 2011-12. The University is requesting $4,499,637 for 2011-12 and $788,770 for 2012-13. The State Colleges are requesting $364,812 for 2011-12 and $49,000 for 2012-13.

Analysis:

LB 1100 established a 2% depreciation charge for all newly constructed, renovated, or acquired state-funded facilities to pay for future renewals or replacement work. The fee is assessed by the Department of Administration Services (DAS) the fiscal year following substantial completion, purchase or acquisition of a project. The depreciation assessment has been modified and even discontinued as a result of state funding ups and downs. The assessment rate for 2010-11 is set at 0%. The assessment rate is to be reinstated at 1% for the 2011-13 biennium.

The Commission believes it is crucial for the state and its institutions to set aside funds for future repair and renovation of public buildings. While the Commission believes 2% should be a minimum for depreciation assessments, it agrees that 1% is better than not setting aside any funds for future costs.

The state has provided funding for this assessment in prior years and **the Commission recommends that the state fund the University's and State Colleges' requests for the depreciation assessment.**

The Commission did not analyze each new/renovated building on the provided list to determine if each building qualified for the depreciation assessment. This process is the responsibility of DAS Building Division — 309 Taskforce for Building Renewal. The taskforce maintains the depreciation assessment funds and allocates the funds to the institutions as appropriate.

The Commission recommends the institutions' 1% requests for building depreciation assessment funding as specified. However, the Commission recognizes that the actual level of appropriations for these items are determined by the Governor and Legislature.

Student Information System

The State Colleges are requesting funding for ongoing operating or continuation costs of the new Student Information System (SIS) and the implementation of the University's SAP accounting software system. According to the State Colleges, the ongoing costs of the SIS and the implementation of the SAP accounting system are beyond those that can be accommodated within the existing budget. The State Colleges' request is for $837,127 in 2011-12 and $27,920 for 2012-13.

Analysis:

In 2008, the Governor and the Legislature provided a deficit appropriation of $20,000,000 for the University and State Colleges to jointly purchase and implement a new Student Information System and for the State Colleges to install the University's SAP financial accounting system. The new student system cost $29,761,493 for software and implementation.

The State Colleges requested increased operation funds, $1.2 million, in the 2009-11 biennium to complete the purchase of hardware, software, and implementation of the SIS system. The state did not provide any additional funding for the current biennium.

Although some of the current request is for the SAP finance/HR system, over 75% of the new requested funding is for the Student Information System (SIS). There is no consistent practice within the state for providing state funds for SIS systems, nor is there consistent national practice. Compared to other infrastructure (buildings, etc.), technology systems have shorter useful lives and little residual value. Funding for new technology often requires a coordinated effort by many beneficiaries.

The Commission supported the purchase and implementation of a new SIS system and the movement of the State Colleges to the University's SAP system. However, there could be a question about whether the state is or should be responsible to provide funding for the total cost of the new system. Further, given current fiscal challenges, the state may not have sufficient funds to appropriate any new funds for the SIS system. If the state is unable to provide additional funding, the State Colleges will need to find other means to meet contracted obligations.

The new SIS system not only benefits the State Colleges but it also benefits the students enrolled in the State Colleges. The State Colleges currently charge student fees for campus facility fees, technology fees, and capital improvement fees. It might be possible to use some of the revenue from one or more of the fees already being collected from students. The Commission would not support the implementation of a new fee to cover the ongoing cost of the SIS system at a time when students are already struggling to pay college costs.

While the Commission believes the state should not be totally responsible for the funding of the new SIS system and that the State Colleges should accept some responsibility for a portion of the total cost of the new SIS system, **the Commission does recommend that the state consider funding the portion of the request related to the SAP financial/HR system. This amount would be $270,196 in 2011-12 and $3,512 in 2012-13.** The remaining balance of $428,956 in 2011-12 for the SIS system is offset by the existing college system maintenance budget of $286,441. Therefore, the State Colleges would need to fund $142,515 in 2011-12 and onward from other sources.

Commission Recommendations on Continuation Budgets

Institutions	Institutional Request 2011-12	Commission Recommendation 2011-12	Institutional Request 2012-13	Commission Recommendation 2012-13
University of Nebraska				
Health Insurance	$5,552,917	**$3,589,460**	$6,108,209	**$3,823,210**
Purchased Utilities	$2,148,986	**$2,148,986**	$2,256,436	**$2,256,436**
DAS Accounting Fees	($24,354	**$0**	$18,081	**$18,081**
DAS Workers' Compensation	$353,748	**$353,748**	$0	**$0**
Building Depreciation	$4,499,637	**$4,499,637**	$788,770	**$788,770**
University Totals	$12,530,934	**$10,591,831**	$9,171,496	**$6,886,497**
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture (NCTA)				
Health Insurance	$29,375	**$29,375**	$32,313	**$32,313**
Purchased Utilities	$25,230	**$25,230**	$26,492	**$26,492**
DAS Accounting Fees	TBD	**—**	TBD	**—**
DAS Workers' Compensation	TBD	**—**	TBD	**—**
NCTA Totals	$54,605	**$54,605**	$58,805	**$58,805**
State Colleges				
Health Insurance	$585,727	**$380,722**	$609,710	**$405,670**
Utilities	$307,363	**$155,166**	$335,025	**$162,924**
Building Depreciation	$364,812	**$364,812**	$49,000	**$49,000**
Inflationary Increase	$0	**$0**	$304,919	**$304,919**
SIS and SAP Operating Costs	$837,127	**$270,196**	$27,920	**$3,512**
DAS Accounting/ Workers' Compensation	$6,125	**$6,125**	$8,897	**$8,897**
State College Totals	$2,101,154	**$1,177,021**	$1,335,471	**$934,922**

Operations of New Buildings

As shown in the statutes printed on the following pages, the Commission is to approve Operations and Maintenance (O&M) requests that are an incremental increase in appropriation or expenditure of tax funds and are a direct result of a capital construction project.

The Commission believes it is very important to have sufficient O&M dollars to adequately maintain newly constructed or newly renovated facilities. Prior to 2007-09 biennium, the state funded an increase in appropriations for operating and maintenance costs that were associated with new building openings. However, for 2007-09 and thereafter, the state has not provide additional O&M for new or renovated buildings.

The Commission addresses maintenance of educational facilities in its current *Comprehensive Plan*. The Plan states that:

- Adequate and stable funding will be available for maintenance, repair, renovation, and major construction projects as identified in the comprehensive facilities planning and review processes.
    - The state and institutions should provide adequate funding for appropriate maintenance of facilities to provide a safe, accessible, and energy-efficient physical environment.

Without the state's financial support of new and renovated buildings, particularly academic facilities, there will not be sufficient funds to maintain the facilities in the "as new" condition provided by renovation or new construction. This lack of funding could reverse much of the gains made over the past decade from LB 1100 and LB 605. It is vital for cost efficiency and effectiveness, as well as long-term stewardship, for the state to provide ongoing state support for approved capital construction projects.

The Commission recognizes the importance of high-quality, well-maintained facilities to support institutional efforts in offering exemplary programs and has been an ardent supporter of well-maintained and efficiently utilized buildings. It is critical that proper planning for operations and maintenance be accomplished to protect

Nebraska's considerable investment in state-supported facilities, presently valued at $2.3 billion.

Prior to the 2007-09 biennium, the state funded operations and maintenance (O&M) requests for new construction or renovation, including research facilities. Beginning with the 2007-09 biennium, the state has not provided increased funding for any new building openings. While it might be reasonable to expect the institutions to fund some or all of the O&M for research buildings from the Facilities and Administration (F&A) funding received from research contracts, it is quite detrimental to the upkeep of academic facilities if the state does not provide some additional funding for the operations and maintenance of new or renovated academic buildings.

The most important part of this scenario is the need for a consistent state policy which allows the institutions to plan for the ongoing operations and maintenance of all their facilities within their available resources. The Commission is not advocating that the state necessarily needs to fund all of the O&M for new building openings, but is advocating for a consistent policy of funding so the institutions can plan their budgets accordingly.

According to statutes, the Commission can modify the University and State College continuation budget requests and remove funds requested for new building openings for buildings that have not been approved by the Commission during the capital construction approval process. The Commission cannot recommend funds for projects it has not yet reviewed or approved during its construction review process. Also, the Commission cannot recommend more funds than the original program statement cited as O&M costs for those projects unless the Commission reviews the projects again. These requirements are detailed in statute 85-1402 as shown below.

> 85-1402. Terms, defined. For purposes of the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education Act:
> (1)(a) Capital construction project shall mean a project which utilizes tax funds designated by the Legislature and shall be: Any proposed new capital structure; any proposed addition to, renovation of, or remodeling of a capital structure; any proposed acquisition of a capital structure by gift, purchase, lease-purchase, or other means of construction or acquisition that (i) will be directly financed in whole or in part with tax funds designated by the Legislature totaling at least

> the minimum capital expenditure for purposes of this subdivision or (ii) is likely, as determined by the institution, to result in an incremental increase in appropriation or expenditure of tax funds designated by the Legislature of at least the minimum capital expenditures for the facility's operations and maintenance costs in any one fiscal year within a period of ten years from the date of substantial completion or acquisition of the project. No tax funds designated by the legislature shall be appropriated or expended for any incremental increase of more than the minimum capital expenditure for the costs of the operations and utilities of any facility which is not included in the definition of capital construction project and thus is not subject to commission approval pursuant to the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education Act. No institution shall include a request for funding such an increase in its budget request for tax funds designated by the Legislature nor shall any institution utilize any such funds for such an increase. The Governor shall not include in his or her budget recommendations, and the Legislature shall not appropriate, such funds for such increase.
>
> (1)(b)(ii) Incremental increase shall mean an increase in appropriation or expenditure of tax funds designated by the Legislature of at least the minimum capital expenditure for a facility's operations and maintenance costs, beyond any increase due to inflation, to pay for a capital structure's operations and maintenance costs that are a direct result of a capital construction project.

This year, all O&M requests over the $85,000 threshold level, which triggers Commission review, were submitted or are in the process of being submitted as required by statute. Some requests this biennium are for projects with O&M requests below the threshold. The Commission is not required to approve O&M requests below the threshold but has the responsibility to recommend a level of funding for each request.

For certain O&M projects, the University has requested additional funding beyond the level justified by space additions. The University should identify these funds as "catch-up" dollars because a facility's O&M was not funded, prior to renovation, at a level appropriate to maintain the newly renovated facility. The Commission will place such facility requests under the category of "Requested O&M Not Directly Related to Construction Projects."

Since the "catch-up" dollar requests do not require Commission approval, the Commission will provide a recommended funding level for each request and a rationale for the recommended level of funding. The Governor and Legislature will determine the appropriate level of funding, if any.

Analysis of New Building Openings Requests:

University of Nebraska

UNL Behlen Collaboratory Renovation

The Commission has received no information on this project even after requesting information about the project. The 2011-12 request for O&M of $10,500 is below the Commission's threshold and consequently, does not need Commission approval. **The Commission does not object to the funding of this O&M request and therefore recommends funding the requested $10,500.**

UNL Ken Morrison Life Sciences Addition

This project will construct an addition of 26,000 gsf to the north side of the Ken Morrison Life Sciences Research Center as Phase II of the Nebraska Center for Virology. This new laboratory wing integrates research laboratories, lab support, and office space. The requested increase in O&M is $327,588. The Commission's approval is pending and will be on the agenda at the Commission's October 14, 2010 meeting. Because construction has not begun and substantial completion is slated for August, 2012, the request for O&M funding for 2011-12 has been moved to 2012-13. **The Commission recommends funding up to the requested O&M of $327,588 in 2012-13, if approved at the October 14, 2010 Commission meeting.**

UNL Sheldon Haymarket

The project proposes to construct a branch of the Sheldon Museum of Art in the Haymarket on the site of the former University Press Distribution Center at 9th & R Streets. The new four-story building will contain 39,000 gross square feet (gsf). Funding for construction will come from private donations. The University is requesting funding in 2011-12 of $310,000 from the state for O&M. The Commission has not approved this O&M request. The Commission has not received any indication that private funding has been secured and that construction is moving forward. The Commission cannot recommend funding over its threshold for a

project it has not reviewed or approved. **Therefore, the Commission does not recommend funding the O&M request of $310,000 for 2011-12.**

UNMC Poynter Hall Renovation

The Poynter Hall Renovation is a LB 605 project that requires Commission approval. The Commission has not received a complete proposal from UNMC and consequently, has not reviewed or approved the project.

The Commission cannot recommend funding for a project it is required to approve and has not reviewed or approved. **Therefore, the Commission does not recommend funding for the requested O&M of $35,000.**

UNO Utility Infrastructure – LB 605

This project was for replacing major equipment and extensive utilities systems renovation. The total project cost was $9 million. The Commission approved the project at its January 23, 2008 meeting. At the time of the approval, the Commission stated it would not approve the O&M request as a new building opening request because the funds were for "catch-up" maintenance funding.

The Commission is aware this O&M request of $59,400 is for "catch-up" funding and has moved the request to the "catch-up" category. **The Commission does not recommend funding this request in the regular New Building Openings section.**

UNO Community Engagement Center

The Commission has not received any information or proposal regarding the Community Engagement Center.

The Commission cannot recommend funding for a project it has not reviewed or approved. **Therefore, the Commission does not recommend funding for the request of $575,266 in 2012-13.**

<u>Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture, Curtis</u>

NCTA Education Building

This project was the construction of a 37,030 gsf education center. The proposed cost of the project is $9,762,000; it would be funded with state funds and $1 million in private donations.

NCTA is requesting $99,529 in 2011-12 for O&M. The Commission approved the project and O&M request at its September 16, 2008 meeting.

The Commission recommends funding this biennial O&M request for $99,529 in 2011-12.

Nebraska State Colleges

Wayne State College – South Sioux City College Center

This project constructed a 44,530 gsf facility in South Sioux City to serve as a permanent facility for Northeast Community College and Wayne State College to offer courses and programs to the geographic area. The $14,619,087 project cost was funded from several sources.

The expenses and the O&M for the project are divided between Northeast Community College and Wayne State College (WSC) according to an interlocal agreement between the parties.

The current biennial request of $150,182 combined the O&M costs and the programmatic costs into the new building openings category. New Building Openings category is for operations and maintenance of new buildings not for programmatic needs of providing classes and personnel to interact with students. Consequently the Commission divided the combined request into two requests – one for O&M and one in the New and Expanded request category for programmatic needs.

Wayne State College requested $28,418 for 2011-12. The original request in the 2009-11 biennium was for $141,260. The state provided $112,842 for the 2009-11 biennium leaving a balance of $28,418 unfunded.

The building is targeted to open in December, 2010. Wayne State College was fortunate the state provided a large share of the O&M funding long before the building was scheduled to open. Consequently if the state does not provide funding for the remaining $28,418, Wayne State College should not be overly burdened.

The total O&M funds are needed for Wayne State College to support the required 50% of the O&M costs and the total O&M costs include the $28,418

request. Therefore, **the Commission recommends funding of the $28,418 for O&M of the South Sioux City College Center in 2011-12.**

Requested O&M Not Directly Related to Construction Projects

The University has requested additional funding beyond the level justified by space additions. The University is to designate this type of request as “catch-up” funds. Sometimes this catch-up situation occurs when, prior to renovation, a facility’s O&M is not funded by the institution at a level sufficient to properly maintain the facility after renovation. This year, UNO was the only institution that identified additional O&M as catch-up funding.

As stated in the beginning of this section, the Commission is not required to approve these types of requests as capital construction requests, but is required to make a recommendation in its Operating Budget Recommendations to the Governor and Legislature.

The Commission has little information with which to determine the appropriate level of funding needed to bring the total O&M expenditures for a specific facility to a level sufficient to maintain it. Expenditures for facility O&M are provided to the Commission on an institutional basis, not building by building. Based on this limited data the Commission makes the following recommendations.

UNO Utility Infrastructure – LB 605

UNO requested additional O&M funding for its Utility Infrastructure Renewal project. The Commission approved the project at its January, 2008 meeting, but did not approve the $59,400 of O&M. The Commission indicated in its approval that “The proposal also includes a request for “catch-up” maintenance funding that is below the statutory limit requiring Commission approval. The Commission would only recommend funding for this request of “catch-up” maintenance funding if it is identified in a separate category than “new building openings” in the biennial operating budget request.” The Commission moved UNO’s request for “catch-up” funds from New Building Openings to this appropriate category. **The Commission recommends up to $59,400 of funding for the catch-up request.**

Commission Recommendations on Additional O&M for New Building Openings

University Budget Request			Commission Recommendation for Funding		
Project	**Requested**		**Project**	**Recommended**	
	2011-2012	**2012-2013**		**2011-2012**	**2012-2013**
UNL Behlen Collaboratory Renovation	$10,500	$0	UNL Behlen Collaboratory Renovation	$10,500	0
UNL Ken Morrison Life Sciences Addition	$327,588	$0	UNL Ken Morrison Life Sciences Addition	$0	$327,588
UNL Sheldon Haymarket	$310,000	$0	UNL Sheldon Haymarket	$0	$0
UNMC Poynter Hall Renovation	$35,000	$0	UNMC Poynter Hall Renovation	$0	$0
UNO Utility Infrastructure – LB 605	$59,400	$0	UNO Utility Infrastructure – LB 605	$0	$0
UNO Community Engagement Center	$0	$575,266	UNO Community Engagement Center	$0	$0
University Totals	**$724,600**	**$575,266**	**Commission Totals**	**$10,500**	**$327,588**

Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture, Curtis			Commission Recommendation for Funding		
Project	**Requested Amount**		**Project**	**Recommended Funding**	
	2011-2012	**2012-2013**		**2011-2012**	**2012-2013**
NCTA Education Center	$99,529	$0	NCTA Education Center	$99,529	$0
NCTA Totals	**$99,529**	**$0**	**Commission Totals**	**$99,529**	**$0**

State College Budget Request			Commission Recommendation for Funding		
Project	**Requested**		**Project**	**Recommended**	
	2011-2012	**2012-2013**		**2011-2012**	**2012-2013**
WSC-South Sioux City Center	$28,418	$0	WSC-South Sioux City Center	$28,418	$0
State College Totals	**$28,418**	**$0**	**Commission Totals**	**$28,418**	**$0**

Requested O&M Not Directly Related to Construction Projects

University Requests			Commission Recommendations		
Project	**Requested**		**Project**	**Recommended**	
	2011-2012	**2012-2013**		**2011-2012**	**2012-2013**
UNO Utility Infrastructure Renewal	$59,400	$0	UNO Utility Infrastructure Renewal	$59,400	$0
University Totals	**$59,400**	**$0**	**Commission Totals**	**$59,400**	**$0**

New and Expanded Requests

The Commission examined each institutional request in reference to the *Comprehensive Statewide Plan for Postsecondary Education* and its guidelines. The Commission looked at each institution's requests in light of their role and mission, goal of preventing unnecessary duplication, improvements in efficiency and effectiveness, and accountability for additional funding.

As the Commission makes these budget recommendations, it is aware that there are many funding demands being placed on the state. The Commission recognizes that the Legislature and Governor will have to make some very difficult decisions regarding the best use of the state's resources. However, the Commission understands that it has Constitutional and statutory responsibility to judge the merits of the budget requests using the criteria mentioned above. Therefore, the recommendations herein are based on the results of that evaluation, separate from the availability of state funds. A recommended dollar amount from the Commission does not mean the Commission believes the request should be funded solely from state appropriation dollars. Actual levels of appropriation are determined by the Governor and Legislature.

For each request, the Commission made one of five recommendations. This structure will assist the Governor and Legislature in identifying funding priorities.

The five categories are as follows:

Strongly Recommend New General Funds

Signifies that the institution provided supportive information to justify the needs, identified results and how they will be measured, and demonstrated consistency with the *Comprehensive Plan*. Requests strongly recommended are ones the Commission believes are most beneficial to students and/or the state and have the greatest urgency. There may be some requests that do not present evidence to support the requested level of funding, but the priority remains high. The Commission might strongly recommend some funding at an appropriate level for those types of requests.

Recommend New General Funds

Signifies the institution provided sufficient information regarding need, results and consistency with the *Comprehensive Plan* to enable the Commission to make a recommendation in funding as state revenue is available to accommodate the requests.

Recommend Some New General Funds

Signifies the Commission supports parts of the request or a level of funding below what is requested when and if state revenue is sufficient to support such requests.

Recommend No New General Funds this Biennium

Signifies the Commission may support the concept of the request, but does not believe the request is of a nature to justify state funding in this biennium. In some instances, there may be alternative sources of funds to support requests, such as the Nebraska Research Initiative, private funding, third-party funding, federal government or reallocation.

Recommend Funding From Other Sources of Revenue

Signifies the Commission may support the concept of the request, but believes there may be alternative sources of funds that would be more appropriate to support the request.

No Recommendation due to Inadequate Information

Signifies the Commission may support the concept of the request, but has not received sufficient information to justify funding in this biennium. In some instances, there may be other sources of funds to support the requests, such as the Nebraska Research Initiative, private funding, third party, federal government or reallocation.

The Commission's recommendations follow.

University of Nebraska Sector

The University of Nebraska's fall headcount enrollment has increased 6.9% over the past 10 years. UNK is the only campus to have decreased (2.9%) during this 10-year period. UNL experienced an increase of 7.6% and UNO increased 10.1%. The Medical Center showed an increase of about 5.2%. (See *2010 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report*-www.ccpe.state.ne.us)

The University's enrollments over the past five years have improved when compared to the prior five years. The University's headcount enrollment in fall 2009 was 8.7% higher than in fall 2004. This compares to a 0.3% increase in enrollment from 1998-2003. The latest figures released by the University of Nebraska indicate that enrollments for fall 2010 have increased for all campuses.

Interestingly, the Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) numbers present a slightly different picture. From 2004-05 through 2009-10 (most current verified data available), UNL's FTE count increased by 10.7%. UNO's FTE enrollment increased 7.3%, which could be the result of UNO attracting more full-time students. UNK's FTE enrollment decreased 4.0% during this five year time period.

The following chart shows the University campuses and their level of state appropriation per FTE. This metric is strongly affected by institutional mission and program mix.

Appropriation per FTE Student 2009-10				
Institution	**2001-02**	**2004-05**	**2007-08**	**2009-10**
UNL	$9,929	$9,939	$11,113	$11,004
UNO	$4,848	$4,538	$5,034	$5,016
UNK	$5,490	$5,165	$6,098	$6,373
UNMC	$32,706	$32,510	$33,227	$37,344

From this analytical perspective, UNO's appropriation per FTE is lower than the average of its Commission designated peers and at the lowest level per FTE of all other University and State College campuses except for Peru State College. Even when analyzing the appropriation and tuition combined, UNO is still funded at a lower level per FTE than its peers and the other University campuses. The Commission believes that, lacking evidence to the contrary, all institutions should be funded at a level near or at the average of their respective peers and appropriate within the context of funding for all other campuses. University Central

Administration (UNCA) has advised CCPE staff that funding allocations to their campuses do not take into account state appropriation per FTE. UNCA allocates the total state-aided less revolving budget (state appropriation and tuition) to each institution on an appropriate share basis.

This year, as in prior years, the Commission examined the relationship between state general funds appropriated to each public institution and the number of degrees awarded by the institution. The Commission considers this evaluation one among many possible measures of efficiency, but one that many states and educational research entities are using extensively. (Appendix 5)

Appropriations per Degree Awarded		
Institution	**2003-04**	**2008-09**
UNL	$42,999	$51,613
UNO	$21,290	$22,556
UNK	$27,947	$29,719
UNMC	$71,485	$83,317

* For a comparison with peers, see Appendix 5.

The University's yearly increase in degree production has been modest in comparison to appropriations. In the past eight years, the University's number of degrees awarded increased about 11.2% or about 1.4% a year. Appropriations increased about 26% or about 3.2% per year during this same time period.

Nebraska's economy will demand more college graduates for it to be health and competitive. Several education and economic experts indicate that Nebraska needs to increase its degree production by 4.6% per year through 2025. Over 66% of all Nebraska's jobs will require postsecondary education by 2018. The University needs to contribute to this increased need for college graduates.

The following table provides campus expenditures of E&G (Educational and General dollars per FTE) for instruction. Some of the University campuses are spending more per FTE on instruction than in 2006-07 and some are spending less.

E&G Expenditures per FTE for Instruction		
Institution	**2006-07**	**2008-09**
UNL	$9,072	$8,305
UNO	$6,292	$6,677
UNK	$5,589	$6,156
UNMC	$52,747	$43,084

*For a comparison with peers, see Appendix 3.

A number of the University's requests have been addressed in the "Continuation Budget" section and the New Building Openings. The University's requested continuation funding for the biennium was $21.7 million. The Commission modified the requests for a total modified recommendation of $17.5 million. New building openings added another $338,088, after Commission modifications.

This year the University's budget request did not specifically request salary increases. The University states it will submit its salary needs after the collective bargaining negotiations are near finalization. Statues require that any request for state funds must be submitted to the Commission for its review and recommendation prior to submitting the request to the Governor. Therefore, the Commission's recommendation on salary requests will be submitted later.

Strongly Recommend New General Funds

University Request			CCPE Recommendation
	2011-2020	**2012-2013**	
None	$0	$0	None
Total Request	**$0**	**$0**	

Recommend New General Funds

University Request			CCPE Recommendation	
	2011-2012	**2012-2013**		
Programs of Excellence	$900,000	$950,000	The Commission recommends $900,000 of the requested funding	
			2011-2012	**2012-2013**
Total Request	**$900,000**	**$950,000**	**$0**	**$900,000**

Programs of Excellence

The University is requesting $900,000 in 2011-12 and $950,000 in 2012-13 for academic Programs of Excellence. According to the University, the new funds will be focused on priorities identified by the Board of Regents and on campus plans and initiatives that support premier programs and leverage research growth. Some examples of areas the University has invested in are water research at UNL, public health at UNMC, information assurance at UNO, and new faculty at UNK.

The University states it has made a concerted effort to set priorities and identify academic areas in which it can be a regional or national leader, and then strategically invest in those areas. Funding to these identified areas and programs supports premier educational programs and leverages research growth. The University believes in investing in excellent programs that are a priority to the state and has expressed this belief in its strategic framework goals. Goal number two states “build and sustain undergraduate, graduate, and professional programs of high quality with an emphasis on excellent teaching.”

The University submitted an update regarding the current expenditures for the Programs of Excellence. Some examples of the University’s prior funding for Programs of Excellence since 2001 are:

> UNL – Faculty position for Epigenetics and Comparative Genomics. (NSF Grant). New hires for the Center for Digital Research in the Humanities. This program is one or two of the best in the country. It will digitize the records of claims of the Homestead Act of 1862 resulting in improvement of research capabilities. Other digital projects include the works of Walt Whitman, the Willa Cather archive, and the journals of Louis and Clark.
>
> UNO – Funded a premier program in Information Assurance that assures the safety of information critical in the operation of our information systems. The

program has been recognized by the National Security Agency and the Department of Homeland Security.

UNK – Faculty position in Department of Music. The person will also serve as Assistant Conductor of the Kearney Symphony Orchestra. Creation of an Undergraduate Child Welfare Training track in Social Work to help alleviate the shortage of child welfare professionals at a time when Nebraska has a growing number of child neglect and abuse cases.

UNMC – New hires needed to establish the new College of Public Health.

Additional examples of University funding for Programs of Excellence submitted by the University can be found in Appendix 8.

Outcome:

- Add value to a University of Nebraska degree and increase the contribution to the state.

Recommendation:

The Commission recommends state general funds of $900,000 for Programs of Excellence in 2012-13.

Rationale for the Recommendation:

In 2001, the University began a process of prioritizing academic programs into "Programs of Excellence" and began allocating their operating funds in 2002-03 to those programs. The University has committed over $18 million for enhancement of University programs in an effort to develop programs with a national reputation and other important benefits. It has been shown that nationally recognized programs result in increased outside funding and improvement of enrollment of high-caliber students in those recognized programs.

In the *Comprehensive Plan*, the Commission states that institutions are encouraged to become exemplary institutions and to focus energy and target resources on areas of excellence in teaching, research, and public service that benefit the students and the state and enhance the institution's regional and national reputation. Also pertinent to this request is another statement in the *Comprehensive Plan* regarding research. "Public institutions with major research roles are to set goals and prioritize areas of research to become more prominent

and nationally competitive for research funding and to meet the health and economic needs of the state."

Two years ago, the University identified several areas where the allocation of Programs of Excellence funds produced additional research dollars and enhanced related programs. One such result was the award of $15 million for plant genome research. This year in the biennial budget request the University identified two more investments in Programs of Excellence funds: UNL's water initiative, that helped lay the groundwork for a $50 million gift to establish the global water for food institute; and UNO's strengthening of the Nebraska University consortium for information assurance, resulting in about $18 million in external funding for research.

It appears from information provided this year and two years ago by the university that targeting funds to specific academic and research areas has been successful.

Focusing energy and resources on areas of excellence or potential excellence has great potential for the University and the state. Students will be well-served by teaching programs that incorporate research experiences and enhanced teaching methods including the latest technology. The future economic development of the state depends upon a strong research University with programs of national distinction, which can seed entrepreneurial activity and serve as a magnet for more spin-off technology and science-centered ventures. The focusing of resources also has great potential to improve recruitment, retention and graduation rates. It is expected that this targeting of resources will produce many more benefits for the University, its students, and the state.

The state has not specifically funded any of the prior biennial requests for Programs of Excellence funding. Because the state does and will continue to benefit from the University's prioritization of programs, it may be prudent for the state to invest some new state funds in Programs of Excellence. For 2011-12, it does not appear state revenue will increase significantly to fund expanded programs. However, the state's economy is improving and may allow for some additional state support in 2012-13. Therefore, **the Commission recommends state general funds for Programs of Excellence of $900,000 in 2012-13.**

Recommend Appropriation to Already Established Program

University Request			CCPE Recommendation
	2011-2012	2012-2013	
Need-based Aid	$500,000	$520,000	No funding recommended to separate program – however, strongly recommend additional funding to the state's established financial aid program.
Total Request	**$500,000**	**$520,000**	

Need-based Aid

The University is requesting $500,000 in 2011-12 and $520,000 in 2012-13 to support need-based aid at the University. As stated by the University, it seeks additional aid to ensure aid keeps pace with increases in tuition and other costs of attendance.

The University is requesting increased dollars for need-based aid to help ensure that no student who is academically prepared to attend college will be denied the opportunity to do so because of the cost of attendance. In 2008-09, the University expanded its Tuition Assistance Program beyond Pell Grant eligibility so more students from middle class families with financial need would receive tuition assistance.

Outcome:

- Ensure that no student who is academically prepared to attend college will be denied the opportunity to do so because of cost.

Recommendation:

The Commission does not recommend that any state funding for additional need-based financial aid go directly into the University budget. The Coordinating Commission recommends that the state provide the additional funding to the Commission administered financial aid program that serves all Nebraska students. The Commission has made its own request for additional funding, but would fully support additions to the Nebraska Opportunity Grant (NOG) program that would net the University an additional $1 million for its students. For the University to net $1 million, the state would need to add about $2.6 million to the Commission administrated financial aid fund.

Rationale for the Recommendation:

The Commission has always been a strong supporter of financial aid for needy students. Each biennium since 1992, the Commission has requested more financial aid for needy students. Again this biennium, the Commission has requested an increase in state general funds to help cover the increase in tuition and fees for Nebraska's needy students, in both its budget request and in its recommendations for Statewide Funding Initiatives.

The Legislature established and the state already supports a need-based financial aid program administered and audited by the Commission, and which serves all 13 public institutions in Nebraska, as well as the independent colleges and private career schools. Consequently, the Commission does not support splintering of need-based financial aid. Nebraska provides a very low level of need-based aid, ranking 38th in the country. The Commission cannot support funding several programs that are meant to accomplish the same purpose. The state's current need-based program, the Nebraska Opportunity Grant (NOG) Program, which is administered by the Commission, serves the truly needy students in the state as defined by state statutes.

It has been the practice of the Commission to support new financial aid, and particularly need-based financial aid being allocated to all campuses, through the existing need-based allocation system NOG. The state's current need-based program has established procedures and guidelines that focus on needy students and require the Commission to audit the institutions for compliance with established procedures and statutes. These funds are distributed according to Pell Grant guidelines and Nebraska statutes so that the money goes to the institutions low-income students attend. The program does not give preference to particular campuses or sectors, it serves students at many campuses, it allocates aid fairly following criteria established in statute, and it provides for an audit process that assures needy students benefit. The University request focuses only on its students.

Presuming sufficient eligible students would enroll, for the University to receive an additional $1 million from the NOG financial aid program, the state would need to increase funding by a little over $2.6 million, because the University receives 38.4% of all funds in the NOG program.

For 2008-09, there were approximately 29,281 Nebraska resident students that qualified for need-based Pell Grants. Due to the lack of state funding, only 48.2% (14,106 students) actually received state financial aid designated for needy students.

The University has set aside some of its own funds for needy students. The Commission supports the University's commitment and believes it is appropriate to use institutionally generated funds to help needy students attend the University.

The University has another pool of funds already provided by the state in the form of tuition remissions. Those funds are allocated to students at the University's discretion. Less than 15 percent of remissions appropriated to the University are provided by the University to its needy students. More of this substantial pool of funds could be designated and allocated to needy students if the University so wishes.

The Commission is very concerned about needy students and has requested increases to financial aid for 18 years. The Legislature and the Governor have increased funding for financial aid and, due to the additional funding, the state is serving more needy students than ever before. The Commission believes the state should provide funding for all needy students, not just students at a specific institution. Consequently, **the Commission recommends that any additional financial aid for needy students be allocated to the Nebraska Opportunity Grant (NOG) program.**

Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture (NCTA)

The Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture (NCTA) focuses on agriculture and the agricultural industry — key components of Nebraska's economy. The institution offers two-year degrees and certificates in those and related fields. Historically, NCTA's graduates have been in high demand, and over 90% have remained in the state.

NCTA is the state's smallest public campus, and maintaining stable enrollment has been a challenge. In 1993 the Legislature directed the Coordinating Commission to study NCTA and make recommendations as to its future. Among other points, the study suggested that an enrollment of at least 300 students would support long-term institutional viability and fit available resources. As the following data show, NCTA's enrollment has fluctuated in recent years, but has finally moved above the target of 300 students. (The numbers in the following table indicate fall headcount enrollments.) Enrollment fluctuations make budgeting and resource planning difficult for any institution and especially so for small, rural campuses.

Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture at Curtis Headcount	
Year	**Headcount**
1999	252
2000	234
2001	234
2002	253
2003	215
2004	220
2005	262
2006	272
2007	327
2008	289
2009	425

As enrollment fluctuates, measures such as state appropriations per FTE student also change, as the following data show.

Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture at Curtis State Dollars per FTE	
Year	**State $ per FTE student**
FY 2001-02	$8,182
FY2002-03	$7,651
FY 2003-04	$6,976
FY 2004-05	$8,595
FY 2005-06	$8,450
FY 2006-07	$7,956
FY 2007-08	$7,639
FY 2008-09	$9,286
FY 2009-10	$8,625

Retention (year-to-year) and graduation rates are as follows:

Retention Rates		
2005-06	**2006-07**	**2007-08**
76%	69%	79%

Graduation Rates			
2005-06	**2006-07**	**2007-08**	**2008-09**
50.8%	45.2%	53.7%	47.0%

Both retention and graduation rates fluctuate by year, but all are well below 2004 and earlier.

This year, as in prior years, the Commission examined the relationship between general state funds appropriated to each public institution and the number of degrees awarded by the institution. NCTA's data in this regard is contained in the chart below. In 1995, the state appropriated $20,382 per degree conferred by the institution. By 2008-09 (latest verified data), the appropriation per degree was at $30,234 or above the 1995 level, but well below the 2005-06 appropriation per degree awarded.

Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture at Curtis Appropriation per Degree Awarded	
Year	**Appropriation per Degree Awarded**
1995	$20,382
2000-01	$22,967
2001-02	$32,778
2002-03	$40,803
2003-04	$29,937
2004-05	$33,573
2005-06	$38,799
2006-07	$23,102
2007-08	$24,251
2008-09	$30,234

In summary, enrollments continue to fluctuate. Students are returning, but many are not staying until graduation (retention and graduation rates continue to fluctuate). Significant fixed costs result in overall financial performance inefficiency on measures such as the appropriation per degree. The appropriation per degree has decreased from 2005-06 but is still relatively high, as are those for the other two-year institutions in western Nebraska (WNCC and MPCC.)

The Commission believes that NCTA must continue to attract more students and significantly increase the number of graduates and degrees awarded. Nebraska's economy demands it.

Because of NCTA's small size, the fixed costs of the institution are high relative to the number of students served. And low tuition revenue (and other factors) means that the *amount* of funding is not fully sufficient to bring about the changes needed to attract and keep students. Dormitories lack amenities that are common on competing campuses; the student center and the town of Curtis offer limited activities attractive to students; and academic resources (such as elective courses, the library and computing facilities) are limited. In recent years, NCTA has requested some funding for renovations, a new livestock teaching facility, and an education center. Other than the livestock teaching facility and the education center, the campus has not received sufficient funding to enhance programs.

However, there are encouraging developments. NCTA has a very experienced and passionate dean of the college, Dean Weldon Sleight. The campus leadership at NCTA and closer ties between NCTA and the West Central Research and Extension Center in North Platte are providing new energy and promising opportunities for institutional growth and program enhancement. The state of Nebraska has provided funding for a new education center. In addition, a private donor has agreed to fund a 144-bed residence hall on campus. Further, a new Curtis Community Center has been built and is only a half a mile away from the campus. The city of Curtis has agreed to allow NCTA to use the Community Center for college activities.

Agriculture is of extraordinary importance to the state, and NCTA continues to make may useful and important contributions to the education and training of future practitioners.

Biennial Budget Request:

For the 2011-13 biennium, NCTA did not request any new or expanded funding. All the funding requests are for items considered continuation funding such as health insurance, utilities, DAS accounting fees, and workers' compensation.

A request for salary increases will be submitted after the University finishes salary negotiations.

State College Sector

In 2001-02, the state appropriation for the State College System was $35,710,964. For 2010-11, the appropriation was $45,369,972. The increase for this nine-year period was $9,659,008 or 27.0%, which is approximately 2.96% a year. The prior five years showed an increase of 28.4%.

Over the past ten years, enrollments have increased at the State Colleges.

Headcount Enrollments		
Fall 1999	**Fall 2009**	**Difference**
8,033	8,890	10.6%

Total headcount enrollments for fall 2010 are preliminary and not verified, but the State Colleges report estimated 2010 headcount enrollment at 8,669, down almost 2.5% from fall, 2009. Actual FTE enrollments for 2001-02 were 6,526 and FTE enrollments for 2009-10 were 7,271, an increase of 11.4%. More students are attending full-time.

For 2007-08, Chadron State College's appropriation per FTE student was $6,933, which is significantly above the mean of its peer group. Peru State College's appropriation per FTE student is $4,795, a decrease per FTE of $27 per student from the 2007-08 level. Peru's appropriation per FTE is about $224 per FTE above its peers' average. Wayne State College's appropriation per FTE student in 2009-10 was $6,141, or about $1,348 per student above the peer average. (See CCPE, *Tuition , Fees and Financial Aid Report 2010*)

The following chart shows the State College campuses and their level of state appropriations per FTE.

Appropriations per FTE Student			
Institution	**2004-05**	**2007-08**	**2009-10**
Chadron State College	$5,579	$6,934	$6,933
Peru State College	$5,070	$4,768	$4,795
Wayne State College	$4,779	$5,903	$6,141

It should be noted that both WSC's and CSC's appropriation per FTE student are significantly above the average of their peers. The Commission believes that, absent factors leading to other conclusions, institutions should be funded at approximately the level of their respective peers.

Each year the Commission evaluates another measure, which it considers a performance and efficiency indicator — state dollars appropriated per degree awarded. Chadron State College's appropriation per degree awarded is near the top of its peer group.

Appropriation per Degree Awarded			
Institution	**2002-03**	**2006-07**	**2008-09**
Chadron State College	$30,871	$33,526	$35,512
Peru State College	$25,462	$20,393	$16,500
Wayne State College	$26,338	$22,931	$25,914

While Peru State decreased in the dollars per degree awarded, Chadron and Wayne State increased in the cost to produce a degree in 2008-09. Some of this change could be a result of state funding increasing from 2002-03 to 2008-09 by 17.6% while degrees awarded increased by 16.0%.

The average increase in degrees awarded per year is about 2.9%. This is not sufficient to aggressively move Nebraska's economy ahead and help it be competitive in the future. Encouraging former students who have college credit, but have not completed a degree to return to complete their degrees may be a viable way to increase degrees awarded.

Expenditures of E&G (Educational and General) dollars per FTE for instruction are provided in the following table.

Instructional E&G Expenditures per FTE			
Institution	**2004-05**	**2006-07**	**2008-09**
Chadron State College	$4,333	$5,382	$5,318
Peru State College	$2,936	$2,874	$3,156
Wayne State College	$3,936	$4,466	$5,490

Peru and Wayne State have increased spending on instruction per FTE student.

The State Colleges requested items mainly related to their core operating costs. The only item requested outside the continuation requests is an item the State Colleges placed in New Building Openings that actually was a programmatic request; the Commission moved that item to New and Expanded. The Commission moved the requested funding for the programmatic costs of the South Sioux City Center to New and Expanded Requests because the New Building Openings category is only for O&M costs related to the opening of new buildings.

Strongly Recommend New General Funds

State College Request		2011-2012	2012-2013	CCPE Recommendation
	None			None
	Total Request	**$0**	**$0**	

Recommend New General Funds

State College Request				CCPE Recommendation	
		2011-2012	**2012-2013**		
WSC	WSC College Center at South Sioux City	$121,764	$0	The Commission recommends funding of the request.	
				2011-2012	**2012-2013**
	Total Request	**$121,764**	**$0**	**$121,764**	**$0**

The Commission moved this request from new building openings to new and expanded because it is a programmatic request and not a request for O&M for a new building.

Wayne State College (WSC) is requesting $121,764 in 2011-12 for one half of the remaining programmatic costs to open and operate the new joint college center at South Sioux City. WSC and Northeast Community College (NECC) are partners in constructing and operating the new center.

The state provided funding of $137,158 in the 2009-11 biennium to cover some of the programmatic costs required to open a new center, such as: enrollment recruitment, coordination and planning efforts between WSC and NECC, financial aid, registrar and admissions staff, and other costs associated with a joint center effort.

The request is for the balance of Wayne State College's share of the funding needed to operate the center.

Outcome:

- Successful operation of the center that will be measured by a variety of enrollment measures as well as progress toward meeting the higher education needs of the far northeast corner of Nebraska.

Recommendations:

The Commission recommends funding the remaining $121,764 for Wayne State Colleges' share of operating the South Sioux City College Center.

Rationale for the Recommendation:

The South Sioux College Center is an important outreach effort by Wayne State College and Northeast Community College. The intent of the center is to provide educational opportunities for currently underserved populations in and around South Sioux City. The partners hope this center will serve as a model of partnership between Northeast Community College, Wayne State College, and the City of South Sioux City.

An interlocal agreement laid out the responsibilities of each partner and the operational funding requirements. Wayne State College is responsible for 50% of the operational costs.

The initial programmatic costs to open the center were $258,922. The state provided dollars in the 2009-11 biennium to assist Wayne State College with its needs in preparing to opening the center. Of the needed $258,922 the state provided $137,158. That left Wayne State College with a balance of $121,764 for programmatic needs such as personnel for admissions and financial aid.

According to minutes of Northeast Community College, the South Sioux City College Center will not be open until at least December 1, 2010 due to weather-related delays. Although it may seem strange to provide programmatic funding prior to the opening of a new building, Wayne State College indicated last budget cycle that they needed to hire a director to assist with construction development, begin recruiting, and coordinate the planning efforts of Wayne State College and Northeast Community College. The state found Wayne State College's rationale compelling and provided over half of the expressed need.

The South Sioux City College Center is projected to be open sometime in December, 2010. The remaining programmatic funds, if provided by the state, would begin July 1, 2011. It appears Wayne State College has received sufficient funds to assist with opening the new building in December and will most likely need the remaining $121,764 at the beginning of the 2011-12 academic year.

The Commission recommends funding the remaining $121,764 of programmatic costs for Wayne State College's share of operating the South Sioux City College Center in 2011-12.

Community College Sector

The Community College sector budget request is usually a consolidated request for additional funds submitted by the Nebraska Community College Association. Unlike the university and the state colleges, state appropriations for the community colleges are usually distributed through a formula. As will be discussed later, this year neither NCCA nor the colleges submitted a budget request and supporting information to the Commission.

The 2007 passage of LB 342 and the 2008 passage of LB 973 created a new formula for the allocation of state funds to the Community Colleges. Therefore, to produce a more concise request, the Community Colleges have submitted a single system budget related to the formula allocation of state aid to the Community Colleges.

The Community Colleges' fall headcount enrollment has increased 31.3% over the past 10 years. However, most of the increase occurred in the last eight years of this 10-year period. Fall enrollment after 2006 has increased over 14.2%.

Fall Headcount Enrollment				
Institution	**1999**	**2004**	**2007**	**2009**
Central Community College	7,095	6,524	6,531	7,320
Metropolitan Community College	11,658	12,961	14,804	17,003
Mid-Plains Community College	2,548	2,957	2,715	2,765
Northeast Community College	4,671	5,053	5,149	5,205
Southeast Community College	7,351	10,079	9,603	11,556
Western Nebraska Community College	1,836	2,659	2,233	2,304
Totals	**35,159**	**40,233**	**41,035**	**46,153**

FTE enrollment at the Community Colleges increased significantly in 2009-10, but at a slower rate in prior years. From 2004-05 to 2009-10, FTE enrollment increased 2.4% with the majority of the increase (19.5%) occurring from 2007-08 to 2009-10.

FTE Students			
Institution	**2004-05**	**2007-08**	**2009-10**
Central Community College	3,859	3,821	4,431
Metropolitan Community College	8,623	10,164	13,317
Mid-Plains Community College	1,605	1,627	1,814
Northeast Community College	3,145	3,193	3,374
Southeast Community College	9,208	8,776	10,335
Western Nebraska Community College	2,050	1,976	2,049
Totals	**28,490**	**29,557**	**35,320**

Community College enrollment has outpaced the other public sectors in number of headcount enrollment growth.

Total Fall Headcount Enrollment			
Institution	**Fall 2004**	**Fall 2009**	**% Change**
University of Nebraska	45,122	49,032	8.7%
State Colleges	7,650	8,890	16.2%
Community Colleges	40,233	46,153	14.7%

The appropriation per FTE for the Community Colleges also includes local property tax, since state appropriation and local property taxes are all considered tax revenue sources.

Appropriation per FTE				
	2004-05		**2009-10**	
Institution	**State**	**State & Local**	**State**	**State & Local**
Central Community College	$2,519	$6,352	$2,012	$7,162
Metropolitan Community College	$1,858	$4,876	$1,634	$5,418
Mid-Plains Community College	$3,564	$6,846	$4,555	$8,938
Northeast Community College	$2,278	$4,742	$3,868	$8,165
Southeast Community College	$1,815	$3,647	$2,716	$5,039
Western Nebraska Community College	$2,846	$4,674	$6,313	$10,131

As in prior years, the Commission evaluated the relationship between state funds appropriated and local property tax income in regard to the number of degrees awarded (for the Community Colleges, this includes associate degrees, diplomas and certificates). The Commission considers this evaluation one of many possible measures of efficiency. Community Colleges maintain that many of their students enroll for short periods of time, with no intention of earning a degree or certificate. The Commission fully understands that point. But the Community Colleges are the first line of education for many going into the workforce, and having some type of degree or certificate is critical in today's economy and for the future.

Appropriation & Local Tax Funds per Degree Awarded				
Institution	**2003-04**		**2008-09**	
	State Funds per Degree	**State & Local Tax Funds per Degree**	**State Funds per Degree**	**State & Local Tax Funds per Degree**
Central Community College	$8,430	$19,480	$6,910	$16,171
Metropolitan Community College	$19,386	$42,817	$18,435	$44,764
Mid-Plains Community College	$16,196	$29,100	$25,505	$44,518
Northeast Community College	$11,517	$22,483	$15,236	$27,600
Southeast Community College	$9,197	$18,695	$11,933	$26,317
Western Nebraska Community College	$26,450	$41,184	$55,162	$75,798

(See Appendix 5 for detail.)

The appropriation per degree awarded is greatly influenced by the number of degrees conferred. In the above chart, the lowest cost per degree at Central Community College reflects an extraordinary effort in 2004-05 and forward to increase graduation rates and degrees awarded through identifying students nearing degree completion and encouraging them to complete their studies. The very high cost per degree for Western Nebraska Community College reflects some distribution of state funds through formulas, the inability to take advantage of economies of scale, and the very low degree completions, plus other factors. This variance is unacceptable and unsustainable.

Western Nebraska Community College has the lowest retention rate (49%) of all public postsecondary institutions in Nebraska. In 2008-2009 it also awarded fewer degrees, certificates and diplomas (229) than any other Nebraska postsecondary institution, except for NCTA (86), a much smaller institution. Metropolitan Community College has the lowest graduation rate of all public postsecondary institutions in Nebraska (13.7%). The unpublished graduation data for 2008-09 indicates Metropolitan Community College has dropped even lower, to a rate of 12.4%. Its graduation rate is lower than all public and independent institutions in Nebraska. These factors weigh heavily in the cost per degree awarded calculations. Several national organizations are correctly drawing attention to the need to increase certificate and degree attainment rates in community colleges.

Expenditures of educational and general dollars per FTE for instruction are provided in the following table.

2006-07 – Instructional E&G Expenditure per FTE			
Institution	**2004-05**	**2006-07**	**2008-09**
Central Community College	$3,774	$4,396	$4,456
Metropolitan Community College	$2,874	$3,117	$3,068
Mid-Plains Community College	$4,329	$3,931	$4,238
Northeast Community College	$3,756	$3,675	$4,281
Southeast Community College	$3,612	$4,029	$4,024
Western Nebraska Community College	$3,386	$2,831	$4,310

The Community Colleges continue to experience enrollment increases both as headcount and as FTE. Of particular interest is the continued enrollment growth in students under the age of 20 (26.1% to 32.1%) and the significant 10-year enrollment decrease of students 25 or older (47.7% down to 38.7% of enrollment).

Academic Transfer Enrollments

The enrollment growth in students age 20 and under also has contributed to the number of student credit hours generated in academic transfer courses. In 1993-94 (Commission authorized expansion of academic transfer courses), about 12.6% of the FTE generated at Community Colleges was in academic transfer. By 2009-10, the FTE in academic transfer was 23.0%. (See Appendix 6)

Percent of FTE in Academic Transfer Courses		
Institution	**2007-08**	**2009-10**
Central Community College	16.0%	16.4%
Metropolitan Community College	15.1%	14.7%
Mid-Plains Community College	46.3%	48.8%
Northeast Community College	32.5%	32.7%
Southeast Community College	25.1%	27.3%
Western Nebraska Community College	29.2%	30.6%

The high percentage of academic transfer courses at Mid-Plains Community Colleges probably reflects the fact that it is the only postsecondary institution serving its service area.

Background

The Community Colleges' state portion of funding was provided through two formulas until fiscal year 2007-08. State funding is now provided by a single formula that incorporates many of the features of the prior two formulas. (See Appendix 10) However, the current formula expires at the end of the 2010-11 fiscal year. On October 7, 2010, news media reported that the colleges have reached tentative agreement on a funding formula to recommend for adoption by the Legislature in its upcoming session. Each of the six boards of trustees for the community colleges will consider the agreement over the next two months.

Funding for 2010-11 (current fiscal year) did not utilize the formula for distribution of state funds. The Legislature instead specified the amount each institution would receive for 2010-11, regardless of FTE growth and prior equalization measures. The current formula sunsets at the end of the current biennium (June 30, 2011). There is now no formula or established method to distribute state funds to the Community Colleges for the next biennium (2011-13). The 2011 Legislature will need to pass legislation prior to the beginning of the next funding year that begins July 1, 2011 to identify the method of distribution of state funds to the community colleges.

