Postsecondary Education Operating Budget Recommendations

2015-17

APPROVED BY THE COMMISSION
OCTOBER 14, 2014

Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education

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

Knowledge and skills acquired through education have become the primary drivers of economic growth in the United States, and as a result, ongoing improvements in education, from pre-kindergarten through graduate study, are needed to provide the skilled workforce essential to Nebraska's economic development and the well-being of its citizens. Indeed, the Georgetown University Center for Education and the Workforce predicts that by 2020, over 71% of all jobs in Nebraska will require some postsecondary training beyond high school – the eighth highest rate in the United States and well above the 65% projection for the entire country. (*Georgetown University Center for Education and Workforce, 2012*)

State support for postsecondary education is a sound investment in Nebraska's future and should be a top priority. The investment in human potential has a high rate of return. Further, 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.

The State constitution and state statutes require the Commission to review the budget requests of the University of Nebraska, the Nebraska State College System, and the community colleges in light of specific criteria set forth in the statutes. The Commission also makes recommendations on major statewide funding issues and initiatives, as suggested by statute.

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

After considering statewide issues, the recommendations turn to the institutional requests. In the process of developing the public postsecondary education budget recommendations for the 2015-17 biennium, the Commission reviewed 45 requests for additional funding from the University of Nebraska, Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture (NCTA), the Nebraska State College System and the community colleges. Thirteen requests were part of the continuation budget recommendation. There were also fourteen requests for new building openings.

As shown by Chart II on page 10, the total increase requested for the biennial period by the public institutions is $72,706,453, a 10.58% increase over the current base funding of $687,253,265. The Commission's recommendation for this period is $36,814,267, a 5.36% % increase over the current base. The Commission has deferred making a recommendation on the University's $13 million Talent Enhancement Initiative request until it can be considered with the overall salary increase request the University will submit after the first of the year. The Commission has also not made recommendations on certain initiative requests that are in the early planning stages. While it recognizes the value of these initiatives, the Commission could not recommend funding without more detailed information.

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*, taking into account the role and mission of the institutions, and with the goal of preventing unnecessary duplication. Therefore, although the Commission has referred to dollars requested by the institutions to make it easier to match 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. 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 has identified and made recommendations on three statewide issues and initiatives. (See Section 3)

The Commission strongly recommends that the Legislature and the Governor:

Student Financial Aid for Needy Students

- Replace approximately $10 million of lottery funds with state general funds for the Nebraska Opportunity Grant program (NOG), or extend the use of lottery funds for the program beyond the June 30, 2016 sunset date. Without replacement or extension of the lottery funds, the NOG program's funding will be reduced by 58.6% in 2016-17, leaving thousands of needy students with no or greatly reduced need-based state grants.

- Appropriate $1 million of additional state general funds for the NOG program in each year of the biennium to help the state's neediest students cover cost of attendance. Currently, only about 16,000 low-income students receive NOG grants, while 40,000 eligible students do not receive grants due to lack of funding. Funding all eligible students would cost an additional $35 to $40 million.

- Grant aid addresses both access to college and timely degree completion. Grant aid reduces the need to work excessive hours during the school year, which slows down degree attainment and adds to costs for the student and the state, and reduces the need for students to borrow excessively to complete a degree, which has become a major problem with myriad consequences for borrowers and the economy.

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

- Replace $300,000 of federal College Access Challenge Grant funds, which end in August 2015, with state general funds. Without replacement of federal funds, the ACE program's funding will be reduced by nearly a third in 2015-16. The program encourages low-income high school students to enroll in college courses while in high school. The program has grown in popularity each year and now serves over 1,700 needy students.

- Increase ACE funding by $50,000 each year of the biennium. At the current award level, each $50,000 increase would allow 100 more students to benefit from the program. Evaluations of the program show that it students who receive ACE scholarships enroll in college at much higher rates than low-income students who do not receive the scholarship. In fact, their college continuation rate exceeds the rate of all students as well.

Access College Early (ACE) Plus program for needy College Students

- Replace $300,000 of federal CACG funds with state general funds in order to continue the ACE Plus program, which provides additional financial aid to ACE recipients who enroll in college and persist into their second year. ACE Plus awards $500 scholarships to ACE recipients who enroll in college full-time and $1,000 scholarships to ACE recipients who continue as full-time students into their second year.

- Increase ACE Plus funding by $100,000 in 2016-17 in order to increase the number of scholarships from approximately 400 to 530 students.

Maintenance of Campus Facilities

- 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 and fund the depreciation with general funds. This would be an initial step toward fully requiring and funding the needed 2% depreciation charge as specified in LB 1100.

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

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

- Recommend increasing state appropriations to the Building Renewal Allocation Fund from $9.163 million to at least $18 million per year.

Community College Funding Issue

- Review the fixed-percentage distribution of funds to community colleges and develop a new funding formula that incorporates current enrollment trends.

Commission Recommendations on Institutional Budget Requests

Institutional Budgets Requests

The Commission reviews budget requests for new and expanded budget requests. The Commission makes the following recommendations regarding the institutional budget requests for 2015-17: (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 (excluding NCTA)

Continuation

Institution Request *	2014-15 Base	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17 Cumulative	Commission Recommendation **	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17 Cumulative	Page
Health Insurance	$60,840,463	$4,270,428	$3,906,653	$8,177,081	Health Insurance	$3,042,023	$2,555,299	$5,597,322	62
LB254 Autism Insurance Coverage	$725,000	$362,500	$0	$362,500	LB254 Autism Insurance Coverage	$362,500	$0	$362,500	65
LB901 Psychology Internships	$317,750	$43,750	$161,125	$204,875	LB901 Psychology Internships	$43,750	$161,125	$204,875	66
Utilities Expense	$48,606,595	$2,060,563	$2,098,428	$4,158,991	Utilities Expense	$2,060,563	$2,098,428	$4,158,991	66
Information Technology	$0	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$2,000,000	Information Technology	$0	$0	$0	68
Inflationary increase	$21,000,000	$420,000	$428,400	$848,400	Inflationary increase	$420,000	$428,400	$848,400	70
Building O & M	$0	$1,747,187	$1,357,956	$3,105,143	Building O & M	$98,739	$417,210	$515,949	75
Continuation Request Total	**$131,489,808**	**$9,904,428**	**$8,952,562**	**$18,856,990**		**$6,027,575**	**$5,660,462**	**$11,688,037**	

New and Expanded

Institution Request *	2014-15 Base	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17 Cumulative	Commission Recommendation **	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17 Cumulative	Page
Talent Enhancement	$0	$6,500,000	$6,500,000	$13,000,000	Recommend No New General Funds at This Time	See Note 1	See Note 1	See Note 1	85
Programs of Excellence	$25,000,000	$2,500,000	$2,500,000	$5,000,000	Recommend Some New General Funds	See Note 2	See Note 2	See Note 2	86
College Pipeline	$0	$500,000	$500,000	$1,000,000	Recommend New General Funds	$500,000	$500,000	$1,000,000	90
Need-based Aid	$10,830,000	$500,000	$500,000	$1,000,000	Recommend No New General Funds	See Note 3	See Note 3	See Note 3	92
Economic Competitiveness	$0	$10,000,000	$10,000,000	$20,000,000	Recommend Some New General Funds	$7,000,000	$7,000,000	$14,000,000	94
New and Expanded Request Total		**$20,000,000**	**$20,000,000**	**$40,000,000**		**$7,500,000**	**$7,500,000**	**$15,000,000**	
Less: (Reductions not reviewed)									
LB 905 Pediatric Cancer Research		-$1,800,000	$0	-$1,800,000		-$1,800,000	$0	-$1,800,000	
Optometry Contracts		-$154,708	$0	-$154,708		-$154,708	$0	-$154,708	
University (excl. NCTA) Totals	**$540,009,963**	**$27,949,720**	**$28,952,562**	**$56,902,282**		**$11,572,867**	**$13,160,462**	**$24,733,329**	

***** 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.

****** The recommended dollar amount by the Commission does not mean the Commission believes the amount should be funded solely from state appropriation dollars.

NOTE 1: The Commission does not recommend state general funds at this time. The Commission recommends a decision on state funding of the Talent Enhancement Initiative be made in conjunction with the University's formal salary increase request that will be submitted once collective bargaining on the UNO and UNK campuses is completed in the first half of calendar year 2015.

NOTE 2: The Commission recognizes the value of the Programs of Excellence. However, lacking specific information on the future uses of funding, the Commission does not recommend a specific amount.

NOTE 3: No funding recommended to separate NU program – however, strongly recommend additional funding to the state's established financial aid program.

Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture (NCTA)

Continuation

Institution Request *	2014-15 Base	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17 Cumulative	Commission Recommendation **	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17 Cumulative	Page
Health Insurance	$333,333	$20,000	$22,000	$42,000	Health Insurance	$13,400	$14,000	$27,400	62
Utilities Expense	$550,000	$22,000	$23,000	$45,000	Utilities Expense	$22,000	$23,000	$45,000	66
Information Technology	$0	$60,000	$60,000	$120,000	Information Technology	$0	$0	$0	68
Inflationary increase	$550,000	$11,000	$11,000	$22,000	Inflationary increase	$11,000	$11,000	$22,000	70
Building O & M	$0	$47,000	$0	$47,000	Building O & M	$47,000	$0	$47,000	79
Continuation Request Total	**$1,433,333**	**$160,000**	**$116,000**	**$276,000**		**$93,400**	**$48,000**	**$141,400**	

New and Expanded

Institution Request *	2014-15 Base	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17 Cumulative	Commission Recommendation **	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17 Cumulative	Page
Talent Enhancement	$0	$160,150	$160,150	$320,300	Recommend No New General Funds at This Time	See Note 1	See Note 1	See Note 1	106
NCTA Veterinarian	$0	$100,000	$0	$100,000	Recommend New General Funds	$100,000	$0	$100,000	107
Meat Science Instructor	$0	$55,000	$0	$55,000	Recommend New General Funds	$55,000	$0	$55,000	108
Teaching Resources Fund	$0	$50,000	$50,000	$100,000	Recommend New General Funds	$50,000	$50,000	$100,000	108
Farm Practicum Equipment Fund	$0	$25,000	$25,000	$50,000	Recommend New General Funds	$25,000	$25,000	$50,000	109
Capital Outlay Fund	$0	$75,000	$75,000	$150,000	Recommend New General Funds	$75,000	$75,000	$150,000	110
New and Expanded Request Total	**$0**	**$465,150**	**$310,150**	**$775,300**		**$305,000**	**$150,000**	**$455,000**	
NCTA Totals	**$2,806,921**	**$625,150**	**$426,150**	**$1,051,300**		**$398,400**	**$198,000**	**$596,400**	

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NOTE 1: The Commission does not recommend state general funds at this time. The Commission recommends a decision on state funding of the Talent Enhancement Initiative be made in conjunction with the University's formal salary increase request that will be submitted once collective bargaining on the UNO and UNK campuses is completed in the first half of calendar year 2015.

Nebraska State College System

Continuation

Institution Request *	2014-15 Base	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17 Cumulative	Commission Recommendation **	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17 Cumulative	Page
Health Insurance	$6,692,184	$669,219	$736,140	$1,405,359	Health Insurance	$669,219	$736,140	$1,405,359	64
Utilities	$3,207,386	$128,296	$133,427	$261,723	Utilities	$128,296	$133,427	$261,723	68
DAS Rate Changes	$585,347	$18,228	$0	$18,228	DAS Rate Changes	$18,228	$0	$18,228	69
Other Operating (inflationary)	$5,952,998	$340,102	$346,904	$687,006	Other Operating (inflationary)	$340,102	$346,904	$687,006	70
New Building Openings	$0	$177,788	$15,636	$193,424	New Building Openings	$177,788	$15,636	$193,424	80
Continuation Request Total	**$16,437,915**	**$1,333,633**	**$1,232,107**	**$2,565,740**		**$1,333,633**	**$1,232,107**	**$2,565,740**	

New and Expanded

Institution Request *	2014-15 Base	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17 Cumulative	Commission Recommendation **	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17 Cumulative	Page
Strengthen Student Access and Success	$0	$177,196	$0	$177,196	Recommend Some New General Funds	$132,196	$0	$132,196	113
Strengthen Student Learning	$0	$639,403	$109,191	$748,594	Recommend New General Funds	$639,403	$109,191	$748,594	117
Strengthen Student Access to Technology & Equipment	$0	$315,448	-$62,023	$253,425	Recommend Some New General Funds	$275,448	-$102,023	$173,425	119
Strengthen Student Safety and Security	$0	$631,280	-$406,500	$224,780	Recommend Some New General Funds and From Other Sources	$520,890	-$412,000	$108,890	122
Model & Expand Local Leadership Opportunities	$0	$41,200	$0	$41,200	Recommend New General Funds	$41,200	$0	$41,200	125
New and Expanded Request Total	**$0**	**$1,804,527**	**-$359,332**	**$1,445,195**		**$1,609,137**	**-$404,832**	**$1,204,305**	
State College System Totals	**$49,396,030**	**$3,138,160**	**$872,775**	**$4,010,935**		**$2,942,770**	**$827,275**	**$3,770,045**	

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Nebraska Community Colleges

Institution Request	2014-15 Base	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17 Cumulative	Commission Recommendation	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17 Cumulative	Page
Appropriations	$95,040,351	$5,227,219	$5,514,716	$10,741,936	Recommend Some New General Funds	$3,781,614	$3,932,879	$7,714,493	126
Cumulative		$100,267,570		$105,782,287		$98,821,965		$102,754,844	

Commission Recommendations on Statewide Funding Initiatives

	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17 Cumulative	Page
Strongly Recommend New General Funds				
Financial aid for low income students				
Access College Early (ACE) program for low income high school students	$350,000	$50,000	$400,000	33
ACE+ program for ACE students that continue on to college	$300,000	$100,000	$400,000	38
Nebraska Opportunity Grant (NOG) - includes replacement of Lottery funding with General fund money in 2016-17	$1,000,000	$11,000,000	$12,000,000	40
Recommend New General Funds				
Maintenance of Campus Facilities				
Appropriation to Building Renewal Fund	$8,837,000			49
Reinstate 1% depreciation funding	Unknown at this time			
Recommend Review of Statewide Funding Issue				
Community College Funding Issues				53

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

2015-2017 Biennium

	2014-15 Current Appropriation	2015-16 Increase Requested	2016-17 Increase Requested	Total Biennial Increase Requested *	Total Biennial Percent Increase over Current Appropriation	Commission Dollars and Percentage Recommendation for Biennium **	
Includes new and inflationary							
University System (Excluding NCTA)							
Subtotal	**$540,009,963**	**$27,949,720**	**$28,952,562**	**$56,902,282**	**10.54%**	**$24,733,329**	**4.58%**
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture (NCTA)							
Subtotal	**$2,806,921**	**$625,150**	**$426,150**	**$1,051,300**	**37.45%**	**$596,400**	**21.25%**
Nebraska State College System							
System wide	$1,659,542	$58,374	$17,688	$76,062	**4.58%**	$76,062	**4.58%**
Chadron State College	$16,913,568	$1,666,579	-$91,016	$1,575,563	**9.32%**	$1,459,673	**8.63%**
Peru State College	$9,513,954	$521,530	$434,204	$955,734	**10.05%**	$875,734	**9.20%**
Wayne State College	$21,308,966	$891,677	$511,899	$1,403,576	**6.59%**	$1,358,576	**6.38%**
Subtotal	**$49,396,030**	**$3,138,160**	**$872,775**	**$4,010,935**	**8.12%**	**$3,770,045**	**7.63%**
Community Colleges (state aid formula funding)							
Subtotal	**$95,040,351**	**$5,227,219**	**$5,514,716**	**$10,741,936**	**11.30%**	**$7,714,493**	**8.12%**
Total Higher Education	**$687,253,265**	**$36,940,249**	**$35,766,203**	**$72,706,453**	**10.58%**	**$36,814,267**	**5.36%**

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.

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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 statute. The Commission does not provide a detailed analysis of line items in the operating budgets of the state's 13 public colleges and universities.

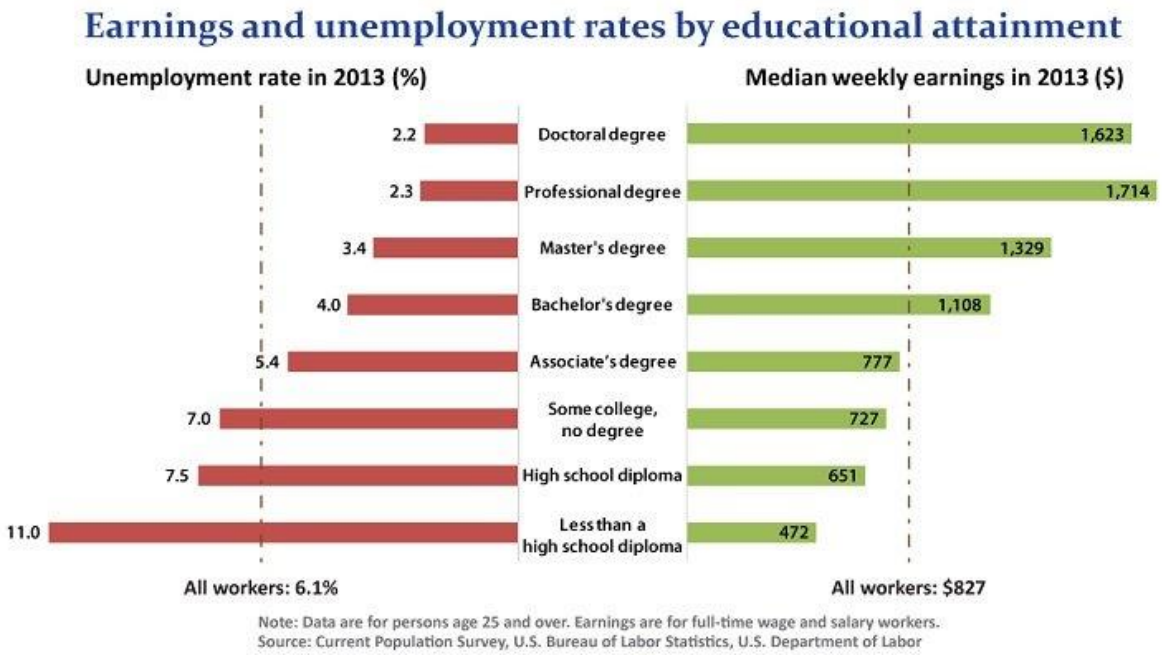
Consistent with this charge, the Commission develops its recommendations based largely on information provided by the institutions. The Commission conducts its budget reviews with efficient allocation and use of state resources in mind, thus helping to ensure that our higher education system meets the 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 to the Commission by August 15; the Community Colleges' requests are due to the Commission by September 15. The full budget documents are to be submitted by September 15, with the Commission's recommendation due to the Governor and Legislature by 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?

For the past decade, the Commission has noted that higher education has become a necessity for individual and collective well-being. Despite ongoing questions about whether and for whom college is really "worth it," most people agree that their lives and their children's lives will be much better if they successfully complete postsecondary credentials. National statistics on employment and earnings bear out the value of completing a degree. People with at least an associate's degree are more likely to be employed and to earn a significantly better living than people who have not earned a postsecondary credential.



Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, http://www.bls.gov/emp/ep_chart_001.htm

The projected growth in jobs requiring postsecondary education in Nebraska is also evident from data analyzed by the Nebraska Department of Labor. As shown on the following page, Nebraska's estimated employment projections through 2022 indicate that the education level required for those annual openings with the highest growth rate are those that require at least some college.

Nebraska Projected Employment Change by Education Level

Education Level Required	2012 Estimated Employment	2022 Projected Employment	Average Annual Openings	10-Year Growth Rate
Doctoral or professional degree	26,019	29,230	840	12.34%
Master's degree	17,295	19,912	608	15.13%
Bachelor's degree	168,105	188,940	5,652	12.39%
Associate's degree	42,962	48,729	1,429	13.42%
Postsecondary non-degree award	106,029	121,063	3,556	14.18%
Some college, no degree	16,080	18,039	533	12.18%
High school diploma or equivalent	404,581	437,732	12,361	8.19%
Less than high school	290,335	310,013	11,254	6.78%

Source: https://neworks.nebraska.gov/. Occupational Employment Projections Data Files for Nebraska Statewide, Data Download Center, Labor Market Data. Produced by The Nebraska Department of Labor, Office of Labor Market Information, June 2014.

Although the Commission has addressed the issue of the number of degrees, diplomas or certificates produced by Nebraska's public postsecondary institutions for the past decade, the 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. Many states have adopted a goal that at least 60% of working-age adults (25 to 64 years old) will have attained an associate's degree or higher by 2020 or 2025.

In 2011, 41.5% of working-age Nebraskans had attained at least an associate's degree, with 25 to 34 year olds doing even better at 43.9%. However, Nebraska will not reach the 60% level without increasing the percentage of students who complete their degrees – particularly Hispanic, African American, and Native American students – and without attracting adults with some college but no degree back to complete their degrees. The Lumina Foundation notes that nearly 240,000 working-age Nebraskans have attended college but did not complete a degree – fully a quarter of the adult working–age population (*A Stronger Nation Through Higher Education*, Lumina Foundation, 2013). The need for more degreed people is evident, and Nebraska must hold itself and its colleges and universities accountable for removing barriers to completion.

Nebraska State Appropriations for Higher Education

Nebraska has a long history of providing strong financial support for higher education. Even during the recent challenging economic conditions and the State's budget difficulties, State general fund support for higher education increased a little over 4% each of the past two years.

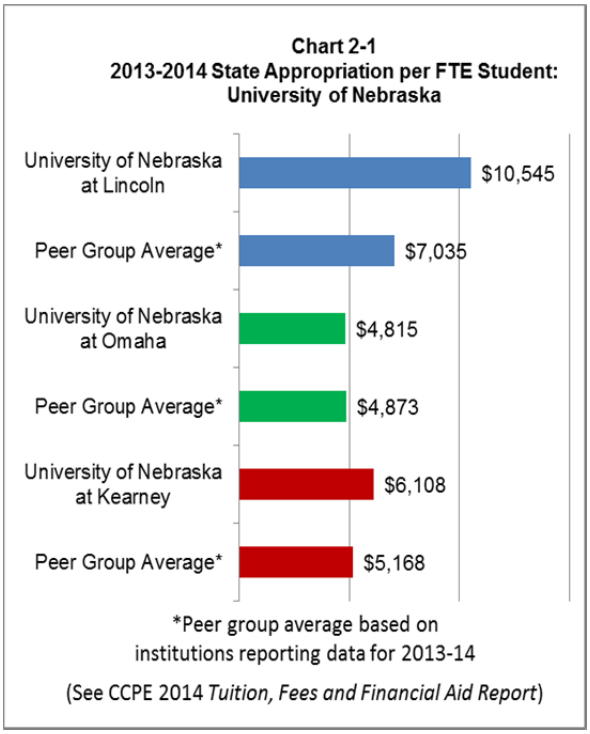
- In 2013-14, the State appropriated $688,173,035 for public higher education, an increase of 4.3% from 2012-13. This one-year change ranks Nebraska 25th when compared to other states in percentage change. (Appendix 1a and 1b)

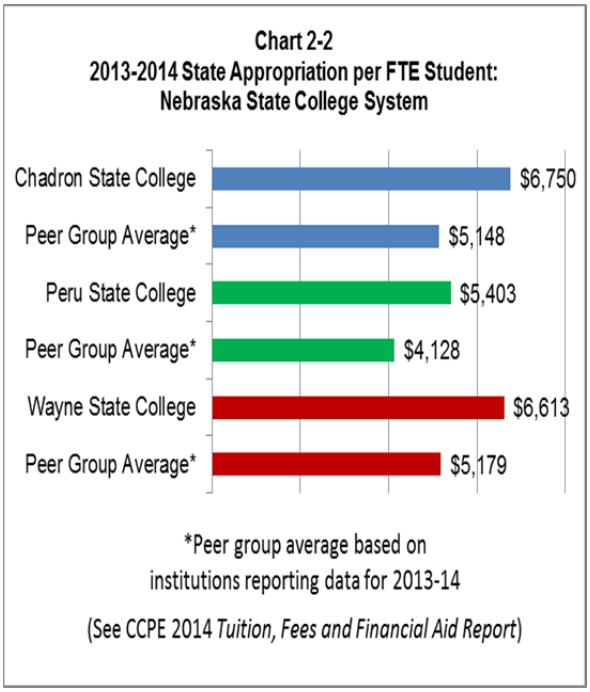
- Over the past five years, the state appropriation for higher education increased by 5.6%; the national average was a 1.2% decrease. Inflation during this five year time period was about 10%. The five-year percentage increase ranks Nebraska 12th in the country in general support for higher education. (Appendix 1b)

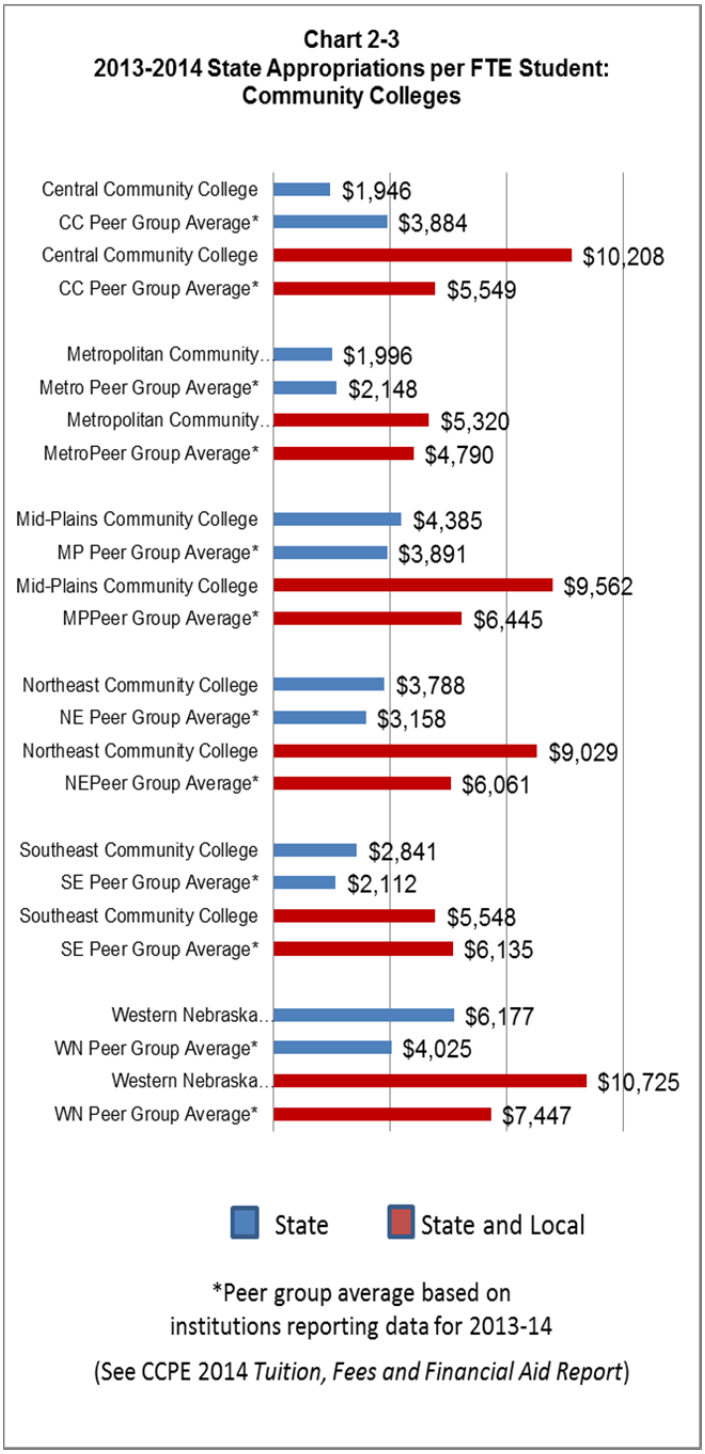
- Nebraska continues to rank high in comparison to other states in appropriations for higher education per capita, for which Nebraska currently ranks 7th in the country, and appropriations for higher education per $1,000 of personal income, for which Nebraska ranks 9th. Two years ago, Nebraska ranked 7th for per capita funding and 11th in appropriation per $1,000 of personal income. (Appendix 1d)

- According to the most recent National Association of State Budget Officers' 2012 *State Expenditure Report*, Nebraska's 2012 expenditure for higher education was 23.5% of the total state expenditures, for which Nebraska tied for the rank of 3rd in the country. (Appendix 1e)

- The University of Nebraska at Omaha is the only four-year college below its Commission-established peer group's average in state appropriation per full-time equivalent (FTE) student. (See Charts 2-1 and 2-2 on the following page) (More detail is available in the *2014 Tuition, Fees and Financial Aid Report*- www.ccpe.state.ne.us)







- For the community college sector, Chart 2-3 shows State appropriation per FTE enrollment as well as State appropriation plus the property tax contribution per FTE. In comparison to Commission-established peers, Central Community College and Metropolitan Community College were below their respective peer averages with regard to State tax appropriations. Mid-Plains Community College, Northeast Community College, Southeast

Community College and Western Nebraska Community College were above their peer group averages in State appropriations per FTE student.

- When property tax revenue is added to State tax dollar allocations, five of the six community colleges were above their respective peer averages. Only Southeast Community College was below their peer group averages in State and local tax appropriations per FTE student.

Students' versus State's Share of Educational Costs

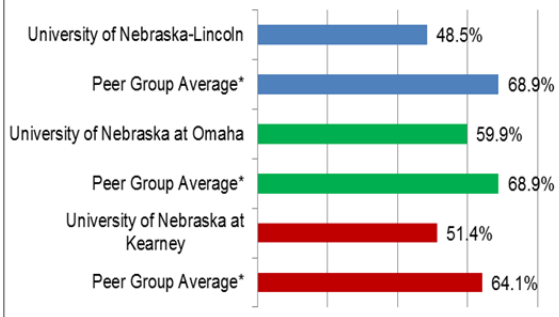
- The State contributed between 40% and 52% of the cost of students' education at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln (UNL), the University of Nebraska at Omaha (UNO), and the University of Nebraska at Kearney (UNK) in 2013-14. In contrast, peer institutions received an average of 31% to 36% of students' cost of education from their respective states.

- The State's share of the cost of education at Nebraska State Colleges ranged from 50% to 53%. The State Colleges' peers received an average of 30% to 39% of students' cost of education from their states.

- For the four-year public institutions, the State paid the smallest share (40%) of students' cost of education at the University of Nebraska at Omaha in 2013-14. Wayne State College received the greatest percentage of the cost of their students' education through State funding (53%).

- For all Nebraska public institutions, the student share of the cost of education ranges from 22% at Central Nebraska Community College to 60% at the University of Nebraska at Omaha. (See charts on the following page)

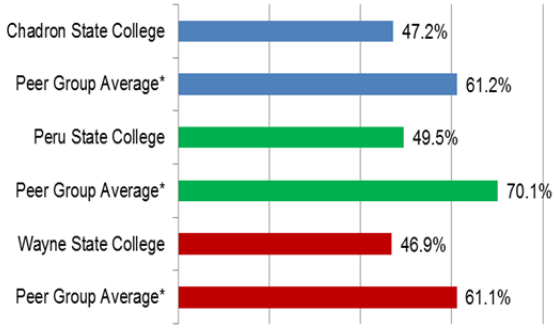
Chart 2-4
2013-2014 Percent Contributed by Students
University of Nebraska



*Peer group average based on institutions reporting data for 2013-14

(See CCPE 2014 *Tuition, Fees and Financial Aid Report*)

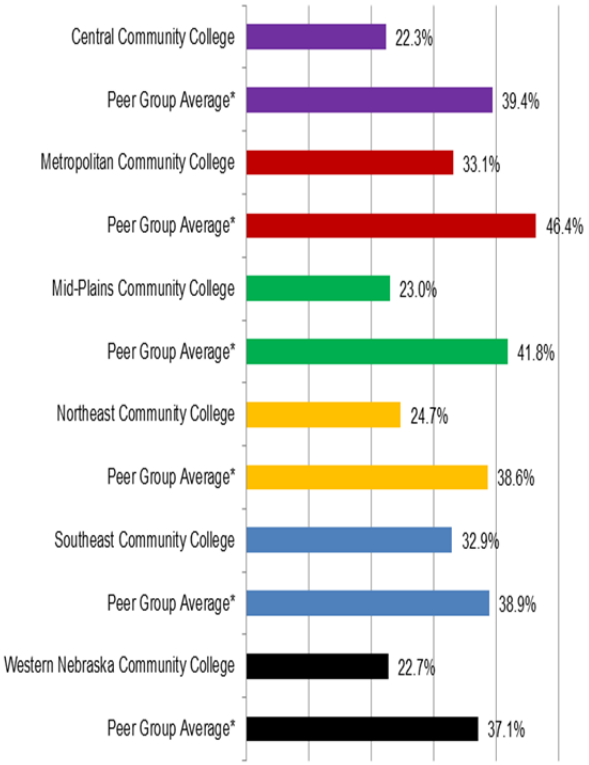
Chart 2-5
2013-2014 Percent Contributed by Students
Nebraska State College System



*Peer group average based on institutions reporting data for 2013-14

(See CCPE 2014 *Tuition, Fees and Financial Aid Report*)

Chart 2-6
2013-2014 Percent Contributed by Students
Community Colleges



*Peer group average based on institutions reporting data for 2013-14

(See CCPE 2014 *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 2013-14, undergraduate students at all Nebraska four-year public institutions paid less than the national undergraduate average of $8,893* for full-time, annual tuition and mandatory fees.

- In 2013-14, all of Nebraska's community colleges charged resident tuition and mandatory fees that were below the national community college annual average of $3,264*. Specifically, Nebraska community colleges charge between $2,554 and $2,985 for Nebraska residents.

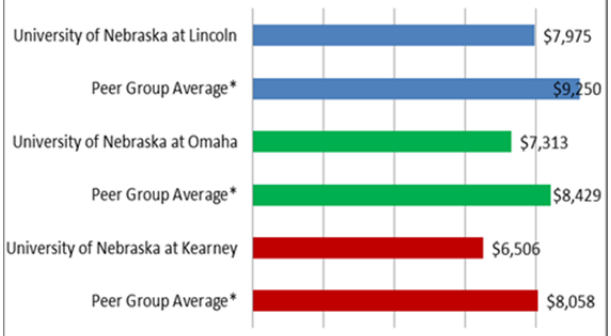
- During the five-year period from 2008-09 through 2013-14, undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees for full-time students at all Nebraska public institutions increased. The range was from 16% at Northeast and Mid-Plains Community Colleges to 32% at Peru State College.

- According to the College Board's *Trends in College Pricing Report*, the national average inflation-adjusted increase between 2008-09 and 2013-14 was 27% for public four-year institutions and 29% for public two-year institutions, while the inflation-adjusted increases for Nebraska institutions were 16% and 13% respectively.

- Except for students at Northeast Community College, tuition and mandatory fees for Nebraska resident students are below those charged resident students by those institutions' peers. (See charts on the next page and the CCPE *2014 Tuition, Fees and Financial Aid Report* for details – www.ccpe.state.ne.us)

* *Trends in College Pricing, 2013, College Board*

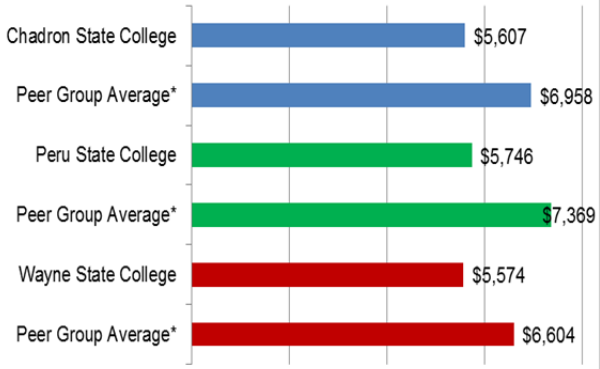
Chart 2-7
2013-2014 Undergraduate Resident Tuition & Fees
University of Nebraska



*Peer group average based on institutions reporting data for 2013-14

(See CCPE 2014 *Tuition, Fees and Financial Aid Report)*

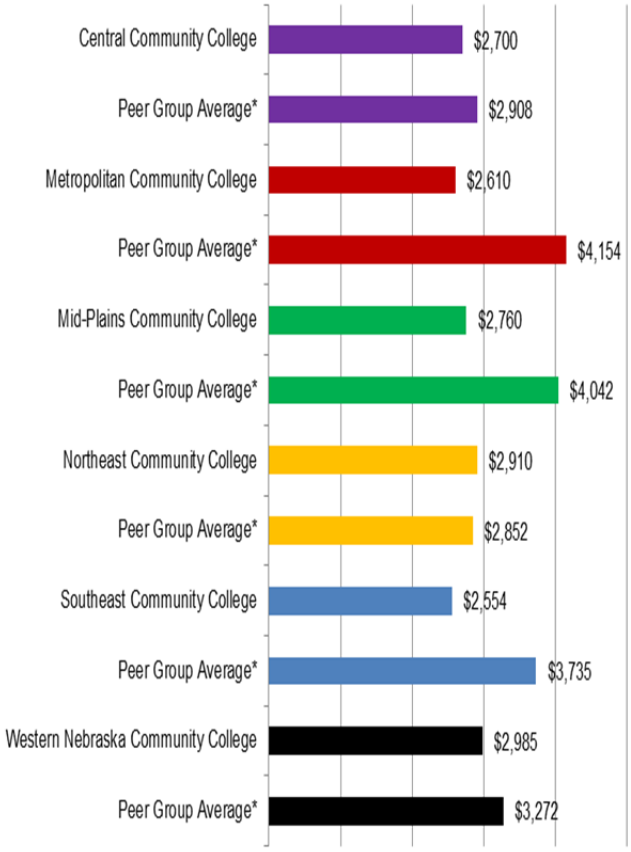
Chart 2-8
2013-2014 Undergraduate Resident Tuition & Fees
Nebraska State College System



*Peer group average based on institutions reporting data for 2013-14

(See CCPE 2014 *Tuition, Fees and Financial Aid Report*

Chart 2-9
2013-2014 Undergraduate Resident Tuition & Fees
Community Colleges



*Peer group average based on institutions reporting data for 2013-14

(See CCPE 2014 *Tuition, Fees and Financial Aid Report*)

Percentage of Family Income Required as a Measure of Affordability

- In 2013-14, 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 2010-11. (See CCPE, *2014 Tuition, Fees and Financial Aid Report*-www.ccpe.state.ne.us)

- The community colleges' tuition and fees required a larger percentage of income for median, low, and very low income levels in 2013-14 compared to 2010-11. However, when comparing 2013-14 to
  2012-13, at several community colleges tuition and fees as a percentage of income for median, low, and very low income levels remained the same or even decreased. (See CCPE *2014 Tuition, Fees and Financial Aid Report*-www.ccpe.state.ne.us)

Financial Aid for Needy Students

- In 2007-08, Nebraska ranked 41st nationally in the amount of state-provided need-based financial aid per full-time undergraduate student. In 2012-13, Nebraska improved its ranking to 33rd. (Source: *National Association of State Student Grant & Aid Programs, 44rd Annual Survey Report, 2012-2013*.)

- CCPE estimates that at least $220.1 million of annual unmet student financial need exists for Nebraska low-income postsecondary education students. (See CCPE *2014 Tuition, Fees and Financial Aid Report*-www.ccpe.state.ne.us)

- In 2012-13, Nebraska's state grant program assisted about 39% of eligible recipients who are the lowest-income students. A little over 46.7% of recipients and their families earn less than $20,000 annually. Another 28.4% of recipients were from families with incomes between $30,000 and $40,000. Approximately 24.9% of recipients were from families that had incomes over $40,000.

Student Loan Volume

- From 2007-08 to 2012-13, federal loan borrowing at Nebraska postsecondary institutions by students and their parents increased 39%, from $493.3 million to $685.1 million. Note that this volume is only federal borrowing; private student loan borrowing is not available.

- According to the Project on Student Debt, students who graduated in 2012 from a Nebraska public or private four-year institution with debt had an average student loan debt of $26,473. This compared to the national average of $29,400 and ranked Nebraska 23rd in the nation. (*Project on Student Debt*, 2013, page 5)

- Of the students who graduated in 2012, approximately 63% graduated with debt. This compared to the national average of about 71%, ranking Nebraska 16th in the nation. (*Project on Student Debt*, 2013, page 5)

Community College Transfers (Appendix 6)

- Academic transfer FTE enrollment at the community colleges increased 153.5% between the 1993-94 academic year, when the Commission expanded the community colleges' academic transfer authority, and the 2013-14 academic year. During the same period, enrollment in applied technology programs increased 23.9%.

- Over the same 20-year trend period, the percentage of students enrolled in academic transfer programs increased from 12.6% of total enrollment in 1993-94 to 21.3% in 2013-14, an increase of 8.7%. Meanwhile, applied technology's share of enrollment declined 9.9 percentage points, from 56.5% in 1993-94 to 46.6% in 2013-14. However, enrollments in both programs grew.

- During the past 20 years, Foundations Education (also referred to as developmental or remedial education) has shown a steady increase from 4.6% of total enrollment in 1993-94 to 7.0% in 2013-14. Although the numbers are relatively small (936 in 1993-94 and 2,119 in 2013-14), the percentage increase over the 20 year period was 126.4%.

Higher Education Access

Nebraska has always enjoyed high college-going rates—65.8% in 2012. However, there is concern that Nebraska is not keeping pace with other states in higher education participation.

Higher Education Enrollment & Participation

- Enrollment increases from fall 2003 to fall 2013 by sector:
  - Independent Colleges and Universities: 39.3% (up 9,466)
  - State Colleges: 17.4% (up 1,328)
  - For-Profit/Career Schools' enrollments: 11.5% (up 373)
  - University of Nebraska: 10.2% (up 4,537)
  - Community Colleges: 5.8% (up 2,292)

- In fall 2013, the University system had the largest headcount enrollment (50,705), followed by the Community Colleges (41,867).

- Minority enrollment in Nebraska institutions was 15.4% of total enrollment in fall 2011, with two-year and four-year for-profit/career schools having the highest minority enrollment as a percentage of their total enrollment. (Source: *2011-2012 Factual Look at Higher Education in Nebraska-Section A: Enrollment*)

- Nebraska's college-going rate has improved over the past 22 years, rising from 58.7% to 69.5% of recent high schools graduates. The state's *ranking* fell from first in 1988 to seventh in fall 2010, the latest year for which state-to-state comparisons are available. (See Appendix 2)

- In fall 2012, 85.1% of Nebraska first-time college freshmen attended college in Nebraska, compared to 81.7% in fall 2002. (Source: *2014 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report,* page 61).

- Nebraska had 22,678 high school graduates in the 2011-12 school year. Of those high school graduates, 34.2% did not go on to college within 12 months of graduation. This compares to 36.5% of the graduating class of 2001-02. (Source: *2014 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report,* page 61).

Higher Education Retention and 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 59.2% in fall 2012. The national average was 58.2%. (Source: *2014 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report,* www.ccpe.state.ne.us, page 137)

- The retention rate for freshmen at four-year colleges and universities in Nebraska returning for their sophomore year was 78.2% in fall 2010. The national average in 2010 was 79.1%. (Source: *2014 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report,* www.ccpe.state.ne.us, page 130)

- Nebraska's overall community college graduation rate (defined as graduating within 150% of the normal program length) was 28.1% in 2011-12, with Northeast Community College having the highest rate of 47.2% and Metropolitan Community College having the lowest rate at 12.1%. The overall 2011-12 graduation rate was 9.6% lower than the 2002-03 graduation rate, with Southeast Community College showing the largest decline with 21.7%. (Source: *2014 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report,* www.ccpe.state.ne.us, page 333)

- Baccalaureate six-year graduation rates at the University campuses in 2009-10 ranged from 46.1% at UNO to 64.6% at UNL. NCTA, which offers two-year programs and certificates, had a graduation rate of 48.3%. The overall graduation rate for NCTA, UNK, UNL, and UNO increased from 52.2% in 2002-03 to 58.4% in 2011-12, or by 6.2%. (Source: *2014 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report,* www.ccpe.state.ne.us, page 333)

- The state college six-year graduation rates for 2011-12 were 34.8% at Peru State College, 41.8% at Chadron State College and 53.3% at Wayne State College. The overall graduation rate for the Nebraska State Colleges increased 3.5% from 2002-03 to 2011-12 to 46.6%. (Source: *2014 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report,* www.ccpe.state.ne.us, page 333)

- The independent colleges and universities had some of the highest six-year graduation rates in 2011-12, with Creighton University at 74.5% and four other institutions with rates over 60%. The overall graduation rate increased 2.7%, from 57.0% in 2002-03 to 59.7% in 2011-12. (Source: *2014 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report,* www.ccpe.state.ne.us, page 333)

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. (The 60% goal has been widely misunderstood to refer to bachelor's degree holders. That is not the case.)

- An estimated 41.5% of Nebraska's working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree. (Source: *Lumina Report: A Stronger Nation through Higher Education,* 2013)

- Nebraska could reach the 60% goal by increasing the number of degrees awarded by a manageable 4.6% per year between 2010

and 2025. Such an increase will require greater attention to adult Nebraskans who have some college experience, but no credential. (Source: *Lumina Report: A Stronger Nation through Higher Education, 2010*)

- Nebraska public, independent, and for-profit colleges and universities awarded 30,642 degrees and other awards in 2011-12. This was an increase of 35.6% over 10 years. Of those degrees, 14,548 were bachelor's degrees, 9,010 were less-than-four-year degrees, 5,692 were master's degrees, and 1,392 were research/scholarship and professional practice doctoral degrees. (See CCPE, *2014 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report*, page 22)

- Between 2002-03 and 2012-13, the total number of degrees and awards conferred to white, non-Hispanic students increased from 19,656 to 24,737, an increase of 25.8%, to minority students increased from 1,945 to 3,556, an increase of 82.8%, and to foreign students from 685 to 954, an increase of 39.3% (See *2013-204 Factual Look at Higher Education in Nebraska, Section: Degrees and Other Awards*)

- In 2012-13, the highest percentage of degrees were awarded by the public and independent institutions in the following areas:

Four-year degrees:	Business – 24.9%
	Social Sciences – 17.5%
	Health 13.6%
	Education – 11.1%
Less-than-four-years:	Health - 22.1%
	Vocational – 20.8%
	Arts & Sciences – 17.3%
	Business – 13.8%

(Source: CCPE *Factual Look Excel workbook)*

Revenue and Research Dollars (Appendix 4)

- In 2011-12, the latest year for which data are available, total spending for University-based research and development for UNL was $253.3 million, ranking UNL 83rd among the country's 655 institutions and systems. Of that, 41.3% was federal government funding and 58.7% was from internal or other external sources. The University of Nebraska Medical Center's (UNMC) total spending for research and development was $141.6 million, resulting in a ranking for UNMC of 123rd. (See Appendix 4)

- For 2011-12, federally financed research and development funding at UNL was $104.6 million, which ranked UNL 109th. For 2011-12, UNMC's federally financed research and development funding was $84.2 million, ranking the Medical Center 125th among the country's institutions. (See Appendix 4)

Institutional Expenditures per FTE Student (Appendix 3)

- In 2012-13, UNL's expenditures on instruction per FTE student were in the middle of its 12 Commission-established peers. In 2008-09, UNL spent less on instruction than all of its peers.

- While receiving less appropriation per student than the other University campuses, UNO's expenditures on instruction per FTE student were the midpoint of its peer group in 2012-13.

- In 2012-13, Peru State College spent less on instruction per FTE student than all of its peers.

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.

- Western Nebraska Community College receives the largest state appropriation per degree awarded of any of its peer institutions as well as having a higher appropriation per degree awarded than PSC, WSC, UNK and UNL. Southeast Community College, UNL, and UNK are almost at the top of their peer groups in state appropriations per degree awarded. UNO and Metropolitan Community College are about at the midpoint in appropriation per degree awarded. Peru State College and Central Community College are near the bottom of their peer groups. (Appendix 5)

- UNMC has the highest state appropriation per degree awarded ($95,537), followed by the UNL ($48,882– second from the top of its peer group) and Western Nebraska Community College ($33,220 – second from the top of its peer group). (Appendix 5)

SECTION

3

General Statewide Funding Issues and Initiatives

Access, affordability, and completion are important issues in higher education. In Nebraska, shifting demographics are creating an increased need to provide support to the growing number of ethnic minorities whose incomes often trail the white majority. Projected growth of Nebraska's white, non-Hispanic population will be modest, and ethnic minorities, particularly Hispanics, will account for nearly all of the state's population growth and pool of additional high school graduates during the next decade. Our economy will increasingly rely on this growing population. (Chart 1)

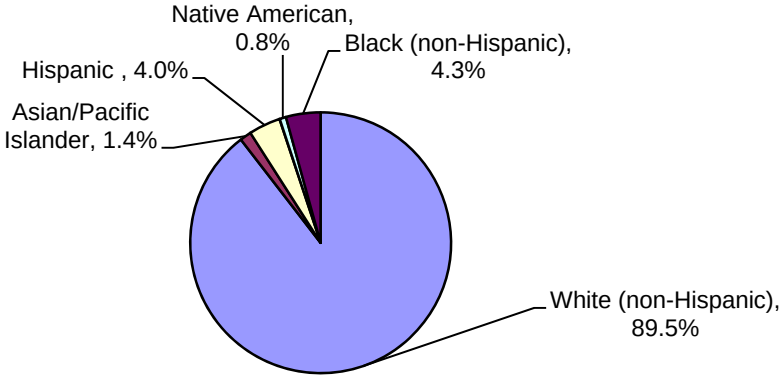
Unfortunately, much of this important population group is beset by lower incomes, language barriers, and lower high school and college graduation rates. The compound effects are evident in statewide degree attainment rates. Among adults ages 25 to 64, 44.9% of white Nebraskans had attained an associate's degree or higher compared to 24.5% of African Americans, 12.9% of Hispanics, 53.2% of Asians, and 10% of Native Americans. (*A Stronger Nation Through Higher Education*, Lumina Foundation, 2013)

Hispanics make up most of Nebraska's minority population, accounting for 16% of Nebraska's K-12 public school enrollment in 2012-13, up from 7% in 2000-2001. For 2012-13, Hispanic enrollment was almost 55,500 students—2.5 times as many as 13 years ago. Also for 2012-13, there were 16% more Hispanics enrolled in the first grade than enrolled in the 12th grade.

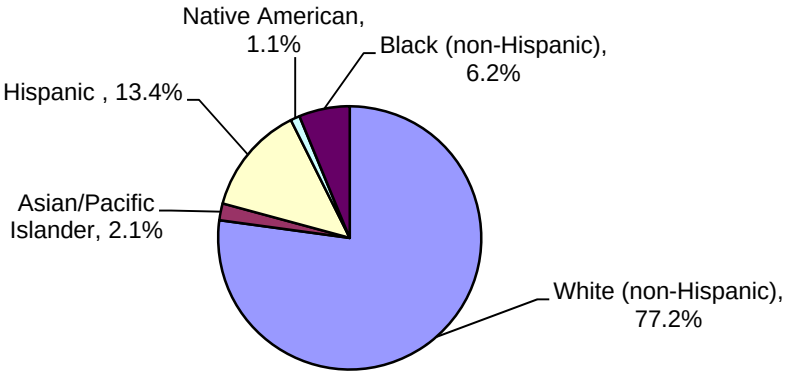
In **Nebraska's** high school class of 2012-13, 78.6% of Hispanics and 76.9% of black, non-Hispanics graduated, compared to 92.2% of white, non-Hispanics. (Chart 2) **Nationally**, approximately 70.3% of Hispanic and 66.6% of white, non-Hispanic high school graduates continued on to college in the fall 2012. (Chart 3) (Source: *2014 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report* www.ccpe.state.ne.us, pages 34 and 69)

Chart 1
By Race/Ethnicity: Actual and Projected
Percentages of Nebraska Public High School Graduates

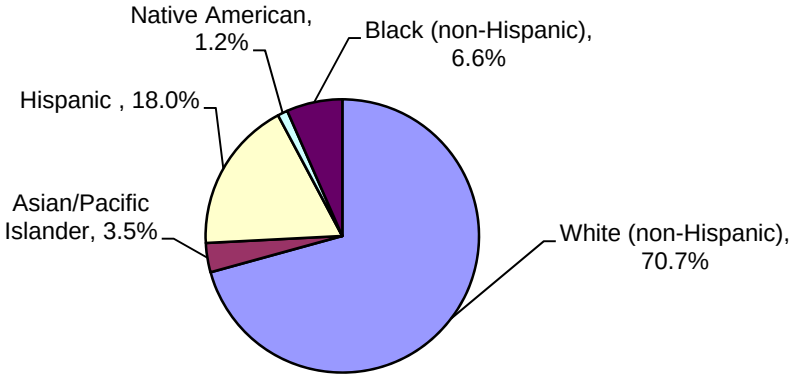
Actual Percentages of Graduates: 2002–2003 Baseline



Actual Percentages of Graduates: 2012–2013

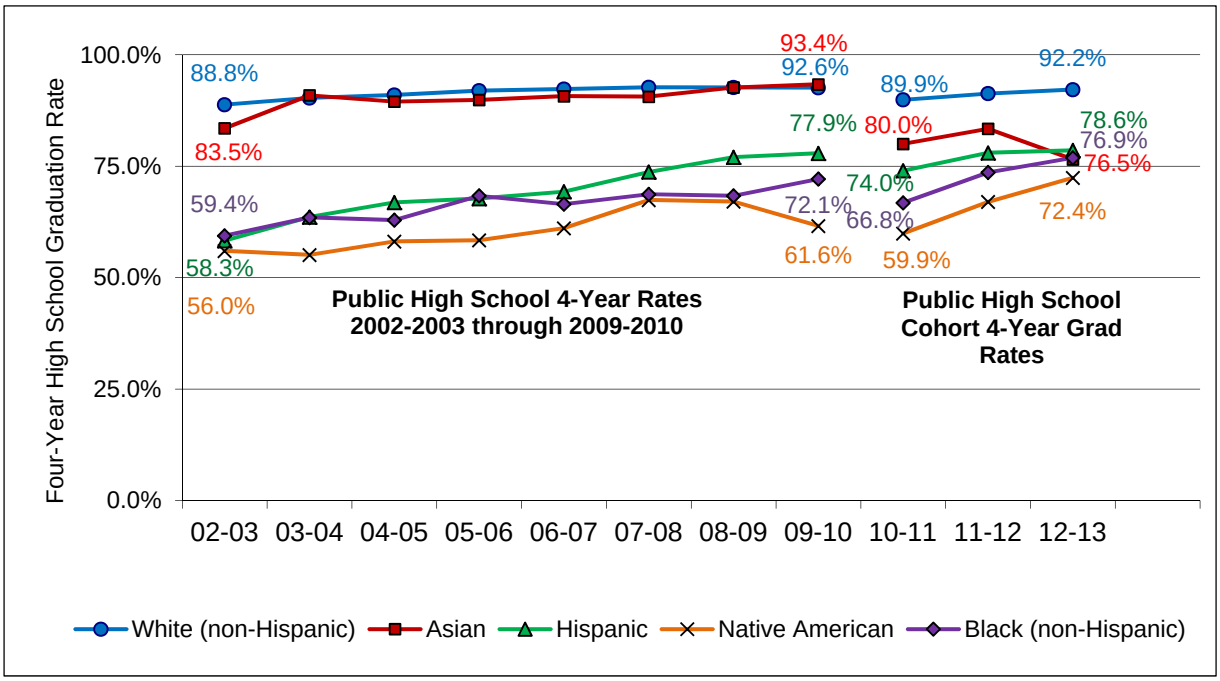


Projected Percentages of Graduates: 2022–2023



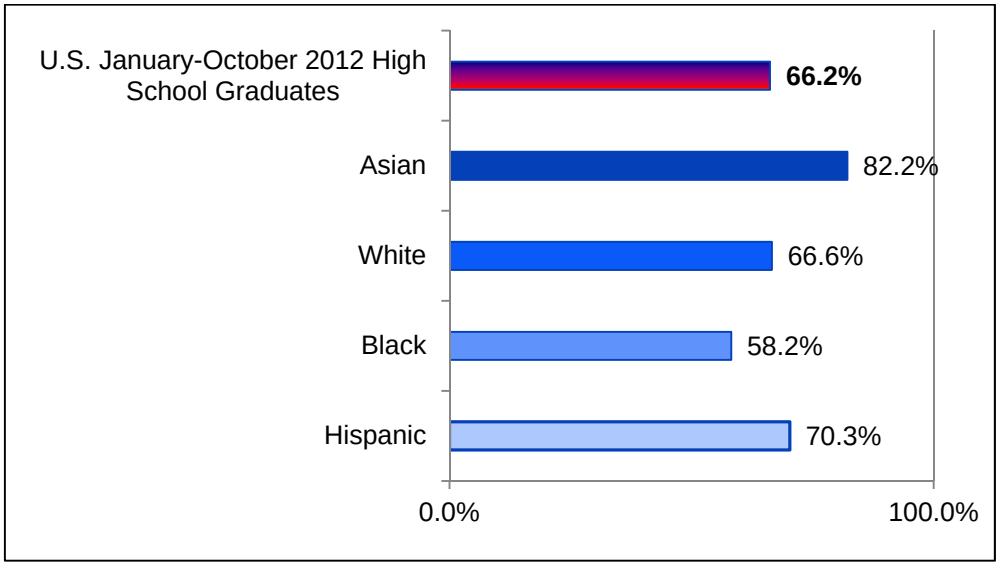
Note. Graduates do not include GED recipients or completers who did not receive regular diplomas. Actual counts and projections do not include graduates of educational service units or state-operated schools. Data sources: 2002–2003 and 2012–2013 data obtained from the Nebraska Department of Education, December 2007 and January 2014, respectively. Projection data obtained from *Knocking at the College Door*, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, December 2012.

Chart 2
By Race/Ethnicity Nebraska Public High School Four-Year Graduation Rates 2002–2003 through 2009–2010 and the Nebraska Public High School Cohort Four-Year Graduation Rate for 2010–2011 through 2012–2013



Note. Asian includes Pacific Islanders in the rates for 2002–2003 through 2009–2010. Cohort graduation rates are not shown for Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders or students of two or more races, which are now additional categories. Data source: Nebraska Department of Education, December 2007 for 2002–2003 through 2005–2006 data, January 2009 for 2006–2007 data, February 2010 for 2007–2008 data, February 2011 for 2008–2009 and 2009–2010 data, February 2012 for 2010–2011 data, December 2012 for 2011–2012 data, and January 2014 for 2012–2013 data.

Chart 3
Estimated National College Continuation Rates for 2012 High School Graduates by Race/Ethnicity



Data sources: October 2012 Current Population Survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau and reported by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, in "College Enrollment and Work Activity of 2012 High School Graduates," April 17, 2013.

Nebraska cannot afford to let this minority population or any other 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. Once these students reach college, many 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 the *Plan* in consultation with the institutions and others and update as necessary. In it, the 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."**

Also important to students and the state of Nebraska are high-quality, well-maintained facilities to support institutional efforts in offering educational programs in a conducive, safe environment. The Commission has been a long-time supporter of well-maintained and efficiently utilized buildings. The Commission believes it is critical that proper planning be initiated for the maintenance of educational facilities to protect Nebraska's considerable investment ($3.1 million) in State-supported facilities.

Finally, the Commission believes it is important that the Legislature be actively involved in determining State aid distributions to the community colleges. The colleges understandably approach funding issues with their own interests and local concerns in mind, whereas the Legislature can more impartially develop methods of distribution of State funds that best serve the entire state and its residents. Continued development of an equitable distribution formula for state aid is important to insure the long-term success of the community college sector.

To address these and other concerns, the Commission has identified major statewide issues to bring to the attention of legislators for the 2015-2017 biennium. They are:

- **Financial aid for low-income students**
- **Funding for renovation and maintenance of public higher education campus facilities**
- **Revision of the formula for community college aid distribution**

Financial Aid for Low-Income Students

Despite increased funding provided over the past couple of years, by almost any comparative measure, Nebraska provides less financial aid to support its needy students than do most states. 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 33rd in the country in need-based financial aid per full-time undergraduate student. (Source: *National Association of State Student Grant & Aid Programs, 44th Annual Survey Report, 2012-13*)

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 2015-2017, the Commission hopes to draw attention to Nebraska's neediest students and to increase access to higher education.

Access College Early (ACE) Program

Despite the increase in funding provided by the State the past three years for the ACE program, there still are 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 received a high school diploma. By 2008-09, about 11,460 students enrolled in a college course while still in high school. For the 2012-13 academic year, 13,443 students enrolled in college courses while still in high school. The courses range from Advanced Placement

(AP) courses taught in high schools 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 generally must pay the colleges for the college credit. Since no federal financial assistance is available, this has usually 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 have equal access to these programs in high school regardless of their financial situation. In most 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 some colleges offer classes at a reduced price 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 that 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 introduced as

a bill by Senator John Harms and strongly supported by the Legislature. For the 2014-15 fiscal year, the ACE program is funded with $685,000 in general funds and $285,00 in federal funds.

The percentage of ACE students going on to college in 2011-12 was higher than the overall college continuation rate of 70.8% for all Nebraska public high school graduates, and higher than the non-low-income college-going rate of 77.2%. (See Charts 6 and 8) Clearly, the ACE program is remarkably successful in achieving its important goals.

Chart 4
Growth of the Nebraska Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship Program
2007–2008 through 2013–2014 to Date

Part A: Sources and Amount of Funding

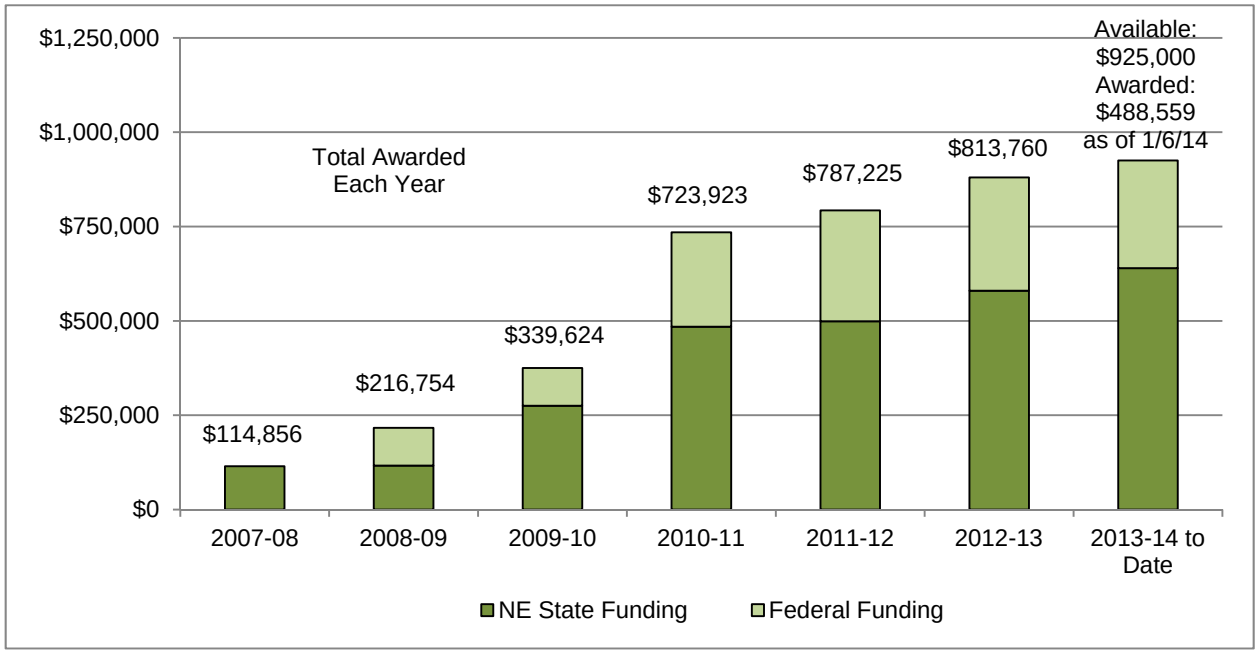
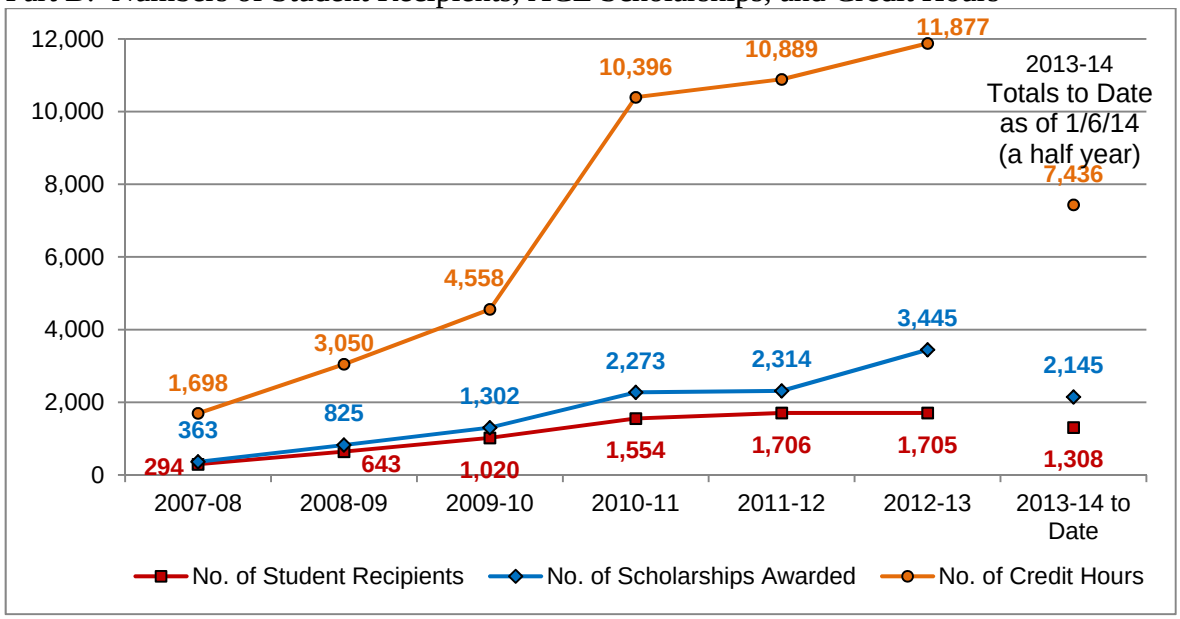


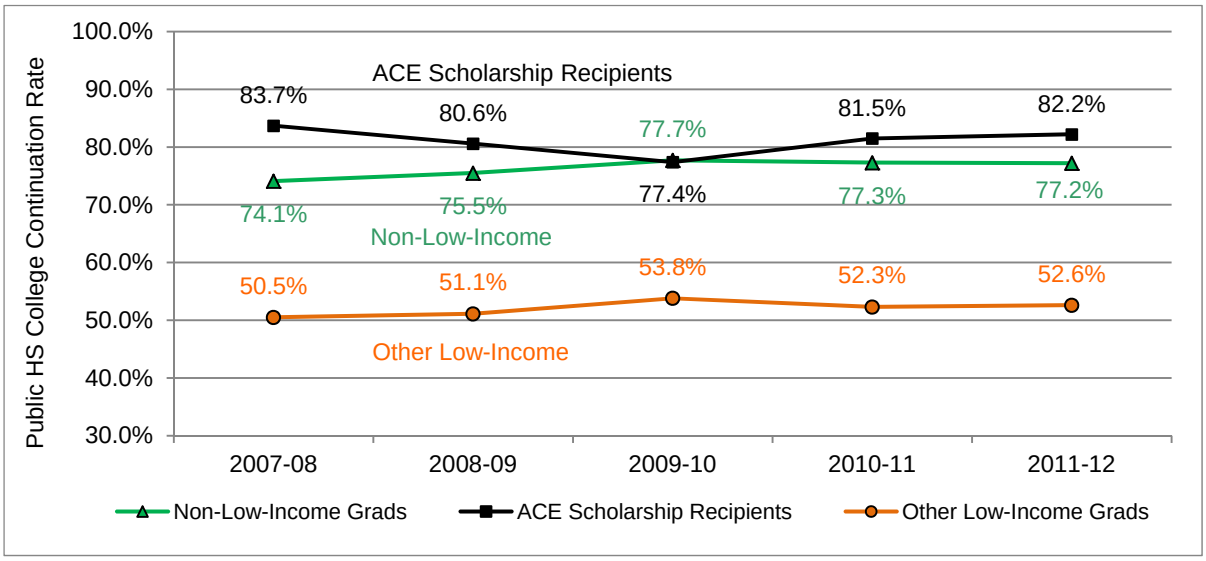
Chart 4
Growth of the Nebraska Access College Early (ACE) Scholarship Program
2007–2008 through 2013–2014 to Date

Part B: Numbers of Student Recipients, ACE Scholarships, and Credit Hours



Note. Data source: Records maintained by Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, August 2011 for 2007–2008 through 2010–2011, January 2013 for 2011–2012, and January 2014 for 2012–2013 and 2013–2014.

Chart 5
College Continuation Rates for <u>Public</u> High School Seniors
Who Received Access Early (ACE) Scholarships
and Other Graduates of Nebraska Public High Schools
by Student Income Status: 2007–2008 through 2011–2012



Data source: Nebraska ACE Scholarship Program records maintained by Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education and enrollment records from the Nebraska Department of Education and the National Student Clearinghouse, April 7, 2009, April 20, 2010, April 28, 2011, April 24, 2012, and August 2, 2013.

The Commission believes financial support should be offered to needy 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 good start on their chosen college 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. Increased support for this program would allow 200 to 300 more low-income students to enroll in dual enrollment courses and permit students to take more than one class per semester.

By increasing support for the ACE 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 least expensive time to help needy students get ready to 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 pursuing 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. **In addition to the need to increase State funding to increase the number of scholarships awarded, State funding will need to be increased to replace the $300,000 of federal funding that will end this school year.**

Recommendation:

The federal program that provides $300,000 that supplements general fund money will end in August 2015. To insure these students are not left behind, the Commission recommends an increase of $300,000 in General funds to replace the lost federal funding. The Commission also recommends increasing State general funding by at least $50,000 for 2015-2016 and an additional $50,000 in 2016-2017 to provide at least 200 additional scholarships to low-income high school students who enroll in college courses while still in high school. This is necessary to reduce the unmet financial need of these students.

Access College Early (ACE) Plus

The ACE Plus scholarship program was initiated by the Commission in 2011–2012 to provide assistance to first- and second-year college students who were ACE scholarship recipients prior to graduating from high school. A student does not have to receive an ACE Plus scholarship for their first year of college in order to qualify for a scholarship for their second year in college. However, to qualify for an ACE Plus scholarship, a student must have taken at least one college course while in high school that was funded by the ACE scholarship program and be enrolled full time in college. In addition, they must have earned at least a 2.0 GPA in ACE courses while in high school and maintain at least a 2.0 GPA during their first year of college in order to qualify for a second-year scholarship.

The ACE Plus scholarship was initially funded with $223,000 of the federal College Access Challenge Grant (CACG). For 2013–2014, $260,500 in federal CACG funding was awarded for ACE Plus scholarships. For each of the three years the ACE Plus scholarship has been awarded, at least 85% of the high school students that were awarded an ACE Plus scholarship and continued onto college had a high school Grade Point Average (GPA) of 3.0 or higher (Chart 6). Of these students that received an ACE Plus scholarship the second year of college, 80% had a GPA their freshman year of college of 3.0 or higher. With the ACE Plus program being only in its third year, graduation rates for this cohort will not be available until next year at the earliest, with graduation rates based on the standard six-year period not available for three years.

The CACG funding will end in August 2015. Without State general funds to replace the lost federal funds, the ACE Plus program could no longer be able to be offered to college students, which would disadvantage approximately 500 students.

Chart 6
High School Grade-Point Average (GPA) of Students Who Received ACE Plus Scholarships for Their First Year of College 2011-12 through 2013-14

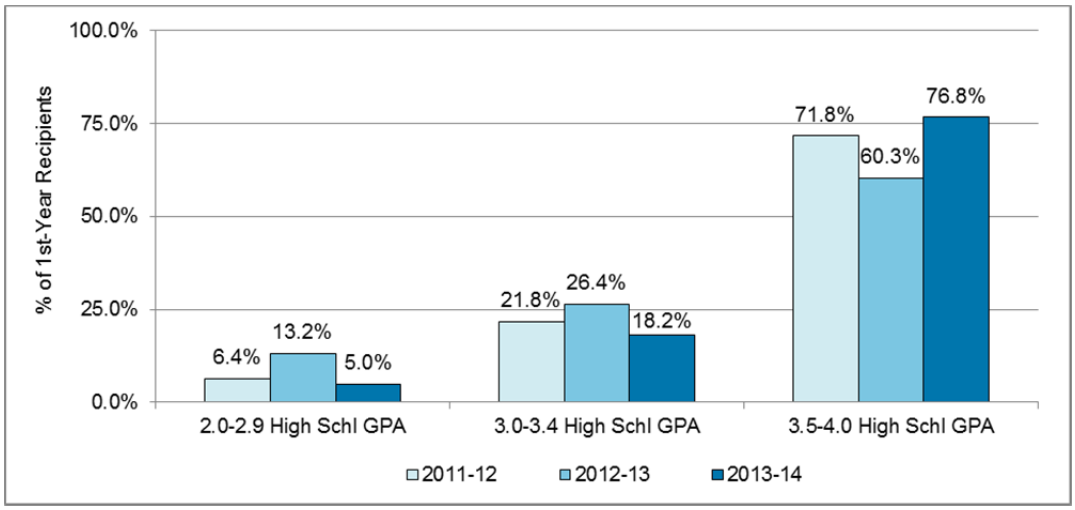
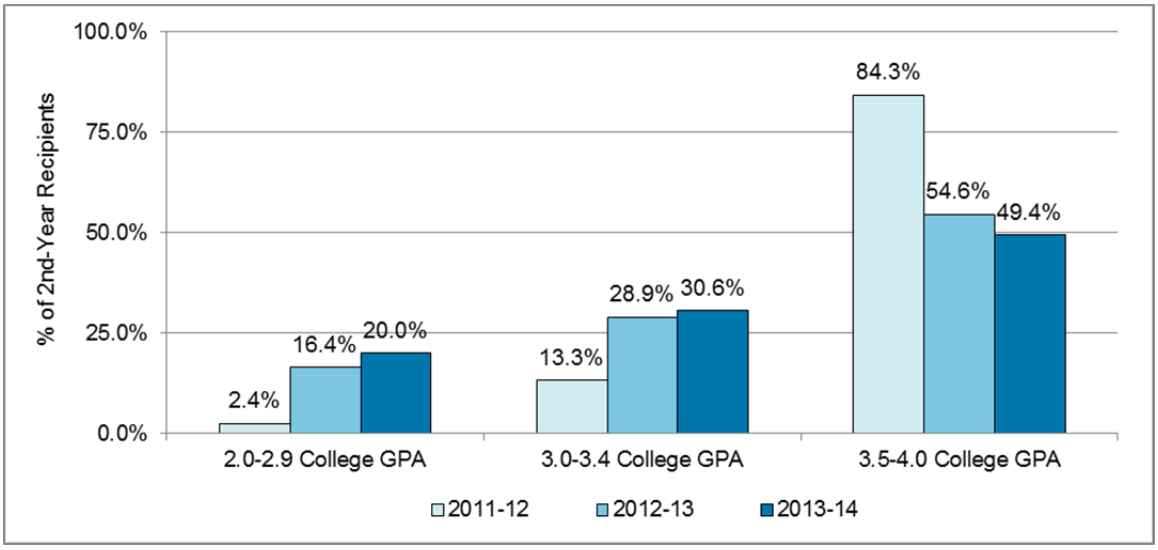


Chart 7
Freshman Year (College) Grade-Point Average (GPA) of Students Who Received ACE Plus Scholarships for Their Second Year of College 2011-12 through 2013-14



Recommendation:

The Commission recommends providing $250,000 in General funds to replace the federal funding that will end in August 2015. In addition, the Commission recommends increasing funding by at least $50,000 for 2015-2016 and an additional $100,000 in 2016-2017 to provide approximately 530 scholarships to low-income college students.

Nebraska Opportunity Grant (NOG)

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 increased significantly, 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 2011-12. (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 little aid to meet their needs. Increased reliance on federal student loans, family support, 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. According to current statutes, 24.75% of the State Lottery Operation Trust fund (funded with lottery funds) helps support the NOG program. As of 2013-14, approximately $9.5 million in lottery funds were available for need-based grants. In addition to lottery funds, State general funds provided $6.7 million.

Inherent in lottery-based funding, however, is the fact that the amount of funding fluctuates depending on lottery sales. Therefore, a steady level of financial aid funding is not guaranteed. **However, a more dire situation will affect the NOG program in the next fiscal year when funding from lottery proceeds are scheduled to end effective June 30, 2016 unless the Legislature takes action to extend funding into future years. This will remove almost $10 million of financial aid available to students whose need is the greatest.**

Where We Stand

- Per capita income from 2003 to 2013 increased about 41.5%, while tuition and mandatory fees at Nebraska's public institutions over the same time period increased an average of 60%. Because of this, the percentage of annual family income needed to pay *only* for tuition and fees at these schools has increased by 13%. (Source: CCPE, *2014 Tuition, Fees and Financial Aid Report*).

- Percent of income needed to pay for tuition and fees:

	Median-Income	Low-Income
At community colleges	4.7%	5.5%
At public 4-year colleges/universities	10.7%	12.7%

- Nebraska ranks 35th among states in need-based, student financial aid per full-time undergraduate student. (Source: *National Association of State Student Grant and Aid Programs, 43rd Annual Survey Report,* 2012)

- Unmet need, an indicator of insufficient support, for Nebraska's Pell-eligible students was $220.1 million in 2012-13, compared to $133.2 million in 2007-08 and $152.9 million in 2009-10. (Note: The federal Pell Grants specify the financial criteria that determine eligibility for federal financial aid.) (Source: CCPE *2014 Survey of Unmet Need*.)

- According to the *Project on Student Debt*, students who graduated in 2012 from a Nebraska public or private non-profit 4-year institution had an average student loan debt of $26,473. This compared to the national average of $29,400 and ranked Nebraska 23rd in the nation. *(The Project on Student Debt, Student Debt and the Class of 2012,* December 2013*)*

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 72% of a student's cost to attend a public four-year institution. (*The Power of Pell Grants, 2009*) Pell Grants now cover less than 31% of the average cost of attendance at a four-year public college and only 14% of the cost at a private four-year college. (Source: College Board – *Trends in Student Aid,* 2013)

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 virtually no aid, such as Georgia and South Dakota, while some states provide considerable aid, such as California, Illinois, Minnesota, New York, and Washington. *Opportunity* gauged 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: *Postsecondary Education Opportunity,* No. 254, August 2013)

State	**State Spending on financial aid as percent of Pell Grant aid – 2009-2010**	**State Spending on financial aid as percent of Pell Grant aid – 2010-2011**	**State Spending on financial aid as percent of Pell Grant aid – 2011-2012**
Wyoming	42%	36%	40%
Illinois	36%	31%	33%
Minnesota	42%	24%	30%
Iowa	19%	17%	18%
Colorado	20%	16%	16%
Missouri	14%	8%	9%
Nebraska	**10%**	**9%**	**9%**
Kansas	8%	6%	6%
Average percentage	24%	18%	20%

Aid Awards in Comparison to Tuition

In 2012-13, 55,931 Nebraska students qualified for a Nebraska Opportunity Grant. Of those, 37%, or 15,757, received these grants. The average State award in 2012-13 from the NOG program was $964 - $294 more than in 2003-2004. This represents a 43.9% average increase in awards while tuition and fees increased an average of 59.9%.

The discussion in this section represents only tuition and mandatory fees. Additional costs for room, board, books, program-related fees, living expenses, and transportation (also known as “costs of attendance”) are not included here, but increases in those expenses have added significantly to the cost of attending college at all levels.

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 2012-13. 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 NOG-eligible Student (2012-13)
	(2008-09)	(2010-11)	(2012-13)	
University of Nebraska	$18.2	$31.8	$41.8	$3,324
Nebraska State College System	$2.6	$5.1	$4.4	$1,621
Community Colleges	$48.4	$78.7	$89.9	$3,080
Independent Colleges & Universities	$27.1	$50.6	$41.4	$5,711
Private Career Schools	$55.5	$76.6	$42.6	$11,181
Total Unmet Financial Need	$151.8	$242.8	$220.1	$3,935

This unmet need of more than $220 million represents only the unmet financial requirements of the most needy students, that is, those receiving Pell Grants. For these students, unmet need increased from $69 million in 2001-02 to $130.8 million in 2005-06, then decreased to $117.0 million in 2006-07, increasing again in 2008-09 to $151.8 million, and reaching its highest level in 2010-11 at over $242.8 million. Many other students, of course, receive 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 greater amounts.

Increased Tuition, Increased Student Loan Debt

In 2012, Nebraska college and university graduates who required loans to attend higher education institutions had amassed on average $26,473 in student loan debt, ranking Nebraska 23rd among the states. (Source: *The Project on Student Debt, Student Debt and the Class of 2012,* December 2013)

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.

On the following page are the 2000-01 through 2012-13 tuition and mandatory fees (resident, undergraduate) for Nebraska's public institutions and how they compare to the national average.

***Four-year* public institutions' tuition and fees – Resident Undergraduate**

Institution	2000-01	2005-06	2009-10	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
UNL	$3,522	$5,540	$6,857	$8,396	$7,879	$7,975
UNO	2,970	4,550	6,229	6,969	7,250	7,313
UNK	2,873	5,020	5,635	6,199	6,506	6,506
CSC	2,480	3,661	4,740	5,331	5,375	5,607
PSC	2,379	3,638	4,583	5,371	5,656	5,746
WSC	2,513	3,975	4,805	5,318	5,520	5,574
National average	$3,508	$5,491	$7,020	$8,244	$8,655	$8,893

***Two-year* public institutions' tuition and fees – Resident**

Institution	2000-01	2005-06	2009-10	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
CCC	$1,440	$1,800	$2,260	$2,580	$2,640	$2,700
MCC	1,350	1,778	2,160	2,385	2,520	2,610
MPCC	1,396	1,950	2,430	2,650	2,760	2,760
NECC	1,478	1,905	2,430	2,744	2,745	2,910
SCC	1,341	1,733	2,160	2,351	2,486	2,554
WNCC	1,440	1,815	2,430	2,760	2,895	2,985
National average	$1,642	$2,191	$2,544	$2,963	$3,131	$3,264

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

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 is important, specifically, that it's 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 is whether student aid increases college attendance and completion or simply subsidizes colleges. Research by Susan M. Dynarski for the National Bureau of Economic Research (2000), 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 who has never attempted college.