The Commission believes it is important that the Legislature be actively and intimately involved in determining an aid distribution formula for the Community Colleges. The colleges have their own interests and local concerns, whereas the Legislature can more impartially develop methods of distribution of state funds that best serve the state and its residents.

In April 2010, the Education Committee of the Legislature expressed its belief that a supportable funding formula for the community colleges should contain three essential elements. The first is equalization framework that acknowledges the variability of local resources and provides "equity in services statewide, creates greater uniformity in property tax rates, and makes efficient use of the state's limited resources." Secondly, the committee stated, a viable formula must recognize and account for differences between college areas, including their individual needs and financial resources. And finally, a viable formula must be financially sustainable by the state. The Commission fully supports those points.

Recommend New General Funds

Community College Request			CCPE Recommendation	
	2011-2012	**2012-2013**	**2011-2012**	**2012-2013**
Community College System	$3,470,321	$3,609,134	$1,709,376	$1,709,376
Total Request	**$3,470,321**	**$3,609,134**		

Formula Funding

The Community Colleges are requesting an increase of 4% in state aid. The amounts requested are $3,470,321 for 2011-12 and $3,609,134 for 2012-13.

The Community Colleges propose to use the additional funding to cover a number of increased expenses. One of those needs is salary increases of about 4.0%. Many of the colleges have two- or three-year-long agreements so they already know the increased salary expense. Additional funding will also be used for increased energy costs, health insurance and other inflationary increases.

Further, the Community Colleges state they will use new state funding on developmental/foundations education, which has increased in recent years, and on equipment and materials for the technical programs. Some additional funding will be used to continue the college outreach to other sectors, especially K-12 and businesses and industry.

Outcome:

- Contribute to economic development of the state by providing educated workers.
- Continue outreach to education entities and businesses and industry.

Recommendation:

The Commission recommends $1,709,376 new state dollars for the Community Colleges for each year of the 2011-13 biennium.

Rationale for the Recommendation:

The Community Colleges did not submit their budget request to the Commission as required by Statute. 85-1416(2)(b):

> On September 15 of each biennial budget request year, the boards of governors of the Community Colleges or their designated representative shall submit to the Commission outlines of their proposed state aid requests pursuant to the Community College Foundation and Equalization Aid Act.

The Commission did secure a copy of the biennium budget request document submitted to the Department of Administrative Services (DAS)/Budget Division. However, the DAS document does not contain the information the Commission requires of all public postsecondary institutions and is outlined in its Operating Budget Request Procedures document. The Commission requests information on Planning Issues and Critical Needs, Areas of Emphasis for the next biennium, Budget Outline, and Budget Priorities. The requests for new funds are to include a statement of the need including qualitative and quantitative measures, clearly articulated goals, and proposed outcomes by which success can be evaluated. Little of the Commission requested data is part of DAS Budget Request forms. Consequently, the Commission is limited in its ability to determine the actual need for increased funding and what the institutions propose to accomplish in the 2011-13 biennium.

The Community Colleges are requesting a 4% increase in state funding for the biennium (current funding is $86,758,025). The additional amounts requested are $3,470,321 for 2011-12 and $3,609,134 for 2012-13. Those amounts would increase state appropriations by 4% in 2011-2012 and 4.16% in 2012-2013.

The Community Colleges have stated they will be using the additional funding to cover salary increases already set by negotiated agreements, increases in health care costs, increases in energy costs, increases in foundations education, and equipment for technical programs. One of the areas where the Community Colleges will utilize additional funding is in developmental/foundations education work that brings students lacking knowledge and skills up to levels of performance necessary for college-level work.

The Community Colleges state that much of the foundations/developmental work must be done on an almost one-on-one basis, resulting in high costs to offer the program. This statement does not comport with known facts. While the total costs for remedial/foundations instruction may well be increasing, information submitted by the Community Colleges for the Commission's 2009 LB 340

Community College Study demonstrated that on a per-unit basis, foundations education is one of the least costly programs offered by the Community Colleges

The Community Colleges state that increased funding is also needed because of the significant increase in enrollment, both headcount and FTEs. The Community Colleges have had increased enrollment the past few years. Since 2007-08, the Community Colleges have had a 12.4% increase in headcount enrollment, highest percentage increase of all higher education sectors, and a 19.5% increase in full-time equivalent (FTE) students, also the highest percentage increase of all higher education sectors.

It is encouraging that the Community Colleges are attracting increasing numbers of new students, particularly students 19 and younger. However, a key issue is that the Community Colleges are not graduating students at a rate even close to the other sectors of higher education. While other public sector graduation rates have increased over the years, the Community Colleges' graduation rates have decreased--from an already low level. In 2002-03, the Community Colleges graduated 37.8% of their students. By 2007-08, the Community Colleges graduated 32.6% of their students.

The Community Colleges' statement on the graduation rate and degrees awarded is that many of their students enroll for short periods of time, with no intention of earning a degree, diploma, or certificate. While this statement may be true for some of the Community College students, the Commission believes the current and future economy and workforce needs of Nebraska demand that more students earn some type of postsecondary credential. It should be the responsibility of the Community Colleges to more effectively encourage students to earn a degree, diploma, or certificate.

A recent study by the Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce showed that from 2008 to 2018, Nebraska will create 321,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement. (Appendix 9)

- 207,000 of those job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials
- In 2018, 66% of <u>all</u> jobs in Nebraska will require some postsecondary training and credentials.

The state is providing almost $87 million/year to support higher education at the Community Colleges. The states return-on-investment with regard to an educated workforce (number of students leaving the Community Colleges with a degree, diploma or certificate) is less than should be expected and in the future will hamper the state's economic growth.

One of the Community Colleges, Central Community College, looked at the low degree production issue seriously and began contacting former students who lacked a few credits to complete a degree, diploma, or certificate. Central's efforts resulted in increasing their number of degrees awarded by 46.5% in five years.

The Commission believes part of the issue with Community Colleges and their contributions to the creation of an educated workforce is lack of greater cooperation and coordination among themselves, additional oversight in their utilization of $86.8 million in state funds, and the development of explicit statewide performance goals.

The Commission identified many of these issues and problems in its LB 340 Study requested by the Legislature in 2009. Nebraska's approach to state coordination and oversight of the Community Colleges is shared by no other state. The Commission made the following statement in its LB 340 report:

> "The Commission supports local governance of the community colleges. But the Commission finds that the state and its citizens would benefit from more effective statewide coordination of certain of the colleges' activities. Achieving those goals appears to be a reasonable expectation and benefit, given the state's provision of significant amounts of state aid to the colleges ($86.8 million in FY 2010-2011). Issues that would benefit from greater coordination include: legislatively-intended allocation of state aid among the six community colleges; effective remedial and foundations education by the community colleges; and the creation, monitoring, and reporting of appropriate measurements of community college performance and student success."

The Commission is concerned about the lack of a formula for 2011-13 to distribute state funds to the community colleges. Allocating a given percentage of funding to each college on an extended basis, without a basis in rational policy, is not appropriate; that approach is not shared by the 40 other states that use formulas to distribute funding to their Community Colleges. The Commission is also concerned about the minimal oversight of the state in monitoring the utilization of the $86.8 million already provided, in order to determine positive outcomes for the state and its educated workforce. And finally, the Commission must make note of the irresponsible failure of the Community Colleges and their organization – the Nebraska Association of Community Colleges – to submit statutorily required documents detailing their budget requests. The Commission also found unpersuasive the minimal supporting information we could obtain through other sources.

The Commission believes the Community Colleges can have a much greater positive impact on the development of Nebraska's workforce and the well-being of its citizens. That point was addressed in detail in the Commission's 2009 LB 340 report, available online at http://www.ccpe.state.ne.us/PublicDoc/CCPE/

For many students, Nebraska's Community Colleges are the principal means of access to higher education. The state needs the colleges to be much more effective in encouraging students to enroll and complete a degree, diploma, or certificate. Increasing degrees awarded will not only benefit the state's workforce and economy, but also the student. Few living wage jobs are being created for people lacking some form of degree or certificate.

Despite the serious concerns mentioned above, the Commission believes that its responsibilities to respond to the needs of the additional students now attending the community colleges justify a recommendation for some increased level of funding. Because NCCA and the colleges failed to compile with statutes, the Commission was unable to evaluate the validity of the requested increase in funding. Therefore, the Commission has had to develop its own method of determining a recommendation using generally available data.

Consequently, the Commission has used the sector's average FTE enrollment increases, and the current average state appropriations per FTE for the community colleges, and calculated a recommended increase of $1,709,376 for 2011-2012 and $1,709,376 for 2012-2013.

Appendices

Appendix 1 – State Funding of Higher Education

1a State Fiscal Support for Higher Education
1b Percentage Changes in State Fiscal Support for Higher Education
1c 50 State Summary Table of State Appropriations
1d State Fiscal Support Per $1,000 Personal Income and Per Capita
1e State Spending by Function
1f State and Local Fiscal Support for Higher Education

Appendix 2 – College Continuation Rate

Appendix 3 – Expenditures by Category and FTE

3a 2008-09 by Category per FTE
3b 2008-09 by FTE

Appendix 4 – Federally Financed R&D Expenditures 2005-06, University of Nebraska

Appendix 5 – State Appropriated Dollars per Degree Conferred

Appendix 6 – Community College Academic Transfer Enrollments

Appendix 7 – Facility Maintenance Expenditures

Appendix 8 – University of Nebraska – Examples of Program of Excellence

Appendix 9 – Projecting Jobs and Education Requirements through 2018

Appendix 10 – Community College Funding Formula

Appendix 11 – Funding Sources for Community Colleges

APPENDICES

State Funding of Higher Education

Nebraska is well known for its strong support of higher education. Over the past several years, some states have experienced decreased funding or little to no additional funding for higher education. Although Nebraska has been fortunate in prior years that its revenue has kept pace with its conservative expenditure pattern, the past several years have been more problematic for Nebraska higher education.

The table titled, "Percent Changes in State Fiscal Support" (1b), shows that Nebraska had a -1.6% one-year change in state funding (2008-09 to 2009-10). The one-year change shows that, ten states had an increase in total higher education funding while the remaining 40 states experience decreased state funding. The average one-year change for all 50 states was -3.4%. Nebraska's 1.6% funding decrease ranks Nebraska 21st out of the 50 states in percentage change.

The two-year change in funding shows Nebraska at -0.8%, placing it 16th among the states. The 5-year change of 23.7% places Nebraska 14th in the country, compared to the 2008 5-year ranking of 34th.

The table titled, "State Fiscal Support for Higher Education" (1d), shows Nebraska's ranking in appropriation per capita and per $1,000 of personal income.

Year	Appropriation per Capita Rank	Appropriation per $1,000 of Personal Income Rank
FY 1996	8	11
FY 2002	5	6
FY 2004	7	13
FY 2006	7	13
FY 2008	10	13
FY 2010	7	10

Another measure of state support for higher education is the percentage of the total general funds expended for higher education. The table titled, "State Spending by Function" (1e), shows that Nebraska has moved to a rank of fourth in the country in the percentage of general funds appropriated to higher education. For many years, Nebraska maintained its ranking of either second or third in percentage of state expenditures allocated to higher education for many years. Even though the percentage going to Nebraska higher education has increased slightly (21.1% - 2006-07 to 22.0% - 2007-08), many (14) other states have increased funding for higher education more than Nebraska.

Interesting this review period is the inclusion of federal stimulus funding provided by some state to higher education. Appendix 1c shows two state providing stimulus funding in 2008-09 and 12 states providing federal stimulus money to higher education in 2009-10.

Grapevine Table 3

State Fiscal Support for Higher Education, by Region, FY05, FY08, FY09, and FY10

	State Support ($)								One-, Two-, and Five Year Percent Changes in State Support					
	FY05	FY08	FY09			FY10[a]			State Monies Only			With Federal Stimulus and Government Service Funds Included		
Region	State Monies[b]	State Monies[b]	State Monies[b]	Federal Stabilization funds[c]	Federal Government Services Funds[d]	State Monies[b]	Federal Stabilization funds[c]	Federal Government Services Funds[d]	1-Year % Change, FY09-FY10	2-Year % Change FY08-FY10	5-Year % Change, FY05-FY10	1-Year % Change, FY09-FY10	2-Year % Change FY08-FY10	5-Year % Change, FY05-FY10
New England														
Connecticut	787,966,647	1,034,480,989	1,045,313,922	0	0	1,031,930,508	0	19,262,063	-1.3%	-0.2%	31.0%	0.6%	1.6%	33.4%
Maine	240,691,333	275,867,961	267,980,820	13,123,287	0	263,679,427	8,162,583	0	-1.6%	-4.4%	9.6%	-3.3%	-1.5%	12.9%
Massachusetts	1,131,092,793	1,335,981,876	1,032,129,048	25,997,534	0	842,009,308	227,730,463	0	-18.4%	-37.0%	-25.6%	1.1%	-19.9%	-5.4%
New Hampshire	115,367,000	133,093,000	138,531,000	0	0	137,770,000	4,087,000	0	-0.5%	3.5%	19.4%	2.4%	6.6%	23.0%
Rhode Island	188,033,394	191,329,662	165,149,649	0	0	162,721,156	16,106,895	0	-1.5%	-15.0%	-13.5%	8.3%	-6.5%	-4.9%
Vermont	78,008,810	90,801,444	87,189,483	0	0	91,223,426	0	0	4.6%	0.5%	16.9%	4.6%	0.5%	16.9%
Mideast														
Delaware	203,478,000	243,130,000	243,840,165	0	0	226,645,560	15,873,000	0	-7.1%	-6.8%	11.4%	-0.5%	-0.3%	19.2%
Maryland	1,185,321,898	1,555,048,366	1,651,765,103	0	0	1,668,917,365	3,969,128	0	1.0%	7.3%	40.8%	1.3%	7.6%	41.1%
New Jersey	1,890,323,000	2,044,508,000	1,984,924,000	0	0	2,009,930,000	70,805,876	2,864,124	1.3%	-1.7%	6.3%	5.0%	1.9%	10.2%
New York[e]	3,641,640,500	4,748,469,680	4,875,336,234	0	0	4,878,684,434	45,954,666	118,098,991	0.1%	2.7%	34.0%	3.4%	6.2%	38.5%
Pennsylvania	2,015,637,000	2,193,274,000	2,165,882,000	64,652,000	0	2,038,948,000	96,403,000	0	-5.9%	-7.0%	1.2%	-4.3%	-2.6%	5.9%
Great Lakes														
Illinois	2,685,920,700	2,948,632,100	2,997,136,935	0	0	3,039,940,000	40,426,300	53,510,100	1.4%	3.1%	13.2%	4.6%	6.3%	16.7%
Indiana	1,417,478,385	1,528,494,000	1,575,568,000	44,260,192	0	1,564,352,025	75,491,326	0	-0.7%	2.3%	10.4%	1.2%	7.3%	15.7%
Michigan	1,947,744,600	2,033,709,000	2,051,065,300	0	0	1,837,465,800	68,238,000	0	-10.4%	-9.6%	-5.7%	-7.1%	-6.3%	-2.2%
Ohio	2,102,153,594	2,288,294,736	2,474,062,613	0	0	1,968,410,935	309,874,026	0	-20.4%	-14.0%	-6.4%	-7.9%	-0.4%	8.4%
Wisconsin	1,121,729,480	1,228,373,932	1,276,923,830	0	0	1,191,512,368	0	0	-6.7%	-3.0%	6.2%	-6.7%	-3.0%	6.2%
Plains														
Iowa	743,121,766	873,709,364	914,197,000	0	0	721,515,000	103,380,000	2,500,000	-21.1%	-17.4%	-2.9%	-9.5%	-5.3%	11.3%
Kansas	727,534,311	825,697,884	806,010,141	9,599,299	0	753,700,801	40,000,000	0	-6.5%	-8.7%	3.6%	-2.7%	-3.9%	9.1%
Minnesota	1,273,328,000	1,574,499,000	1,542,056,000	0	30,546,000	1,427,469,000	137,342,000	601,000	-7.4%	-9.3%	12.1%	-0.5%	-0.6%	22.9%
Missouri	925,045,604	1,021,705,137	1,108,021,377	0	0	1,036,350,818	106,212,100	33,572,812	-6.5%	1.4%	12.0%	6.1%	15.1%	27.1%
Nebraska	519,741,659	657,011,774	651,703,765	0	0	622,962,181	0	0	-4.4%	-5.2%	19.9%	-4.4%	-5.2%	19.9%
North Dakota	201,545,000	253,901,000	253,901,000	0	0	300,891,000	0	0	18.5%	18.5%	49.3%	18.5%	18.5%	49.3%
South Dakota	162,783,467	196,133,172	152,130,082	10,262,056	0	151,646,853	11,474,935	0	-0.3%	-22.7%	-6.8%	0.4%	-16.8%	0.2%
Southeast														
Alabama	1,214,819,772	1,961,808,342	1,581,762,667	0	0	1,449,111,433	118,743,545	0	-8.4%	-26.1%	19.3%	-0.9%	-20.1%	29.1%
Arkansas	655,270,998	879,882,230	887,321,221	0	0	905,301,021	13,641,365	0	2.0%	2.9%	38.2%	3.6%	4.4%	40.2%
Florida	3,581,416,362	4,448,930,438	4,112,453,565	0	0	3,713,526,788	217,868,090	34,586,325	-9.7%	-16.5%	3.7%	-3.6%	-10.9%	10.7%
Georgia	2,466,928,208	2,953,507,623	3,144,002,253	19,304,452	0	2,977,189,312	108,024,135	0	-5.3%	0.8%	20.7%	-2.5%	4.5%	25.1%
Kentucky	1,076,740,400	1,320,540,000	1,270,507,000	0	0	1,203,786,000	70,000,000	0	-5.3%	-8.8%	11.8%	0.3%	-3.5%	18.3%
Louisiana	1,287,848,788	1,707,668,337	1,706,364,806	0	0	1,410,621,395	189,700,000	0	-17.3%	-17.4%	9.5%	-6.2%	-6.3%	24.3%
Mississippi	761,417,563	1,045,937,317	978,760,459	0	0	1,006,477,155	0	0	2.8%	-3.8%	32.2%	2.8%	-3.8%	32.2%
North Carolina	2,780,767,364	3,837,233,489	3,658,785,872	126,962,971	0	3,847,511,480	137,815,944	0	5.2%	0.3%	38.4%	5.3%	3.9%	43.3%
South Carolina	976,616,957	1,211,068,342	980,754,273	0	0	924,156,917	99,922,339	3,364,440	-5.8%	-23.7%	-5.4%	4.8%	-15.2%	5.2%
Tennessee	1,301,578,400	1,598,765,500	1,560,274,800	82,334,800	0	1,474,163,400	165,092,900	0	-5.5%	-7.8%	13.3%	-0.2%	2.5%	25.9%
Virginia[f]	1,480,522,000	1,885,553,314	1,899,464,085	0	0	1,575,576,980	126,744,967	0	-17.1%	-16.4%	6.4%	-10.4%	-9.7%	15.0%
West Virginia	426,408,695	562,253,000	520,693,910	0	0	503,089,382	9,863,806	4,883,915	-3.4%	-10.5%	18.0%	-0.5%	-7.9%	21.4%

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Grapevine Table 3
State Fiscal Support for Higher Education, by Region, FY05, FY08, FY09, and FY10 (Continued)

	State Support ($)								One-, Two-, and Five Year Percent Changes in State Support					
	FY05	FY08	FY09			FY10[a]			State Monies Only			With Federal Stimulus and Government Service Funds Included		
Region	State Monies[b]	State Monies[b]	State Monies[b]	Federal Stabilization funds[c]	Federal Government Services Funds[d]	State Monies[b]	Federal Stabilization funds[c]	Federal Government Services Funds[d]	1-Year % Change, FY09-FY10	2-Year % Change FY08-FY10	5-Year % Change, FY05-FY10	1-Year % Change, FY09-FY10	2-Year % Change FY08-FY10	5-Year % Change, FY05-FY10
Southwest														
Arizona	987,367,600	1,315,406,400	1,154,957,900	182,808,000	0	1,103,840,000	84,192,000	0	-4.4%	-16.1%	11.8%	-11.2%	-9.7%	20.3%
New Mexico	762,379,374	1,058,394,058	994,039,650	0	0	877,411,145	15,538,400	0	-11.7%	-17.1%	15.1%	-10.2%	-15.6%	17.1%
Oklahoma	787,076,396	1,098,881,179	1,078,158,766	0	0	1,017,923,491	68,792,477	0	-5.6%	-7.4%	29.3%	0.8%	-1.1%	38.1%
Texas	5,110,262,835	6,343,669,747	6,104,326,402	0	0	6,542,926,661	0	326,907,500	7.2%	3.1%	28.0%	12.5%	8.3%	34.4%
Rocky Mountain														
Colorado	597,921,311	747,481,054	682,248,254	150,676,055	288,000	679,624,934	150,676,055	0	-0.4%	-9.1%	13.7%	-0.3%	11.1%	38.9%
Idaho	350,952,700	410,595,600	416,493,100	0	0	389,144,700	17,683,900	0	-6.6%	-5.2%	10.9%	-2.3%	-0.9%	15.9%
Montana	152,582,000	196,547,880	207,471,410	0	0	179,045,306	29,762,223	8,220,637	-13.7%	-8.9%	17.3%	4.6%	10.4%	42.2%
Utah	646,914,100	812,337,500	749,737,500	28,800,000	0	687,315,900	58,466,800	0	-8.3%	-15.4%	6.2%	-4.2%	-8.2%	15.3%
Wyoming	217,638,250	290,504,588	327,917,291	0	0	305,457,760	8,400,000	0	-6.8%	5.1%	40.4%	-4.3%	8.0%	44.2%
Far West														
Alaska	235,022,000	299,228,000	320,079,200	0	0	332,535,400	0	0	3.9%	11.1%	41.5%	3.9%	11.1%	41.5%
California	9,067,072,000	11,814,421,000	10,433,297,200	1,489,000,000	0	10,792,625,750	313,000,000	0	3.4%	-8.6%	19.0%	-6.8%	-6.0%	22.5%
Hawaii	409,727,000	554,292,000	612,780,000	0	0	575,366,000	32,000,000	0	-6.1%	3.8%	40.4%	-0.9%	9.6%	48.2%
Nevada	502,023,883	620,032,581	623,227,269	0	0	501,051,371	92,389,311	0	-19.6%	-19.2%	-0.2%	-4.8%	-4.3%	18.2%
Oregon	585,749,933	725,761,919	663,145,428	55,636,352	0	662,600,919	30,000,000	0	-0.1%	-8.7%	13.1%	-3.6%	-4.6%	18.2%
Washington	1,411,664,000	1,767,760,000	1,809,447,000	0	0	1,576,199,000	81,421,000	0	-12.9%	-10.8%	11.7%	-8.4%	-6.2%	17.4%
Region Totals														
New England	2,541,159,977	3,061,554,932	2,736,293,922	39,120,821	0	2,529,333,825	256,086,941	19,262,063	-7.6%	-17.4%	-0.5%	1.1%	-8.4%	10.4%
Mideast	8,936,400,398	10,784,430,046	10,921,747,502	64,652,000	0	10,823,125,359	233,005,670	120,963,115	-0.9%	0.4%	21.1%	1.7%	3.6%	25.1%
Great Lakes	9,275,026,759	10,027,503,768	10,374,756,678	44,260,192	0	9,601,681,128	494,029,652	53,510,100	-7.5%	-4.2%	3.5%	-2.6%	1.2%	9.4%
Plains	4,553,099,807	5,402,657,331	5,428,019,365	19,861,355	30,546,000	5,014,535,653	398,409,035	36,673,812	-7.6%	-7.2%	10.1%	-0.5%	0.9%	19.7%
Southeast	18,010,335,507	23,413,147,932	22,301,144,911	228,602,223	0	20,990,511,263	1,257,417,091	42,834,680	-5.9%	-10.3%	16.5%	-1.1%	-4.8%	23.8%
Southwest	7,647,086,205	9,816,351,384	9,331,482,718	182,808,000	0	9,542,101,297	168,522,877	326,907,500	2.3%	-2.8%	24.8%	5.5%	2.3%	31.3%
Rocky Mountain	1,966,008,361	2,457,466,622	2,383,867,555	179,476,055	288,000	2,240,588,600	264,988,978	8,220,637	-6.0%	-8.8%	14.0%	-1.9%	2.3%	27.9%
Far West	12,211,258,816	15,781,495,500	14,461,976,097	1,544,636,352	0	14,440,378,440	548,810,311	0	-0.1%	-8.5%	18.3%	-6.4%	-5.0%	22.7%
Total	**65,140,375,830**	**80,744,607,515**	**77,939,288,748**	**2,303,416,998**	**30,834,000**	**75,182,255,565**	**3,621,270,555**	**608,371,907**	**-3.5%**	**-6.9%**	**15.4%**	**-1.1%**	**-1.7%**	**21.9%**

[a]FY2010 figures represent initial allocations and estimates as of December 15, 2009 and are subject to change. [b]State monies include state tax appropriations and other state funds allocated to higher education. [c]Includes education stabilization funds used to restore the level of state support for public higher education. [d]Excludes government services funds used for modernization, renovation, or repair. [e]NY data include only state support for CUNY, SUNY, and state student financial aid. NY data on file in earlier Grapevine reports for FY05, FY08, and FY09 include monies for additional items and may not be consistent with the data reported here. [f]The Virginia data for FY10 are based on the budget approved by the 2009 General Assembly and are subject to change.

Grapevine Table 2

One-Year (FY09-FY10), Two-Year (FY08-FY10), and Five-Year (FY05-FY10) Percent Changes in State Fiscal Support for Higher Education, by Source of Fiscal Support

STATES	% Change in State Tax Appropriations Only			% Change in State Fiscal Support Calculated as the Sum of State Tax Appropriations and Other State Monies Devoted to Higher Education			% Change in State Fiscal Support Calculated as the Sum of State Tax Appropriations, Other State Monies Devoted to Higher Education, and (in the Case of FY09 and FY10) Federal Stimulus Monies and Government Service Funds[a]		
	1-Year % Change, FY09-FY10	2-Year % Change, FY08-FY10	5-Year % Change, FY05-FY10	1-Year % Change, FY09-FY10	2-Year % Change, FY08-FY10	5-Year % Change, FY05-FY10	1-Year % Change, FY09-FY10	2-Year % Change, FY08-FY10	5-Year % Change, FY05-FY10
Alabama	-8.4%	-26.1%	19.3%	-8.4%	-26.1%	19.3%	-0.9%	-20.1%	29.1%
Alaska	3.4%	12.4%	40.8%	3.9%	11.1%	41.5%	3.9%	11.1%	41.5%
Arizona	-3.7%	-15.6%	12.5%	-4.4%	-16.1%	11.8%	-11.2%	-9.7%	20.3%
Arkansas	2.2%	2.6%	38.4%	2.0%	2.9%	38.2%	3.6%	4.4%	40.2%
California	3.6%	-8.7%	19.1%	3.4%	-8.6%	19.0%	-6.8%	-6.0%	22.5%
Colorado	-0.3%	-10.4%	10.6%	-0.4%	-9.1%	13.7%	-0.3%	11.1%	38.9%
Connecticut	-1.3%	-0.2%	31.0%	-1.3%	-0.2%	31.0%	0.6%	1.6%	33.4%
Delaware	-7.1%	-6.8%	11.4%	-7.1%	-6.8%	11.4%	-0.5%	-0.3%	19.2%
Florida	-8.1%	-16.6%	-3.3%	-9.7%	-16.5%	3.7%	-3.6%	-10.9%	10.7%
Georgia	-8.7%	-4.5%	19.2%	-5.3%	0.8%	20.7%	-2.5%	4.5%	25.1%
Hawaii	-6.1%	3.8%	40.4%	-6.1%	3.8%	40.4%	-0.9%	9.6%	48.2%
Idaho	-6.9%	-5.8%	11.3%	-6.6%	-5.2%	10.9%	-2.3%	-0.9%	15.9%
Illinois	1.4%	3.1%	13.2%	1.4%	3.1%	13.2%	4.6%	6.3%	16.7%
Indiana	-0.7%	2.3%	10.4%	-0.7%	2.3%	10.4%	1.2%	7.3%	15.7%
Iowa	-21.1%	-17.4%	-2.9%	-21.1%	-17.4%	-2.9%	-9.5%	-5.3%	11.3%
Kansas	-6.7%	-9.7%	3.8%	-6.5%	-8.7%	3.6%	-2.7%	-3.9%	9.1%
Kentucky	-6.5%	-11.2%	0.5%	-5.3%	-8.8%	11.8%	0.3%	-3.5%	18.3%
Louisiana	-17.7%	-17.6%	10.5%	-17.3%	-17.4%	9.5%	-6.2%	-6.3%	24.3%
Maine	-1.5%	-4.5%	9.0%	-1.6%	-4.4%	9.6%	-3.3%	-1.5%	12.9%
Maryland	1.0%	7.3%	41.3%	1.0%	7.3%	40.8%	1.3%	7.6%	41.1%
Massachusetts	-18.4%	-18.3%	-8.1%	-18.4%	-37.0%	-25.6%	1.1%	-19.9%	-5.4%
Michigan	-10.4%	-9.6%	-5.7%	-10.4%	-9.6%	-5.7%	-7.1%	-6.3%	-2.2%
Minnesota	-7.4%	-9.3%	12.1%	-7.4%	-9.3%	12.1%	-0.5%	-0.6%	22.9%
Mississippi	2.9%	-3.9%	32.5%	2.8%	-3.8%	32.2%	2.8%	-3.8%	32.2%
Missouri	-7.2%	1.2%	10.6%	-6.5%	1.4%	12.0%	6.1%	15.1%	27.1%
Montana	-14.0%	-10.8%	14.9%	-13.7%	-8.9%	17.3%	4.6%	10.4%	42.2%
Nebraska	-1.6%	-0.8%	23.7%	-4.4%	-5.2%	19.9%	-4.4%	-5.2%	19.9%
Nevada	-19.6%	-19.2%	-0.2%	-19.6%	-19.2%	-0.2%	-4.8%	-4.3%	18.2%
New Hampshire	-0.5%	3.5%	19.4%	-0.5%	3.5%	19.4%	2.4%	6.6%	23.0%
New Jersey	1.3%	-1.7%	6.3%	1.3%	-1.7%	6.3%	5.0%	1.9%	10.2%

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Grapevine Table 2

One-Year, Two-Year, and Five-Year Percent Changes in State Fiscal Support for Higher Education, by Source of Fiscal Support (Continued)

STATES	% Change in State Tax Appropriations Only			as the Sum of State Tax Appropriations and Other State Monies Devoted to Higher			the Sum of State Tax Appropriations, Other State Monies Devoted to Higher Education, and (in the		
	1-Year % Change, FY09-FY10	2-Year % Change, FY08-FY10	5-Year % Change, FY05-FY10	1-Year % Change, FY09-FY10	2-Year % Change, FY08-FY10	5-Year % Change, FY05-FY10	1-Year % Change, FY09-FY10	2-Year % Change, FY08-FY10	5-Year % Change, FY05-FY10
New Mexico	-6.9%	-14.6%	22.4%	-11.7%	-17.1%	15.1%	-10.2%	-15.6%	17.1%
New York	0.1%	2.7%	34.0%	0.1%	2.7%	34.0%	3.4%	6.2%	38.5%
North Carolina	5.2%	-0.2%	37.8%	5.2%	0.3%	38.4%	5.3%	3.9%	43.3%
North Dakota	18.5%	18.5%	49.3%	18.5%	18.5%	49.3%	18.5%	18.5%	49.3%
Ohio	-20.4%	-14.0%	-6.3%	-20.4%	-14.0%	-6.4%	-7.9%	-0.4%	8.4%
Oklahoma	-3.5%	-3.8%	28.1%	-5.6%	-7.4%	29.3%	0.8%	-1.1%	38.1%
Oregon	0.1%	-8.8%	12.7%	-0.1%	-8.7%	13.1%	-3.6%	-4.6%	18.2%
Pennsylvania	-5.9%	-7.0%	1.2%	-5.9%	-7.0%	1.2%	-4.3%	-2.6%	5.9%
Rhode Island	-1.5%	-15.0%	-13.5%	-1.5%	-15.0%	-13.5%	8.3%	-6.5%	-4.9%
South Carolina	-7.7%	-29.0%	-5.2%	-5.8%	-23.7%	-5.4%	4.8%	-15.2%	5.2%
South Dakota	0.6%	-23.0%	-9.5%	-0.3%	-22.7%	-6.8%	0.4%	-16.8%	0.2%
Tennessee	-6.4%	-12.7%	4.7%	-5.5%	-7.8%	13.3%	-0.2%	2.5%	25.9%
Texas	7.7%	2.6%	27.7%	7.2%	3.1%	28.0%	12.5%	8.3%	34.4%
Utah	-8.4%	-15.7%	6.1%	-8.3%	-15.4%	6.2%	-4.2%	-8.2%	15.3%
Vermont	5.0%	1.6%	16.1%	4.6%	0.5%	16.9%	4.6%	0.5%	16.9%
Virginia	-17.1%	-16.4%	6.4%	-17.1%	-16.4%	6.4%	-10.4%	-9.7%	15.0%
Washington	-12.9%	-10.8%	11.7%	-12.9%	-10.8%	11.7%	-8.4%	-6.2%	17.4%
West Virginia	-4.2%	0.8%	29.3%	-3.4%	-10.5%	18.0%	-0.5%	-7.9%	21.4%
Wisconsin	-6.7%	-3.0%	6.2%	-6.7%	-3.0%	6.2%	-6.7%	-3.0%	6.2%
Wyoming	-6.4%	5.1%	38.0%	-6.8%	5.1%	40.4%	-4.3%	8.0%	44.2%
Totals	-3.4%	-6.7%	15.3%	-3.5%	-6.9%	15.4%	-1.1%	-1.7%	21.9%

[a]Includes Government Services funds used for public higher education excluding modernization, renovation, or repair.

50 State Summary Table of State Appropriations

State Fiscal Support for Higher Education, by State, and National Aggregate Local Tax Support for Higher Education, Fiscals Years 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, and 2009-10[a]

State Fiscal Support ($)												
	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09				FY10			
	State Monies[b]	State Monies[b]	State Monies[b]	State Monies[b]	State Monies[b]	Stimulus Monies: Stabilization funds[c]	Federal Stimulus Monies: Government Services Funds[d]	Total Support	State Monies[b]	Federal Stimulus Monies: Stabilization funds[c]	Federal Stimulus Monies: Government Services Funds[d]	Total Support
Alabama	1,214,819,772	1,407,875,152	1,685,067,489	1,961,808,342	1,581,762,667	0	0	1,581,762,667	1,449,111,433	118,743,545	0	1,567,854,978
Alaska	235,022,000	252,051,700	286,724,700	299,228,000	320,079,200	0	0	320,079,200	332,535,400	0	0	332,535,400
Arizona	987,367,600	1,073,220,600	1,196,750,400	1,315,406,400	1,154,957,900	182,808,000	0	1,337,765,900	1,103,840,000	84,192,000	0	1,188,032,000
Arkansas	655,270,998	752,020,512	796,303,595	879,882,230	887,321,221	0	0	887,321,221	905,301,021	13,641,365	0	918,942,386
California	9,067,072,000	10,380,926,000	11,339,797,000	11,814,421,000	10,433,297,200	1,489,000,000	0	11,922,297,200	10,792,625,750	313,000,000	0	11,105,625,750
Colorado	597,921,311	635,454,358	689,786,249	747,481,054	682,248,254	150,676,055	288,000	833,212,309	679,624,934	150,676,055	0	830,300,989
Connecticut	787,966,647	831,729,276	923,951,455	1,034,480,989	1,045,313,922	0	0	1,045,313,922	1,031,930,508	0	19,262,063	1,051,192,571
Delaware	203,478,000	216,419,000	233,226,000	243,130,000	243,840,165	0	0	243,840,165	226,645,560	15,873,000	0	242,518,560
Florida	3,581,416,362	3,844,500,520	4,390,185,206	4,448,930,438	4,112,453,565	0	0	4,112,453,565	3,713,526,788	217,868,090	34,586,325	3,965,981,203
Georgia	2,466,928,208	2,637,670,133	2,774,268,032	2,953,507,623	3,144,002,253	19,304,452	0	3,163,306,705	2,977,189,312	108,024,135	0	3,085,213,447
Hawaii	409,727,000	461,171,000	503,627,000	554,292,000	612,780,000	0	0	612,780,000	575,366,000	32,000,000	0	607,366,000
Idaho	350,952,700	363,077,200	375,281,600	410,595,600	416,493,100	0	0	416,493,100	389,144,700	17,683,900	0	406,828,600
Illinois	2,685,920,700	2,640,436,585	2,848,129,600	2,948,632,100	2,997,136,935	0	0	2,997,136,935	3,039,940,000	40,426,300	53,510,100	3,133,876,400
Indiana	1,417,478,385	1,430,424,000	1,457,164,000	1,528,494,000	1,575,568,000	44,260,192	0	1,619,828,192	1,564,352,025	75,491,326	0	1,639,843,351
Iowa	743,121,766	779,767,136	804,487,717	873,709,364	914,197,000	0	0	914,197,000	721,515,000	103,380,000	2,500,000	827,395,000
Kansas	727,534,311	773,953,552	788,720,641	825,697,884	806,010,141	9,599,299	0	815,609,440	753,700,801	40,000,000	0	793,700,801
Kentucky	1,076,740,400	1,207,616,000	1,253,992,000	1,320,540,000	1,270,507,000	0	0	1,270,507,000	1,203,786,000	70,000,000	0	1,273,786,000
Louisiana	1,287,848,788	1,285,481,337	1,459,847,337	1,707,668,337	1,706,364,806	0	0	1,706,364,806	1,410,621,395	189,700,000	0	1,600,321,395
Maine	240,691,333	246,470,644	260,150,010	275,867,961	267,980,820	13,123,287	0	281,104,107	263,679,427	8,162,583	0	271,842,010
Maryland	1,185,321,898	1,272,254,989	1,450,214,753	1,555,048,366	1,651,765,103	0	0	1,651,765,103	1,668,917,365	3,969,128	0	1,672,886,493
Massachusetts	1,131,092,793	1,232,288,671	1,286,564,204	1,335,981,876	1,032,129,048	25,997,534	0	1,058,126,582	842,009,308	227,730,463	0	1,069,739,771
Michigan	1,947,744,600	2,012,271,300	2,035,388,000	2,033,709,000	2,051,065,300	0	0	2,051,065,300	1,837,465,800	68,238,000	0	1,905,703,800
Minnesota	1,273,328,000	1,365,500,000	1,400,500,000	1,574,499,000	1,542,056,000	0	30,546,000	1,572,602,000	1,427,469,000	137,342,000	601,000	1,565,412,000
Mississippi	761,417,563	772,365,105	879,465,904	1,045,937,317	978,760,459	0	0	978,760,459	1,006,477,155	0	0	1,006,477,155
Missouri	925,045,604	926,756,453	978,771,911	1,021,705,137	1,108,021,377	0	0	1,108,021,377	1,036,350,818	106,212,100	33,572,812	1,176,135,730
Montana	152,582,000	172,767,000	171,368,691	196,547,880	207,471,410	0	0	207,471,410	179,045,306	29,762,223	8,220,637	217,028,166
Nebraska	519,741,659	564,842,378	604,025,649	657,011,774	651,703,765	0	0	651,703,765	622,962,181	0	0	622,962,181
Nevada	502,023,883	555,541,162	593,775,719	620,032,581	623,227,269	0	0	623,227,269	501,051,371	92,389,311	0	593,440,682
New Hampshire	115,367,000	115,367,000	123,966,000	133,093,000	138,531,000	0	0	138,531,000	137,770,000	4,087,000	0	141,857,000
New Jersey	1,890,323,000	2,029,443,000	1,973,721,000	2,044,508,000	1,984,924,000	0	0	1,984,924,000	2,009,930,000	70,805,876	2,864,124	2,083,600,000

continued on next page...

50 State Summary Table of State Appropriations

State Fiscal Support for Higher Education, by State, and National Aggregate Local Tax Support for Higher Education, Fiscals Years 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, and 2009-10[a] (Continued)

State Fiscal Support ($)												
	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09				FY10			
	State Monies[b]	State Monies[b]	State Monies[b]	State Monies[b]	State Monies[b]	Federal Stimulus Monies: Stabilization funds[c]	Federal Stimulus Monies: Government Services Funds[d]	Total Support	State Monies[b]	Federal Stimulus Monies: Stabilization funds[c]	Federal Stimulus Monies: Government Services Funds[d]	Total Support
New Mexico	762,379,374	837,112,827	954,683,100	1,058,394,058	994,039,650	0	0	994,039,650	877,411,145	15,538,400	0	892,949,545
New York[e]	3,641,640,500	3,991,325,000	4,451,922,018	4,748,469,680	4,875,336,234	0	0	4,875,336,234	4,878,684,434	45,954,666	118,098,991	5,042,738,091
North Carolina	2,780,767,364	3,062,511,308	3,466,352,712	3,837,233,489	3,658,785,872	126,962,971	0	3,785,748,843	3,847,511,480	137,815,944	0	3,985,327,424
North Dakota	201,545,000	215,031,000	215,719,000	253,901,000	253,901,000	0	0	253,901,000	300,891,000	0	0	300,891,000
Ohio	2,102,153,594	2,142,242,026	2,208,183,856	2,288,294,736	2,474,062,613	0	0	2,474,062,613	1,968,410,935	309,874,026	0	2,278,284,961
Oklahoma	787,076,396	890,540,061	1,033,365,199	1,098,881,179	1,078,158,766	0	0	1,078,158,766	1,017,923,491	68,792,477	0	1,086,715,968
Oregon	585,749,933	621,273,625	640,983,571	725,761,919	663,145,428	55,636,352	0	718,781,780	662,600,919	30,000,000	0	692,600,919
Pennsylvania	2,015,637,000	2,047,114,000	2,153,998,000	2,193,274,000	2,165,882,000	64,652,000	0	2,230,534,000	2,038,948,000	96,403,000	0	2,135,351,000
Rhode Island	188,033,394	192,854,763	196,360,781	191,329,662	165,149,649	0	0	165,149,649	162,721,156	16,106,895	0	178,828,051
South Carolina	976,616,957	1,050,223,497	1,127,265,244	1,211,068,342	980,754,273	0	0	980,754,273	924,156,917	99,922,339	3,364,440	1,027,443,696
South Dakota	162,783,467	165,577,963	178,777,732	196,133,172	152,130,082	10,262,056	0	162,392,138	151,646,853	11,474,935	0	163,121,788
Tennessee	1,301,578,400	1,339,253,500	1,492,476,500	1,598,765,500	1,560,274,800	82,334,800	0	1,642,609,600	1,474,163,400	165,092,900	0	1,639,256,300
Texas	5,110,262,835	5,700,130,286	5,709,136,834	6,343,669,747	6,104,326,402	0	0	6,104,326,402	6,542,926,661	0	326,907,500	6,869,834,161
Utah	646,914,100	690,228,000	718,174,200	812,337,500	749,737,500	28,800,000	0	778,537,500	687,315,900	58,466,800	0	745,782,700
Vermont	78,008,810	82,067,786	85,923,033	90,801,444	87,189,483	0	0	87,189,483	91,223,426	0	0	91,223,426
Virginia[f]	1,480,522,000	1,594,605,000	1,854,731,000	1,885,553,314	1,899,464,085	0	0	1,899,464,085	1,575,576,980	126,744,967	0	1,702,321,947
Washington	1,411,664,000	1,536,329,000	1,631,059,000	1,767,760,000	1,809,447,000	0	0	1,809,447,000	1,576,199,000	81,421,000	0	1,657,620,000
West Virginia	426,408,695	416,660,839	455,444,801	562,253,000	520,693,910	0	0	520,693,910	503,089,382	9,863,806	4,883,915	517,837,103
Wisconsin	1,121,729,480	1,111,870,725	1,166,361,635	1,228,373,932	1,276,923,830	0	0	1,276,923,830	1,191,512,368	0	0	1,191,512,368
Wyoming	217,638,250	251,244,326	276,923,347	290,504,588	327,917,291	0	0	327,917,291	305,457,760	8,400,000	0	313,857,760
Totals	**65,140,375,830**	**70,177,857,295**	**75,583,063,425**	**80,744,607,515**	**77,939,288,748**	**2,303,416,998**	**30,834,000**	**80,273,539,746**	**75,182,255,565**	**3,621,270,555**	**608,371,907**	**79,411,898,027**
Local Tax Support[g]:	**6,649,843,461**	**6,953,521,056**	**7,294,186,667**	**7,957,173,180**				**8,525,515,075**				**8,525,515,075**

[a]FY2010 figures on state support for higher education represent initial allocations and estimates reported by the states from September through December 2009 and are subject to change. [b]State monies include state tax appropriations and other state funds allocated to higher education. [c]Includes education stabilization funds used to restore the level of state support for public higher education. [d]Excludes government services funds used for modernization, renovation, or repair. [e]The NY data include only state support for CUNY, SUNY, and state student financial aid. NY data on file in earlier Grapevine reports for FY05, FY08, and FY09 include monies for additional items and may not be consistent with the data reported here. [f]The Virginia data are based on the budget approved by the 2009 General Assembly and are subject to change. [g]Local tax support for FY10 is estimated on the basis of FY09 data.

Appendix 1c

Table 5
State Fiscal Support for Higher Education in Fiscal Year 2009-10, Per $1,000 in Personal Income[a] and Per Capita[b]

	State Monies Only[c] ($)			State Monies Plus Federal Stimulus and Government Service Funds[d] ($)		
STATES	FY10 Total	per $1,000 in Personal Income	per Capita	FY10 Total	per $1,000 in Personal Income	per Capita
Alabama	1,449,111,433	9.25	307.75	1,567,854,978	10.01	332.97
Alaska	332,535,400	11.21	476.09	332,535,400	11.21	476.09
Arizona	1,103,840,000	5.07	167.36	1,188,032,000	5.45	180.12
Arkansas	905,301,021	9.83	313.31	918,942,386	9.98	318.03
California	10,792,625,750	6.91	292.00	11,105,625,750	7.11	300.46
Colorado	679,624,934	3.29	135.26	830,300,989	4.02	165.24
Connecticut	1,031,930,508	5.35	293.30	1,051,192,571	5.45	298.78
Delaware	226,645,560	6.45	256.06	242,518,560	6.90	273.99
Florida	3,713,526,788	5.29	200.32	3,965,981,203	5.65	213.94
Georgia	2,977,189,312	8.95	302.89	3,085,213,447	9.28	313.88
Hawaii	575,366,000	10.54	444.24	607,366,000	11.13	468.94
Idaho	389,144,700	7.96	251.74	406,828,600	8.32	263.18
Illinois	3,039,940,000	5.68	235.46	3,133,876,400	5.86	242.74
Indiana	1,564,352,025	7.18	243.55	1,639,843,351	7.53	255.30
Iowa	721,515,000	6.45	239.88	827,395,000	7.40	275.08
Kansas	753,700,801	7.04	267.39	793,700,801	7.41	281.58
Kentucky	1,203,786,000	8.95	279.03	1,273,786,000	9.47	295.26
Louisiana	1,410,621,395	8.86	314.02	1,600,321,395	10.05	356.25
Maine	263,679,427	5.45	200.01	271,842,010	5.61	206.21
Maryland	1,668,917,365	6.00	292.82	1,672,886,493	6.02	293.52
Massachusetts	842,009,308	2.56	127.70	1,069,739,771	3.25	162.24
Michigan	1,837,465,800	5.38	184.30	1,905,703,800	5.58	191.15
Minnesota	1,427,469,000	6.49	271.06	1,565,412,000	7.12	297.26
Mississippi	1,006,477,155	11.28	340.95	1,006,477,155	11.28	340.95
Missouri	1,036,350,818	4.85	173.08	1,176,135,730	5.50	196.43
Montana	179,045,306	5.39	183.64	217,028,166	6.54	222.60
Nebraska	622,962,181	9.06	346.74	622,962,181	9.06	346.74
Nevada	501,051,371	4.89	189.57	593,440,682	5.80	224.53
New Hampshire	137,770,000	2.43	104.01	141,857,000	2.50	107.10
New Jersey	2,009,930,000	4.58	230.82	2,083,600,000	4.75	239.28
New Mexico	877,411,145	13.22	436.59	892,949,545	13.45	444.33
New York[e]	4,878,684,434	5.27	249.66	5,042,738,091	5.45	258.05
North Carolina	3,847,511,480	11.86	410.14	3,985,327,424	12.29	424.83
North Dakota	300,891,000	11.76	465.17	300,891,000	11.76	465.17
Ohio	1,968,410,935	4.81	170.53	2,278,284,961	5.57	197.38
Oklahoma	1,017,923,491	7.87	276.08	1,086,715,968	8.40	294.74
Oregon	662,600,919	4.83	173.20	692,600,919	5.05	181.04
Pennsylvania	2,038,948,000	4.07	161.76	2,135,351,000	4.26	169.41
Rhode Island	162,721,156	3.76	154.50	178,828,051	4.13	169.79
South Carolina	924,156,917	6.37	202.61	1,027,443,696	7.08	225.26
South Dakota	151,646,853	5.03	186.67	163,121,788	5.41	200.79
Tennessee	1,474,163,400	6.76	234.13	1,639,256,300	7.51	260.35
Texas	6,542,926,661	7.24	264.02	6,869,834,161	7.60	277.21
Utah	687,315,900	7.98	246.83	745,782,700	8.66	267.83
Vermont	91,223,426	3.80	146.72	91,223,426	3.80	146.72
Virginia[f]	1,575,576,980	4.57	199.88	1,702,321,947	4.94	215.96
Washington	1,576,199,000	5.66	236.52	1,657,620,000	5.95	248.74
West Virginia	503,089,382	8.53	276.46	517,837,103	8.78	284.56
Wisconsin	1,191,512,368	5.69	210.71	1,191,512,368	5.69	210.71
Wyoming	305,457,760	12.30	561.22	313,857,760	12.64	576.66
Totals	**75,182,255,565**	**6.26**	**245.37**	**79,411,898,027**	**6.62**	**259.17**

[a]Based on personal income data for the 2nd quarter of 2009, retrieved from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, January 15, 2010 from http://www.bea.gov/regional/sqpi/default.cfm?selTable=SQ1. [b]Based on July 2009 population estimates retrieved on January 5, 2010, from the U.S. Census Bureau, http://www.census.gov/popest/states/NST-ann-est.html. [c]Includes both tax and nontax monies. Data were reported by the states from September through December 2009 and are subject to change. [d]Excludes government services funds used for modernization, renovation, or repair. [e]NY data include only state support for CUNY, SUNY, and state student financial aid. NY data on file in earlier Grapevine reports for FY05, FY08, and FY09 include monies for additional items and may not be consistent with the data reported here. [f]Virginia data for FY10 are based on the budget approved by the 2009 General Assembly and are subject to change.