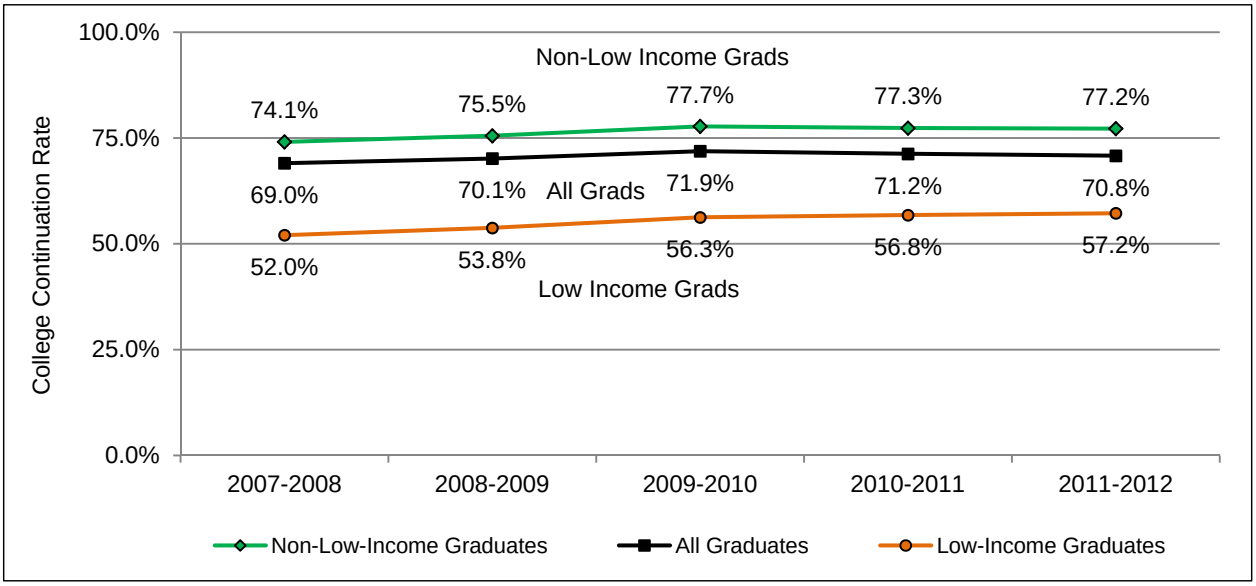
In a more recent study completed in 2012 by Michael Hurwitz, Associate Policy Research Scientist at the College Board Advocacy and Policy Center, he identified the causal effect of institutional aid on college enrollment behavior. According to Mr. Hurwitz, the study showed that for a student with a family income of less than $50,000 per year, an additional $1,000 in grant aid increased the probability that the student would choose to enroll in college. Wealthier families are less sensitive to grant aid. (Source: www.collegeboard.org)

Participation, Retention, and Completion

By substantially increasing funding to the Nebraska Opportunity 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 or retention among those students in the lowest-income brackets who often do not go on to college or complete a college degree. Low income families and students are significantly more sensitive to grant aid.

In the 2011-12 academic year in Nebraska, about 57.2% of low-income public high school graduates attended college. This is significantly lower than the 77.2% college participation rate for non-low-income Nebraska public high school graduates and the 70.8% college participation rate of all Nebraska public high school graduates. (Chart 8)

Chart 8
College Continuation Rates for Nebraska Public High School Graduates
2007–2008 through 2011–2012 by Student Income Status



Note. Data sources: Nebraska Department of Education and the National Student Clearinghouse enrollment records, April 7, 2009, April 20, 2010, April 28, 2011, April 24, 2012, April 9, 2013, and August 2, 2013.

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 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; and 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 four-year degree. Income and education are more closely linked today than at any time in our history.”

In 2012-13, Nebraska students eligible for State-based aid came from families in the state’s lowest income quartiles.

- 46.7% from families with annual incomes of $20,000 or less
- 28.4% from families with annual incomes between $20,000-$40,000
- 24.9% from families with annual incomes above $40,000

Beginning July 2016, lottery funding for the NOG program is scheduled to end, removing almost $10 million of financial aid from the students that need aid the most.

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 reduced 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:

- **With the June 30, 2016 sunset of lottery funding for the Nebraska Opportunity Grant (NOG), the Legislature needs to provide continued funding of the NOG program with lottery money (approximately $10 million) as currently defined in statute or appropriate a similar amount from other sources.**

- **Appropriate additional State general funds for NOG of at least $1,000,000 (a 14.6% increase over current funding) for 2015-2016 and $1,000,000 for 2016-2017 to help the state’s neediest students afford increases in tuition and fees plus other cost of attendance increases at Nebraska’s public institutions, such as increases between FY2013-14 and FY2014-15 in the cost of books (4.8%), cost of room and board (4.1%), and tuition and mandatory fees (5.6%).**

Such commitments are important investments in our students and their contributions to the future of the state. Student financial aid is more important than ever in an era of persistently high unemployment, family incomes that fail to keep up with inflation, savings that have been eroded by the decline of stock market values, and rising college prices.

Maintenance of Campus Facilities

Most institutions do not spend sufficient dollars on facilities maintenance to keep their 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 higher education facilities, presently valued at $3.1 billion.

The chart in Appendix 8 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.
Addressing 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 plants 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.

Ten 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. However, in 2010 another State budget crisis developed and the state, again, discontinued the depreciation charge. The Commission strongly advocates the State's reinstatement and support of a depreciation charge for future repair and renovation of facilities starting at 1% and eventually increasing to 2%.

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 8), the Commission believes the institutions should annually expend 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.

The Commission recommends increasing appropriations to the Building Renewal Allocation Fund from the current $9.163 million annual appropriation to a minimum of $18 million per year to address the most urgent fire & life safety, deferred repair, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and energy conservation requests. The increased appropriations are needed to stem a steady decline in the ability to address deferred repairs over the past 10 years. This decline is due in part from flat appropriations since 2002 to the Building Renewal Allocation Fund that have not kept up with the rising inflationary costs for repairs.

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. The Commission believes it is reasonable to expect that 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 of Nebraska 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 depreciation charge beginning with 1% and fund that 1% depreciation with General funds, as it has in prior years. This would be an initial step in fully reinstating and funding the needed 2% depreciation charge 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 an increasing 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.**

- **Finally, the Commission recommends increasing appropriations to the Building Renewal Allocation Fund from the current $9.163 million annual appropriation to a minimum of at least $18 million per year, an increase of $8.837 million, to address the most urgent fire and life safety, deferred repair, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and energy conservation requests.**

Community College Funding Issues

The Commission believes it is important that the Legislature be actively involved in determining State aid distributions to the Community Colleges. The Colleges have their own interests and local concerns in mind, 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 supports many of those points, but believes there is a limit to how far any one factor in the formula should be utilized.

The funding formula for FY2009-10 and previous years was based on equalization (18%), share of REUs – Reimbursable Education Units (12%) and three-year average REUs (70%). The current method applies the percentages calculated for FY2009-10 for each community college to the first $87,870,147 of the appropriation. For years when the Legislature appropriates an amount greater than $87,870,147, 25% is evenly distributed to each community college, 45% is distributed based on each community college's ratio of FTEs, and 30% is distributed based on each community college's ratio of REUs.

The charts below compare the state aid per REU and per FTE for the FY 2009-10 and FY 2012-13 distributions and shows the effects of three years of applying a percentage for each community college share of the appropriation and do not take into account increases in enrollment or other factors. For example, both Central Community College and Southeast Community College had increases exceeding 10% in both the % Change in State aid per REU and % Change in State aid per FTE columns but saw the amount of State aid each received actually decrease over the same period of time.

REU Comparison between FY 2009-10 and FY 20013-14

Institution	2009-10 Total State Aid Dollars	2009-10 State Tax Dollars per REU	2013-14 Total State Aid Dollars	2013-14 State Tax Dollars per REU	% Change in State Aid Dollars	% Change per REU
Central Community College	$8,309,395	$1,379	$8,202,198	$1,546	-1.3%	12.1%
Metropolitan Community College	$18,433,636	$1,081	$24,263,936	$1,718	31.6%	58.9%
Mid-Plains Community College	$8,271,177	$3,446	$8,195,685	$3,208	-0.9%	-6.9%
Northeast Community College	$12,815,139	$2,707	$12,679,881	$2,876	-1.1%	6.2%
Southeast Community College	$27,198,344	$1,889	$25,627,426	$2,140	-5.8%	13.3%
Western Nebraska Community College	$11,863,771	$4,202	$11,915,827	$4,574	0.4%	8.9%
Total	$86,891,462		$90,884,953		4.6%	

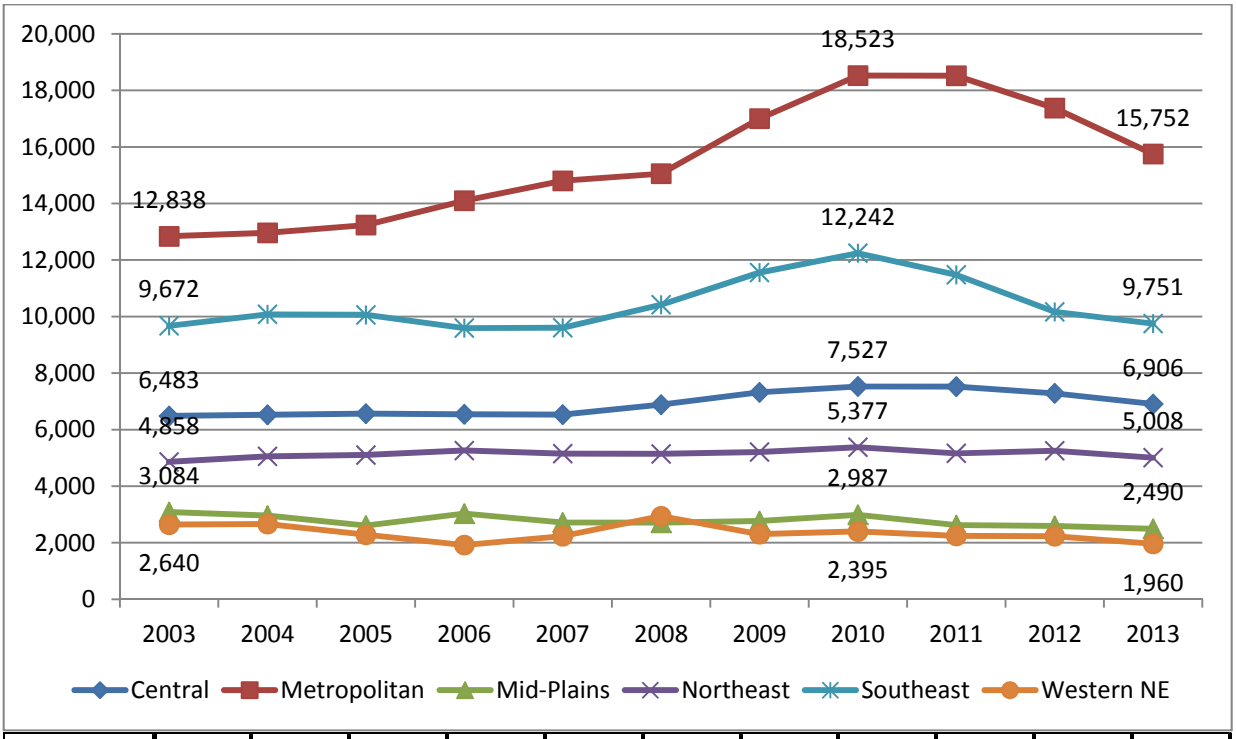
FTE Comparison between FY 2009-10 and FY 20013-14

	2009-10 Total State Aid Dollars	2009-10 State Tax Dollars per FTE	2013-14 Total State Aid Dollars	2013-14 State Tax Dollars per FTE	% Change in State Aid Dollars	% Change per FTE
Central Community College	$8,309,395	$1,875	$8,202,198	$2,089	-1.3%	11.4%
Metropolitan Community College	$18,433,636	$1,384	$24,263,936	$2,203	31.6%	59.2%
Mid-Plains Community College	$8,271,177	$4,560	$8,195,685	$4,315	-0.9%	-5.4%
Northeast Community College	$12,815,139	$3,798	$12,679,881	$3,950	-1.1%	4.0%
Southeast Community College	$27,198,344	$2,632	$25,627,426	$3,044	-5.8%	15.7%
Western Nebraska Community College	$11,863,771	$5,791	$11,915,827	$6,516	0.4%	12.5%
Total	$86,891,462		$90,884,953		4.6%	

Under current law, the fixed-percentage distribution applied to the $87,870,147 will not change regardless of student growth, changes in costs of programs, property tax changes, or inflation of operating costs. A large

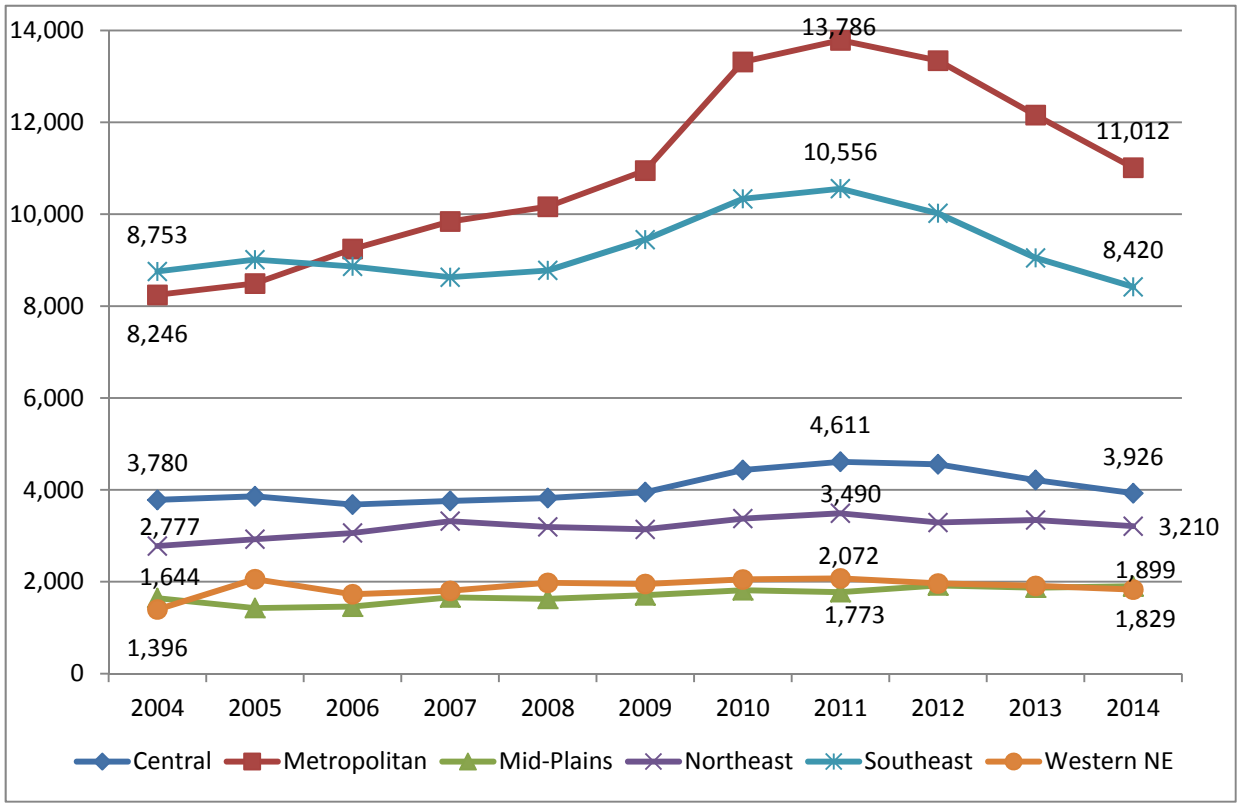
contributor to increases in costs for the community colleges is growth in enrollment. Below is a chart showing enrollment growth the past 10 years. We have used headcount enrollment instead of FTE because headcount more directly indicates the number of students accessing and utilizing the services at the colleges. As a reference point, we have followed the headcount chart with an FTE chart.

Fall Headcount Enrollment at Nebraska Community Colleges by Institution
Fall 2003–Fall 2013



Institution	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Central	6,483	6,524	6,564	6,543	6,531	6,885	7,320	7,527	7,521	7,283	6,906
Metropolitan	12,838	12,961	13,237	14,098	14,804	15,055	17,003	18,523	18,518	17,376	15,752
Mid-Plains	3,084	2,957	2,607	3,030	2,715	2,708	2,765	2,987	2,623	2,591	2,490
Northeast	4,858	5,053	5,101	5,261	5,149	5,140	5,205	5,377	5,161	5,251	5,008
Southeast	9,672	10,079	10,059	9,594	9,603	10,419	11,556	12,242	11,479	10,168	9,751
Western NE	2,640	2,659	2,283	1,918	2,233	2,939	2,304	2,395	2,240	2,230	1,960
Total	**39,575**	**40,233**	**39,851**	**40,444**	**41,035**	**43,146**	**46,153**	**49,051**	**47,542**	**44,899**	**41,867**

Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Enrollment at Nebraska Community Colleges by Institution
2003–04 through 2013–14



Institution	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Central	3,780	3,859	3,680	3,687	3,753	3,880	4,369	4,545	4,555	4,214	3,926
Metropolitan	8,246	8,493	9,244	9,837	10,118	10,865	13,224	13,667	13,344	12,159	11,012
Mid-Plains	1,644	1,428	1,458	1,607	1,584	1,644	1,763	1,773	1,919	1,870	1,899
Northeast	2,777	2,925	3,062	3,113	3,173	3,133	3,368	3,485	3,283	3,343	3,210
Southeast	8,753	9,011	8,864	8,377	8,553	9,221	10,124	10,348	10,020	9,049	8,420
Western NE	1,396	2,057	1,728	2,648	1,810	1,803	1,874	1,921	1,963	1,910	1,829
Total	**26,596**	**27,773**	**28,036**	**29,269**	**28,991**	**30,546**	**34,722**	**35,739**	**35,084**	**32,545**	**30,296**

The Commission does not believe the fixed-percentage distribution should be a long-term method for distributing State aid to community colleges, which will reach nearly $95 million dollars for 2014-15. This is especially true when considering the unique challenges and opportunities face by the community colleges, such as trends in enrollment and property taxes. **The fixed-percentage distribution method does nothing to accommodate growth, but does protect those colleges that have experienced declines in enrollment.** It is difficult to explain – and even harder to justify - why a fixed percentage distribution would be an appropriate long-term funding mechanism for the community colleges when **82% of the old formula distribution was based on**

REUs for which a uniform application of weighting may not have been applied, this causes concerns for the Commission.

The Commission believes State aid to the community colleges should be based on a rational, policy-based set of criteria focused on Nebraska's higher education needs. The degree of funding variance, as shown on the prior page, is unjustifiable and should not be sustained. Therefore, the Commission recommends that the fixed percentage distribution be reviewed by the Legislature and appropriate changes be made to reflect factors already changing that cannot be addressed by the fixed-percentage distribution. The Commission believes it is important that any new allocation of funds be based on changes such as growth, student progression and success, or significant changes in the market.

Recommendations:

The Commission recommends the Legislature revisit this distribution method in the very near future

SECTION

4

Institutional Budget Request Recommendations

Nebraska's economy will demand more college graduates for it to be healthy 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 increase its degree production to contribute to this increased need for college graduates. (Appendix 7)

Nebraska ranks 35th in the 2014 State New Economy Index, a national index published by the Information Technology and Innovation Foundation that ranks states on 25 characteristics that make them competitive in the global economy, broadly categorized into knowledge jobs, globalization, economic dynamism, the digital economy, and innovation capacity. Except for a ranking of 38th in 2007, Nebraska has been ranked in the mid-30s since the first index was published in 1999.

Nebraska fares well in a number of measures:

Indicator	**NE Rank**
E-government – utilization of digital technologies in state government	9th
Share of employment in traded services sectors with wages above national median for traded services	10th
Manufacturing value added per production hour as % of national average	13th
IT Jobs in non-IT industries as a share of private sector employment	13th
Inventor patents per 1,000 working-age people	20th
Workforce education – education attainment of residents aged 25 and older	21st

But poorly in others:

Indicator	**NE Rank**
The amount of industry-performed research and development as a % of worker earnings, adjusted for industrial composition	37th
Job churning – number of business startups and failures as % of total business establishments	42nd
Patents per 1,000 private sector workers, adjusted for industrial composition	42nd
The number of individuals starting new businesses as a % of population	42nd
Share of workers employed by foreign-controlled companies	43rd
Number of firms on the Inc. 500 and Technology Fast 500 lists as share of total firms	44th

While all colleges and universities play a role in successfully adapting Nebraska to the global economy, efforts such as Innovation Campus are particularly well suited to address areas of weakness identified by the New Economy Indicators.

Nebraska has traditionally supported its public institutions well, particularly in comparison to other states since the last recession. State funding increased from 2012-13 to 2013-14 by 4.3% and from 2013-14 to 2014-15 by an additional 4.3%. Weak tax revenue growth and the growing competition for limited state resources are a concern for higher education as well to the Legislature and Governor.

Investment in human potential has a high rate of return. As we move forward in this uncertain fiscal environment, 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 current economy that our higher education institutions be efficient with limited resources and exceptionally concerned about their productivity.

Continuation Budget Recommendations

General Observations

Continuation budget requests are for those items necessary for the institutions to maintain operations, including health insurance, utilities, property insurance, accounting fees, workers compensation, operating and maintenance (O&M) costs, 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 table below shows the continuation funding requested for the University and State Colleges. Explanations and analysis for each line item follows.

Continuation Requests and Recommendations

University of Nebraska System (excluding NCTA)

Continuation

Institutional Request *	2014-15 Base	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17 Cumulative	Commission Recommendation **	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17 Cumulative
Health Insurance	$60,840,463	$4,270,428	$3,906,653	$8,177,081	Health Insurance	$3,042,023	$2,555,299	$5,597,322
LB254 Autism Ins. Coverage	$362,500	$362,500	$0	$362,500	LB254 Autism Ins. Coverage	$362,500	$0	$362,500
LB901 Psychology Internships	$317,750	$43,750	$161,125	$204,875	LB901 Psychology Internships	$43,750	$161,125	$204,875
Utilities Expense	$48,606,595	$2,060,563	$2,098,428	$4,158,991	Utilities Expense	$2,060,563	$2,098,428	$4,158,991
Information Technology	$0	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$2,000,000	Information Technology	$0	$0	$0
Inflationary increase	$21,000,000	$420,000	$428,400	$848,400	Inflationary increase	$420,000	$428,400	$848,400
Building O & M	-	$1,747,187	$1,357,956	$3,105,143	Building O & M	$98,739	$417,210	$515,949
Continuation Request Total	**$131,127,308**	**$9,904,428**	**$8,952,562**	**$18,856,990**	**Cont. Recom. Total**	**$6,027,575**	**$5,660,462**	**$11,688,037**

Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture (NCTA)

Continuation

Institutional Request *	2014-15 Base	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17 Cumulative	Commission Recommendation **	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17 Cumulative
Health Insurance	$333,333	$20,000	$22,000	$42,000	Health Insurance	$13,400	$14,000	$27,400
Utilities Expense	$550,000	$22,000	$23,000	$45,000	Utilities Expense	$22,000	$23,000	$45,000
Information Technology	$0	$60,000	$60,000	$120,000	Information Technology	$0	$0	$0
2% inflationary increase	$550,000	$11,000	$11,000	$22,000	2% inflationary increase	$11,000	$11,000	$22,000
Building O & M	$0	$47,000	$0	$47,000	Building O & M	$47,000	$0	$47,000
Continuation Request Total	**$1,433,333**	**$160,000**	**$116,000**	**$276,000**	**Cont. Recom. Total**	**$93,400**	**$48,000**	**$141,400**

Nebraska State College System

Continuation

Institutional Request *	2014-15 Base	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17 Cumulative	Commission Recommendation **	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17 Cumulative
Health Insurance	$6,692,184	$669,219	$736,140	$1,405,359	Health Insurance	$669,219	$736,140	$1,405,359
Utilities	$3,207,386	$128,296	$133,427	$261,723	Utilities	$128,296	$133,427	$261,723
DAS Rate Changes	$585,347	$18,228	$0	$18,228	DAS Rate Changes	$18,228	$0	$18,228
Other Operating (Inflationary)	$5,952,998	$340,102	$346,904	$687,006	Other Operating (Inflationary)	$340,102	$346,904	$687,006
New Building Openings	$0	$177,788	$15,636	$193,424	New Building Openings	$177,788	$15,636	$193,424
Continuation Request Total	**$16,437,915**	**$1,333,633**	**$1,232,107**	**$2,565,740**	**Cont. Recom. Total**	**$1,333,633**	**$1,232,107**	**$2,565,740**

***** The dollars requested for the University and the State Colleges do not include salary increases. Requests for salary increases will be submitted

****** The recommended dollar amount by the Commission does not mean the Commission believes the amount should be funded solely from state appropriation dollars.

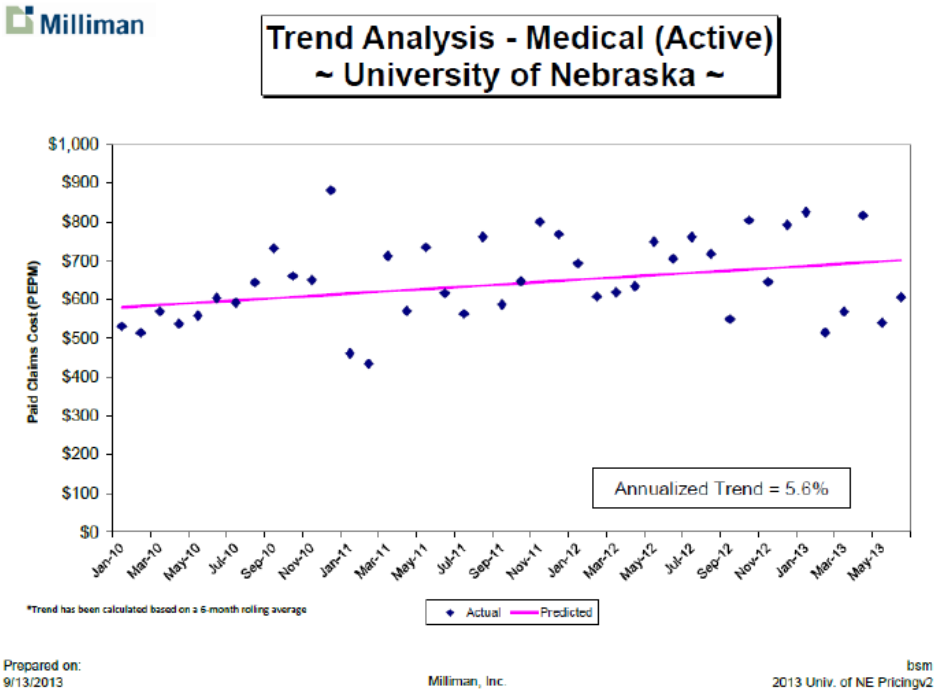
Health Insurance

The University and NCTA requested a 6% increase each year for health insurance. In addition to the 6% increase, the University is also requesting a 1% increase in 2015-16 in order to offer their graduate assistants health insurance. The State colleges requested a 10% increase for anticipated increases in the cost of health insurance.

University and NCTA:

A 7% increase in health insurance for the University would total $4,270,428 in 2015-16 and a 6% increase would total $3,906,653 in 2016-17. NCTA's requested increase is $20,000 for 2015-16 and $22,000 for 2016-17.

The University is self-insured, and as in prior years, used an actuarial consultant, Milliman, to help establish its annual premium prices for its health plan. Milliman provided the University with the Trend Analysis below which calculated an annualized trend rate of 5.6%. The University used this to arrive at their 6% rate increase. However, the trend analysis shown below only goes through May 2013 instead of May 2014 and shows that out of the last five months ending May 2013, four of the months had paid claims well below the trend line.



Based on the table below, health insurance expenditures actually decreased by 4.8% in FY14 (July 2013 through June 2104) and would have lowered the 5.6% annualized trend rate. Actual amounts spent on health insurance as identified in its budget submission are below.

University Health Care Expenditures – Actual

University (excluding NCTA) Total

	Actual FY10	Actual FY11	Actual FY12	Actual FY13	Actual FY14
FTE	13,651	13,633	13,481	13,824	13,680
Health Ins Cost	$82,353,056	$85,824,937	$93,599,003	$100,291,578	$95,458,567
Cost per FTE	$6,033	$6,296	$6,943	$7,255	$6,978
Health Ins Cost % Change		3.8%	8.7%	7.2%	-4.8%
Cost per FTE % Change		4.0%	10.0%	4.3%	-3.8%

NCTA Total

	Actual FY10	Actual FY11	Actual FY12	Actual FY13	Actual FY14
FTE	49	51	49	48	50
Health Ins Cost	$303,836	$278,721	$473,940	$383,976	$390,187
Cost per FTE	$6,163	$5,434	$9,625	$8,048	$7,812
Health Ins Cost % Change		-8.3%	70.0%	-19.0%	1.6%
Cost per FTE % Change		-11.8%	77.1%	-16.4%	-2.9%

For the previous budget cycle, which includes FY14, the University and NCTA requested an 8% increase. Actual health expenditures for the University for FY14 actually decreased by 4.8% where NCTA increased by only 1.6%. Some of the savings over the past few years may be the result of efforts taken by the University to remove employee's dependents that are not eligible to be included on the employee's insurance. However, actual health expenditures are not increasing at the rates previously projected.

Within the University budget filed with the State Budget division, actual and requested expenditures from all funding sources are included. Reviewing the overall University-proposed health insurance budget, the University requested a 5% increase for FY16 and a 4% increase for FY17.

University Health Care Expenditures – Actual and Requested

University Total	Actual **FY13**	Actual **FY14**	Current **FY15**	Requested **FY16**	Requested **FY17**
FTE	13,872	13,730	14,308	14,308	14,308
Health Ins Cost	$100,675,554	$95,848,754	$94,426,248	$99,079,176	$103,007,829
Cost per FTE	$7,258	$6,981	$6,600	$6,925	$7,200
Health Ins Cost % Change	7.0%	-4.8%	-1.5%	4.9%	4.0%
Cost per FTE % Change	4.4%	-3.8%	-5.5%	4.9%	4.0%

Another way to analyze the health insurance increase is to determine the percentage of state funded health insurance to total health insurance. Of the FY15 amount of $94,426,248, approximately 64.4% or $60,840,463 has been identified as the 2014-15 base amount that is state funded. The table below shows the results of applying the 64.4% to the total requested health insurance cost for FY16 and FY17.

University Health Care Expenditures – 64.4% of Requested

University Total	Current **FY15**	Requested **FY16**	Requested **FY17**
Health Ins Cost	94,426,248	99,079,176	103,007,829
State funded portion	$60,840,463	$63,838,425	$66,369,724
% State funded	64.4%	64.4%	64.4%
Change in State funded cost		4.9%	4.0%

The Commission recommends funding the health insurance request for the University at the rate of 5% for 2015-16 and 4% for 2016-17 and for NCTA at the rate of 4% for both 2015-16 and 2016-17.

State Colleges

The State Colleges are requesting a 10% increase in health insurance for each year of the biennium, or $669,219 for 2015-16 and $736,140 for 2016-17.

The State College request is based on a 2.3% or $150,460 increase from the 2013-14 base budget. The State Colleges indicate the need for such a large increase is due to uncertainties associated with the Affordable Care Act.

Analysis:

The state Colleges are requesting a 10% increase in health insurance funding each year of the 2015-17 biennium. The State Colleges participate with Nebraska State Education Association for health insurance through Blue Cross/Blue Shield (BC/BS). In the past six years, the health insurance increases for the State Colleges have ranged from 0.0% to 7.9% with a current year projected increase of 2.3% for 2014-15. The actual negotiated rates for the 2015-17 biennium are not available until late spring 2014 and 2015. Calculating the actual cost per FTE of health insurance for the 2012-13 and 2013-14 fiscal years, the State Colleges have experienced an 11.4% and 8.5% increase, respectively. Blue Cross/Blue Shield individual and small group policy rates filed with the Nebraska Department of Insurance show premiums increasing at a similar rate, therefore a 10% increase seems reasonable.

State Colleges Health Care Expenditures – Actual and Requested

	Actual **FY13**	Actual **FY14**	Current **FY15**	Requested **FY16**	Requested **FY17**
FTE	833.69	837.3	882.52	901.02	903.02
Health Ins Cost	$6,872,080	$7,491,002	$7,841,503	$8,760,370	$9,532,279
Cost per FTE	$8,243	$8,947	$8,885	$9,723	$10,556
Health Ins Cost % Change	15.7%	9.0%	4.7%	11.7%	8.8%
Cost per FTE % Change	11.4%	8.5%	-0.7%	9.4%	8.6%

The Commission recommends a 10% increase in health insurance funding for each year of the 2015-17 biennium for the State Colleges.

LB254 Autism Insurance Coverage

LB 254 requires health insurance plans sold or renewed in the state on or after January 1, 2015 to provide coverage for the screening, diagnosis, and treatment of autism spectrum disorder for persons under age 21. The University of Nebraska indicates there were 13 children under age 21 diagnosed with autism on the university plan in calendar year 2012. It is unknown what benefits will accrue to the children currently enrolled in the university plan or how many will be covered in the future. The University plan administrator estimates annual increased costs of general fund expenditures of $725,000 for the health care plan.

Recommendation:

The Commission recommends funding this proposal.

Analysis:

As noted below, LB254 intent was to provided funding for 2015-16 up to $725,00 which is the amount requested by the University plan administrator. This request is placing it in the budget for the 2015-16 year.

> *There is hereby appropriated (1) $362,500 from the General Fund for FY2014-15 and (2) $725,000 from the General Fund for FY2015-16 to the Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska, for Program 781, to aid in carrying out the provisions of this legislative bill.*

LB901 Psychology Internships

LB901 creates the Nebraska Mental Health First Aid Training Act. The Division of Behavioral Health of the Department of Health and Human Services is to establish mental health first aid training programs by contracting with the behavioral health regions.

Recommendation:

The Commission recommends funding this proposal.

Analysis:

LB901 states that it is the intent of the Legislature to appropriate additional funding for FY2016-17 to provide for a total of ten doctoral-level psychology internships.

Purchased Utilities

University of Nebraska and NCTA

The University and NCTA are requesting an increase of 4.2% in funding for purchased utilities for 2015-16 and a 4.1% increase for 2016-17. For the University, the requested amount is $2,060,563 for 2015-16 and $2,098,428 for 2016-17. NCTA's request equates to $22,000 for 2015-16 and $23,000 for 2016-17. The University based its request on informal conversations with local utility providers who are concerned about federal requirements to reduce air pollution at older coal plants that affect the production of electricity. The

University also estimated there will be a significant increase in water/sewer rates for UNMC and UNO as a result of the city of Omaha's sewer separation project.

Analysis:

The Commission reviewed utility expenditures for the past three years for each University campus to determine the actual expenditure and the projected increase in utilities for the 2015-2016 biennium. All the University campuses ended the 2011-12, 2012-13, and 2013-14 fiscal years with a surplus from the budget amounts 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 2014. The EIA estimates natural gas prices are expected to increase 3.0% during the 2015-17 biennium. Reviewing historical rate increases in electrical prices for LES between 2009 and 2015, electricity rate increases have ranged from 2.4% to 3.5%.

Another variable in determining utility costs is consumption. The University's consumption has fluctuated the past few years due not only to the measures taken by the University in the past two or three years to cut energy consumption, but also the variance between years of the severity of summer cooling months and winter heating months. Measures taken to decrease energy consumption may reach the saturation point and then begin to increase. It is difficult to determine when that saturation point will be reached. The Commission used these rate increases to arrive at an estimated overall increase in utility cost and believe the 4% requested for 2015-16 and 2016-17 is reasonable.

The Commission recommends a 4% increase for utilities for the University campuses.

State Colleges

The State Colleges requested a 4% increase in funding for utilities for the 2015-17 biennial budget process. This increase equates to $128,296 in 2015-16, and an additional $133,427 in 2016-17.

Analysis:

The State Colleges provided some information indicating how they arrived at their 4% request level. The Commission's analysis of the State College budgets indicates that actual utility expenses had declined approximately 3.5% in 2010-11 and 2011-12, increased almost 4% in 2012-13, and increased 16% in 2013-14. Most of the increase in 2013-14 was due to a 41% increase in natural gas expenditures, part of which came from natural gas prices that were, on average, 15% higher than during the previous fiscal year.

The Commission examined predictions from the Energy Information Administration (EIA) Annual Energy Outlook 2014. The EIA estimates natural gas prices will increase 3.0% during the 2015-17 biennium. Reviewing historical rate increases in electrical prices for LES between 2009 and 2015, electricity rate increases have ranged from 2.4% to 3.5%. The Commission used these rate increases to arrive at an estimated overall increase in utility cost and believe the 4% requested for 2014-15 and 2015-16 is reasonable.

While the State College's 6% increase for 2014-15 base amount may be slightly higher than the Commission calculated increase, the Commission believes this amount is reasonable considering the 16% increase in 2013-14 expenditures compared to 2013-14 expenditures.

The Commission recommends a 4% increase in utility funding in both 2015-16 and 2016-17.

Information Technology

The University is requesting $1 million per year and NCTA is requesting $60,000 per year to be utilized for information technology and data security initiatives. In its justification, funding is intended to be used to create a strategic opportunity fund that could be invested in technology initiatives improving the

University's vulnerability management program, enhancing data protection programs, or implementing comprehensive data center strategies. UNL students currently pay a per credit hour technology fee of $9.25, up from $7.35 last semester, while UNO and UNK students pay a per credit hour technology fee of $10.00. While these initiatives are important, the Commission does not feel the University has identified a substantive purpose for requesting funding other than to build a balance in a strategic opportunity fund. From the information provided, the Commission cannot make an informed decision on the need for the requested dollars. **Therefore, the Commission does not recommend funding of $1,000,000 in 2015-16 or $1,000,000 in 2016-17 for the requested Information Technology Initiative.**

DAS Fees

The percentage increase in accounting, Workers' Compensation, and motor vehicle liability and physical damage assessment are set by DAS and are based on identification of additional resources needed to meet current demands related to funding these operations. DAS indicated in its budget instructions the assessment for each agency.

The University and NCTA did not list any new DAS fees. The State Colleges indicated an $18,228 increase in DAS fees for 2015-16 and no additional increase for 2016-17.

Analysis:

Little analysis is required for the 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 State Colleges' requested increase of $18,228 in the DAS accounting assessment for 2015-16.

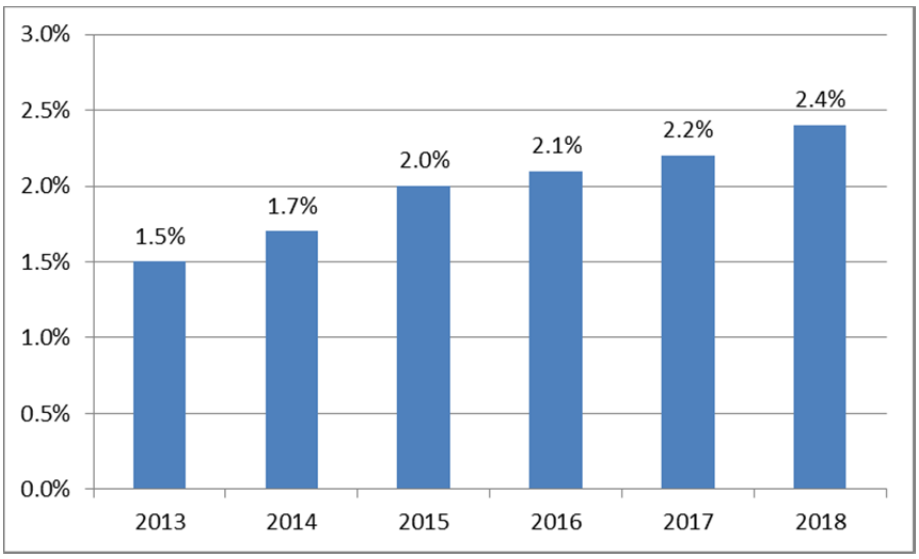
Inflationary Increases for Operations

The University, NCTA, and the State Colleges requested a 2% inflationary increase for operations for each year of the 2015-17 biennium.

Analysis:

A 2% requested increase for inflation seems appropriate. A review of the Consumer Price Index projections through December 2017 indicate approximately 2% inflation is expected.

Consumer Price Index Projections



Source: *The Budget and Economic Outlook: 2014-2024*, Appendix G, Congressional Budget Office

The Commission recommends a 2% inflationary increase in operational costs for the University, NCTA, and State Colleges for 2015-16 and 2016-17.

Operations and Maintenance of New Buildings

As shown in the statutes 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 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, particularly for academic facilities, there may not be sufficient funds to adequately maintain the facilities over their expected life cycle. 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 $3.1 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 new building openings. While it might be reasonable to expect 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 academic buildings.

A consistent state policy which allows the institutions to plan for the ongoing operations and maintenance of all their facilities within their available resources is necessary for adequate facility maintenance. 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 some 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. <u>No tax funds designated by the legislature shall be appropriated or expended for any incremental increase of more than the minimum capital expenditure</u>

> 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.

O&M requests exceeding the $85,000 threshold level requires Commission review and approval and is usually done in conjunction with the project review request. Some requests this biennium are for projects with O&M requests below the threshold and the Commission is not required to approve these O&M costs. However, the Commission will make a funding recommendation for each of these requests that are below the threshold.

University of Nebraska

Operation and Maintenance

	University Request			Commission Recommendation		
Project	**2015-16**	**2016-17**	**2016-17 Cumulative**	**2015-16**	**2016-17**	**2016-17 Cumulative**
UNL						
Behlen Lab Renovation #	$89,749	$0	$89,749	$0	$0	$0
Manter Hall Renovation	$37,875	$0	$37,875	$37,875	$0	$37,875
Love North Learning Commons	$23,800	$0	$23,800	$23,800	$0	$23,800
CY Thompson Renovation	$37,064	$0	$37,064	$37,064	$0	$37,064
Vet Diagnostic Center #	$0	$498,000	$498,000	$0	$0	$0
College of Nursing	$0	$417,210	$417,210	$0	$417,210	$417,210
UNMC						
Center for Drug Discovery #	$1,063,349	$126,934	$1,190,283	$0	$0	$0
Student Life Center	$71,350	$13,409	$84,759	$0	$0	$0
UNO						
Strauss Performing Arts Center *	$0	$229,675	$229,675	$0	$0	$0
UNK						
Health Science Education Building Complex #	$424,000	$0	$424,000	$0	$0	$0
Martin Remodel	$0	$72,728	$72,728	$0	$0	$0
O&M Total	**$1,747,187**	**$1,357,956**	**$3,105,143**	**$98,739**	**$417,210**	**$515,949**

The University did not request state funding for the project during review process.
* Pending submittal of initial, complete proposal and/or Commission review and approval.

Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture (NCTA), Curtis

Operation and Maintenance

	NCTA Request			Commission Recommendation		
Project	**2015-16**	**2016-17**	**2016-17 Cumulative**	**2015-16**	**2016-17**	**2016-17 Cumulative**
Education Center	$47,000	$0	$47,000	$47,000	$0	$47,000
O&M Total	**$47,000**	$0	**$47,000**	**$47,000**	$0	**$47,000**

Nebraska State College System

Operation and Maintenance

	State College Request			Commission Recommendation		
Project	**2015-16**	**2016-17**	**2016-17 Cumulative**	**2015-16**	**2016-17**	**2016-17 Cumulative**
Armstrong Addition and Renovation	$177,788	$0	$177,788	$177,788	$0	$177,788
CSC Rangeland Center - Phase II	$0	$15,636	$15,636	$0	$15,636	$15,636
O&M Total	**$177,788**	**$15,636**	**$193,424**	**$177,788**	**$15,636**	**$193,424**

Analysis of New Building Openings Requests:

University of Nebraska

The following requests are below the Commission's threshold of $85,000 for O&M project review.

UNL Manter Hall Renovation

The proposed Manter Hall Renovation project will consist of renovating and reconfiguring the first floor to increase the number, capacity and quality of the undergraduate anatomy, physiology and life sciences labs, and create a student support suite. The fourth floor library space will be renovated to house the administrative offices for the School of Biological Sciences. This renovation increases the usage of the building, **therefore the Commission recommends funding of $37,875 for 2015-16.**

UNL Love North Learning Commons

Plans include adding a coffee shop and study rooms. The addition of these items will require increased custodial efforts as the location previously housed book stacks that require less custodial effort. This renovation increases the usage of the building, **therefore the Commission recommends funding of $23,800 for 2015-16.**

UNL CY Thompson Renovation

Plans include adding a testing center, coffee shop, 24/7 access, and study rooms where book stacks had previously been located. This renovation increases the usage of the building, **therefore the Commission recommends funding of $37,064 for 2015-16.**

UNK Martin Remodel

The Board of Regents has not approved a program statement and budget for this project at this time. The Commission does not have sufficient information to make a funding recommendation on this request. **Therefore the Commission does not recommend funding at this time.**

The Commission recommends O&M funding for the UNL Manter Hall Renovation, the UNL Love North Learning Commons, and the UNL CY Thompson Renovation up to the amount requested of $98,739 for 2015-16.

UNL Behlen Lab Renovation

The Behlen Lab Renovation project will refurbish the upper three floors to provide flexible, multidisciplinary, economical, and yet, very high quality research spaces with enhanced standardized utilities. It will be designed to facilitate the demands of export control research and possess the physical infrastructure requirements to accommodate leasable research spaces requiring higher levels of security. Select offices in the basement and sub-basement levels, not renovated by previous projects, will receive new finishes, lighting, and equipment.

The Board of Regents originally approved $66,000 of additional annual O&M costs which would not have required Commission review and approval. However, the University has modified the O&M estimate to $89,749 which is above the $85,000 threshold requiring Commission review and approval. The Commission cannot recommend funding for a project that is over the statutory threshold and has not been reviewed or approved. **Therefore, the Commission does not recommend funding the requested O&M of $89,749 in 2015-16 for the UNL Behlen Lab Renovation at this time.**

UNL Veterinary Diagnostic Center

The University had indicated in the Board of Regent's approved Program Statement and follow-up materials that state funding of O&M costs would not be requested and therefore Commission review of O&M for this project was not requested. The Commission cannot recommend funding for a project that is over the statutory threshold and has not been reviewed or approved. **Therefore, the Commission does not recommend funding for the requested O&M of $498,000 in 2016-17 for the UNL Veterinary Diagnostic Center at this time.**

UNL College of Nursing

The College of Nursing is currently housed in leased space in downtown Lincoln on a mixed-usage block not compatible with a college mission. The planned site for this project will be built on the UNL campus. The Board of Regents approved $440,000 annual O&M estimate and the Commission approved a proposal to use state appropriations to construct, operate and maintain a new building as outlined in the program statement and supplemental information. **The Commission recommends O&M funding for the UNL College of Nursing up to the amount requested of $417,210 for 2016-17.**

UNMC College of Pharmacy and Center for Drug Discovery

The College of Pharmacy has been located in its current 65,000 square foot building on the UNMC campus in Omaha since 1976. The University states that the building has become inadequate for contemporary teaching, resulting in comments of concern from the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education, and is limiting pharmacy research due to a shortage of lab capacity, aging labs, and the obsolescence and limitations of laboratory mechanical systems.

The University had initially indicated in the Board of Regent approved Program Statement that state funding of O&M costs would not be requested and therefore Commission review of O&M for this project was not requested. The Commission cannot recommend funding for a project that is over the statutory threshold and has not been reviewed or approved. **Therefore, the Commission does not recommend funding for the requested O&M of $1,063,349 in 2015-16 or the $126,934 in 2016-17 for the UNMC College of Pharmacy and Center for Drug Discovery at this time.**

UNMC Student Life Center

The UNMC Student Life Center, including the Center for Healthy Living (CFHL), is a 65,000 SF building located on the UNMC campus in Omaha and completed in 1996. The CFHL is a key component of UNMC's strategy to strengthen employee loyalty, satisfaction and wellness as well as to serve its students. The proposed project will update and expand the CFHL by constructing a new 6,525 SF addition to the Student Life Center building along with renovating 11,845 SF in the existing facility, including current CFHL space.

This project will serve both faculty and students and as with past projects of this nature, the Commission believes O&M costs should be paid by the end user through faculty and student fees. **Therefore, the Commission does not recommend funding for the requested O&M of $71,350 in 2015-16 or the $13,409 in 2016-17 for the UNMC Student Life Center.**

UNO Strauss Performing Arts Center

The Board of Regents approved a program statement and budget on May 30, 2014 for a project that would renovate and expand the Strauss Performing Arts Center. Renovation would bring the existing facility up to current codes as well as rehabilitate aging building systems. An addition would provide dedicated classrooms, acoustically isolated practice rooms, piano laboratory, a recording studio, “green room” spaces and a 120-seat recital hall. The program statement indicated Commission review would be required if the campus seeks State O&M funding.

The Commission received a request on September 15, 2014 to review the UNO Strauss Performing Arts Center project for increased O&M funding. This review will commence upon assessment of the completeness of the information provided in the approved program statement. The Commission cannot recommend funding for a project that is over the statutory threshold and has not been reviewed or approved. **Therefore, the Commission does not recommend funding for the requested O&M of $229,675 for the UNO Strauss Performing Arts Center at this time.**

UNK Health Science Education Complex

This proposed project will construct a 50,000-square-foot UNMC-UNK building that will house a learning and research environment that promotes education in rural primary care and generate scientific discoveries and new knowledge about rural health.

The University had initially indicated in the Board of Regent’s approved Program Statement and follow-up materials that state funding of O&M costs would not be requested and therefore Commission review of O&M for this project was not requested. The Commission cannot recommend funding for a project that is over the statutory threshold and has not been reviewed or approved. **Therefore, the Commission does not recommend funding for the requested O&M of $424,000 in 2015-16 for the UNK Health Science Education Complex at this time.**

Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture, Curtis

NCTA Education Center

NCTA is requesting $47,000 in 2015-16 for O&M for a staff position that will be responsible for preventative maintenance and repairs not only at the Education Center, but will also provide support for other new or recently renovated buildings. Because the distance to Curtis requires expensive on-site visits, this staff position will decrease the expensive on-site visits for trained professionals traveling to Curtis for troubleshooting and repairs. NCTA requested funding, and the Commission recommended funding for this O&M request in the 2013-2015 biennial request. However funding was not provided by the state. **The Commission recommends funding of the $47,000 in 2015-16.**

Nebraska State Colleges

Chadron State College – Armstrong Addition and Renovation

Chadron State College is adding about 56,300 gross square feet (gsf) of space to and renovating about 21,600 gsf of the Armstrong Physical Education Building on campus.

New construction will provide space for a new 1,800-seat arena, athletic department and coaching offices, sports medicine, athletic equipment storage, locker rooms, and team meeting/classroom spaces. The existing natatorium spaces would be renovated. Nearly half of the existing gymnasium would be remodeled into a strength and conditioning area, with the remaining space to be used as a practice court. Site work would include construction of additional parking and correction of existing site drainage problems. The Commission has reviewed and approved the project and O&M costs. **The Commission recommends funding of the requested $177,788 in 2015-16.**

Chadron State College – Rangeland Center – Phase II

Chadron State College proposed constructing a 33,600 gross square foot (gsf) facility for the Range Management program and intercollegiate rodeo team. 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. Phase I included the arena and has been completed. The Commission approved the combined project at its October 2006 meeting. **The Commission recommends funding of the requested $15,636 in 2016-17.**

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, the 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, these recommendations 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 identified as strongly recommended are believed by the Commission to be most beneficial to students and/or the state and have the greatest urgency. Some requests may not present evidence to support the requested level of funding, but the priority remains high. In such cases, the Commission might strongly recommend *some* level of funding for those types of requests but not necessarily the entire amount requested.

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 at This Time

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 10.5% over the past 10 years. UNK increased enrollment by 10.6% during this 10-year period. UNL experienced an increase of 8.4% and UNO increased 8.8%. The Medical Center showed an increase of 28.5%. (See *2014 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report*-www.ccpe.state.ne.us)

Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) numbers present a slightly different picture. From 2008-09 through 2013-14, UNL's FTE count increased by 9.1%. UNO's FTE enrollment from 2008-09 to 2013-14 increased 6.5%. UNK's FTE enrollment increased 7.2% 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				
Institution	**2003-04**	**2009-10**	**2011-12**	**2012-13**
UNL	$10,368	$11,004	$10,379	$11,858
UNO	$4,535	$5,016	$4,609	$4,922
UNK	$5,364	$6,373	$5,857	$5,985
UNMC	No Data	$37,344	$33,462	$49,346

Source: CCPE, *Tuition, Fees, and Financial Aid Report*, 2014

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**	**2010-11**	**2012-13**
UNL	$42,999	$49,155	$48,882
UNO	$21,290	$21,960	$19,490
UNK	$27,947	$32,286	$27,564
UNMC	$71,485	$89,625	$95,537

* For a comparison with peers, see Appendix 5.

The table below provides campus expenditures of E&G (Educational and General dollars per FTE) for instruction.

E&G Expenditures per FTE for Instruction			
Institution	**2008-09**	**2010-11**	**2012-13**
UNL	$8,305	$9,187	$9,966
UNO	$6,677	$7,019	$7,231
UNK	$6,156	$6,930	$6,791
UNMC	$43,084	$50,773	$60,483

*For a comparison with peers, see Appendix 3.

As in prior years, 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. Statutes 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.

New and Expanded Requests

Commission Recommendations for New and Expanded Requests

University of Nebraska System (excluding NCTA)

New and Expanded

Institutional Request	2014-15 Base	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17 Cumulative	Commission Recommendation **	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17 Cumulative
Talent Enhancement	$0	$6,500,000	$6,500,000	$13,000,000	Recommend No New General Funds at This Time	See Note 1	See Note 1	See Note 1
Programs of Excellence	$25,000,000	$2,500,000	$2,500,000	$5,000,000	Recommend Some New General Funds	See Note 2	See Note 2	See Note 2
College Pipeline	$0	$500,000	$500,000	$1,000,000	Recommend New General Funds	$500,000	$500,000	$1,000,000
Need-based Aid	$10,830,000	$500,000	$500,000	$1,000,000	Recommend No New General Funds	See Note 3	See Note 3	See Note 3
Economic Competitiveness	$0	$10,000,000	$10,000,000	$20,000,000	Recommend Some New General Funds	$7,000,000	$7,000,000	$14,000,000
New and Expanded Request Total	**$35,830,000**	**$20,000,000**	**$20,000,000**	**$40,000,000**		**$7,500,000**	**$7,500,000**	**$15,000,000**

NOTE 1: The Commission does not recommend state general funds at this time. The Commission recommends a decision on state funding of the Talent Enhancement Initiative be made in conjunction with the University's formal salary increase request that will be submitted once collective bargaining on the UNO and UNK campuses is completed in the first half of calendar year 2015.

NOTE 2: The Commission recognizes the value of the Programs of Excellence. However, lacking specific information on the future uses of funding, the Commission does not recommend a specific amount.

NOTE 3: No funding recommended to separate NU program – however, strongly recommend additional funding to the state's established financial aid program.

Talent Enhancement

The University is requesting a 1% annual salary 'catch-up' to be used for targeted investments in faculty and staff salaries that significantly lag behind market and/or peer averages.

Competitive compensation allows the University to be in a position to recruit and retain talented employees who serve the students and the people of Nebraska. However, current faculty salaries are about six percent behind the peer average at UNL and over nine percent behind the peer average at UNMC. NU staff salaries are about nine percent behind market averages. Salaries for the University's senior leadership are well behind those at comparable institutions as well. Additional "catch-up" support would allow the University to make targeted investments in cases where employee salaries are especially far behind. Per Board of Regents guidelines, salary increases would be awarded on the basis of merit and performance.

Recommendation:

The Commission does not recommend state general funds at this time. The Commission recommends a decision on state funding of the Talent Enhancement Initiative be made in conjunction with the University's formal salary increase request that will be submitted once collective bargaining on the UNO and UNK campuses is completed in the first half of calendar year 2015.

Rationale for the Recommendation:

As noted by the University, 80% of the expenses in their state-aided budget is made up of personnel costs, making a compensation strategy a key priority for the University. The Commission agrees with this and believes any strategy for salary increases should include not only cost of living adjustments, but also retention and merit increase strategies.

Programs of Excellence

The University is requesting $2,500,000 in 2015-16 and $2,500,000 in 2016-17 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 technology at UNO, and undergraduate research 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. The University's goal number two states "build and sustain undergraduate, graduate, and professional programs of high quality with an emphasis on excellent teaching."

The University submitted information regarding the current expenditures for the Programs of Excellence. A few examples of the University's prior expenditures for Programs of Excellence are:

UNK Undergraduate Research

Three POE investments totaling $367,000, the first made in 2003, helped the University of Nebraska at Kearney (UNK) expand its undergraduate research program in which students design, conduct and disseminate original scholarly projects consistent with the methods of their disciplines and in collaboration with their mentors. On average, annually, six or more students present research papers at their disciplinary conferences and, over the last five years, 123 UNK student presentations were made at the National Conference of Undergraduate Research. Overall, undergraduate research has resulted in 188 publications and presentations, and led to the filing of two provisional patents.

UNL Nanoscale Science

A POE commitment in 2003 allowed UNL to expand the Center for Materials Research and Analysis later renamed to the Nebraska Center for Materials and Nanosicence (NCMN)] through hiring seven tenure-track faculty and two staff in nanomaterials, nanoscience and nanotechnology to create and utilize materials, devices and systems through control of matter on the nanometer scale. Faculty and staff associated with the nanoscale science POE have garnered $81.4 million in external funding, are responsible for 2,260 publications, papers, grants, and awards as well as 8 patents, and established six “spinoff” companies.

UNL Water Resources Initiative

To build upon existing expertise and efforts in water at UNL and expand water-related research, POE funds were committed in 2004 for a cluster hire (three tenure-track faculty, 1 staff). Today, the initiative receives $300,000 annually of POE investments which fully or partially supports eleven faculty. This investment builds upon water research efforts initiated at UNL in 1964 through the Nebraska Water Center. (The Nebraska Water Center was one of 54 Congressionally-mandated Water Resources Research Institutes nationwide, most at land-grant universities.) Since receiving this POE funding, UNL has invested $1.9 million in faculty and staff support, equipment and internal competitive funds in the POE, and the University of Nebraska central administration has awarded $699,800 in Nebraska Research Initiative (NRI) funds to faculty associated with the POE.

Water resources initiative faculty have attracted $14.3 million in competitive external funds and awards, and generated 131 publications, grants and awards. Additionally, faculty expertise in water at UNL and across the system, were, in

large part, responsible for the $50 million Robert B. Daugherty Water for Food endowment. The Water for Food Institute is a research, education and policy analysis institute committed to helping the world efficiently use its limited freshwater resources, with particular focus on ensuring the food supply for current and future generations.

UNMC College of Public Health

A POE investment in 2008, helped the University of Nebraska Medical Center launch the College of Public Health through hiring six tenure-track faculty. The college was established to meet the state's needs for trained public health professionals (graduates), train and update those in public health professions, and research and disseminate new knowledge about public health issues. Today, the POE investment of $663,600 fully or partially supports 17 faculty; POE funds have been complemented by the investment of $2.5 million in Tobacco Settlement funds to the college.

UNO Information Technology

In 2003, the University of Nebraska at Omaha (UNO) received the first of seven POE awards to expand the College of Information, Science and Technology to meet the continued demand for information technology professionals. Annual POE investments fully or partially support nine faculty, five staff and two graduate assistants. UNO, the Peter Kiewit Institute and system wide competitive funds from the Nebraska Research Initiative and the Nebraska Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR) invested in the College of Information, Science and Technology total an estimated $1.0 million.

Outcome:

- Add to the value of a University of Nebraska degree and increase the University's contribution to the well-being of the state.

Recommendation:

The Commission recognizes the value of the Programs of Excellence. However, lacking specific information on the future uses of funding, the Commission does not recommend a specific amount.

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. Programs of Excellence are awarded annually on a competitive basis from proposals submitted by the campuses. Annual presentations are made to the Board of Regents to provide an update on POE activities. The University has committed over $25 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."

The University has identified several areas where the allocation of Programs of Excellence funds produced additional research dollars and enhanced related programs. 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. In fact, the Commission suggests that the Governor and the Legislature work cooperatively with the University to identify programs that could be developed or enhanced and would move the state forward in economic development and contribute to increasing Nebraska's educated workforce. The identified programs should, then, be funded by the state with the University reporting its accomplishments at the beginning of subsequent biennia.

College Pipeline

The University's biennial budget request includes $1 million for the "college pipeline" commitments the university has made as part of a national initiative to expand college access and success among underrepresented students. Increasing college continuation and degree attainment among these students is critical not only to the university's goals to grow enrollment, but more importantly for building the talented workforce Nebraska needs in the 21st-century. The university's "college pipeline" commitments are:

- Significantly expanding the Nebraska Virtual Scholars program to make online high school courses available to many more low-income, rural and potentially first-generation students. Through Virtual Scholars, the university thus far has provided a limited number of scholarships for students to take courses from the University of Nebraska High School for free. The program has made Advanced Placement, STEM, elective and foundational courses available to many students – largely in rural areas – who likely would not otherwise have had access to them. The university plans to offer scholarships to more high school students as well as expand the program to reach middle-school students.

- Using new and nontraditional tools, including social and digital platforms, to more effectively communicate with Nebraska middle school students – particularly low-income, rural and first- generation student – and their parents, teachers and counselors about college planning.

- Significantly increasing the number of low-income and first-generation students who participate in summer "bridge" programs on the NU campuses. Such programs allow incoming freshmen to experience campus life before the school year officially begins, which in turn helps them make a more successful transition to college – an especially important process for underrepresented students, who may not have prior experience in a collegiate setting.

Recommendation:

The Commission recommends state general funds for the College Pipeline request in 2015-16 of $500,000 and in 2016-17 of $500,000.

Rationale for the Recommendation:

A major statewide goal of the *Comprehensive Plan for Postsecondary Education (Plan)* states that ""Higher education will work cooperatively with elementary and secondary schools to improve teaching and learning at all levels of education and to facilitate the transition from one level of education to another."

Part of the college pipeline initiative centers on providing scholarships for high school students to take courses from the University of Nebraska High School that either supplement courses offered at the student's high school or provide a path for the student to earn a high school diploma from the University of Nebraska High School. While this program has a dual enrollment function similar to the Access College Early (ACE) program administered by the Commission, the University's dual enrollment program expands beyond only serving low income students. The Commission does not believe this program duplicates an existing program.

The college pipeline initiative also meets the Student-Centered major statewide goal that states "Nebraska's postsecondary education institutions will be student-centered and will offer learning opportunities that are responsible to students' needs." Through outreach activities to students as early as middle school, the University provides preparation and admission standards information to help the student prepare for the next level of education.

Through the bridge program, the University is meeting Support Services major statewide goal by providing the support necessary to retain freshman students that may be on a college campus for the first time. Through this program, the transition to life in a campus setting can occur before the start of the session.

Need-based Aid

The University is requesting $500,000 in 2015-16 and $500,000 in 2016-17 to support need-based aid at the University. As stated by the University, it seeks additional aid to ensure affordable access for all Nebraskans.

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 $2.4 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 33rd 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 – the Nebraska Opportunity Grant (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 approximately $2.4 million, because the University receives 44.1% of all funds in the NOG program based on 2014-15 allocations.

In 2012-13, 55,931 Nebraska students qualified for a Nebraska Opportunity Grant. Of those, 37%, or 15,757, received these grants. The average State award in 2012-13 from the NOG program was $964 - $294 more than in 2003-2004. This represents a 43.9% average increase in awards while tuition and fees increased an average of 59.9%.

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.**

Economic Competiveness Initiative

The University has included a $20 million funding request for an economic competitiveness package that focuses on strategic, multi-campus university initiatives that benefit Nebraskans. The University believes additional investments in these initiatives would put them in an even stronger position to attract and retain talent, meet workforce needs through education, and grow Nebraska's economy. The Commission's understanding is this initiative will operate similar to the Programs of Excellence initiative where new projects can be funded from this funding pool as needs and focus change and the needs of established projects diminish. The University is requesting $10 million for FY15-16 and an additional $10 million for FY16-17. Identified initiatives include:

- **Nebraska Innovation Campus.** ConAgra Foods is the first private partner at Innovation Campus. The University of Nebraska-Lincoln is relocating its Department of Food Science & Technology to Innovation Campus. The department's new home will better accommodate its growth as enrollment has doubled in recent years. Food sciences courses are expected to be offered at Innovation Campus by fall 2015. A greenhouse center is also planned for Innovation Campus that would expand opportunities for plant science research and education. The greenhouse will house a unique LemnaTec system, which uses specialized conveyors and a camera system to take high-resolution images of plants as they grow in varied conditions. The system – one of only a few in the world – has the ability to identify phenotypes of food crops that

display beneficial characteristics, such as drought tolerance, and could significantly advance the university's plant science research agenda and open new opportunities for private-sector collaborations.
State request - $4.0 million; NU Investment - $7.5 million

Recommendation:

The Commission recommends funding for the Innovation Campus request for 2015-16 and 2016-17. <u>However, funding for this initiative should be revisited during the next biennium budget cycle to determine if University and State interests at Innovation Campus require continued state support.</u>

Rationale for the Recommendation:

The *Comprehensive Plan* identifies partnerships and collaborations as a major statewide goal for postsecondary education. Those partnerships are expected to not only improve efficiencies and save taxpayer dollars, but are also expected to improve quality and enhance the scope of offerings through integrating learning opportunities and sharing expertise and resources. Through sizable funding, it is clear that both the University and the State believe Innovation Campus will benefit the State of Nebraska. Additional funding by the State is considered necessary by the University to demonstration to the business sector that Innovation Campus is a viable partner.

Almost $3.2 million of this $4 million request is for lease payments for the various University interests that are either currently located, or will be located in the near future, at Innovation Campus. It is not clear from information provided by the University if this funding is intended to be a short-term funding source to provide a jump-start during the initial build-out phase of Innovation Campus or a permanent funding source. The State has contributed $25 million in capital improvement funding to Innovation Campus to date. The Commission believes the proper role of State funding for Innovation Campus is to provide capital improvement funding and initial start-up costs with an objective of self-sufficiency.

- **The Peter Kiewit Institute** is a collaboration between the University of Nebraska at Omaha College of Information Science & Technology and the University of Nebraska-Lincoln College of Engineering. The institute's strategic plan calls for significant growth in enrollment, faculty, research and other areas

in both colleges to better meet technology-based research and workforce development needs across the state. The University has identified several objectives it will need to meet in order to meet this goal. Among them are

- Growing undergraduate enrollment in the UNL College of Engineering by 900 and enrollment in the UNO College of Information Science & Technology by 500 to create a more robust talent pipeline for leading companies in Nebraska.
- Significantly improving retention and graduation rates in both colleges so that more graduates are prepared to enter the workforce.
- Exploring opportunities to develop interdisciplinary programs aligned with workforce needs.
- Growing engineering research expenditures up to threefold, to $105 million, and nearly tripling IT research to more than $10 million, including through expanded industry partnerships and collaborations with other NU campuses.
- Adding 50 faculty between the UNL engineering college and UNO IT college.
- Building more partnerships with leading companies and agencies around the state, so that engineering and IT education, research and outreach activities are explicitly linked to the citizens and businesses the colleges serve.
- Increasing research and internship opportunities for UNL and UNO engineering and IT students so they have the hands-on experience necessary to succeed in the 21stcentury workforce.
- Expanding outreach to K-12 STEM programs across the state.

State request - $4.5 million; NU Investment - $3.2 million

Recommendation:

The Commission recommends funding for the Peter Kiewit Institute request for 2015-16 and 2016-17.

Rationale for the Recommendation:

Workforce development is a major statewide goal within the *Comprehensive Plan*. In order to meet the needs of the State in STEM areas, all Nebraska institutions will need to recruit and retain students with an interest in STEM coursework to meet the increase in demand.

As noted in the University's request, a Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce study found that Nebraska will see an increased demand of 40,000 STEM jobs by 2020 (Appendix 7). To meet this need, the

University's goal is to increase undergraduate enrollment in the UNL College of Engineering by 900 and enrollment in the UNO College of Information Science & Technology by 500. Currently, enrollment at UNL College of Engineering is approximately 3,000 and enrollment in the UNO College of Information Science & Technology is approximately 600. To meet this goal, recruitment and retention efforts of students outside of Nebraska must continue to expand and the University must also continue to expand private partnerships to provide first-class opportunities for students not only while in school, but after graduation. With an estimated need of 50 additional instructors, this request is sufficient to fund approximately 70% of these positions. The Commission supports this multi-point approach to increasing enrollment.

- **Building a Healthier Nebraska: Health Science Education Complex** is a collaborative effort between the University of Nebraska Medical Center and the University of Nebraska at Kearney that will expand UNMC nursing and allied health programs on the UNK campus. The 50,000-square-foot facility, which broke ground in April 2014 and is scheduled for completion in 2015, will create space for many more Kearney-based nursing and allied health profession students, positioning the university to better meet health needs in rural Nebraska, where shortages of health care workers are especially acute.

  The nursing and allied health expansion in Kearney was part of the University's Building a Healthier Nebraska initiative, which the state financially supported in 2012. With construction of the Kearney complex underway, additional state funding would support the hiring of the faculty needed to meet growing student interest in health programs.

  The Health Science Education Complex will allow for 25 new employees, including 16 nursing and allied health faculty, and will expand enrollment in the two areas by nearly 100 in the coming years. It will offer seven classrooms, five laboratories and 14 simulation areas that will offer students the educational environment necessary for them to become successful nurses, physician assistants, physical therapists, clinical laboratory scientists, radiographers and diagnostic medical sonographers.
  State request - $2.0 million; NU Investment - $0.5 million

Recommendation:

The Commission recommends funding for the Building a Healthier Nebraska: Health Science Education Complex request for 2015-16 and 2016-17. <u>However, the Commission's recommendation should be considered start-up funding until program enrollment numbers increase sufficiently. At that time, the funding sources for faculty pay should be reviewed to determine the appropriate level between state funding and tuition income.</u>

Rationale for the Recommendation:

Workforce development is a major statewide goal within the *Comprehensive Plan*. The Nebraska Center for Nursing predicts a shortage of more than 3,800 registered nurses in the state by 2020. With Nebraska's aging population and its relatively nursing-intensive health care needs, demand for skilled nurses will only increase over the next several years.

Estimated Surplus/Shortage of FTE RNs

Year	FTE RN Demand	FTE RN Supply	Surplus/ (Shortage)	Relative Surplus/Shortage
2013	17,947	16,224	(1,723)	-9.6%
2014	18,276	16,296	(1,980)	-10.8%
2015	18,567	16,366	(2,201)	-11.9%
2016	18,915	16,406	(2,509)	-13.3%
2017	19,225	16,441	(2,784)	-14.5%
2018	19,608	16,451	(3,157)	-16.1%
2019	19,935	16,471	(3,464)	-17.4%
2020	20,329	16,491	(3,838)	-18.9%

Source: *The Supply and Demand for Registered Nurses and Licensed Practical Nurses in Nebraska*, February 6, 2006

Also identified in the *Comprehensive Plan* is adequate health care, especially in underserved rural areas, as a critical issue that postsecondary education can help resolve through health education programs, research, and services. The University of Nebraska and community colleges, as well as some independent colleges and universities and private career schools, all have important roles in providing education and training in the many health-related fields.

During the initial planning phase, the University anticipated enrollment increases of 134 students. This request will provide funding for programmatic costs, including faculty salaries, which may not initially able to be funded through increased tuition revenue from the expected enrollment increases.

- **The National Strategic Research Institute.** Established in 2012, the National Strategic Research Institute is a university-wide initiative focused on supporting the mission of the United States Strategic Command, located at Offutt Air Force Base. The NSRI is one of only 13 such University-Affiliated Research Centers in the country, with others based at leading research institutions including the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Johns Hopkins University and Penn State University. University of Nebraska faculty have attracted more than $9 million in contract funding to pursue 22 different projects related to the chief mission of the National Strategic Research Institute to support research for combating weapons of mass destruction.
  State request - $1.5 million; NU Investment - $0.2 million

  Recommendation:

  The Commission recommends funding for the National Strategic Research Institute request for 2015-16 and 2016-17. <u>However, the Commission's recommendation should be considered start-up funding until program the initiative is self-supporting and at that time, the funding should be reduced.</u>

  Rationale for the Recommendation:

  The *Comprehensive Plan* identifies partnerships and collaborations as a major statewide goal for postsecondary education. Those partnerships are expected to not only improve efficiencies and save taxpayer dollars, but are also expected to improve quality and enhance the scope of offerings through integrating learning opportunities and sharing expertise and resources. University of Nebraska faculty have attracted more than $9 million in contract funding to pursue 22 different projects related to the chief mission of the National Strategic Research Institute to support research for combating weapons of mass destruction. As with other economic competiveness initiatives, the University is requesting start-up funding until the National Strategic Research Institute can become self-supporting. Current positions are being supported through other sources. This request will fund not only the current positions but programmatic needs and positions that are expected to be filled within the near future.

- **The Rural Futures Institute** Since its creation in 2012, the Rural Futures Institute has awarded about two dozen grants to faculty from across the university and external partners to pursue teaching, research and engagement projects focused on topics critical to rural people and communities. The university-wide initiative focuses on sustaining and enhancing the economy and quality of life in nonmetropolitan areas in Nebraska and beyond. The institute's current budget supports minimal personnel and limited programming. Additional investments would advance the institute's mission to become a globally recognized center for issues related to rural development. **State request - $1.5 million; NU Investment - $1.7 million**

Recommendation:

The Commission does not recommend funding for the Rural Futures Institute request for 2015-16 and 2016-17.

Rationale for the Recommendation:

Higher education's role in Nebraska extends far beyond the walls of the classrooms and the buildings of the campuses. Each campus has a multi-county service area for which it shares responsibility with other institutions to meet the higher education needs of the citizens. Some campuses also have statewide programmatic or public service responsibilities, such as the University of Nebraska-Lincoln's responsibility for agricultural public service. Through outreach to communities throughout the state, higher education can support community development initiatives by providing needed educational programming, specialized technical assistance, leadership and human resources, and cultural awareness opportunities. This concept is identified in the *Comprehensive Plan* under the major statewide goal of technology.

While the Rural Futures Initiative (RFI) does serve in a role identified above, it is difficult to distinguish from the projects and conferences held by RFI and the role UNL Extension serves in rural Nebraska. This is evident from the partnership the RFI has established with the UNL Extension's Community Vitality Initiative. Seventy-five percent of the $1.5 million in state aid being requested is for personnel. Extension would appear to already have the personnel and infrastructure in place to provide the services being provided by RFI and would be duplicating a service delivery method that already exists at Extension. Based on information provided, it appears RFI duplicates existing programs within the University.

Business Engagement and Workforce Development Initiatives on all four campuses that leverage our role as an economic driver for the communities we serve. **State request - $6.5 million; NU Investment - $0.4 million**

- **Pipeline for STEM workers** - This part of the initiative includes three areas, 1) funding maker spaces at UNK and UNO that create access to collaborative networks for student and/or community members to share ideas and talents, learning labs, and tools (equipment and software), 2) enhance curriculum at the University of Nebraska High School to provide for a comprehensive learning platform redesign inclusive of mobile solutions, the creation of administrative portals for advisors and teachers, and provide in-depth data analytics, and 3) create a stem education fund to expanding mathematics teacher education projects across the NU campuses and expand the Nebraska Math Partnership.
  State request - $2 million; NU Investment - $300,0000

  Recommendation:
  The Commission recommends funding for the request for 2015-16 and 2016-17.

  Rationale for the Recommendation:
  As identified in a Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce study, Nebraska will see an increased demand of 40,000 STEM jobs by 2020 (Appendix 7). The Commission believes it is important to encourage study in STEM coursework and sees benefit in creating these partnerships as identified in the *Comprehensive Plan.*

- **Biomedical Institute** is envisioned as a vehicle to bring together faculty and other partners with biomedical expertise to address key challenges facing the health care industry in Nebraska and around the world. Key challenges include mobility impediments of advanced age, nontraditional access to clinical care, behavior modification in chronic disease, applications of big data aggregation, elimination of human error in health care, cost reductions through predictive profiles, advanced simulation and virtual reality, and enhancement of human performance.
  State request - $2 million; NU Investment - $0

Recommendation:

The Commission does not recommend funding for the request for 2015-16 and 2016-17.

Rationale for the Recommendation:

The Commission cannot make an informed decision on the need for the requested dollars with the information submitted. **Therefore, the Commission does not recommend funding this request at this time.**

- **Business Development Center at UNO** – This part of the initiative provides consulting and educational services to small and mid-sized businesses in the state. The state provides about $440,000 in annual support to the NBDC and additional state funding would allow NBDC to increase federal funding by using additional state funding for federal match requirements. The center won $1.4 million in federal grants last year.
  State request - $2 million; NU Investment - $100,000

  Recommendation:

  The Commission does not recommend funding for the request for 2015-16 and 2016-17.

  Rationale for the Recommendation:

  The Commission cannot make an informed decision on the need for the requested dollars with the information submitted. **Therefore, the Commission does not recommend funding this request at this time.**

- **Expand Access to Education for Veterans** This request would continue to ensure that members of the military have access to affordable, high-quality education and would support the widely shared goal to increase educational attainment in the state.
  State request - $500,000; NU Investment - $0

  Recommendation:

  The Commission does not recommend funding for the request for 2015-16 and 2016-17.

  Rationale for the Recommendation:

  The Commission cannot make an informed decision on the need for the requested dollars with the information submitted. **Therefore, the Commission does not recommend funding this request at this time.**

Overall Economic Competiveness Initiative Recommendation:

The Commission recommends state general funds for the Economic Competiveness Initiative of $7 million in 2015-16 and of $7 million 2016-17.

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. 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 Fall 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
2010	383
2011	333
2012	331
2013	373

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 Expenditures per FTE	
Year	**State $ per FTE student**
FY 2006-07	$7,569
FY 2007-08	$9,064
FY 2008-09	$8,088
FY 2009-10	$8,133
FY2010-11	$8,658
FY 2011-12	$8,664
FY 2012-13	$8,504
FY 2013-14	$9,437

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

Retention Rates		
2009	**2011**	**2012**
77%	63%	65%

Graduation Rates			
2007-08	**2008-09**	**2009-10**	**2011-12**
53.7%	47.0%	50.5%	48.3%

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

Because of NCTA's small size, the fixed costs of the institution are high relative to the number of students served. 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 more students. The town of Curtis offers 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 and received funding a new livestock teaching facility, an education center, and new dormitories that offer amenities found on many other campuses competing for students. Agriculture is of extraordinary importance to the state, and NCTA continues to make many useful and important contributions to the education and training of future practitioners.

New and Expanded Requests

Commission Recommendations for New and Expanded Requests

For the 2015-17 biennium, NCTA requested new or expanded funding beyond its continuation budget. Most of the funding requests are for items considered continuation funding such as health insurance and utilities.

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

Commission Recommendations for New and Expanded Requests

Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture (NCTA)

				New and Expanded				
Institutional Request	**2014-15 Base**	**2015-16**	**2016-17**	**2016-17 Cumulative**	**Commission Recommendation ****	**2015-16**	**2016-17**	**2016-17 Cumulative**
Talent Enhancement	$0	$160,150	$160,150	$320,300	Recommend No New General Funds at This Time	See Note 1	See Note 1	See Note 1
NCTA Veterinarian	$0	$100,000	$0	$100,000	Recommend New General Funds	$100,000	$0	$100,000
Meat Science Instructor	$0	$55,000	$0	$55,000	Recommend New General Funds	$55,000	$0	$55,000
Teaching Resources Fund	$0	$50,000	$50,000	$100,000	Recommend New General Funds	$50,000	$50,000	$100,000
Farm Practicum Equipment Fund	$0	$25,000	$25,000	$50,000	Recommend New General Funds	$25,000	$25,000	$50,000
Capital Outlay Fund	$0	$75,000	$75,000	$150,000	Recommend New General Funds	$75,000	$75,000	$150,000
New and Expanded Request Total	**$0**	**$465,150**	**$310,150**	**$775,300**		**$305,000**	**$150,000**	**$455,000**

NOTE 1: The Commission does not recommend state general funds at this time. The Commission recommends a decision on state funding of the Talent Enhancement Initiative be made in conjunction with the University's formal salary increase request that will be submitted once collective bargaining on the UNO and UNK campuses is completed in the first half of calendar year 2015.

Talent Enhancement

The NCTA is requesting an approximate 1% annual salary 'catch-up' to be used for targeted investments in faculty and staff salaries that significantly lag behind market and/or peer averages. Faculty salaries at NCTA are significantly low compared to the most-similar peer institution, The Ohio State University Agricultural Technical Institute at Wooster, Ohio.

Recommendation:

The Commission does not recommend state general funds at this time. The Commission recommends a decision on state funding of the Talent Enhancement Initiative be made in conjunction with the University's formal salary increase request that will be submitted once collective bargaining on the UNO and UNK campuses is completed in the first half of calendar year 2015.

Rationale for the Recommendation:

As noted by the University, 80% of the expenses in their state-aided budget is made up of personnel costs, making a compensation strategy a key priority for the University. The Commission agrees with this and believes any strategy for salary increases should include not only cost of living adjustments, but also retention and merit increase strategies.

NCTA Veterinarian

The NCTA has established a new option within the Veterinary Technology Systems (VTS) Division called Comparative Medicine. A staff veterinarian will head the program, as well as oversee herd health for the cow-calf and horse herds, and other large animals in the NCTA teaching program. This position will also coordinate duties within the Ag Production Systems Division.

Comparative medicine, the study of animal physiology, is conducted by several Nebraska companies and research institutions, such as in pharmaceutical company drug investigations or livestock and pet animal research and product development. According to the University, vet tech jobs are ample in both private and public industries.

Recommendation:

The Commission recommends state general funds of $100,000 for the NCTA Veterinarian request in 2015-16.

Rationale for the Recommendation:

A major statewide goal of the *Comprehensive Plan for Postsecondary Education (Plan)* states that “Higher education in Nebraska will be responsive to the workforce development and ongoing training needs of employers and industries to help sustain a knowledgeable, trained, and skilled workforce in both rural and urban areas of the state”. According to the University and NCTA, demand exists for graduates with comparative medicine course work. The Commission does not doubt a demand exists for graduates with this knowledge and recommends funding this position.

NCTA Meat Science Instructor

A new option focusing on food and meat science has been identified in the Strategic Plan for the Ag Production Systems Division curriculum. It would complement animal science and agricultural education programs. The instructor would teach NCTA students, instruct 4-H and FFA youth programs, and also serve as a resource to the food industry and to summer sessions for high school teachers.

Recommendation:

The Commission recommends state general funds of $55,000 for the NCTA Meat Science Instructor request in 2015-16.

Rationale for the Recommendation:

A major statewide goal of the *Comprehensive Plan for Postsecondary Education (Plan)* states that "Higher education in Nebraska will be responsive to the workforce development and ongoing training needs of employers and industries to help sustain a knowledgeable, trained, and skilled workforce in both rural and urban areas of the state". According to the University and NCTA, demand exists for graduates with this type of course work. The Commission does not doubt a demand exists for graduates with this knowledge and recommends funding this position.

NCTA Teaching Resources Fund

In the NCTA strategic plan, faculty identified strong needs for equipment replacement in classrooms and laboratories. Currently no such fund exists.

Recommendation:

The Commission recommends state general funds of $50,000 for the NCTA Teaching Resources Fund request in 2015-16 and in 2016-17.

Rationale for the Recommendation:

In the prior budget cycle, the Commission recommended NCTA funding be increased by $500,000 as State funding has not been sufficient the past ten years to do more than pay for inflation on operating costs and normal faculty and staff salary increases. The Commission continues to believe the State must provide adequate funding to NCTA to insure its continued success whether through a lump-sum funding increase or a targeted increase such as funding the Teaching

Resources Fund. The Commission has identified in the statewide funding initiatives a similar concept with campus facilities – provide incremental funding over an extended time period instead of funding the entire replacement cost in one period. This request mirrors this concept and the Commission recommends funding.

NCTA Farm Practicum Equipment Fund

This funding would be targeted at improving technology and equipment needs for teaching and maintenance of the 300-acre agronomy land laboratory and a 250-acre range laboratory that is used for student instruction in livestock and crop production, machinery management and maintenance. While a full range of agricultural equipment (tractor, planter, combine with common communication and GPS capabilities) is needed for the teaching programs, such capital equipment purchases are costly.