Table 5

STATE SPENDING BY FUNCTION AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL STATE EXPENDITURES, FISCAL 2008

Region/State	Elementary & Secondary Education	Higher Education	Public Assistance	Medicaid	Corrections	Transportation	All Other	Total
NEW ENGLAND								
Connecticut	15.2 %	10.7 %	1.9 %	17.4 %	2.9 %	6.4 %	45.5 %	100.0 %
Maine	18.8	3.7	2.4	28.2	2.1	7.5	37.4	100.0
Massachusetts	13.9	9.7	3.1	18.7	2.8	5.6	46.2	100.0
New Hampshire	22.2	5.0	1.6	26.0	2.2	11.3	31.8	100.0
Rhode Island	15.5	11.8	2.0	25.9	2.8	4.7	37.3	100.0
Vermont	26.4	1.8	1.7	18.9	2.5	7.2	41.5	100.0
MID-ATLANTIC								
Delaware	23.1	4.3	0.3	11.5	3.1	10.0	47.7	100.0
Maryland	20.9	15.0	1.9	18.9	4.4	11.8	27.3	100.0
New Jersey	24.2	7.3	0.8	19.5	3.4	9.1	35.6	100.0
New York	20.9	7.1	3.1	26.7	2.9	5.6	33.6	100.0
Pennsylvania	19.4	4.0	2.0	30.3	3.4	10.1	30.8	100.0
GREAT LAKES								
Illinois	21.8	6.0	0.3	29.5	3.0	8.3	31.2	100.0
Indiana	23.5	7.9	1.4	21.7	3.0	10.3	32.2	100.0
Michigan	29.5	5.5	1.1	22.2	5.3	8.0	28.4	100.0
Ohio	19.2	5.3	2.3	23.2	3.6	7.4	39.0	100.0
Wisconsin	19.1	13.1	0.3	13.5	3.4	7.0	43.6	100.0
PLAINS								
Iowa	18.1	25.2	0.8	17.9	2.6	6.4	29.0	100.0
Kansas	28.2	17.5	0.4	18.7	3.1	8.8	23.3	100.0
Minnesota	26.4	10.7	1.3	22.6	1.8	8.9	28.2	100.0
Missouri	24.2	5.6	0.8	34.5	2.9	10.4	21.6	100.0
Nebraska	14.8	22.0	0.7	17.7	2.5	7.8	34.4	100.0
North Dakota	14.5	23.5	0.3	15.1	2.0	12.0	32.6	100.0
South Dakota	16.7	18.4	0.9	22.3	3.2	12.7	25.8	100.0
SOUTHEAST								
Alabama	13.7	10.5	0.1	11.0	1.4	3.1	60.2	100.0
Arkansas	18.7	16.3	2.2	20.3	2.3	5.8	34.5	100.0
Florida	20.2	9.9	0.2	23.2	4.8	10.7	31.0	100.0
Georgia	27.7	7.9	1.5	19.6	3.3	5.9	34.2	100.0
Kentucky	20.6	24.1	0.7	21.3	2.5	10.8	20.0	100.0
Louisiana	15.2	9.6	0.5	19.3	2.7	5.2	47.5	100.0
Mississippi	20.3	16.8	0.2	22.4	2.2	8.7	29.4	100.0
North Carolina	22.4	11.8	0.6	26.4	3.3	9.1	26.3	100.0
South Carolina	18.8	20.6	0.4	21.1	3.0	7.5	28.6	100.0
Tennessee	17.7	14.3	0.4	28.5	2.6	6.6	29.8	100.0
Virginia	19.3	12.9	0.4	15.1	4.2	12.1	36.0	100.0
West Virginia	11.3	9.8	0.4	12.1	1.1	5.7	59.5	100.0
SOUTHWEST								
Arizona	27.5	10.9	0.5	22.8	4.2	7.0	27.2	100.0
New Mexico	19.8	18.3	0.8	20.8	2.0	7.0	31.4	100.0
Oklahoma	16.0	12.2	1.2	18.6	2.8	5.9	43.4	100.0
Texas	28.8	12.1	0.1	16.4	4.0	9.7	28.8	100.0
ROCKY MOUNTAIN								
Colorado	31.0	13.9	0.1	11.1	3.0	6.6	34.2	100.0
Idaho	28.6	8.3	0.3	21.9	4.1	10.4	26.4	100.0
Montana	19.8	11.8	0.9	16.8	3.8	13.4	33.5	100.0
Utah	23.2	10.9	0.7	13.6	2.9	22.1	26.6	100.0
Wyoming	17.7	1.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	11.6	59.5	100.0
FAR WEST								
Alaska	10.8	7.0	0.9	8.4	2.4	12.1	58.5	100.0
California	24.2	8.4	5.1	19.7	5.0	5.8	31.7	100.0
Hawaii	21.9	10.1	0.8	11.2	2.1	10.0	44.0	100.0
Nevada	16.6	11.0	0.6	12.3	4.2	11.4	44.0	100.0
Oregon	17.1	12.0	0.7	13.7	3.7	6.5	46.3	100.0
Washington	23.1	13.7	1.3	19.6	3.7	8.5	30.2	100.0
ALL STATES	**21.6 %**	**10.2 %**	**1.7 %**	**20.7 %**	**3.5 %**	**7.9 %**	**34.6 %**	**100.0 %**

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.
Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2008 State Expenditure Report

Grapevine Table 7

State[a] and Local Fiscal Support for Higher Education, Fiscal Years 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10

	FY08			FY09			FY10			Percent Changes in Total Support (State + Local Aid)	
	Total State Support	Local Tax Appropriations	Total (State Aid Plus Local tax support)	Total State Support (Including Federal Stimulus Monies)	Local Tax Appropriations	Total (State Aid Plus Local tax support)	Total State Support (Including Federal Stimulus Monies)	Estimated Local Tax Appropriations[b]	Total (State Aid Plus Local tax support)	1-Year % Change, FY09-FY10	2-Year % Change, FY09-FY10
Alabama	1,961,808,342	2,409,762	1,964,218,104	1,581,762,667	1,977,650	1,583,740,317	1,567,854,978	1,977,650	1,569,832,628	-0.9%	-20.1%
Alaska	299,228,000	716,731	299,944,731	320,079,200	716,731	320,795,931	332,535,400	716731	333,252,131	3.9%	11.1%
Arizona	1,315,406,400	635,346,800	1,950,753,200	1,337,765,900	695,946,000	2,033,711,900	1,188,032,000	695946000	1,883,978,000	-7.4%	-3.4%
Arkansas	879,882,230	19,289,216	899,171,446	887,321,221	20,509,302	907,830,523	918,942,386	20509302.3	939,451,688	3.5%	4.5%
California	11,814,421,000	1,981,503,000	13,795,924,000	11,922,297,200	2,016,217,000	13,938,514,200	11,105,625,750	2016217000	13,121,842,750	-5.9%	-4.9%
Colorado	747,481,054	47,236,979	794,718,033	833,212,309	51,188,917	884,401,226	830,300,989	51188917	881,489,906	-0.3%	10.9%
Connecticut	1,034,480,989	0	1,034,480,989	1,045,313,922	0	1,045,313,922	1,051,192,571	0	1,051,192,571	0.6%	1.6%
Delaware	243,130,000	0	243,130,000	243,840,165	0	243,840,165	242,518,560	0	242,518,560	-0.5%	-0.3%
Florida	4,448,930,438	0	4,448,930,438	4,112,453,565	0	4,112,453,565	3,965,981,203	0	3,965,981,203	-3.6%	-10.9%
Georgia	2,953,507,623	0	2,953,507,623	3,163,306,705	0	3,163,306,705	3,085,213,447	0	3,085,213,447	-2.5%	4.5%
Hawaii	554,292,000	0	554,292,000	612,780,000	0	612,780,000	607,366,000	0	607,366,000	-0.9%	9.6%
Idaho	410,595,600	12,406,800	423,002,400	416,493,100	13,321,900	429,815,000	406,828,600	13321900	420,150,500	-2.2%	-0.7%
Illinois	2,948,632,100	750,434,651	3,699,066,751	2,997,136,935	853,512,489	3,850,649,424	3,133,876,400	853512489	3,987,388,889	3.6%	7.8%
Indiana	1,528,494,000	0	1,528,494,000	1,619,828,192	0	1,619,828,192	1,639,843,351	0	1,639,843,351	1.2%	7.3%
Iowa	873,709,364	47,297,847	921,007,211	914,197,000	50,217,949	964,414,949	827,395,000	50217949	877,612,949	-9.0%	-4.7%
Kansas	825,697,884	184,994,002	1,010,691,886	815,609,440	195,062,481	1,010,671,921	793,700,801	195062481	988,763,282	-2.2%	-2.2%
Kentucky	1,320,540,000	14,419,500	1,334,959,500	1,270,507,000	15,291,100	1,285,798,100	1,273,786,000	15291100	1,289,077,100	0.3%	-3.4%
Louisiana	1,707,668,337	0	1,707,668,337	1,706,364,806	0	1,706,364,806	1,600,321,395	0	1,600,321,395	-6.2%	-6.3%
Maine	275,867,961	0	275,867,961	281,104,107	0	281,104,107	271,842,010	0	271,842,010	-3.3%	-1.5%
Maryland	1,555,048,366	312,219,454	1,867,267,820	1,651,765,103	328,837,288	1,980,602,391	1,672,886,493	328837288	2,001,723,781	1.1%	7.2%
Massachusetts	1,335,981,876	0	1,335,981,876	1,058,126,582	0	1,058,126,582	1,069,739,771	0	1,069,739,771	1.1%	-19.9%
Michigan	2,033,709,000	550,000,000	2,583,709,000	2,051,065,300	560,000,000	2,611,065,300	1,905,703,800	560000000	2,465,703,800	-5.6%	-4.6%
Minnesota	1,574,499,000	0	1,574,499,000	1,572,602,000	0	1,572,602,000	1,565,412,000	0	1,565,412,000	-0.5%	-0.6%
Mississippi	1,045,937,317	49,409,664	1,095,346,981	978,760,459	48,109,277	1,026,869,736	1,006,477,155	48109277	1,054,586,432	2.7%	-3.7%
Missouri	1,021,705,137	133,004,087	1,154,709,224	1,108,021,377	137,823,363	1,245,844,740	1,176,135,730	137823363	1,313,959,093	5.5%	13.8%
Montana	196,547,880	4,190,928	200,738,808	207,471,410	4,338,836	211,810,246	217,028,166	4338836	221,367,002	4.5%	10.3%
Nebraska	657,011,774	83,042,379	740,054,153	651,703,765	83,042,379	734,746,144	622,962,181	83,042,379	706,004,560	-3.9%	-4.6%
Nevada	620,032,581	0	620,032,581	623,227,269	0	623,227,269	593,440,682	0	593,440,682	-4.8%	-4.3%
New Hampshire	133,093,000	0	133,093,000	138,531,000	0	138,531,000	141,857,000	0	141,857,000	2.4%	6.6%
New Jersey	2,044,508,000	210,655,000	2,255,163,000	1,984,924,000	212,275,000	2,197,199,000	2,083,600,000	212275000	2,295,875,000	4.5%	1.8%
New Mexico	1,058,394,058	94,954,010	1,153,348,068	994,039,650	101,821,014	1,095,860,664	892,949,545	101821014	994,770,559	-9.2%	-13.7%
New York[c]	4,748,469,680	637,913,800	5,386,383,480	4,875,336,234	686,206,700	5,561,542,934	5,042,738,091	686206700	5,728,944,791	3.0%	6.4%
North Carolina	3,837,233,489	185,995,031	4,023,228,520	3,785,748,843	222,176,535	4,007,925,378	3,985,327,424	222176535	4,207,503,959	5.0%	4.6%
North Dakota	253,901,000	0	253,901,000	253,901,000	0	253,901,000	300,891,000	0	300,891,000	18.5%	18.5%
Ohio	2,288,294,736	136,911,880	2,425,206,616	2,474,062,613	142,933,285	2,616,995,898	2,278,284,961	142933285	2,421,218,246	-7.5%	-0.2%
Oklahoma	1,098,881,179	36,045,173	1,134,926,352	1,078,158,766	40,666,238	1,118,825,004	1,086,715,968	40666238	1,127,382,206	0.8%	-0.7%
Oregon	725,761,919	123,839,853	849,601,772	718,781,780	130,826,670	849,608,450	692,600,919	130826670	823,427,589	-3.1%	-3.1%
Pennsylvania	2,193,274,000	111,140,847	2,304,414,847	2,230,534,000	112,074,197	2,342,608,197	2,135,351,000	112074197	2,247,425,197	-4.1%	-2.5%
Rhode Island	191,329,662	0	191,329,662	165,149,649	0	165,149,649	178,828,051	0	178,828,051	8.3%	-6.5%
South Carolina	1,211,068,342	55,962,514	1,267,030,856	980,754,273	55,962,514	1,036,716,787	1,027,443,696	55962514	1,083,406,210	4.5%	-14.5%

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Grapevine Table 7
State[a] and Local Fiscal Support for Higher Education, Fiscal Years 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 (Continued)

	FY08			FY09			FY10			Percent Changes in Total	
	Total State Support	Local Tax Appropriations	Total (State Aid Plus Local tax support)	Total State Support (Including Federal Stimulus Monies)	Local Tax Appropriations	Total (State Aid Plus Local tax support)	Total State Support (Including Federal Stimulus Monies)	Estimated Local Tax Appropriations[b]	Total (State Aid Plus Local tax support)	1-Year % Change, FY09-FY10	2-Year % Change, FY09-FY10
South Dakota	196,133,172	0	196,133,172	162,392,138	0	162,392,138	163,121,788	0	163,121,788	0.4%	-16.8%
Tennessee	1,598,765,500	0	1,598,765,500	1,642,609,600	0	1,642,609,600	1,639,256,300	0	1,639,256,300	-0.2%	2.5%
Texas	6,343,669,747	1,062,729,812	7,406,399,559	6,104,326,402	1,218,857,326	7,323,183,728	6,869,834,161	1218857326	8,088,691,487	10.5%	9.2%
Utah	812,337,500	0	812,337,500	778,537,500	0	778,537,500	745,782,700	0	745,782,700	-4.2%	-8.2%
Vermont	90,801,444	0	90,801,444	87,189,483	0	87,189,483	91,223,426	0	91,223,426	4.6%	0.5%
Virginia[d]	1,885,553,314	17,399,000	1,902,952,314	1,899,464,085	28,332,949	1,927,797,034	1,702,321,947	28332949	1,730,654,896	-10.2%	-9.1%
Washington	1,767,760,000	0	1,767,760,000	1,809,447,000	0	1,809,447,000	1,657,620,000	0	1,657,620,000	-8.4%	-6.2%
West Virginia	562,253,000	0	562,253,000	520,693,910	0	520,693,910	517,837,103	0	517,837,103	-0.5%	-7.9%
Wisconsin	1,228,373,932	418,760,310	1,647,134,242	1,276,923,830	460,485,106	1,737,408,936	1,191,512,368	460485106	1,651,997,474	-4.9%	0.3%
Wyoming	290,504,588	36,944,150	327,448,738	327,917,291	36,784,879	364,702,170	313,857,760	36784879	350,642,639	-3.9%	7.1%
Totals	**80,744,607,515**	**7,957,173,180**	**88,701,780,695**	**80,273,539,746**	**8,525,515,075**	**88,799,054,821**	**79,411,898,027**	**8,525,515,075**	**87,937,413,102**	**-1.0%**	**-0.9%**

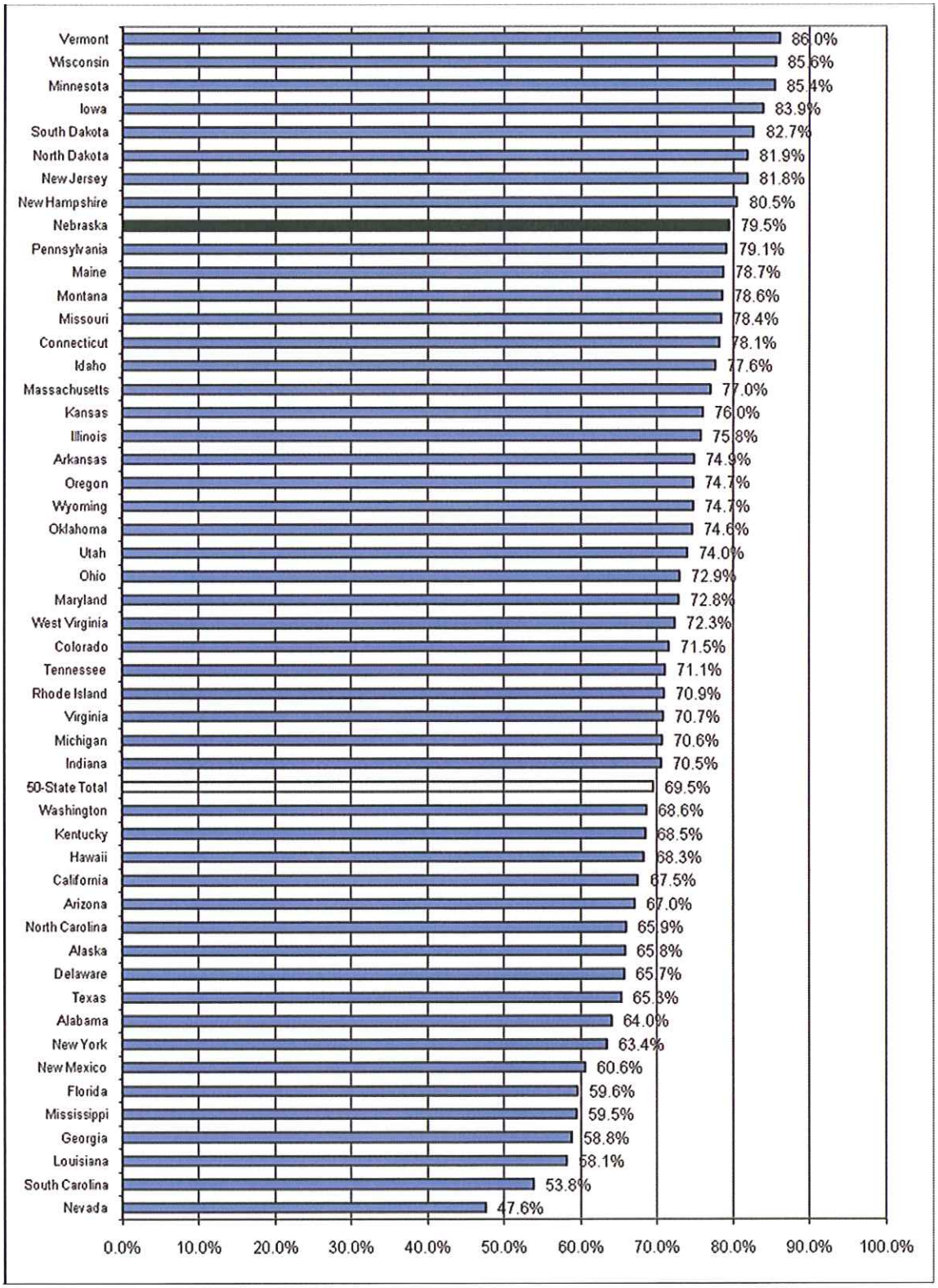
[a]State tax appropriations and other state monies combined. [b]Local tax appropriations for FY10 are estimated on the basis of FY09 local appropriations. [c]NY data include only state support for CUNY, SUNY, and state student financial aid. NY data on file in earlier Grapevine reports for FY08 and FY09 include monies for additional items and may not be consistent with the data reported here. [d]Virginia state support data for FY10 are based on the budget approved by the 2009 General Assembly and are subject to change.

College Continuation Rate

- In 1992, Nebraska was third in the country in percent of high school graduates continuing on to college (63.3%).
- By 2000, Nebraska had dropped to 21st in the country for high school graduates continuing on to college (59.3%).
- During the same period (1992-2000), Nebraska's high school graduation rate had decreased, but its ranking among states in percentage of graduating high school students increased from fourth to second in the country.
- In 2004, Nebraska's rate for high school graduates continuing on to college had increased to 59.8%, while its rank had improved to 15th in the country.
- By 2006, Nebraska's college going rate (high school graduates going on directly to college) increased to 64.5%. However, Nebraska's ranking among the 50 states decreased to 19th.
- For 2008, Nebraska's college going rate (high school graduates going on directly to college) increased to 65.5% resulting in a ranking among the 50 states of 18th. At the same time that Nebraska's college-going rate increased, Nebraska's high school graduation rate decreased in 2008 to 79.5% and ranked Nebraska 9th in the country. This is the lowest high school graduation rate and ranking since the Commission began tracking high school graduates and college continuation in 1992.

Percentage of 9th Graders Who Graduated from Public High School in 2007-08 by State

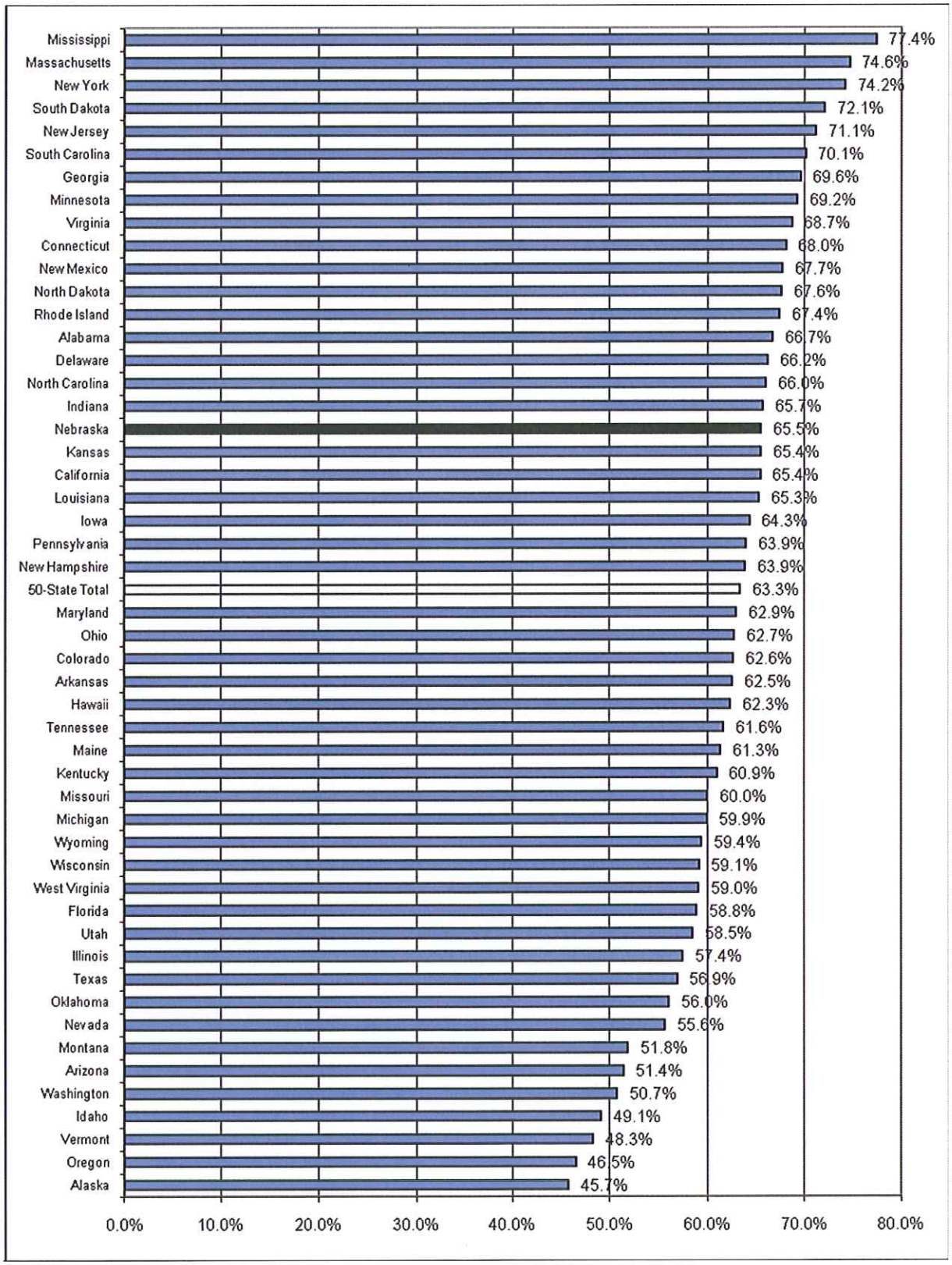
Adjusted Public High School Graduation Rate by State



Data source: 2008 Chance for College by Age 19 Spreadsheet, Postsecondary Education OPPORTUNITY, **http://www.postsecondary.org**

Fall 2008 College Continuation Rate by State

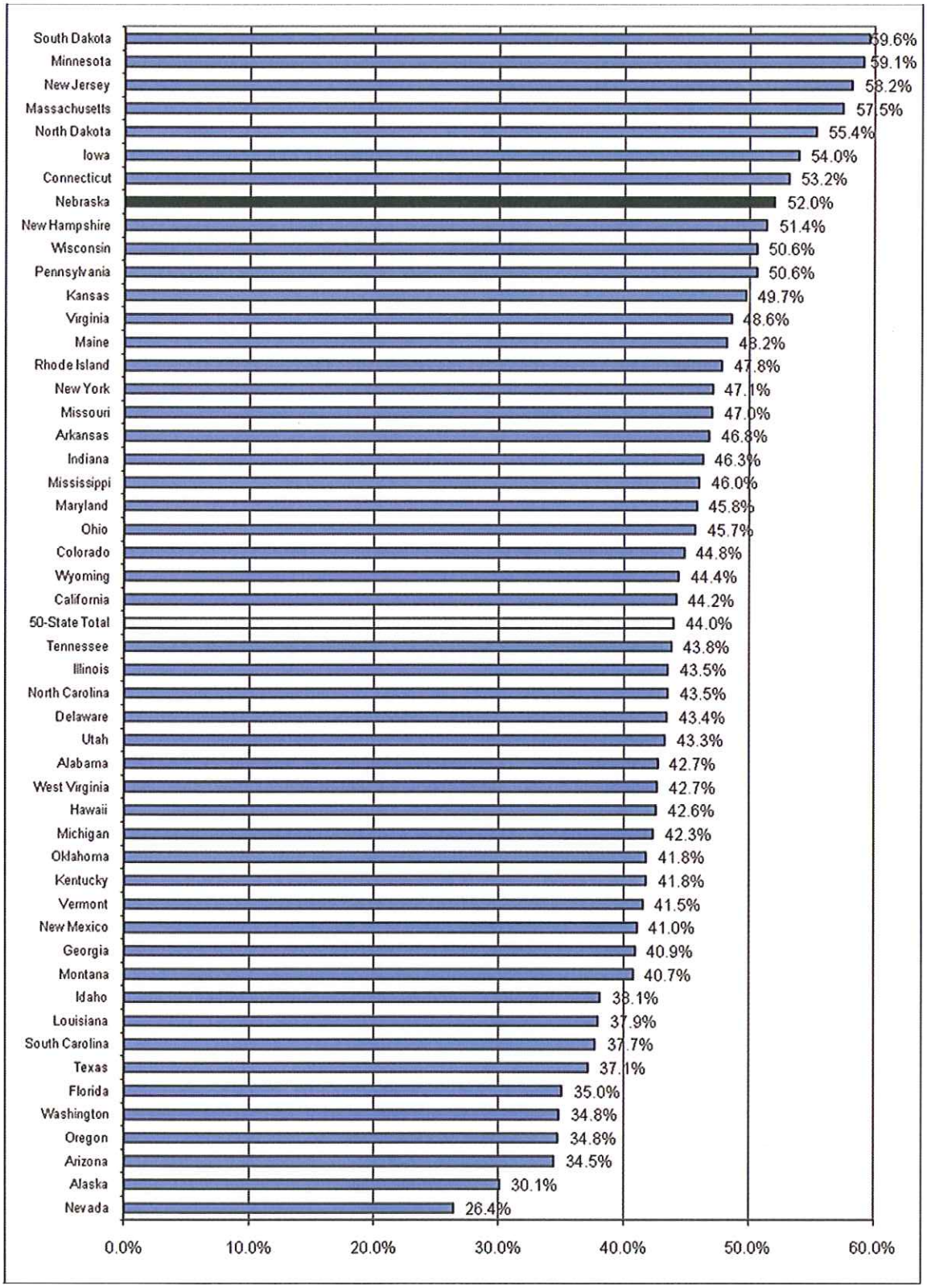
Percentage of 2007-08 Public & Nonpublic High School Graduates Enrolled in College Fall 2008



Data source: 2008 Chance for College by Age 19 Spreadsheet, Postsecondary Education OPPORTUNITY, **http://www.postsecondary.org**

2008 Chance for College by Age 19 by State

The Estimated Percentage of 9th Graders in Public High Schools in 2004-05
Enrolled in College in Fall 2008



Data source: 2008 Chance for College by Age 19 Spreadsheet, Postsecondary Education OPPORTUNITY, **http://www.postsecondary.org**

2008-09
Expenditures by Category

Nebraska public institutions and their Commission-established peers.

Definitions of categories:

Instruction:
Includes activities carried out for the express purpose of eliciting some measures of educational change in a learner. Items in this category would be: degree-related instruction, vocational/technical degree-related instruction, remedial instruction and non-degree general studies.

Research:
Includes activities intended to produce research outcomes including creation, organization and application of knowledge. Some items in this category would be: research centers and institutes, project research and individual research.

Public Service:
Includes programs established to make available to the public the various unique resources and capabilities of the institution to respond to a community need or solve a commitment problem. Some items included would be: direct patient care, health care supportive services, cooperative extension, public broadcasting and community services.

Academic Support:
Includes activities carried out in direct support of one or more of three primary programs: instruction, research and public service. Some items included would be: library services, museums and galleries, educational media services, computing services, academic administration, course and curriculum development and academic personnel development.

Student Services:
Includes activities carried out with the objective of contributing to the emotional and physical well-being of students, as well as intellectual, cultural, and social development outside of formal instruction. Some items included would be: student services administration, social and cultural development, counseling and career guidance, financial aid administration, intercollegiate athletics and student health services.

Institutional Administration Support:
Includes activities carried out to provide for both the day-to-day functioning and long-range viability of the institution. Some items included would be: executive management, financial management, administrative computing, public relations and development, student recruitment, admissions and student records.

Physical Plant Operations (O&M):
Includes activities related to maintaining existing grounds and facilities, providing utility services and planning and designing future plant expansions and modifications. Some items included would be: physical plant administration, building maintenance, custodial services, utilities, landscape and ground maintenance, major repairs and renovations.

Data: National Center for Educational Statistics

University of Nebraska at Kearney
2008-09 Expenditures by Category
Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

FTE	Institution	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Academic Support	Student Services	Institutional Support	Plant O&M
5,558	**University of Nebraska at Kearney**	**$34,217,559**	**$1,488,927**	**$1,304,683**	**$6,585,385**	**$4,479,615**	**$6,006,583**	**$7,112,224**
	Per FTE	**$6,156**	**$261**	**$235**	**$1,185**	**$806**	**$1,081**	**$1,280**
8,641	Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania	$53,550,678	$406,837	$2,530,686	$12,307,440	$11,269,177	$18,274,300	$9,902,160
	Per FTE	$6,197	$4,700	$293	$1,424	$1,304	$2,115	$1,146
6,505	Minnesota State University-Moorhead	$34,385,000	$489,000	$1,375,000	$7,561,000	$10,523,000	$8,976,000	$8,123,000
	Per FTE	$5,286	$7,500	$211	$1,162	$1,618	$1,380	$1,249
6,709	Pittsburg State University	$39,821,466	$2,783,119	$2,463,971	$11,259,923	$9,113,281	$7,565,863	0
	Per FTE	$5,936	$415	$367	$1,678	$1,358	$1,128	0
8,406	Southeast Missouri State University	$54,245,955	$655,596	$9,981,447	$12,140,000	$15,314,819	$12,778,471	0
	Per FTE	$6,453	$78	$1,187	$1,444	$1,822	$1,520	0
8,567	University of Central Missouri	$63,197,479	$1,488,482	$4,412,224	$12,934,819	$14,187,770	$20,762,110	0
	Per FTE	$7,377	$174	$515	$1,510	$1,656	$2,423	0
9,495	University of Wisconsin-La Crosse	$49,117,496	$2,639,501	$3,931,498	$14,172,388	$14,697,877	$6,312,600	$9,719,723
	Per FTE	$5,173	$278	$414	$1,493	$1,548	$665	$1,024
10,080	University of Wisconsin-Whitewater	$46,896,297	$631,323	$3,916,553	$14,208,233	$17,510,086	$11,635,160	$10,397,854
	Per FTE	$4,652	$62	$389	$1,409	$1,737	$1,154	$1,031
7,797	Western Carolina University	$62,350,731	$1,902,472	$11,139,710	$11,779,994	$8,107,646	$13,531,584	$15,473,583
	Per FTE	$7,997	$244	$1,429	$1,511	$1,040	$1,735	$1,985
11,415	Western Illinois University	$81,363,153	$3,510,566	$12,412,776	$23,449,642	$24,756,853	$16,778,484	$19,371,337
	Per FTE	$7,128	$308	$1,087	$2,054	$2,169	$1,470	$1,697

Appendix 3a

University of Nebraska – Lincoln
2008-09 Expenditures by Category
Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

FTE	Institution	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Academic Support	Student Services	Institutional Support	Plant O&M
20,866	**University of Nebraska at Lincoln**	**$173,294,299**	**$147,860,983**	**$78,678,895**	**$58,778,989**	**$11,821,270**	**$37,697,019**	**$49,700,969**
	Per FTE	**$8,305**	**$7,086**	**$3,771**	**$2,817**	**$566**	**$1,807**	**$2,312**
22,769	Auburn University-Main Campus	$244,472,423	$122,642,220	$97,150,130	$51,341,398	$18,128,874	$65,939,221	0
	Per FTE	$10,737	$5,386	$4,267	$2,255	$796	$2,896	0
22,311	Colorado State University	$198,989,784	$173,974,741	$88,315,112	$46,956,126	$21,282,623	$34,686,639	$54,766,386
	Per FTE	$8,919	$7,798	$3,958	$2,105	$954	$1,564	$2,455
24,268	Iowa State University	$209,555,886	$159,741,670	$82,235,249	$102,920,249	$30,054,400	$40,101,915	$51,960,916
	Per FTE	$8,635	$6,582	$3,389	$4,241	$1,238	$1,652	$2,141
19,932	Kansas State University	$165,798,129	$119,446,799	$67,464,139	$44,234,296	$51,658,513	$24,241,476	$41,893,389
	Per FTE	$8,318	$5,993	$3,385	$2,219	$2,592	$1,216	$2,102
25,090	Louisiana State University and	$298,370,439	$269,360,045	$104,644,977	$93,885,811	$25,110,689	$59,633,867	0
	Agricultural & Mech. College Per FTE	$11,892	$10,376	$4,171	$3,792	$1,001	$2,377	0
19,099	Oklahoma State University-Main	$167,935,600	$116,712,377	$64,847,323	$74,359,610	$19,557,006	$22,236,757	0
	Campus Per FTE	$8,793	$6,111	$3,395	$3,893	$1,024	$1,164	0
38,258	Purdue University-Main Campus	$627,936,540	$223,052,463	$114,095,276	$48,813,384	$32,267,183	$136,263,067	0
	Per FTE	$16,413	$5,830	$2,982	$1,276	$843	$3,562	0
29,427	The University of Tennessee	$443,670,969	$197,648,735	$124,562,932	$96,720,864	$48,200,453	$88,628,437	$89,744,077
	Per FTE	$15,077	$6,717	$4,233	$3,287	$1,638	$3,012	$3,050
27,472	University of Colorado at Boulder	$299,427,687	$212,674,009	$4,553,229	$70,011,992	$32,092,128	$35,899,785	$45,812,040
	Per FTE	$10,899	$7,741	$166	$2,548	$1,168	$1,303	$1,668
30,709	University of Georgia	$239,210,208	$285,418,449	$160,612,564	$82,374,345	$34,063,867	$63,297,133	$110,322,667
	Per FTE	$7,790	$9,294	$5,230	$2,682	$1,109	$2,069	$3,593
24,503	University of Kansas-Main Campus	$296,734,823	$201,084,728	$34,616,408	$77,640,856	$27,577,398	$54,922,942	$65,531,408
	Per FTE	$12,110	$8,207	$1,413	$3,169	$1,125	$2,241	$2,679
25,866	University of Missouri-Columbia	$277,045,292	$171,907,552	$114,448,892	$71,409,168	$31,367,408	$18,761,410	0
	Per FTE	$10,711	$6,646	$4,425	$2,761	$1,213	$725	0

University of Nebraska Medical Center
2008-09 Expenditures by Category
Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

FTE	Institution	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Academic Support	Student Services	Institutional Support	Plant O&M
3,306	**University of Nebraska Medical Center**	**$142,434,500**	**$88,503,913**	**$10,892,142**	**$23,028,600**	**$1,863,432**	**$22,380,801**	**$26,706,589**
	Per FTE	**$43,084**	**$26,771**	**$3,295**	**$6,966**	**$564**	**$6,770**	**$8,078**
2,247	Oregon Health & Science University	$102,951,000	$198,558,000	$47,133,000	$54,953,000	$56,212,000	$128,554,000	0
	Per FTE	$45,817	$88,366	$20,976	$24,456	$25,016	$57,211	0
3,618	University of Colorado Medical Center	$302,910,399	$204,910,297	$79,603,749	$41,129,781	$15,343,391	$41,771,751	$59,577,233
	Per FTE	$83,723	$56,636	$22,002	$11,368	$4,241	$11,546	$16,467
5,054	University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center	$186,449,000	$66,165,000	$31,516,000	$39,800,000	$3,895,000	$49,364,000	0
	Per FTE	$36,891	$13,092	$6,236	$7,875	$771	$9,767	0
2,778	University of Tennessee Health Center	$119,100,959	$35,166,391	$13,671,696	$28,636,207	$38,212,975	$27,693,913	$27,071,785
	Per FTE	$42,873	$12,659	$4,921	$10,308	$13,756	$9,969	$9,745
4,889	University of Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Per FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N/A	University of Arizona Medical Center	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Per FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5,327	University of Cincinnati Health Center	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Per FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N/A	University of Florida-Gainesville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Per FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3,279	University of Iowa Medical Center	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Per FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3,452	University of Kansas Medical Center	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Per FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix 3a

University of Nebraska at Omaha
2008-09 Expenditures by Category
Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

FTE	Institution	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Academic Support	Student Services	Institutional Support	Plant O&M
11,502	**University of Nebraska at Omaha**	**$76,798,745**	**$5,454,252**	**$7,808,344**	**$13,276,289**	**$6,479,898**	**$13,063,125**	**$16,354,486**
	Per FTE	**$6,677**	**$474**	**$679**	**$1,154**	**$563**	**$1,136**	**$1,422**
12,898	Cleveland State University	$112,832,108	$15,264,073	$13,494,607	$28,522,130	$23,442,252	$36,794,247	0
	Per FTE	$8,748	$1,183	$1,046	$1,628	$2,211	$2,853	0
17,516	Eastern Michigan University	$105,895,320	$5,078,686	$11,047,380	$20,889,073	$28,223,690	$36,295,641	$29,807,585
	Per FTE	$6,046	$290	$631	$1,193	$1,611	$2,072	$1,702
21,090	Middle Tennessee State University	$119,079,191	$5,907,266	$23,336,786	$18,418,041	$28,384,219	$20,926,815	$20,054,180
	Per FTE	$5,646	$280	$1,107	$873	$1,346	$992	$951
20,484	Portland State University	$151,669,645	$43,514,032	$9,815,794	$29,221,426	$14,383,676	$26,864,323	0
	Per FTE	$7,406	$2,124	$479	$1,427	$702	$1,311	0
9,269	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	$54,719,704	$13,655,256	$14,834,099	$20,417,319	$7,320,086	$11,111,200	$8,632,318
	Per FTE	$5,904	$1,473	$1,600	$2,203	$790	$1,199	$931
10,154	University of Missouri-St. Louis	$93,699,198	$12,662,206	$17,818,718	$20,344,534	$11,015,422	$15,649,290	0
	Per FTE	$9,228	$1,243	$1,755	$2,004	$1,085	$1,541	0
10,619	University of Northern Iowa	$76,484,933	$1,793,393	$31,097,013	$22,729,813	$7,076,945	$29,348,125	$22,185,917
	Per FTE	$7,203	$169	$2,928	$2,140	$666	$2,764	$2,089
11,379	Wichita State University	$58,577,145	$37,715,731	$14,883,579	$24,461,221	$20,743,166	$14,409,000	$19,438,588
	Per FTE	$5,148	$3,315	$1,308	$2,150	$1,823	$1,266	$1,708
11,823	Youngstown State University	$84,145,764	$1,808,796	$5,257,746	$17,088,162	$10,269,083	$28,686,639	0
	Per FTE	$7,117	$153	$445	$1,445	$869	$2,426	0

Appendix 3a

Chadron State College
2008-09 Expenditures by Category
Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

FTE	Institution	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Academic Support	Student Services	Institutional Support	Plant O&M
2,259	**Chadron State College**	**$12,014,288**	**$168,772**	**$579,132**	**$2,567,068**	**$2,775,121**	**$6,825,078**	**0**
	Per FTE	**$5,318**	**$75**	**$256**	**$1,136**	**$1,228**	**$3,021**	**0**
3,363	Eastern New Mexico University-Main Campus	$23,515,505	$609,706	$6,465,130	$3,746,526	$8,047,907	$6,432,992	0
	Per FTE	$6,992	$181	$1,922	$1,114	$2,393	$1,913	0
6,719	Fort Hays State University	$36,005,905	$605,487	$5,047,376	$12,869,264	$8,442,773	$5,981,290	0
	Per FTE	$5,359	$90	$751,	$1,915	$1,257	$890	0
2,481	Lander University	$11,446,389	$32,013	$433,950	$3,075,933	$4,283,928	$3,919,024	$5,681,240
	Per FTE	$4,614	$13	$175	$1,240	$1,727	$1,580	$2,290
4,966	North Georgia College & State University	$27,674,543	0	0	$7,188,113	$4,936,626	$7,062,309	0
	Per FTE	$5,573	0	0	$1,447	$994	$1,422	0
2,105	Northern State University	$15,534,456	$12,134	$1,029,713	$4,614,386	$5,344,751	$3,546,059	0
	Per FTE	$7,380	$6	$489	$2,192	$2,539	$1,685	0
1,764	Northwestern Oklahoma State University	$8,784,150	$96,382	$360,941	$1,229,516	$3,110,523	$1,685,595	$2,636,526
	Per FTE	$4,980	$55	$205	$697	$1,763	$956	$1,495
2,750	Southern Arkansas University-Main Campus	$14,151,994	$331,395	$441,412	$2,596,676	$3,683,756	$3,552,792	$4,428,607
	Per FTE	$5,146	$113	$161	$944	$1,340	$1,292	$1,610
7,373	Southern Oregon University	$29,732,187	$526,699	$2,477,277	$7,785,975	$4,899,434	$5,650,193	0
	Per FTE	$4,033	$71	$336	$1,056	$665	$766	0
2,984	Southwest Minnesota State University	$15,760,000	0	$700,000	$3,830,000	$7,616,000	$5,330,000	$4,377,000
	Per FTE	$5,282	0	$235	$1,284	$2,552	$1,786	$1,467
5,498	University of North Carolina at Pembroke	$33,754,311	$222,805	$2,411,856	$10,521,534	$6,800,273	$9,054,988	$12,496,858
	Per FTE	$6,139	$41	$439	$1,914	$1,237	$1,647	$2,273

Appendix 3a

Peru State College
2008-09 Expenditures by Category
Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

FTE	Institution	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Academic Support	Student Services	Institutional Support	Plant O&M
1,724	**Peru State College**	**$5,441,261**	**$25,140**	**$8,327**	**$1,745,942**	**$1,882,884**	**$3,253,667**	**$2,220,294**
	Per FTE	**$3,156**	**$15**	**$5**	**$1,013**	**$1,092**	**$1,887**	**$1,288**
3,079	Black Hills State University	$13,289,034	$1,175,623	$2,313,842	$2,970,122	$3,941,861	$4,777,904	$3,144,058
	Per FTE	$4,316	$382	$751	$965	$1,280	$1,552	$1,021
2,729	Concord University	$10,970,057	$203,339	$785,417	$1,609,596	$2,218,667	$3,662,889	$2,711,452
	Per FTE	$4,020	$75	$288	$590	$813	$1,342	$994
3,013	Dakota State University	$13,508,148	$416,709	$1,144,611	$2,443,204	$3,536,806	$2,917,470	0
	Per FTE	$4,483	$138	$380	$811	$1,174	$968	0
2,244	Dickinson State University	$9,792,777	0	$76,022	$2,000,750	$2,120,666	$4,001,671	$2,759,328
	Per FTE	$4,364	0	$34	$892	$945	$1,783	$1,230
1,861	Indiana University-East	$8,984,527	$9,055	$4,456,679	$1,351,996	$2,051,160	$2,893,387	$1,792,867
	Per FTE	$4,828	$5	$2,395	$726	$1,102	$1,555	$963
1,764	Northwestern Oklahoma State University	$8,784,150	$96,382	$360,941	$1,629,516	$3,110,523	$1,685,595	$2,636,526
	Per FTE	$4,980	$55	$205	$924	$1,763	$956	$1,495
2,984	Southwest Minnesota State University	$15,760,000	0	$700,000	$3,830,000	$7,616,000	$5,330,000	$4,377,000
	Per FTE	$5,282	0	$235	$1,284	$2,552	$1,786	$1,467
2,799	University of Arkansas-Monticello	$15,754,258	$86,770	$621,755	$1,601,482	$1,986,521	$4,360,183	$3,734,922
	Per FTE	$5,629	$31	$222	$572	$710	$1,558	$1,334
2,669	University of South Carolina-Aiken	$14,667,400	$320,027	$2,110,076	$2,830,252	$5,137,067	$3,529,031	$4,056,306
	Per FTE	$5,495	$120	$791	$1,060	$1,925	$1,322	$1,520
1,875	Western State College of Colorado	$11,580,076	$29,233	$127,385	$1,194,192	$3,700,661	$3,639,998	$2,902,687
	Per FTE	$6,176	$16	$68	$637	$1,974	$1,941	$1,548

Appendix 3a

Wayne State College
2008-09 Expenditures by Category
Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

FTE	Institution	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Academic Support	Student Services	Institutional Support	Plant O&M
3,127	**Wayne State College**	**$17,168,264**	**$21,050**	**$200,847**	**$4,921,320**	**$6,353,851**	**$4,244,259**	**0**
	Per FTE	**$5,490**	**$7**	**$64**	**$1,574**	**$2,032**	**$1,357**	**0**
4,218	Bemidji State University	$20,479,000	$292,000	$285,000	$7,396,000	$10,609,000	$8,119,000	$5,978,000
	Per FTE	$4,855	$69	$68	$1,753	$2,515	$1,925	$1,417
3,363	Eastern New Mexico University	$23,515,505	$609,706	$6,465,130	$3,746,526	$8,047,907	$6,432,992	0
	Per FTE	$6,992	$181	$1,922	$1,114	$2,393	$1,913	0
6,719	Fort Hays State University	$36,005,905	$605,487	$5,047,376	$12,869,264	$8,442,773	$5,981,290	0
	Per FTE	$5,359	$90	$751	$1,915	$1,257	$890	0
2,121	Georgia Southwestern State University	$10,868,660	$43,844	$803,941	$2,955,443	$2,344,512	$3,903,899	$5,334,316
	Per FTE	$5,124	$21	$379	$1,393	$1,105	$1,841	$2,515
5,665	Minot State University	$20,113,473	$614,109	$4,633,073	$1,997,935	$2,846,706	$5,039,933	$3,994,595
	Per FTE	$3,550	$108	$818	$353	$503	$890	$705
2,105	Northern State University	$13,534,456	$12,134	$1,029,713	$4,614,386	$5,344,751	$3,546,059	0
	Per FTE	$6,430	$6	$489	$2,192	$2,539	$1,685	0
3,303	Southeastern Oklahoma State University	$20,890,823	$214,460	$3,349,990	$2,275,734	$2,191,201	$4,506,724	$3,917,311
	Per FTE	$6,325	$65	$1,014	$689	$663	$1,364	$1,186
2,750	Southern Arkansas University	$14,151,994	$311,395	$441,412	$2,596,676	$3,683,756	$3,552,792	$4,428,607
	Per FTE	$5,146	$113	$161	$944	$1,340	$1,292	$1,610
4,373	Southern Oregon University	$29,732,187	$526,699	$2,477,277	$7,785,975	$4,899,434	$5,650,193	0
	Per FTE	$6,799	$120	$566	$1,780	$1,120	$1,292	0

Appendix 3a

Central Community College
2008-09 Expenditures by Category
Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

FTE	Institution	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Academic Support	Student Services	Institutional Support	Plant O&M
3,949	**Central Community College**	**$17,597,737**	**0**	**0**	**$6,151,202**	**$2,659,292**	**$9,080,426**	**$5,002,817**
	Per FTE	**$4,456**	**0**	**0**	**$1,558**	**$673**	**$2,299**	**$1,267**
5,311	Fox Valley Technical College	$70,213,397	0	0	$1,675,096	$7,626,729	$13,279,711	0
	Per FTE	$13,220	0	0	$315	$1,436	$2,500	0
3,803	Indian Hills Community College	$24,899,277	0	0	$901,535	$3,675,777	$7,231,904	0
	Per FTE	$6,547	0	0	$237	$967	$1,902	0
3,109	Laramie County Community College	$18,191,623	0	$496,940	$5,385,385	$3,660,803	$5,085,355	$3,824,143
	Per FTE	$5,851	0	$160	$1,732	$1,177	$1,636	$1,230
10,951	Metropolitan Community College	$33,592,793	0	0	$8,485,378	$6,739,721	$13,029,021	$8,247,672
	Per FTE	$3,068	0	0	$775	$615	$1,190	$753
1,705	Mid-Plains Community College	$7,225,045	0	0	$2,189,969	$1,347,670	$4,915,685	$2,062,455
	Per FTE	$4,238	0	0	$1,284	$790	$2,883	$1,210
3,233	Moraine Park Technical College	$27,275,033	0	0	$2,076,959	$5,687,618	$11,770,187	0
	Per FTE	$8,436	0	0	$642	$1,759	$3,641	0
2,519	Northcentral Technical College	$28,055,175	0	0	$2,035,950	$4,603,935	$8,014,298	$5,115,885
	Per FTE	$11,137	0	0	$808	$1,828	$3,182	$2,031
9,447	Southeast Community College	$38,014,155	0	0	$5,422,444	$3,758,832	$9,286,279	$5,289,838
	Per FTE	$4,024	0	0	$574	$398	$983	$560
2,527	Southeastern Community College	$11,597,830	0	$9,435,749	$442,900	$2,474,400	$4,828,304	$2,282,973
	Per FTE	$4,590	0	$3,734	$175	$979	$1,911	$903
3,452	Trinity Valley Community College	$13,866,008	0	$512,768	$3,277,580	$2,966,844	$3,067,467	$2,967,814
	Per FTE	$4,017	0	$149	$949	$859	$889	$860

Appendix 3a

Metropolitan Community College
2008-09 Expenditures by Category
Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

FTE	Institution	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Academic Support	Student Services	Institutional Support	Plant O&M
10,951	**Metropolitan Community College**	**$33,592,793**	**0**	**0**	**$8,485,378**	**$6,739,721**	**$13,029,021**	**$8,247,672**
	Per FTE	**$3,068**	**0**	**0**	**$775**	**$615**	**$1,190**	**$753**
3,156	Aims Community College	$16,929,652	0	$15,039	$4,669,644	$3,115,328	$5,159,180	0
	Per FTE	$5,364	0	$5	$1,480	$987	$1,635	0
2,836	Casper College	$19,647,647	$525	$229,391	$2,910,587	$3,398,254	$6,196,824	$5,938,900
	Per FTE	$6,928	0	0	$1,026	$1,198	$2,185	$2,094
3,949	Central Community College	$17,597,737	0	0	$6,151,202	$2,659,292	$9,080,426	$5,002,817
	Per FTE	$4,456	0	0	$1,558	$673	$2,299	$1,267
14,333	Central Texas College	$49,959,159	0	$1,493,069	$6,322,948	$8,348,316	$14,675,597	0
	Per FTE	$3,486	0	$104	$441	$582	$1,024	0
10,180	Delgado Community College	$54,088,467	0	0	$6,179,581	$8,627,273	$8,378,481	$10,270,096
	Per FTE	$5,313	0	0	$607	$847	$823	$1,009
10,875	Kirkwood Community College	$64,917,865	0	0	$3,353,531	$5,083,476	$22,925,726	$11,928,125
	Per FTE	$5,969	0	0	$308	$467	$2,108	$1,097
4,858	Linn-Benton Community College	$28,222,517	$216,400	$57,067	$4,276,186	$4,057,365	$7,186,940	$4,993,526
	Per FTE	$5,809	$45	$12	$880	$835	$1,479	$1,028
11,994	San Jacinto College	$55,592,552	0	$3,408,698	$10,556,786	$12,343,454	$26,367,228	$14,162,743
	Per FTE	$4,635	0	$284	$880	$1,029	$2,198	$1,181
11,026	Seminole State College	$39,733,349	0	0	$8,429,348	$10,728,043	$14,570,919	0
	Per FTE	$3,604	0	0	$764	$973	$1,322	0
9,447	Southeast Community College	$38,014,155	0	0	$5,422,444	$3,758,832	$9,286,279	$5,289,838
	Per FTE	$4,024	0	0	$574	$398	$983	$560