To help offset state funding needs, NCTA has entered into partial low-cost leasing agreements with regional and area dealerships such as Plains Equipment Group for John Deere equipment, and Case IH. We also forged donations and lease opportunities of a mechanized irrigation system and supplies from Reinke Manufacturing, Inc. for the agronomy and irrigation technician courses.

Recommendation:

The Commission recommends state general funds of $25,000 for the NCTA Farm Practicum Equipment Fund request in 2015-16 and in 2016-17.

Rationale for the Recommendation:

In the prior budget cycle, the Commission recommended NCTA funding be increased by $500,000 as State funding has not been sufficient the past ten years to do more than pay for inflation on operating costs and normal faculty and staff salary increases. The Commission continues to believe the State must provide adequate funding to NCTA to insure its continued success whether through a lump-sum funding increase or a targeted increase such as funding the Farm Practicum Equipment Fund. The Commission has identified in the statewide funding initiatives a similar concept with campus facilities – provide incremental funding over an extended time period instead of funding the entire replacement cost in one period. This request mirrors this concept and the Commission recommends funding.

NCTA Capital Outlay Fund

This fund would be utilized, in partnership with potential 309 Commission funding, to address routine capital projects such as deferred maintenance, handicap accessibility, information (signage), and fire/life/safety issues.

Recommendation:

The Commission recommends state general funds of $75,000 for the NCTA Capital Outlay Fund request in 2015-16 and in 2016-17.

Rationale for the Recommendation:

In the prior budget cycle, the Commission recommended NCTA funding be increased by $500,000 as State funding has not been sufficient the past ten years to do more than pay for inflation on operating costs and normal faculty and staff salary increases. The Commission continues to believe the State must provide adequate funding to NCTA to insure its continued success whether through a lump-sum funding increase or a targeted increase such as funding the Capital Outlay Fund. The Commission has identified in the statewide funding initiatives a similar concept with campus facilities – provide incremental funding over an extended time period instead of funding the entire replacement cost in one period. This request mirrors this concept and the Commission recommends funding.

State College Sector

In 2005-06, the state appropriation for the State College System was $38,562,253. For 2014-15, the appropriation is $49,396,030. The increase for this ten-year period was $10,833,777 or 28.1%, which is approximately 2.8% a year.

Over the past ten years, enrollments have increased at the State Colleges. Actual FTE enrollments for 2003-04 were 6,534 and FTE enrollments for 2013-14 were 7,199, an increase of 10.2%. At the same time, appropriations per FTE student also increased.

State College FTE Enrollments						
Institution	**2003-04**	**2005-06**	**2007-08**	**2009-10**	**2011-12**	**2013-14**
Chadron State College	2,231	2,099	2,226	2,252	2,412	2,408
Peru State College	1,213	1,586	1,771	1,808	1,697	1,686
Wayne State College	3,090	3,050	3,146	3,203	3,101	3,105
Total	6,534	6,735	7,143	7,263	7,210	7,199

Appropriations per FTE Student				
Institution	**2003-04**	**2009-10**	**2011-12**	**2012-13**
Chadron State College	$5,484	$7,000	$6,424	$6,873
Peru State College	$5,364	$4,869	$5,009	$5,182
Wayne State College	$4,738	$6,628	$6,289	$6,303

Source: CCPE, *Tuition, Fees, and Financial Aid Report*, 2014

2012-13 State Appropriation per FTE			
		Peer Mean	Difference
CSC	$6,873	$5,112	$1,761
PSC	$5,182	$4,048	$1,134
WSC	$6,303	$4,980	$1,323

See CCPE, *Tuition, Fees and Financial Aid Report 2014*

Freshman – Sophomore Retention Rates			
	2009	**2010**	**2012**
Chadron	66%	70%	66%
Peru	63%	61%	63%
Wayne	67%	68%	70%

Graduation Rates			
	2009	**2010**	**2012**
Chadron	38.2%	45.7%	41.8%
Peru	38.3%	36.9%	34.8%
Wayne	50.2%	47.5%	53.3%

All three state colleges' appropriations 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. In the past two years, however, many states have experienced greater financial difficulties than Nebraska and have cut appropriations to their higher education institutions by larger amounts than Nebraska, resulting in significant decreases in appropriations per FTE student. This is likely a factor in the State Colleges being significantly above their peers in appropriations per FTE over this period.

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	**2004-05**	**2010-11**	**2012-13**
Chadron State College	$29,347	$32,943	$33,851
Peru State College	$23,188	$17,586	$20,219
Wayne State College	$19,061	$27,051	$30,034

* For a comparison with peers, see Appendix 5.

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	**2008-09**	**2010-11**	**2012-13**
Chadron State College	$5,318	$4,834	$4,507
Peru State College	$3,156	$3,525	$3,938
Wayne State College	$5,490	$5,089	$5,256

*For a comparison with peers, see Appendix 3.

The State Colleges' request did not specifically request salary increases. As stated by the State Colleges, they do not include salary request funding as part of the initial biennial request, but rather follow up later after the bargaining process is complete and they know the impact of negotiations. Statutes 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 and the Legislature. Consequently, the Commission's recommendation on salary requests will be submitted later.

New and Expanded Requests

Commission Recommendations for New and Expanded Requests

Nebraska State College System

New and Expanded

Request	2014-15 Base	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17 Cumulative	Commission Recommendation	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17 Cumulative
Strengthen Student Access and Success	$0	$177,196	$0	$177,196	Recommend New General Funds	$132,196	$0	$132,196
Strengthen Student Learning	$0	$639,403	$109,191	$748,594	Recommend New General Funds	$639,403	$109,191	$748,594
Strengthen Student Access to Technology & Equipment	$0	$315,448	-$62,023	$253,425	Recommend Some New General Funds	$275,448	-$102,023	$173,425
Strengthen Student Safety and Security	$0	$631,280	-$406,500	$224,780	Recommend Some New General Funds	$520,890	-$412,000	$108,890
Model & Expand Local Leadership Opportunities	$0	$41,200	$0	$41,200	Recommend New General Funds	$41,200	$0	$41,200
New and Expanded Request Total	**$0**	**$1,804,527**	**-$359,332**	**$1,445,195**		**$1,609,137**	**-$404,832**	**$1,204,305**

The State College System has identified five broad strategic initiatives with individual campus funding requests related to each initiative. The Commission will provide a recommendation for each college's request within the five strategic initiatives. The five strategic initiatives are:

- Strengthen Student Access and Success
- Strengthen Student Learning
- Strengthen Student Access to Technology and Equipment
- Strengthen Student Safety and Security
- Model and Expand Local Leadership Opportunities

Strengthen Student Access and Success

Peru State College (PSC) is requesting funds to better serve at-risk students, a critical part of the College's mission. While retention and graduation rates at PSC are average among peers, by strengthening services targeted to at-risk students, increases can be realized creating a more educated workforce for the State of Nebraska. This request is for staffing and operating funds to improve retention at Peru State College. Students with an ACT score of 16 or less are identified as at-risk. PSC's entering freshmen class averages about 25 percent at-risk students each year. In order to increase degree attainment for at-risk students, PSC will focus on academic support services through implementation of a series of services and seminars targeted toward first-year students with at-risk factors.

Recommendation:

The Commission recommends state general funds of $88,696 in 2015-16.

Rationale for the Recommendation:

To increase enrollment, Peru State College implemented an open enrollment policy which allows prospective students with lower ACT scores to attend. Students identified by PSC with a higher risk of not completing college would benefit from additional services directed at retaining these students. Peru State College had a Fall 2012 freshman retention rate of 63%, placing it last in comparison with the other state colleges and below Northeast Community College and Southeast Community College Community College. For 2011-12, Peru had a graduation rate of 34.8% placing it last in comparison with other state colleges and behind three of the six community colleges.

Students drop classes and leave institutions for a variety of reasons, many beyond the control of the institutions. However, a comprehensive mix of student support services can make the difference in retaining students and helping them to succeed. As identified in the *Comprehensive Plan (Plan)*, institutions are encouraged to be student-centric by offering support services. The Commission believes this request accomplishes this goal and recommends funding.

Wayne State College (WSC) Honors Program initiative works toward the goal of increasing enrollment, retention, and persistence to graduation, and is seeking both institutional and Foundation support. Additional funds would help with travel funding for four additional students and the director to attend and present at the National Collegiate Honors Council Conference (NCHC), pay registration for students and the director, secure institutional membership to NCHC, help support a yearly Scholars Day on-campus recruiting event for top academic high school students, and help begin an honors club with activities to retain honors students. WSC receives a number of applications from students with ACT's of 25 and above, many of whom are not offered any scholarship assistance. A re-vitalized Honors Program is being offered with a number of special recognitions to recruit excellent students.

Recommendation:

The Commission recommends state general funds of $10,000 in 2015-16.

Rationale for the Recommendation:

The *Comprehensive Plan* identifies the responsibilities governing boards have in implementing student recruitment strategies aimed at enrolling Nebraska's top performing students. Recruiting Nebraska student's with ACT scores of 25 or above is the demographic that institutions must attract in order to keep the top performing Nebraska student in the state after graduation. However, the Commission encourages WSC to fund this request with Foundation support.

WSC Financial Literacy initiative seeks funding to increase enrollment and retention for first year students and improve the six-year graduation rate. WSC plans to introduce prospective students to financial topics mostly related to the cost of higher education and financial aid options through printed materials, messaging, and presentations. Educational opportunities would be made available to current students, employees, and alumni on financial topics. Funding would provide approximately $1,000 to develop and produce materials, $12,500 for student incentives, and $10,000 to bring in speakers to innovatively present financial literacy topics.

Recommendation:

The Commission recommends state general funds of $23,500 in 2015-16.

Rationale for the Recommendation:

Wayne State College had a Fall 2012 freshman retention rate of 70% and a 2011-12 graduation rate of 53.3%, placing it above the other state colleges and all of the community colleges. However, efforts should continue to be explored to increase these rates and the Commission believes this initiative could achieve greater success.

WSC Music Recruitment initiative seeks funding for the Music Department's recruitment plan that includes targeted visits by College ensembles, additional mailings, and sponsorship of additional events at the College. The Music Department size has almost doubled in the last eight years, growing from 53 majors in Fall 2005 to 95 majors in Fall 2013. The faculty has a recruitment plan that would send WSC small and large ensembles to perform at local and regional secondary

schools, provide brochures, posters, and mailings, and enable the College to host more festivals and competitions to attract area youth to the College.

Recommendation:

The Commission recommends state general funds of $10,000 in 2015-16.

Rationale for the Recommendation:

The Commission reviewed the Music program at Wayne State College in November 2011. At that time, the number of graduates was improving from a low of one in 2005-06 to ten in 2009-10. This initiative serves not only to recruit students to Wayne State College, but to provide community outreach activities, both of which are goals identified in the *Comprehensive Plan*.

WSC Cultural Events Programming builds on the existing excellent programs in the arts and humanities and seeks funds for ongoing and increased support for these activities. Recruitment will be enhanced, and the community and region will be able to continue to look to Wayne State as the regional cultural hub. Thousands of employees, students, and external community members attend concerts, plays, musicals, visiting artist events, the Black and Gold Performing Arts Series, and other performances produced by the school on and off campus. Continued and enhanced funding to provide additional events is needed to ensure the vitality of this programming.

Recommendation:

The Commission does not recommend state general funds of $45,000 in 2015-16.

Rationale for the Recommendation:

While community outreach is an important part of any public institution's responsibility, community members must also have a vested interest in the institution that provides these ancillary services. The Commission believes its recommendation to fund the Music Recruitment Initiative above provides sufficient funding to recruit students into the music program. The Commission encourages Wayne State College to seek support from other sources including Foundation support and community support to fund the Cultural Events Programming initiative.

Strengthen Student Learning

The State College System requested additional faculty for all three colleges. Therefore, only a recommendation on whether each college's request should be funded will be included for each college, with a single funding level recommended for all colleges at the end of the Strengthen Student Learning section. The following charts provide detail for the faculty increase request:

State College FTE Enrollments						
Institution	**2003-04**	**2005-06**	**2007-08**	**2009-10**	**2011-12**	**2013-14**
Chadron State College	2,231	2,099	2,226	2,252	2,412	2,408
Peru State College	1,213	1,586	1,771	1,808	1,697	1,686
Wayne State College	3,090	3,050	3,146	3,203	3,101	3,105
Total	6,534	6,735	7,143	7,263	7,210	7,199

State College Faculty Count						
Institution		**2005-06**	**2007-08**	**2009-10**	**2011-12**	**2013-14**
Chadron State College		122	126	97	86	89
Peru State College		39	46	48	48	52
Wayne State College		127	135	123	121	125
Total		288	307	268	255	266

Ratio of Students to Instructors						
Institution		**2005-06**	**2007-08**	**2009-10**	**2011-12**	**2013-14**
Chadron State College		17.2	17.7	23.2	28.0	27.1
Peru State College		40.7	38.5	37.7	35.4	32.4
Wayne State College		24.0	23.3	26.0	25.6	24.8
Total		23.4	23.3	27.1	28.3	27.1

Source: State College Budget Requests

Chadron State College requests 7.0 FTE faculty positions as a result of increases in credit hour production in Business and Economics, Elementary Education, Special Education, Range Management, and Mathematics. The growth over the past five years ranges from 12% in Mathematics to 41% in Business and Economics. Credit hour production growth among these programs has increased by 6,363 student credit hours. The number of faculty lines during the same period decreased from 102 (FY08) to 89 (FY13), a decrease of nearly 13%.

Recommendation:

The Commission recommends state general funds for Chadron State College's request.

Rationale for the Recommendation:

During the period from 2007-08 to 2013-14, the College's full-time equivalent students increased from 2,226 to 2,408, an increase of 182 FTE students or 8%. Comparing this same time period, Chadron had 93 professor level and instructor level positions and 10 adjunct professor positions in 2007-08 and 89 faculty positions in 2013-14. From a student to instructor ratio perspective, 2007-08 had a ratio of 22:1 compared to a ratio of 27:1 for 2013-14. While the Commission does not know what would be the proper ratio, it is evident that the student to instructor ratio has increased over the past several years. Increasing the number of faculty by 7 positions will provide a student to instructor ratio of 25:1

Peru State College (PSC) requests 4.0 FTE faculty positions over the biennium. PSC has experienced significant enrollment growth over the past ten years with an increase of 49% in headcount during this time period (Fall 2003 to Fall 2013). More recently, there has been a significant increase in the College's entering class, and application rates indicate further growth for the fall semester, 2014. Peru State College has collaborated with the University of Nebraska Medical Center in offering the Rural Health Opportunities Program (RHOP) to PSC students. Interest in science courses has jumped, with a 39% growth in credit hours generated by the science program (five year period ending with the 2012-2013 academic year). The RHOP program will eventually require additional faculty in Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM) areas consistent with the State's P-16 initiative.

Recommendation:

The Commission recommends state general funds for Peru State College's request.

Rationale for the Recommendation:

While Peru State College's enrollment has increased 39% between 2003-04 and 2013-14, its faculty has also increased from 39 in 2005-06 to 52 in 2013-14, a 33% increase. This has allowed the student to instructor ration to fall from 40:1 to 33:1. Adding four positions will reduce this further to 32:1. This is still above the other two colleges and adding four faculty will decrease this ratio to 30:1.

Wayne State College requests 1.0 FTE faculty and 1.0 FTE professional staff positions to add a new concentration in Speech communication and Theatre Arts. The College will re-establish the vibrancy of speech team activities on campus and in the region. A new faculty member, in combination with a new professional position is needed to help meet Nebraska Department of Education (NDE) Rule 24 requirements for speech communication subject endorsements and Language Arts Field endorsements.

Recommendation:

The Commission recommends state general funds for Wayne State College's request.

Rationale for the Recommendation:

Wayne State College has the lowest student to instructor ratio of the state colleges at 25:1. While the Commission is not familiar with the additional requirements NDE Rule 24 will have on WSC, it is reasonable that these additional requirements would require additional staff. With WSC considered a teacher's college and graduating more teachers than the other state colleges, it also is reasonable that Rule 24 would have a greater effect on WSC than the other state colleges.

Overall Recommendation:

The Commission recommends funding all position with state general funds of $639,403 in 2015-16 and $109,191 in 2016-17.

Strengthen Student Access to Technology and Equipment

All three state colleges are requesting funding to provide new or to replace existing academic technology and equipment to various programs. The Commission strongly supports maintaining equipment in good working order and providing technology that is currently being used in a potential employer's facility.

Chadron State College is requesting $58,788 to purchase fencing panels for Phase I of the Rangeland Center and $28,235 for the purchase of lab equipment for the Phase II lab building.

Recommendation:

The Commission recommends state general funds of $87,023 in 2015-16 and -$87,023 in 2016-17.

Rationale for the Recommendation:

Funding for the entire Rangeland Center was paid from non-state funding. Chadron State College is requesting one-time funding of equipment to provide the necessary equipment to fully utilize the building. The Commission supports this one-time funding to maximize the utility of this building.

Peru State College is requesting ongoing operational funds to replace and upgrade academic technology and equipment on a 3 to 4 year cycle, including science lab equipment and computer technology in teaching labs across campus. The College was able to upgrade technology and equipment significantly over the past 3 years using cash funds, but will not be able to continue its academic technology plan without additional funding.

Recommendation:

The Commission recommends state general funds of $40,000 in 2015-16 and $40,000 in 2016-17.

Rationale for the Recommendation:

While the Commission believes keeping costs at a reasonable level for students is important, the Commission also believes that students should also pay a portion of identifiable benefits that a campus provides. Peru State College currently charges a $97.50 per semester technology fee. Increasing this fee to $107 per semester, which is still below the $116.75 the other two state colleges charge per 15 credit hour semester, will provide approximately $45,000 over the course of the year based on Fall headcount figures.

Wayne State College is requesting funding for a safety consultant to perform a thorough review of the theatre, art, and music facilities and would begin funding improvements that could occur short of a major renovation. With increasing numbers of students in music programs and anticipated increases in theatre arts and speech communications, safety and adaptability of facilities has been identified as a priority.

Recommendation:

The Commission recommends state general funds of $75,000 in 2015-16 and $35,000 in 2016-17.

Rationale for the Recommendation:

The Commission recommends funding for the safety consultant and funding for improvements to the Ramsey Theater. One of the goals of the *Comprehensive Plan* is to provide a safe environment for the student to learn. Safety issues have already been identified in the Ramsey Theater that need to be address. With the anticipated increased usage because of the added emphasis on WSC Music program, it is important that the Ramsey Theater be usable and safe.

Wayne State College is requesting funding for the music keyboard laboratory equipment that is outdated and much of it can no longer be repaired. The Department proposes a plan to evaluate each piece of equipment in the laboratory, replace those pieces that can no longer be repaired, repair those that can be repaired, and maintain a plan for on-going life cycle funding for essential keyboard equipment.

Recommendation:

The Commission recommends state general funds of $40,000 in 2015-16 and -$20,000 in 2016-17.

Rationale for the Recommendation:

The Commission has identified in the statewide funding initiatives a similar concept with campus facilities – provide incremental funding over an extended time period instead of funding the entire replacement cost in one period. This request mirrors this concept and the Commission recommends funding.

Wayne State College is requesting funding to replace music department instruments using a more responsible equipment repair/replacement plan. Current instruments, including tubas, baritone saxophones, sousaphones, bassoons, string bass, and cellos are decades old, and in some cases, can no longer be repaired. New instruments are quite expensive, so repair would be accomplished wherever possible; but some new instruments will be required as well.

Recommendation:

The Commission recommends state general funds of $10,000 in 2015-16.

Rationale for the Recommendation:

The Commission has identified in the statewide funding initiatives a similar concept with campus facilities – provide incremental funding over an extended time period instead of funding the entire replacement cost in one period. This request mirrors this concept and the Commission recommends funding.

Wayne State College faculty have identified departmental equipment that no long works, has a history of repeated costly repairs or is showing signs of wear and tear that could lead to equipment failure. This request would provide regular equipment repair and replacement funding for identified equipment. The initial pieces of equipment identified included a $15,951 gel imager system, a $13,554 ultra-cold freezer to store chemicals, enzymes, and biological samples, a $5,871 thermal cycler to perform DNA amplifications, and $4,000 in general microscope repair.

Recommendation:

The Commission recommends state general funds of $23,425 in 2015-16.

Rationale for the Recommendation:

The Commission has identified in the statewide funding initiatives a similar concept with campus facilities – provide incremental funding over an extended time period instead of funding the entire replacement cost in one period. This request mirrors this concept and the Commission recommends funding.

Strengthen Student Safety and Security

Chadron State College (CSC) is requesting funds of $631,280 in 2015-16 and of $-406,500 for 2016-17 to improve campus security. According to CSC, it has had a series of events that have highlighted the need for additional security personnel, the use of building access devices, and the use of cameras.

Chadron also is requesting state funding for four additional security personnel for the purpose of providing 24-hour security coverage of the campus. Currently, Chadron's security consists of one full-time security worker (40 hours), a city police officer assigned to campus for 40 hours a week, and student patrol workers. The

remaining hours of the week are covered by Chadron State calling local law enforcement personnel.

Chadron State College proposes to add 121 cameras and five card access security devices for a total one-time cost of $417,500. In addition, the four new security personnel are proposed to cost $199,780 for 2015-16 and $205,780 in 2016-17.

Outcome:

- Reduction in serious security events.

Recommendation:

As the Commission recommended in the last budget cycle, the Commission is once again recommending one-time funding of $417,500 for the security devices. Further, the Commission recommends the state fund two new security personnel at a cost of $99,890 for 2015-16 and $102,390 for 2016-17 with revenue from buildings financed with revenue bonds funding the other two requested security workers.

Rationale for the Recommendation:

The Commission refers to the importance of safe and secure campuses in its *Comprehensive Statewide Plan.* The *Comprehensive Plan* states:

"Parents and students rank personal safety as a priority. Fortunately, students on Nebraska college campuses are far more secure than at many campuses in other states. Reports of assaults and violent crime on Nebraska campuses are rare and below national averages. In recent years, many Nebraska institutions have undertaken measures to make their campuses even more secure through better lighting, emergency phones, additional security personnel, etc."

The Commission strongly supports campus facilities and grounds being well maintained to assure the safety of students. Even though Nebraska campuses are regarded as safe and have fewer violent crimes than the national average, this does not reduce the need for campuses to monitor and guard the safety of students and increase security measures when appropriate.

The Commission agrees with Chadron State College's statement that campus safety and security has taken on a new sense of urgency in the past few years with

incidents that have demanded the attention of colleges and universities across the nation. We can no longer presume our rural colleges are immune to the potential threats of individuals wishing to cause harm. The colleges have improved crisis planning and, in the process, have identified the need for improvements to campus security.

For the 2011-13 biennial request, Chadron State cited several incidents that had occurred on the Chadron State College campus in the past several years. A professor did not show up for class and was missing for months. Having security cameras could have helped police and search crews determine the professor's movement to the south of the campus. This could have helped direct searchers to the location of the professor. Another incident was the lock down of the Chadron campus when armed gunmen were on campus trying to elude law enforcement. Because no cameras are installed, every room on campus had to be searched by law enforcement. It was not known if the fugitives had forced their way into a residence hall room, had broken into a classroom, or had stolen a car and left the area. While the college was fortunate, the incident could have ended up with casualties, as has happened nationally on other college campuses these past two years.

Security is a national concern and should prompt educational institutions to review their campus environments to assure students are safe. It is encouraging that Chadron State is taking this issue seriously, has identified needed improvement to safety and security, and has requested funding for improvements as a priority.

The Commission recommends $417,500 one-time funding for improvements to Chadron State's campus safety and security.

Security on campus also involves security to revenue bond facilities. Security for the residence halls and other such revenue bond facilities should also be improved and should be funded from revenue bond operating funds. The four requested security personnel will also provide security to revenue bond facilities. Consequently, **the Commission recommends state general funds of $99,890 to support two (2) new security workers for 2015-16 and $102,390 for 2016-17. The Commission recommends the other two (2) new security workers be funded with revenue from buildings financed with revenue bonds. The Commission also recommends funding half of the travel expenses related to these positions.**

Model and Expand Local Leadership Opportunities

The NSCS Leadership Academy aims to address challenges facing the Nebraska State College System (NSCS) through a cohort-based leadership development program. The Leadership Academy will position the State Colleges to grow leaders from within. The NSCS Leadership Academy is a system-wide program established to provide a venue for personal and professional growth of NSCS faculty and staff through structured learning opportunities that will also deepen the knowledge and understanding of the colleges and system specifically, and higher education in general.

Recommendation:

The Commission recommends state general funds of $41,500 in 2015-16.

Rationale for the Recommendation:

The *Comprehensive Plan* makes several statements about the importance of quality staff and leadership. The *Plan* identifies the responsibilities governing boards have in attracting, developing, and retaining high quality faculty and staff members as well as providing creative, efficient, and flexible leadership and planning that will help institutions achieve exemplary status. This proposal recognizes the importance of succession planning in retaining and promoting staff with historical knowledge of the institution and the necessary skill set to fill key leadership positions. Too often in government, succession planning is considered a low priority and one of the first processes to be eliminated during tight budget years.

Community College Sector

Background

Until fiscal year 2007-08, the Community Colleges' state aid was distributed through two formulas. Starting in 2007-08, state aid funds were distributed by a single formula that incorporated many of the features of the two previous formulas, including equalization, Reimbursable Educational Units (REUs), projected growth, and sources of revenue. The single formula split 18% of the funding equally between the six colleges, distributed 12% on the proportion of REUs at each college, and based the remaining 70% on the three-year average of REUs.

In 2011 the Legislature passed LB 59, which discarded the single formula and instead specified the amount that each community college would receive without taking into account FTE growth or prior equalization measures. LB 59 also specified the percentage of state aid each community college would receive for 2011-12 and 2012-13.

The 2012 Legislature passed LB 946, which specified a base amount of state aid ($87,870,147) to be allocated to the Community Colleges based on the percentage of state aid received by each community college in 2012-13. LB 946 also provided that if the state provides funding in excess of $87,870,147, the excess is to be distributed as follows:

- First, any increase up to $500,000 above the 2012-13 base is transferred to the Nebraska Community College Student Performance and Occupational Education Grant Fund. Dollars in the fund are to be used to provide aid or grants on a competitive basis to any community college or group of colleges for (1) applied technology and occupational faculty training, instructional equipment upgrades, employee assessment, pre-employment training, employee training, and dislocated worker programs; or (2) programs or activities to enhance student performance, diploma completion, retention, foundations education, and the collection, reporting or analysis of student data.

- Second, any amount provided by the Legislature and the Governor over the $87,870,147 base and the first $500,000 is to be distributed according to a formula with the following parameters:

    - 25% of available funds are to be divided equally among the Community Colleges.
    - 45% of available funds are to be divided based on each Community College's proportionate share of a three-year average of full-time equivalent (FTE) student enrollment.
    - 30% of available funds are to be divided based on each Community College's proportionate share of a three-year average of reimbursable educational units (REUs).

The 2013-15 biennium is the first for which funds are available to implement the competitive grant process and to be distributed through the new formula. Thus, only a small portion of the state appropriation is distributed through a formula with each community college receiving the majority of the appropriation through a fixed percentage.

As noted, the passage of LB 946 in 2012 created a new method of allocating state funds to the Community Colleges. It also made membership in Nebraska Community College Association (NCCA) voluntary. Currently, five Community Colleges (Central, Mid-Plains, Northeast, Southeast, and Western Nebraska) are members of NCCA, while Metropolitan Community College has chosen not to be a member. Consequently, NCCA submitted a single budget request to the Commission and to DAS - Budget Division for its five colleges, and Metropolitan Community College submitted its own budget outline to the Commission, plus the DAS - Budget Division budget request forms.

Measurements

The impact and success of a community college can be measured in several ways. Total enrollment, measured by both headcount and Full Time Equivalent (FTE) students, indicates the demand for a community college's services. The number of awards granted indicates the success of a community college in preparing students for occupations and additional education. However, when considering awards granted, one must be careful to account for the students who

enroll in a community college who intend to transfer to a four-year institution without receiving an award.

Another method of measuring a community college's effectiveness is to calculate the total cost not only to the students, but also to Nebraska taxpayers through state aid and property taxes. Comparing the amount of state aid and property taxes spent per FTE and degrees conferred provides some measurement of the effectiveness of a community college.

The analysis that follows, which considers a limited number of measures, is meant to provide an objective basis for determining appropriate levels of state funding. The Commission acknowledges that these are not the only measurements of community college success but believes the measurements do provide a rationale for the state aid funding recommendation.

Enrollment

Fall headcount measures the number of students taking courses for credit, regardless if the student takes one course or five courses. The Community Colleges' fall headcount enrollment has increased 4% over the past 10 years. However, since fall 2010, when fall headcount enrollment reached an all-time high, fall headcount enrollment has decreased over 14.6%.

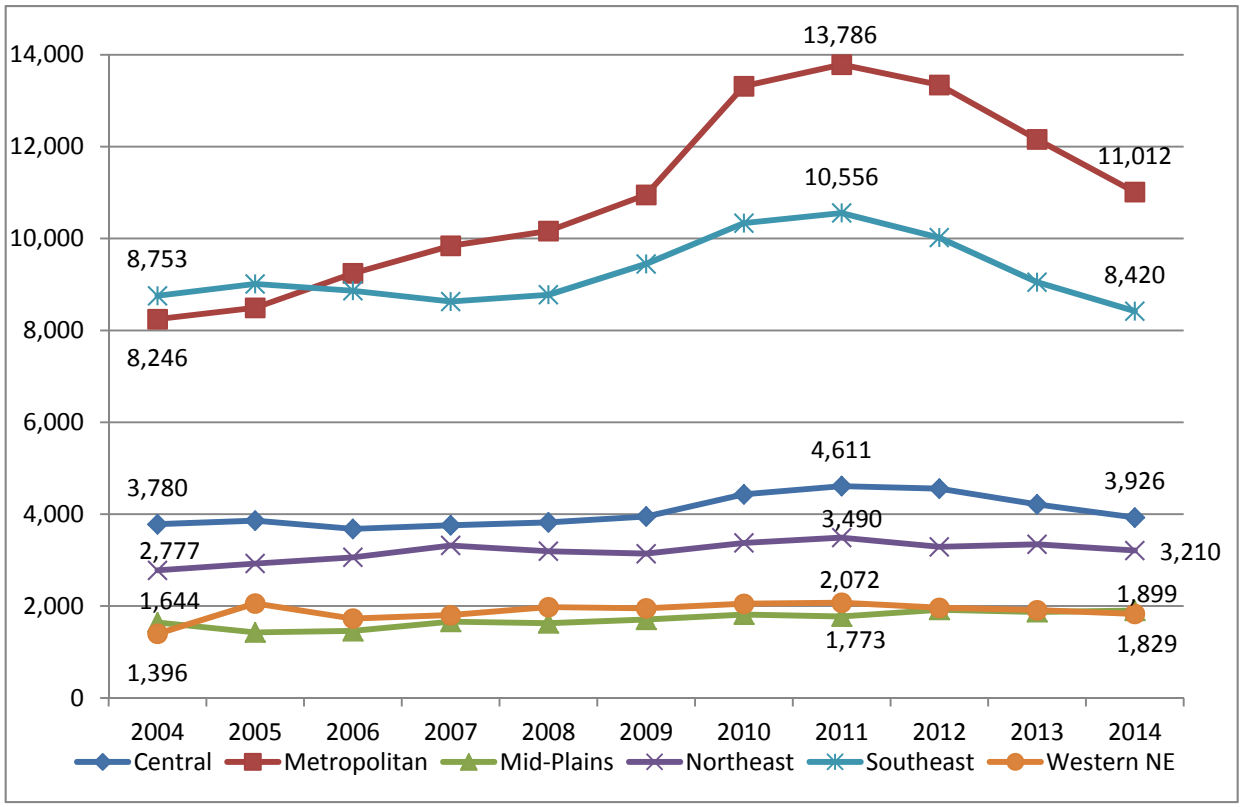
Fall Headcount Enrollment					
Institution	**2003**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Central Community College	6,483	7,527	7,521	7,283	6,906
Metropolitan Community College	12,838	18,523	18,518	17,376	15,752
Mid-Plains Community College	3,084	2,987	2,623	2,591	2,490
Northeast Community College	4,858	5,377	5,161	5,251	5,008
Southeast Community College	9,672	12,242	11,479	10,168	9,751
Western NE Community College	2,640	2,395	2,240	2,230	1,960
Total	**39,575**	**49,051**	**47,542**	**44,899**	**41,867**

In comparison to the State Colleges and the University, Community College enrollment has decreased significantly over the past few several years.

Total Fall Headcount Enrollment			
Institution	**Fall 2011**	**Fall 2013**	**% Change**
University of Nebraska	50,363	50,705	0.7%
State Colleges	8,726	8,980	2.9%
Community Colleges	47,542	41,867	-11.9%

FTE enrollment is a measure of instructional workload and is found by dividing total student credit hours by a full time study load. FTE enrollment at the Community Colleges increased significantly in 2010-11, but has declined 15.2% since then. This could indicate that Community College enrollments have peaked. However, community colleges are seeking out new partnerships that may increase enrollment.

Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Enrollment at Nebraska Community Colleges by Institution
2003–04 through 2013–14



Institution	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Central	3,780	3,859	3,680	3,758	3,821	3,949	4,431	4,611	4,555	4,214	3,926
Metropolitan	8,246	8,493	9,244	9,843	10,165	10,952	13,317	13,786	13,344	12,159	11,012
Mid-Plains	1,644	1,428	1,458	1,659	1,627	1,705	1,814	1,773	1,919	1,870	1,899
Northeast	2,777	2,925	3,062	3,319	3,193	3,140	3,374	3,490	3,289	3,343	3,210
Southeast	8,753	9,011	8,864	8,629	8,776	9,447	10,335	10,556	10,020	9,049	8,420
Western NE	1,396	2,057	1,728	1,802	1,976	1,950	2,049	2,072	1,963	1,910	1,829
Total	**26,596**	**27,773**	**28,036**	**29,010**	**29,558**	**31,143**	**35,320**	**36,288**	**35,090**	**32,545**	**30,296**

Source: 2004-2006 - IPEDS; 2007-2014 - Audited FTE/REU reports

Student Progress and Completion

Awards conferred measures the number of awards granted by the institution and is one indicator of how successful an institution is in preparing a student for a career. While the table titled Community College Students that Transferred to Other Institutions below does not necessarily reflect students that only transferred to a four-year institution, it does indicate that the number of students transferring is increasing.

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 a takes this into account when evaluating the community college's funding request. However, having some type of degree or certificate is critical in today's economy and for the future and the Community Colleges are the first line of education for many going into the workforce.

Awards Conferred					
Institution	**2003-04**	**2006-07**	**2008-09**	**2010-11**	**2012-13**
Central Community College	1,183	1,270	1,753	1,659	2,232
Metropolitan Community College	830	1,304	1,274	1,459	2,057
Mid-Plains Community College	345	417	324	484	463
Northeast Community College	650	827	772	813	818
Southeast Community College	578	1,648	684	1,674	1,784
Western NE Community College	299	227	229	269	351
Total	**3,885**	**5,693**	**5,036**	**6,358**	**7,705**

Community College Students that Transferred to Other Institutions		
Institution	**2010-11**	**2011-12**
Central Community College	134	179
Metropolitan Community College	214	227
Mid-Plains Community College	69	80
Northeast Community College	122	130
Southeast Community College	301	319
Western NE Community College	65	81
Total	**905**	**1,016**

Freshman Retention Rates at Nebraska Community Colleges by Institution

Institution	Fall 2004	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	Fall 2012
Central	60%	62%	63%	59%	61%
Metropolitan	49%	55%	53%	43%	50%
Mid-Plains	43%	55%	55%	50%	55%
Northeast	67%	68%	65%	63%	67%
Southeast	68%	75%	74%	63%	64%
Western NE	50%	56%	56%	51%	53%
Total	**58%**	**65%**	**64%**	**56%**	**59%**

Graduation Rates at Nebraska Community Colleges by Institution

Institution	2002-03	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Central	38.6%	29.3%	33.0%	33.4%	37.2%
Metropolitan	15.2%	12.4%	11.3%	13.1%	12.1%
Mid-Plains	32.9%	43.2%	32.2%	35.4%	36.2%
Northeast	48.7%	45.7%	49.2%	45.7%	47.2%
Southeast	44.2%	27.0%	37.7%	27.1%	22.5%
Western NE	21.9%	23.2%	17.6%	27.4%	22.9%
Total	**37.8%**	**28.1%**	**30.4%**	**29.0%**	**28.1%**

Academic Transfer Enrollments

Preparing students for academic transfer is an important role for the Community Colleges. Enrollment growth among students under 25 years old has driven an increase in the number of student credit hours generated in academic transfer courses. Over the past ten years, enrollment of students under age 25 has increased from 56.1% to 59.7% of total enrollment, while enrollment of students 25 and older has declined from 43.9% to 40.3%. In 1993-94, when the Commission authorized expansion of academic transfer courses, about 12.6% of the FTE generated at Community Colleges was in academic transfer courses. By 2011-12, the FTE in academic transfer had risen to 21.6% of total FTE. (See Appendix 6)

The FTE figures below were calculated by dividing the total number credit hours taken in courses that are eligible to transfer to another school by what is considered a full load, usually 30 semester credit hours.

FTE Academic Transfer Courses Taken					
Institution	**2003-04**	**2006-07**	**2008-09**	**2010-11**	**2013-14**
Central Community College	269	583	636	839	665
Metropolitan Community College	1,154	1,513	1,661	2,008	1,276
Mid-Plains Community College	809	726	801	847	824
Northeast Community College	803	1,025	1,006	1,221	1,267
Southeast Community College	1,664	2,002	2,430	2,951	1,963
Western NE Community College	485	447	542	630	457
Total	**5,184**	**6,296**	**7,076**	**8,496**	**7,033**

Percent of FTE in Academic Transfer Courses					
Institution	**2003-04**	**2006-07**	**2008-09**	**2010-11**	**2012-13**
Central Community College	7.1%	15.5%	16.1%	18.4%	16.9%
Metropolitan Community College	14.0%	15.4%	15.2%	15.0%	11.6%
Mid-Plains Community College	49.2%	43.8%	47.0%	44.1%	43.4%
Northeast Community College	28.9%	30.9%	32.0%	37.2%	39.4%
Southeast Community College	19.0%	23.2%	25.7%	29.5%	23.3%
Western NE Community College	34.7%	24.8%	27.8%	32.1%	25.0%
Total	**19.5%**	**21.7%**	**22.7%**	**24.2%**	**21.3%**

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

State Aid and Property Tax Funding

As in prior years, the Commission evaluated the relationship between state funds appropriated and local property tax income in regard to the number of awards granted (for the Community Colleges, this includes associate degrees, diplomas and certificates) as well as FTEs. The analysis per awards granted and 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						
Institution	**2004-05**		**2010-11**		**2012-13**	
	State	**State & Local**	**State**	**State & Local**	**State**	**State & Local**
Central Community College	$2,519	$6,352	$1,798	$7,111	$1,847	$8,862
Metropolitan Community College	$1,858	$4,876	$1,334	$4,621	$1,916	$5,242
Mid-Plains Community College	$3,564	$6,846	$4,653	$8,982	$4,253	$9,245
Northeast Community College	$2,278	$4,742	$3,664	$8,168	$3,690	$8,576
Southeast Community College	$1,815	$3,647	$2,570	$4,919	$2,745	$5,488
Western Nebraska Community College	$2,846	$4,674	$5,748	$9,437	$6,104	$10,158

Appropriation & Local Tax Funds per Award						
Institution	**2003-04**		**2010-11**		**2012-13**	
	State Funds per Award	**State & Local Tax Funds per Award**	**State Funds per Award**	**State & Local Tax Funds per Award**	**State Funds per Award**	**State & Local Tax Funds per Award**
Central Community College	$8,430	$19,480	$4,997	$17,045	$3,488	$15,134
Metro Community College	$19,386	$42,817	$12,604	$26,829	$11,324	$19,662
Mid-Plains Community College	$16,196	$29,100	$17,048	$17,477	$17,175	$20,166
Northeast Community College	$11,517	$22,483	$15,725	$18,313	$15,082	$19,966
Southeast Community College	$9,197	$18,695	$16,209	$13,083	$13,924	$13,912
Western NE Community College	$26,450	$41,184	$44,275	$26,246	$33,220	$22,062

(See Appendix 5 for detail.)

The appropriation per award is greatly influenced by the number of awards conferred as well as the type of award conferred. Because awards can range from certificates earned in 12 credit hour programs up to associate's degrees requiring more than 60 credit hours, comparison of awards should be reviewed in conjunction with other measures. In the above chart, the lowest cost per degree for state funds is at Central Community College and is due to a significant increase in awards conferred, including 12 credit hour programs and a concerted effort to identify students nearing degree completion and encouraging them to complete their studies. The very high cost per degree for Western Nebraska Community College reflects to some degree the distribution of state funds through formulas, the inability to take advantage of economies of scale, and relatively low degree completions as well as other factors. This variance supports the Commission's position that the state aid funding formula needs to be reviewed.

2012-13 – Instructional E&G Expenditure per FTE				
Institution	**2004-05**	**2008-09**	**2010-11**	**2012-13**
Central Community College	$3,774	$4,456	$5,185	$5,685
Metropolitan Community College	$2,874	$3,068	$3,112	$3,942
Mid-Plains Community College	$4,329	$4,238	$4,193	$5,440
Northeast Community College	$3,756	$4,281	$4,782	$5,055
Southeast Community College	$3,612	$4,024	$4,552	$5,411
Western Nebraska Community College	$3,386	$4,310	$4,940	$5,917

See Appendix 3a for expenditures for all categories.