Appendix 3a

Mid-Plains Community College
2008-09 Expenditures by Category
Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

FTE	Institution	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Academic Support	Student Services	Institutional Support	Plant O&M
1,705	**Mid-Plains Community College**	**$7,225,045**	**0**	**0**	**$2,189,969**	**$1,347,670**	**$4,915,685**	**$2,062,455**
	Per FTE	**$4,238**	**0**	**0**	**$1,284**	**$790**	**$2,883**	**$1,210**
1,641	Carl Sandburg College	$6,796,180	0	$691,725	$318,302	$3,387,373	$11,008,597	0
	Per FTE	$4,141	0	$422	$194	$2,064	$6,708	0
4,554	College of Southern Idaho	$17,839,776	0	$12,249,132	$2,754,905	$7,872,734	$9,407,485	$3,080,246
	Per FTE	$3,917	0	$2,690	$605	$1,729	$2,066	$676
1,067	Dodge City Community College	$4,613,483	0	$721,006	$897,722	$1,760,147	$5,554,011	0
	Per FTE	$4,324	0	$676	$841	$1,650	$5,205	0
3,803	Indian Hills Community College	$24,899,277	0	0	$901,535	$3,675,777	$7,231,904	0
	Per FTE	$6,547	0	0	$237	$967	$1,902	0
3,062	North Idaho College	$17,743,623	0	$7,020,099	$3,639,121	$3,491,025	$5,967,683	$3,391,138
	Per FTE	$5,795	0	$2,293	$1,188	$1,140	$1,949	$1,107
3,343	Paris Junior College	$11,948,335	0	$1,251,401	$1,448,272	$3,395,169	$3,189,288	0
	Per FTE	$3,574	0	$374	$433	$1,016	$954	0
4,765	San Juan Community College	$27,047,620	0	$2,903,656	$4,551,458	$5,451,145	$6,545,668	$7,576,848
	Per FTE	$5,676	0	$609	$955	$1,144	$1,374	$1,590
1,829	Sauk Valley Community College	$4,845,345	0	$1,042,811	$1,321,954	$1,456,313	$3,167,885	$1,838,031
	Per FTE	$2,649	0	$570	$723	$796	$1,732	$1,005
2,527	Southeastern Community College	$11,597,830	0	$9,435,749	$442,900	$2,474,400	$4,828,304	$2,282,973
	Per FTE	$4,590	0	$3,734	$175	$979	$1,911	$903
1,950	Western Nebraska Community College	$8,404,980	0	0	$3,751,187	$2,867,936	$4,597,300	$2,531,943
	Per FTE	$4,310	0	0	$1,924	$1,471	$2,358	$1,298

Appendix 3a

Northeast Community College
2008-09 Expenditures by Category
Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

FTE	Institution	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Academic Support	Student Services	Institutional Support	Plant O&M
3,140	**Northeast Community College**	**$13,441,852**	**0**	**0**	**$3,964,776**	**$2,248,105**	**$6,018,927**	**$2,750,355**
	Per FTE	**$4,281**	**0**	**0**	**$1,263**	**$716**	**$1,917**	**$876**
811	Colorado Northwestern Community College	$5,049,988	0	$195	$616,751	$1,421,359	$1,880,325	$1,470,055
	Per FTE	$6,227	0	0	$760	$1,753	$2,319	$1,813
1,067	Dodge City Community College	$4,613,483	0	$721,006	$897,722	$1,760,147	$5,554,011	0
	Per FTE	$4,324	0	$676	$841	$1,650	$5,205	0
3,719	Eastern Arizona College	$15,040,677	0	$721,006	$869,259	$4,628,347	$5,456,054	$4,031,691
	Per FTE	$4,044	0	$194	$234	$1,245	$1,467	$1,084
2,394	Iowa Lakes Community College	$11,185,401	0	$1,557,901	$2,547,986	$3,035,752	$6,471,485	$1,645,654
	Per FTE	$4,672	0	$651	$1,064	$1,268	$2,703	$687
3,109	Laramie County Community College	$18,191,623	0	$496,940	$5,385,385	$3,660,803	$5,085,355	$3,824,143
	Per FTE	$5,851	0	$160	$1,732	$1,177	$1,636	$1,230
1,705	Mid-Plains Community College	$7,225,045	0	0	$2,189,969	$1,347,670	$4,915,685	$2,062,455
	Per FTE	$4,238	0	0	$1,284	$790	$2,883	$1,210
3,062	North Idaho College	$17,743,623	0	$7,020,099	$3,639,121	$3,491,025	$5,967,683	$3,391,138
	Per FTE	$5,795	0	$2,293	$1,188	$1,140	$1,949	$1,107
3,343	Paris Junior College	$11,948,335	0	$1,251,401	$1,448,272	$3,395,169	$3,189,288	0
	Per FTE	$3,574	0	$374	$433	$1,016	$954	0
1,923	Southeastern Illinois College	$5,873,008	0	$520,914	$445,554	$1,239,980	$2,957,790	$1,304,336
	Per FTE	$3,054	0	$271	$232	$645	$1,538	$678

Appendix 3a

Southeast Community College
2008-09 Expenditures by Category
Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

FTE	Institution	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Academic Support	Student Services	Institutional Support	Plant O&M
9,447	**Southeast Community College**	**$38,014,155**	**0**	**0**	**$5,422,444**	**$3,758,832**	**$9,286,279**	**$5,289,838**
	Per FTE	**$4,024**	**0**	**0**	**$574**	**$398**	**$983**	**$560**
3,156	Aims Community College	$16,929,652	0	$15,039	$4,669,644	$3,115,328	$5,159,180	0
	Per FTE	$5,364	0	0	$1,480	$987	$1,635	0
2,836	Casper College	$19,647,647	$525	$229,391	$2,910,587	$3,398,254	$6,196,824	$5,938,900
	Per FTE	$6,928	0	$81	$1,026	$1,198	$2,185	$2,094
3,880	Central Community College	$17,597,737	0	0	$6,151,202	$2,659,292	$9,080,426	$5,002,817
	Per FTE	$4,535	0	0	$1,585	$685	$2,340	$1,289
5,311	Fox Valley Technical College	$70,213,397	0	0	$1,675,096	$7,626,729	$13,279,771	0
	Per FTE	$13,220	0	0	$315	$1,436	$2,500	0
3,803	Indian Hills Community College	$24,899,277	0	0	$901,535	$3,675,777	$7,231,904	0
	Per FTE	$6,547	0	0	$237	$967	$1,902	0
10,875	Kirkwood Community College	$64,917,865	0	0	$3,353,531	$5,083,476	$22,925,726	$11,928,125
	Per FTE	$5,969	0	0	$308	$467	$2,108	$1,097
10,952	Metropolitan Community College	$33,592,793	0	0	$8,485,378	$6,739,721	$13,029,021	$8,247,672
	Per FTE	$3,067	0	0	$775	$615	$1,190	$753
3,452	Trinity Valley Community College	$13,866,008	0	$512,768	$3,277,580	$2,966,844	$3,067,467	$2,967,814
	Per FTE	$4,017	0	$149	$949	$859	$889	$860

Appendix 3a

Western Nebraska Community College
2008-09 Expenditures by Category
Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

FTE	Institution	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Academic Support	Student Services	Institutional Support	Plant O&M
1,950	**Western Nebraska Community College**	**$8,404,980**	**0**	**$0**	**$3,751,187**	**$2,867,936**	**$4,597,300**	**$2,531,943**
	Per FTE	**$4,310**	**0**	**$0**	**$1,924**	**$1,471**	**$2,358**	**$1,298**
2,438	Coastal Bend College	$9,272,434	0	$27,788	$1,954,966	$3,645,035	$4,492,951	$3,936,839
	Per FTE	$3,803	0	$11	$802	$1,495	$1,843	$1,615
1,067	Dodge City Community College	$4,613,483	0	$721,006	$897,722	$1,760,147	$5,554,011	0
	Per FTE	$4,324	0	$676	$841	$1,650	$5,205	0
1,178	Glen Oaks Community College	$4,635,675	0	$347,287	$1,205,052	$5,263,831	$1,591,959	$1,453,224
	Per FTE	$3,935	0	$295	$1,023	$4,468	$1,351	$1,234
2,394	Iowa Lakes Community College	$11,185,401	0	$1,557,901	$2,547,986	$3,035,752	$6,471,485	$1,645,654
	Per FTE	$4,672	0	$651	$1,064	$1,268	$2,703	$687
1,705	Mid-Plains Community College	$7,225,045	0	0	$2,189,969	$1,347,670	$4,915,685	$2,062,455
	Per FTE	$4,238	0	0	$1,284	$790	$2,883	$1,210
2,527	Northern Wyoming Community College District	$12,469,672	0	$189,115	$1,920,928	$2,686,623	$4,250,004	0
	Per FTE	$4,935	0	$75	$760	$1,063	$1,682	0
1,449	Northwest Community College	$9,627,757	0	$142,810	$1,831,731	$2,790,720	$3,921,092	$2,565,914
	Per FTE	$6,644	0	$99	$1,264	$1,926	$2,706	$1,771
3,343	Paris Junior College	$11,948,335	0	$1,251,401	$1,448,272	$3,395,169	$3,189,288	0
	Per FTE	$3,574	0	$374	$433	$1,016	$954	0
4,765	San Juan College	$27,047,620	0	$2,903,656	$4,551,458	$5,451,145	$6,545,668	$7,576,848
	Per FTE	$5,676	0	$609	$955	$1,144	$1,374	$1,590

Appendix 3a

University of Nebraska at Kearney
2008-09 Total Expenditures by FTE
Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

Institution Name	FTE	Total Educational and General Expenditures *		Total Educational and General Expenditures +		Total Current Fund Expenditures #	
		Dollars	FTE	Dollars	FTE	Dollars	FTE
University of Nebraska at Kearney	**5,558**	**$70,032,899**	**$12,600**	**$85,444,560**	**$15,373**	**$85,444,560**	**$15,373**
Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania	8,641	$120,486,996	$13,944	$141,852,447	$16,416	$141,852,447	$16,416
Minnesota State University-Moorhead	6,505	$76,360,000	$11,739	$88,791,000	$13,650	$88,791,000	$13,650
Pittsburg State University	6,709	$36,241,630	$5,402	0	0	0	0
Southeast Missouri State University	8,406	$47,469,311	$5,647	0	0	0	0
University of Central Missouri	8,567	$57,886,766	$6,757	0	0	0	0
University of Wisconsin-La Crosse	9,495	$105,830,672	$11,146	$122,085,602	$12,858	$122,085,602	$12,858
University of Wisconsin-Whitewater	10,080	$116,773,476	$11,584	$135,561,975	$13,448	$135,561,975	$13,448
Western Carolina University	7,797	$141,404,358	$18,136	$173,092,133	$22,200	$173,092,133	$22,200
Western Illinois University	11,415	$197,644,434	$17,314	$246,661,968	$21,608	$173,092,133	$21,608

Notes: *Total educational and general expenditures include expenditures for instruction, Research, Public Schools, Academic Support, Student Services, Institutional Support, Plant OM, Scholarships and Fellowships, Mandatory Transfers, and Non-Mandatory Transfers. +Total educational and general expenditures plus auxiliary expenditures includes total educational and general expenditures and mandatory auxiliary enterprise expenditures. Total current fund expenditures includes total educational and general expenditures plus mandatory hospital, auxiliary enterprise, independent operations and other current fund expenditures.

University of Nebraska-Lincoln
2008-09 Total Expenditures by FTE
Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

Institution Name	FTE	Total Educational and General Expenditures *		Total Educational and General Expenditures +		Total Current Fund Expenditures #	
		Dollars	FTE	Dollars	FTE	Dollars	FTE
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	**20,866**	**$612,089,107**	**$29,334**	**$742,321,964**	**$35,576**	**$742,321,964**	**$35,576**
Auburn University-Main Campus	22,769	$599,674,266	$26,337	$709,312,787	$31,153	$709,312,787	$31,153
Colorado State University	22,311	$665,612,537	$29,833	$770,549,649	$34,537	$770,549,649	$34,537
Iowa State University	24,268	$758,538,316	$31,257	$903,047,934	$37,211	$903,047,994	$37,211
Kansas State University	19,932	$564,235,379	$28,308	$601,000,168	$30,153	$601,000,168	$30,153
Louisiana State University and Agricultural & Mech. College	25,090	$851,005,828	$33,918	$996,409,224	$39,713	$996,409,224	$39,713
Oklahoma State University-Main Campus	19,099	$465,648,673	$24,381	$610,993,084	$31,991	$610,993,084	$31,991
Purdue University-Main Campus	38,258	$1,182,427,913	$30,906	$1,404,037,361	$36,699	$1,404,037,361	$36,699
The University of Tennessee	29,427	$1,202,612,567	$40,868	$1,385,133,405	$47,070	$1,385,133,405	$47,070
University of Colorado at Boulder	27,472	$774,501,516	$28,192	$926,890,023	$33,739	$926,890,023	$33,739
University of Georgia	30,709	$998,975,831	$32,530	$1,126,444,295	$36,681	$1,126,444,295	$36,681
University of Kansas-Main Campus	24,503	$838,678,199	$34,228	$966,493,270	$39,444	$966,493,270	$39,444
University of Missouri-Columbia	25,866	$684,939,722	$26,461	$933,004,776	$36,071	$1,131,521,305	$43,746

Notes: *Total educational and general expenditures include expenditures for instruction, Research, Public Service, Academic Support, Student Services, Institutional Support, Plant OM, Scholarships and Fellowships, Mandatory Transfers, and Non-Mandatory Transfers. +Total educational and general expenditures plus auxiliary expenditures includes total educational and general expenditures and mandatory auxiliary enterprise expenditures. Total current fund expenditures includes total educational and general expenditures plus mandatory hospital, auxiliary enterprise, independent operations and other current fund expenditures.

University of Nebraska Medical Center
2008-09 Total Expenditures by FTE
Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

Institution Name	FTE	Total Educational and General Expenditures *		Total Educational and General Expenditures +		Total Current Fund Expenditures #	
		Dollars	FTE	Dollars	FTE	Dollars	FTE
University of Nebraska Medical Center	**3,306**	**$348,570,058**	**$105,436**	**$427,839,127**	**$129,413**	**$427,839,127**	**$129,413**
Oregon Health & Science University	2,247	$588,361,000	$261,843	$1,601,589,000	$712,768	$1,601,589,000	$712,768
University of Colorado Medical Center	3,618	$802,324,063	$221,759	$1,140,724,258	$315,291	$1,140,724,258	$315,291
University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center	5,054	$380,189,000	$75,225	$718,589,000	$142,182	$718,589,000	$142,182
University of Tennessee Health Center	2,778	$349,236,546	$125,715	$360,675,088	$129,833	$360,675,088	$129,833
University of Utah	4,889	0	0	0	0	0	0
University of Arizona Medical Center	N/A	0	0	0		0	
University of Cincinnati Health Center	5,327	0	0	0	0	0	0
University of Florida-Gainesville	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
University of Iowa Medical Center	3,279	0	0	0	0	0	0
University of Kansas Medical Center	3,452	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: *Total educational and general expenditures include expenditures for instruction, Research, Public Service, Academic Support, Student Services, Institutional Support, Plant OM, Scholarships and Fellowships, Mandatory Transfers, and Non-Mandatory Transfers. +Total educational and general expenditures plus auxiliary expenditures includes total educational and general expenditures and mandatory auxiliary enterprise expenditures. Total current fund expenditures includes total educational and general expenditures plus mandatory hospital, auxiliary enterprise, independent operations and other current fund expenditures.

University of Nebraska at Omaha
2008-09 Total Expenditures by FTE
Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

Institution Name	FTE	Total Educational and General Expenditures *		Total Educational and General Expenditures +		Total Current Fund Expenditures #	
		Dollars	FTE	Dollars	FTE	Dollars	FTE
University of Nebraska at Omaha	**11,502**	**$157,735,835**	**$13,714**	**$181,790,095**	**$15,805**	**$181,790,095**	**$15,805**
Cleveland State University	12,898	$230,349,419	$17,859	$262,378,321	$20,342	$262,378,321	$20,342
Eastern Michigan University	17,516	$276,549,771	$15,789	$303,625,536	$17,334	$303,625,536	$17,334
Middle Tennessee State University	21,090	$282,693,576	$13,404	$308,326,926	$14,620	$308,326,926	$14,620
Portland State University	20,484	$275,468,896	$13,448	$363,623,027	$17,752	$363,623,027	$17,752
University of Arkansas at Little Rock	9,269	$160,957,937	$17,365	$170,332,847	$18,377	$170,332,847	$18,377
University of Missouri-St. Louis	10,154	$171,149,368	$16,855	$195,670,090	$19,270	$195,670,090	$19,270
University of Northern Iowa	10,619	$209,622,895	$19,740	$260,995,774	$24,578	$260,995,774	$24,578
Wichita State University	11,379	$214,099,887	$18,815	$218,725,400	$19,222	$218,725,400	$19,222
Youngstown State University	11,823	$147,256,190	$12,455	$176,410,424	$14,921	$176,410,424	$14,921

Notes: *Total educational and general expenditures include expenditures for instruction, Research, Public Service, Academic Support, Student Services, Institutional Support, Plant OM, Scholarships and Fellowships, Mandatory Transfers, and Non-Mandatory Transfers. +Total educational and general expenditures plus auxiliary expenditures includes total educational and general expenditures and mandatory auxiliary enterprise expenditures. Total current fund expenditures includes total educational and general expenditures plus mandatory hospital, auxiliary enterprise, independent operations and other current fund expenditures.

Chadron State College
2008-09 Total Expenditures by FTE
Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

Institution Name	FTE	Total Educational and General Expenditures *		Total Educational and General Expenditures +		Total Current Fund Expenditures #	
		Dollars	FTE	Dollars	FTE	Dollars	FTE
Chadron State College	**2,259**	**$24,929,459**	**$11,036**	**$30,386,344**	**$13,451**	**$30,386,344**	**$13,451**
Eastern New Mexico University-Main Campus	3,363	$48,817,766	$14,516	$58,543,426	$17,408	$58,543,426	$17,408
Fort Hays State University	6,719	$68,952,095	$10,262	$77,544,561	$11,541	$77,544,561	$11,541
Lander University	2,481	$33,925,706	$13,674	$40,184,968	$16,197	$40,184,968	$16,197
North Georgia College & State University	4,966	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern State University	2,105	$28,081,499	$13,340	$32,825,094	$15,594	$32,825,094	$15,594
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	1,764	$22,160,962	$12,563	$25,547,295	$14,483	$25,547,295	$14,483
Southern Arkansas University-Main Campus	2,750	$33,524,799	$12,191	$40,517,790	$14,734	$40,517,790	$14,734
Southern Oregon University	4,373	$51,071,765	$11,679	$78,934,237	$18,050	$78,934,237	$18,050
Southwest Minnesota State University	2,984	$41,134,000	$13,785	$47,214,000	$15,822	$47,214,000	$15,822
University of North Carolina at Pembroke	5,498	$88,298,074	$16,060	$104,836,182	$19,068	$104,836,182	$19,068

Notes: *Total educational and general expenditures include expenditures for instruction, Research, Public Service, Academic Support, Student Services, Institutional Support, Plant OM, Scholarships and Fellowships, Mandatory Transfers, and Non-Mandatory Transfers. +Total educational and general expenditures plus auxiliary expenditures includes total educational and general expenditures and mandatory auxiliary enterprise expenditures. Total current fund expenditures includes total educational and general expenditures plus mandatory hospital, auxiliary enterprise, independent operations and other current fund expenditures.

Peru State College
2008-09 Total Expenditures by FTE
Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

Institution Name	FTE	Total Educational and General Expenditures *		Total Educational and General Expenditures +		Total Current Fund Expenditures #	
		Dollars	FTE	Dollars	FTE	Dollars	FTE
Peru State College	**1,724**	**$15,745,137**	**$9,133**	**$17,506,042**	**$10,154**	**$17,506,042**	**$10,154**
Black Hills State University	3,079	$34,134,560	$11,086	$41,373,413	$13,437	$41,373,413	$13,437
Concord University	2,729	$27,741,764	$10,166	$37,096,957	$13,594	$37,096,957	$13,594
Dakota State University	3,013	$23,966,948	$7,955	$27,648,351	$9,176	$27,648,351	$9,176
Dickinson State University	2,244	$23,369,457	$10,414	$28,925,025	$12,890	$28,925,025	$12,890
Indiana University-East	1,831	$25,426,281	$13,887	$25,581,110	$13,971	$25,581,110	$13,971
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	1,764	$22,169,962	$12,568	$25,547,295	$14,483	$25,547,295	$14,483
Southwest Minnesota State University	2,984	$41,134,000	$13,785	$47,214,000	$15,822	$47,214,000	$15,822
University of Arkansas-Monticello	2,799	$38,854,601	$13,882	$38,222,527	$13,656	$38,222,527	$13,656
University of South Carolina-Aiken	2,669	$36,796,369	$13,787	$40,901,376	$15,325	$40,901,376	$15,325
Western State College of Colorado	1,875	$26,820,039	$14,304	$36,341,065	$19,382	$36,341,065	$19,382

Notes: *Total educational and general expenditures include expenditures for instruction, Research, Public Service, Academic Support, Student Services, Institutional Support, Plant OM, Scholarships and Fellowships, Mandatory Transfers, and Non-Mandatory Transfers. +Total educational and general expenditures plus auxiliary expenditures includes total educational and general expenditures and mandatory auxiliary enterprise expenditures. Total current fund expenditures includes total educational and general expenditures plus mandatory hospital, auxiliary enterprise, independent operations and other current fund expenditures.

Wayne State College
2008-09 Total Expenditures by FTE
Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

Institution Name	FTE	Total Educational and General Expenditures *		Total Educational and General Expenditures +		Total Current Fund Expenditures #	
		Dollars	FTE	Dollars	FTE	Dollars	FTE
Wayne State College	**3,127**	**$32,909,591**	**$10,524**	**$39,734,102**	**$12,707**	**$39,734,102**	**$12,707**
Bemidji State University	4,218	$57,708,000	$13,681	$67,538,000	$16,012	$67,538,000	$16,012
Eastern New Mexico University-Main Campus	3,363	$48,817,766	$14,516	$58,543,426	$17,408	$58,543,426	$17,408
Fort Hays State University	6,719	$68,752,095	$10,232	$78,677,755	$11,710	$78,677,755	$11,710
Georgia Southwestern State University	2,421	$28,334,173	$11,703	$35,873,050	$14,817	$35,873,050	$14,817
Minot State University	5,665	$39,322,340	$6,941	$42,887,165	$7,571	$42,887,165	$7,571
Northern State University	2,105	$28,081,499	$13,340	$32,825,094	$15,594	$32,825,094	$15,594
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	3,303	$46,058,885	$13,945	$52,243,346	$15,817	$52,243,346	$15,817
Southern Arkansas University	2,750	$35,524,799	$12,918	$40,517,790	$14,734	$40,517,790	$14,734
Southern Oregon University	4,373	$51,071,765	$11,679	$78,934,237	$18,050	$78,934,237	$18,050

Notes: *Total educational and general expenditures include expenditures for instruction, Research, Public Service, Academic Support, Student Services, Institutional Support, Plant OM, Scholarships and Fellowships, Mandatory Transfers, and Non-Mandatory Transfers. +Total educational and general expenditures plus auxiliary expenditures includes total educational and general expenditures and mandatory auxiliary enterprise expenditures. Total current fund expenditures includes total educational and general expenditures plus mandatory hospital, auxiliary enterprise, independent operations and other current fund expenditures.

Central Community College
2008-09 Total Expenditures by FTE
Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

Institution Name	FTE	Total Educational and General Expenditures *		Total Educational and General Expenditures +		Total Current Fund Expenditures #	
		Dollars	FTE	Dollars	FTE	Dollars	FTE
Central Community College	**3,949**	**$46,068,185**	**$11,666**	**$49,067,280**	**$12,425**	**$49,067,280**	**$12,425**
Fox Valley Technical College	5,311	$92,794,993	$17,472	$108,693,512	$20,466	$108,693,512	$20,466
Indian Hills Community College	3,803	$36,708,495	$9,653	$47,334,703	$12,447	$47,334,703	$12,447
Laramie County Community College	3,109	$45,984,594	$14,791	$48,484,606	$15,595	$48,484,606	$15,595
Metropolitan Community College	10,951	$80,347,353	$7,337	$80,960,546	$7,393	$80,960,546	$7,393
Mid-Plains Community College	1,705	$20,433,166	$11,984	$21,921,809	$12,857	$21,921,809	$12,857
Moraine Park Technical College	3,233	$46,809,797	$14,479	$52,591,547	$16,267	$52,591,547	$16,267
Northcentral Technical College	2,519	$57,873,970	$22,975	$61,232,102	$24,308	$61,232,102	$24,308
Southeast Community College	9,447	$69,798,420	$7,388	$79,074,321	$8,370	$79,074,321	$8,370
Southeastern Community College	2,527	$32,869,580	$13,007	$35,770,548	$14,155	$35,770,548	$14,155
Trinity Valley Community College	3,452	$31,363,854	$9,086	$35,821,083	$10,377	$35,821,083	$10,377

Notes: *Total educational and general expenditures include expenditures for instruction, Research, Public Service, Academic Support, Student Services, Institutional Support, Plant OM, Scholarships and Fellowships, Mandatory Transfers, and Non-Mandatory Transfers. +Total educational and general expenditures plus auxiliary expenditures includes total educational and general expenditures and mandatory auxiliary enterprise expenditures. Total current fund expenditures includes total educational and general expenditures plus mandatory hospital, auxiliary enterprise, independent operations and other current fund expenditures.

Metropolitan Community College
2008-09 Total Expenditures by FTE
Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

Institution Name	FTE	Total Educational and General Expenditures *		Total Educational and General Expenditures +		Total Current Fund Expenditures #	
		Dollars	FTE	Dollars	FTE	Dollars	FTE
Metropolitan Community College	**10,951**	**$80,347,353**	**$7,337**	**$80,960,546**	**$7,393**	**$80,960,546**	**$7,393**
Aims Community College	3,156	$29,888,843	$9,470	$42,471,700	$13,457	$42,471,700	$13,457
Casper College	2,836	$43,558,537	$15,359	$46,245,493	$16,307	$46,245,493	$16,307
Central Community College	3,949	$46,068,185	$11,666	$49,067,280	$12,425	$49,067,280	$12,425
Central Texas College	14,333	$80,799,089	$5,637	$94,914,853	$6,622	$94,914,853	$6,622
Delgado Community College	10,180	$99,656,210	$9,789	$101,284,374	$9,949	$101,284,374	$9,949
Kirkwood Community College	10,875	$128,508,898	$11,817	$140,320,696	$12,903	$140,320,696	$12,903
Linn-Benton Community College	4,858	$60,781,794	$12,512	$65,683,596	$13,521	$65,683,596	$13,521
San Jacinto College	11,994	$151,209,776	$12,607	$155,139,075	$12,935	$155,139,075	$12,935
Seminole State College	11,026	$73,461,659	$6,663	$74,193,381	$6,729	$74,193,381	$6,729
Southeast Community College	9,447	$69,798,420	$7,388	$79,074,321	$8,370	$79,074,321	$8,370

Notes: *Total educational and general expenditures include expenditures for instruction, Research, Public Service, Academic Support, Student Services, Institutional Support, Plant OM, Scholarships and Fellowships, Mandatory Transfers, and Non-Mandatory Transfers. +Total educational and general expenditures plus auxiliary expenditures includes total educational and general expenditures and mandatory auxiliary enterprise expenditures. Total current fund expenditures includes total educational and general expenditures plus mandatory hospital, auxiliary enterprise, independent operations and other current fund expenditures.

Mid-Plains Community College
2008-09 Total Expenditures by FTE
Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

Institution Name	FTE	Total Educational and General Expenditures *		Total Educational and General Expenditures +		Total Current Fund Expenditures #	
		Dollars	FTE	Dollars	FTE	Dollars	FTE
Mid-Plains Community College	**1,705**	**$20,433,166**	**$11,984**	**$21,921,809**	**$12,857**	**$21,921,809**	**$12,857**
Carl Sandburg College	1,641	$22,202,177	$13,530	$23,038,466	$14,039	$23,038,466	$14,039
College of Southern Idaho	4,554	$54,677,398	$12,006	$76,673,901	$16,837	$76,673,901	$16,837
Dodge City Community College	1,067	$13,546,369	$12,696	$16,283,504	$15,261	$16,283,504	$15,261
Indian Hills Community College	1,705	$36,708,413	$21,530	$47,334,701	$27,762	$47,334,701	$27,762
North Idaho College	3,062	$45,717,375	$14,931	$50,767,549	$16,580	$50,767,549	$16,580
Paris Junior College	3,343	$21,232,465	$6,351	$22,196,340	$6,640	$22,196,340	$6,640
San Juan Community College	4,765	$65,208,970	$13,685	$69,421,201	$14,569	$69,421,201	$14,569
Sauk Valley Community College	1,829	$17,179,194	$9,393	$17,349,597	$9,486	$17,349,597	$9,486
Southeastern Community College	2,527	$32,869,580	$13,007	$35,770,548	$14,155	$35,770,548	$14,155
Western Nebraska Community College	1,950	$25,087,939	$12,866	$26,568,394	$13,625	$26,568,394	$13,625

Notes: *Total educational and general expenditures include expenditures for instruction, Research, Public Service, Academic Support, Student Services, Institutional Support, Plant OM, Scholarships and Fellowships, Mandatory Transfers, and Non-Mandatory Transfers. +Total educational and general expenditures plus auxiliary expenditures includes total educational and general expenditures and mandatory auxiliary enterprise expenditures. Total current fund expenditures includes total educational and general expenditures plus mandatory hospital, auxiliary enterprise, independent operations and other current fund expenditures.

Northeast Community College
2008-09 Total Expenditures by FTE
Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

Institution Name	FTE	Total Educational and General Expenditures *		Total Educational and General Expenditures +		Total Current Fund Expenditures #	
		Dollars	FTE	Dollars	FTE	Dollars	FTE
Northeast Community College	**3,140**	**$32,046,382**	**$10,206**	**$34,803,954**	**$11,084**	**$34,803,954**	**$11,084**
Colorado Northwestern Community College	811	$10,996,164	$13,559	$12,738,545	$15,707	$12,738,545	$15,707
Dodge City Community College	1,067	$13,546,369	$12,696	$16,283,504	$15,261	$16,283,504	$15,261
Eastern Arizona College	3,719	$33,587,677	$9,031	$36,232,880	$9,743	$36,232,880	$9,743
Iowa Lakes Community College	2,394	$28,509,552	$11,909	$33,435,791	$13,966	$33,435,791	$13,966
Laramie County Community College	3,109	$45,984,594	$14,791	$48,484,606	$15,595	$48,484,606	$15,595
Mid-Plains Community College	1,705	$20,433,166	$11,984	$21,921,809	$12,857	$21,921,809	$12,857
North Idaho College	3,062	$45,717,375	$14,931	$50,767,549	$16,580	$50,767,549	$16,580
Paris Junior College	3,343	$21,232,465	$6,351	$22,196,340	$6,640	$22,196,340	$6,640
Southeastern Illinois College	1,923	$14,720,556	$7,655	$17,237,082	$8,964	$17,237,082	$8,964

Notes: *Total educational and general expenditures include expenditures for instruction, Research, Public Service, Academic Support, Student Services, Institutional Support, Plant OM, Scholarships and Fellowships, Mandatory Transfers, and Non-Mandatory Transfers. +Total educational and general expenditures plus auxiliary expenditures includes total educational and general expenditures and mandatory auxiliary enterprise expenditures. Total current fund expenditures includes total educational and general expenditures plus mandatory hospital, auxiliary enterprise, independent operations and other current fund expenditures.

Southeast Community College
2008-09 Total Expenditures by FTE
Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

Institution Name	FTE	Total Educational and General Expenditures *		Total Educational and General Expenditures +		Total Current Fund Expenditures #	
		Dollars	FTE	Dollars	FTE	Dollars	FTE
Southeast Community College	**9,447**	**$69,798,420**	**$7,388**	**$79,074,321**	**$8,370**	**$79,074,321**	**$8,370**
Aims Community College	3,156	$29,888,843	$9,470	$42,471,700	$13,457	$42,471,700	$13,457
Casper College	2,836	$43,558,537	$15,359	$46,245,493	$16,307	$46,245,493	$16,307
Central Community College	3,949	$46,068,185	$11,666	$49,067,280	$12,425	$49,067,280	$12,425
Fox Valley Technical College	5,311	$92,794,993	$17,472	$108,693,512	$20,466	$108,693,512	$20,466
Indian Hills Community College	3,803	$36,708,495	$9,653	$47,334,703	$12,447	$47,334,703	$12,447
Kirkwood Community College	10,875	$128,508,898	$11,817	$140,320,696	$12,903	$140,320,696	$12,903
Metropolitan Community College	10,951	$80,347,353	$7,337	$80,960,546	$7,393	$80,960,546	$7,393
Trinity Valley Community College	3,452	$31,363,854	$9,086	$35,821,083	$10,377	$35,821,083	$10,377

Notes: *Total educational and general expenditures include expenditures for instruction, Research, Public Service, Academic Support, Student Services, Institutional Support, Plant OM, Scholarships and Fellowships, Mandatory Transfers, and Non-Mandatory Transfers. +Total educational and general expenditures plus auxiliary expenditures includes total educational and general expenditures and mandatory auxiliary enterprise expenditures. Total current fund expenditures includes total educational and general expenditures plus mandatory hospital, auxiliary enterprise, independent operations and other current fund expenditures.

Western Nebraska Community College
2008-09 Total Expenditures by FTE
Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

Institution Name	FTE	Total Educational and General Expenditures *		Total Educational and General Expenditures +		Total Current Fund Expenditures #	
		Dollars	FTE	Dollars	FTE	Dollars	FTE
Western Nebraska Community College	**1,950**	**$25,087,939**	**$12,866**	**$26,568,394**	**$13,625**	**$26,568,394**	**$13,625**
Coastal Bend College	2,438	$27,842,855	$11,420	$29,709,315	$12,186	$29,709,315	$12,186
Dodge City Community College	1,067	$13,546,369	$12,696	$16,283,504	$15,261	$16,283,504	$15,261
Glen Oaks Community College	1,178	$14,791,292	$12,556	$14,791,292	$12,556	$14,791,292	$12,556
Iowa Lakes Community College	2,394	$28,509,552	$11,909	$33,435,791	$13,966	$33,435,791	$13,966
Mid-Plains Community College	1,705	$20,433,166	$11,984	$21,921,809	$12,857	$21,921,809	$12,857
Northern Wyoming Community College District	1,747	$21,516,342	$12,316	$29,825,715	$17,073	$29,825,715	$17,073
Northwest College	1,449	$22,656,575	$15,636	$26,483,953	$18,277	$26,483,953	$18,277
Paris Junior College	3,343	$21,232,465	$6,351	$22,196,340	$6,640	$22,196,340	$6,640
San Juan Community College	4,765	$65,208,970	$13,685	$69,421,201	$14,569	$69,421,201	$14,569

Notes: *Total educational and general expenditures include expenditures for instruction, Research, Public Service, Academic Support, Student Services, Institutional Support, Plant OM, Scholarships and Fellowships, Mandatory Transfers, and Non-Mandatory Transfers. +Total educational and general expenditures plus auxiliary expenditures includes total educational and general expenditures and mandatory auxiliary enterprise expenditures. Total current fund expenditures includes total educational and general expenditures plus mandatory hospital, auxiliary enterprise, independent operations and other current fund expenditures.

2007-08 Federally Financed R&D Expenditures and Total R&D Expenditures

- In prior years, federally financed Research & Development (R&D) was listed by individual institution. Since 2003-04, federally financed R&D will is shown as a total amount allocated to all campuses of a university or college system. For instance, the dollars listed for the University of Nebraska include UNL, UNO, UNMC and UNK.

- For 2007-08, federally financed R&D for the University of Nebraska was $136.3 million, which ranked 71st on the list of campuses and systems receiving federally financed R&D. In 2005-06, prior biennial reporting, the University of Nebraska ranked 70th with a total federally financed R&D of $139.1 million.

- Total R&D in 2007-08 for the University of Nebraska was $349.2 million, ranking the University 52nd among other institutions and systems receiving research dollars.

2007-08 FEDERALLY-FINANCED R&D EXPENDITURES and TOTAL R&D EXPENDITURES

Institutions including UNL's Regents-Established Peers[1]

Institution	Fall 2008 Enrollment	Ranking by 07-08 federally-financed R & D	2007-2008 **federally** financed R&D	Ranking by 07-08 total R & D[2]	2007-08 **total** R&D expenditures
University of Colorado all campuses	63,745	14	$437.4 million	25	$535.6 million
University of Minnesota all campuses	66,312	20	$364.1 million	13	$682.7 million
Ohio State University all campuses	61,568	23	$335.1 million	10	$702.6 million
University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign	43,246	34	$266.9 million	29	$501.3 million
University of Iowa	29,152	46	$229.9 million	63	$293.6 million
Colorado State University	28,882	49	$208.9 million	62	$295.2 million
Purdue University all campuses	97,641	57	$176.6 million	36	$430.0 million
University of Nebraska all campuses	47,812	71	$136.3 million	52	$349.2 million
University of Kansas all campuses	29,365	78	$122.4 million	82	$215.4 million
University of Missouri-Columbia	30,130	95	$108.1 million	77	$244.6 million
Iowa State University	26,856	99	$102.8 million	81	$224.4 million

Institutions including UNL's Commission-Established Peers[1]

Institution	Fall 2008 Enrollment	Ranking by 07-08 federally-financed R & D	2007-2008 **federally** financed R&D	Ranking by 07-08 total R & D[2]	2007-08 **total** R&D expenditures
University of Colorado all campuses	63,745	14	$437.4 million	25	$535.6 million
Colorado State University	28,882	49	$208.9 million	62	$295.2 million
Purdue University all campuses	97,641	57	$176.6 million	36	$430.0 million
Louisiana State University all campuses	53,788	66	$150.3 million	42	$391.2 million
University of Nebraska-all campuses	47,812	71	$136.3 million	52	$349.2 million
University of Kansas all campuses	29,365	78	$122.4 million	82	$215.4 million
University of Tennessee all campuses	47,791	83	$120.3 million	74	$250.2 million
University of Missouri-Columbia	30,130	95	$108.1 million	77	$244.6 million
University of Georgia	34,180	98	$102.8 million	51	$350.3 million
Iowa State University	26,856	99	$102.8 million	81	$224.4 million
Auburn University all campuses	29,826	134	$54.7 million	109	$147.0 million
Kansas State University	23,520	136	$53.0 million	115	$137.5 million
Oklahoma State University all campuses	32,492	152	$41.1 million	119	$121.2 million

[1]For example, the University of Colorado at Boulder is considered a peer institution of UNL, but for ranking purposes, the National Science Foundation reports expenditures for all University of Colorado campuses combined.

[2]Total expenditures from federal, state and local government, industry and institutional funds.

Sources: Enrollment data are from the Integrated Postsecondary Data System (IPEDS) of the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), fall 2008 survey. Data on federally-financed R&D expenditures and total R&D expenditures are from the National Science Foundation/Division of Science Resources Statistics, Survey of Research and Development Expenditures at Universities and Colleges, Fiscal Year 2008. See http://www.nsf.gov/statistics/nsf10311 for NSF data tables.

State Appropriated Dollars per Degree Conferred

The Commission examines the relationships between general state funds appropriated to each public institution and the number of degrees awarded by the institution. Degrees awarded include degrees, diplomas, and certificates. The dollars appropriated per degree awarded is one measure of institution efficiency the Commission considers as it reviews the budgets and progress of the institutions.

- Between 2003-04 and 2008-09, all institutions except two of the 14 listed public institutions increased in the dollars appropriated per degree conferred. Peru State College and Central Community College decreased in dollars appropriated per degree awarded by increasing degrees awarded more in 2008-09 than the increase in appropriations.

- Understandably, dollars appropriated per degree awarded is the highest at UNMC.

- Western Nebraska Community College dollars appropriated per degree awarded is the second highest among the public institutions and has doubled since 2001-02. This is due to a 59.7% increase in state appropriated dollars and a 23.4% decrease in degrees conferred.

- UNL has the third highest appropriation per degree awarded among the public institutions and is 4th highest in appropriation per degree among its Commission-established peers. (See 5c)

Summary of State and Local Tax Revenue and Tuition Dollars per Degree* Conferred at Nebraska Public Institutions

Institution	State Appropriated Dollars per Degree		State & Local Property Tax Revenue per Degree		State Appropriation & Tuition per Degree		State & Local Property Tax Revenue PlusTuition per Degree	
	2003-04	2008-09	2003-04	2008-09	2003-04	2008-09	2003-04	2008-09
UNMC	$71,485	$83,317			$88,028	$107,202		
UNL	$42,999	$51,613			$67,625	$86,794		
UNO	$21,290	$22,556			$41,275	$46,933		
UNK	$27,947	$29,719			$45,629	$52,437		
NCTA	$29,937	$30,234			$38,041	$41,676		
Chadron	$27,808	$35,512			$41,950	$55,114		
Peru	$20,673	$16,500			$29,797	$29,413		
Wayne	$23,388	$25,914			$36,908	$41,318		
Central Comm	$8,430	$6,910	$19,480	$16,171	$12,866	$11,969	$23,918	$21,417
Metro Comm	$19,386	$18,435	$42,817	$44,764	$36,472	$37,694	$59,903	$64,024
Mid-Plains Comm	$16,196	$25,505	$29,100	$44,518	$25,889	$38,494	$38,793	$57,507
Northeast Comm	$11,517	$15,236	$22,483	$27,600	$19,386	$24,934	$30,499	$37,287
Southeast Comm	$9,197	$11,933	$18,695	$26,317	$17,417	$25,325	$26,914	$39,709
Western NE Comm	$26,450	$55,162	$41,184	$75,798	$32,620	$74,869	$61,830	$95,505

*Includes degrees, certificates, and diplomas.

Appendix 5a

Data on Appropriations, Tax Revenue, and Tuition for Nebraska Public Institutions

Institution	Appropriations 2003-04	Appropriations 2008-09	Tuition 2003-04	Tuition 2008-09	Property Tax Revenue 2003-04	Property Tax Revenue 2008-09	# of Degree Conferred 2003-04	# of Degree Conferred 2008-09	FTE Equivalent 2008-09
UNMC	$98,935,467	$122,476,053	$22,895,198	$35,110,752			1,384	1,470	3,306
UNL	$186,444,685	$230,607,030	$106,777,184	$157,186,714			4,336	4,468	20,866
UNO	$48,711,426	$58,714,510	$45,726,124	$63,453,270			2,288	2,603	11,502
UNK	$30,154,762	$34,919,679	$19,078,940	$26,693,292			1,079	1,175	5,558
NCTA	$2,125,502	$2,600,101	$575,402	$984,034			71	86	280
Chadron	$12,235,491	$15,660,586	$6,222,931	$8,644,671			440	441	2,259
Peru	$6,656,856	$8,975,750	$2,937,905	$7,025,464			322	544	1,724
Wayne	$14,641,183	$19,435,668	$8,463,232	$11,552,848			626	750	3,127
Central Comm	$9,972,275	$11,974,658	$5,250,402	$8,769,222	$13,072,013	$16,372,282	1,183	1,753	3,949
Metro Comm	$16,090,401	$23,485,669	$13,362,536	$24,537,722	$19,447,695	$33,543,560	830	1,274	10,951
Mid-Plains Comm	$5,587,626	$8,263,478	$3,344,143	$4,208,619	$4,451,759	$6,160,332	345	324	1,705
Northeast Comm	$7,389,714	$11,762,461	$5,114,496	$7,364,265	$7,223,931	$9,544,269	650	772	3,140
Southeast Comm	$15,331,626	$19,033,793	$13,702,147	$21,339,990	$15,832,582	$22,941,863	1,667	1,595	9,447
Western NE Comm	$7,908,422	$12,632,043	$1,845,144	$4,512,997	$4,405,501	$4,725,780	299	229	1,950

Appendix 5b

UNMC Peer Institutions

Institution	Appropriations		# of Degrees Conferred		State Appropriated Dollars per Degree		FTE Equivalent
	2003-04	2008-09	2003-04	2008-09	2003-04	2008-09	2008-09
Univ of Neb Medical Center	**$98,935,467**	**$122,476,053**	**1,384**	**1,470**	**$71,485**	**$83,317**	**3,306**
Univ of OK Health Sci Cntr	$76,003,557	$99,298,187	901	1,473	$84,355	$67,412	5,504
Oregon Health Sci Cntr	$42,950,000		806	739	$53,289		1,628
Univ of Cincinnati							5,327
Univ of CO Health Sci Cntr							
Univ of KS Med Cntr							
Univ of Kentucky							
Univ of Tennessee-Memphis							
Univ of Iowa Hosp. & Clinics							
Univ of Florida Health Sci Cntr							
Ohio State Univ Med Cntr							

UNL Peer Institutions

Institution	Appropriations		# of Degrees Conferred		State Appropriated Dollars per Degree		FTE Equivalent
	2003-04	2008-09	2003-04	2008-09	2003-04	2008-09	2008-09
Univ of Tennessee	$352,858,048	$422,841,734	6,622	7,010	$53,286	$60,320	29,427
Iowa State Univ	$232,817,000	$283,652,946	5,569	5,368	$41,806	$52,841	24,268
Univ of Georgia	$389,362,828	$471,141,772	8,214	8,994	$47,402	$52,384	30,709
Univ of Nebraska-Lincoln	**$186,444,685**	**$230,607,030**	**4,336**	**4,468**	**$42,999**	**$51,613**	**20,866**
Auburn Univ	$189,014,441	$266,135,332	5,027	5,252	$37,600	$50,673	22,769
Louisiana State	$184,863,866	$250,834,434	5,924	6,228	$31,059	$40,275	25,090
Oklahoma State Univ	$154,615,352	$201,188,825	4,685	5,110	$33,002	$39,372	19,099
Kansas State Univ	$157,712,652	$173,300,000	4,438	4,406	$35,537	$39,334	19,932
Univ of Missouri - Columbia	$173,039,149	$247,323,582	5,982	7,119	$28,927	$34,741	25,866
Purdue Univ	$279,074,859	$259,413,399	9,371	9,074	$29,781	$28,589	38,258
Univ of Kansas	$132,033,156	$145,337,099	5,565	6,354	$23,726	$22,873	24,503
Univ of Colorado	$58,692,575	$86,283,006	6,701	7,010	$8,759	$12,309	27,472
Colorado State Univ	$60,230,000		5,261	5,809	$11,448		22,311

UNO Peer Institutions

Institution	Appropriations		# of Degrees Conferred		State Appropriated Dollars per Degree		FTE Equivalent
	2003-04	2008-09	2003-04	2008-09	2003-04	2008-09	2008-09
Univ of Northern Iowa	$78,578,624	$100,693,508	3,039	2,751	$25,857	$36,603	10,619
Univ of Arkansas	$49,860,000	$66,978,577	1,701	2,084	$29,312	$32,139	9,269
Wichita State Univ	$64,401,333	$77,668,313	2,957	2,521	$21,824	$30,809	11,379
Youngstown State	$41,530,117	$49,553,329	2,009	2,075	$20,672	$23,881	11,823
Univ of Nebraska at Omaha	**$48,711,426**	**$58,714,510**	**2,288**	**2,603**	**$21,290**	**$22,556**	**11,504**
Cleveland State Univ	$68,554,686	$72,934,809	3,265	3,417	$20,996	$21,345	29,534
Middle Tennessee State Univ	$82,359,300	$93,790,584	3,610	4,596	$22,814	$20,407	21,090
Univ of Missouri – St. Louis	$46,428,000	$61,145,000	2,736	3,018	$16,969	$20,260	10,154
East Michigan Univ	$74,929,604	$78,551,800	4,478	4,458	$16,732	$17,620	17,516
Portland State Univ	$57,150,011	$60,383,960	4,942	5,726	$11,564	$10,546	20,484

UNK Peer Institutions

Institution	Appropriations		# of Degrees Conferred		State Appropriated Dollars per Degree		FTE Equivalent
	2003-04	2008-09	2003-04	2008-09	2003-04	2008-09	2008-09
West Carolina Univ	$51,698,881	$89,000,004	1,556	2,184	$33,226	$40,751	7,797
Univ of Nebraska at Kearney	**$30,154,762**	**$34,919,679**	**1,079**	**1,175**	**$27,947**	**$29,719**	**5,558**
Southeast Missouri State Univ	$41,883,884	$47,469,311	1,683	1,792	$24,886	$26,490	8,406
Univ of Central Missouri	$50,990,454	$57,886,766	2,197	2,237	$23,209	$25,877	8,567
MN State Univ Moorhead	$29,436,676	$34,103,000	1,390	1,518	$21,177	$22,466	6,505
Pittsburg State Univ	$32,105,401	$36,241,630	1,460	1,622	$21,990	$22,207	6,709
Bloomsburg Univ	$31,776,302	$37,151,468	1,847	1,889	$17,204	$19,667	8,641
Western Illinois Univ	$56,091,100	$59,919,600	3,078	3,225	$18,223	$18,579	11,415
Univ of Wisconsin – LaCross	$31,904,570	$35,377,616	2,329	2,124	$13,699	$16,656	9,495
Univ of Wisconsin – Whitewater	$31,942,616	$33,061,985	2,066	2,181	$15,461	$15,159	10,080

Chadron State College Peer Institutions

Institution	Appropriations		# of Degrees Conferred		State Appropriated Dollars per Degree		FTE Equivalent
	2003-04	2008-09	2003-04	2008-09	2003-04	2008-09	2008-09
Eastern New Mexico Univ	$34,506,200	$32,170,861	601	555	$57,415	$57,966	3,363
Univ of NC – Pembroke	$34,037,722	$50,448,094	742	933	$45,873	$54,071	5,498
Chadron State College	**$12,235,491**	**$15,660,586**	**440**	**441**	**$27,808**	**$35,512**	**2,259**
Southern Arkansas Univ	$13,930,954	$16,618,109	530	528	$26,285	$31,474	2,750
Southwest MN State Univ	$15,242,246	$17,887,000	535	605	$28,490	$29,565	2,984
Northern State Univ	$10,159,600	$11,522,678	430	390	$23,627	$29,545	2,105
Northwestern OK State Univ	$8,559,847	$11,047,097	385	396	$22,233	$27,897	1,764
Northern Georgia State	$18,899,967	$26,633,106	975	1,165	$19,385	$22,861	4,966
Lander Univ	$9,076,491	$8,310,088	473	472	$19,189	$17,606	2,481
Southern Oregon Univ	$14,509,747	$17,244,000	1,310	998	$11,076	$17,279	4,373
Fort Hays State Univ	$30,439,143	$35,000,197	1,250	2,296	$24,351	$15,244	6,719

Peru State College Peer Institutions

Institution	Appropriations		# of Degrees Conferred		State Appropriated Dollars per Degree		FTE Equivalent
	2003-04	2008-09	2003-04	2008-09	2003-04	2008-09	2008-09
Indiana Univ – East	$7,343,242	$10,187,395	249	296	$29,491	$34,417	1,861
Southwest MN State Univ	$15,242,246	$17,887,000	535	605	$28,490	$29,565	2,984
Northwestern OK State Univ	$8,559,847	$11,047,097	385	396	$22,233	$27,897	1,764
Dakota State Univ	$6,397,705	$7,815,673	388	291	$16,489	$26,858	3,013
Concord College	$8,555,536	$9,977,767	372	427	$22,999	$23,367	2,729
Univ of Arkansas – Monticello	$14,461,249	$17,969,612	545	824	$26,534	$21,808	2,799
Western St. College Colorado	$6,896,785	$8,841,678	429	406	$16,076	$21,778	1,875
Univ of South Carolina – Aiken	$9,359,647	$8,992,543	554	473	$16,894	$19,012	2,669
Peru State College	**$6,656,856**	**$8,975,750**	**322**	**544**	**$20,673**	**$16,500**	**1,724**
Dickinson State Univ	$6,542,096	$8,622,885	318	538	$20,573	$16,028	2,244
Black Hills State Univ	$7,287,109	$7,813,216	472	519	$15,439	$15,054	3,079

Wayne State College Peer Institutions

Institution	Appropriations		# of Degrees Conferred		State Appropriated Dollars per Degree		FTE Equivalent
	2003-04	2008-09	2003-04	2008-09	2003-04	2008-09	2008-09
Eastern New Mexico Univ	$34,506,200	$32,170,861	601	555	$57,415	$57,966	3,363
Southern Arkansas Univ	$13,930,954	$16,618,109	530	528	$26,285	$31,474	2,750
Northern State Univ	$10,159,600	$11,522,678	430	390	$23,627	$29,545	2,105
Georgia Southwestern Univ	$12,623,712	$12,340,325	506	455	$24,948	$27,122	2,421
Southeastern OK State Univ	$14,739,341	$20,229,710	769	770	$19,167	$26,272	3,303
Wayne State College	**$14,641,183**	**$19,435,668**	**626**	**750**	**$23,388**	**$25,914**	**3,127**
Bemidji State Univ	$20,365,467	$23,658,000	942	953	$21,619	$24,625	4,218
Minot State Univ	$13,313,446	$15,047,561	576	634	$23,114	$23,734	5,665
Southern Oregon Univ	$14,509,747	$17,244,000	1,310	998	$11,076	$17,279	4,373
Fort Hays State Univ	$30,439,143	$35,000,197	1,250	2,296	$24,351	$15,244	6,719

Central Community College Peer Institutions

Institution	Appropriations		# of Degrees Conferred		State Appropriated Dollars per Degree		FTE Equivalent
	2003-04	2008-09	2003-04	2008-09	2003-04	2008-09	2008-09
Laramie County Comm College	$12,965,857	$24,411,833	460	564	$28,187	$43,283	3,109
Mid-Plains Comm College	$5,587,626	$8,263,478	345	324	$16,196	$25,505	1,705
Metropolitan Comm College	$16,090,401	$23,485,669	830	1,274	$19,386	$18,435	10,951
Southeastern Comm College	$6,297,253	$8,141,466	583	675	$10,801	$12,061	2,527
Southeast Comm College	$15,331,626	$19,033,793	1,667	1,595	$9,197	$11,933	9,447
Indian Hills Comm College	$11,593,825	$13,935,395	1,216	1,172	$9,534	$11,890	3,803
Trinity Valley Comm College	$12,193,672	$14,152,672	1,324	1,304	$9,210	$10,853	3,452
Fox Valley Tech College	$11,784,353	$14,526,005	1,831	2,047	$6,436	$7,096	5,311
Central Comm College	**$9,972,275**	**$11,974,658**	**1,183**	**1,753**	**$8,430**	**$6,910**	**3,949**
Northcentral Tech College	$2,692,203	$7,693,881	1,484	1,307	$1,814	$5,887	2,519
Moraine Park Tech College	$4,789,000	$4,717,435	1,555	1,419	$3,080	$3,324	3,233

Metropolitan Community College Peer Institutions

Institution	Appropriations		# of Degrees Conferred		State Appropriated Dollars per Degree		FTE Equivalent
	2003-04	2008-09	2003-04	2008-09	2003-04	2008-09	2008-09
Casper College	$16,647,369	$24,750,762	578	684	$28,802	$36,185	2,836
Linn – Benton Comm College	$15,081,005	$14,829,560	819	659	$18,414	$22,503	4,858
Delgado Comm College	$33,973,263	$43,419,869	1,309	2,164	$25,954	$20,065	10,180
Metropolitan Comm College	**$16,090,401**	**$23,485,669**	**830**	**1,274**	**$19,386**	**$18,435**	**10,951**
Seminole Comm College	$29,590,758	$35,670,319	2,226	2,786	$13,293	$12,803	11,026
Southeast Comm College	$15,331,626	$19,033,793	1,667	1,595	$9,197	$11,933	9,447
Kirkwood Comm College	$22,790,504	$27,248,025	2,259	2,285	$10,089	$11,925	10,875
San Jacinto College	$41,457,251	$37,123,017	2,434	4,254	$17,033	$8,727	17,163
Central Texas College	$20,900,000	$24,557,821	2,405	2,866	$8,690	$8,569	14,333
Central Comm College	$9,972,275	$11,974,658	1,183	1,753	$8,430	$6,910	3,949
Aims Comm College	$6,782,307	$7,261,081	1,143	1,235	$5,934	$5,879	3,156

Mid-Plains Community College Peer Institutions

Institution	Appropriations		# of Degrees Conferred		State Appropriated Dollars per Degree		FTE Equivalent
	2003-04	2008-09	2003-04	2008-09	2003-04	2008-09	2008-09
Western NE Comm College	$7,908,422	$12,632,043	299	229	$26,450	$55,162	1,950
San Juan Comm College	$16,466,065	$22,262,313	653	631	$25,216	$35,281	4,765
North Idaho College	$14,478,081	$16,466,275	569	583	$25,445	$28,244	3,062
College of Southern Idaho	$14,280,100	$20,849,558	803	766	$17,783	$27,219	4,552
Mid-Plains Comm College	**$5,587,626**	**$8,263,478**	**345**	**324**	**$16,196**	**$25,505**	**1,705**
Dodge City Comm College	$2,371,198	$2,794,120	197	184	$12,037	$15,185	1,067
Paris Junior College	$8,260,527	$10,076,934	402	691	$20,549	$14,583	3,343
Carl Sandburg College	$10,179,634	$4,804,774	450	392	$22,621	$12,257	1,641
Southeastern Comm College	$6,297,253	$8,141,466	583	675	$10,801	$12,061	2,527
Indian Hills Comm College	$11,593,825	$13,935,395	1,216	1,172	$9,534	$11,890	3,803
Sauk Valley Comm College	$4,627,517	$4,500,211	515	884	$8,985	$5,091	1,829

Northeast Community College Peer Institutions

Institution	Appropriations		# of Degrees Conferred		State Appropriated Dollars per Degree		FTE Equivalent
	2003-04	2008-09	2003-04	2008-09	2003-04	2008-09	2008-09
Laramie County Comm College	$12,965,857	$24,411,833	460	564	$28,187	$43,283	3,109
North Idaho College	$14,478,081	$16,466,275	569	583	$25,445	$28,244	3,062
Mid-Plains Comm College	$5,587,626	$8,263,478	345	324	$16,196	$25,505	1,705
Eastern Arizona College	$12,525,700	$19,548,597	742	879	$16,881	$22,240	3,719
Iowa Lakes Comm College	$7,168,629	$9,977,097	567	576	$12,643	$17,321	2,394
Northeast Comm College	**$7,389,714**	**$11,762,461**	**650**	**772**	**$11,517**	**$15,236**	**3,140**
Dodge City Comm College	$2,371,198	$2,794,120	197	184	$12,037	$15,185	1,067
Paris Junior College	$8,260,527	$10,076,934	402	691	$20,549	$14,583	3,343
Southeastern Illinois College	$6,297,253	$8,141,466	583	675	$10,801	$12,061	2,527
Colorado NW Comm College	$4,510,770		179	160	$25,200		811

Southeast Community College Peer Institutions

Institution	Appropriations		# of Degrees Conferred		State Appropriated Dollars per Degree		FTE Equivalent
	2003-04	2008-09	2003-04	2008-09	2003-04	2008-09	2008-09
Casper College	$16,647,369	$24,750,762	578	684	$28,802	$36,185	2,836
Metropolitan Comm College	$16,090,401	$23,485,669	830	1,274	$19,386	$18,435	10,951
Southeast Comm College	**$15,331,626**	**$19,033,793**	**1,667**	**1,595**	**$9,197**	**$11,933**	**9,447**
Kirkwood Comm College	$22,790,504	$27,248,025	2,259	2,285	$10,089	$11,925	10,875
Indian Hills Comm College	$11,593,825	$13,935,395	1,216	1,172	$9,534	$11,890	3,803
Trinity Valley Comm College	$12,193,672	$14,152,672	1,324	1,304	$9,210	$10,853	3,452
Fox Valley Tech College	$11,784,353	$14,526,005	1,831	2,047	$6,436	$7,096	5,311
Central Comm College	$9,972,275	$11,974,658	1,183	1,753	$8,430	$6,910	3,949
Aims Comm College	$6,782,307	$7,261,081	1,143	1,235	$5,934	$5,879	3,156

Western Nebraska Community College Peer Institutions

Institution	Appropriations		# of Degrees Conferred		State Appropriated Dollars per Degree		FTE Equivalent
	2003-04	2008-09	2003-04	2008-09	2003-04	2008-09	2008-09
Western NE Comm College	**$7,908,422**	**$12,632,043**	**299**	**229**	**$26,450**	**$55,162**	**1,950**
Northern WY Comm College	$10,933,565	$15,204,164	251	376	$43,560	$40,437	1,747
Northwest Comm College	$9,037,519	$13,902,662	326	372	$27,722	$37,372	1,449
San Juan Comm College	$16,466,065	$22,262,313	653	631	$25,216	$35,281	4,765
Mid-Plains Comm College	$5,587,626	$8,263,478	345	324	$16,196	$25,505	1,705
Iowa Lakes Comm College	$7,168,629	$9,977,097	567	576	$12,643	$17,321	2,394
Dodge City Comm College	$2,371,198	$2,794,120	197	184	$12,037	$15,185	1,067
Paris Junior College	$8,260,527	$10,076,934	402	691	$20,549	$14,583	3,343
Coastal Bend College	$6,798,098	$8,672,464	720	598	$9,442	$14,502	2,438
Glen Oaks Comm College	$2,274,800	$2,417,300	249	268	$9,136	$9,020	1,178

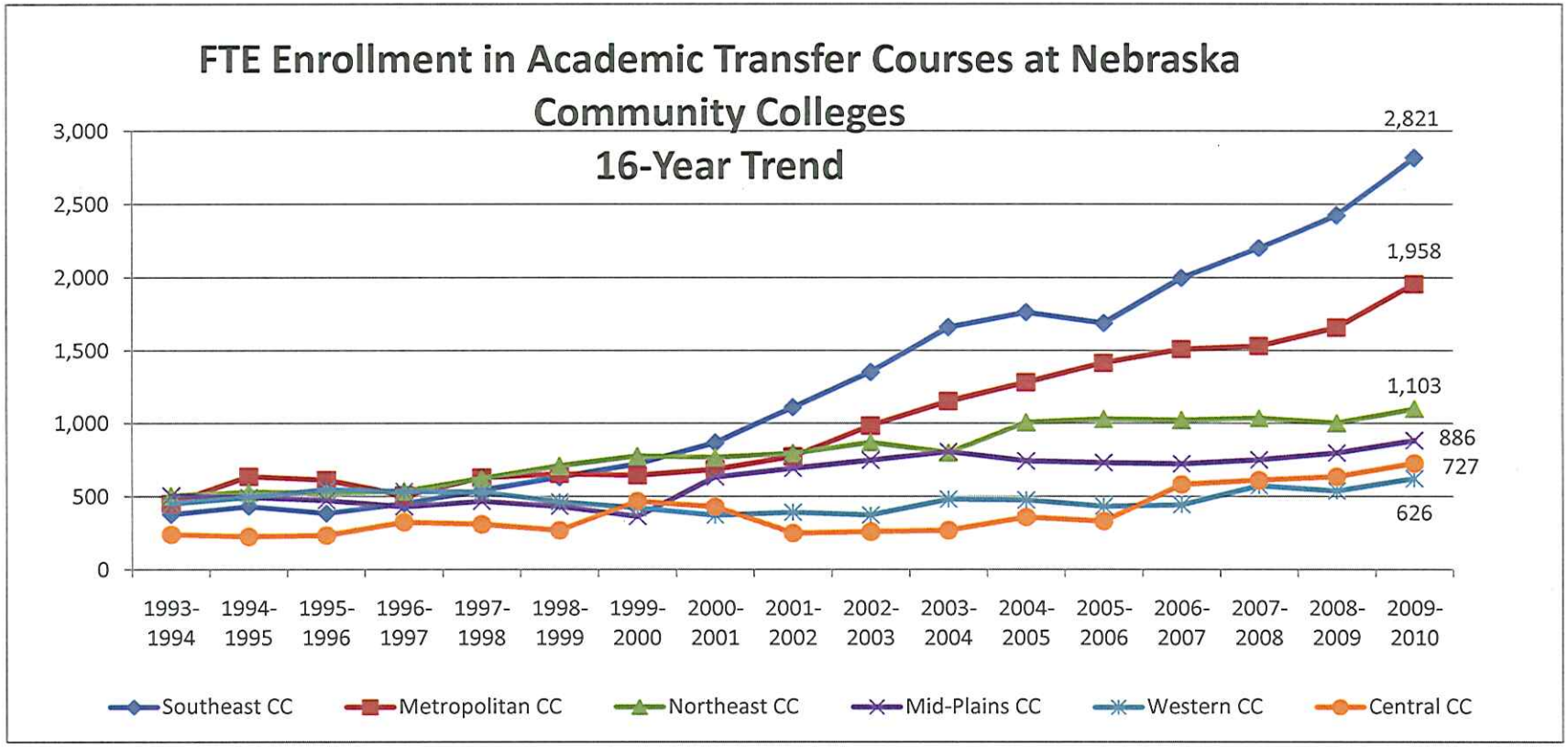
Appendix 5c

Community College Academic Transfer Enrollments

In 1993-94, the Commission expanded the community colleges' academic transfer authority. The Commission set a 25 percent threshold for the percent of Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) to be enrolled in academic transfer courses during an academic year.

- Academic transfer FTE has increased for all community colleges between 1993-04 and 2009-10—12.6% to 23.0% of total FTEs.
- For 2009-10, four of the six community colleges were above the 25% benchmark. Metropolitan Community College and Central Community College were the exceptions with 14.7% and 16.4%, respectively.
- Mid-Plains Community College had the highest percentage (48.8%) of FTEs enrolled in academic transfer courses.
- In 1993-94, when the academic transfer authority was expanded, two community colleges were over the 25% benchmark.

Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Enrollments in Community College Academic Transfer Courses 1993-94 through 2009-10



Data Source: Community College Area Enrollment Audits 1993-94 through 2009-10.

16-Year Growth Rates:				
	Southeast Community College	642.2%	Northeast Community College	117.6%
	Metropolitan Community College	333.2%	Mid-Plains Community College	74.8%
	Central Community College	199.3%	Western Nebraska Community College	37.8%

Appendix 6

Percentage Change in Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Enrollments in Community College Courses by Category 1993-94 to 2009-10

Category of Courses	Central	Metro	Mid-Plains	Northeast	Southeast	Western	Total
Academic Transfer	199.2%	333.2%	74.8%	117.6%	642.2%	37.8%	219.3%
Academic Support	15.1%	153.7%	-58.9%	-21.9%	67.9%	3.5%	77.4%
Undeclared/Non-Degree	131.4%	62.8%	-83.6%	-7.9%	14.0%	115.8%	47.7%
Foundations Education	221.9%	126.9%	-47.2%	470.0%	1027.0%	27.4%	151.4%
Subtotal: Academic	97.3%	159.2%	7.8%	51.9%	217.0%	38.1%	121.2%
Applied Technology (Class 1)	25.1%	97.6%	18.1%	23.1%	86.7%	175.7%	68.4%
Applied Technology (Class 2)	11.6%	51.3%	-20.1%	26.5%	6.0%	36.2%	20.0%
Subtotal: **Technology**	18.0%	70.4%	-4.6%	25.1%	33.8%	79.5%	39.0%
TOTAL	49.3%	117.4%	2.1%	37.1%	85.6%	56.0%	74.8%

Data Source: Community College Area Enrollment Audits 1993-94 throught 2009-10.

Appendix 6

2009-10 Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Enrollments in Community College Courses by Category

Category of Courses	Central	Metro	Mid-Plains	Northeast	Southeast	Western	Total		Combined Total	% of Combined Total
Academic Transfer	727	1,958	886	1,103	2,821	627	8,122		8,122	**23.0%**
Academic Support	617	4,145	65	404	1,338	146	6,715		22,597[1]	64.0%
Undeclared/Non-Degree	773	822	33	43	408	164	2,243		2,243	6.4%
Foundations Education	197	1,484	48	114	417	93	2,353		2,353	6.6%
									35,315	100.0%
Subtotal: Academic	2,314	8,409	1,032	1,664	4,984	1,030	19,433			
Applied Technology (Class 1)	1,050	2,342	392	708	2,578	488	7,558			
Applied Technology (Class 2)	1,067	2,566	390	997	2,773	531	8,324			
Subtotal: Technology	2,117	4,908	782	1,705	5,351	1,018	15,882			**45.0%**
TOTAL	4,431	13,317	1,814	3,369	10,335	2,048	35,315			

[1] Academic Support plus Class 1 and Class 2 Applied Technology courses

Data Source: Community College Area Enrollment Audits 2009-10.

Appendix 6

2002-03 Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Enrollments in Community College Courses by Category

Category of Courses	Central	Metro	Mid-Plains	Northeast	Southeast	Western	Total		Combined Total	% of Combined Total
Academic Transfer	259.4	985.4	750.2	872.1	1,353.1	375.1	4,595.3		4,595.3	**17.1%**
Academic Support	398.7	2,010.7	81.9	531.7	835.2	129.1	3,987.3		17,729.9[1]	66.1%
Undeclared/Non-Degree	885.1	609.2	34.1	98.7	1,029.4	276.5	2,933.0		2,933.0	10.9%
Foundations Education	177.4	890.1	54.9	69.8	260.9	93.1	1,546.2		1,546.2	5.9%
									26,804.4	100.0%
Subtotal: Academic	1,720.6	4,495.4	921.1	1,572.3	3,478.6	873.8	13,061.8			
Applied Technology (Class 1)	1,050.7	1,729.1	316.8	668.1	1,854.8	389.8	6,009.3			
Applied Technology (Class 2)	984.5	2,057.5	431	1,059.1	2,818.0	383.2	7,733.3			
Subtotal: **Technology**	2,035.2	3,786.6	747.8	1,727.2	4,672.8	773.0	13,742.6			**51.3%**
TOTAL	3,755.8	8,282.0	1,668.9	3,299.5	8,151.4	1,646.8	26,804.4			

[1] Academic Support plus Class 1 and Class 2 Applied Technology courses

Data Source: Community College Area Enrollment Audits 2002-03.

Appendix 6

1993-94 Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Enrollments in Community College Courses by Category

Category of Courses	Central	Metro	Mid-Plains	Northeast	Southeast	Western	Total		Combined Total	% of Combined Total
Academic Transfer	242.9	451.9	507.2	507.3	380.1	455.0	2,544.3		2,544.3	**12.6%**
Academic Support	535.6	1,633.8	157.6	520.5	797.3	141.3	3,786.1		15,208.3[1]	75.3%
Undeclared/Non-Degree	333.5	505.0	200.5	46.7	357.5	76.1	1,519.3		1,519.3	7.5%
Foundations Education	61.2	653.5	91.3	20.2	36.6	73.2	936.0		936.0	4.6%
									20,207.8	100.0%
Subtotal: Academic	1,173.2	3,244.2	956.6	1,094.7	1,571.5	745.6	8,785.7			
Applied Technology (Class 1)	838.6	1,184.6	332.1	574.6	1,380.5	177.0	4,487.4			
Applied Technology (Class 2)	955.8	1,696.0	487.5	788.2	2,617.2	390.0	6,934.8			
Subtotal: **Technology**	1,794.4	2,880.6	819.7	1,362.9	3,997.7	567.0	11,422.1			**56.5%**
TOTAL	2,967.6	6,124.8	1,776.2	2,457.5	5,569.2	1,312.6	20,207.8			

[1] Academic Support plus Class 1 and Class 2 Applied Technology courses

Data Source: Community College Area Enrollment Audits 1993-94.

Appendix 6

Facility Renewal and Adaptation Needs at the Nebraska State Colleges, University of Nebraska and NCTA

October 14, 2010

Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education CCPE

	Facility Maintenance Expenditures			Annual Expenditures for Facility Maintenance and Renovation/ Remodeling
	Routine Maintenance	Deferred Repair	Renovation/ Remodeling	
	Ongoing Funding	One-time Funding	One-time Funding	
	Systematic day-to-day work funded by the annual operating budget to prevent or control deterioration of facilities. Includes repetitive maintenance including preventative maintenance, minor repairs and routine inspections.	Major repair and replacement of building systems needed to retain the usability of a facility. Work includes items such as roof replacement, masonry tuck-pointing, window replacement, etc. These items are not normally contained in the annual operating budget.	Work that is required because of a change in use of the facility or a change in program. Renovation/ remodeling work may also include deferred repair items such as roof replacement, masonry tuck-pointing, window replacement, etc.	
Primary Source of Funds:	*Inst. operating funds (state approp & tuit)*	*Cigarette taxes and institutional operating funds*	*State approp. and operating funds*	
Recommended Funding: [1]	*1% to 1.5% of replacement value* [2]	*0.5% to 1% of replacement value*	*0.5% to 1.5% of replacement value*	*2% to 4% of replacement value*
2007-2009 Expenditures:	*0.6% of replacement value*	*LB309-0.2% & Inst.-0.1% of replacement value*	*1.4% of replacement value*	*2.3% of replacement value*
10-yr. Mid-term Goal:	*1.0% of replacement value*	*0.75% of replacement value*	*1.25% of replacement value*	*3.0% of replacement value*
Long-term Solution:	*1.25% of replacement value*	*2% depreciation charge* [3]		*3.25% of replacement value*

[1] Source: *Financial Planning Guidelines for Facility Renewal and Adaption*, A joint project of: The Society for College and University Planning (SCUP), The National Association of College and University Business Officers (NACUBO), The Association of Physical Plant Administrators of Universities and Colleges (APPA) and Coopers and Lybrand, 1989.

[2] Replacement value for the Nebraska State Colleges, the University of Nebraska and the Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture state-supported facilities is estimated at $2.7 billion in 2009 dollars.

[3] LB 1100 enacted into law in 1998 and last revised in 2009, requires all capital construction projects (excluding revenue bond facilities) to be assessed an annual depreciation charge. The annual depreciation charge has been suspended thru June 30, 2011. Funds accumulated with the depreciation charge are to be used for future building renewal and renovation/remodeling work.

Facility Maintenance Expenditures for the Nebraska State Colleges, University of Nebraska and NCTA

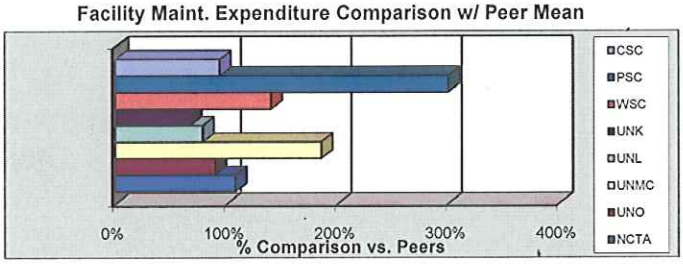
October 14, 2010

Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education

Institution	Fiscal Year	Institutional Facility Maintenance Expenditures: Total-General & Cash Fund Expenditures	Gen/Cash Funds Expended for Fac. Maint.	% State Funds Expended for Fac. Maint.	State Maint. Fac. Area (GSF)	Facility Maint. $/GSF	APPA Institutional Median $/GSF	% Comparison Inst. Expend. vs. APPA Median
CSC								
	2005-06	$19,764,843	$460,222	2.33%	486,901	$0.95		
	2006-07	$21,196,189	$455,301	2.15%	486,901	$0.94		
	2007-08	$21,983,284	$681,389	3.10%	504,119	$1.35	*(Masters*	
	2008-09	$22,211,412	$685,813	3.09%	504,119	$1.36	*Institution)*	
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$22,097,348*	*$683,601*	***3.09%***	*504,119*	*$1.36*	*$1.45*	***93.8%***
PSC								
	2005-06	$11,808,299	$948,160	8.03%	290,281	$3.27		
	2006-07	$12,746,482	$791,797	6.21%	290,281	$2.73		
	2007-08	$12,983,170	$985,081	7.59%	290,281	$3.39	*(Masters/Baccalaureate*	
	2008-09	$15,355,879	$1,363,471	8.88%	301,386	$4.52	*Institution)*	
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$14,169,525*	*$1,174,276*	***8.29%***	*295,834*	*$3.96*	*$1.32*	***300.4%***
WSC								
	2005-06	$26,615,887	$1,334,017	5.01%	570,997	$2.34		
	2006-07	$27,174,785	$1,272,425	4.68%	570,997	$2.23		
	2007-08	$29,425,221	$1,101,700	3.74%	570,997	$1.93	*(Masters*	
	2008-09	$30,154,897	$1,249,341	4.14%	591,019	$2.11	*Institution)*	
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$29,790,059*	*$1,175,521*	***3.95%***	*581,008*	*$2.02*	*$1.45*	***139.8%***
UNK								
	2005-06	$49,050,466	$864,697	1.76%	1,046,042	$0.83		
	2006-07	$51,388,125	$994,011	1.93%	1,046,042	$0.95		
	2007-08	$52,019,275	$1,014,070	1.95%	1,046,042	$0.97	*(Masters*	
	2008-09	$54,516,503	$1,031,727	1.89%	1,038,182	$0.99	*Institution)*	
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$53,267,889*	*$1,022,899*	***1.92%***	*1,042,112*	*$0.98*	*$1.45*	***67.9%***
UNL								
	2005-06	$319,692,890	$7,212,308	2.26%	6,496,221	$1.11		
	2006-07	$330,255,316	$7,464,715	2.26%	6,671,522	$1.12		
	2007-08	$346,043,297	$6,695,656	1.93%	6,733,777	$0.99	*(Doctoral/Research-Extnsv.*	
	2008-09	$355,198,347	$6,717,250	1.89%	6,847,926	$0.98	*Institution)*	
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$350,620,822*	*$6,706,453*	***1.91%***	*6,790,852*	*$0.99*	*$1.26*	***78.4%***
UNMC								
	2005-06	$162,892,870	$5,168,372	3.17%	1,770,481	$2.92		
	2006-07	$170,349,448	$5,074,856	2.98%	1,729,730	$2.93		
	2007-08	$184,360,560	$5,030,391	2.73%	1,729,730	$2.91	*(Specialized*	
	2008-09	$198,124,181	$5,205,208	2.63%	2,125,804	$2.45	*Institution)*	
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$191,242,371*	*$5,117,800*	***2.68%***	*1,927,767*	*$2.68*	*$1.45*	***185.2%***
UNO								
	2005-06	$94,952,168	$1,241,551	1.31%	1,718,761	$0.72		
	2006-07	$99,784,971	$1,823,602	1.83%	1,750,261	$1.04		
	2007-08	$103,405,697	$2,016,068	1.95%	1,732,390	$1.16	*(Doctoral/Research-Intnsv.*	
	2008-09	$108,043,819	$2,669,816	2.47%	1,748,127	$1.53	*Institution)*	
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$105,724,758*	*$2,342,942*	***2.22%***	*1,740,259*	*$1.35*	*$1.50*	***89.4%***
NCTA								
	2005-06	$2,953,625	$172,294	5.83%	171,624	$1.00		
	2006-07	$2,644,622	$217,594	8.23%	171,624	$1.27		
	2007-08	$3,688,136	$235,542	6.39%	171,624	$1.37	*(Associates*	
	2008-09	$3,305,292	$217,689	6.59%	171,624	$1.27	*Institution)*	
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$3,496,714*	*$226,616*	***6.48%***	*171,624*	*$1.32*	*$1.22*	***107.8%***
Univ./St. College/NCTA Totals								
	2005-06	$687,731,048	$17,401,621	2.53%	12,551,308	$1.39		
	2006-07	$715,539,938	$18,094,301	2.53%	12,717,358	$1.42		
	2007-08	$753,908,640	$17,759,897	2.36%	12,778,960	$1.39		
	2008-09	$786,910,330	$19,140,315	2.43%	13,328,187	$1.44		
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$770,409,485*	*$18,450,106*	***2.39%***	*13,053,574*	*$1.41*	*$1.35*	***104.6%***

Min. Recommended Expenditures: **$16,949,009** **(Using 2.2% of General/Cash Fund Expenditures)**
Mean of Peer Expenditures: **$17,634,684** **(Using APPA Mean Expenditures per GSF)**
Recommended Expenditures: **$31,358,681** **(Using 1.25% of Current Replacement Value)**

Facility Maint. Expenditure Comparison w/ Peer Mean



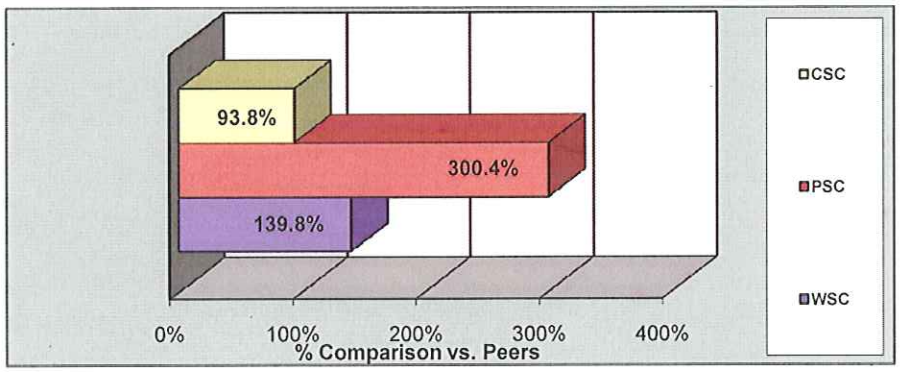
Facility Maintenance Expenditures for the Nebraska State Colleges

October 14, 2010

Institution	Fiscal Year	Institutional Facility Maintenance Expenditures: Total-General & Cash Fund Expenditures	Gen/Cash Funds Expended for Fac. Maint.	% State Funds Expended for Fac. Maint.	State Maint. Fac. Area (GSF)	Facility Maint. $/GSF	APPA Institutional Median $/GSF	% Comparison Inst. Expend. vs. APPA Median
CSC								
	2005-06	$19,764,843	$460,222	2.33%	486,901	$0.95	*(Masters Institution)*	
	2006-07	$21,196,189	$455,301	2.15%	486,901	$0.94		
	2007-08	$21,983,284	$681,389	3.10%	504,119	$1.35		
	2008-09	$22,211,412	$685,813	3.09%	504,119	$1.36		
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$22,097,348*	*$683,601*	***3.09%***	*504,119*	*$1.36*	*$1.45*	***93.8%***
PSC								
	2005-06	$11,808,299	$948,160	8.03%	290,281	$3.27	*(Masters/Baccalaureate Institution)*	
	2006-07	$12,746,482	$791,797	6.21%	290,281	$2.73		
	2007-08	$12,983,170	$985,081	7.59%	290,281	$3.39		
	2008-09	$15,355,879	$1,363,471	8.88%	301,386	$4.52		
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$14,169,525*	*$1,174,276*	***8.29%***	*295,834*	*$3.96*	*$1.32*	***300.4%***
WSC								
	2005-06	$26,615,887	$1,334,017	5.01%	570,997	$2.34	*(Masters Institution)*	
	2006-07	$27,174,785	$1,272,425	4.68%	570,997	$2.23		
	2007-08	$29,425,221	$1,101,700	3.74%	570,997	$1.93		
	2008-09	$30,154,897	$1,249,341	4.14%	591,019	$2.11		
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$29,790,059*	*$1,175,521*	***3.95%***	*581,008*	*$2.02*	*$1.45*	***139.8%***
State College Totals								
	2005-06	$58,189,029	$2,742,399	4.71%	1,348,179	$2.03		
	2006-07	$61,117,456	$2,519,523	4.12%	1,348,179	$1.87		
	2007-08	$64,391,675	$2,768,170	4.30%	1,365,397	$2.03		
	2008-09	$67,722,188	$3,298,625	4.87%	1,396,524	$2.36		
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$66,056,932*	*$3,033,398*	***4.59%***	*1,380,961*	*$2.19*	*$1.42*	***154.7%***

Min. Recommended Expenditures:	**$1,453,252**	**(Using 2.2% of General/Cash Fund Expenditures)**
Mean of Peer Expenditures:	**$1,959,006**	**(Using APPA Mean Expenditures per GSF)**
Recommended Expenditures:	**$2,234,960**	**(Using 1.25% of Current Replacement Value)**

Facility Maint. Expenditure Comparison w/ Peer Mean



Facility Maintenance Expenditures for the University of Nebraska

October 14, 2010

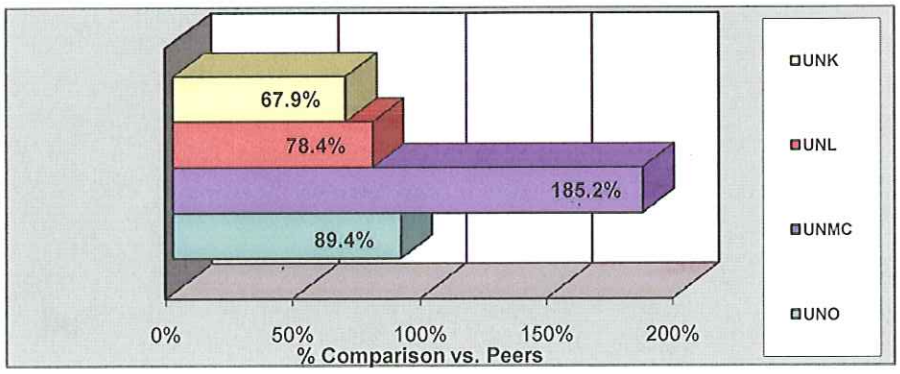
Institution	Fiscal Year	Institutional Facility Maintenance Expenditures: Total-General & Cash Fund Expenditures	Gen/Cash Funds Expended for Fac. Maint.	% State Funds Expended for Fac. Maint.	State Maint. Fac. Area (GSF)	Facility Maint. $/GSF	APPA Institutional Median $/GSF	% Comparison Inst. Expend. vs. APPA Median
UNK								
	2005-06	$49,050,466	$864,697	1.76%	1,046,042	$0.83	*(Masters Institution)*	
	2006-07	$51,388,125	$994,011	1.93%	1,046,042	$0.95		
	2007-08	$52,019,275	$1,014,070	1.95%	1,046,042	$0.97		
	2008-09	$54,516,503	$1,031,727	1.89%	1,038,182	$0.99		
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$53,267,889*	*$1,022,899*	***1.92%***	*1,042,112*	*$0.98*	*$1.45*	***67.9%***
UNL								
	2005-06	$319,692,890	$7,212,308	2.26%	6,496,221	$1.11	*(Doctoral/Research-Extnsv. Institution)*	
	2006-07	$330,255,316	$7,464,715	2.26%	6,671,522	$1.12		
	2007-08	$346,043,297	$6,695,656	1.93%	6,733,777	$0.99		
	2008-09	$355,198,347	$6,717,250	1.89%	6,847,926	$0.98		
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$350,620,822*	*$6,706,453*	***1.91%***	*6,790,852*	*$0.99*	*$1.26*	***78.4%***
UNMC								
	2005-06	$162,892,870	$5,168,372	3.17%	1,770,481	$2.92	*(Specialized Institution)*	
	2006-07	$170,349,448	$5,074,856	2.98%	1,729,730	$2.93		
	2007-08	$184,360,560	$5,030,391	2.73%	1,729,730	$2.91		
	2008-09	$198,124,181	$5,205,208	2.63%	2,125,804	$2.45		
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$191,242,371*	*$5,117,800*	***2.68%***	*1,927,767*	*$2.68*	*$1.45*	***185.2%***
UNO								
	2005-06	$94,952,168	$1,241,551	1.31%	1,718,761	$0.72	*(Doctoral/Research-Intnsv. Institution)*	
	2006-07	$99,784,971	$1,823,602	1.83%	1,750,261	$1.04		
	2007-08	$103,405,697	$2,016,068	1.95%	1,732,390	$1.16		
	2008-09	$108,043,819	$2,669,816	2.47%	1,748,127	$1.53		
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$105,724,758*	*$2,342,942*	***2.22%***	*1,740,259*	*$1.35*	*$1.50*	***89.4%***
University Totals								
	2005-06	$626,588,394	$14,486,928	2.31%	11,031,505	$1.31		
	2006-07	$651,777,860	$15,357,184	2.36%	11,197,555	$1.37		
	2007-08	$685,828,829	$14,756,185	2.15%	11,241,939	$1.31		
	2008-09	$715,882,850	$15,624,001	2.18%	11,760,039	$1.33		
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$700,855,840*	*$15,190,093*	***2.17%***	*11,500,989*	*$1.32*	*$1.34*	***98.2%***

Min. Recommended Expenditures: **$15,418,828** **(Using 2.2% of General/Cash Fund Expenditures)**

Mean of Peer Expenditures: **$15,465,527** **(Using APPA Mean Expenditures per GSF)**

Recommended Expenditures: **$23,096,974** **(Using 1.25% of Current Replacement Value)**

Facility Maint. Expenditure Comparison w/ Peer Mean



Facility Maintenance Expenditures for the University of Nebraska

October 14, 2010

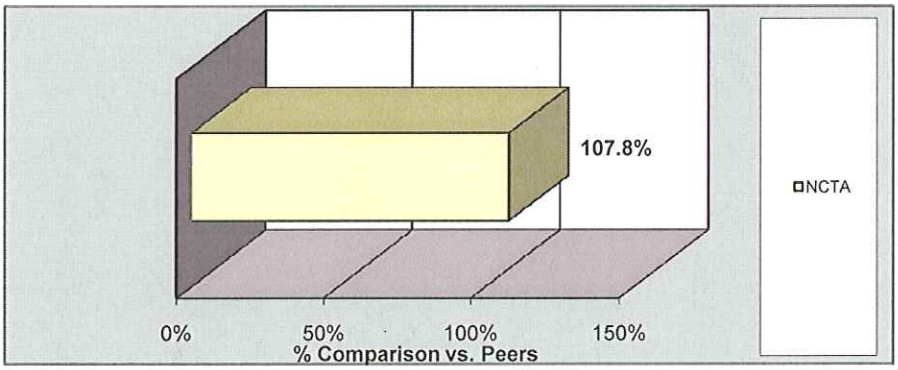
Institution	Fiscal Year	Institutional Facility Maintenance Expenditures: Total-General & Cash Fund Expenditures	Gen/Cash Funds Expended for Fac. Maint.	% State Funds Expended for Fac. Maint.	State Maint. Fac. Area (GSF)	Facility Maint. $/GSF	APPA Institutional Median $/GSF	% Comparison Inst. Expend. vs. APPA Median
NCTA								
	2005-06	$2,953,625	$172,294	5.83%	171,624	$1.00	*(Associates Institution)*	
	2006-07	$2,644,622	$217,594	8.23%	171,624	$1.27		
	2007-08	$3,688,136	$235,542	6.39%	171,624	$1.37		
	2008-09	$3,305,292	$217,689	6.59%	171,624	$1.27		
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$3,496,714*	*$226,616*	***6.48%***	*171,624*	*$1.32*	*$1.22*	***107.8%***

Min. Recommended Expenditures: **$76,928** **(Using 2.2% of General/Cash Fund Expenditures)**

Mean of Peer Expenditures: **$210,152** **(Using APPA Mean Expenditures per GSF)**

Recommended Expenditures: **$202,003** **(Using 1.25% of Current Replacement Value)**

Facility Maint. Expenditure Comparison w/ Peer Mean



Report of Programs of Excellence
University of Nebraska

September 20, 2010

Several programs that were among the first to receive POE funding have advanced to high levels of excellence and are nationally noted. Many of these programs have also been able in recent years to attract significant federal grant funding. The following are among the notable successes:

Nanoscale Science and Technology UNL. Received $603,846 in FY03. Involves over 70 faculty members in the areas of Physics, Chemistry, and Engineering. Has won more than $10million in federal grants since being designated a POE program.

Willa Cather Project UNL. Received $80,000 in FY03. The Cather Project is a center for all those interested in the work of Nebraska writer Willa Cather, both nationally and internationally. It oversees the editing and preparation of the Cather Scholarly Editions published by the University of Nebraska. The Project also publishes the *Cather Studies* journal and every two years holds an international conference. A variety of federal, state, and private funds have expanded the growth made possible by the POE investment.

College of Public Health at UNMC. POE funds supported the creation of this new College by providing funds to hire six new positions, including a dean and a new chair for one of the departments. Current extramural funding for the college exceeds $6 million.

Department of Genetics UNMC. POE provided funds to support for four faculty members to help develop an internationally recognized research program in developmental genetics and cancer genetics. These faculty quickly won $1,238,096 in new grants and were able to publish 15 peer-reviewed manuscripts and one book chapter last year.

College of Information Sciences and Technology UNO. Several POE grants have helped hire faculty in Information Assurance, Informatics, Computer Science, and Collaboration Science. The new faculty who were hired in these areas have expanded the College's research and curriculum and won national attention. Information Assurance has strengthened the faculty and resulted in about $18 million in external funding for research.

School of Criminology and Criminal Justice UNO. The Criminal Justice program is offered through the College of Public Affairs and Community Service on both the UNO and UNL campuses. This program is ranked in the top 10 programs nationally in the discipline, but suffered the loss of several prominent senior faculty members. The POE funds helped support rebuilding the faculty so that the program could continue to hold its nationally recognized place as one of the best in the country.

Undergraduate Research at UNK. POE funds support two grants at UNK that provide opportunities for undergraduates to do research with faculty members and to build research projects into the requirements for all UNK students. The Undergraduate Research component is one of the hallmarks of the UNK curriculum.

Exercise Science at UNK. POE funds made possible the hire to two additional faculty in this priority program as well as a Human Performance Lab Coordinator and new equipment. Some 200 students participate in this program.

In addition to these successful POE programs, other significant POE programs in cancer, water, biosciences, technology, genetics, rural research, rural health, digital humanities, and other fields have grown and prospered because of the additional investment as Programs of Excellence. Every campus has also use POE funds to serve students through curricular improvements, better equipped labs, enhanced graduate and undergraduate scholars programs. One major program is UNL's Enhancing Undergraduate Activities program designed to increase retention and graduation rates, improve assessment, and increase recruitment. At UNO POE funds supported the development of the Bachelor of General Studies and the Community Engagement and Outreach focus.

Projecting Jobs and Education Requirements Through 2018

A new, highly detailed forecast shows that as the economy struggles to recover, and jobs slowly return, there will be a growing disconnect between the types of jobs employers need to fill and numbers of Americans who have the education and training to fill those jobs.

A report, *Help Wanted: Projecting Jobs and Education Requirements Through 2018*, by the Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce, forecasts that by 2018, 63 percent of all jobs will require at least some postsecondary education. Employers will need 22 million new workers with postsecondary degrees – and the report shows that we will fall short by three million workers without a dramatic change in course. This translates into a deficit of 300,000 college graduates every year between now and 2018.

"America needs more workers with college degrees, certificates and industry certifications," said Anthony P. Carnevale, the Center's director. "If we don't address this need now, millions of jobs could go offshore."

The Center's study is the first to help Americans connect the dots between employment opportunity and specific education and training choices. The report projects job creation and education requirements through most of the next decade, showing job growth by industry and occupation nationally, and with state-by-state forecasts.

Randi Weigarten, President of the American Federation of Teachers, put it simply: "The bottom line is: we are under-investing in education. This report shows that the demand for well-educated Americans isn't being met by our current investments."

"We're sending more students to college than ever before, but only about half them will ever earn a degree," said Hilary Pennington, Director of Education, Postsecondary Success & Special Initiatives of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. "This report shows why it is critical that we create the kinds of supports and incentives that help students earn the credentials that employers value."

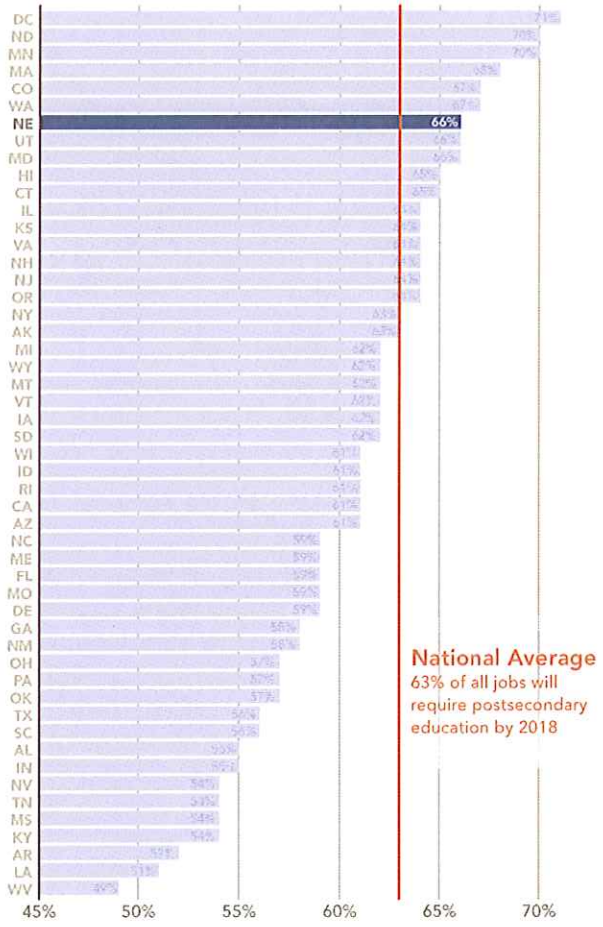
Nebraska's data is on the following pages. The full report is available online at http://cew.georgetown.edu.

Nebraska

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Nebraska requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 56,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 25,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Nebraska will create 321,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 207,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 89,000 for high school graduates and 25,000 for high school dropouts.
- Nebraska ranks 17th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 36th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 66% of all jobs in Nebraska (715,000 jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



NEBRASKA'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	87,000	36
High school graduates	307,000	36
Some college, no degree	127,000	7
Associate's degree	274,000	10
Bachelor's degree	225,000	17
Graduate degree	89,000	26

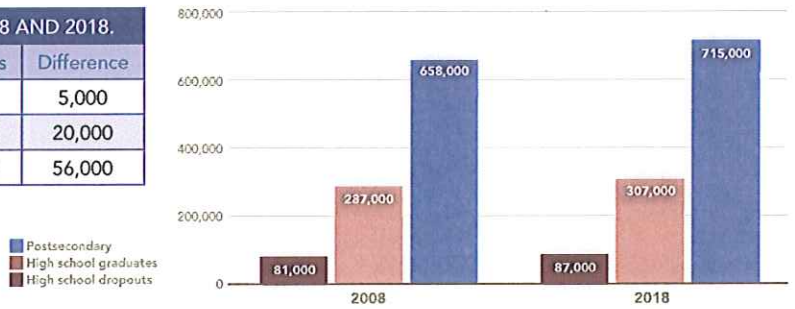
By 2018, **66%** of jobs in Nebraska will require postsecondary education.

This is **3** percentage points above the national average of **63%**.

Nebraska ranks **7th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

NEBRASKA

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.			
Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	81,000	87,000	5,000
High school graduates	287,000	307,000	20,000
Postsecondary	658,000	715,000	56,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*								
OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	1	12	6	11	17	6	54
	Business operations specialty	0	5	3	8	10	3	29
	Financial specialists	0	1	3	3	13	2	21
	Legal	-	0	0	0	0	3	5
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	-	1	4	5	13	4	27
	Architects and technicians	-	0	1	1	1	0	3
	Engineers and technicians	0	1	1	1	5	1	9
	Life and physical scientists	0	1	0	0	2	2	5
	Social scientists	-	-	0	0	2	3	4
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	0	1	1	2	7	6	18
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	0	2	2	4	7	1	17
Education	Education	1	3	3	6	27	25	66
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	1	3	15	8	20	17	64
	Healthcare support	1	12	5	14	2	1	36
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	17	37	8	21	6	1	90
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	9	18	3	9	3	0	42
	Personal care	1	10	4	9	3	1	28
	Protective services	1	3	1	7	4	0	17
Sales and Office Support	Sales	4	33	13	35	35	5	126
	Office and administrative support	5	50	23	63	32	4	177
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	2	4	1	2	1	0	11
	Construction and extraction	7	21	5	12	4	0	50
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	3	15	12	12	3	0	45
	Production	19	33	7	17	4	1	81
	Transportation and material moving	12	40	5	22	4	2	86
TOTAL**		87	307	127	274	225	89	1,110

**Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.*

***Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.*

Community College Funding Formula

The current community college funding formula was utilized to distribute state aid for 2007-08, 2008-09, and 2009-10. Distribution of state aid for 2010-11 did not use the established formula, but rather the Legislature identified a specific state aid dollar amount to be distributed to each college.

The description of the current statutory formula is contained in the following pages. This formula will suset on June 20, 2011.

Community Colleges Funding Formula

The 2009-10 formula was based on the equation that NEEDS minus RESOURCES equals STATE AID. For the prior two formulas, one was based on enrollment and a weighting factor depending on the costliness of the program or courses, plus equalization. The second formula was based on the 40/40/20 split of 40% support from the state, 40% from local property tax, and 20% from tuition.

An important factor in the new formula was the Reimbursable Educational Unit (REU). (Following information was provided by the Nebraska Community College Association:

> Reimbursable Educational Units (REU's) are full-time equivalent students (FTE) weighted depending on the courses taken. Basic academic transfer courses are weighted at 1.0, light vocational/technical courses are weighted at 1.5, and heavy vocational/technical courses are weighted at 2.0. These weightings are reviewed each year by the Chief Instructional Officers of all six Community Colleges to make sure the weighting is correct and that all colleges are counting equivalent courses the same. This weighting system is in place so that the colleges continue to put emphasis on the vocational/technical courses, which is their primary mission.

The new formula based on needs minus resources equals state aid is explained below:

> The NEEDS calculation is based on the previous fiscal year's audited numbers plus 3% growth that is built into the formula to help deal with inflation and other basic costs that are increasing plus any student growth based on the three year average growth in FTE for each Community College.
>
> The statewide need is allocated to each Community College as follows:
>
> 1. 18% is split equally among the six Community Colleges
> 2. 12% is allocated in proportion to each Community College's share of the state wide total REU's generated for the prior year
> 3. 70% is allocated based on each Community College's prior three year average REUs times the statewide average need per REU. The statewide average need per REU is determined by dividing the 70% of need by the total statewide three year average REUs.

The amount of state aid that is appropriated by the Legislature will determine the Local Effort Rate (LER) that a college will use to calculate their property taxes. The LER can be either exceeded by 20% or a college can levy 20% less than the LER. The property tax that counts as a resource will be either the amount that the LER would generate or the actual amount that a college levied if their levy is under the LER. Any amount levied over the LER will not count in the resource calculation. The LER will be determined each year by the amount of state aid that is appropriated. The LER will ensure that property tax rates across the state will only vary by 20% over or 20% under the LER which will usually result in a range of about 2 cents per $100 of valuation across the state.

The RESOURCES calculation for each Community College is determined by adding:

1. the previous year's tuition and fees,
2. the property tax that can be generated for the college using the previous year's valuations and the actual levy or the LER, whichever is less,
3. the amount of state aid that will be received.

The goal of this formula is to provide the colleges with the resources that they need to operate and to realize a responsible level of property tax levy equalization across the state. Tuition and fees, along with property tax rates (related to LER) will be determined by each local Community College board and are directly impacted by state allocations made each year by the Legislature and Governor. This current formula provides for colleges of like size having similar access to resources.