Community College Request

Nebraska Community Colleges

New Funding Requested	2014-15 Base	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17 Cumulative	Commission Recommendation	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17 Cumulative
Appropriations	**$95,040,351**	**$5,227,219**	**$5,514,716**	**$10,741,936**	Recommend Some New General Funds	**$3,281,614**	**$3,932,879**	**$7,214,493**
Cumulative		$100,267,570		$105,782,287		$98,321,965		$102,254,844

Both the Nebraska Community College Association (NCCA) and Metropolitan Community College are requesting a 5.5% increase in each year of the 2015-17 biennium. The state aid appropriation for 2014-15 is $95,040,351. The combined requests from NCCA and MCC are for $100,267,570 for 2015-16 and $105,782,286 for 2016-17.

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 contracts in place, so increased salary expenses are known. Beyond salaries, new funding will be used for increased energy costs, health insurance, foundations education, and equipment to keep the technology programs current.

Recommendation:

The Commission recommends $3,781,614 new state dollars for the Community Colleges for 2015-16 and $3,932,879 for 2016-17.

Rationale for the Recommendation

The current base allocation of $87,870,147 was originally determined by a formula that split 18% of the funds equally among the six colleges (equalization), allocated 12% in proportion to each Community College's share of statewide total REUs, and allocated 70% based on each Community College's three-year average REUs in proportion to the statewide average per REUs. This formula was used until 2010-11, when the Legislature appropriated a specific amount and allocated a set percentage for each Community College based on the prior year's formula distribution.

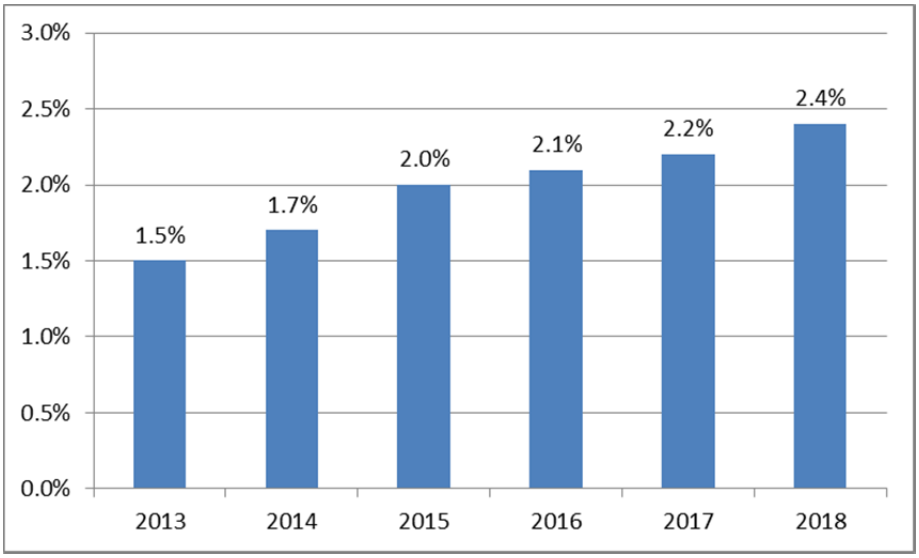
Comparing FTE enrollments and REUs between the last year the formula was used and the most recent enrollment and REU data, most Community College

enrollments and REUs have decreased significantly as shown in the charts and tables on the previous pages and the chart that follows.

	FTE Enrollment			Reimb. Educational Units		
Institution	**2010**	**2014**	**% Change**	**2010**	**2014**	**% Change**
Central Community College	4,431	3,926	-13.81%	6,024	5,307	-11.9%
Metropolitan Community College	13,317	11,012	-17.48%	17,055	14,123	-17.19%
Mid-Plains Community College	1,814	1,899	-1.04%	2,400	2,555	6.46%
Northeast Community College	3,374	3,210	-2.40%	4,734	4,409	-6.87%
Southeast Community College	10,335	8,420	-15.97%	14,397	11,977	-16.81%
Western Nebraska Community College	2,049	1,829	-6.83%	2,824	2,605	-7.75%
Total	**35,320**	**30,296**	**-13.66%**	**47,434**	**40,976**	**-13.61%**

In the past, the Commission calculated its recommendation for funding based on a combination of changes to FTEs and changes to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) or Higher Education Price Index (HEPI). This provides a method for increasing state aid funding to account for the two main factors affecting the costs of operations – student population and cost of goods and services. However, this did not take into account the decreases the Community Colleges have been experiencing over the past few years, which if taken into account, would result less state aid. For the current recommendation, Commission has chosen to use the CPI instead of the HEPI as HEPI projections extend only through December 2014 while CPI projections extend through December 2019. Based on the chart below, the Commission believes a 2.0% growth factor non-salary costs is reasonable for both 2015-16 and 2016-17.

Consumer Price Index Projections



Source: *The Budget and Economic Outlook: 2014-2024*, Appendix G, Congressional Budget Office

The Commission believes a reasonable method to estimate any increase or decrease in state aid funding should include the estimated change in a price index combined with the estimated change in enrollment. Since 2011, all of the Community Colleges have seen declines in enrollment, ranging from a 1% decline at Mid-Plains to more than a 13% decline at Southeast, Central, and Metropolitan. Because of these significant declines in enrollment at Southeast, Central, and Metropolitan, these colleges' appropriation per FTE has increased significantly from FY2010-11.

To arrive at our recommendation, each community college's FY2014-15 state aid distribution amount was divided by the 2013-14 FTE to arrive at the FY2014-15 Appropriation per FTE amount. This amount was increased by 4% each year through FY2016-17 to reflect the projected increase in the CPI of 2.0% for non-payroll costs and an increase in payroll costs of 5% for salary and health insurance increases. No increases or decreases in FTEs were factored into the rate calculation. The resulting per FTE amount for each year is then multiplied by the actual FTE as of FY13-14. This calculation does not adjust for the significant decreases in FTEs the community colleges have experienced in the past few years. Because this method is based on state aid appropriation per FTE, increasing tuition and fees and/or property taxes will not have an effect on state aid.

Calculation of Community College Funding based on Inflationary Increase

FY14-15	**Central**	**Metro**	**Mid-Plains**	**Northeast**	**Southeast**	**Western**	**Total**
FY13-14 FTE	3,926	11,012	1,829	3,210	8,420	1,829	
FY13-14 Appropriation per FTE	$2,089	$2,203	$4,315	$3,950	$3,044	$6,516	
FY14-15 Appropriation per FTE	$2,219	$2,307	$4,661	$4,086	$3,154	$6,689	
FY14-15 State Aid Amount	**$8,712,898**	**$25,400,240**	**$8,524,038**	**$13,116,285**	**$26,553,247**	**$12,233,643**	**$94,540,351**
	Community Colleges Student Performance and Ocuppational Education Grant						**$500,000**
					FY14-15 Actual Funding		**$95,040,351**
FY15-16							
FY14-15 Appropriation per FTE	$2,219	$2,307	$4,661	$4,086	$3,154	$6,689	
Inflationary Increase (4%)	$89	$92	$186	$163	$126	$268	
FY15-16 Appropriation per FTE	$2,308	$2,399	$4,847	$4,249	$3,280	$6,957	
FY15-16 State Aid Amount	**$9,061,414**	**$26,416,250**	**$8,865,000**	**$13,640,936**	**$27,615,377**	**$12,722,989**	**$98,321,965**
	Community Colleges Student Performance and Ocuppational Education Grant						**$500,000**
					FY15-16 Recommended Funding		**$98,821,965**
FY16-17							
FY15-16 Appropriation per FTE	$2,308	$2,399	$4,847	$4,249	$3,280	$6,957	
Inflationary Increase (4%)	$92	$96	$194	$170	$131	$278	
FY16-17 Appropriation per FTE	$2,400	$2,495	$5,041	$4,419	$3,411	$7,235	
FY16-17 State Aid Amount	**$9,423,870**	**$27,472,900**	**$9,219,600**	**$14,186,574**	**$28,719,992**	**$13,231,908**	**$102,254,844**
	Community Colleges Student Performance and Ocuppational Education Grant						**$500,000**
					FY16-17 Recommended Funding		**$102,754,844**

Regardless of the method used by the Commission, the Governor and Legislature should review the new allocation formula. *The Commission believes the formula should be based on rational, policy-based criteria focused on Nebraska's higher education needs.* It is important that any new allocation of funds be based on changes such as growth, student progression and success, or significant changes in the market.

SECTION

5

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 2012-13 by Category per FTE
3b 2012-13 by FTE

Appendix 4 – Federally Financed R&D Expenditures 2011-12, University of Nebraska

Appendix 5 – State Appropriated Dollars per Degree Conferred

Appendix 6 – Community College Academic Transfer Enrollments

Appendix 7 – Jobs and Educational Requirements through 2018

Appendix 8 – Facility Maintenance Expenditures

Appendix 9 – Commission-Established Peer Lists

State Funding of Higher Education

Nebraska is well known for its strong support of higher education. Over the past five years, while over two-thirds of states experienced decreased state funding for higher education, Nebraska largely maintained and then increased state funding. In percentage terms, state support for higher education nationally decreased by 1.2% between fiscal years 2009 and 2014, while in Nebraska state support rose by 5.6%. (Appendices 1a and 1b). While 24 states experienced larger percentage increases than Nebraska between fiscal years 2013 and 2014, they are generally increasing from a base that was reduced significantly during the recent recession.

Nebraska's support for higher education is also evident in measures of tax effort. The table titled *State Fiscal Support for Higher Education* (1d), summarized for Nebraska below, shows Nebraska's rankings in appropriations per capita and per $1,000 of personal income. Nebraska is in the top ten states in both measures in fiscal year 2014, and has historically been among the top states on those two measures.

Year	Appropriations per Capita Ranking	Appropriation per $1,000 of Personal Income Ranking
FY 2004	7	13
FY 2006	7	13
FY 2008	10	13
FY 2010	7	10
FY2012	7	11
FY2014	7	9

Total general funds expended for higher education is yet another measure of state support. Table 1e, State Spending by Function, demonstrates that Nebraska is third in the country in the percentage of general funds appropriated to higher education, behind only Kentucky (1st) and Iowa (2nd).

***Grapevine* Table 3**
State Fiscal Support for Higher Education, by Region, FY09, FY12, FY13, and FY14[a]

	State Support ($)								Percent Changes in State Support				
	FY09			FY12			FY13	FY14	1-Year % Change, FY13-FY14	2-Year % Change, FY12-FY14		5-Year % Change, FY09-FY14	
Region	State Monies[b]	Federal Stabilization funds[c]	Federal Government Services Funds[d]	State Monies[b]	Federal Stabilization funds[c]	Federal Government Services Funds[d]	State Monies[b]	State Monies[b]	State $ Only	State $ Only	State & Plus ARRA Funds	State $ Only	State & Plus ARRA Funds
New England													
Connecticut	1,045,313,922	0	0	949,946,216	0	0	957,255,150	1,010,125,722	5.5%	6.3%	6.3%	-3.4%	-3.4%
Maine	263,426,271	6,566,113	0	269,152,608	1,731,508	0	265,872,234	271,053,573	1.9%	0.7%	0.1%	2.9%	0.4%
Massachusetts	1,188,841,129	53,759,414	0	933,036,935	0	6,841,643	985,123,807	1,091,894,342	10.8%	17.0%	16.2%	-8.2%	-12.1%
New Hampshire	138,531,000	0	0	82,697,778	0	0	85,622,352	109,000,000	27.3%	31.8%	31.8%	-21.3%	-21.3%
Rhode Island	165,149,649	0	0	160,767,311	20,036,870	0	160,539,277	169,813,064	5.8%	5.6%	-6.1%	2.8%	2.8%
Vermont	87,189,483	0	0	90,025,655	0	84,006	89,340,755	92,315,902	3.3%	2.5%	2.4%	5.9%	5.9%
Mideast													
Delaware	243,840,165	0	0	213,193,700	0	0	216,492,700	227,606,200	5.1%	6.8%	6.8%	-6.7%	-6.7%
Maryland	1,613,101,952	0	0	1,606,876,744	0	0	1,599,092,118	1,742,661,563	9.0%	8.5%	8.5%	8.0%	8.0%
New Jersey	1,984,924,000	0	0	1,998,300,000	0	0	1,888,439,000	1,990,469,000	5.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
New York	4,967,332,909	0	0	4,738,027,040	0	14,349,474	4,992,730,621	5,192,935,373	4.0%	9.6%	9.3%	4.5%	4.5%
Pennsylvania	2,165,882,000	62,852,000	0	1,799,540,000	0	0	1,792,655,000	1,770,967,000	-1.2%	-1.6%	-1.6%	-18.2%	-20.5%
Great Lakes													
Illinois[e]	3,021,929,135	0	0	3,594,470,100	0	0	3,566,692,200	4,082,978,500	14.5%	13.6%	13.6%	35.1%	35.1%
Indiana	1,594,847,020	44,260,193	0	1,549,460,261	0	0	1,555,282,625	1,701,417,328	9.4%	9.8%	9.8%	6.7%	3.8%
Michigan	2,046,065,700	0	0	1,549,732,500	0	0	1,608,824,500	1,669,524,700	3.8%	7.7%	7.7%	-18.4%	-18.4%
Ohio	2,474,062,613	0	0	2,013,731,126	0	0	2,050,123,177	2,096,295,591	2.3%	4.1%	4.1%	-15.3%	-15.3%
Wisconsin	1,292,041,167	0	0	1,107,423,602	0	0	1,163,226,571	1,114,018,800	-4.2%	0.6%	0.6%	-13.8%	-13.8%
Plains													
Iowa	914,194,605	0	0	740,351,670	0	0	787,419,692	823,333,019	4.6%	11.2%	11.2%	-9.9%	-9.9%
Kansas	806,010,141	9,599,299	0	782,992,878	0	0	795,346,375	771,121,325	-3.0%	-1.5%	-1.5%	-4.3%	-5.5%
Minnesota	1,526,416,532	0	30,546,000	1,285,041,000	0	0	1,285,247,000	1,394,503,000	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%	-8.6%	-10.4%
Missouri	1,108,459,017	0	0	933,329,405	0	0	942,816,225	967,122,534	2.6%	3.6%	3.6%	-12.8%	-12.8%
Nebraska	651,703,765	0	0	650,437,323	0	0	659,571,367	688,173,035	4.3%	5.8%	5.8%	5.6%	5.6%
North Dakota	253,901,000	0	0	343,964,303	0	0	343,805,783	409,693,640	19.2%	19.1%	19.1%	61.4%	61.4%
South Dakota	189,301,229	10,262,056	0	181,016,376	0	0	196,229,662	198,267,076	1.0%	9.5%	9.5%	4.7%	-0.6%
Southeast													
Alabama	1,581,208,946	0	0	1,494,583,181	0	0	1,406,898,493	1,440,862,304	2.4%	-3.6%	-3.6%	-8.9%	-8.9%
Arkansas	887,321,221	0	0	1,015,466,242	0	0	866,653,625	851,971,705	-1.7%	-16.1%	-16.1%	-4.0%	-4.0%
Florida	4,107,485,788	0	0	3,631,070,101	0	0	3,338,709,070	3,927,204,407	17.6%	8.2%	8.2%	-4.4%	-4.4%
Georgia	2,871,238,599	19,304,452	0	2,635,156,774	0	74,232,912	2,624,294,318	2,787,682,234	6.2%	5.8%	2.9%	-2.9%	-3.6%
Kentucky	1,284,097,566	0	0	1,237,557,571	0	0	1,187,656,103	1,180,322,100	-0.6%	-4.6%	-4.6%	-8.1%	-8.1%
Louisiana	1,706,364,806	0	0	1,237,070,397	0	0	1,174,061,988	1,119,337,996	-4.7%	-9.5%	-9.5%	-34.4%	-34.4%
Mississippi	978,760,459	0	0	954,183,795	0	0	924,952,654	973,846,876	5.3%	2.1%	2.1%	-0.5%	-0.5%
North Carolina	3,582,774,279	126,962,971	0	3,578,659,248	0	0	3,751,478,952	3,630,334,843	-3.2%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	-2.1%
South Carolina	980,754,273	0	0	859,408,982	0	0	910,383,821	905,324,455	-0.6%	5.3%	5.3%	-7.7%	-7.7%
Tennessee	1,581,260,700	82,334,800	0	1,414,996,174	0	0	1,455,168,883	1,587,786,604	9.1%	12.2%	12.2%	0.4%	-4.6%
Virginia	1,899,464,085	0	0	1,624,026,722	0	0	1,712,075,324	1,771,251,361	3.5%	9.1%	9.1%	-6.7%	-6.7%
West Virginia	518,293,576	0	0	543,308,703	0	158,781	546,188,678	515,656,320	-5.6%	-5.1%	-5.1%	-0.5%	-0.5%
Southwest													
Arizona	1,154,957,900	153,367,600	0	824,491,900	0	0	843,251,300	873,005,600	3.5%	5.9%	5.9%	-24.4%	-33.3%
New Mexico	952,987,632	0	0	804,674,067	0	0	831,998,223	871,115,913	4.7%	8.3%	8.3%	-8.6%	-8.6%
Oklahoma	1,078,158,766	0	0	997,857,169	0	0	1,032,204,863	1,042,049,007	1.0%	4.4%	4.4%	-3.3%	-3.3%
Texas	6,107,243,700	0	0	6,464,046,632	0	0	6,341,327,744	6,617,330,169	4.4%	2.4%	2.4%	8.4%	8.4%
Rocky Mountain													
Colorado	682,248,254	150,676,055	288,000	647,496,274	0	0	640,628,978	679,462,447	6.1%	4.9%	4.9%	-0.4%	-18.5%
Idaho	416,493,100	0	0	333,669,600	0	0	360,070,800	374,642,100	4.0%	12.3%	12.3%	-10.0%	-10.0%
Montana	207,471,410	0	0	202,105,316	0	0	202,187,817	226,961,354	12.3%	12.3%	12.3%	9.4%	9.4%
Utah	748,957,500	28,800,000	0	728,922,600	0	0	748,759,000	798,346,200	6.6%	9.5%	9.5%	6.6%	2.6%
Wyoming	327,329,344	0	0	337,988,717	0	0	383,533,411	352,419,041	-8.1%	4.3%	4.3%	7.7%	7.7%
Far West													
Alaska	318,806,500	0	0	357,025,101	0	0	369,797,900	383,128,100	3.6%	7.3%	7.3%	20.2%	20.2%
California	9,749,592,000	1,433,000,000	0	9,473,052,000	0	0	9,577,505,000	10,535,904,000	10.0%	11.2%	11.2%	8.1%	-5.8%
Hawaii	604,878,507	0	0	512,327,897	0	0	513,516,613	517,818,637	0.8%	1.1%	1.1%	-14.4%	-14.4%
Nevada	623,227,269	0	0	473,148,326	0	0	472,368,017	487,184,042	3.1%	3.0%	3.0%	-21.8%	-21.8%
Oregon	687,421,772	55,636,352	0	566,031,614	0	0	580,701,607	631,121,950	8.7%	11.5%	11.5%	-8.2%	-15.1%
Washington	1,809,447,000	0	0	1,361,782,000	0	0	1,372,858,000	1,570,807,000	14.4%	15.3%	15.3%	-13.2%	-13.2%
Region Totals													
New England	2,888,451,454	60,325,527	0	2,485,626,503	21,768,378	6,925,649	2,543,753,575	2,744,202,603	7.9%	10.4%	9.1%	-5.0%	-6.9%
Mideast	10,975,081,026	62,852,000	0	10,355,937,484	0	14,349,474	10,489,409,439	10,924,639,136	4.1%	5.5%	5.3%	-0.5%	-1.0%
Great Lakes	10,428,945,635	44,260,193	0	9,814,817,589	0	0	9,944,149,073	10,664,234,919	7.2%	8.7%	8.7%	2.3%	1.8%
Plains	5,449,986,289	19,861,355	30,546,000	4,917,132,955	0	0	5,010,436,104	5,252,213,629	4.8%	6.8%	6.8%	-3.6%	-4.5%
Southeast	21,979,024,298	228,602,223	0	20,225,487,890	0	74,391,693	19,898,521,909	20,691,581,205	4.0%	2.3%	1.9%	-5.9%	-6.8%
Southwest	9,293,347,998	153,367,600	0	9,091,069,768	0	0	9,048,782,130	9,403,500,689	3.9%	3.4%	3.4%	1.2%	-0.5%
Rocky Mountain	2,382,499,608	179,476,055	288,000	2,250,182,507	0	0	2,335,180,006	2,431,831,142	4.1%	8.1%	8.1%	2.1%	-5.1%
Far West	13,793,373,048	1,488,636,352	0	12,743,366,938	0	0	12,886,747,137	14,125,963,729	9.6%	10.8%	10.8%	2.4%	-7.6%
Total	**77,190,709,356**	**2,237,381,305**	**30,834,000**	**71,883,621,635**	**21,768,378**	**95,666,816**	**72,156,979,373**	**76,238,167,052**	5.7%	6.1%	5.9%	-1.2%	-4.1%

[a]FY2014 figures on state support for higher education represent initial allocations and estimates reported by the states 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]Includes rapidly increasing appropriations made to the State Universities Retirement System (SURS) to address the historical underfunding of pension programs. These SURS appropriations do not go to individual institutions or agencies and are not available to be used for educational purposes.

***Grapevine* Table 2**

One-Year (FY13-FY14), Two-Year (FY12-FY14), and Five-Year (FY09-FY14) Percent Changes in State Fiscal Support for Higher Education

	1-Year % Change, FY13-FY14	2-Year % Change, FY12-FY14		5-Year % Change, FY09-FY14	
STATES	**State $ Only**	**State $ Only**	**State $ Plus ARRA Funds[a]**	**State $ Only**	**State $ Plus ARRA Funds[a]**
Alabama	2.4%	-3.6%	-3.6%	-8.9%	-8.9%
Alaska	3.6%	7.3%	7.3%	20.2%	20.2%
Arizona	3.5%	5.9%	5.9%	-24.4%	-33.3%
Arkansas	-1.7%	-16.1%	-16.1%	-4.0%	-4.0%
California	10.0%	11.2%	11.2%	8.1%	-5.8%
Colorado	6.1%	4.9%	4.9%	-0.4%	-18.5%
Connecticut	5.5%	6.3%	6.3%	-3.4%	-3.4%
Delaware	5.1%	6.8%	6.8%	-6.7%	-6.7%
Florida	17.6%	8.2%	8.2%	-4.4%	-4.4%
Georgia	6.2%	5.8%	2.9%	-2.9%	-3.6%
Hawaii	0.8%	1.1%	1.1%	-14.4%	-14.4%
Idaho	4.0%	12.3%	12.3%	-10.0%	-10.0%
Illinois[b]	14.5%	13.6%	13.6%	35.1%	35.1%
Indiana	9.4%	9.8%	9.8%	6.7%	3.8%
Iowa	4.6%	11.2%	11.2%	-9.9%	-9.9%
Kansas	-3.0%	-1.5%	-1.5%	-4.3%	-5.5%
Kentucky	-0.6%	-4.6%	-4.6%	-8.1%	-8.1%
Louisiana	-4.7%	-9.5%	-9.5%	-34.4%	-34.4%
Maine	1.9%	0.7%	0.1%	2.9%	0.4%
Maryland	9.0%	8.5%	8.5%	8.0%	8.0%
Massachusetts	10.8%	17.0%	16.2%	-8.2%	-12.1%
Michigan	3.8%	7.7%	7.7%	-18.4%	-18.4%
Minnesota	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%	-8.6%	-10.4%
Mississippi	5.3%	2.1%	2.1%	-0.5%	-0.5%
Missouri	2.6%	3.6%	3.6%	-12.8%	-12.8%
Montana	12.3%	12.3%	12.3%	9.4%	9.4%
Nebraska	4.3%	5.8%	5.8%	5.6%	5.6%
Nevada	3.1%	3.0%	3.0%	-21.8%	-21.8%
New Hampshire	27.3%	31.8%	31.8%	-21.3%	-21.3%
New Jersey	5.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
New Mexico	4.7%	8.3%	8.3%	-8.6%	-8.6%
New York	4.0%	9.6%	9.3%	4.5%	4.5%
North Carolina	-3.2%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	-2.1%
North Dakota	19.2%	19.1%	19.1%	61.4%	61.4%
Ohio	2.3%	4.1%	4.1%	-15.3%	-15.3%
Oklahoma	1.0%	4.4%	4.4%	-3.3%	-3.3%
Oregon	8.7%	11.5%	11.5%	-8.2%	-15.1%
Pennsylvania	-1.2%	-1.6%	-1.6%	-18.2%	-20.5%
Rhode Island	5.8%	5.6%	-6.1%	2.8%	2.8%
South Carolina	-0.6%	5.3%	5.3%	-7.7%	-7.7%
South Dakota	1.0%	9.5%	9.5%	4.7%	-0.6%
Tennessee	9.1%	12.2%	12.2%	0.4%	-4.6%
Texas	4.4%	2.4%	2.4%	8.4%	8.4%
Utah	6.6%	9.5%	9.5%	6.6%	2.6%
Vermont	3.3%	2.5%	2.4%	5.9%	5.9%
Virginia	3.5%	9.1%	9.1%	-6.7%	-6.7%
Washington	14.4%	15.3%	15.3%	-13.2%	-13.2%
West Virginia	-5.6%	-5.1%	-5.1%	-0.5%	-0.5%
Wisconsin	-4.2%	0.6%	0.6%	-13.8%	-13.8%
Wyoming	-8.1%	4.3%	4.3%	7.7%	7.7%
Totals	5.7%	6.1%	5.9%	-1.2%	-4.1%

[a]Includes education stabilization funds used to restore the level of state support for public higher education. Excludes government services funds used for modernization, renovation, or repair. [b]Includes rapidly increasing appropriations made to the State Universities Retirement System (SURS) to address the historical underfunding of pension programs. These SURS appropriations do not go to individual institutions or agencies and are not available to be used for educational purposes.

Grapevine, Table 1

State Fiscal Support for Higher Education, by State, Fiscal Years 2007-08 (FY08), 2010-11 (FY11), 2011-12 (FY12), 2012-13 (FY13)[a]

State Fiscal Support ($)										
	FY08	FY11				FY12				FY13
	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	State Monies[b]
Alabama	1,961,808,342	1,424,917,050	118,743,545	0	1,543,660,595	1,494,583,182	0	0	1,494,583,182	1,405,063,916
Alaska	298,615,000	342,153,588	0	0	342,153,588	357,025,101	0	0	357,025,101	365,195,297
Arizona	1,325,906,400	1,087,837,100	0	0	1,087,837,100	823,654,000	0	0	823,654,000	840,320,500
Arkansas	879,882,230	901,799,213	13,641,365	0	915,440,578	894,531,078	0	0	894,531,078	906,500,781
California	11,620,239,000	11,004,708,000	217,079,738	0	11,221,787,738	9,379,003,000	0	0	9,379,003,000	8,843,276,000
Colorado	747,481,054	676,318,216	89,194,099	0	765,512,315	647,496,274	0	0	647,496,274	640,628,978
Connecticut	1,034,480,989	1,076,131,375	0	0	1,076,131,375	949,946,216	0	0	949,946,216	957,256,412
Delaware	243,130,000	212,455,800	0	0	212,455,800	213,193,700	0	0	213,193,700	216,492,700
Florida	4,448,930,438	3,766,832,070	348,196,038	2,267,900	4,117,296,008	3,631,070,101	0	0	3,631,070,101	3,341,628,971
Georgia	2,959,753,896	2,899,569,440	0	57,298,847	2,956,868,287	2,635,156,774	0	74,232,912	2,709,389,686	2,757,055,556
Hawaii	554,292,000	489,555,677	22,000,000	240	511,555,917	512,327,897	0	0	512,327,897	513,516,613
Idaho	410,595,600	343,297,000	4,766,900	0	348,063,900	333,669,600	0	0	333,669,600	360,070,800
Illinois[e]	2,948,632,100	3,251,432,400	0	0	3,251,432,400	3,594,470,100	0	0	3,594,470,100	3,566,692,200
Indiana	1,525,216,628	1,564,730,685	0	0	1,564,730,685	1,549,460,261	0	0	1,549,460,261	1,555,282,625
Iowa	873,724,167	758,711,929	0	0	758,711,929	740,351,670	0	0	740,351,670	787,419,692
Kansas	825,697,884	754,758,804	40,423,534	0	795,182,338	739,612,189	0	0	739,612,189	759,215,686
Kentucky	1,320,540,000	1,230,451,419	57,272,600	0	1,287,724,019	1,237,726,232	0	0	1,237,726,232	1,178,977,000
Louisiana	1,707,668,337	1,292,584,372	289,592,480	0	1,582,176,852	1,237,070,397	0	0	1,237,070,397	1,175,660,258
Maine	271,117,262	266,111,697	10,578,070	0	276,689,767	269,152,608	1,731,508	0	270,884,116	264,064,554
Maryland	1,555,048,366	1,615,986,639	0	0	1,615,986,639	1,609,179,797	0	0	1,609,179,797	1,612,475,870
Massachusetts	1,347,344,567	1,138,650,196	0	76,053,721	1,214,703,917	1,049,106,956	0	6,841,643	1,055,948,599	1,049,106,956
Michigan	2,033,709,000	1,869,659,000	0	0	1,869,659,000	1,547,832,500	0	0	1,547,832,500	1,596,324,500
Minnesota	1,560,644,000	1,381,065,000	0	0	1,381,065,000	1,283,690,000	0	0	1,283,690,000	1,285,247,000
Mississippi	1,045,937,317	932,494,907	76,367,526	9,831,362	1,018,693,795	954,183,795	0	0	954,183,795	924,952,654
Missouri[f]	1,021,705,137	959,555,562	41,442,153	0	1,000,997,715	933,329,405	0	0	933,329,405	931,239,665
Montana	196,547,880	172,375,276	29,762,224	7,404,369	209,541,869	202,105,316	0	0	202,105,316	202,187,817
Nebraska	657,011,774	653,935,362	0	0	653,935,362	650,437,323	0	0	650,437,323	659,571,367
Nevada	620,032,581	550,168,604	0	0	550,168,604	473,148,326	0	0	473,148,326	472,368,017
New Hampshire	133,093,000	137,555,490	0	0	137,555,490	82,697,778	0	0	82,697,778	85,622,352
New Jersey	2,044,508,000	2,050,400,000	0	0	2,050,400,000	1,998,300,000	0	0	1,998,300,000	1,888,439,000
New Mexico	1,016,380,902	835,346,314	10,937,500	950,000	847,233,814	798,972,305	0	0	798,972,305	799,405,505
New York	4,853,312,900	4,750,906,239	89,050,000	192,893,267	5,032,849,506	4,718,900,692	0	14,349,474	4,733,250,166	4,989,658,488
North Carolina	3,837,233,489	3,947,442,293	119,220,719	0	4,066,663,012	3,914,552,032	0	0	3,914,552,032	4,092,304,288
North Dakota	253,901,000	311,678,000	0	0	311,678,000	343,964,303	0	0	343,964,303	343,805,783
Ohio	2,288,294,736	1,994,908,607	250,802,662	37,000,000	2,282,711,269	2,013,731,126	0	0	2,013,731,126	2,039,964,448
Oklahoma	1,098,881,179	1,046,029,585	59,794,986	0	1,105,824,571	997,857,169	0	0	997,857,169	981,069,415
Oregon	725,761,919	626,985,002	23,177,977	0	650,162,979	566,031,614	0	0	566,031,614	582,208,397
Pennsylvania	2,193,274,000	2,008,025,000	96,379,000	0	2,104,404,000	1,800,947,000	0	0	1,800,947,000	1,792,655,000
Rhode Island	191,329,662	157,433,531	13,776,971	0	171,210,502	160,767,311	28,997,011	0	189,764,322	164,147,170
South Carolina	1,211,068,342	814,866,055	110,657,660	3,100,000	928,623,715	859,408,982	0	0	859,408,982	942,770,165
South Dakota	198,949,272	185,250,977	11,365,508	0	196,616,485	181,016,376	0	0	181,016,376	190,251,431
Tennessee[g]	1,639,550,600	1,659,586,381	0	0	1,659,586,381	1,414,996,174	0	0	1,414,996,174	1,455,168,883
Texas	6,347,752,622	6,270,811,568	0	0	6,270,811,568	6,464,046,632	0	0	6,464,046,632	6,425,707,479
Utah	812,337,500	696,896,522	19,819,622	18,155,478	734,871,622	728,922,600	0	0	728,922,600	748,759,000
Vermont	90,801,444	93,731,614	0	495,811	94,227,425	90,025,655	0	84,006	90,109,661	87,996,319
Virginia	1,885,553,314	1,702,243,400	201,734,434	0	1,903,977,834	1,624,026,722	0	0	1,624,026,722	1,703,083,307
Washington	1,768,291,000	1,592,882,000	0	0	1,592,882,000	1,361,782,000	0	0	1,361,782,000	1,372,858,000
West Virginia	562,253,000	500,524,210	27,655,637	6,939,163	535,119,010	543,308,703	0	158,781	543,467,484	545,760,686
Wisconsin	1,242,536,879	1,330,088,284	0	0	1,330,088,284	1,153,558,680	0	0	1,153,558,680	1,182,780,084
Wyoming	290,507,515	344,287,021	32,208,405	8,300,000	384,795,426	337,988,717	0	0	337,988,717	384,199,290
Totals (State Support)	**80,681,264,224**	**75,676,124,474**	**2,425,641,353**	**420,690,158**	**78,522,455,985**	**72,098,316,370**	**30,728,519**	**95,666,816**	**72,224,711,705**	**71,966,406,875**

[a]FY2013 figures on state support for higher education represent initial allocations and estimates reported by the states from September through December 2012 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]Includes rapidly increasing appropriations made to the State Universities Retirement System (SURS) to address historical underfunding of pension programs. These SURS appropriations do not go to individual institutions or agencies and are not available to be used for educational purposes. [f]Includes $30 million to Missouri for need-based grants in FY11 and FY12, and $5 million in FY13 for this same purpose, from the Missouri Higher Education Loan Authority, commonly referred to as MOHELA, which is a quasi-governmental organization. Also reflected in the 2012 and 2013 figures is $100,000 provided to the state by this same entity for an Advanced Placement Incentive Grant, a nonrenewable grant award to eligible students based on specified criteria. [g]Tennessee's 12.3% decrease in state monies for higher education between FY11 and FY13 is an anomaly, reflecting the decision by state government to apply all available federal stimulus funds in FY11 to K-12 education. An equivalent amount of one-time state funds were appropriated to higher education instead. Because of this decision, FY11 was artificially high, distorting the calculation of the change from FY11 to FY13.

***Grapevine* Table 4**

State Fiscal Support for Higher Education Per $1,000 in Personal Income and Per Capita, FY13 and FY14

	Fiscal Year 2013			Fiscal Year 2014		
	FY13 Total ($)	per $1,000 in Personal Income[a]	per Capita[b]	FY14 Total ($)	per $1,000 in Personal Income[c]	per Capita[d]
Alabama	1,406,898,493	8.11	292.04	1,440,862,304	8.18	298.09
Alaska	369,797,900	10.28	506.36	383,128,100	10.48	521.17
Arizona	843,251,300	3.56	128.72	873,005,600	3.57	131.74
Arkansas	866,653,625	8.32	293.80	851,971,705	8.01	287.89
California	9,577,505,000	5.50	252.04	10,535,904,000	5.84	274.86
Colorado	640,628,978	2.72	123.45	679,462,447	2.78	128.97
Connecticut	957,255,150	4.48	266.51	1,010,125,722	4.63	280.90
Delaware	216,492,700	5.34	236.07	227,606,200	5.44	245.86
Florida	3,338,709,070	4.26	172.80	3,927,204,407	4.84	200.85
Georgia	2,624,294,318	7.12	264.66	2,787,682,234	7.31	278.99
Hawaii	513,516,613	8.26	369.41	517,818,637	8.08	368.80
Idaho	360,070,800	6.57	225.67	374,642,100	6.59	232.39
Illinois[e]	3,566,692,200	6.06	277.17	4,082,978,500	6.77	316.95
Indiana	1,555,282,625	6.25	237.89	1,701,417,328	6.69	258.93
Iowa	787,419,692	5.82	256.07	823,333,019	5.92	266.41
Kansas	795,346,375	6.45	275.65	771,121,325	6.06	266.46
Kentucky	1,187,656,103	7.62	271.17	1,180,322,100	7.44	268.54
Louisiana	1,174,061,988	6.39	255.11	1,119,337,996	5.98	241.99
Maine	265,872,234	5.01	200.13	271,053,573	4.99	204.06
Maryland	1,599,092,118	5.08	271.73	1,742,661,563	5.42	293.93
Massachusetts	985,123,807	2.67	148.24	1,091,894,342	2.88	163.14
Michigan	1,608,824,500	4.28	162.79	1,669,524,700	4.31	168.71
Minnesota	1,285,247,000	5.12	238.91	1,394,503,000	5.42	257.27
Mississippi	924,952,654	9.22	309.72	973,846,876	9.50	325.57
Missouri	942,816,225	4.02	156.50	967,122,534	4.02	160.01
Montana	202,187,817	5.25	201.08	226,961,354	5.70	223.57
Nebraska	659,571,367	7.92	355.50	688,173,035	8.07	368.30
Nevada	472,368,017	4.50	171.50	487,184,042	4.49	174.61
New Hampshire	85,622,352	1.33	64.79	109,000,000	1.64	82.36
New Jersey	1,888,439,000	3.90	212.96	1,990,469,000	3.99	223.66
New Mexico	831,998,223	11.16	399.32	871,115,913	11.51	417.74
New York	4,992,730,621	4.83	255.04	5,192,935,373	4.91	264.26
North Carolina	3,751,478,952	10.16	384.83	3,630,334,843	9.62	368.63
North Dakota	343,805,783	9.06	490.21	409,693,640	10.02	566.35
Ohio	2,050,123,177	4.42	177.45	2,096,295,591	4.42	181.17
Oklahoma	1,032,204,863	6.70	270.51	1,042,049,007	6.52	270.62
Oregon	580,701,607	3.82	148.91	631,121,950	4.01	160.59
Pennsylvania	1,792,655,000	3.14	140.44	1,770,967,000	3.02	138.64
Rhode Island	160,539,277	3.36	152.85	169,813,064	3.45	161.49
South Carolina	910,383,821	5.52	192.74	905,324,455	5.38	189.60
South Dakota	196,229,662	5.16	235.27	198,267,076	5.04	234.67
Tennessee	1,455,168,883	5.84	225.44	1,587,786,604	6.25	244.43
Texas	6,341,327,744	5.75	243.33	6,617,330,169	5.78	250.20
Utah	748,759,000	7.46	262.27	798,346,200	7.63	275.21
Vermont	89,340,755	3.20	142.73	92,315,902	3.21	147.32
Virginia	1,712,075,324	4.35	209.13	1,771,251,361	4.40	214.43
Washington	1,372,858,000	4.35	199.10	1,570,807,000	4.81	225.32
West Virginia	546,188,678	8.38	294.17	515,656,320	7.80	278.09
Wisconsin	1,163,226,571	4.84	203.20	1,114,018,800	4.51	193.99
Wyoming	383,533,411	13.16	665.13	352,419,041	11.92	604.85
Totals	**72,156,979,373**	**5.31**	**230.36**	**76,238,167,052**	**5.45**	**241.66**

[a]Based on personal income data for the 2nd quarter of 2012, retrieved from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, http://www.bea.gov/national/index.htm#personal. [b]Based on July 2012 population estimates from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, retrieved from http://www.census.gov/popest/data/national/totals/2013/index.html. [c]Based on personal income data for the 2nd quarter of 2013, retrieved from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, http://www.bea.gov/national/index.htm#personal. [d]Based on July 2013 population estimates from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, http://www.census.gov/popest/data/national/totals/2013/index.html. [e]Includes rapidly increasing appropriations made to the State Universities Retirement System (SURS) to address the historical underfunding of pension programs. These SURS appropriations do not go to individual institutions or agencies and are not available to be used for educational purposes.