Funding Sources for Community Colleges

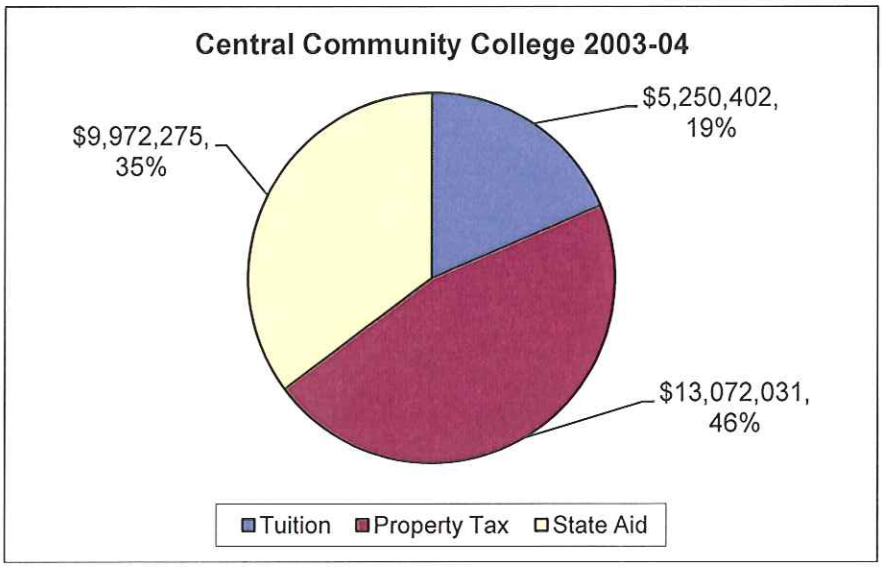
The appendix contains pie charts showing the community colleges' main sources of revenue. The three years portrayed in the pie charts provide a good indication of how the formula worked through 2009-10.

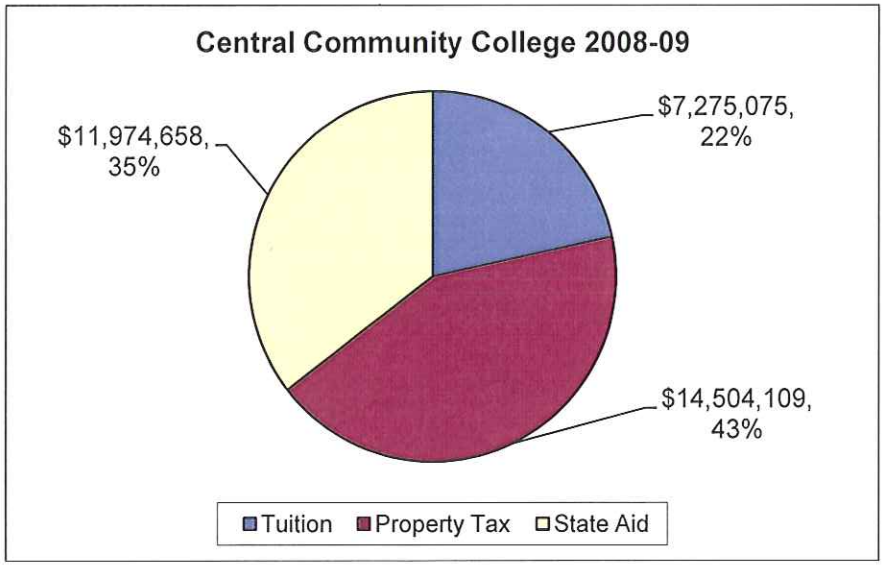
Examples:

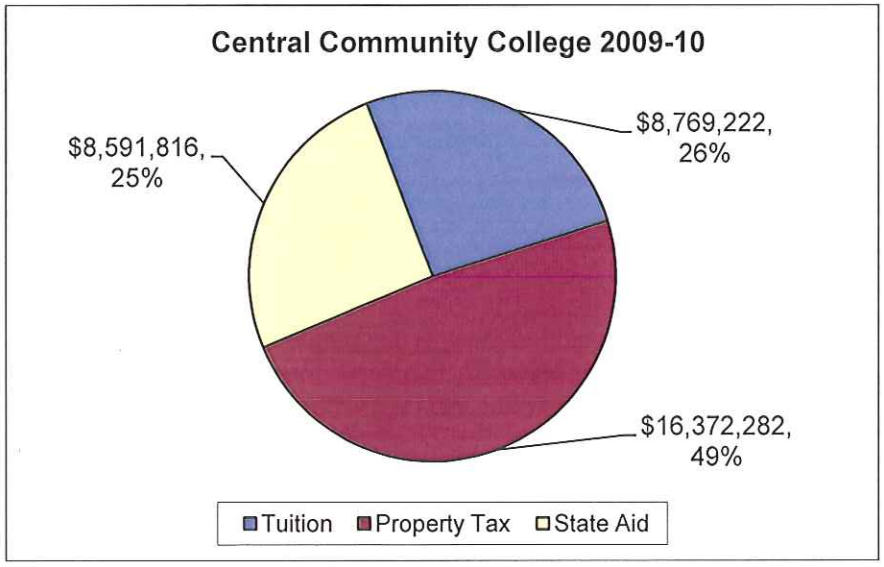
- Western Nebraska Community College: Western received about the same amount of property tax revenue in 2003-04 as it received in 2009-10, even though it is charging a levy rate at the maximum allowed by statute. This indicates the property tax base has not increased much for several years. Tuition revenue has increased due to Western increasing tuition rates to one of the highest of all the community colleges.

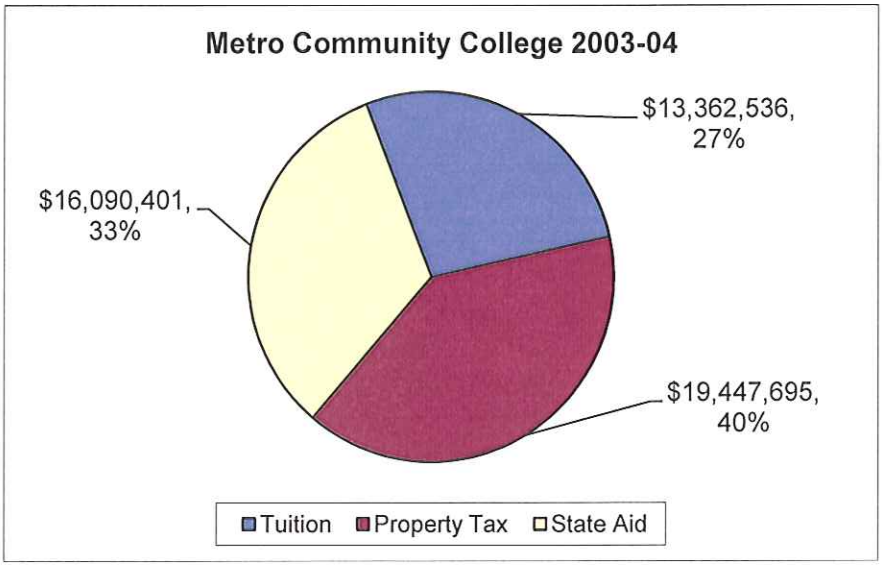
- Metropolitan Community College: Tuition revenue at Metro accounts for more of the total revenue than in 2003-04 due to Metro beginning to charge tuition similar to Southeast Community College but still less than Western, Mid-Plains and Northeast. Increased tuition and an increase in enrollment leads to more dollars available from tuition and less dollars needed from state aid to fund the institution.

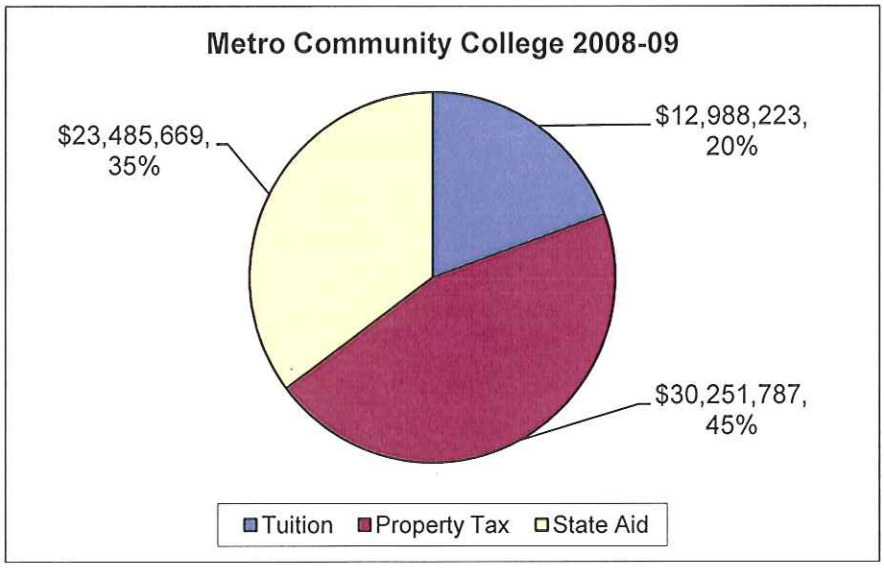
The charts indicate that when a community college area has utilized all of its allowable property tax authority and is charging tuition at a level the market will bear, state aid fills the remaining need for operation of an institution. This is exactly the way the formula was meant to work and was working through 2009-10.

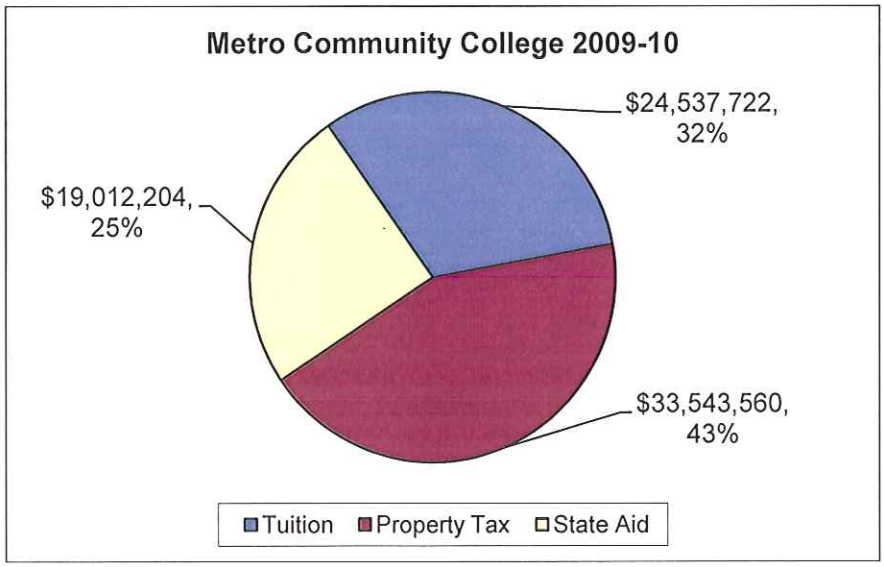

Central Community College 2003-04
$5,250,402, 19%
$9,972,275, 35%
$13,072,031, 46%
Tuition
Property Tax
State Aid

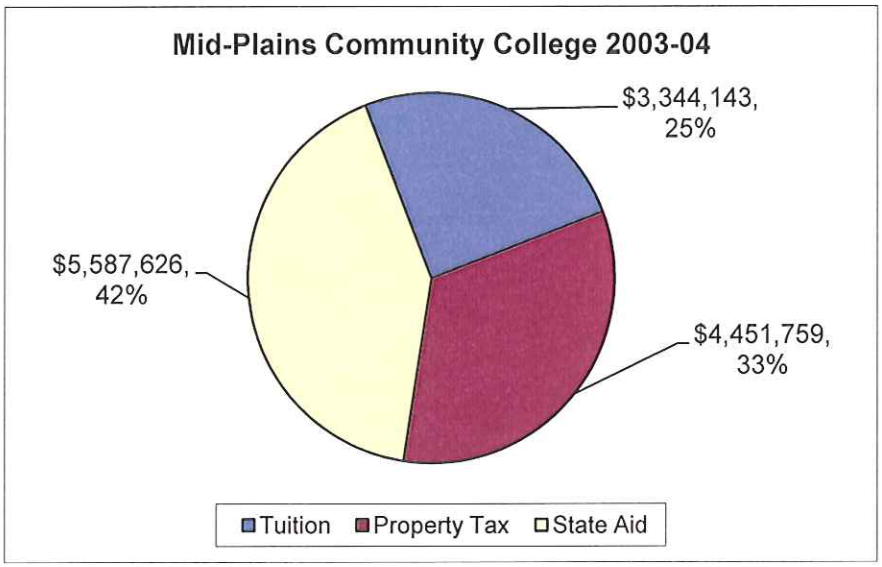

Central Community College 2008-09
$7,275,075, 22%
$11,974,658, 35%
$14,504,109, 43%
Tuition
Property Tax
State Aid

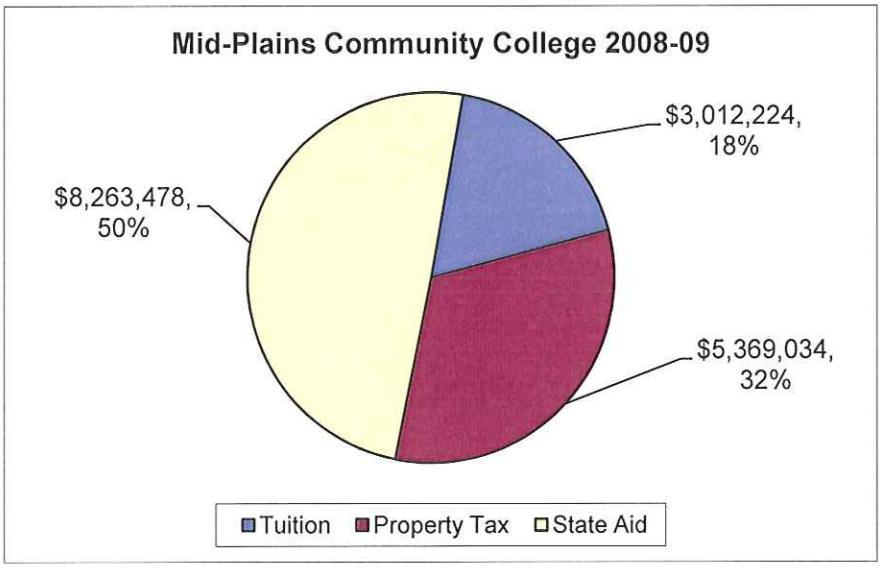

Central Community College 2009-10
$8,769,222, 26%
$8,591,816, 25%
$16,372,282, 49%
Tuition
Property Tax
State Aid

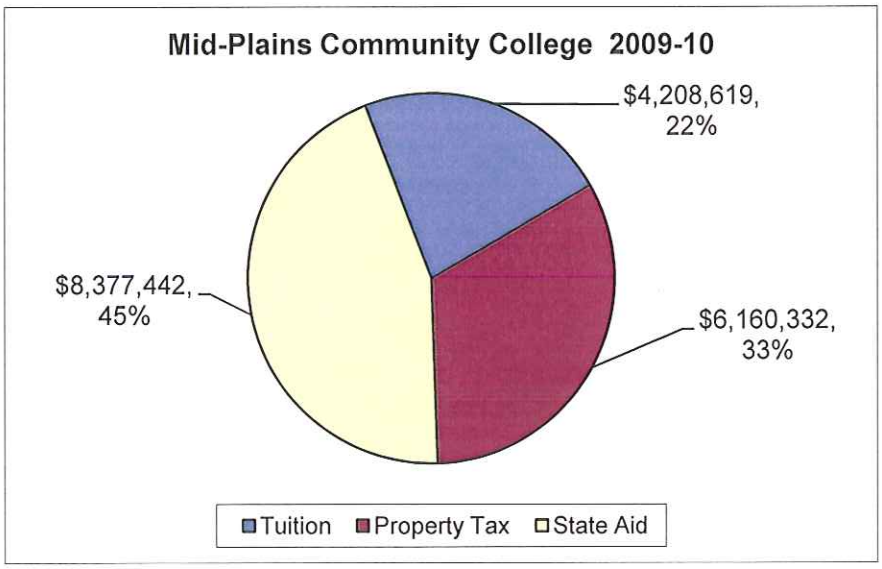

Metro Community College 2003-04
$13,362,536, 27%
$16,090,401, 33%
$19,447,695, 40%
Tuition
Property Tax
State Aid

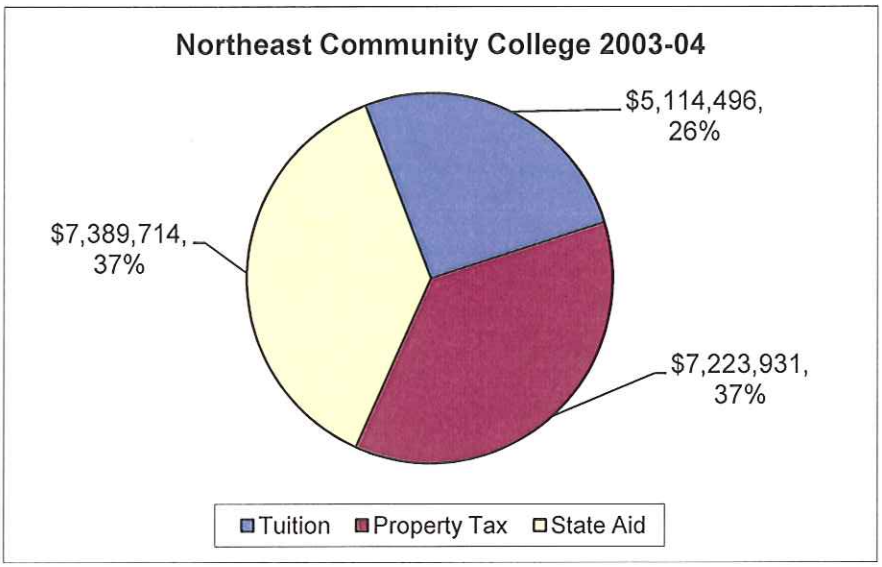

Metro Community College 2008-09
$12,988,223, 20%
$23,485,669, 35%
$30,251,787, 45%
Tuition
Property Tax
State Aid

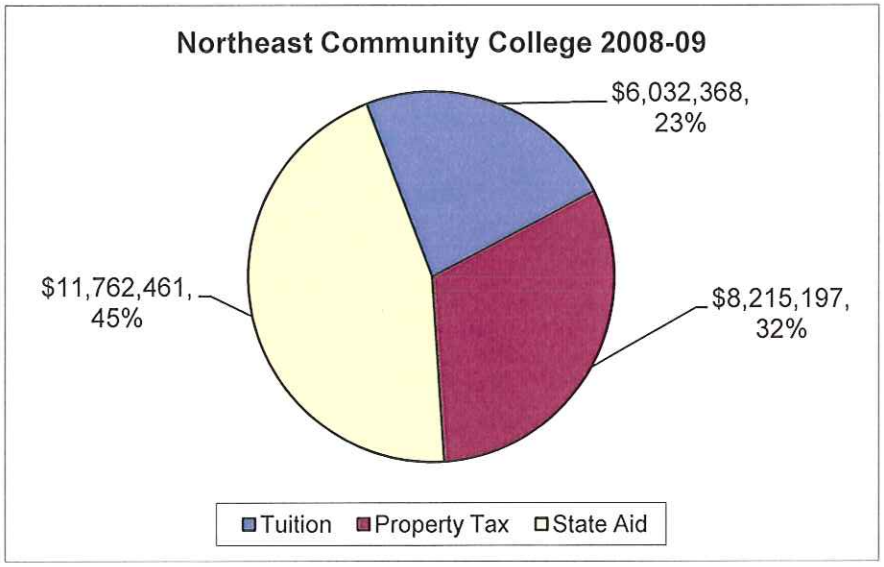

Metro Community College 2009-10
$24,537,722, 32%
$19,012,204, 25%
$33,543,560, 43%
Tuition
Property Tax
State Aid

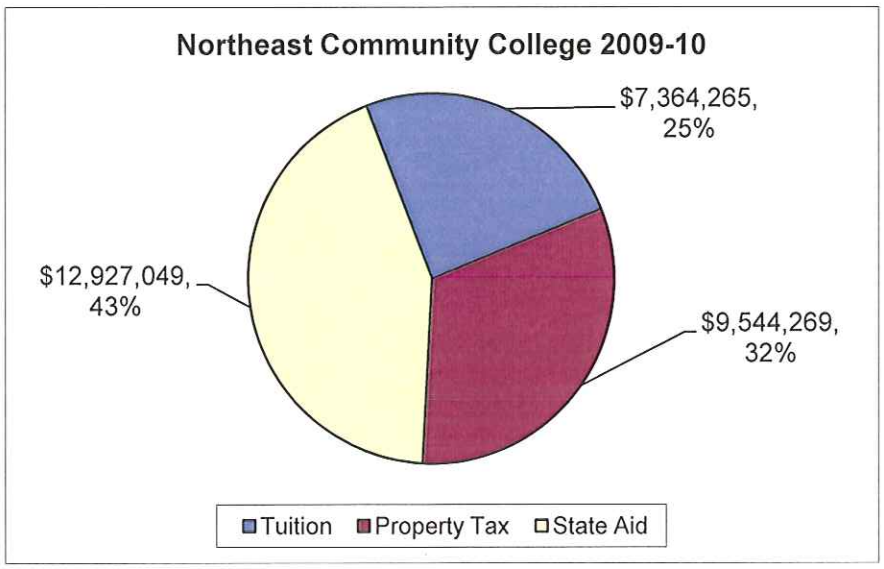

Mid-Plains Community College 2003-04
$3,344,143, 25%
$5,587,626, 42%
$4,451,759, 33%
Tuition
Property Tax
State Aid

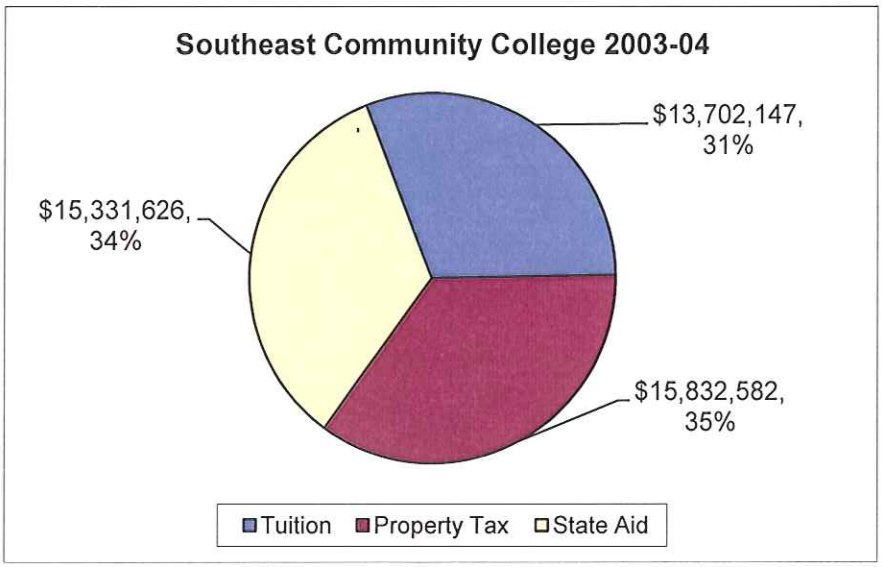

Mid-Plains Community College 2008-09
$3,012,224, 18%
$8,263,478, 50%
$5,369,034, 32%
Tuition
Property Tax
State Aid

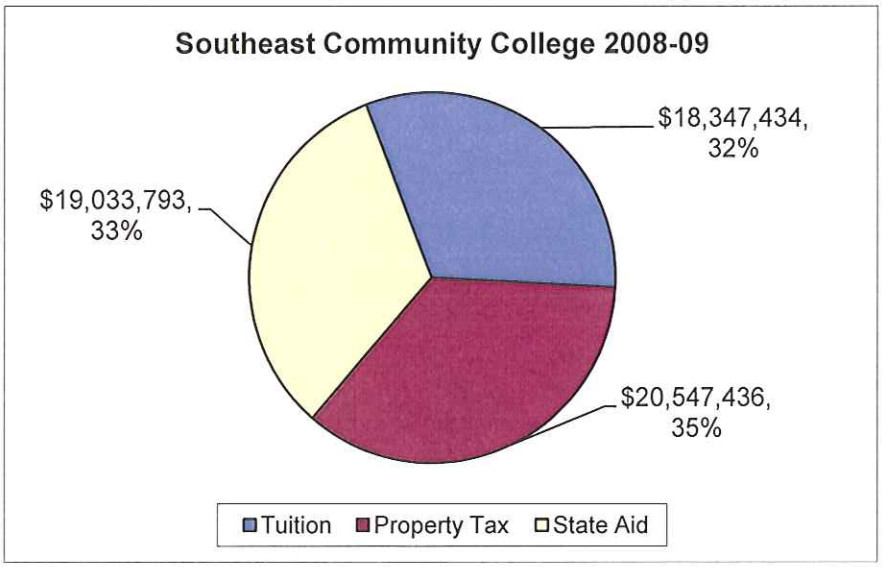

Mid-Plains Community College 2009-10
$4,208,619, 22%
$8,377,442, 45%
$6,160,332, 33%
Tuition
Property Tax
State Aid

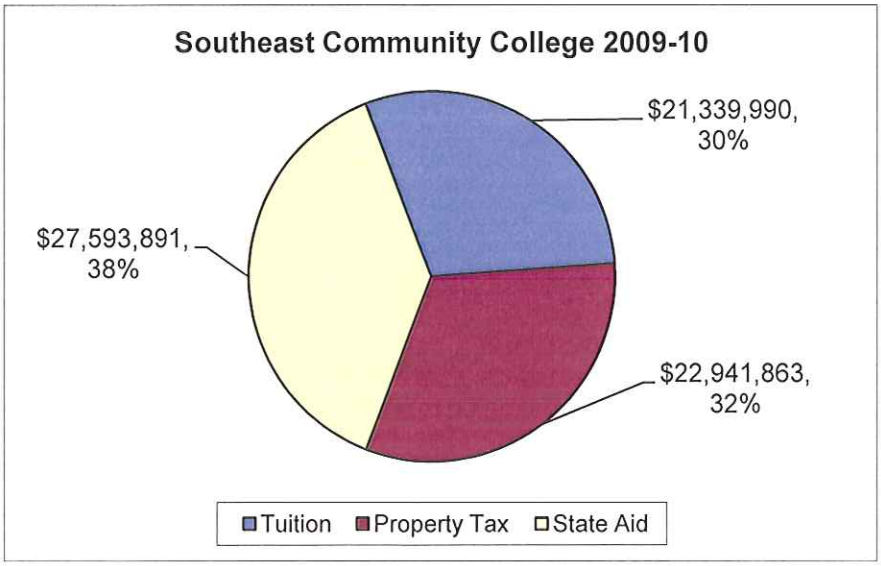

Northeast Community College 2003-04
$5,114,496, 26%
$7,389,714, 37%
$7,223,931, 37%
Tuition
Property Tax
State Aid

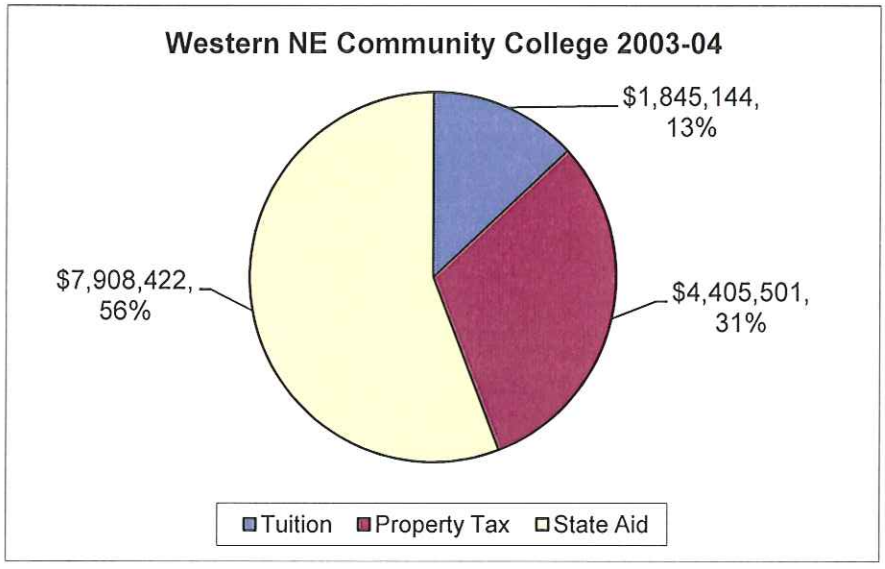

Northeast Community College 2008-09
$6,032,368, 23%
$11,762,461, 45%
$8,215,197, 32%
Tuition
Property Tax
State Aid

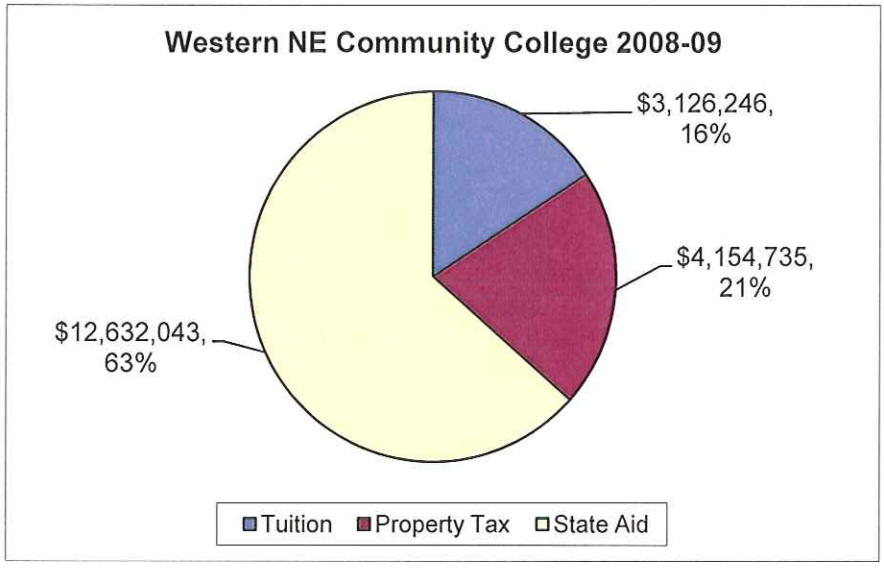

Northeast Community College 2009-10
$7,364,265, 25%
$12,927,049, 43%
$9,544,269, 32%
Tuition
Property Tax
State Aid

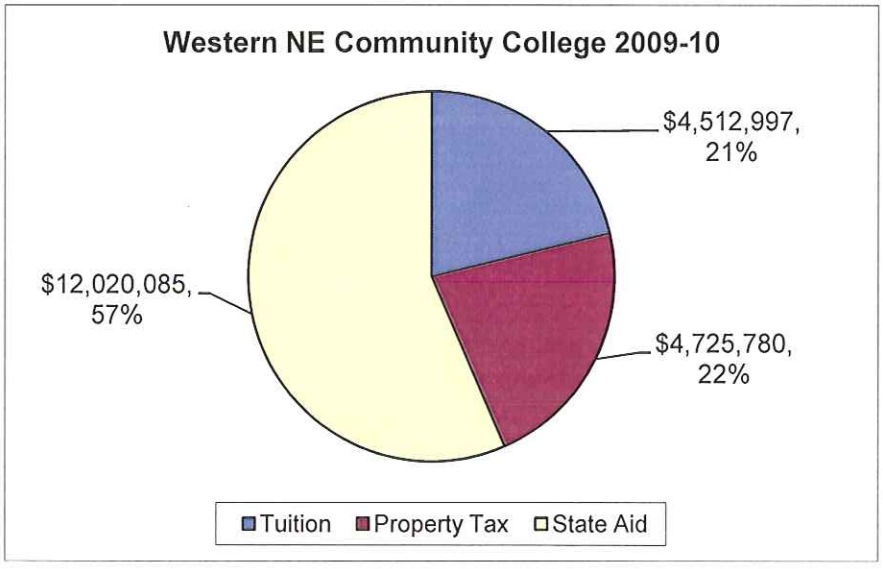

Southeast Community College 2003-04
$13,702,147, 31%
$15,331,626, 34%
$15,832,582, 35%
Tuition
Property Tax
State Aid


Southeast Community College 2008-09
$18,347,434, 32%
$19,033,793, 33%
$20,547,436, 35%
Tuition
Property Tax
State Aid


Southeast Community College 2009-10
$21,339,990, 30%
$27,593,891, 38%
$22,941,863, 32%
Tuition
Property Tax
State Aid


Western NE Community College 2003-04
$1,845,144, 13%
$4,405,501, 31%
$7,908,422, 56%
Tuition
Property Tax
State Aid


Western NE Community College 2008-09
$3,126,246, 16%
$4,154,735, 21%
$12,632,043, 63%
Tuition
Property Tax
State Aid


Western NE Community College 2009-10
$4,512,997, 21%
$4,725,780, 22%
$12,020,085, 57%
Tuition
Property Tax
State Aid

Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education

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Marshall A. Hill, Ph.D., Executive Director

Capital Construction Budget Recommendations and Prioritization 2011-2013 Biennium

For the Nebraska State College System, University of Nebraska and Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture

Committee Draft

October 14, 2010

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Section I - Introduction and Statewide Facilities Funding Issues

Introduction

The Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education recognizes the importance of safe, functional, well-utilized and well-maintained facilities in supporting institutional efforts to provide exemplary programs. This principle forms the basis for the Commission's capital construction budget recommendations and prioritization for the 2011-2013 biennium.

Constitutional and Statutory Reference

In creating the Coordinating Commission, Nebraska residents voted to assign the following responsibilities for coordination per the Constitution of Nebraska, Article VII, Section 14:

"Coordination shall mean:

(1) Authority to adopt, and revise as needed, a comprehensive statewide plan for postsecondary education which shall include (a) definitions of the role and mission of each public postsecondary educational institution within any general assignments of role and mission as may be prescribed by the Legislature and (b) plans for facilities which utilize tax funds designated by the Legislature;

(2) Authority to review, monitor, and approve or disapprove each public postsecondary educational institution's programs and capital construction projects which utilize tax funds designated by the Legislature in order to provide compliance and consistency with the comprehensive plan and to prevent unnecessary duplication; and

(3) Authority to review and modify, if needed to promote compliance and consistency with the comprehensive statewide plan and prevent unnecessary duplication, the budget requests of the Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska, the Board of Trustees of the Nebraska State Colleges, any board or boards established for the community colleges, or any other governing board for any other public postsecondary educational institution which may be established by the Legislature."

The Legislature further defined the Commission's responsibilities regarding review of public postsecondary education budget requests per Nebraska Revised Statutes (2008), Section 85-1416 (3) which states: ". . . the Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska and the Board of Trustees of the Nebraska State Colleges shall each submit to the commission information the commission deems necessary regarding each board's capital

construction budget requests. The commission shall review the capital construction budget request information and may recommend to the Governor and the Legislature modification, approval, or disapproval of such requests consistent with the statewide facilities plan and any project approval determined pursuant to subsection (10) of section 85-1414 and section 85-1415. The commission shall develop from a statewide perspective a unified prioritization of individual capital construction budget requests for which it has recommended approval and submit such prioritization to the Governor and the Legislature for their consideration. In establishing its prioritized list, the commission may consider and respond to the priority order established by the Board of Regents or the Board of Trustees in their respective capital construction budget requests."

Statewide Facilities Plan: Goals & Strategies

Of the physical assets supported by state government, a high proportion is found on the campuses of public higher education institutions throughout Nebraska. To protect this considerable investment ($2.7 billion in state-supported facilities), it is critical that institutions properly plan for the construction, efficient use and maintenance of these facilities.

The Nebraska Constitution and statutes assign the Commission responsibility for statewide comprehensive planning for postsecondary education. Nebraska's *Comprehensive Statewide Plan for Postsecondary Education* identifies 14 major statewide goals and strategies. These goals and strategies are intended to lead Nebraskans to an educationally and economically sound, vigorous, progressive and coordinated higher education system. Chapter Six: *Statewide Facilities Plan* includes one of these major statewide goals:

> **"Nebraskans will advocate a physical environment for each of the state's postsecondary institutions that supports its role and mission; is well-utilized and effectively accommodates space needs; is safe, accessible, cost effective and well maintained; and is sufficiently flexible to adapt to future changes in programs and technologies."**

Three primary strategies have been identified to accomplish this major statewide goal:

- **Institutional comprehensive facilities planning will be an integral tool that supports the**

institution's role and mission and strategic plan.

- **Individual capital construction projects will support institutional strategic and comprehensive facilities plans, comply with the *Comprehensive Statewide Plan for Postsecondary Education*, and will not unnecessarily duplicate other facilities.**
- **Adequate and stable funding will be available for maintenance, repair, renovation, and major construction projects as identified in the comprehensive facilities planning and review process.**

The capital construction requests outlined in this report have been shown to meet the first two of these strategies. State government can assist institutions in accomplishing the third strategy by providing adequate and stable funding for both initial construction and ongoing operations and maintenance of new and existing facilities.

The Commission has identified ongoing routine maintenance and deferred maintenance as two essential areas in which state and institutional funding are needed during the next biennium. Adequate funding in these areas would provide long-term cost savings and further enhance Nebraska's higher education system.

Financing Facility Renewal and Adaptation

State-supported facilities support many functions important to the residents of our state, including public postsecondary education. These facilities represent an enormous investment over the years by Nebraska taxpayers. However, these assets deteriorate over time. Weather, use, obsolescence and changing needs all play a part in this deterioration.

To prevent our higher education facilities from aging too quickly, the Commission continues to advocate a three-step approach to meeting the needs of our existing facilities. The three funding areas involved in this continual process of renewing and adapting existing facilities are ongoing routine maintenance, deferred repair and renovation/remodeling.

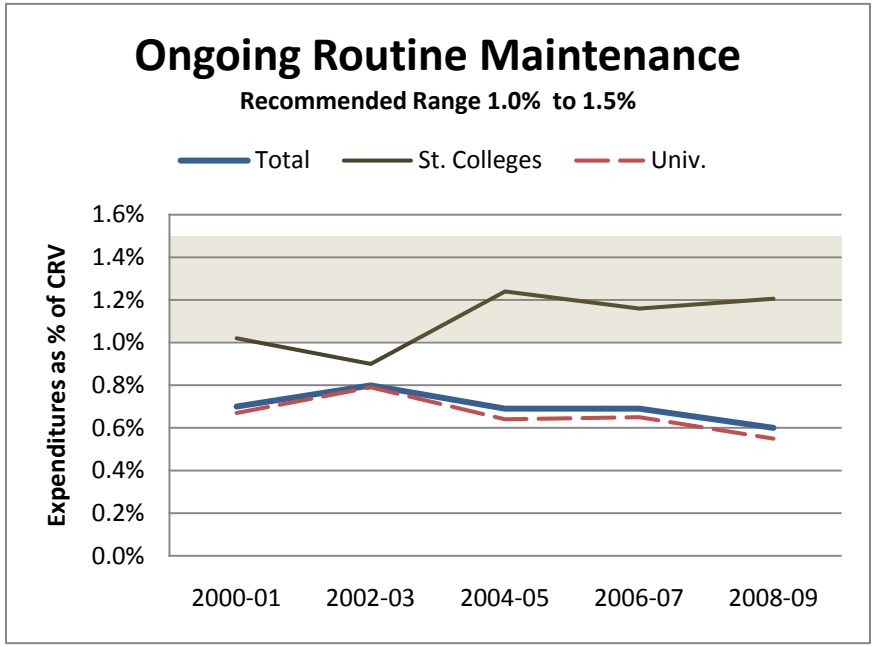
Ongoing Routine Maintenance: Funding is needed to provide systematic day-to-day maintenance to prevent or control the rate of deterioration of facilities. This work is funded from institutional operating budgets, with each campus controlling the amount of building maintenance

funds expended. The type of work associated with ongoing routine maintenance includes preventive maintenance, minor repairs and routine inspections to each building system including roofs, exterior envelope, elevators, HVAC systems, etc. Routine maintenance is similar to changing the oil and providing tune-ups for a car on a regular basis. These expenditures reduce wear and extend the life of the facility.

Consistent with nationally recognized standards, the Commission recommends that funding for routine maintenance of facilities be between 1% and 1.5% of facility replacement values. This would amount to between $27 million and $40.5 million per year.

Actual combined university and state college funding for routine maintenance averaged 0.6% of state-supported facilities' replacement values per year during the 2007-2009 biennium. This represents a decline from the percentage reported the prior biennium. The combined dollar amount allocated by the university, state colleges and NCTA for routine maintenance averaged $15.4 million per year during the 2007-2009 biennium.

The following chart shows the trend in institutional routine maintenance expenditures for the past eight years. The trend indicates a gradual decline in institutional expenditures for routine maintenance as a percentage of their state-supported facilities' current replacement value (CRV).



The state colleges funded routine maintenance an average of 1.21% of state-supported facilities' replacement values per year during the 2007-2009 biennium (see Appendix A). The combined dollar amount allocated by the state colleges for routine maintenance averaged nearly $2.2 million per year during that time. Chadron State College is the only state college for which annual funding did not exceed 1% of state-supported

facilities' replacement values during that biennium. CSC's routine maintenance expenditures averaged 0.8% of state-supported facilities' replacement values during the biennium.

The university's annual routine maintenance expenditures averaged 0.55% of state-supported facilities' replacement values during the 2007-2009 biennium (see Appendix A). The combined annual university allocation for routine maintenance averaged $12.9 million during that period. Within the University of Nebraska system, no institution had annual routine maintenance expenditures that averaged more than 1% of state-supported facilities' replacement values during the biennium. UNMC had the highest average funding for routine maintenance - 0.92% of state-supported facilities' replacement values during the biennium. UNK, UNL and UNO had annual routine maintenance expenditure averages of 0.49%, 0.47% and 0.40% respectively of state-supported facilities' replacement values during the biennium.

NCTA's annual routine maintenance expenditures averaged 1.09% of state-supported facilities' replacement values during the 2007-2009 biennium (see Appendix A). NCTA's average annual allocation for routine maintenance was $226,600 during the biennium.

Prior to the 2007-2009 biennium, the State provided increased appropriations for ongoing facilities operating and maintenance costs associated with new building openings. This is likely one of the reasons for the declining expenditures for the latest biennium. It is critical for the long-term stewardship of these facilities to continue to provide ongoing state support for approved capital construction projects. A lack of adequate routine maintenance accelerates taxpayers' obligations to fund deferred repair and renovation needs in the future.

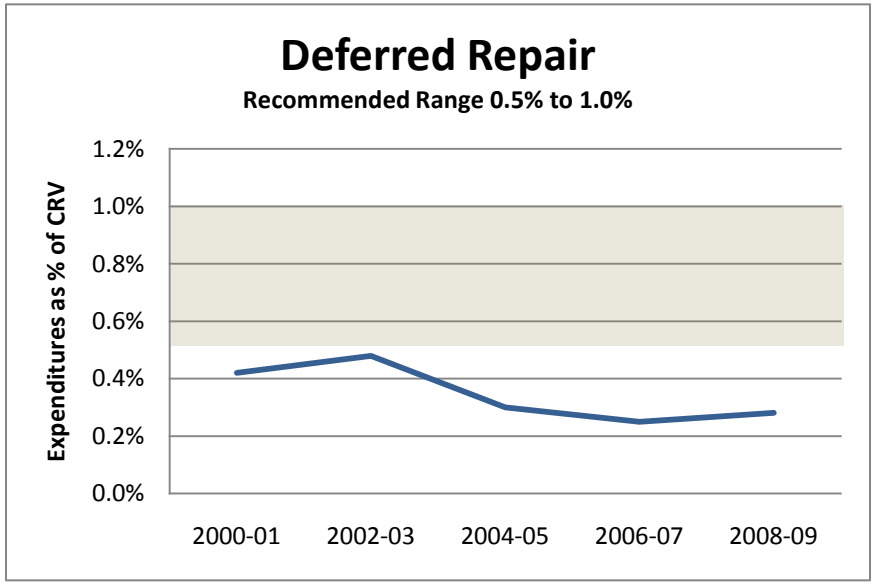
Deferred Repair: This work involves major repair and replacement of building systems needed to still use a facility. Work includes items such as roof replacement, masonry tuck-pointing and window replacement. These items are not normally contained in an annual operating budget. However, institutions have been using operating funds to match Building Renewal Allocation Funds and to address some of their more urgent repair needs.

Recommended funding for deferred repair of facilities is between 0.5% and 1% of facilities' replacement values. During the 2007-2009 biennium, the LB 309 Task Force for Building Renewal allocated $8.21 million (averaging 0.16% of facility replacement values per year) for deferred repair of state college, university and NCTA state-

supported facilities. University and state college expenditures averaged an additional $3.08 million per year on average for cooperative funding and deferred repair projects (averaging 0.12% of the replacement value of their state-supported facilities). Additional detail on institutional deferred repair expenditures is located in Appendix B.

Together, the Task Force for Building Renewal and our public institutions have averaged annual funding equal to 0.28% of state-supported facilities' replacement values for deferred repairs during the 2007-2009 biennium.

The following chart shows the trend in deferred repair expenditures for the past eight years. The trend indicates a gradual decline in expenditures for deferred repair as a percentage of their state-supported facilities' current replacement value (CRV).



Options to consider for increasing deferred repair funding include:

- Doubling the annual cigarette tax appropriations to the Building Renewal Allocation Fund from the current minimum of $9.163 million per year.
- Establishing a public postsecondary education deferred repair fund that is financed by an annual square foot fee on state-supported facilities. Facilities that are already charged a depreciation charge for the University Building Renewal Assessment Fund or the State College Building Renewal Assessment Fund

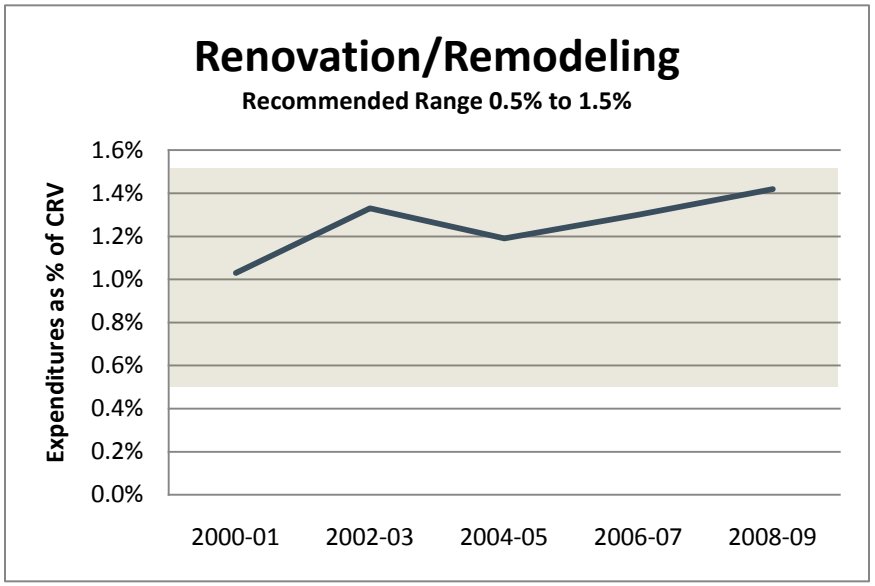
could be excluded from this deferred repair fee. A new deferred repair fund could act as a bridge in funding until a 2% depreciation charge is assessed on all public postsecondary educational institutions' state-supported facilities.

The goal of any increase in funding should be to slow the growth of the deferred repair backlog at university and state college campuses.

Renovation/Remodeling: Aging building systems will eventually result in the need to renovate a facility. Programmatic changes can also create the need for remodeling. Renovations will generally include deferred repair work to bring a facility up to a new and more functional condition. Renovations and remodeling provide institutions with modern, flexible and functional facilities designed to meet the needs of students, faculty and staff.

Recommended funding for renovation and remodeling is between 0.5% and 1.5% of facility replacement values. Renovation and remodeling funding during the 2007-2009 biennium averaged about $38.84 million per year (1.41% of the replacement value of the university and state colleges' state-supported facilities). Funding sources for renovation and remodeling include: state appropriations and tuition surcharges for the LB 1100 and LB 605 renovation and deferred repair initiatives; University Building Renewal Assessment Fund and State College Building Renewal Assessment Fund allocations; institutional operating budget expenditures; and private donations.

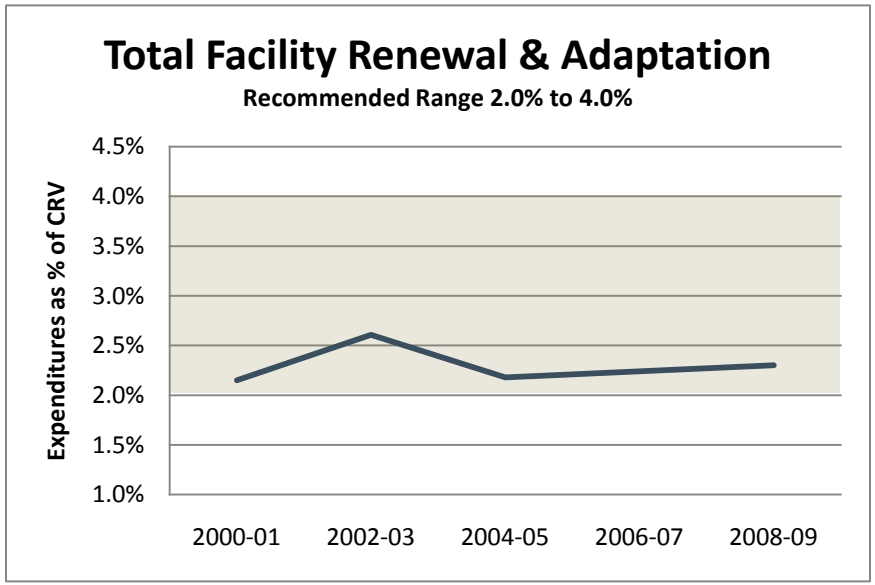
The chart on the following page shows the trend in institutional renovation/remodeling expenditures for the past eight years. The trend indicates an increase in expenditures for renovation/remodeling as a percentage of state-supported facilities' current replacement value (CRV). However, with funding for the LB 1100 renovation and deferred repair bonds ending, and no new funds going into the University Building Renewal Assessment Fund and State College Building Renewal Assessment Fund, this trend will turn down in the current biennium and continue to decline unless additional funding is provided.



The Commission recommends continued reaffirmation funding of the LB 605 initiatives and as funding becomes available, continued direct appropriations for individual renovation/remodeling projects such as the WSC Carhart Science Building renovation.

Total Facility Renewal and Adaptation Funding: Recommended total funding for facilities routine maintenance, deferred repair and renovation/remodeling for all university and state college state-supported facilities is between 2.0% and 4.0% of facility replacement values. Facility renewal and adaptation funding during the 2007-2009 biennium averaged $62.92 million per year (2.3% of state-supported facilities' replacement value).

The following chart shows an eight-year trend for facilities renewal and adaptation expenditures as a percentage of their state-supported facilities' current replacement value (CRV). The trend indicates a fairly steady level of expenditures with increased spending on renovation/remodeling offsetting reductions in routine maintenance and deferred repair. However, this trend will likely decline for the 2009-2011 biennium, perhaps below the 2% minimum recommended annual expenditures.



Funding Strategies: The table at the end of this section provides a summary of the facility renewal and adaptation needs for the Nebraska State College System, University of Nebraska and the Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture. This table outlines recommended funding levels, existing expenditures, along with mid-term and long-term goals for funding routine maintenance, deferred repair and renovation/remodeling.

To fully address these needs, a partnership between postsecondary education institutions, the LB 309 Task Force for Building Renewal, and Executive and Legislative branches of state government is necessary. Each partner has an interest in seeing institutional assets adequately maintained and adapted to meet the changing needs of students, faculty, staff and the public's use of these facilities.

Institutions benefit considerably in providing well-maintained and modern facilities. Institutions nationally are recognizing the importance of facilities as a recruiting tool in the increasingly competitive atmosphere of retaining and recruiting students. Adequate and well-maintained facilities serve as an important tool for meeting this goal. Institution's must resist the temptation to reduce ongoing building maintenance in the current economic climate. The Legislature should also restore funding for new building operations and maintenance (O&M) requests as new and renovated facilities are completed.

The LB 309 Task Force for Building Renewal performs a vital service for our state. It protects our residents and physical investments from harm. The LB 309 Task Force prevents our facilities from deteriorating at a rate faster than normal by making them weather tight. The LB 309 Task Force still has much work to do to renew Nebraska's public facilities. With additional funding, the LB 309 Task Force could begin to adequately address all of its current responsibilities for fire and life safety, deferred repair, the Americans with Disabilities Act and energy conservation needs.

In 1998 and 2006, the Legislature passed LB 1100 and LB 605, respectively. Those bills provided state appropriations, along with matching institutional funding, for dozens of university and state college renovation and deferred repair projects. Total state and institutional funding for these two bond issues will exceed $410 million through FY 2020.

In addition, LB 1100 also created an annual 2% depreciation charge (currently suspended from July 1,

2009 through June 30, 2011 per Laws 2009, LB318, § 1) that is assessed on all new construction, renovations or acquisitions. The depreciation charge is set aside for later use on institutional facility renewal and renovation work.

These actions by the Legislature were significant steps in finding solutions to deferred repair and renovation needs at the university and state colleges. Fully implementing LB 1100's original 2% depreciation charge would provide the long-term deferred repair and renovation funds needed for existing facilities. Continued appropriations for needed institutional capital projects can serve to supplement renovation/remodeling needs until a long-term solution is found. One possible solution is to find a dedicated funding source to meet deferred repair and renovation needs in addition to the current cigarette tax.

Funding trends, however, are not encouraging for the current and future biennia. Increases in state appropriations for new building operations and maintenance have not been provided since the 2005-2007 biennium. Institutional budget cuts are placing strains on facilities maintenance budgets. A flat level of cigarette-tax funding for the Building Renewal Allocation Funding for renovations/remodeling will be severely reduced in the 2009-2011 biennium due to: 1) the final payment for LB 1100 bonds being made, 2) no new appropriations for renovations are available in the current biennium, and 3) additional appropriations into the University Building Renewal Assessment Fund and the State College Building Renewal Assessment Fund have been suspended since thru at least June 30, 2011.

While we live in challenging times, solutions to address these facility needs must be found. Without adequate ongoing facility renewal and adaptation funding, much of the gains made over the past two decades in improving the condition of our existing facilities could be lost. Adequate facilities play an important part in the success of higher education and, in turn, to improving Nebraska's economy and way of life.

Facility Renewal and Adaptation Needs at the Nebraska State College System, University of Nebraska & Nebraska College of Tech. Agric.

	Facility Maintenance Expenditures			Annual Funding Facility Maint. & Renov./Remodel
	Routine Maintenance	**Deferred Repair**	**Renovation/ Remodeling**	
	Ongoing Funding	One-time Funding	One-time Funding	
	Systematic day-to-day work funded by the annual operating budget to prevent or control deterioration of facilities. Includes repetitive maintenance including preventative maintenance, minor repairs, and routine inspections.	Major repair and replacement of building systems needed to retain the usability of a facility. Work includes items such as roof and window replacement, masonry tuck-pointing, etc. These items are not normally contained in the annual operating budget.	Work that is required because of a change in use of the facility or a change in program. Renovation/ remodeling work may also include deferred repair items such as roof replacement, masonry tuck-pointing, window replacement, etc.	
Primary Source of Funds:	*Institutional operating funds (state appropriations and tuition)*	*Cigarette taxes and institutional operating funds*	*State appropriations and institutional operating funds*	
Recommended Funding: [1]	*1% to 1.5% of replacement value* [2]	*0.5% to 1% of replacement value*	*0.5% to 1.5% of replacement value*	*2% to 4% of replacement value*
2007-2009 Expenditures:	*0.6% of replacement value*	*LB309 - 0.2% & Inst. - 0.1% of replacement value*	*1.4% of replacement value*	*2.3% of replacement value*
10-yr. Mid-term Goal:	*1.0% of replacement value*	*0.75% of replacement value*	*1.25% of replacement value*	*3.0% of replacement value*
Long-term Solution:	*1.25% of replacement value*	*2% depreciation charge* [3]		*3.25% of replacement value*

[1] Source: Financial Planning Guidelines for Facility Renewal and Adaption, A joint project of: The Society for College and University Planning (SCUP), The National Association of College and University Business Officers (NACUBO), The Association of Physical Plant Administrators of Universities and Colleges (APPA), and Coopers and Lybrand, 1989.

[2] Replacement value for the Nebraska State College System, the University of Nebraska, and the Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture state-supported facilities is estimated at $2.7 billion in 2009 dollars.

[3] LB 1100, enacted into law in 1998 and last revised in 2009, required all capital construction projects (excluding revenue bond facilities) to be assessed an annual depreciation charge. The annual depreciation charge has been suspended thru June 30, 2011. Funds accumulated with the depreciation charge are to be used for future facility renewal and renovation/remodeling work.

Section II - Existing Commitments

Section II - Existing Commitments

The table on the following page lists three ongoing capital construction commitments for public postsecondary education. The Nebraska State College System and University of Nebraska have included reaffirmation requests for the LB 605 renovation/replacement/repair initiative that involved multiple projects financed with long-term bonds. The final bond payment is scheduled through FY 2020. NCTA is also requesting reaffirmation funding to complete construction of the Education Center. Previous Legislative appropriations partially funded these requests and continuation funding is necessary for their successful completion.

Reaffirmation requests for the 2011-2013 biennium totaling $60,636,135 require a reaffirmation vote of the Legislature and approval of the Governor before state appropriations can be allocated. The source of funding for the state colleges and university LB 605 facilities fee projects bonds is state appropriations with matching student tuition and fees. LB 605 projects addressed some of the most pressing deferred repair and renovation needs at these institutions. NCTA's Education Center funding request includes $1 million in private funds with the remainder being state appropriations.

The state has also committed state appropriations to finance other state agencies' capital construction projects for the 2011-2013 biennium, include the following:

- Department of Correctional Services – Security System Upgrade for $1,500,000 in state appropriations in FY 2012
- Department of Administrative Services (DAS) – Public Safety Communications for $1,027,233 in state appropriations in both FY 2012 and FY 2013.

Existing statutes also designate seven cents of the 64 cents per pack cigarette tax to the Building Renewal Allocation Fund for use by the Task Force for Building Renewal, with the stipulation that appropriations will not be less than the FY 1997-98 appropriation of $9.163 million. The Building Renewal Allocation Fund currently receives the minimum $9.163 million appropriation, as seven cents per pack of the cigarette tax currently generates less than $9.163 million.

Capital Construction Reaffirmation Requests 2011-2013 Biennium for the
Nebraska State College System, University of Nebraska & Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture

Institution	Project Title	Leg. Bill No.	Total Project Costs	Prior/Current Approp. Prior Expenditures	Prior/Current Approp. FY 2011 Appr./Reappr.	Request Biennium FY 2012 Reaffirmation	Request Biennium FY 2013 Reaffirmation	Future Additional Reaffirmations
Nebraska State College System		605/						
St. Colleges	Systemwide - Facilities Fee Projects	314	$30,150,000	$6,900,000	$2,325,000	$2,325,000	$2,325,000	$16,275,000
Subtotal - Nebraska State College System			*$30,150,000*	*$6,900,000*	*$2,325,000*	*$2,325,000*	*$2,325,000*	*$16,275,000*
University of Nebraska		605/						
University	Systemwide - Facilities Fee Projects	314	$258,500,000	$42,867,454	$22,000,000	$22,000,000	$22,000,000	$149,632,546
Subtotal - University of Nebraska			*$258,500,000*	*$42,867,454*	*$22,000,000*	*$22,000,000*	*$22,000,000*	*$149,632,546*
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture at Curtis								
NCTA	Education Center	314	$12,789,135	$0	$803,000	$11,986,135	$0	$0
Subtotal - Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture			*$12,789,135*	*$0*	*$803,000*	*$11,986,135*	*$0*	*$0*
Total - Nebr. State College Sys. / Univ. of Nebraska / NCTA			***$301,439,135***	***$49,767,454***	***$25,128,000***	***$36,311,135***	***$24,325,000***	***$165,907,546***
Means of Financing								
State Building Fund (State Income Tax, Sales Tax, etc.)			$164,236,135	$32,000,000	$12,125,000	$23,111,135	$12,125,000	$84,875,000
Nebraska Capital Construction Fund (Cigarette Taxes)			$803,000	$0	$803,000	$0	$0	$0
Cash/Revolving Funds (includes Capital Improvement Fees)			$135,400,000	$17,767,454	$12,200,000	$12,200,000	$12,200,000	$81,032,546
Federal Funds			$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Private Funds			$1,000,000	$0	$0	$1,000,000	$0	$0
Total - Nebr. State College Sys. / Univ. of Nebraska / NCTA			***$301,439,135***	***$49,767,454***	***$25,128,000***	***$36,311,135***	***$24,325,000***	***$165,907,546***

Section III - Governing Board Requests

The Nebraska State College System, the University of Nebraska and the Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture have requested funding as outlined in this section for the 2011-2013 biennial capital construction budget request cycle. The tables included in this section can be compared with the Commission's recommendations and priorities that follow in Sections IV and V of this document.

Summary of Capital Construction Requests

Capital construction budget requests prepared by the Nebraska State College System's Board of Trustees and the University of Nebraska's Board of Regents address specific facility needs for each of the institutions.

The state colleges have requested funding for two renovation/addition projects at Chadron State College and Wayne State College, a new rangeland center at CSC, and planning funds to complete programming for projects at Peru State College and WSC. See page III-5 for details.

The university has requested design and construction funding to relocate the University of Nebraska Medical Center College of Nursing – Lincoln Division from leased space in downtown Lincoln to a new expanded facility on East Campus next to the UNMC College of Dentistry building. See page III-7 for details.

The Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture at Curtis did not request funding for new construction, renovation or planning projects for the 2011-2013 biennium.

Task Force for Building Renewal Requests

In addition to requesting funds for individual capital construction projects, institutions may request funding from the Building Renewal Allocation Fund administered by the LB 309 Task Force for Building Renewal. Since its creation in 1977, the LB 309 Task Force for Building Renewal's duties involved reviewing requests and allocating funds to address the deferred maintenance and energy conservation needs of state-supported buildings. In the spring of 1993, statutory revisions expanded the LB 309 Task Force's duties to include the review and allocation of funds for fire & life safety and Americans with Disability Act (ADA) projects.

The table on page III-3 of this section summarizes the

2011-2013 biennium Building Renewal Allocation Fund requests for public postsecondary education. Projects have been submitted totaling $74.7 million, which includes institutional cooperative funding of $5.9 million. The Department of Administrative Services instructions stated that agencies were to submit Class I and Class II requests only for the biennial budget request process (see definitions in Appendix C). Class III needs are not identified in the current requests. The following table provides a summary of the change in building renewal Class I & Class II requests compared to the previous biennium by category. The decrease from the prior biennial request is primarily due to UNL requesting significantly less funding.

Change in Building Renewal Requests for the Nebr. State College System, Univ. of Nebraska & NCTA

Category	2009-2011 Biennium*	2011-2013 Biennium	Increase/ (Decrease)	% Change
Fire & Life Safety	$17,425,780	$10,522,950	($6,902,830)	(39.6%)
Deferred Repair	$55,427,775	$47,093,808	($8,333,967)	(15.0%)
ADA	$1,724,980	$1,909,850	$184,870	10.7%
Energy Conservtn.	$12,691,500	$15,162,700	$2,471,200	19.5%
Total	*$87,270,035*	*$74,689,308*	*($12,580,727)*	*(14.4%)*

* Includes Class I & II requests only beginning in the 2009-2011 biennium.

Cooperative Funding for LB 309 Allocations

The LB 309 Task Force has requested that agencies provide cooperative funds for each project allocation. However, for the 2009-2011 and 2011-2013 biennia, the LB 309 Task Force has informed agencies that matching funds are not required due to agency budget cuts. Agencies may offer matching funds whenever it is in their best interest to do so.

The cooperative funding policy is intended to ensure an investment by the institution and allows more projects to be completed with available funds. The Nebraska State College System has historically provided 15% in cooperative funds and the University of Nebraska and NCTA have provided 20% in cooperative funds.

Combined LB 309 Task Force for Building Renewal Requests 2011-2013 Biennium for the
Nebraska State College System, University of Nebraska & Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture

Project	Nebraska State College System				University of Nebraska						Total - Univ., St. Colleges
Type	CSC	PSC	WSC	Subtotal	UNK	UNL	UNMC	UNO	Subtotal	NCTA	& NCTA
Fire & Life Safety											
Class I	$1,026,800	$24,450	$747,000	$1,798,250	$150,000	$2,855,200	$1,635,000	$2,152,000	$6,792,200	$87,360	$8,677,810
Class II	$0	$0	$434,500	$434,500	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$434,500
Class III	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Subtotals	*$1,026,800*	*$24,450*	*$1,181,500*	*$2,232,750*	*$150,000*	*$2,855,200*	*$1,635,000*	*$2,152,000*	*$6,792,200*	*$87,360*	*$9,112,310*
Deferred Repair											
Class I	$185,000	$377,130	$11,566,795	$12,128,925	$50,000	$13,382,680	$1,140,000	$8,402,500	$22,975,180	$3,756,320	$38,860,425
Class II	$129,000	$742,133	$3,012,500	$3,883,633	$65,000	$0	$0	$0	$65,000	$0	$3,948,633
Class III	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Subtotals	*$314,000*	*$1,119,263*	*$14,579,295*	*$16,012,558*	*$115,000*	*$13,382,680*	*$1,140,000*	*$8,402,500*	*$23,040,180*	*$3,756,320*	*$42,809,058*
Americans with Disabilities Act											
Class I	$90,000	$53,950	$0	$143,950	$350,000	$252,320	$0	$258,000	$860,320	$9,200	$1,013,470
Class II	$0	$0	$831,000	$831,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$831,000
Class III	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Subtotals	*$90,000*	*$53,950*	*$831,000*	*$974,950*	*$350,000*	*$252,320*	*$0*	*$258,000*	*$860,320*	*$9,200*	*$1,844,470*
Energy Conservation											
Class I	$1,670,000	$350,000	$500,000	$2,520,000	$500,000	$420,800	$7,170,000	$2,118,500	$10,209,300	$251,360	$12,980,660
Class II	$34,000	$0	$1,735,000	$1,769,000	$245,000	$0	$0	$0	$245,000	$0	$2,014,000
Class III	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Subtotals	*$1,704,000*	*$350,000*	*$2,235,000*	*$4,289,000*	*$745,000*	*$420,800*	*$7,170,000*	*$2,118,500*	*$10,454,300*	*$251,360*	*$14,994,660*
Total Task Force for Building Renewal Requests											
LB309 $	***$3,134,800***	***$1,547,663***	***$18,826,795***	***$23,509,258***	***$1,360,000***	***$16,911,000***	***$9,945,000***	***$12,931,000***	***$41,147,000***	***$4,104,240***	***$68,760,498***
Coop. $	***$0***	***$0***	***$0***	***$0***	***$0***	***$4,227,750***	***$675,000***	***$0***	***$4,902,750***	***$1,026,060***	***$5,928,810***
Totals	***$3,134,800***	***$1,547,663***	***$18,826,795***	***$23,509,258***	***$1,360,000***	***$21,138,750***	***$10,620,000***	***$12,931,000***	***$46,049,750***	***$5,130,300***	***$74,689,308***
	4.2%	***2.1%***	***25.2%***	***31.5%***	***1.8%***	***28.3%***	***14.2%***	***17.3%***	***61.7%***	***6.9%***	***100.0%***

Nebraska State College System

The table on the following page provides the Nebraska State College System's Capital Construction Budget Request for the 2011-2013 Biennium in the priority order recommended by the Nebraska State College System's Board of Trustees. The list includes the state colleges' Building Renewal Task Force requests and priorities.

Capital Construction Request Summary for the Nebraska State College System
2011-2013 Biennium

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	Governing Bd. Priority	Total Request	Prior Expenditure	FY 2011 App/Reap	FY 2012 Request	FY 2013 Request	Future Request
FIRE/LIFE SAFETY	1	$2,232,750	$0	$0	$1,798,250	$434,500	$0
DEFERRED REPAIR	2	$16,012,558	$0	$0	$12,128,925	$3,883,633	$0
AMERICANS W/ DISABILITIES ACT (ADA)	3	$974,950	$0	$0	$143,950	$831,000	$0
ENERGY CONSERVATION	4	$4,289,000	$0	$0	$2,520,000	$1,769,000	$0
WSC - CARHART SCIENCE RENOV./ADD.	5	$16,783,145	$9,111,350	$0	$7,671,795	$0	$0
CSC - ARMSTRONG RENOV. & ADDITION	6	$15,702,750	$0	$0	$0	$15,702,750	$0
CSC - RANGELAND CENTER	7	$5,770,970	$0	$0	$5,770,970	$0	$0
PSC - HEALTH & FIT COMPLEX PLANNING	8	$3,060,000	$0	$0	$30,000	$30,000	$3,000,000
PSC - BIOMASS ENERGY PLANNING	9	$2,535,000	$0	$0	$35,000	$0	$2,500,000
WSC - U.S. CONN LIBRARY PLANNING	10	$150,000	$0	$0	$150,000	$0	$0
TOTAL		**$67,511,123**	**$9,111,350**	**$0**	**$30,248,890**	**$22,650,883**	**$5,500,000**

FUND SOURCE	Total Request	Prior Expenditure	FY 2011 App/Reap	FY 2012 Request	FY 2013 Request	Future Request
STATE GEN. FUND/NCCF/CIG. TAX/LOTTERY	$33,290,515	$2,400,000	$0	$11,657,765	$13,732,750	$5,500,000
CASH FUND (TUITION & FEES)	$1,956,047	$1,956,047	$0	$0	$0	$0
FEDERAL FUNDS	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
REVOLVING FUNDS	$359,509	$359,509	$0	$0	$0	$0
PRIVATE DONATIONS	$8,395,794	$4,395,794	$0	$2,000,000	$2,000,000	$0
SUBTOTAL	**$44,001,865**	**$9,111,350**	**$0**	**$13,657,765**	**$15,732,750**	**$5,500,000**
LB309 TASK FORCE FUNDING	$23,509,258	$0	$0	$16,591,125	$6,918,133	$0
LB309 COOPERATIVE FUNDING	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
SUBTOTAL	**$23,509,258**	**$0**	**$0**	**$16,591,125**	**$6,918,133**	**$0**
TOTAL	**$67,511,123**	**$9,111,350**	**$0**	**$30,248,890**	**$22,650,883**	**$5,500,000**

University of Nebraska

The table on the following page provides the University of Nebraska's Capital Construction Budget Request 2011-2013 Biennium in the priority order recommended by the University of Nebraska Board of Regents. The list includes the university's Building Renewal Task Force requests and priorities.

Capital Construction Request Summary for the University of Nebraska
2011-2013 Biennium

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	Governing Bd. Priority	Total Request	Prior Expenditure	FY 2011 App/Reap	FY 2012 Request	FY 2013 Request	Future Request
UNMC - COLLEGE OF NURSING LINCOLN	1	$16,420,500	$48,906	$38,594	$933,300	$6,906,900	$8,492,800
FIRE/LIFE SAFETY	2	$8,181,000	$0	$0	$8,181,000	$0	$0
DEFERRED REPAIR	3	$26,385,850	$0	$0	$26,320,850	$65,000	$0
ENERGY CONSERVATION	4	$10,559,500	$0	$0	$10,314,500	$245,000	$0
AMERICANS W/ DISABILITIES ACT (ADA)	5	$923,400	$0	$0	$923,400	$0	$0
TOTAL		**$62,470,250**	**$48,906**	**$38,594**	**$46,673,050**	**$7,216,900**	**$8,492,800**
FUND SOURCE		**Total Request**	**Prior Expenditure**	**FY 2011 App/Reap**	**FY 2012 Request**	**FY 2013 Request**	**Future Request**
STATE GENERAL FUND/NCCF/CIG. TAX		$16,420,500	$48,906	$38,594	$933,300	$6,906,900	$8,492,800
CASH FUND (TUITION & FEES)		$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
FEDERAL FUNDS		$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
REVOLVING FUNDS		$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
PRIVATE DONATIONS		$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
SUBTOTAL		**$16,420,500**	**$48,906**	**$38,594**	**$933,300**	**$6,906,900**	**$8,492,800**
LB309 TASK FORCE FUNDING		$41,147,000	$0	$0	$40,837,000	$310,000	$0
LB309 COOPERATIVE FUNDING		$4,902,750	$0	$0	$4,902,750	$0	$0
SUBTOTAL		**$46,049,750**	**$0**	**$0**	**$45,739,750**	**$310,000**	**$0**
TOTAL		**$62,470,250**	**$48,906**	**$38,594**	**$46,673,050**	**$7,216,900**	**$8,492,800**

Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture

The table on the following page provides the Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture's (NCTA) Capital Construction Budget Request 2011-2013 Biennium in the priority order recommended by the University of Nebraska Board of Regents. NCTA is only requesting Building Renewal Task Force requests for the coming biennium.

Capital Construction Request Summary for the Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture
2011-2013 Biennium

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	Governing Bd. Priority	Total Request	Prior Expenditure	FY 2011 App/Reap	FY 2012 Request	FY 2013 Request	Future Request
FIRE/LIFE SAFETY	1	$109,200	$0	$0	$109,200	$0	$0
DEFERRED REPAIR	2	$4,695,400	$0	$0	$4,695,400	$0	$0
ENERGY CONSERVATION	3	$314,200	$0	$0	$314,200	$0	$0
AMERICANS W/ DISABILITIES ACT (ADA)	4	$11,500	$0	$0	$11,500	$0	$0
TOTAL		**$5,130,300**	**$0**	**$0**	**$5,130,300**	**$0**	**$0**
FUND SOURCE		**Total Request**	**Prior Expenditure**	**FY 2011 App/Reap**	**FY 2012 Request**	**FY 2013 Request**	**Future Request**
STATE GENERAL FUND/NCCF/CIG. TAX		$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
CASH FUND (TUITION & FEES)		$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
FEDERAL FUNDS		$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
REVOLVING FUNDS		$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
PRIVATE DONATIONS		$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
SUBTOTAL		**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**
LB309 TASK FORCE FUNDING		$4,104,240	$0	$0	$4,104,240	$0	$0
LB309 COOPERATIVE FUNDING		$1,026,060	$0	$0	$1,026,060	$0	$0
SUBTOTAL		**$5,130,300**	**$0**	**$0**	**$5,130,300**	**$0**	**$0**
TOTAL		**$5,130,300**	**$0**	**$0**	**$5,130,300**	**$0**	**$0**

Section IV - Commission's Statewide Capital Construction Budget Recommendations

The table at the end of this section lists all approved capital construction requests from the Nebraska State College System, the University of Nebraska and the Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture (NCTA). The table identifies the Commission's funding recommendations for each project. Projects are shown in alphabetical order. A prioritized list of recommendations for funding Commission-approved projects is provided in Section V of these recommendations.

Before state tax funds may be expended, Commission review and approval is required of those projects defined as "capital construction projects" by statute. This includes projects that utilize more than $2,000,000 in state tax funds for purposes of new construction, additions, remodeling or acquisition of a capital structure by gift, purchase, lease-purchase or other means of construction or acquisition.

In addition to requesting funds for individual capital construction projects, institutions have requested funding from the Building Renewal Allocation Fund as administered by the LB 309 Task Force for Building Renewal. The combined state college and university recommendation by category (fire & life safety, deferred repair, Americans with Disability Act (ADA) and energy conservation) and classification are included in the table at the end of this section.

Reaffirmation requests for state college and university projects that received partial funding in prior biennia are also included in the table at the end of this section. This table provides a single location to view the Commission's state funding recommendations for public postsecondary education capital construction on a single page.

Summary of Recommended Budget Modifications

The Commission is recommending budget modifications to the following three requests:

LB 309 Task Force for Building Renewal requests: The Commission recommends increasing the annual appropriation to the Building Renewal Allocation Fund as outlined in Section I of these recommendations. An adequate and stable funding stream is needed to slow, and eventually reduce, the deferred repair backlog on university and state college campuses. In reviewing the institutional requests for building renewal funds, the

Commission does not recommend funding the following requests which have been excluded from the funding amounts recommended in the table at the end of this section:

- CSC Hildreth Hall roof repair/replacement - $80,000: As part of the review for the recently completed Sparks Hall renovation, CSC stated that functions located in Hildreth Hall could be relocated into other newly available space on campus. Hildreth Hall could then be mothballed or demolished in order to reduce the amount of space requiring operations and maintenance expenditures. If the facility is to be mothballed, then minimal roof repair could be performed.
- UNL Lied Center for Performing Arts roof replacement and HVAC system upgrades - $865,000: Legislative appropriations for the construction of the Lied Center in mid-1980's stipulated that the university was to establish a $2 million endowment fund to supplement program revenues used to operate and maintain this facility. It was the intent of the Legislature that the Lied Center would not become a long-term burden to state taxpayers.
- UNMC Medical Associates – Unit 5 upgrade to direct digital controls - $850,000: State support of UNMC space is primarily restricted to instructional, student support, research and institutional administrative/ operational space. Patient care facilities have historically not been supported with state funds.
- WSC Carhart Science Building renovation - $7,671,795: The Commission believes that a separate appropriation for this renovation should be made, which would allow the Building Renewal Allocation Fund to be used for other needed deferred repair needs.

CSC Armstrong Physical Education Building addition/ renovation request: State funding for this project should be considered after the college has secured $2 million in pledges for this project. A portion of the private donations could be used to fund initial design of the project during the 2011-2013 biennium.

CSC Rangeland Center request: State funding for this project should be considered after the college has secured $2 million in pledges for this project. A portion of the private donations could be used to fund initial design of the project during the 2011-2013 biennium.

The following pages contain summaries of each capital construction request, including the amount of state

funding requested, Commission approval action, recommended funding modifications by the Commission and a project description.

LB 309 Task Force for Building Renewal Capital Construction Budget Requests:

Fire & Life Safety / Deferred Repair / Americans with Disabilities Act / Energy Conservation Requests

Budget Request: $68,760,498 (higher ed.)

Commission Approval: Approval not required, as the Task Force for Building Renewal has statutory responsibility for review and allocation of individual building renewal requests.

Budget Recommendation: The Commission recommends increasing annual cigarette tax appropriations to the Building Renewal Allocation Fund from the current $9.163 million annual appropriation in order to adequately meet the most urgent fire & life safety needs and stop the growth of the deferred repair backlog.

Project Description: The request includes Fire & Life Safety, Deferred Repair, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and Energy Conservation requests from the Nebraska State College System, University of Nebraska and Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture. Institutions would provide $5.93 million in cooperative funds in addition to the funding request identified above.

Nebraska State College System Capital Construction Budget Requests:

CSC Armstrong Physical Educ. Building Add./Renov.

Budget Request: $13,702,750

Commission Approval: Approved Dec. 7, 2006

Budget Recommendation: Commission recommends providing funding as outlined in the institution's capital construction budget request only if the entire $2 million in private donations has been pledged for this project. Private donations could be used to begin design of the project in the 2011-2013 biennium if state appropriations are not available.

Project Description: This request would construct approximately 75,700 gross square feet (gsf) of additional space and renovate about 21,600

gsf of the Armstrong Physical Education Building on campus. The project would include demolition of roughly 19,000 gsf of single-story space between the existing gymnasium and natatorium (indoor swimming pool) that would be infilled with new construction. New construction would provide space for a new 2,900-seat arena, athletic department and coaching offices, strength and conditioning, sports medicine, athletic equipment storage, locker rooms and team meeting/classroom spaces. The existing gymnasium and natatorium spaces would be renovated. Site work would also include construction of additional parking and correction of existing site drainage problems. The facility, originally constructed in 1957, is primarily used for intercollegiate men's football, men's and women's basketball and women's volleyball programs. The natatorium is used for instruction and recreation purposes. The gymnasium is also used for graduation/baccalaureate, campus assembly and tournament functions. The project is estimated to cost $15,702,750 ($161.38/gsf) with state appropriations and $2 million in private donations proposed as the source of funds. The college estimates that an additional $320,815/year ($5.66/gsf/ year in 2006 dollars) would be needed for ongoing facility operating and maintenance costs to support the new construction less demolished space.

CSC Rangeland Center

Budget Request: $3,770,970

Commission Approval: Approved October 12, 2006

Budget Recommendation: Commission recommends providing funding as outlined in the institution's capital construction budget request only if the entire $2 million in private donations has been pledged for this project. Private donations could be used to begin design of the project in the 2011-2013 biennium if state appropriations are not available.

Project Description: The project would construct a 33,600 gross square foot (gsf) facility for the Range Management program and intercollegiate rodeo team on the southeast corner of campus. The Range Management program would be relocated from the Burkhiser Technology Complex with the vacated spaces being converted back to general-purpose classrooms. The new facility would provide space for two class laboratories for animal and plant study, a herbarium collection room, faculty offices, a 20,000-

square-foot arena and an apartment for a building manager. The site would also contain livestock pens for both the Range Management program and rodeo team. The project is estimated to cost $5,770,970 ($171.76/gsf). The source of funds would be state appropriations and $2 million in private donations. The college estimates that an additional $56,450/year ($1.68/gsf/year in 2006 dollars) would be needed for ongoing facility operating and maintenance costs.

PSC Biomass Energy Center Planning

Budget Request: $35,000

Commission Approval: Approval not required for development of a program statement. The Commission would review any request for design and construction funding following completion of programming.

Budget Recommendation: The Commission recommends funding for development of a revised program statement at this time. Commission review and approval of a program statement would be needed prior to allocation of state funding for design and construction.

Project Description: The project would provide planning money for the preparation of a program statement for the construction of a biomass energy center to provide steam heat for the PSC campus. A revised program statement is expected to propose construction of a facility to house wood-burning boilers that will reduce utilities costs to the campus, with a goal of providing a 10-year or less simple payback.

PSC Health & Fitness Complex Renovation Planning

Budget Request: $60,000

Commission Approval: Approval not required for development of a program statement. The Commission would review any request for design and construction funding following completion of programming.

Budget Recommendation: The Commission recommends funding for development of a program statement at this time. Commission review and approval of a program statement would be needed prior to allocation of state funding for design and construction. The Commission encourages PSC to seek private funding to supplement state

appropriations to the extent possible.

Project Description: The project would provide planning money for the preparation of a program statement for the renovation and upgrade of several campus athletic facilities. Renovation and upgrades would include: The addition of restrooms at the baseball/softball complex and renovation of the Oak Bowl stadium, press box, restrooms and field house.

WSC Carhart Science Building Renovation/Addition

Budget Request: $7,671,795

Commission Approval: Approved October 13, 2004

Budget Recommendation: Provide funding as outlined in the institution's capital construction budget request.

Project Description: This request would provide funding for the renovation and addition to the Carhart Science Building, originally constructed in 1969. The building houses the Department of Physical Sciences and Math and the Department of Life Sciences. The building also contains a planetarium and natural history museum. Renovation work would include replacement of the mechanical/HVAC system, including fume hoods. The renovation would also replace outdated equipment and building finishes, and address accessibility and functional deficiencies. A proposed addition would provide space for an expanded museum, student commons, relocated greenhouse and study space. In addition to this state funding request, prior funding of $9,111,350 is being used to complete renovation of the building's top two floors. Private donations, campus operating funds and student capital improvement fees have been used for this design and renovation. The LB 309 Task Force for Building Renewal also funded a building addition that included an elevator, emergency exit stairwell and ADA restrooms.

WSC U.S. Conn Library Renovation Planning

Budget Request: $150,000

Commission Approval: Approval not required for development of a program statement. The Commission would review any request for design and construction funding following completion of programming.

Budget Recommendation: The Commission recommends funding for development of a program statement at this time. Commission review and

approval of a program statement would be needed prior to allocation of state funding for design and construction.

Project Description: The project would fund a program statement for the renovation of U.S. Conn Library. The 75,573 gross square foot library was constructed in 1955, with an addition completed in 1970. The college states that the current design and resultant uses of the Library do not effectively support the needs of current and future students. Renovation would address aged and inefficient building systems, enhance the efficiency of building operations and utilization and provide the services and atmosphere for scholarly research and collaborative activities necessary in our technologically advanced society. According to WSC, the building no longer adequately addresses the learning resource needs of students and faculty, nor the increased demand as evidenced by increased head counts and materials usage. The library serves as the academic hub for research and scholarly activity if it provides the services sought by students, including ready access to superior technology, space for formal and informal study groups, out-of-classroom learning areas that promote the exchange of ideas and information between students and faculty, and the provision of multi-modal learning resources.

University of Nebraska Capital Construction Budget Requests:

UNMC College of Nursing Building Lincoln Division

Budget Request: $ 16,333,000

Commission Approval: April 16, 2009

Budget Recommendation: Provide funding as outlined in the institution's capital construction budget request.

Project Description: The proposed project would construct a 45,525 gross square foot (gsf) building on the University of Nebraska-Lincoln East Campus adjacent to the College of Dentistry Building. The CON - Lincoln Division currently leases about 24,780 square feet of space on three floors in a downtown Lincoln facility. UNMC offers BSN, MSN and PhD degree programs in nursing, along with a post-master's certificate, that are available at all CON Divisions, including Lincoln. The CON - Lincoln

Division also provides public service programs and research. The proposed new facility would primarily consist of classroom, class laboratory, office and support spaces. Additional educational space would accommodate an anticipated increase in CON - Lincoln Division enrollment from 277 to 341 students (23% increase) by 2020. This would include doubling the amount of classroom space currently utilized. Research space would more than double to allow for increased research grant activity. The university estimates the total project cost for design, construction and equipping a new facility to be $16.42 million ($360.68/gsf), with the proposed source of funds being state appropriations. The university estimates that $440,000 per year ($9.66/gsf/year in FY 2012 dollars) would be needed for ongoing facility operating and maintenance (O&M) costs. The source of funding for the new building's O&M costs would also be state appropriations requested in a future biennial operating budget request.

Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture Capital Construction Budget Request:

NCTA did not request funding for new construction, renovation or planning projects for the 2011-2013 biennium.

LB 605 Facilities Fee Projects:

The Legislature passed LB 605 and the Governor signed the bill into law in April 2006. The bill authorized the expenditure of up to $288.65 million in state appropriations and matching institutional funding (student tuition and fees) to finance long-term bonds by university and state college facilities corporations. Bonds would be financed over 14 years to address university and state college facility renovation/replacement and campus infrastructure projects.

The Commission has approved 18 of the 21 projects included in the LB 605 legislation, with most either completed or near completion of construction. The three remaining projects are at the University of Nebraska Medical Center for the renovations of the Eppley Cancer Center, Poynter Hall and Wittson Hall. UNMC intends to

use an $8 million federal ARRA grant to supplement the renovation of the Eppley Cancer Center. UNMC is in the process of completing program planning for these three facilities and will be submitting proposals to the Commission for review.

Capital Construction Budget Recommendations 2011-2013 Biennium for the
Nebraska State College System, University of Nebraska & Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture

Institution	Project Title	Recommended Project Cost	Prior Expend./ Approp/Reaffir	Request Biennium FY 2012	Request Biennium FY 2013	Future Consideration	Status/ Commission Action
Reaffirmation of Partially Funded Projects							
St. Col./Univ.	Systemwide - LB605 Facilities Fee Projects	$288,650,000	$74,092,454	$24,325,000	$24,325,000	$165,907,546	Approved 18 of 21 Proj.
NCTA	Education Center	$12,789,135	$803,000	$11,986,135	$0	$0	Approved
Subtotal - Reaffirmations		*$301,439,135*	*$74,895,454*	*$36,311,135*	*$24,325,000*	*$165,907,546*	
LB 309 Task Force for Building Renewal							
St. Col./Univ.	ADA - Class I Requests	$1,078,850	$0	$0	$539,425	$539,425	Approval Not Required
St. Col./Univ.	ADA - Class II Requests	$771,000	$0	$0	$0	$771,000	Approval Not Required
St. Col./Univ.	Deferred Repair - Class I Requests	$34,608,380	$0	$8,652,095	$8,652,095	$17,304,190	Approval Not Required
St. Col./Univ.	Deferred Repair - Class II Requests	$3,868,633	$0	$0	$0	$3,868,633	Approval Not Required
St. Col./Univ.	Energy Conservation - Class I Requests	$12,298,700	$0	$3,074,675	$3,074,675	$6,149,350	Approval Not Required
St. Col./Univ.	Energy Conservation - Class II Requests	$2,014,000	$0	$0	$0	$2,014,000	Approval Not Required
St. Col./Univ.	Fire & Life Safety - Class I Requests	$10,088,450	$0	$7,566,338	$2,522,113	$0	Approval Not Required
St. Col./Univ.	Fire & Life Safety - Class II Requests	$434,500	$0	$0	$43,450	$391,050	Approval Not Required
Subtotal - LB 309 Task Force Requests		*$65,162,513*	*$0*	*$19,293,108*	*$14,831,758*	*$31,037,648*	
Nebraska State College System							
CSC	Armstrong Physical Educ. Bldg. Add./Renov.	$15,702,750	$0	$0	$1,000,000	$14,702,750	Approved
CSC	Rangeland Center	$5,770,970	$0	$0	$1,000,000	$4,770,970	Approved
PSC	Health & Fitness Complex Renov. Planning	$3,060,000	$0	$30,000	$30,000	$3,000,000	Approval Not Required
PSC	Biomass Energy Center Planning	$2,535,000	$0	$35,000	$0	$2,500,000	Approval Not Required
WSC	Carhart Science Building Renovation/Add.	$16,783,145	$9,111,350	$7,671,795	$0	$0	Approved
WSC	U.S. Conn Library Renovation Planning	$150,000	$0	$150,000	$0	$0	Approval Not Required
Subtotal - Nebraska State College System		*$44,001,865*	*$9,111,350*	*$7,886,795*	*$2,030,000*	*$24,973,720*	
University of Nebraska							
UNMC	College of Nursing - Lincoln Division Bldg.	*$16,420,500*	$87,500	*$933,300*	*$6,906,900*	$8,492,800	Approved
Subtotal - University of Nebraska		*$16,420,500*	*$87,500*	*$933,300*	*$6,906,900*	*$8,492,800*	
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture at Curtis							
NCTA		$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	
Subtotal - Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture		*$0*	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*	
Means of Financing							
State Bldg. Fund/NE Capital Constr. Fund/Cig. Taxes		$274,156,853	$47,415,500	$49,096,410	$32,438,360	$145,206,583	
Cash/Revolving Funds (incl. CIF & LB 309 Coop Funds)		$143,471,366	$32,283,010	$14,327,928	$13,655,298	$83,205,131	
Federal Funds		$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	
Private Donations		$9,395,794	$4,395,794	$1,000,000	$2,000,000	$2,000,000	
Total - Nebr. State College Sys. / Univ. of Nebr. / NCTA		***$427,024,013***	***$84,094,304***	***$64,424,338***	***$48,093,658***	***$230,411,714***	

Section V - Commission Prioritization of Approved Capital Construction Requests

Section V - Commission Prioritization of Approved Projects

The Commission's priorities for the 2011-2013 biennium are included on page V-5. This recommended sequencing of approved capital construction projects combines the separate budget requests from the Nebraska State College System, the University of Nebraska and the Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture. Only capital projects previously approved by the governing boards and the Commission, which are requesting state funding in the biennial budget request, are considered for prioritization by the Commission.

The Commission's prioritized list is intended to identify from a statewide perspective what the most urgent capital construction needs are for the coming biennium and to assist the Governor and Legislature in developing a strategy to address these needs. The Commission's highest priority is Fire and Life Safety - Class I requests.

The Commission realizes that limited tax funds are available to meet these needs. However, as outlined in Section I, policymakers should be aware that approximately $109 million in deferred repair and renovation/ remodeling funding is needed each biennium just to maintain existing public postsecondary education state-supported facilities in their present condition.

Reaffirmation funding of $48.6 million for previously approved renovation/repair projects would meet a portion of this need. An additional $60.4 million would still be needed for the biennium to address existing facility deferred repair and renovation/ remodeling needs. Building Renewal Allocation Funds for deferred repair, along with state college and university Building Renewal Assessment Fund allocations from prior year depreciation charges could address a portion of this need. However, without additional funding beyond these sources, the backlog of deferred repair and renovation/remodeling needs will continue to grow.

The Commission recommends that projects be funded in their entirety as revenue becomes available. Partially funding a capital construction request is not recommended for the following reasons: 1) Partial funding increases the overall cost of a project between 5% to 10% due to additional contractor start-up and shut-down costs; 2) partial funding also increases inflationary costs as a result of phasing these projects; and 3) partially completed projects do not fully meet the needs of the students, faculty, staff and public that utilize these facilities and creates further disruptions when the project is finally completed.

Methodology

The Commission uses 10 weighted criteria to evaluate individual capital construction project requests in developing a list of statewide priorities. The percentage resulting from these criteria's cumulative point total establishes the recommended funding order of capital projects. In developing the prioritization process, a primary goal of the Commission is to protect building occupants and prevent further deterioration of the state's existing physical assets.

The following outline provides a synopsis of each criterion, including the maximum point total for each.

1. **Statewide Facilities Category** (30 pts. maximum)

   The Commission determines statewide ranking of broad facilities request categories as part of a continual evaluation of the state's needs.

2. **Sector Initiatives** (10 points maximum)

   Governing boards may designate initiatives that promote immediate sector capital construction needs for the coming biennium.

3. **Strategic and Long-Range Planning** (10 pts. max.)

   Governing boards may display the need for individual capital construction requests through institutional strategic and long-range planning.

4. **Immediacy of Need** (10 points maximum)

   Urgency of need for a capital construction request is considered.

5. **Quality of Facility** (10 points maximum)

   The condition and function of a program or service's facility(s) is considered in the development of priorities.

6. **Avoid Unnecessary Duplication** (10 points max.)

   Unnecessary duplication is evaluated in this process by reviewing the ability to increase access and/or serve a valid need while avoiding unnecessary duplication.

7. **Appropriate Quantity of Space** (5 points maximum)

   An institution can show how a capital construction request provides an appropriate quantity of space for the intended program or service.

8. **Statewide Role and Mission** (5 points maximum)

   Broad statewide role and mission categories are considered.

9. **Facility Maintenance Expenditures** (5 points max.)

   Ability of an institution to maintain its existing facilities is considered.

10. **Ongoing Costs** (5 points maximum)

    Potential long-term costs (or savings) associated with a capital construction project is considered.

Individual criteria are explained in detail within the complete document available on the Commission's web site at www.ccpe.state.ne.us/. Explanatory comments identifying how points were determined for each capital construction project request is included at the end of this section.

Sector Initiatives

The Commission encourages governing boards to target specific areas of their capital budget requests as "sector initiatives." These initiatives are then considered in the Commission's prioritization of individual capital construction project requests. This allows each sector to identify programmatic initiatives related to capital construction requests that are a high priority to the institution and the state. The need for a facility cannot be determined solely on how much space an institution requires or the condition of its buildings. Facilities should also be evaluated based on whether they address strategic initiatives for postsecondary education or respond expeditiously to meet Nebraskans' educational, economic and societal needs. This allows each sector to identify its immediate or short-term initiatives that relate to capital construction.

The Commission's prioritization process allows the Nebraska State College System Board of Trustees to identify up to two sector initiatives and the University of Nebraska Central Administration to designate up to three sector initiatives.

Nebraska State College System:

The Nebraska State College System Board of Trustees approved the following language:

- "To enhance educational opportunities for students and increase the potential for enrollment and retention, the Board of Trustees of the Nebraska State College System will focus its attention during the 2011-13 biennium on capital projects that renovate existing instructional and recreational facilities to the most efficient, productive condition possible.
- Where new construction is necessary to replace a

deteriorating facility, enhance technology learning and utilization, or accommodate enrollment growth in our service area, the facilities will incorporate the most energy efficient, easily maintained construction components that can be acquired within allowable resources. Technology resources will be designed to facilitate cooperative ventures with educational partners and enhance opportunities for student access and administrative savings."

University of Nebraska:

The University of Nebraska has identified the following three sector initiatives:

- "The University's first sector initiative is the preparation of nurses to meet the needs of all Nebraska. The growing nursing shortage affects Nebraskans' access to quality health care, intensifying as the population ages. Federal and state statistics note the nursing shortage will jump from 9% in 2006 to 20% in 2020. The National Center for Health Workforce Analysis suggests by 2020 Nebraska will face a shortage of 3,800 RNs.
- The second sector initiative is enhancement of instructional capabilities. Compounding the shortage is the need for better educated nurses and preparation of nursing faculty. The College of Nursing is the largest nursing education program in Nebraska and the only program to offer the PhD in nursing. There is increasing demand by health care agencies for university educated baccalaureate-prepared nurses because of the increasing proportion of sicker patients, particularly in intensive care units and emergency rooms. In addition, BSN nurses are required for public health positions.
- The third sector initiative is research and service. The faculty and students of UNMC College of Nursing conduct research that improves patient care, while they provide direct care to underserved Nebraskans through the College's nurse-managed clinics."

Other Previously Approved Projects

Changes in governing board priorities sometimes result in previously requested projects being excluded in future biennial budget request cycles. The only project, previously approved by the Commission, that is not included in governing board requests for this biennial capital construction budget request cycle is the UNK Otto Olsen renovation - phase 2, approved in 2000.

Statewide Capital Priority Recommendations 2011-2013 Biennium for the

Nebraska State College System, University of Nebraska & Nebr. College of Technical Agriculture

Priority	Institution	Project Title [1]	2011-2013 Biennium Funding Amount Recommend	Prioritization Criteria: Statewide Facilities Category Rank	Sector Initiatives	Inst. Strategic & Long-Range Plan	Immediacy of Need	Addressing Quality of Facility	Avoid Unnecessary Duplication	Appropriate Quantity of Space	Statewide Role & Mission	Bldg. Maintenance Expenditures	Ongoing Costs	Total Points	Possible Points	Percent of Points
1.	St. Col./Univ.	Fire & Life Safety - Class I Requests	$10,088,450	30.0	0.0	- - -	10.0	10.0	10.0	- - -	4.3	4.1	3.0	71.4	85	**84%**
2.	WSC	Carhart Science Building Renovation/Add.	$7,671,795	22.5	10.0	10.0	9.0	8.0	8.0	4.0	4.6	5.0	2.0	83.1	100	**83%**
3.	St. Col./Univ.	Deferred Repair - Class I Requests	$17,304,190	27.0	0.0	- - -	10.0	9.0	10.0	- - -	4.1	4.0	3.0	67.2	85	**79%**
3.	WSC	U.S. Conn Library Renovation Planning	$150,000	18.0	10.0	10.0	6.0	8.0	10.0	- - -	5.0	5.0	3.0	75.0	95	**79%**
5.	CSC	Armstrong Physical Educ. Bldg. Add./Renov.	$1,000,000	16.1	10.0	10.0	7.0	8.0	10.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	2.0	78.1	100	**78%**
6.	CSC	Rangeland Center	$1,000,000	17.2	10.0	10.0	8.0	5.0	10.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	2.0	77.2	100	**77%**
6.	PSC	Health & Fitness Complex Renov. Planning	$60,000	18.0	10.0	10.0	7.0	6.0	10.0	- - -	5.0	5.0	2.0	73.0	95	**77%**
8.	St. Col./Univ.	Energy Conservation - Class I Requests	$6,149,350	24.0	0.0	- - -	9.0	8.0	10.0	- - -	4.0	4.8	5.0	64.8	85	**76%**
9.	St. Col./Univ.	ADA - Class I Requests	$539,425	24.0	0.0	- - -	9.0	8.0	10.0	- - -	4.8	3.1	3.0	62.0	85	**73%**
10.	St. Col./Univ.	Fire & Life Safety - Class II Requests	$43,450	21.0	0.0	- - -	8.0	7.0	10.0	- - -	5.0	5.0	3.0	59.0	85	**69%**
11.	UNMC	College of Nursing - Lincoln Division Bldg.	$7,840,200	15.3	10.0	10.0	8.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.9	5.0	2.0	68.2	100	**68%**
12.	PSC	Biomass Energy Center Planning	$35,000	18.0	0.0	10.0	6.0	3.0	10.0	- - -	4.6	5.0	4.0	60.6	95	**64%**
13.	St. Col./Univ.	Deferred Repair - Class II Requests	$0	12.0	0.0	- - -	7.0	4.0	10.0	- - -	4.8	4.9	3.0	45.8	85	**54%**
14.	St. Col./Univ.	Energy Conservation - Class II Requests	$0	9.0	0.0	- - -	6.0	3.0	10.0	- - -	5.0	4.6	4.0	41.5	85	**49%**
15.	St. Col./Univ.	ADA - Class II Requests	$0	6.0	0.0	- - -	6.0	2.0	10.0	- - -	4.8	5.0	3.0	36.8	85	**43%**
Possible Points for each Prioritization Criterion			**$51,881,860**	**30.0**	**10.0**	**10.0**	**10.0**	**10.0**	**10.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**		**100**	

[1] Projects requesting reaffirmation funding or Commission-approved projects that are not requesting funds are not included on this prioritized list.

#1 LB 309 / Fire & Life Safety - Class I Requests

Date of Governing Board Approval: Not Applicable.
Date of Commission Approval: Not required for this type of project.
Phasing Considerations: No phasing considerations.

Prioritization Criteria Descriptions and Comments	Awarded Points	Maximum Points
1. **Ranking the project according to broad statewide facilities categories.** *Comments:* Fire & Life Safety - Class I requests are ranked 1st out of 10 statewide facilities categories used to evaluate overall statewide needs.	30	30
2. **Project contains a governing board designated "sector initiative."** *Comments:* This request does not contain a designated sector initiative.	0	10
3. **Degree that project complies with strategic and comprehensive facilities plans.** *Comments:* Not applicable for this type of request.	0	0
4. **The immediacy of need for the project.** *Comments:* These projects require immediate action to ensure the safety of occupants and protect the State's capital investments.	10	10
5. **The quality of the existing facility as measured by its physical condition and functionality.** *Comments:* Fire & Life Safety - Class I requests are awarded the maximum points allowed for this criterion.	10	10
6. **Degree that the project demonstrates it is not an unnecessary duplication of facilities.** *Comments:* This request does not unnecessarily duplicate facilities.	10	10

Prioritization Criteria Descriptions and Comments	Awarded Points	Maximum Points
7. **The amount of space requested as compared with a program's needs.** *Comments:* This criterion is not applicable since this request will not increase building area.	0	0
8. **Types of space in the project compared to statewide role and mission priorities.** *Comments:* This request will provide fire and life safety code compliance to instructional, academic/student support, research and administrative/operational facilities. A weighted average of points awarded for each type of space was used in awarding points for this request.	4.33	5
9. **Degree that the institution maintains its existing tax-supported facilities.** *Comments:* This request contains projects from the following institutions: CSC, PSC, WSC, UNK, UNL, UNMC, UNO and NCTA. A weighted average of points awarded to each institution was used in awarding points for this request of which UNK and UNL received less than the maximum points allowed.	4.06	5
10. **The potential long-term costs (or savings) associated with a project.** *Comments:* This request does not require additional state resources for facility's operations and maintenance.	3	5
TOTAL POINTS	**71.4**	**85**
PERCENTAGE OF AWARDED POINTS/MAXIMUM POINTS	**84.0%**	

#2 WSC / Carhart Science Building Renovation & Addition

Date of Governing Board Approval: June 10, 2004
Date of Commission Approval: October 13, 2004
Phasing Considerations: No phasing considerations.