TABLE 5
STATE SPENDING BY FUNCTION AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL STATE EXPENDITURES, FISCAL 2012

Region/State	Elementary & Secondary Education	Higher Education	Public Assistance	Medicaid	Corrections	Transportation	All Other	Total
NEW ENGLAND								
Connecticut	13.9 %	10.3 %	1.4 %	21.4 %	2.5 %	10.0 %	40.6 %	100.0 %
Maine	13.1	3.4	2.6	28.8	1.7	8.6	41.8	100.0
Massachusetts	10.7	9.3	2.5	20.7	2.1	6.2	48.6	100.0
New Hampshire	23.5	2.7	1.9	23.9	2.1	10.1	35.9	100.0
Rhode Island	14.2	13.2	1.4	25.0	2.4	6.5	37.4	100.0
Vermont	31.1	1.8	2.1	25.3	2.8	12.8	24.2	100.0
MID-ATLANTIC								
Delaware	24.6	4.5	0.3	15.9	3.0	8.9	42.9	100.0
Maryland	19.5	14.5	3.7	21.5	4.3	9.9	26.5	100.0
New Jersey	24.7	7.8	0.9	21.6	3.2	9.3	32.4	100.0
New York	19.8	7.6	2.8	29.4	2.3	6.2	31.8	100.0
Pennsylvania	18.4	2.8	1.9	33.2	3.5	9.3	30.8	100.0
GREAT LAKES								
Illinois	15.8	5.5	0.1	19.7	2.2	8.5	48.1	100.0
Indiana	32.9	6.5	1.5	27.3	2.9	9.3	19.7	100.0
Michigan	27.2	4.1	0.9	26.1	4.7	6.9	30.2	100.0
Ohio	20.6	4.2	1.5	24.4	3.1	5.1	41.2	100.0
Wisconsin	16.7	14.1	0.4	16.5	2.9	6.9	42.5	100.0
PLAINS								
Iowa	16.8	25.0	0.6	19.6	2.7	7.5	27.8	100.0
Kansas	25.8	16.9	0.3	18.6	2.5	8.8	27.1	100.0
Minnesota	23.8	9.7	1.4	27.6	1.5	8.3	27.7	100.0
Missouri	22.6	4.7	0.7	35.0	2.6	10.4	23.9	100.0
Nebraska	15.3	23.5	0.5	16.7	2.3	7.5	34.3	100.0
North Dakota	13.8	17.7	0.1	12.1	1.9	16.4	38.0	100.0
South Dakota	14.3	17.7	0.8	20.9	2.7	15.9	27.7	100.0
SOUTHEAST								
Alabama	20.9	20.1	0.2	23.3	2.5	6.1	27.0	100.0
Arkansas	16.3	16.2	2.1	21.4	2.2	5.8	36.0	100.0
Florida	18.8	7.1	0.3	30.6	4.2	11.0	28.1	100.0
Georgia	24.0	18.7	0.1	21.5	3.7	5.2	26.8	100.0
Kentucky	19.8	25.7	0.9	22.5	2.4	8.9	19.8	100.0
Louisiana	18.4	9.9	0.6	26.7	2.9	7.1	34.4	100.0
Mississippi	16.9	16.8	5.8	23.4	1.8	7.5	27.7	100.0
North Carolina	23.2	9.0	0.5	24.7	4.2	9.9	28.4	100.0
South Carolina	15.9	21.0	0.4	21.7	2.7	6.6	31.7	100.0
Tennessee	17.7	12.8	0.4	30.7	2.7	6.4	29.3	100.0
Virginia	16.0	13.1	0.4	16.2	2.9	11.3	40.1	100.0
West Virginia	10.8	14.1	0.7	12.7	1.0	5.8	54.9	100.0
SOUTHWEST								
Arizona	19.0	13.5	1.0	32.0	3.6	6.4	24.6	100.0
New Mexico	19.7	19.3	0.5	24.7	2.0	5.9	27.9	100.0
Oklahoma	16.5	23.1	1.0	23.9	2.5	7.2	25.8	100.0
Texas	28.7	15.8	0.1	30.1	3.5	8.1	13.8	100.0
ROCKY MOUNTAIN								
Colorado	25.3	9.0	0.0	20.7	2.7	5.4	36.9	100.0
Idaho	25.7	8.1	0.3	27.2	3.7	10.9	24.2	100.0
Montana	15.5	9.8	0.5	16.8	3.1	12.7	41.5	100.0
Utah	24.7	11.9	0.9	17.5	2.0	9.2	33.9	100.0
Wyoming	3.9	5.5	0.0	9.5	4.6	9.5	66.9	100.0
FAR WEST								
Alaska	13.4	9.3	1.1	11.6	3.0	16.8	44.8	100.0
California	19.9	7.0	3.8	21.6	5.4	6.3	36.0	100.0
Hawaii	15.6	11.3	0.9	12.3	2.0	10.0	48.0	100.0
Nevada	23.6	9.7	3.2	25.4	3.8	9.5	24.9	100.0
Oregon	14.0	2.5	0.7	18.2	3.9	6.7	54.1	100.0
Washington	22.9	17.8	1.0	12.1	2.7	8.4	35.1	100.0
ALL STATES	**20.0 %**	**10.5 %**	**1.5 %**	**23.7 %**	**3.2 %**	**7.8 %**	**33.3 %**	**100.0 %**

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.

STATES	Fiscal Year 2008-09							Fiscal Year 2009-10						
	Tax Appropriations	Other State Support	Returns and Portions of Multi-Year Appropriations[a]	Total State Support (Less Returns and Portions of Multi-Year Appropriations)	Federal Stabilization funds	Government Services Funds	Total Fiscal Support	Tax Appropriations	Other State Support	Returns and Portions of Multi-Year Appropriations[a]	Total State Support (Less Returns and Portions of Multi-Year Appropriations)	Federal Stabilization funds	Government Services Funds	Total Fiscal Support
Alabama	1,581,208,946	0	0	1,581,208,946	0	0	1,581,208,946	1,423,842,342	0	0	1,423,842,342	118,743,545	0	1,542,585,887
Alaska	313,966,500	4,840,000	0	318,806,500	0	0	318,806,500	329,782,600	3,632,000	0	333,414,600	0	0	333,414,600
Arizona	1,229,960,200	77,864,000	152,866,300	1,154,957,900	153,367,600	0	1,308,325,500	1,036,993,400	61,763,000	10,000,000	1,088,756,400	71,749,600	0	1,160,506,000
Arkansas	865,212,000	22,109,221	0	887,321,221	0	0	887,321,221	861,039,495	21,652,718	0	882,692,213	13,641,365	0	896,333,578
California	9,507,162,000	242,430,000	0	9,749,592,000	1,433,000,000	0	11,182,592,000	9,850,338,000	229,465,000	0	10,079,803,000	35,000,000	0	10,114,803,000
Colorado	661,826,423	20,421,831	0	682,248,254	150,676,055	288,000	833,212,309	428,504,638	19,788,102	0	448,292,740	382,008,249	0	830,300,989
Connecticut	1,045,205,987	107,935	0	1,045,313,922	0	0	1,045,313,922	1,064,451,091	24,579	0	1,064,475,670	0	33,474,626	1,097,950,296
Delaware	243,840,165	0	0	243,840,165	0	0	243,840,165	226,645,560	0	0	226,645,560	15,873,000	0	242,518,560
Florida	3,258,056,223	849,429,565	0	4,107,485,788	0	0	4,107,485,788	2,863,513,158	801,955,647	0	3,665,468,805	258,218,837	34,586,325	3,958,273,967
Georgia	2,269,025,403	602,213,196	0	2,871,238,599	19,304,452	0	2,890,543,051	1,915,192,601	693,403,176	412,786	2,608,182,991	327,791,300	27,330,575	2,963,304,866
Hawaii	612,780,000	0	7,901,493	604,878,507	0	0	604,878,507	575,366,000	0	52,086,738	523,279,262	32,000,000	0	555,279,262
Idaho	407,870,500	8,622,600	0	416,493,100	0	0	416,493,100	342,422,500	9,616,400	0	352,038,900	17,683,900	0	369,722,800
Illinois	3,065,097,700	0	43,168,565	3,021,929,135	0	0	3,021,929,135	3,291,306,700	0	0	3,291,306,700	40,426,300	53,510,100	3,385,243,100
Indiana	1,594,847,020	0	0	1,594,847,020	44,260,193	0	1,639,107,213	1,561,530,325	0	0	1,561,530,325	33,894,065	0	1,595,424,390
Iowa	914,194,605	0	0	914,194,605	0	0	914,194,605	757,896,446	0	0	757,896,446	103,380,000	2,500,000	863,776,446
Kansas	796,154,636	9,855,505	0	806,010,141	9,599,299	0	815,609,440	743,162,296	10,538,505	0	753,700,801	40,000,000	0	793,700,801
Kentucky	1,076,475,440	207,622,126	0	1,284,097,566	0	0	1,284,097,566	1,004,181,900	211,934,298	0	1,216,116,198	70,000,000	0	1,286,116,198
Louisiana	1,670,364,806	36,000,000	0	1,706,364,806	0	0	1,706,364,806	1,267,919,738	36,000,000	0	1,303,919,738	189,700,000	0	1,493,619,738
Maine	261,845,244	1,581,027	0	263,426,271	6,566,113	0	269,992,384	257,862,704	1,604,244	0	259,466,948	10,556,853	0	270,023,801
Maryland	1,606,221,002	6,880,950	0	1,613,101,952	0	0	1,613,101,952	1,593,018,953	7,541,189	0	1,600,560,142	0	0	1,600,560,142
Massachusetts	1,188,841,129	0	0	1,188,841,129	53,759,414	0	1,242,600,543	978,455,022	0	0	978,455,022	230,270,707	0	1,208,725,729
Michigan	2,046,065,700	0	0	2,046,065,700	0	0	2,046,065,700	1,837,465,800	0	0	1,837,465,800	68,238,000	0	1,905,703,800
Minnesota	1,526,416,532	0	0	1,526,416,532	0	30,546,000	1,556,962,532	1,455,605,510	0	0	1,455,605,510	137,342,000	601,000	1,593,548,510
Mississippi	974,862,648	3,897,811	0	978,760,459	0	0	978,760,459	1,002,696,724	3,780,431	0	1,006,477,155	49,714,662	13,731,362	1,069,923,179
Missouri	1,027,184,869	116,931,141	35,656,993	1,108,459,017	0	0	1,108,459,017	919,657,317	117,131,141	56,395,755	980,392,703	104,786,639	0	1,085,179,342
Montana	204,029,000	3,582,410	140,000	207,471,410	0	0	207,471,410	167,859,791	3,654,058	0	171,513,849	29,762,223	8,220,637	209,496,709
Nebraska	632,901,848	18,801,917	0	651,703,765	0	0	651,703,765	622,962,181	18,440,000	0	641,402,181	0	0	641,402,181
Nevada	623,369,397	0	142,128	623,227,269	0	0	623,227,269	397,137,877	0	652,590	396,485,287	184,778,622	0	581,263,909
New Hampshire	138,531,000	0	0	138,531,000	0	0	138,531,000	138,883,000	0	0	138,883,000	3,001,087	2,726,872	144,610,959
New Jersey	1,984,924,000	0	0	1,984,924,000	0	0	1,984,924,000	2,009,930,000	0	0	2,009,930,000	70,805,876	2,864,124	2,083,600,000
New Mexico	879,989,400	72,998,232	0	952,987,632	0	0	952,987,632	817,709,900	62,251,803	0	879,961,703	15,538,400	0	895,500,103
New York	4,967,332,909	0	0	4,967,332,909	0	0	4,967,332,909	4,759,740,419	0	0	4,759,740,419	38,400,000	116,434,665	4,914,575,084
North Carolina	3,911,985,183	29,577,372	358,788,276	3,582,774,279	126,962,971	0	3,709,737,250	3,750,443,053	31,503,179	166,297,259	3,615,648,973	137,815,944	0	3,753,464,917
North Dakota	253,901,000	0	0	253,901,000	0	0	253,901,000	311,677,000	0	0	311,677,000	0	0	311,677,000
Ohio	2,473,584,722	477,891	0	2,474,062,613	0	0	2,474,062,613	1,997,262,725	0	332,975	1,996,929,750	279,874,026	1,148,210	2,277,951,986
Oklahoma	1,012,541,812	65,616,954	0	1,078,158,766	0	0	1,078,158,766	1,005,059,715	72,167,815	0	1,077,227,530	68,792,477	0	1,146,020,007
Oregon	680,942,430	6,479,342	0	687,421,772	55,636,352	0	743,058,124	637,645,379	5,261,091	0	642,906,470	47,645,677	0	690,552,147
Pennsylvania	2,165,882,000	0	0	2,165,882,000	62,852,000	0	2,228,734,000	2,031,695,000	0	0	2,031,695,000	96,403,000	0	2,128,098,000
Rhode Island	165,149,649	0	0	165,149,649	0	0	165,149,649	159,760,890	0	0	159,760,890	859,007	0	160,619,897
South Carolina	762,986,434	218,337,172	569,333	980,754,273	0	0	980,754,273	704,072,381	220,084,536	0	924,156,917	99,922,339	3,364,440	1,027,443,696
South Dakota	185,556,359	6,747,793	3,002,923	189,301,229	10,262,056	0	199,563,285	181,854,585	5,323,793	0	187,178,378	11,474,935	0	198,653,313
Tennessee	1,255,833,500	325,427,200	0	1,581,260,700	82,334,800	0	1,663,595,500	1,118,661,000	371,594,181	0	1,490,255,181	165,092,900	0	1,655,348,081
Texas	5,730,159,000	377,084,700	0	6,107,243,700	0	0	6,107,243,700	6,168,759,259	374,167,402	107,984,545	6,434,942,116	0	326,907,500	6,761,849,616
Utah	735,904,400	13,053,100	0	748,957,500	28,800,000	0	777,757,500	673,969,500	13,203,100	0	687,172,600	45,586,200	12,380,600	745,139,400
Vermont	86,111,181	1,078,302	0	87,189,483	0	0	87,189,483	92,464,160	790,892	0	93,255,052	0	0	93,255,052
Virginia	1,899,464,085	0	0	1,899,464,085	0	0	1,899,464,085	1,727,005,095	0	0	1,727,005,095	75,016,418	0	1,802,021,513
Washington	1,809,447,000	0	0	1,809,447,000	0	0	1,809,447,000	1,572,442,000	0	0	1,572,442,000	100,662,000	0	1,673,104,000
West Virginia	480,244,666	38,048,910	0	518,293,576	0	0	518,293,576	447,881,315	42,916,382	0	490,797,697	21,944,441	10,518,915	523,261,053
Wisconsin	1,325,711,279	0	33,670,112	1,292,041,167	0	0	1,292,041,167	1,247,696,524	0	0	1,247,696,524	0	0	1,247,696,524
Wyoming	315,461,245	11,868,099	0	327,329,344	0	0	327,329,344	295,315,760	12,547,955	0	307,863,715	0	0	307,863,715
Totals	**74,426,629,177**	**3,399,986,302**	**635,906,123**	**77,190,709,356**	**2,237,381,305**	**30,834,000**	**79,458,924,661**	**70,626,739,329**	**3,463,736,617**	**394,162,648**	**73,696,313,298**	**3,844,394,594**	**650,299,951**	**78,191,007,843**

STATES	Fiscal Year 2010-11							Fiscal Year 2011-12						
	Tax Appropriations	Other State Support	Returns and Portions of Multi-Year Appropriations[a]	Total State Support (Less Returns and Portions of Multi-Year Appropriations)	Federal Stabilization funds	Government Services Funds	Total Fiscal Support	Tax Appropriations	Other State Support	Returns and Portions of Multi-Year Appropriations[a]	Total State Support (Less Returns and Portions of Multi-Year Appropriations)	Federal Stabilization funds	Government Services Funds	Total Fiscal Support
Alabama	1,424,917,050	0	0	1,424,917,050	118,743,545	0	1,543,660,595	1,494,583,181	0	0	1,494,583,181	0	0	1,494,583,181
Alaska	339,071,588	3,082,000	0	342,153,588	0	0	342,153,588	353,065,101	3,960,000	0	357,025,101	0	0	357,025,101
Arizona	1,025,522,900	62,314,200	0	1,087,837,100	0	0	1,087,837,100	757,236,200	67,255,700	0	824,491,900	0	0	824,491,900
Arkansas	883,972,000	123,726,998	0	1,007,698,998	13,641,365	0	1,021,340,363	886,409,918	129,056,324	0	1,015,466,242	0	0	1,015,466,242
California	10,759,862,000	342,365,000	0	11,102,227,000	217,079,738	0	11,319,306,738	9,141,970,000	331,082,000	0	9,473,052,000	0	0	9,473,052,000
Colorado	651,755,342	24,562,874	0	676,318,216	89,194,099	0	765,512,315	624,039,730	23,456,544	0	647,496,274	0	0	647,496,274
Connecticut	1,076,117,530	13,845	0	1,076,131,375	0	0	1,076,131,375	949,936,019	10,197	0	949,946,216	0	0	949,946,216
Delaware	212,455,800	0	0	212,455,800	0	0	212,455,800	213,193,700	0	0	213,193,700	0	0	213,193,700
Florida	3,006,495,287	760,336,783	0	3,766,832,070	348,196,038	2,267,900	4,117,296,008	2,813,026,071	818,044,030	0	3,631,070,101	0	0	3,631,070,101
Georgia	2,089,281,465	810,372,069	84,094	2,899,569,440	0	57,298,847	2,956,868,287	1,986,142,395	649,014,379	0	2,635,156,774	0	74,232,912	2,709,389,686
Hawaii	491,020,000	0	1,464,323	489,555,677	22,000,000	240	511,555,917	519,983,041	0	7,655,144	512,327,897	0	0	512,327,897
Idaho	333,680,400	9,616,600	0	343,297,000	4,766,900	0	348,063,900	324,053,000	9,616,600	0	333,669,600	0	0	333,669,600
Illinois	3,251,432,400	0	0	3,251,432,400	0	0	3,251,432,400	3,594,470,100	0	0	3,594,470,100	0	0	3,594,470,100
Indiana	1,564,730,685	0	0	1,564,730,685	0	0	1,564,730,685	1,549,460,261	0	0	1,549,460,261	0	0	1,549,460,261
Iowa	758,711,929	0	0	758,711,929	0	0	758,711,929	740,351,670	0	0	740,351,670	0	0	740,351,670
Kansas	741,485,836	13,272,968	0	754,758,804	40,423,534	0	795,182,338	775,011,776	7,981,102	0	782,992,878	0	0	782,992,878
Kentucky	1,021,802,500	208,648,919	0	1,230,451,419	57,272,600	0	1,287,724,019	1,028,049,500	209,508,071	0	1,237,557,571	0	0	1,237,557,571
Louisiana	1,256,584,372	36,000,000	0	1,292,584,372	289,592,480	0	1,582,176,852	1,207,340,397	29,730,000	0	1,237,070,397	0	0	1,237,070,397
Maine	264,541,493	1,570,204	0	266,111,697	10,578,070	0	276,689,767	267,391,492	1,761,116	0	269,152,608	1,731,508	0	270,884,116
Maryland	1,589,033,223	7,153,002	0	1,596,186,225	0	0	1,596,186,225	1,599,447,114	7,429,630	0	1,606,876,744	0	0	1,606,876,744
Massachusetts	1,138,650,196	0	0	1,138,650,196	0	76,053,721	1,214,703,917	933,036,935	0	0	933,036,935	0	6,841,643	939,878,579
Michigan	1,869,659,000	0	0	1,869,659,000	0	0	1,869,659,000	1,549,732,500	0	0	1,549,732,500	0	0	1,549,732,500
Minnesota	1,355,673,000	0	0	1,355,673,000	0	0	1,355,673,000	1,285,041,000	0	0	1,285,041,000	0	0	1,285,041,000
Mississippi	929,457,314	3,937,593	0	933,394,907	76,367,526	9,831,362	1,019,593,795	950,308,638	3,875,157	0	954,183,795	0	0	954,183,795
Missouri	940,437,801	113,423,065	94,305,304	959,555,562	41,442,153	0	1,000,997,715	863,006,179	114,423,065	44,099,839	933,329,405	0	0	933,329,405
Montana	169,485,176	2,890,100	0	172,375,276	29,762,224	7,404,369	209,541,869	198,519,150	3,586,166	0	202,105,316	0	0	202,105,316
Nebraska	634,925,362	19,010,000	0	653,935,362	0	0	653,935,362	630,967,323	19,470,000	0	650,437,323	0	0	650,437,323
Nevada	550,409,481	0	240,877	550,168,604	0	0	550,168,604	473,255,848	0	107,522	473,148,326	0	0	473,148,326
New Hampshire	137,555,490	0	0	137,555,490	0	0	137,555,490	82,697,778	0	0	82,697,778	0	0	82,697,778
New Jersey	2,050,400,000	0	0	2,050,400,000	0	0	2,050,400,000	1,998,300,000	0	0	1,998,300,000	0	0	1,998,300,000
New Mexico	762,281,800	68,913,324	0	831,195,124	10,937,500	950,000	843,082,624	730,844,600	73,829,467	0	804,674,067	0	0	804,674,067
New York	4,748,830,468	0	0	4,748,830,468	89,050,000	192,893,267	5,030,773,735	4,738,027,040	0	0	4,738,027,040	0	14,349,474	4,752,376,514
North Carolina	3,821,136,021	40,642,248	200,052,243	3,661,726,026	119,220,719	0	3,780,946,745	3,557,389,736	27,244,733	5,975,221	3,578,659,248	0	0	3,578,659,248
North Dakota	311,678,000	0	0	311,678,000	0	0	311,678,000	343,964,303	0	0	343,964,303	0	0	343,964,303
Ohio	1,994,974,126	0	65,519	1,994,908,607	250,802,662	37,000,000	2,282,711,269	2,013,797,074	0	65,948	2,013,731,126	0	0	2,013,731,126
Oklahoma	976,352,700	69,676,885	0	1,046,029,585	59,794,986	0	1,105,824,571	919,918,140	77,939,029	0	997,857,169	0	0	997,857,169
Oregon	622,581,011	4,403,991	0	626,985,002	23,177,977	0	650,162,979	561,665,303	4,366,311	0	566,031,614	0	0	566,031,614
Pennsylvania	2,008,025,000	0	0	2,008,025,000	96,379,000	0	2,104,404,000	1,799,540,000	0	0	1,799,540,000	0	0	1,799,540,000
Rhode Island	157,433,531	0	0	157,433,531	7,176,272	0	164,609,803	160,767,311	0	0	160,767,311	20,036,870	0	180,804,181
South Carolina	618,409,962	196,456,093	0	814,866,055	110,657,660	3,100,000	928,623,715	643,769,492	215,639,490	0	859,408,982	0	0	859,408,982
South Dakota	179,136,856	6,114,121	0	185,250,977	11,365,508	0	196,616,485	163,304,601	17,711,775	0	181,016,376	0	0	181,016,376
Tennessee	1,059,526,900	600,059,481	0	1,659,586,381	0	0	1,659,586,381	1,069,571,000	345,425,174	0	1,414,996,174	0	0	1,414,996,174
Texas	6,446,854,019	360,707,411	536,749,862	6,270,811,568	0	0	6,270,811,568	5,978,655,190	485,391,442	0	6,464,046,632	0	0	6,464,046,632
Utah	683,693,422	13,203,100	0	696,896,522	19,819,622	18,155,478	734,871,622	715,726,300	13,196,300	0	728,922,600	0	0	728,922,600
Vermont	90,204,999	3,526,615	0	93,731,614	0	495,811	94,227,425	87,122,398	2,903,257	0	90,025,655	0	84,006	90,109,661
Virginia	1,702,243,400	0	0	1,702,243,400	201,734,434	0	1,903,977,834	1,624,026,722	0	0	1,624,026,722	0	0	1,624,026,722
Washington	1,592,882,000	0	0	1,592,882,000	0	0	1,592,882,000	1,361,782,000	0	0	1,361,782,000	0	0	1,361,782,000
West Virginia	460,412,090	40,112,120	0	500,524,210	27,655,637	6,939,163	535,119,010	506,101,184	37,207,519	0	543,308,703	0	158,781	543,467,484
Wisconsin	1,330,088,284	0	0	1,330,088,284	0	0	1,330,088,284	1,153,558,680	0	46,135,078	1,107,423,602	0	0	1,107,423,602
Wyoming	327,075,684	17,211,337	0	344,287,021	32,208,405	8,300,000	384,795,426	320,349,413	17,639,304	0	337,988,717	0	0	337,988,717
Totals	**72,412,946,893**	**3,963,322,946**	**832,962,222**	**75,543,307,617**	**2,419,040,654**	**420,690,158**	**78,383,038,429**	**68,239,906,504**	**3,747,753,883**	**104,038,752**	**71,883,621,635**	**21,768,378**	**95,666,816**	**72,001,056,829**

STATES	Fiscal Year 2012-13				Fiscal Year 2013-14			
	Tax Appropriations	Other State Support	Returns and Portions of Multi-Year Appropriations[a]	Total State Support (Less Returns and Portions of Multi-Year Appropriations)	Tax Appropriations	Other State Support	Returns and Portions of Multi-Year Appropriations[a]	Total State Support (Less Returns and Portions of Multi-Year Appropriations)
Alabama	1,406,898,493	0	0	1,406,898,493	1,440,862,304	0	0	1,440,862,304
Alaska	365,117,900	4,680,000	0	369,797,900	378,448,100	4,680,000	0	383,128,100
Arizona	773,276,400	69,974,900	0	843,251,300	803,030,700	69,974,900	0	873,005,600
Arkansas	733,501,247	133,152,378	0	866,653,625	736,971,705	115,000,000	0	851,971,705
California	9,214,038,000	363,467,000	0	9,577,505,000	10,158,945,000	376,959,000	0	10,535,904,000
Colorado	618,179,147	22,449,831	0	640,628,978	657,063,570	22,398,877	0	679,462,447
Connecticut	957,246,215	8,935	0	957,255,150	1,010,119,417	6,305	0	1,010,125,722
Delaware	216,492,700	0	0	216,492,700	227,606,200	0	0	227,606,200
Florida	2,546,887,851	791,821,219	0	3,338,709,070	3,093,550,003	833,654,404	0	3,927,204,407
Georgia	2,032,078,554	592,215,764	0	2,624,294,318	2,163,297,733	624,384,501	0	2,787,682,234
Hawaii	516,769,774	0	3,253,161	513,516,613	517,818,637	0	0	517,818,637
Idaho	350,143,400	9,927,400	0	360,070,800	363,912,900	10,729,200	0	374,642,100
Illinois	3,566,692,200	0	0	3,566,692,200	4,082,978,500	0	0	4,082,978,500
Indiana	1,555,282,625	0	0	1,555,282,625	1,701,417,328	0	0	1,701,417,328
Iowa	787,419,692	0	0	787,419,692	823,333,019	0	0	823,333,019
Kansas	777,865,867	17,480,508	0	795,346,375	755,641,103	15,480,222	0	771,121,325
Kentucky	980,158,400	207,497,703	0	1,187,656,103	981,036,000	199,286,100	0	1,180,322,100
Louisiana	1,143,531,988	30,530,000	0	1,174,061,988	1,092,107,996	27,230,000	0	1,119,337,996
Maine	261,101,255	4,770,979	0	265,872,234	265,542,032	5,511,541	0	271,053,573
Maryland	1,591,493,796	7,598,322	0	1,599,092,118	1,735,063,241	7,598,322	0	1,742,661,563
Massachusetts	985,123,807	0	0	985,123,807	1,091,894,342	0	0	1,091,894,342
Michigan	1,608,824,500	0	0	1,608,824,500	1,669,524,700	0	0	1,669,524,700
Minnesota	1,285,247,000	0	0	1,285,247,000	1,394,503,000	0	0	1,394,503,000
Mississippi	921,077,497	3,875,157	0	924,952,654	969,962,217	3,884,659	0	973,846,876
Missouri	854,300,021	114,423,065	25,906,861	942,816,225	862,411,042	134,423,065	29,711,573	967,122,534
Montana	198,657,858	3,529,959	0	202,187,817	223,069,871	3,891,483	0	226,961,354
Nebraska	639,501,367	20,070,000	0	659,571,367	667,103,035	21,070,000	0	688,173,035
Nevada	472,368,017	0	0	472,368,017	487,184,042	0	0	487,184,042
New Hampshire	85,622,352	0	0	85,622,352	109,000,000	0	0	109,000,000
New Jersey	1,888,439,000	0	0	1,888,439,000	1,990,469,000	0	0	1,990,469,000
New Mexico	757,716,600	74,281,623	0	831,998,223	790,166,100	80,949,813	0	871,115,913
New York	4,992,730,621	0	0	4,992,730,621	5,192,935,373	0	0	5,192,935,373
North Carolina	3,703,984,039	59,213,374	11,718,461	3,751,478,952	3,604,343,737	25,991,106	0	3,630,334,843
North Dakota	343,805,783	0	0	343,805,783	409,693,640	0	0	409,693,640
Ohio	2,050,521,109	0	397,932	2,050,123,177	2,096,341,940	0	46,349	2,096,295,591
Oklahoma	955,260,277	76,944,586	0	1,032,204,863	961,555,174	80,493,833	0	1,042,049,007
Oregon	576,662,429	4,039,178	0	580,701,607	627,121,950	4,000,000	0	631,121,950
Pennsylvania	1,792,655,000	0	0	1,792,655,000	1,770,967,000	0	0	1,770,967,000
Rhode Island	160,539,277	0	0	160,539,277	169,813,064	0	0	169,813,064
South Carolina	687,891,532	222,492,289	0	910,383,821	652,765,534	252,558,921	0	905,324,455
South Dakota	185,227,862	11,001,800	0	196,229,662	192,020,017	6,247,495	436	198,267,076
Tennessee	1,125,478,400	329,690,483	0	1,455,168,883	1,206,386,500	381,400,104	0	1,587,786,604
Texas	5,846,763,788	494,563,956	0	6,341,327,744	6,242,844,689	374,485,480	0	6,617,330,169
Utah	735,032,300	13,726,700	0	748,759,000	784,673,800	13,672,400	0	798,346,200
Vermont	86,363,862	2,976,893	0	89,340,755	87,275,339	5,040,563	0	92,315,902
Virginia	1,712,075,324	0	0	1,712,075,324	1,771,251,361	0	0	1,771,251,361
Washington	1,372,858,000	0	0	1,372,858,000	1,570,807,000	0	0	1,570,807,000
West Virginia	509,299,934	36,888,744	0	546,188,678	479,074,150	36,582,170	0	515,656,320
Wisconsin	1,182,780,084	0	19,553,513	1,163,226,571	1,114,018,800	0	0	1,114,018,800
Wyoming	362,501,509	21,031,902	0	383,533,411	330,742,498	21,676,543	0	352,419,041
Totals	**68,473,484,653**	**3,744,324,648**	**60,829,928**	**72,156,979,373**	**72,508,664,403**	**3,759,261,007**	**29,758,358**	**76,238,167,052**

College Continuation Rate

In 1998, Nebraska ranked #1 with a college continuation rate of 58.7%

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 county for high school graduates continuing on to college (59.3%).

Between 1992 and 2000, Nebraska's public high school graduation rate decreased from 87.2% to 83.8%, but its ranking among states in percentage of graduating public high school students increased from fourth to second in the country.

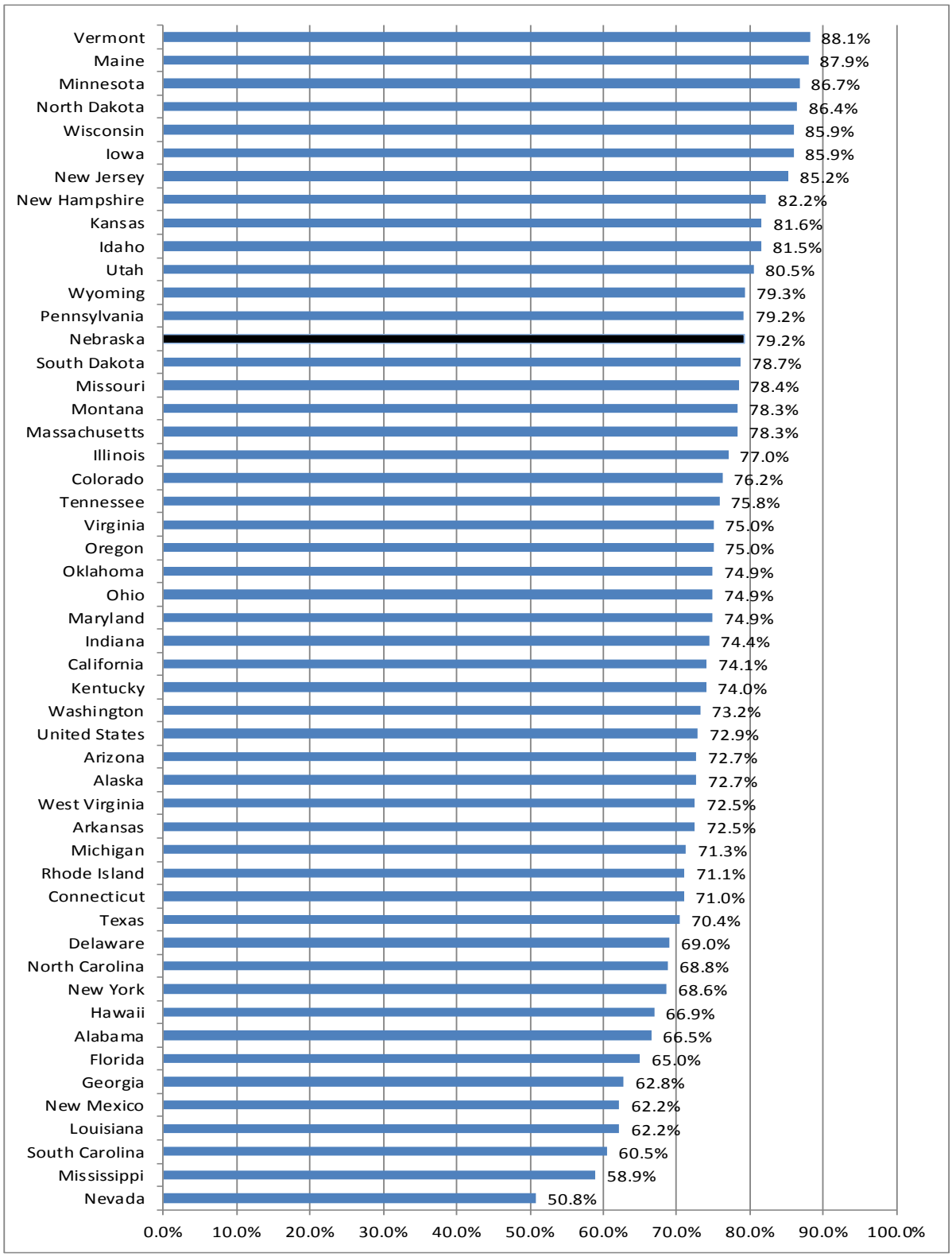
In 2004, Nebraska's rate for high school graduates continuing on to college had increased to 59.8%, while its rank had improved to 15th in the country.

By 2006, Nebraska's college continuation rate (high school graduates going on directly to college) increased to 64.5%. However, Nebraska's ranking among the 50 states decreased to 20th.

For 2008, Nebraska's college-going rate increased to 65.5%, resulting in a ranking of 18th. At the same time that Nebraska's continuation rate increased, Nebraska's high school graduation rate decreased to 79.5% and ranked Nebraska 10th.

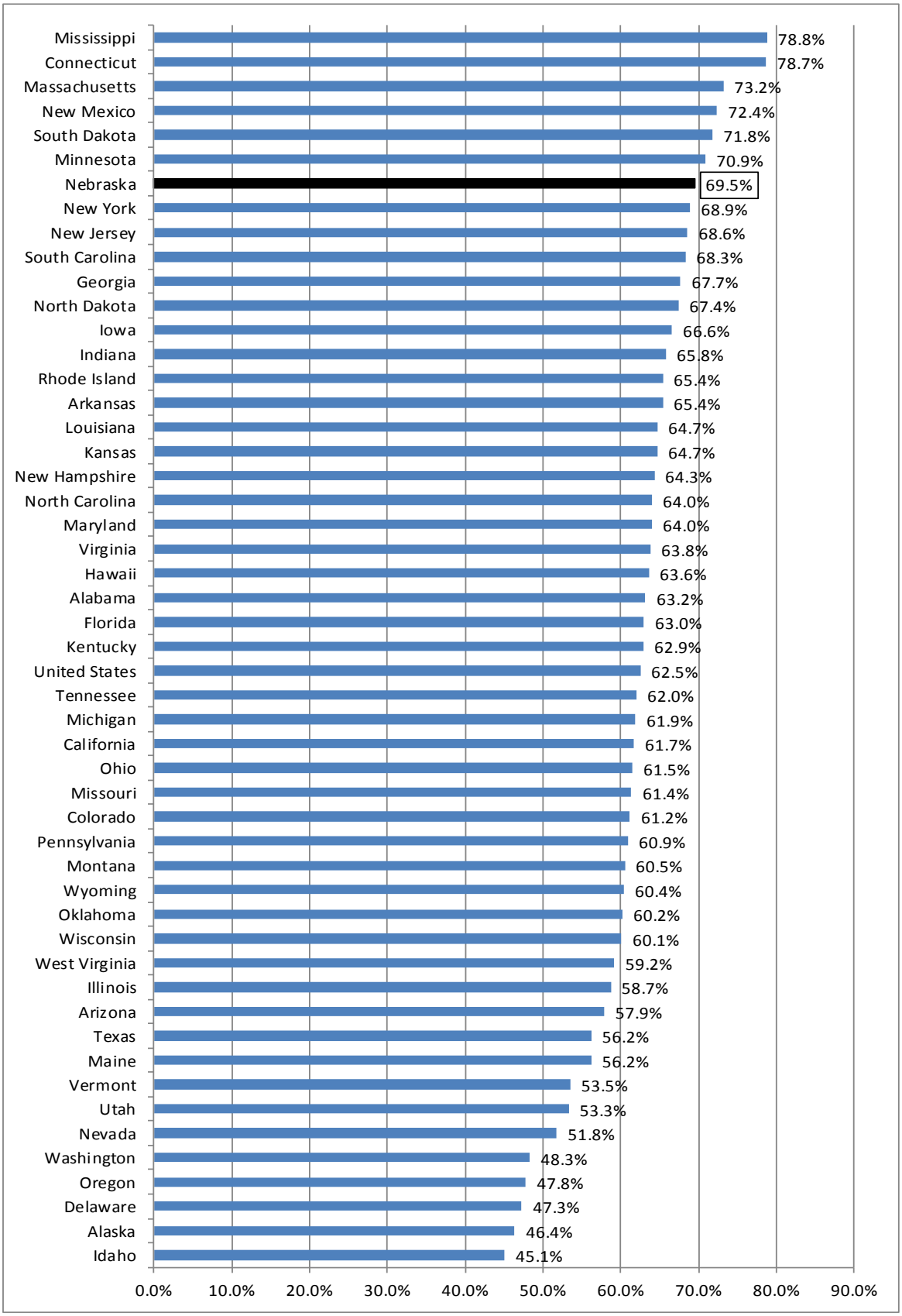
For 2010, Nebraska's college continuation rate increased to 69.5%, resulting in a ranking of 7th. At the same time that Nebraska's continuation rate increased, Nebraska's high school graduation rate decreased to 79.2% and ranked Nebraska 14th.This is the lowest high school graduation rate and ranking since the Commission began tracking high school graduates and college continuation rates in 1992.

2010 High School Graduation Rate of Students that Began 9th Grade in the Fall of 2006, by State



Data source: 2010 Chance for College by Age 19 Spreadsheet, updated January 2013, Postsecondary Education OPPORTUNITY: www.postsecondary.org.

Fall 2010 College Continuation Rate by State



Data source: 2010 Chance for College by Age 19 Spreadsheet, updated January 2013, Postsecondary Education OPPORTUNITY: www.postsecondary.org.

2012-13
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. The amounts are reported as a negative as these costs have already been allocated to the other functions.