Prioritization Criteria Descriptions and Comments	Awarded Points	Maximum Points
1. **Ranking the project according to broad statewide facilities categories.** *Comments:* 54.3% of the project cost is partially funded, which is the 2nd ranked statewide facilities category. The remaining allocation is for renovation/replacement space, which is the 5th ranked statewide facilities category (58,568 gross square feet) and new construction, which is the 7th ranked statewide facilities category (9,802 gsf).	22.5	30
2. **Project contains a governing board designated "sector initiative."** *Comments:* One of the two NSCS' sector initiatives states: "To enhance educational opportunities for students and increase the potential for enrollment and retention, the Board of Trustees of the Nebraska State College System will focus attention during the 2011-13 biennium on capital projects that renovate existing instructional and recreational facilities to the most efficient, productive condition possible."	10	10
3. **Degree that project complies with strategic and comprehensive facilities plans.** *Comments:* The WSC *Campus Master Plan* approved by the Board of Trustees on April 9, 2002 identified the renovation and addition to the Carhart Science Building as a future project. The Plan identifies external and internal environmental trends, forecasts and assumptions that affect the project's programs and services. The Plan also links strategic planning initiatives to the capital plan.	10	10
4. **The immediacy of need for the project.** *Comments:* This request should be funded in the coming biennium.	9	10
5. **The quality of the existing facility as measured by its physical condition and functionality.** *Comments:* This building, currently in fair condition, will address all physical and functional deficiencies.	8	10

Prioritization Criteria Descriptions and Comments	Awarded Points	Maximum Points
6. **Degree that the project demonstrates it is not an unnecessary duplication of facilities.** *Comments:* This request includes an increase of one classroom to the existing building that would require enrollment increase to be well utilized.	8	10
7. **The amount of space requested as compared with a program's needs.** *Comments: University of Nebraska Space Guidelines* were the starting point for office, classroom and class laboratory space assignments. Classroom and class lab utilization data indicates that there is current capacity on campus to accommodate additional enrollment growth. Programmatic justification of ancillary space appears justified.	4	5
8. **Types of space in the project compared to statewide role and mission priorities.** *Comments:* This proposal affects undergraduate instructional (79.4%), public service (12.5%) and applied research (8.1%) space.	4.59	5
9. **Degree that the institution maintains its existing tax-supported facilities.** *Comments:* WSC's facility maintenance expenditures per gross square foot of state-supported buildings are 40% above the average of masters institutions per a national survey inflated to current dollars.	5	5
10. **The potential long-term costs (or savings) associated with a project.** *Comments:* This request requires additional state resources for operations and maintenance of the addition.	2	5
TOTAL POINTS	**83.1**	**100**
PERCENTAGE OF AWARDED POINTS/MAXIMUM POINTS	**83.1%**	

#3 LB 309 / Deferred Repair - Class I Requests

Date of Governing Board Approval: Not Applicable.
Date of Commission Approval: Not required for this type of project.
Phasing Considerations: No phasing considerations.

Prioritization Criteria Descriptions and Comments	Awarded Points	Maximum Points
1. **Ranking the project according to broad statewide facilities categories.** *Comments:* Deferred Repair - Class I requests are ranked 2nd out of 10 statewide facilities categories used to evaluate overall statewide needs.	27	30
2. **Project contains a governing board designated "sector initiative."** *Comments:* This request does not contain a designated sector initiative.	0	10
3. **Degree that project complies with strategic and comprehensive facilities plans.** *Comments:* Not applicable for this type of request.	0	0
4. **The immediacy of need for the project.** *Comments:* These projects require immediate action to avoid costly damage to buildings and equipment.	10	10
5. **The quality of the existing facility as measured by its physical condition and functionality.** *Comments:* Deferred Repair - Class I requests are awarded nine points for this criterion.	9	10
6. **Degree that the project demonstrates it is not an unnecessary duplication of facilities.** *Comments:* This request does not unnecessarily duplicate facilities.	10	10

Prioritization Criteria Descriptions and Comments	Awarded Points	Maximum Points
7. **The amount of space requested as compared with a program's needs.** *Comments:* This criterion is not applicable since this request will not increase building area.	0	0
8. **Types of space in the project compared to statewide role and mission priorities.** *Comments:* This request will repair instructional, academic/student support, research, public service and administrative/operational facilities. A weighted average of points awarded for each type of space was used in awarding points for this request.	4.15	5
9. **Degree that the institution maintains its existing tax-supported facilities.** *Comments:* This request contains projects from the following institutions: CSC, PSC, WSC, UNK, UNL, UNMC, UNO and NCTA. A weighted average of points awarded to each institution was used in awarding points for this request of which UNK and UNL received less than the maximum points allowed.	4.06	5
10. **The potential long-term costs (or savings) associated with a project.** *Comments:* This request does not require additional state resources for facility's operations and maintenance.	3	5
TOTAL POINTS	**67.2**	**85**
PERCENTAGE OF AWARDED POINTS/MAXIMUM POINTS	**79.0%**	

#3 WSC U.S. Conn Library Renovation Planning

Date of Governing Board Approval: June 6, 2008
Date of Commission Approval: Not required for development of program statement.
Phasing Considerations: No phasing considerations.

Prioritization Criteria Descriptions and Comments	Awarded Points	Maximum Points
1. **Ranking the project according to broad statewide facilities categories.** *Comments:* Programming requests are ranked 5th out of 10 statewide facilities categories used to evaluate overall statewide needs.	18	30
2. **Project contains a governing board designated "sector initiative."** *Comments:* One of the two state colleges' sector initiatives states: "To enhance educational opportunities for students and increase the potential for enrollment and retention, the Board of Trustees of the Nebraska State College System will focus its attention during the 2011-13 biennium on capital projects that renovate existing instructional and recreational facilities to the most efficient, productive condition possible."	10	10
3. **Degree that project complies with strategic and comprehensive facilities plans.** *Comments:* The WSC *Campus Master Plan* approved by the Board of Trustees on April 9, 2002 identified the renovation of the U.S. Conn Library as a future project. The Plan identifies external and internal environmental trends, forecasts and assumptions that affect the project's programs and services. The Plan also links strategic planning initiatives to the capital plan.	10	10
4. **The immediacy of need for the project.** *Comments:* This request should be funded in the next few biennia.	6	10

Prioritization Criteria Descriptions and Comments	Awarded Points	Maximum Points
5. **The quality of the existing facility as measured by its physical condition and functionality.** *Comments:* The existing library building is in fair physical condition. This project would appear to address all functional problems with existing spaces.	8	10
6. **Degree that the project demonstrates it is not an unnecessary duplication of facilities.** *Comments:* This request does not unnecessarily duplicate facilities.	10	10
7. **The amount of space requested as compared with a program's needs.** *Comments:* This criterion is not applicable since detailed space needs would be developed as part of the project's programming phase.	0	0
8. **Types of space in the project compared to statewide role and mission priorities.** *Comments:* This proposal affects undergraduate instructional and academic support space.	5	5
9. **Degree that the institution maintains its existing tax-supported facilities.** *Comments:* WSC's facility maintenance expenditures per gross square foot of state-supported bldgs. are 40% above the average of masters institutions per a national survey inflated to current dollars.	5	5
10. **The potential long-term costs (or savings) associated with a project.** *Comments:* This request does not appear to require additional state resources for facility's operations and maintenance.	3	5
TOTAL POINTS	**75.0**	**95**
PERCENTAGE OF AWARDED POINTS/MAXIMUM POINTS	**78.9%**	

#5 CSC / Armstrong Physical Education Building Addition/Renovation

Date of Governing Board Approval: September 15, 2006
Date of Commission Approval: December 7, 2006
Phasing Considerations: No phasing considerations.

Prioritization Criteria Descriptions and Comments	Awarded Points	Maximum Points
1. **Ranking the project according to broad statewide facilities categories.** *Comments:* 12.7% of the project cost is partially funded, which is the 2nd ranked statewide facilities category. The remaining allocation is for renovation/replacement space, which is the 5th ranked statewide facilities category (40,600 gross square feet) and new construction, which is the 7th ranked statewide facilities category (56,700 gsf).	16.1	30
2. **Project contains a governing board designated "sector initiative."** *Comments:* The state colleges' sector two initiatives state: 1) "To enhance educational opportunities for students and increase the potential for enrollment and retention, the Board of Trustees of the Nebraska State College System will focus its attention during the 2011-13 biennium on capital projects that renovate existing instructional and recreational facilities to the most efficient, productive condition possible." And 2) "Where new construction is necessary to replace a deteriorating facility, enhance technology learning and utilization, or accommodate enrollment growth in our service area, the facilities will incorporate the most energy efficient, easily maintained construction components that can be acquired within allowable resources."	10	10
3. **Degree that project complies with strategic and comprehensive facilities plans.** *Comments:* The CSC Campus Facilities Master Plan approved by the Board of Trustees on November 13, 2001, identified the need to remove and replace the Armstrong Gym and Natatorium. The Plan identifies external and internal environmental trends, forecasts and assumptions that affect the project's programs and services. The Plan also links strategic planning initiatives to the capital plan.	10	10
4. **The immediacy of need for the project.** *Comments:* This project is needed within the five years to meet program needs.	7	10

Prioritization Criteria Descriptions and Comments	Awarded Points	Maximum Points
5. **The quality of the existing facility as measured by its physical condition and functionality.** *Comments:* The existing facility is in fair physical condition. Existing utility services would also be improved by renovating or replacing the existing facility.	8	10
6. **Degree that the project demonstrates it is not an unnecessary duplication of facilities.** *Comments:* This request does not unnecessarily duplicate facilities.	10	10
7. **The amount of space requested as compared with a program's needs.** *Comments:* The amount of space identified in the program statement has been adequately justified.	5	5
8. **Types of space in the project compared to statewide role and mission priorities.** *Comments:* This proposal affects student support space.	5	5
9. **Degree that the institution maintains its existing tax-supported facilities.** *Comments:* Facility maintenance expenditures per gross square foot of state-supported buildings at CSC are 94% of the average of masters institutions per national survey inflated to current dollars. However, CSC expended 3.1% of its state appropriations and tuition on facility maintenance, which represents a reasonable effort to maintain its state-supported facilities with limited funds.	5	5
10. **The potential long-term costs (or savings) associated with a project.** *Comments:* This request would require additional state resources for operations and maintenance of new building space.	2	5
TOTAL POINTS	**78.1**	**100**
PERCENTAGE OF AWARDED POINTS/MAXIMUM POINTS	**78.1%**	

#6 CSC / Rangeland Center

Date of Governing Board Approval: February 2, 2006
Date of Commission Approval: October 12, 2006
Phasing Considerations: No phasing considerations.

Prioritization Criteria Descriptions and Comments	Awarded Points	Maximum Points
1. **Ranking the project according to broad statewide facilities categories.** *Comments:* 35% of the project costs are partially funded with alternative funding sources, which is the 2nd ranked statewide facilities category. The remaining points are assigned as new construction, which is ranked 7th out of 10 statewide facilities.	17.2	30
2. **Project contains a governing board designated "sector initiative."** *Comments:* The One of the two state colleges' sector initiatives states: "Where new construction is necessary to replace a deteriorating facility, enhance technology learning and utilization, or accommodate enrollment growth in our service area, the facilities will incorporate the most energy efficient, easily maintained construction components that can be acquired within allowable resources."	10	10
3. **Degree that project complies with strategic and comprehensive facilities plans.** *Comments:* The CSC *Campus Facilities Master Plan* approved by the Board of Trustees on November 13, 2001, identified the need to construct an agricultural arena. The *Plan* identifies external and internal environmental trends, forecasts and assumptions that affect the project's programs and services. The *Plan* also links strategic planning initiatives to the capital plan.	10	10
4. **The immediacy of need for the project.** *Comments:* project is needed within the next couple of biennia to meet program needs.	8	10
5. **The quality of the existing facility as measured by its physical condition and functionality.** *Comments:* The existing facility is in good physical condition. The proposed project would address functional, infrastructure, equipment and environmental deficiencies.	5	10

Prioritization Criteria Descriptions and Comments	Awarded Points	Maximum Points
6. **Degree that the project demonstrates it is not an unnecessary duplication of facilities.** *Comments:* This request does not unnecessarily duplicate facilities.	10	10
7. **The amount of space requested as compared with a program's needs.** *Comments:* The amount of space identified in the program statement has been adequately justified.	5	5
8. **Types of space in the project compared to statewide role and mission priorities.** *Comments:* This proposal affects instructional and student support space.	5	5
9. **Degree that the institution maintains its existing tax-supported facilities.** *Comments:* Facility maintenance expenditures per gross square foot of state-supported buildings at CSC are 94% of the average of masters institutions per a national survey inflated to current dollars. However, CSC expended 3.1% of its state appropriations and tuition on facility maintenance, which represents a reasonable effort to maintain its state-supported facilities with limited funds.	5	5
10. **The potential long-term costs (or savings) associated with a project.** *Comments:* This request would require additional state resources for operations and maintenance of a new building.	2	5
TOTAL POINTS	**77.2**	**100**
PERCENTAGE OF AWARDED POINTS/MAXIMUM POINTS	**77.2%**	

#6 PSC Health & Fitness Complex Renovation Planning

Date of Governing Board Approval: June 6, 2008
Date of Commission Approval: Not required for development of program statement.
Phasing Considerations: No phasing considerations.

Prioritization Criteria Descriptions and Comments	Awarded Points	Maximum Points
1. **Ranking the project according to broad statewide facilities categories.** *Comments:* Programming requests are ranked 5th out of 10 statewide facilities categories used to evaluate overall statewide needs.	18	30
2. **Project contains a governing board designated "sector initiative."** *Comments:* One of the two state colleges' sector initiatives states: "To enhance educational opportunities for students and increase the potential for enrollment and retention, the Board of Trustees of the Nebraska State College System will focus its attention during the 2011-13 biennium on capital projects that renovate existing instructional and recreational facilities to the most efficient, productive condition possible." Project includes intercollegiate athletic and support space also used as rec. fields for students.	10	10
3. **Degree that project complies with strategic and comprehensive facilities plans.** *Comments:* The PSC *Campus Facilities Master Plan* approved by the Board of Trustees on January 21, 2000, discusses the need to redevelop the Oak Bowl and identifies the need for public restrooms at the baseball/softball complex. The *Plan* considers external and internal factors affecting the College and links strategic planning initiatives to the capital plan.	10	10
4. **The immediacy of need for the project.** *Comments:* This request should be funded in the next five years.	7	10
5. **The quality of the existing facility as measured by its physical condition and functionality.** *Comments:* The PSC Oak Bowl complex is in fair physical condition. This project would address functional and accessibility problems with existing spaces.	6	10

Prioritization Criteria Descriptions and Comments	Awarded Points	Maximum Points
6. **Degree that the project demonstrates it is not an unnecessary duplication of facilities.** *Comments:* This request does not appear to unnecessarily duplicate athletic facilities based on the information available.	10	10
7. **The amount of space requested as compared with a program's needs.** *Comments:* This criterion is not applicable since detailed space needs would be developed as part of the project's programming phase.	0	0
8. **Types of space in the project compared to statewide role and mission priorities.** *Comments:* This request would address student support space.	5	5
9. **Degree that the institution maintains its existing tax-supported facilities.** *Comments:* PSC's facility maintenance expenditures per gross square foot of state-supported buildings are 200% above the average of masters/baccalaureate institutions per a national survey inflated to current dollars.	5	5
10. **The potential long-term costs (or savings) associated with a project.** *Comments:* This request would require additional state resources for operations and maintenance of new building space.	2	5
TOTAL POINTS	**73.0**	**95**
PERCENTAGE OF AWARDED POINTS/MAXIMUM POINTS	**76.8%**	

#8 LB 309 / Energy Conservation - Class I Requests

Date of Governing Board Approval: Not Applicable.
Date of Commission Approval: Not required for this type of project.
Phasing Considerations: No phasing considerations.

Prioritization Criteria Descriptions and Comments	Awarded Points	Maximum Points
1. **Ranking the project according to broad statewide facilities categories.** *Comments:* Energy Conservation - Class I requests are ranked 3rd out of 10 statewide facilities categories used to evaluate overall statewide needs.	24	30
2. **Project contains a governing board designated "sector initiative."** *Comments:* This request does not contain a designated sector initiative.	0	10
3. **Degree that project complies with strategic and comprehensive facilities plans.** *Comments:* Not applicable for this type of request.	0	0
4. **The immediacy of need for the project.** *Comments:* These projects require action during the coming biennium to reduce excessive energy expenditures. Simple payback for these projects range from less than 3 years to 10 years, and should be addressed this biennium.	9	10
5. **The quality of the existing facility as measured by its physical condition and functionality.** *Comments:* Conservation - Class I requests are awarded eight points for this criterion.	8	10
6. **Degree that the project demonstrates it is not an unnecessary duplication of facilities.** *Comments:* This request does not unnecessarily duplicate facilities.	10	10

Prioritization Criteria Descriptions and Comments	Awarded Points	Maximum Points
7. **The amount of space requested as compared with a program's needs.** *Comments:* This criterion is not applicable since this request will not increase building area.	0	0
8. **Types of space in the project compared to statewide role and mission priorities.** *Comments:* This request will improve energy efficiencies in instructional, academic/student support, research, public service and administrative/operational facilities. A weighted average of points awarded for each type of space was used in awarding points for this request.	4.03	5
9. **Degree that the institution maintains its existing tax-supported facilities.** *Comments:* This request contains projects from the following institutions: CSC, PSC, WSC, UNK, UNL, UNMC, UNO and NCTA. A weighted average of points awarded to each institution was used in awarding points for this request of which UNK and UNL received less than the maximum points allowed.	4.77	5
10. **The potential long-term costs (or savings) associated with a project.** *Comments:* These projects will provide a financial payback in 10 years or less after which the state will see a return on its investment.	5	5
TOTAL POINTS	**64.8**	**85**
PERCENTAGE OF AWARDED POINTS/MAXIMUM POINTS	**75.6%**	

#9 LB 309 / Americans with Disabilities Act - Class I Requests

Date of Governing Board Approval: Not Applicable.
Date of Commission Approval: Not required for this type of project.
Phasing Considerations: No phasing considerations.

Prioritization Criteria Descriptions and Comments	Awarded Points	Maximum Points
1. **Ranking the project according to broad statewide facilities categories.** *Comments:* ADA - Class I requests are ranked 3rd out of 10 statewide facilities categories used to evaluate overall statewide needs.	24	30
2. **Project contains a governing board designated "sector initiative."** *Comments:* This request does not contain a designated sector initiative.	0	10
3. **Degree that project complies with strategic and comprehensive facilities plans.** *Comments:* Not applicable for this type of request.	0	0
4. **The immediacy of need for the project.** *Comments:* These projects are considered items that are clearly necessary to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 or have been deemed necessary by physically challenged individuals to gain program access, which should be addressed this biennium.	9	10
5. **The quality of the existing facility as measured by its physical condition and functionality.** *Comments:* Americans with Disabilities Act - Class I requests are awarded eight points for this criterion.	8	10
6. **Degree that the project demonstrates it is not an unnecessary duplication of facilities.** *Comments:* This request does not unnecessarily duplicate facilities.	10	10

Prioritization Criteria Descriptions and Comments	Awarded Points	Maximum Points
7. **The amount of space requested as compared with a program's needs.** *Comments:* This criterion is not applicable since this request will not increase building area.	0	0
8. **Types of space in the project compared to statewide role and mission priorities.** *Comments:* This request will provide accessibility to instructional, academic/student support, research and administrative/operational facilities. A weighted average of points awarded for each type of space was used in awarding points for this request.	4.82	5
9. **Degree that the institution maintains its existing tax-supported facilities.** *Comments:* This request contains projects from the following institutions: CSC, PSC, UNK, UNL, UNO and NCTA. A weighted average of points awarded to each institution was used in awarding points for this request of which UNK and UNL received less than the maximum points allowed.	3.13	5
10. **The potential long-term costs (or savings) associated with a project.** *Comments:* This request does not require additional state resources for facility's operations and maintenance.	3	5
TOTAL POINTS	**62.0**	**85**
PERCENTAGE OF AWARDED POINTS/MAXIMUM POINTS	**73.4%**	

#10 LB 309 / Fire & Life Safety - Class II Requests

Date of Governing Board Approval: Not Applicable.
Date of Commission Approval: Not required for this type of project.
Phasing Considerations: No phasing considerations.

Prioritization Criteria Descriptions and Comments	Awarded Points	Maximum Points
1. **Ranking the project according to broad statewide facilities categories.** *Comments:* This Fire & Life Safety - Class II & III requests are ranked 4th out of 10 statewide facilities categories used to evaluate overall statewide needs.	21	30
2. **Project contains a governing board designated "sector initiative."** *Comments:* This request does not contain a designated sector initiative.	0	10
3. **Degree that project complies with strategic and comprehensive facilities plans.** *Comments:* Not applicable for this type of request.	0	0
4. **The immediacy of need for the project.** *Comments:* These projects are required to fully comply with building and fire codes and should be addressed in the next couple of biennium.	8	10
5. **The quality of the existing facility as measured by its physical condition and functionality.** *Comments:* Fire & Life Safety - Classes II & III requests are awarded seven points for this criterion.	7	10
6. **Degree that the project demonstrates it is not an unnecessary duplication of facilities.** *Comments:* This request does not unnecessarily duplicate facilities.	10	10

Prioritization Criteria Descriptions and Comments	Awarded Points	Maximum Points
7. **The amount of space requested as compared with a program's needs.** *Comments:* This criterion is not applicable since this request will not increase building area.	0	0
8. **Types of space in the project compared to statewide role and mission priorities.** *Comments:* This request will improve fire and life safety in instructional and academic/student support. This type of space is awarded the highest number of points possible.	5	5
9. **Degree that the institution maintains its existing tax-supported facilities.** *Comments:* WSC is the only institution to request Fire & Life Safety – Class II projects. WSC's facility maintenance expenditures per gross square foot of state-supported buildings are 40% above the average of masters institutions per a national survey inflated to current dollars.	5	5
10. **The potential long-term costs (or savings) associated with a project.** *Comments:* This request does not require additional state resources for facility's operations and maintenance.	3	5
TOTAL POINTS	**59.0**	**85**
PERCENTAGE OF AWARDED POINTS/MAXIMUM POINTS	**69.8%**	

#11 UNMC College of Nursing – Lincoln Division Building

Date of Governing Board Approval: September 5, 2008 / April 15, 2009 (revised proposal)
Date of Commission Approval: April 16, 2009
Phasing Considerations: No phasing considerations.

Prioritization Criteria Descriptions and Comments	Awarded Points	Maximum Points
1. **Ranking the project according to broad statewide facilities categories.** *Comments:* The project includes 24,780 square feet of replacement space, which is the 5th ranked statewide facilities category The remaining 20,745 square feet would be considered new construction, which is the 7th ranked statewide facilities category.	15.3	30
2. **Project contains a governing board designated "sector initiative."** *Comments:* All three of the University of Nebraska's sector initiatives apply to this project including: 1) "The University's first sector initiative is the preparation of nurses to meet the needs of all Nebraska." 2) "The second sector initiative is enhancement of instructional capabilities." 3) "The third sector initiative is research and service."	10	10
3. **Degree that project complies with strategic and comprehensive facilities plans.** *Comments:* The Board of Regents approved the UNMC *Facilities Development Plan 2006-2015* on September 8, 2006. The *Plan* identifies the need to replace its leased location with a new building on the UNL East Campus, next to the College of Dentistry building. The *Plan* also considers external and internal factors affecting the College and links strategic planning initiatives to facility needs.	10	10
4. **The immediacy of need for the project.** *Comments:* This request should be funded in the next two biennia.	8	10
5. **The quality of the existing facility as measured by its physical condition and functionality.** *Comments:* Existing College of Nursing – Lincoln Division leased facilities are in good physical condition. This project would address all functional, accessibility, specialized equipment and environmental deficiencies with the existing space.	5	10

Prioritization Criteria Descriptions and Comments	Awarded Points	Maximum Points
6. **Degree that the project demonstrates it is not an unnecessary duplication of facilities.** *Comments:* This request contains between 5% and 6% unnecessary space from an excessive number of classrooms being proposed compared to projected needs. The Commission's prioritization process stipulates that the maximum points awarded for this criterion be reduced by two points for each 2% of unnecessary space in a proposal. This allows the Commission to approve a generally needed project with some duplication.	4	10
7. **The amount of space requested as compared with a program's needs.** *Comments: University of Nebraska Space Guidelines were* the starting point for office, classroom and class laboratory space assignments. Classroom utilization data does not support the need to expand the number of classrooms from six to 12 rooms, even when a projected 23% increase in enrollment is considered.	4	5
8. **Types of space in the project compared to statewide role and mission priorities.** *Comments:* This request affects undergraduate and graduate instructional, student support, research and public service space.	4.92	5
9. **Degree that the institution maintains its existing tax-supported facilities.** *Comments:* UNMC's facility maintenance expenditures per gross square foot of state-supported buildings are 85% above the average of specialized institutions per a national survey inflated to current dollars.	5	5
10. **The potential long-term costs (or savings) associated with a project.** *Comments:* This request requires additional state resources for facility's operations and maintenance of the new building.	2	5
TOTAL POINTS	**68.2**	**100**
PERCENTAGE OF AWARDED POINTS/MAXIMUM POINTS	**68.2%**	

#12 PSC Biomass Energy Center Planning

Date of Governing Board Approval: September 10, 2010
Date of Commission Approval: Not required for programming and planning funding requests.
Phasing Considerations: No phasing considerations.

Prioritization Criteria Descriptions and Comments	Awarded Points	Maximum Points
1. **Ranking the project according to broad statewide facilities categories.** *Comments:* Programming/planning requests are ranked 5th out of 10 statewide facilities categories used to evaluate overall statewide needs.	18	30
2. **Project contains a governing board designated "sector initiative."** *Comments:* This request does not contain a designated sector initiative.	0	10
3. **Degree that project complies with strategic and comprehensive facilities plans.** *Comments:* The PSC *Campus Facilities Master Plan* was approved by the Board of Trustees on January 21, 2000. This plan is based in part on the *Campus Utilities Plan*, approved by the board on December 12, 1992. The *Master Utilities Plan* reviewed the possible use of a biomass steam distribution system that included a review of potential cost savings based on current utilities rates. These Plans consider external and internal factors affecting the College and links strategic planning initiatives to the capital plan.	10	10
4. **The immediacy of need for the project.** *Comments:* This project would reduce energy expenditures, with a simple payback of more than 10 years. Funding for this project would be beneficial within the next few biennia.	6	10
5. **The quality of the existing facility as measured by its physical condition and functionality.** *Comments:* This project is similar to an Energy Conservation - Class II request which are awarded three points for this criterion.	3	10
6. **Degree that the project demonstrates it is not an unnecessary duplication of facilities.** *Comments:* This request does not appear to unnecessarily duplicate existing campus services space based on the information available.	10	10

Prioritization Criteria Descriptions and Comments	Awarded Points	Maximum Points
7. **The amount of space requested as compared with a program's needs.** *Comments:* This criterion is not applicable since detailed space needs would be developed as part of the project's programming/planning phase.	0	0
8. **Types of space in the project compared to statewide role and mission priorities.** *Comments:* This request affects undergraduate instructional, student support and public service space.	4.58	5
9. **Degree that the institution maintains its existing tax-supported facilities.** *Comments:* PSC's facility maintenance expenditures per gross square foot of state-supported buildings are 200% above the average of masters/baccalaureate institutions per a national survey inflated to current dollars.	5	5
10. **The potential long-term costs (or savings) associated with a project.** *Comments:* This request will provide some financial payback and are therefore awarded points similar to an Energy Conservation - Class II request.	4	5
TOTAL POINTS	**60.6**	**95**
PERCENTAGE OF AWARDED POINTS/MAXIMUM POINTS	**63.8%**	

#13 LB 309 / Deferred Repair - Class II Requests

Date of Governing Board Approval: Not Applicable.
Date of Commission Approval: Not required for this type of project.
Phasing Considerations: No phasing considerations.

Prioritization Criteria Descriptions and Comments	Awarded Points	Maximum Points
1. **Ranking the project according to broad statewide facilities categories.** *Comments:* Class II and III requests are ranked 7th out of 10 statewide facilities categories used to evaluate overall statewide needs.	12	30
2. **Project contains a governing board designated "sector initiative."** *Comments:* This request does not contain a designated sector initiative.	0	10
3. **Degree that project complies with strategic and comprehensive facilities plans.** *Comments:* Not applicable for this type of request.	0	0
4. **The immediacy of need for the project.** *Comments:* These projects are needed to correct problems that if neglected will deteriorate or projects that would partially renew a facility. Funding for these projects is needed in the next five years to prevent further deterioration of these facilities.	7	10
5. **The quality of the existing facility as measured by its physical condition and functionality.** *Comments:* Class II and III requests are awarded four points for this criterion.	4	10
6. **Degree that the project demonstrates it is not an unnecessary duplication of facilities.** *Comments:* This request does not unnecessarily duplicate facilities.	10	10

Prioritization Criteria Descriptions and Comments	Awarded Points	Maximum Points
7. **The amount of space requested as compared with a program's needs.** *Comments:* This criterion is not applicable since this request will not increase building area.	0	0
8. **Types of space in the project compared to statewide role and mission priorities.** *Comments:* This request will repair instructional, academic/student support, public service and administrative/operational facilities. A weighted average of points awarded for each type of space was used in awarding points for this request.	4.84	5
9. **Degree that the institution maintains its existing tax-supported facilities.** *Comments:* This request contains projects from the following institutions: CSC, PSC, WSC and UNK. A weighted average of points awarded at each institution was used in awarding points for this request of which only UNK projects received less than the maximum points allowed.	4.94	5
10. **The potential long-term costs (or savings) associated with a project.** *Comments:* This request does not require additional state resources for facility's operations and maintenance.	3	5
TOTAL POINTS	**45.8**	**85**
PERCENTAGE OF AWARDED POINTS/MAXIMUM POINTS	**53.9%**	

#14 LB 309 / Energy Conservation - Class II Requests

Date of Governing Board Approval: Not Applicable.
Date of Commission Approval: Not required for this type of project.
Phasing Considerations: No phasing considerations.

Prioritization Criteria Descriptions and Comments	Awarded Points	Maximum Points
1. **Ranking the project according to broad statewide facilities categories.** *Comments:* Energy Conservation - Class II and III requests are ranked 8th out of 10 statewide facilities categories used to evaluate overall statewide needs.	9	30
2. **Project contains a governing board designated "sector initiative."** *Comments:* This request does not contain a designated sector initiative.	0	10
3. **Degree that project complies with strategic and comprehensive facilities plans.** *Comments:* Not applicable for this type of request.	0	0
4. **The immediacy of need for the project.** *Comments:* These projects would reduce energy expenditures. Simple payback for these projects is over 10 years. Funding for these projects would be beneficial within the next few biennia.	6	10
5. **The quality of the existing facility as measured by its physical condition and functionality.** *Comments:* Energy Conservation - Class II and III requests are awarded three points for this criterion.	3	10
6. **Degree that the project demonstrates it is not an unnecessary duplication of facilities.** *Comments:* This request does not unnecessarily duplicate facilities.	10	10

Prioritization Criteria Descriptions and Comments	Awarded Points	Maximum Points
7. **The amount of space requested as compared with a program's needs.** *Comments:* This criterion is not applicable since this request will not increase building area.	0	0
8. **Types of space in the project compared to statewide role and mission priorities.** *Comments:* This request will improve energy efficiencies in instructional, academic/student support, public service and administrative/operational facilities. A weighted average of points awarded for each type of space was used in awarding points for this request.	4.96	5
9. **Degree that the institution maintains its existing tax-supported facilities.** *Comments:* This request contains projects from the following institution: CSC, WSC and UNK. A weighted average of points awarded at each institution was used in awarding points for this request of which only UNK projects received less than the maximum points allowed.	4.57	5
10. **The potential long-term costs (or savings) associated with a project.** *Comments:* These projects will provide some financial payback and are therefore awarded points accordingly.	4	5
TOTAL POINTS	**41.5**	**85**
PERCENTAGE OF AWARDED POINTS/MAXIMUM POINTS	**48.9%**	

#15 LB 309 / Americans with Disabilities Act - Class II Requests

Date of Governing Board Approval: Not Applicable.
Date of Commission Approval: Not required for this type of project.
Phasing Considerations: No phasing considerations.

Prioritization Criteria Descriptions and Comments	Awarded Points	Maximum Points
1. **Ranking the project according to broad statewide facilities categories.** *Comments:* ADA - Class II and III requests are ranked 9th out of 10 statewide facilities categories used to evaluate overall statewide needs.	6	30
2. **Project contains a governing board designated "sector initiative."** *Comments:* This request does not contain a designated sector initiative.	0	10
3. **Degree that project complies with strategic and comprehensive facilities plans.** *Comments:* Not applicable for this type of request.	0	0
4. **The immediacy of need for the project.** *Comments:* These projects are considered items that may be necessary to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.	6	10
5. **The quality of the existing facility as measured by its physical condition and functionality.** *Comments:* Americans with Disabilities Act - Class II and III requests are awarded two points for this criterion.	2	10
6. **Degree that the project demonstrates it is not an unnecessary duplication of facilities.** *Comments:* This request does not unnecessarily duplicate facilities.	10	10

Prioritization Criteria Descriptions and Comments	Awarded Points	Maximum Points
7. **The amount of space requested as compared with a program's needs.** *Comments:* This criterion is not applicable since this request will not increase building area.	0	0
8. **Types of space in the project compared to statewide role and mission priorities.** *Comments:* This request will provide additional accessibility to instructional, academic/student support and administrative/operational facilities. A weighted average of points awarded for each type of space was used in awarding points for this request.	4.76	5
9. **Degree that the institution maintains its existing tax-supported facilities.** *Comments:* WSC is the only institution to request Americans with Disabilities Act – Class II projects. WSC's facility maintenance expenditures per gross square foot of state-supported buildings are 40% above the average of masters institutions per a national survey inflated to current dollars.	5	5
10. **The potential long-term costs (or savings) associated with a project.** *Comments:* This request does not require additional state resources for facility's operations and maintenance.	3	5
TOTAL POINTS	**36.8**	**85**
PERCENTAGE OF AWARDED POINTS/MAXIMUM POINTS	**43.2%**	

Appendix A – Institution Routine Maintenance Expenditures

Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education CCPE

Routine Facility Maintenance Expenditures for the Nebraska State Colleges

October 14, 2010

Institution	Fiscal Year	Total-General & Cash Fund Expenditures	Gen/Cash Funds Expended for Routine Maint.	% State Funds Expended for Routine Maint.	State Maint. Fac. Area (GSF)	Routine Maint. $/GSF	% of CRV* Expended for Routine Maint.
	Institutional Routine Maintenance Expenditures						
CSC							
	2005-06	$19,764,843	$387,046	1.96%	486,901	$0.79	
	2006-07	$21,196,189	$386,167	1.82%	486,901	$0.79	
	2007-08	$21,983,284	$576,889	2.62%	504,119	$1.14	
	2008-09	$22,211,412	$454,726	2.05%	504,119	$0.90	
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$22,097,348*	*$515,808*	***2.33%***	*504,119*	*$1.02*	***0.78%***
PSC							
	2005-06	$11,808,299	$831,137	7.04%	290,281	$2.86	
	2006-07	$12,746,482	$742,100	5.82%	290,281	$2.56	
	2007-08	$12,983,170	$577,436	4.45%	290,281	$1.99	
	2008-09	$15,355,879	$907,011	5.91%	301,386	$3.01	
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$14,169,525*	*$742,224*	***5.24%***	*295,834*	*$2.50*	***1.64%***
WSC							
	2005-06	$26,615,887	$838,616	3.15%	570,997	$1.47	
	2006-07	$27,174,785	$732,700	2.70%	570,997	$1.28	
	2007-08	$29,425,221	$942,226	3.20%	570,997	$1.65	
	2008-09	$30,154,897	$948,115	3.14%	591,019	$1.60	
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$29,790,059*	*$945,171*	***3.17%***	*581,008*	*$1.63*	***1.33%***
State College Totals							
	2005-06	$58,189,029	$2,056,799	3.53%	1,348,179	$1.53	
	2006-07	$61,117,456	$1,860,967	3.04%	1,348,179	$1.38	
	2007-08	$64,391,675	$2,096,551	3.26%	1,365,397	$1.54	
	2008-09	$67,722,188	$2,309,852	3.41%	1,396,524	$1.65	
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$66,056,932*	*$2,203,202*	***3.34%***	*1,380,961*	*$1.59*	***1.21%***

*** Recommended expenditures on routine maint. (approx. 1% of Current Replacement Value): $1,827,161**

Routine Facility Maintenance Expenditures for the University of Nebraska

October 14, 2010

Institution	Fiscal Year	Total-General & Cash Fund Expenditures	Gen/Cash Funds Expended for Routine Maint.	% State Funds Expended for Routine Maint.	State Maint. Fac. Area (GSF)	Routine Maint. $/GSF	% of CRV* Expended for Routine Maint.
		Institutional Routine Maintenance Expenditures					
UNK							
	2005-06	$49,050,466	$864,697	1.76%	1,046,042	$0.83	
	2006-07	$51,388,125	$994,011	1.93%	1,046,042	$0.95	
	2007-08	$52,019,275	$1,014,070	1.95%	1,046,042	$0.97	
	2008-09	$54,516,503	$1,031,727	1.89%	1,038,182	$0.99	
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$53,267,889*	*$1,022,899*	***1.92%***	*1,042,112*	*$0.98*	***0.49%***
UNL							
	2005-06	$319,692,890	$6,994,373	2.19%	6,496,221	$1.08	
	2006-07	$330,255,316	$7,264,147	2.20%	6,671,522	$1.09	
	2007-08	$346,043,297	$6,463,125	1.87%	6,733,777	$0.96	
	2008-09	$355,198,347	$6,122,731	1.72%	6,847,926	$0.89	
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$350,620,822*	*$6,292,928*	***1.79%***	*6,790,852*	*$0.93*	***0.47%***
UNMC							
	2005-06	$162,892,870	$4,306,696	2.64%	1,770,481	$2.43	
	2006-07	$170,349,448	$4,092,886	2.40%	1,729,730	$2.37	
	2007-08	$184,360,560	$4,225,323	2.29%	1,729,730	$2.44	
	2008-09	$198,124,181	$4,304,279	2.17%	2,125,804	$2.02	
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$191,242,371*	*$4,264,801*	***2.23%***	*1,927,767*	*$2.23*	***0.92%***
UNO							
	2005-06	$94,952,168	$1,241,551	1.31%	1,718,761	$0.72	
	2006-07	$99,784,971	$1,406,118	1.41%	1,750,261	$0.80	
	2007-08	$103,405,697	$1,239,716	1.20%	1,732,390	$0.72	
	2008-09	$108,043,819	$1,469,804	1.36%	1,748,127	$0.84	
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$105,724,758*	*$1,354,760*	***1.28%***	*1,740,259*	*$0.78*	***0.40%***
University Totals							
	2005-06	$626,588,394	$13,407,317	2.14%	11,031,505	$1.22	
	2006-07	$651,777,860	$13,757,162	2.11%	11,197,555	$1.23	
	2007-08	$685,828,829	$12,942,234	1.89%	11,241,939	$1.15	
	2008-09	$715,882,850	$12,928,541	1.81%	11,760,039	$1.10	
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$700,855,840*	*$12,935,388*	***1.85%***	*11,500,989*	*$1.13*	***0.55%***

*** Recommended expenditures on routine maint. (approx. 1% of Current Replacement Value): $23,564,292**

Routine Facility Maintenance Expenditures for the Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture at Curtis

October 14, 2010

Institution	Fiscal Year	Total-General & Cash Fund Expenditures	Gen/Cash Funds Expended for Routine Maint.	% State Funds Expended for Routine Maint.	State Maint. Fac. Area (GSF)	Routine Maint. $/GSF	% of CRV* Expended for Routine Maint.
	Institutional Routine Maintenance Expenditures						
NCTA							
	2005-06	$2,953,625	$172,294	5.83%	171,624	$1.00	
	2006-07	$2,644,622	$217,594	8.23%	171,624	$1.27	
	2007-08	$3,688,136	$235,542	6.39%	171,624	$1.37	
	2008-09	$3,305,292	$217,689	6.59%	171,624	$1.27	
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$3,496,714*	*$226,616*	***6.48%***	*171,624*	*$1.32*	***1.09%***

*** Recommended expenditures on routine maint. (approx. 1% of Current Replacement Value): $207,087**

Appendix B – Institution Deferred Repair Expenditures

Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education CCPE

Institutional Expenditures on Deferred Repair for the Nebraska State Colleges

October 14, 2010

Institution	Fiscal Year	Total-General & Cash Fund Expenditures	Gen/Cash Funds Expended for Deferred Repair	% State Funds Expended for Deferred Repair	State Maint. Fac. Area (GSF)	Deferred Repair $/GSF	% of CRV* Expended for Deferred Repair
	Institutional Deferred Repair Expenditures						
CSC							
	2005-06	$19,764,843	$73,176	0.37%	486,901	$0.15	
	2006-07	$21,196,189	$69,134	0.33%	486,901	$0.14	
	2007-08	$21,983,284	$104,500	0.48%	504,119	$0.21	
	2008-09	$22,211,412	$231,087	1.04%	504,119	$0.46	
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$22,097,348*	*$167,794*	***0.76%***	*504,119*	*$0.33*	***0.25%***
PSC							
	2005-06	$11,808,299	$117,023	0.99%	290,281	$0.40	
	2006-07	$12,746,482	$49,697	0.39%	290,281	$0.17	
	2007-08	$12,983,170	$407,645	3.14%	290,281	$1.40	
	2008-09	$15,355,879	$456,460	2.97%	301,386	$1.51	
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$14,169,525*	*$432,053*	***3.05%***	*295,834*	*$1.46*	***0.95%***
WSC							
	2005-06	$26,615,887	$495,401	1.86%	570,997	$0.87	
	2006-07	$27,174,785	$539,725	1.99%	570,997	$0.95	
	2007-08	$29,425,221	$159,474	0.54%	570,997	$0.28	
	2008-09	$30,154,897	$301,226	1.00%	591,019	$0.51	
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$29,790,059*	*$230,350*	***0.77%***	*581,008*	*$0.39*	***0.32%***
State College Totals							
	2005-06	$58,189,029	$685,600	1.18%	1,348,179	$0.51	
	2006-07	$61,117,456	$658,556	1.08%	1,348,179	$0.49	
	2007-08	$64,391,675	$671,619	1.04%	1,365,397	$0.49	
	2008-09	$67,722,188	$988,773	1.46%	1,396,524	$0.71	
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$66,056,932*	*$830,196*	***1.26%***	*1,380,961*	*$0.60*	***0.45%***

*** Recommended expenditures on deferred repair (approx. 0.25% of Current Replacement Value): $456,790**

Institutional Expenditures on Deferred Repair for the University of Nebraska

October 14, 2010

Institution	Fiscal Year	Total-General & Cash Fund Expenditures	Gen/Cash Funds Expended for Deferred Repair	% State Funds Expended for Deferred Repair	State Maint. Fac. Area (GSF)	Deferred Repair $/GSF	% of CRV* Expended for Deferred Repair
		Institutional Deferred Repair Expenditures					
UNK							
	2005-06	$49,050,466	$0	0.00%	1,046,042	$0.00	
	2006-07	$51,388,125	$0	0.00%	1,046,042	$0.00	
	2007-08	$52,019,275	$0	0.00%	1,046,042	$0.00	
	2008-09	$54,516,503	$0	0.00%	1,038,182	$0.00	
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$53,267,889*	*$0*	***0.00%***	*1,042,112*	*$0.00*	***0.00%***
UNL							
	2005-06	$319,692,890	$217,935	0.07%	6,496,221	$0.03	
	2006-07	$330,255,316	$200,568	0.06%	6,671,522	$0.03	
	2007-08	$346,043,297	$232,531	0.07%	6,733,777	$0.03	
	2008-09	$355,198,347	$594,519	0.17%	6,847,926	$0.09	
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$350,620,822*	*$413,525*	***0.12%***	*6,790,852*	*$0.06*	***0.03%***
UNMC							
	2005-06	$162,892,870	$861,676	0.53%	1,770,481	$0.49	
	2006-07	$170,349,448	$981,970	0.58%	1,729,730	$0.57	
	2007-08	$184,360,560	$805,068	0.44%	1,729,730	$0.47	
	2008-09	$198,124,181	$900,929	0.45%	2,125,804	$0.42	
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$191,242,371*	*$852,999*	***0.45%***	*1,927,767*	*$0.44*	***0.18%***
UNO							
	2005-06	$94,952,168	$0	0.00%	1,718,761	$0.00	
	2006-07	$99,784,971	$417,484	0.42%	1,750,261	$0.24	
	2007-08	$103,405,697	$776,352	0.75%	1,732,390	$0.45	
	2008-09	$108,043,819	$1,200,012	1.11%	1,748,127	$0.69	
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$105,724,758*	*$988,182*	***0.93%***	*1,740,259*	*$0.57*	***0.29%***
University Totals							
	2005-06	$626,588,394	$1,079,611	0.17%	11,031,505	$0.10	
	2006-07	$651,777,860	$1,600,022	0.25%	11,197,555	$0.14	
	2007-08	$685,828,829	$1,813,951	0.26%	11,241,939	$0.16	
	2008-09	$715,882,850	$2,695,460	0.38%	11,760,039	$0.23	
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$700,855,840*	*$2,254,706*	***0.32%***	*11,500,989*	*$0.20*	***0.10%***

*** Recommended expenditureson deferred repair (approx. 0.25% of Current Replacement Value): $5,891,073**

Institutional Expenditures on Deferred Repair for the Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture at Curtis

October 14, 2010

Institution	Fiscal Year	Total-General & Cash Fund Expenditures	Gen/Cash Funds Expended for Deferred Repair	% State Funds Expended for Deferred Repair	State Maint. Fac. Area (GSF)	Deferred Repair $/GSF	% of CRV* Expended for Deferred Repair
	Institutional Deferred Repair Expenditures						
NCTA							
	2005-06	$2,953,625	$0	0.00%	171,624	$0.00	
	2006-07	$2,644,622	$0	0.00%	171,624	$0.00	
	2007-08	$3,688,136	$0	0.00%	171,624	$0.00	
	2008-09	$3,305,292	$0	0.00%	171,624	$0.00	
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$3,496,714*	*$0*	***0.00%***	*171,624*	*$0.00*	***0.00%***

*** Recommended expenditures on deferred repair (approx. 0.25% of Current Replacement Value): $51,772**

Appendix C – Definitions

Task Force for Building Renewal Requests

The Task Force for Building Renewal is a division of the Department of Administrative Services (DAS), with oversight provided by the Legislature's Committee on Building Maintenance. The Task Force is responsible for Deferred Repair, Fire/Life-Safety, ADA (the Americans with Disabilities Act) and Energy Conservation projects. The following provides a brief description of each of these four types of projects, along with the classification system used to prioritize individual requests:

Deferred Repair - Includes all elements of the building envelope, including roofs, walls, doors and windows. It also includes the building infrastructure including heating, ventilating and air conditioning systems, electrical systems and plumbing.

Class I - Items for immediate action to provide safety and protection against costly damage. If these projects are not addressed, it could very possibly stop a program or service due to a building or system failure.

Class II - Items of imperative need to correct problems that if neglected will quickly deteriorate further into Class I items or that must be done to provide efficient use of the facility or system.

Class III - Additional items necessary to fully renew the facility or system.

Fire/Life-Safety - Includes projects that correct deficiencies that would impair the life or health of any individual within the facility or the facility itself.

Class I - Building changes/modifications for immediate action required to rectify a situation where the health and well-being of the occupants of a building are directly and clearly imperiled, or where local, state or federal codes officials have determined certain fire/life-safety improvements are needed immediately in order to ensure the safety of building occupants.

Class II - Other building changes/modifications to comply with fire/life-safety codes.

Class III - Building changes/modifications to provide better functioning or safer buildings, but not imperative for compliance with fire/life-safety building codes.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) - Accessibility Guidelines were established with the passage of this act and are the basis for all Task Force corrective action.

Class I - Structural changes/modifications for immediate action to provide access to programs or facilities regularly serving disabled or physically challenged employees.

Class II - Other structural changes or modifications to comply with ADA federal law.

Class III - Structural changes/modifications to provide better accessibility but not imperative for compliance with ADA federal law.

Energy Conservation - Includes any measures taken to conserve energy and includes participation in the Green Lights Program.

Class I - Items for immediate action to correct deficiencies creating excessive use of energy resources. Projects for which energy conservation measure funding applications have been or are planned to be submitted to the Nebraska Energy Office should be included in this category.

Class II - Items that, if not addressed, will create an additional strain on energy resources and, if accomplished, would result in operating expenditure reductions.

Class III - Items that would contribute to a totally energy-efficient system, but that would not be considered imperative.

2009-10 EXISTING PROGRAM REVIEW

UNIVERSITY & STATE COLLEGE PROGRAMS APPROVED by the EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR								
Institution	**Program**	**5 yr Average (2004-2009)**						
		SCH/ FTE	**Baccalaureate Degrees awarded**		**Masters Degrees awarded**		**Doctorate Degrees awarded**	
UNL	Biochemistry	604	BS	62.0	MS	4.0	PhD	4.0
UNK	Chemistry	395	BA/BS	9.0				
			BSE	0.4				
UNL	Chemistry	575	BA	5.8	MS	6.0	PhD	8.4
			BS	8.0				
WSC	Chemistry	371	BA	0.4				
			BS	18.6				
UNK	Geography	816	BA/BS	1.0				
			BAE/BSE	0.6				
			BS Environment	4.6				
UNL	Geography	865	BA	11.0	MA	4.4	PhD	3.4
			BS	3.4				
	Anthropology		BA	22.2	MA	5.6		
			BS	1.6				
WSC	Geography	698	BA	0.0				
			BS	7.4				
UNL	Geology	450	BA	1.6				
			BS	5.6				
	Meteorology-Climatology		BA	0.0				
			BS	12.8				
	Geosciences				MS	7.2	PhD	3.0
UNO	Environmental Studies	610	BGS	1.2				
			BS Life Science	5.2				
			BS Earth Science	1.8				
			BS-Geography & Planning	1.4				
			BS Analytic	0.2				

COMMUNITY COLLEGE PROGRAMS APPROVED by the EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR							
Institution	**Program**	**5 yr Average (2004-2009)**					
		SCH/ FTE	**Associate**		**Diploma**	**Certificate**	**Total Awards**
NECC	Broadcasting, Audio, and Video Production	279	AAS	13.6	1.2	10.4	25.4
			AA	0.2			
CCC	Media Arts	498	AAS	11.8	11.8	32.4	56.0

PROGRAMS DISCONTINUED by the INSTITUTIONS			
Institution	**Program**	**Degree(s)**	**Comments**
UNL	Mathematics and Statistics	MS MA MAT MSCT PhD	The Department of Mathematics and the Department of Statistics are deleting these joint degrees.

Commission Thresholds

Number of Degrees/Awards in this Program
(the mean of the prior 5 years)

Less Than Two Years and Associate	10
Baccalaureate and First Professional	7
Masters Degree	5
Specialist	4
Doctoral Degree	3

Student Credit Hour Production by Department
Per Full-Time Equivalent Faculty
(the mean of the prior 5 years)

All credit hours produced at the baccalaureate levels and all credit hours at the associate level or below except those described below.	300
All credit hours produced at the associate level and below in programs which utilize contact hours that are converted to credit hours for purposes of determining full-time equivalency pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. § 85-1503 (2008)	275

Information Items

1. Name Changes

a. UNL – Advertising to *Advertising and Public Relations*
b. UNL – News-Editorial to *Journalism*
c. UNL – Geosciences to *Earth and Atmospheric Science*

2. Deletions

a. UNL – Mathematics and Statistics (joint degrees)
MS, MA, MAT, MSCT, and PhD

3. Inactive

a. WNCC – Office Technology program