Data: National Center for Educational Statistics

University of Nebraska at Kearney
2012-13 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
10,755	IL-Western Illinois University	$113,093,248	$6,131,392	$13,809,434	$28,337,429	$29,820,621	$22,046,614	($6,307,898.00)
	Per FTE	$10,515	$570	$1,284	$2,635	$2,773	$2,050	-$587
6,838	KS-Pittsburg State University	$39,119,138	$1,939,327	$1,968,371	$10,920,858	$9,803,409	$8,358,270	($1,924,477.00)
	Per FTE	$5,721	$284	$288	$1,597	$1,434	$1,222	-$281
6,096	MN-Minnesota State University Moorhead	$37,220,000	$215,000	$412,000	$12,641,000	$12,571,000	$6,880,000	($1,099,000.00)
	Per FTE	$6,106	$35	$68	$2,074	$2,062	$1,129	-$180
9,678	MO-Southeast Missouri State University	$54,764,900	$715,619	$8,855,365	$10,275,362	$16,031,757	$13,371,917	($1,274,099.00)
	Per FTE	$5,659	$74	$915	$1,062	$1,657	$1,382	-$132
9,952	MO-University of Central Missouri	$72,505,878	$520,676	$7,048,723	$11,492,931	$19,544,612	$14,348,229	($2,328,889.00)
	Per FTE	$7,286	$52	$708	$1,155	$1,964	$1,442	-$234
8,684	NC-Western Carolina University	$65,318,238	$1,603,983	$6,108,124	$15,182,912	$8,040,515	$18,548,189	($2,771,740.00)
	Per FTE	$7,522	$185	$703	$1,748	$926	$2,136	-$319
6,047	**NE-University of Nebraska at Kearney**	**$41,063,314**	**$1,410,595**	**$1,503,354**	**$8,809,805**	**$5,048,534**	**$7,206,932**	**($894,035.00)**
	Per FTE	**$6,791**	**$233**	**$249**	**$1,457**	**$835**	**$1,192**	**-$148**
9,452	PA-Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania	$70,280,752	$501,982	$1,830,505	$15,212,794	$14,476,649	$22,313,586	($2,760,778.00)
	Per FTE	$7,436	$53	$194	$1,609	$1,532	$2,361	-$292
9,837	WI-University of Wisconsin-La Crosse	$58,527,594	$3,045,279	$3,509,901	$16,604,413	$18,886,225	$7,683,957	($2,000,970.00)
	Per FTE	$5,950	$310	$357	$1,688	$1,920	$781	-$203
11,124	WI-University of Wisconsin-Whitewater	$57,958,910	$744,550	$5,673,279	$17,295,594	$21,891,059	$12,594,673	($1,457,504.00)
	Per FTE	$5,210	$67	$510	$1,555	$1,968	$1,132	-$131

University of Nebraska Lincoln
2012-13 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
22,741	AL-Auburn University	$247,926,762	$119,229,810	$99,432,222	$52,535,792	$23,871,489	$64,900,427	($5,817,280.00)
	Per FTE	$10,902	$5,243	$4,372	$2,310	$1,050	$2,854	-$256
25,099	CO-Colorado State University-Fort Collins	$243,680,194	$211,107,304	$77,336,295	$66,672,775	$28,462,546	$42,960,294	($7,065,749.00)
	Per FTE	$9,709	$8,411	$3,081	$2,656	$1,134	$1,712	-$282
28,328	CO-University of Colorado Boulder	$380,914,144	$302,326,234	$5,402,550	$92,523,515	$40,849,276	$45,502,227	($8,097,025.00)
	Per FTE	$13,447	$10,672	$191	$3,266	$1,442	$1,606	-$286
32,679	GA-University of Georgia	$264,160,757	$318,216,289	$153,010,298	$89,987,787	$40,002,119	$74,447,323	($15,788,404.00)
	Per FTE	$8,084	$9,738	$4,682	$2,754	$1,224	$2,278	-$483
28,662	IA-Iowa State University	$250,772,007	$183,612,720	$79,501,258	$158,257,807	$31,397,147	$51,608,559	($9,576,826.00)
	Per FTE	$8,749	$6,406	$2,774	$5,522	$1,095	$1,801	-$334
38,271	IN-Purdue University-Main Campus	$565,355,220	$255,892,180	$139,880,086	$136,378,408	$34,300,555	$122,043,935	($21,479,568.00)
	Per FTE	$14,772	$6,686	$3,655	$3,563	$896	$3,189	-$561
20,703	KS-Kansas State University	$206,826,509	$148,280,383	$81,522,955	$49,479,425	$74,410,696	$38,317,440	($5,391,714.00)
	Per FTE	$9,990	$7,162	$3,938	$2,390	$3,594	$1,851	-$260
22,788	KS-University of Kansas	$391,870,224	$294,895,915	$40,069,627	$62,883,141	$30,877,606	$67,660,739	($10,556,927.00)
	Per FTE	$17,196	$12,941	$1,758	$2,759	$1,355	$2,969	-$463
27,321	LA-Louisiana State University and Agricultural &	$246,322,677	$245,384,975	$79,290,573	$86,214,455	$24,705,735	$51,063,013	($10,973,961.00)
	Per FTE	$9,016	$8,982	$2,902	$3,156	$904	$1,869	-$402
29,599	MO-University of Missouri-Columbia	$326,429,124	$161,541,831	$116,590,222	$83,981,880	$38,275,562	$43,266,335	($7,085,665.00)
	Per FTE	$11,028	$5,458	$3,939	$2,837	$1,293	$1,462	-$239
20,817	**NE-University of Nebraska-Lincoln**	**$207,463,626**	**$186,108,004**	**$94,756,292**	**$65,903,758**	**$15,785,677**	**$45,271,492**	**($6,165,155.00)**
	Per FTE	**$9,966**	**$8,940**	**$4,552**	**$3,166**	**$758**	**$2,175**	**-$296**
21,700	OK-Oklahoma State University-Main Campus	$168,248,166	$123,335,509	$63,615,504	$65,909,017	$22,819,895	$23,603,272	($3,887,504.00)
	Per FTE	$7,753	$5,684	$2,932	$3,037	$1,052	$1,088	-$179
25,483	TN-The University of Tennessee	$547,797,672	$269,719,993	$131,760,461	$125,772,104	$53,367,131	$109,636,490	($14,442,314.00)
	Per FTE	$21,497	$10,584	$5,171	$4,936	$2,094	$4,302	-$567

University of Nebraska Medical Center
2012-13 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
36,324	AZ-University of Arizona	$419,406,000	$470,401,000	$95,005,000	$187,291,000	$44,325,000	$109,915,000	($11,959,000.00)
	Per FTE	$11,546	$12,950	$2,615	$5,156	$1,220	$3,026	-$329
0	CO-University of Colorado Health Sciences Cer	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0.00
43,357	FL-University of Florida	$690,984,000	$597,047,000	$455,475,000	$163,765,000	$37,897,000	$138,615,000	($8,452,000.00)
	Per FTE	$15,937	$13,770	$10,505	$3,777	$874	$3,197	-$195
24,735	IA-University of Iowa	$365,734,000	$322,493,000	$87,980,000	$179,970,000	$35,004,000	$73,145,000	($14,075,000.00)
	Per FTE	$14,786	$13,038	$3,557	$7,276	$1,415	$2,957	-$569
0	KS-University of Kansas Medical Center	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0.00
	Per FTE							
23,517	KY-University of Kentucky	$270,867,575	$268,262,241	$441,374,724	$110,520,223	$38,356,409	$68,402,037	($1,236,001.00)
	Per FTE	$11,518	$11,407	$18,768	$4,700	$1,631	$2,909	-$53
3,742	**NE-University of Nebraska Medical Center**	**$170,258,761**	**$110,001,466**	**$8,912,355**	**$37,424,925**	**$2,153,768**	**$26,201,019**	**($972,503.00)**
	Per FTE	**$45,499**	**$29,396**	**$2,382**	**$10,001**	**$576**	**$7,002**	**-$260**
50,395	OH-Ohio State University-Main Campus	$937,339,845	$464,825,434	$112,105,828	$173,808,237	$94,382,799	$287,145,134	($13,343,760.00)
	Per FTE	$18,600	$9,224	$2,225	$3,449	$1,873	$5,698	-$265
28,747	OH-University of Cincinnati-Main Campus	$298,768,884	$197,323,116	$64,380,920	$100,908,652	$57,113,441	$100,716,131	($8,323,465.00)
	Per FTE	$10,393	$6,864	$2,240	$3,510	$1,987	$3,504	-$290
2,507	OK-University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Ce	$199,133,000	$62,817,000	$32,405,000	$37,950,000	$5,304,000	$46,016,000	($1,847,000.00)
	Per FTE	$79,431	$25,057	$12,926	$15,138	$2,116	$18,355	-$737
1,616	OR-Oregon Health & Science University	$144,828,000	$222,297,000	$45,154,000	$69,562,000	$7,733,000	$142,875,000	($4,427,000.00)
	Per FTE	$89,621	$137,560	$27,942	$43,046	$4,785	$88,413	-$2,739
0	TN-THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE HEAL	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0.00
	Per FTE							
28,454	UT-University of Utah	$365,486,000	$280,585,000	$542,323,000	$95,202,000	$28,660,000	$127,921,000	($7,980,000.00)
	Per FTE	$12,845	$9,861	$19,060	$3,346	$1,007	$4,496	-$280

University of Nebraska at Omaha
2012-13 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
9,227	AR-University of Arkansas at Little Rock	$65,273,179	$15,144,648	$19,919,562	$26,459,634	$10,397,796	$15,215,889	($1,477,787.00)
	Per FTE	$7,074	$1,641	$2,159	$2,868	$1,127	$1,649	-$160
10,816	IA-University of Northern Iowa	$91,396,901	$3,352,763	$25,577,881	$23,496,096	$9,787,183	$28,778,180	($3,764,899.00)
	Per FTE	$8,450	$310	$2,365	$2,172	$905	$2,661	-$348
11,743	KS-Wichita State University	$70,618,163	$43,166,937	$20,786,706	$28,578,634	$25,182,078	$17,209,547	($4,069,327.00)
	Per FTE	$6,014	$3,676	$1,770	$2,434	$2,144	$1,466	-$347
18,395	MI-Eastern Michigan University	$136,833,782	$4,557,591	$12,750,114	$34,581,484	$32,411,088	$33,404,942	($4,012,689.00)
	Per FTE	$7,439	$248	$693	$1,880	$1,762	$1,816	-$218
10,322	MO-University of Missouri-St Louis	$85,792,740	$12,764,187	$19,226,445	$25,706,285	$10,030,000	$18,528,588	($1,395,902.00)
	Per FTE	$8,312	$1,237	$1,863	$2,490	$972	$1,795	-$135
12,073	**NE-University of Nebraska at Omaha**	**$87,294,010**	**$7,690,362**	**$10,647,414**	**$16,091,802**	**$8,178,374**	**$17,982,398**	**($1,697,079.00)**
	Per FTE	**$7,231**	**$637**	**$882**	**$1,333**	**$677**	**$1,489**	**-$141**
14,161	OH-Cleveland State University	$108,514,264	$14,744,606	$8,370,264	$26,716,455	$22,320,975	$36,548,828	$0.00
	Per FTE	$7,663	$1,041	$591	$1,887	$1,576	$2,581	$0
11,575	OH-Youngstown State University	$75,778,412	$3,224,987	$5,544,086	$15,649,081	$9,505,634	$32,833,700	$0.00
	Per FTE	$6,547	$279	$479	$1,352	$821	$2,837	$0
21,450	OR-Portland State University	$174,682,186	$53,016,940	$10,773,402	$36,516,101	$19,322,742	$36,805,721	($1,562,562.00)
	Per FTE	$8,144	$2,472	$502	$1,702	$901	$1,716	-$73
21,628	TN-Middle Tennessee State University	$144,607,310	$7,457,357	$9,806,220	$23,785,749	$37,600,979	$24,981,961	($2,389,954.00)
	Per FTE	$6,686	$345	$453	$1,100	$1,739	$1,155	-$111

Chadron State College
2012-13 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
3,130	AR-University of Arkansas at Monticello	$19,481,746	$226,254	$604,509	$1,898,716	$2,683,282	$6,357,364	($603,155.00)
	Per FTE	$6,224	$72	$193	$607	$857	$2,031	-$193
2,348	MO-Lincoln University	$13,739,607	$6,805,134	$7,011,314	$3,030,873	$6,000,923	$6,488,678	($440,735.00)
	Per FTE	$5,852	$2,898	$2,986	$1,291	$2,556	$2,763	-$188
4,557	MO-Missouri Western State University	$29,774,031	$20,147	$378,415	$3,239,344	$9,325,095	$5,360,474	($625,671.00)
	Per FTE	$6,534	$4	$83	$711	$2,046	$1,176	-$137
4,319	MT-Montana State University Billings	$24,145,515	$567,826	$2,657,754	$5,088,499	$8,991,937	$4,688,953	($795,623.00)
	Per FTE	$5,591	$131	$615	$1,178	$2,082	$1,086	-$184
2,374	**NE-Chadron State College**	**$10,699,839**	**$27,907**	**$559,575**	**$3,496,243**	**$3,235,254**	**$4,137,084**	**($371,947.00)**
	Per FTE	**$4,507**	**$12**	**$236**	**$1,473**	**$1,363**	**$1,743**	**-$157**
1,674	NE-Peru State College	$6,592,738	$121,269	$9,891	$1,985,537	$2,988,671	$3,939,716	($277,688.00)
	Per FTE	$3,938	$72	$6	$1,186	$1,785	$2,353	-$166
3,121	NE-Wayne State College	$16,403,539	$17,641	$132,015	$4,212,920	$6,419,087	$4,062,214	($576,482.00)
	Per FTE	$5,256	$6	$42	$1,350	$2,057	$1,302	-$185
1,575	NH-Granite State College	$5,481,496	$674,598	$0	$2,504,116	$2,325,076	$2,284,033	($603.00)
	Per FTE	$3,480	$428	$0	$1,590	$1,476	$1,450	$0
1,016	OH-Ohio State University-Lima Campus	$7,486,905	$223,438	$62,027	$1,447,328	$1,625,288	$1,335,143	($233,215.00)
	Per FTE	$7,369	$220	$61	$1,425	$1,600	$1,314	-$230
2,028	OH-Ohio State University-Newark Campus	$12,001,691	$189,338	$243,477	$2,119,564	$2,019,829	$4,684,724	($47,821.00)
	Per FTE	$5,918	$93	$120	$1,045	$996	$2,310	-$24
4,160	OH-Shawnee State University	$22,721,916	$0	$2,459,391	$3,216,369	$4,594,250	$12,314,695	($1,190,468.00)
	Per FTE	$5,462	$0	$591	$773	$1,104	$2,960	-$286

Peru State College
2012-13 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
3,130	AR-University of Arkansas at Monticello	$19,481,746	$226,254	$604,509	$1,898,716	$2,683,282	$6,357,364	($603,155.00)
	Per FTE	$6,224	$72	$193	$607	$857	$2,031	-$193
2,348	MO-Lincoln University	$13,739,607	$6,805,134	$7,011,314	$3,030,873	$6,000,923	$6,488,678	($440,735.00)
	Per FTE	$5,852	$2,898	$2,986	$1,291	$2,556	$2,763	-$188
4,557	MO-Missouri Western State University	$29,774,031	$20,147	$378,415	$3,239,344	$9,325,095	$5,360,474	($625,671.00)
	Per FTE	$6,534	$4	$83	$711	$2,046	$1,176	-$137
4,319	MT-Montana State University Billings	$24,145,515	$567,826	$2,657,754	$5,088,499	$8,991,937	$4,688,953	($795,623.00)
	Per FTE	$5,591	$131	$615	$1,178	$2,082	$1,086	-$184
2,374	NE-Chadron State College	$10,699,839	$27,907	$559,575	$3,496,243	$3,235,254	$4,137,084	($371,947.00)
	Per FTE	$4,507	$12	$236	$1,473	$1,363	$1,743	-$157
1,674	**NE-Peru State College**	**$6,592,738**	**$121,269**	**$9,891**	**$1,985,537**	**$2,988,671**	**$3,939,716**	**($277,688.00)**
	Per FTE	**$3,938**	**$72**	**$6**	**$1,186**	**$1,785**	**$2,353**	**-$166**
3,121	NE-Wayne State College	$16,403,539	$17,641	$132,015	$4,212,920	$6,419,087	$4,062,214	($576,482.00)
	Per FTE	$5,256	$6	$42	$1,350	$2,057	$1,302	-$185
1,575	NH-Granite State College	$5,481,496	$674,598	$0	$2,504,116	$2,325,076	$2,284,033	($603.00)
	Per FTE	$3,480	$428	$0	$1,590	$1,476	$1,450	$0
1,016	OH-Ohio State University-Lima Campus	$7,486,905	$223,438	$62,027	$1,447,328	$1,625,288	$1,335,143	($233,215.00)
	Per FTE	$7,369	$220	$61	$1,425	$1,600	$1,314	-$230
2,028	OH-Ohio State University-Newark Campus	$12,001,691	$189,338	$243,477	$2,119,564	$2,019,829	$4,684,724	($47,821.00)
	Per FTE	$5,918	$93	$120	$1,045	$996	$2,310	-$24
4,160	OH-Shawnee State University	$22,721,916	$0	$2,459,391	$3,216,369	$4,594,250	$12,314,695	($1,190,468.00)
	Per FTE	$5,462	$0	$591	$773	$1,104	$2,960	-$286

Wayne State College
2012-13 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
3,130	AR-University of Arkansas at Monticello	$19,481,746	$226,254	$604,509	$1,898,716	$2,683,282	$6,357,364	($603,155.00)
	Per FTE	$6,224	$72	$193	$607	$857	$2,031	-$193
2,348	MO-Lincoln University	$13,739,607	$6,805,134	$7,011,314	$3,030,873	$6,000,923	$6,488,678	($440,735.00)
	Per FTE	$5,852	$2,898	$2,986	$1,291	$2,556	$2,763	-$188
4,557	MO-Missouri Western State University	$29,774,031	$20,147	$378,415	$3,239,344	$9,325,095	$5,360,474	($625,671.00)
	Per FTE	$6,534	$4	$83	$711	$2,046	$1,176	-$137
4,319	MT-Montana State University Billings	$24,145,515	$567,826	$2,657,754	$5,088,499	$8,991,937	$4,688,953	($795,623.00)
	Per FTE	$5,591	$131	$615	$1,178	$2,082	$1,086	-$184
2,374	NE-Chadron State College	$10,699,839	$27,907	$559,575	$3,496,243	$3,235,254	$4,137,084	($371,947.00)
	Per FTE	$4,507	$12	$236	$1,473	$1,363	$1,743	-$157
1,674	NE-Peru State College	$6,592,738	$121,269	$9,891	$1,985,537	$2,988,671	$3,939,716	($277,688.00)
	Per FTE	$3,938	$72	$6	$1,186	$1,785	$2,353	-$166
3,121	**NE-Wayne State College**	**$16,403,539**	**$17,641**	**$132,015**	**$4,212,920**	**$6,419,087**	**$4,062,214**	**($576,482.00)**
	Per FTE	**$5,256**	**$6**	**$42**	**$1,350**	**$2,057**	**$1,302**	**-$185**
1,575	NH-Granite State College	$5,481,496	$674,598	$0	$2,504,116	$2,325,076	$2,284,033	($603.00)
	Per FTE	$3,480	$428	$0	$1,590	$1,476	$1,450	$0
1,016	OH-Ohio State University-Lima Campus	$7,486,905	$223,438	$62,027	$1,447,328	$1,625,288	$1,335,143	($233,215.00)
	Per FTE	$7,369	$220	$61	$1,425	$1,600	$1,314	-$230
2,028	OH-Ohio State University-Newark Campus	$12,001,691	$189,338	$243,477	$2,119,564	$2,019,829	$4,684,724	($47,821.00)
	Per FTE	$5,918	$93	$120	$1,045	$996	$2,310	-$24
4,160	OH-Shawnee State University	$22,721,916	$0	$2,459,391	$3,216,369	$4,594,250	$12,314,695	($1,190,468.00)
	Per FTE	$5,462	$0	$591	$773	$1,104	$2,960	-$286

Central Community College
2012-13 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
3,810	AZ-Eastern Arizona College	$17,532,381	$0	$0	$786,415	$5,643,671	$8,029,053	($869,278.00)
	Per FTE	$4,602	$0	$0	$206	$1,481	$2,107	-$228
5,645	CA-Shasta College	$20,656,709	$0	$2,035,831	$5,709,169	$5,679,780	$7,947,221	($673,434.00)
	Per FTE	$3,659	$0	$361	$1,011	$1,006	$1,408	-$119
4,034	IA-Indian Hills Community College	$25,291,277	$0	$0	$639,304	$5,324,851	$9,228,355	($599,099.00)
	Per FTE	$6,270	$0	$0	$158	$1,320	$2,288	-$149
4,682	IA-Iowa Central Community College	$22,035,762	$0	$0	$596,088	$6,613,289	$9,437,676	($533,523.00)
	Per FTE	$4,706	$0	$0	$127	$1,412	$2,016	-$114
5,086	IL-Black Hawk College	$20,105,839	$0	$1,880,528	$6,248,257	$4,265,592	$11,400,421	($685,711.00)
	Per FTE	$3,953	$0	$370	$1,229	$839	$2,242	-$135
4,174	KS-Hutchinson Community College	$16,918,493	$0	$2,235,500	$2,486,302	$5,325,261	$5,027,539	($419,183.00)
	Per FTE	$4,053	$0	$536	$596	$1,276	$1,204	-$100
4,258	MI-Jackson Community College	$23,778,210	$0	$0	$3,688,174	$8,571,889	$7,267,139	($849,238.00)
	Per FTE	$5,584	$0	$0	$866	$2,013	$1,707	-$199
3,675	NC-Central Carolina Community College	$20,880,853	$0	$2,668,718	$5,212,841	$2,521,445	$6,162,485	($214,789.00)
	Per FTE	$5,682	$0	$726	$1,418	$686	$1,677	-$58
4,159	**NE-Central Community College**	**$23,645,992**	**$0**	**$0**	**$7,645,701**	**$4,844,824**	**$13,521,773**	**($875,810.00)**
	Per FTE	**$5,685**	**$0**	**$0**	**$1,838**	**$1,165**	**$3,251**	**-$211**
3,875	TX-Paris Junior College	$11,965,892	$0	$1,184,707	$1,777,159	$3,866,809	$3,839,157	($281,232.00)
	Per FTE	$3,088	$0	$306	$459	$998	$991	-$73
3,288	WY-Laramie County Community College	$22,228,239	$0	$576,704	$6,072,894	$3,748,469	$6,994,543	($728,827.00)
	Per FTE	$6,760	$0	$175	$1,847	$1,140	$2,127	-$222

Metropolitan Community College
2012-13 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
14,726	AZ-Mesa Community College	$60,429,443	$0	$333,583	$12,616,582	$12,472,433	$12,329,885	($1,395,260.00)
	Per FTE	$4,104	$0	$23	$857	$847	$837	-$95
15,337	IA-Des Moines Area Community College	$76,013,394	$0	$0	$9,167,203	$10,388,135	$26,263,019	($1,347,448.00)
	Per FTE	$4,956	$0	$0	$598	$677	$1,712	-$88
11,401	IL-Joliet Junior College	$52,138,918	$0	$1,789,046	$5,417,388	$12,033,479	$33,995,948	($1,597,914.00)
	Per FTE	$4,573	$0	$157	$475	$1,055	$2,982	-$140
13,068	NC-Guilford Technical Community College	$49,725,886	$0	$0	$7,203,027	$5,361,601	$13,648,697	($1,278,269.00)
	Per FTE	$3,805	$0	$0	$551	$410	$1,044	-$98
16,265	NC-Wake Technical Community College	$64,496,131	$0	$0	$16,939,115	$11,363,852	$16,238,034	($693,815.00)
	Per FTE	$3,965	$0	$0	$1,041	$699	$998	-$43
12,236	**NE-Metropolitan Community College Area**	**$48,232,138**	**$0**	**$0**	**$12,925,546**	**$9,095,774**	**$15,219,852**	**($1,257,866.00)**
	Per FTE	**$3,942**	**$0**	**$0**	**$1,056**	**$743**	**$1,244**	**-$103**
11,035	NY-Erie Community College	$53,256,268	$0	$0	$8,366,048	$12,943,750	$21,283,408	$0.00
	Per FTE	$4,826	$0	$0	$758	$1,173	$1,929	$0
12,480	OK-Tulsa Community College	$71,884,933	$0	$1,571,109	$6,043,613	$12,469,322	$13,224,976	($1,484,769.00)
	Per FTE	$5,760	$0	$126	$484	$999	$1,060	-$119
13,486	PA-Community College of Allegheny County	$55,737,903	$0	$0	$11,343,406	$14,412,548	$23,551,102	($1,960,019.00)
	Per FTE	$4,133	$0	$0	$841	$1,069	$1,746	-$145
9,859	SC-Greenville Technical College	$49,345,353	$0	$0	$11,460,437	$7,134,672	$6,020,552	($906,718.00)
	Per FTE	$5,005	$0	$0	$1,162	$724	$611	-$92
13,517	TX-San Jacinto Community College	$80,179,895	$0	$5,936,748	$15,699,256	$15,662,759	$39,852,878	$0.00
	Per FTE	$5,932	$0	$439	$1,161	$1,159	$2,948	$0

Mid-Plains Community College
2012-13 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
13,517	TX-San Jacinto Community College	$80,179,895	$0	$5,936,748	$15,699,256	$15,662,759	$39,852,878	$0.00
	Per FTE	$5,932	$0	$439	$1,161	$1,159	$2,948	$0
2,311	IA-Iowa Lakes Community College	$13,572,744	$0	$1,295,902	$1,236,540	$2,155,339	$7,490,823	($481,675.00)
	Per FTE	$5,873	$0	$561	$535	$933	$3,241	-$208
2,251	IA-Southeastern Community College	$10,748,798	$0	$6,618,677	$347,331	$2,064,223	$4,763,960	($224,939.00)
	Per FTE	$4,775	$0	$2,940	$154	$917	$2,116	-$100
1,784	IL-Carl Sandburg College	$7,741,366	$0	$459,316	$466,440	$4,385,535	$9,872,210	($159,988.00)
	Per FTE	$4,339	$0	$257	$261	$2,458	$5,534	-$90
1,612	KS-Cloud County Community College	$8,891,814	$0	$0	$445,614	$1,555,990	$1,327,325	($52,130.00)
	Per FTE	$5,516	$0	$0	$276	$965	$823	-$32
2,148	KS-Highland Community College	$6,187,940	$0	$0	$1,192,314	$1,877,374	$1,918,638	$0.00
	Per FTE	$2,881	$0	$0	$555	$874	$893	$0
2,341	MI-Lake Michigan College	$12,264,247	$0	$2,150	$3,451,000	$4,789,027	$5,198,519	($416,572.00)
	Per FTE	$5,239	$0	$1	$1,474	$2,046	$2,221	-$178
1,834	MI-Southwestern Michigan College	$8,946,830	$0	$102,875	$2,467,437	$4,280,746	$4,247,695	($276,126.00)
	Per FTE	$4,878	$0	$56	$1,345	$2,334	$2,316	-$151
1,879	MT-Flathead Valley Community College	$8,538,674	$0	$479,043	$2,905,856	$2,665,780	$3,589,451	($196,945.00)
	Per FTE	$4,544	$0	$255	$1,546	$1,419	$1,910	-$105
1,915	NC-College of the Albemarle	$10,070,368	$0	$0	$1,825,434	$1,565,973	$3,560,767	($203,891.00)
	Per FTE	$5,259	$0	$0	$953	$818	$1,859	-$106
1,870	**NE-Mid-Plains Community College**	**$10,171,894**	**$0**	**$0**	**$2,431,005**	**$1,736,832**	**$5,920,272**	**($471,469.00)**
	Per FTE	**$5,440**	**$0**	**$0**	**$1,300**	**$929**	**$3,166**	**-$252**
1,664	NE-Western Nebraska Community College	$9,845,673	$0	$0	$3,816,060	$3,147,736	$5,817,900	($147,444.00)
	Per FTE	$5,917	$0	$0	$2,293	$1,892	$3,496	-$89

Northeast Community College
2012-13 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
3,810	AZ-Eastern Arizona College	$17,532,381	$0	$0	$786,415	$5,643,671	$8,029,053	($869,278.00)
	Per FTE	$4,602	$0	$0	$206	$1,481	$2,107	-$228
3,544	IA-Western Iowa Tech Community College	$17,054,717	$143,652	$4,760,484	$3,045,206	$2,377,040	$6,193,749	($276,791.00)
	Per FTE	$4,812	$41	$1,343	$859	$671	$1,748	-$78
2,747	IL-Illinois Valley Community College	$10,995,732	$0	$1,966,768	$1,145,236	$1,639,153	$8,480,286	($228,921.00)
	Per FTE	$4,003	$0	$716	$417	$597	$3,087	-$83
4,174	KS-Hutchinson Community College	$16,918,493	$0	$2,235,500	$2,486,302	$5,325,261	$5,027,539	($419,183.00)
	Per FTE	$4,053	$0	$536	$596	$1,276	$1,204	-$100
3,675	MO-Crowder College	$18,622,990	$0	$4,408,058	$280,038	$2,033,103	$2,373,865	($150,173.00)
	Per FTE	$5,067	$0	$1,199	$76	$553	$646	-$41
3,581	MO-State Fair Community College	$10,908,539	$0	$370,160	$3,546,686	$1,958,434	$5,404,000	($179,035.00)
	Per FTE	$3,046	$0	$103	$990	$547	$1,509	-$50
4,159	NE-Central Community College	$23,645,992	$0	$0	$7,645,701	$4,844,824	$13,521,773	($875,810.00)
	Per FTE	$5,685	$0	$0	$1,838	$1,165	$3,251	-$211
3,334	**NE-Northeast Community College**	**$16,852,579**	**$0**	**$0**	**$4,494,984**	**$2,421,077**	**$10,113,864**	**($683,291.00)**
	Per FTE	**$5,055**	**$0**	**$0**	**$1,348**	**$726**	**$3,034**	**-$205**
4,511	OR-Linn-Benton Community College	$32,085,216	$188,901	$128,973	$4,567,353	$4,823,245	$7,559,620	($729,300.00)
	Per FTE	$7,113	$42	$29	$1,012	$1,069	$1,676	-$162
2,496	TX-Grayson College	$15,258,105	$0	$720,498	$1,915,820	$2,640,906	$4,570,605	($284,628.00)
	Per FTE	$6,113	$0	$289	$768	$1,058	$1,831	-$114

Southeast Community College
2012-13 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
8,597	AZ-Cochise College	$20,918,348	$0	$875,333	$1,558,414	$6,355,366	$8,806,585	$0.00
	Per FTE	$2,433	$0	$102	$181	$739	$1,024	$0
15,337	IA-Des Moines Area Community College	$76,013,394	$0	$0	$9,167,203	$10,388,135	$26,263,019	($1,347,448.00)
	Per FTE	$4,956	$0	$0	$598	$677	$1,712	-$88
11,503	IA-Kirkwood Community College	$65,249,084	$0	$0	$2,503,480	$6,607,261	$32,026,341	($884,193.00)
	Per FTE	$5,672	$0	$0	$218	$574	$2,784	-$77
11,041	IL-College of Lake County	$51,692,035	$0	$12,611,298	$4,941,734	$9,074,575	$23,735,807	($539,861.00)
	Per FTE	$4,682	$0	$1,142	$448	$822	$2,150	-$49
8,173	IL-Elgin Community College	$51,546,038	$0	$640,557	$10,967,429	$11,216,017	$23,047,126	($2,249,801.00)
	Per FTE	$6,307	$0	$78	$1,342	$1,372	$2,820	-$275
11,401	IL-Joliet Junior College	$52,138,918	$0	$1,789,046	$5,417,388	$12,033,479	$33,995,948	($1,597,914.00)
	Per FTE	$4,573	$0	$157	$475	$1,055	$2,982	-$140
9,115	MS-Hinds Community College	$56,696,756	$0	$0	$2,892,639	$8,661,337	$14,188,344	($1,871,427.00)
	Per FTE	$6,220	$0	$0	$317	$950	$1,557	-$205
8,372	NC-Cape Fear Community College	$39,201,409	$0	$0	$5,841,547	$3,740,983	$8,625,470	$0.00
	Per FTE	$4,682	$0	$0	$698	$447	$1,030	$0
13,068	NC-Guilford Technical Community College	$49,725,886	$0	$0	$7,203,027	$5,361,601	$13,648,697	($1,278,269.00)
	Per FTE	$3,805	$0	$0	$551	$410	$1,044	-$98
8,838	**NE-Southeast Community College Area**	**$47,824,840**	**$0**	**$0**	**$7,571,021**	**$3,746,594**	**$12,635,154**	**($851,111.00)**
	Per FTE	**$5,411**	**$0**	**$0**	**$857**	**$424**	**$1,430**	**-$96**
9,603	WI-Madison Area Technical College	$123,528,679	$0	$383,867	$11,453,057	$14,008,080	$17,488,456	($1,876,842.00)
	Per FTE	$12,864	$0	$40	$1,193	$1,459	$1,821	-$195

Western Nebraska Community College
2012-13 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
2,251	IA-Southeastern Community College	$10,748,798	$0	$6,618,677	$347,331	$2,064,223	$4,763,960	($224,939.00)
	Per FTE	$4,775	$0	$2,940	$154	$917	$2,116	-$100
1,787	IL-Shawnee Community College	$8,480,902	$0	$643,198	$301,013	$1,671,192	$2,822,618	($17,614.00)
	Per FTE	$4,746	$0	$360	$168	$935	$1,580	-$10
1,473	IL-Southeastern Illinois College	$5,950,459	$0	$394,821	$449,963	$1,101,206	$3,208,028	$0.00
	Per FTE	$4,040	$0	$268	$305	$748	$2,178	$0
1,315	KS-Coffeyville Community College	$7,583,937	$0	$0	$580,502	$2,681,890	$968,161	($236,519.00)
	Per FTE	$5,767	$0	$0	$441	$2,039	$736	-$180
1,398	KS-Dodge City Community College	$6,504,219	$0	$633,838	$1,203,132	$2,934,079	$5,002,990	$0.00
	Per FTE	$4,653	$0	$453	$861	$2,099	$3,579	$0
1,879	MT-Flathead Valley Community College	$8,538,674	$0	$479,043	$2,905,856	$2,665,780	$3,589,451	($196,945.00)
	Per FTE	$4,544	$0	$255	$1,546	$1,419	$1,910	-$105
2,686	NC-Surry Community College	$13,366,143	$0	$0	$3,005,047	$1,221,591	$2,929,520	$0.00
	Per FTE	$4,976	$0	$0	$1,119	$455	$1,091	$0
1,870	NE-Mid-Plains Community College	$10,171,894	$0	$0	$2,431,005	$1,736,832	$5,920,272	($471,469.00)
	Per FTE	$5,440	$0	$0	$1,300	$929	$3,166	-$252
1,664	**NE-Western Nebraska Community College**	**$9,845,673**	**$0**	**$0**	**$3,816,060**	**$3,147,736**	**$5,817,900**	**($147,444.00)**
	Per FTE	**$5,917**	**$0**	**$0**	**$2,293**	**$1,892**	**$3,496**	**-$89**
1,346	WY-Central Wyoming College	$10,661,548	$47,803	$392,346	$3,296,074	$2,773,245	$4,374,948	$0.00
	Per FTE	$7,921	$36	$291	$2,449	$2,060	$3,250	$0

University of Nebraska at Kearney
2012-13 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 Educational And General Expenditures #	
		Dollars	Per FTE	Dollars	Per FTE	Dollars	Per FTE
IL-Western Illinois University	10,755	$207,440,097	$19,287.78	$301,039,688	$27,990.67	$303,713,690	$28,239.30
KS-Pittsburg State University	6,838	$72,759,968	$10,640.53	$91,903,923	$13,440.18	$93,618,906	$13,690.98
MN-Minnesota State University Moorhead	6,096	$71,896,000	$11,793.96	$95,993,000	$15,746.88	$95,993,000	$15,746.88
MO-Southeast Missouri State University	9,678	$108,656,126	$11,227.13	$152,404,577	$15,747.53	$152,404,577	$15,747.53
MO-University of Central Missouri	9,952	$127,039,745	$12,765.25	$169,707,048	$17,052.56	$170,457,253	$17,127.94
NC-Western Carolina University	8,684	$119,761,557	$13,791.06	$203,789,322	$23,467.22	$209,048,410	$24,072.82
NE-University of Nebraska at Kearney	**6,047**	**$69,087,605**	**$11,425.10**	**$98,340,033**	**$16,262.62**	**$99,963,228**	**$16,531.04**
PA-Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania	9,452	$130,020,142	$13,755.83	$165,706,028	$17,531.32	$165,706,028	$17,531.32
WI-University of Wisconsin-La Crosse	9,837	$111,422,166	$11,326.84	$139,848,026	$14,216.53	$144,148,798	$14,653.74
WI-University of Wisconsin-Whitewater	11,124	$120,781,010	$10,857.70	$159,636,947	$14,350.68	$176,411,418	$15,858.63

NOTES:

* Total educational and general expenditures include expenditures for Instruction, Research, Public Services, Academic Support, Student Services, Institutional Support, Plant O&M, 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
2012-13 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 Educational And General Expenditures #	
		Dollars	Per FTE	Dollars	Per FTE	Dollars	Per FTE
AL-Auburn University	22,741	$649,563,853	$28,563.56	$871,020,644	$38,301.77	$871,020,644	$38,301.77
CO-Colorado State University-Fort Collins	25,099	$685,264,388	$27,302.46	$916,295,464	$36,507.25	$920,144,151	$36,660.59
CO-University of Colorado Boulder	28,328	$888,022,948	$31,347.89	$1,185,149,880	$41,836.69	$1,185,967,112	$41,865.54
GA-University of Georgia	32,679	$983,075,030	$30,082.78	$1,261,753,616	$38,610.53	$1,261,753,616	$38,610.53
IA-Iowa State University	28,662	$780,156,637	$27,219.20	$1,021,860,695	$35,652.11	$1,100,267,371	$38,387.67
IN-Purdue University-Main Campus	38,271	$1,274,912,744	$33,312.76	$1,615,251,711	$42,205.63	$1,615,251,711	$42,205.63
KS-Kansas State University	20,703	$624,520,482	$30,165.70	$710,783,461	$34,332.39	$711,131,754	$34,349.21
KS-University of Kansas	22,788	$917,862,842	$40,278.34	$1,168,275,466	$51,267.13	$1,179,011,882	$51,738.28
LA-Louisiana State University and Agricultural &	27,321	$755,656,882	$27,658.46	$1,011,272,728	$37,014.48	$1,017,956,334	$37,259.12
MO-University of Missouri-Columbia	29,599	$762,999,289	$25,777.87	$1,446,618,487	$48,873.90	$2,440,611,505	$82,455.88
NE-University of Nebraska-Lincoln	**20,817**	**$646,578,576**	**$31,060.12**	**$930,505,449**	**$44,699.31**	**$939,250,657**	**$45,119.41**
OK-Oklahoma State University-Main Campus	21,700	$496,817,960	$22,894.84	$804,078,347	$37,054.30	$804,078,347	$37,054.30
TN-The University of Tennessee	25,483	$1,287,965,707	$50,542.15	$1,502,172,442	$58,948.02	$1,658,270,139	$65,073.58

NOTES:

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+ 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
2012-13 Total Expenditures by FTE
Source: National Center for Educational Statistics IPEDS Peer Analysis System

		Total Educational And General Expenditures *		Total Educational And General Expenditures +		Total Educational And General Expenditures #	
Institution Name	**FTE**	**Dollars**	**Per FTE**	**Dollars**	**Per FTE**	**Dollars**	**Per FTE**
AZ-University of Arizona	36,324	$1,364,918,000	$37,576.20	$1,794,665,000	$49,407.14	$1,794,665,000	$49,407.14
CO-University of Colorado Health Sciences Cer	0	$0		$0		$0	
FL-University of Florida	43,357	$2,139,405,000	$49,343.94	$2,312,275,000	$53,331.07	$2,326,301,000	$53,654.57
IA-University of Iowa	24,735	$1,183,175,000	$47,834.04	$1,484,369,000	$60,010.88	$3,445,502,000	$139,296.62
KS-University of Kansas Medical Center	0	$0		$0		$0	
KY-University of Kentucky	23,517	$1,256,574,739	$53,432.61	$1,553,459,913	$66,056.89	$2,932,726,083	$124,706.64
NE-University of Nebraska Medical Center	**2,815**	**$375,012,999**	**$133,219.54**	**$425,483,072**	**$151,148.52**	**$529,359,891**	**$188,049.69**
OH-Ohio State University-Main Campus	50,395	$2,136,175,000	$42,388.63	$2,539,617,936	$50,394.24	$6,064,131,309	$120,332.00
OH-University of Cincinnati-Main Campus	28,747	$835,259,768	$29,055.55	$962,389,093	$33,477.90	$968,947,220	$33,706.03
OK-University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Ce	2,507	$399,417,000	$159,320.70	$420,401,000	$167,690.87	$1,100,552,000	$438,991.62
OR-Oregon Health & Science University	1,616	$687,019,000	$425,135.52	$703,331,000	$435,229.58	$2,766,353,000	$1,711,852.10
TN-THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE HEAL	0	$0		$0		$0	
UT-University of Utah	28,454	$1,487,170,000	$52,265.76	$1,651,720,000	$58,048.78	$3,751,399,000	$131,840.83

NOTES:

* Total educational and general expenditures include expenditures for Instruction, Research, Public Services, Academic Support, Student Services, Institutional Support, Plant O&M, 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
2012-13 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 Educational And General Expenditures #	
		Dollars	Per FTE	Dollars	Per FTE	Dollars	Per FTE
AR-University of Arkansas at Little Rock	9,227	$159,625,704	$17,299.85	$185,858,624	$20,142.91	$191,057,270	$20,706.33
IA-University of Northern Iowa	10,816	$188,610,868	$17,438.13	$280,059,143	$25,893.04	$284,252,206	$26,280.71
KS-Wichita State University	11,743	$211,406,021	$18,002.73	$221,579,514	$18,869.07	$221,978,548	$18,903.05
MI-Eastern Michigan University	18,395	$261,354,175	$14,207.89	$304,308,628	$16,543.01	$304,308,628	$16,543.01
MO-University of Missouri-St Louis	10,322	$175,923,487	$17,043.55	$196,880,459	$19,073.87	$199,000,752	$19,279.28
NE-University of Nebraska at Omaha	**12,073**	**$156,470,254**	**$12,960.35**	**$212,376,014**	**$17,590.99**	**$214,780,677**	**$17,790.17**
OH-Cleveland State University	14,161	$245,438,876	$17,332.03	$300,774,639	$21,239.65	$308,636,351	$21,794.81
OH-Youngstown State University	11,575	$153,439,065	$13,256.07	$201,058,892	$17,370.10	$201,058,892	$17,370.10
OR-Portland State University	21,450	$346,540,533	$16,155.74	$481,160,363	$22,431.72	$494,759,304	$23,065.70
TN-Middle Tennessee State University	21,628	$263,567,458	$12,186.40	$319,133,781	$14,755.58	$319,146,354	$14,756.17

* Total educational and general expenditures include expenditures for Instruction, Research, Public Services, Academic Support, Student Services, Institutional Support, Plant O&M, 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
2012-13 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 Educational And General Expenditures #	
		Dollars	Per FTE	Dollars	Per FTE	Dollars	Per FTE
AR-University of Arkansas at Monticello	3,130	$32,074,682	$10,247.50	$40,956,848	$13,085.25	$40,956,848	$13,085.25
MO-Lincoln University	2,348	$44,299,303	$18,866.82	$54,026,606	$23,009.63	$54,029,387	$23,010.81
MO-Missouri Western State University	4,557	$53,362,411	$11,709.99	$71,623,485	$15,717.24	$71,623,485	$15,717.24
MT-Montana State University Billings	4,319	$50,563,051	$11,707.12	$64,763,913	$14,995.12	$64,780,120	$14,998.87
NE-Chadron State College	**2,374**	**$26,842,307**	**$11,306.78**	**$32,155,059**	**$13,544.68**	**$35,172,134**	**$14,815.56**
NE-Peru State College	1,674	$16,533,490	$9,876.64	$20,242,734	$12,092.43	$20,264,328	$12,105.33
NE-Wayne State College	3,121	$33,091,476	$10,602.84	$43,921,336	$14,072.84	$43,998,326	$14,097.51
NH-Granite State College	1,575	$14,749,687	$9,364.88	$14,749,687	$9,364.88	$14,753,724	$9,367.44
OH-Ohio State University-Lima Campus	1,016	$12,084,711	$11,894.40	$12,084,711	$11,894.40	$12,084,711	$11,894.40
OH-Ohio State University-Newark Campus	2,028	$21,828,253	$10,763.44	$21,828,253	$10,763.44	$21,828,253	$10,763.44
OH-Shawnee State University	4,160	$46,306,635	$11,131.40	$61,424,513	$14,765.51	$61,450,595	$14,771.78

* Total educational and general expenditures include expenditures for Instruction, Research, Public Services, Academic Support, Student Services, Institutional Support, Plant O&M, 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
2012-13 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 Educational And General Expenditures #	
		Dollars	Per FTE	Dollars	Per FTE	Dollars	Per FTE
AR-University of Arkansas at Monticello	3,130	$32,074,682	$10,247.50	$40,956,848	$13,085.25	$40,956,848	$13,085.25
MO-Lincoln University	2,348	$44,299,303	$18,866.82	$54,026,606	$23,009.63	$54,029,387	$23,010.81
MO-Missouri Western State University	4,557	$53,362,411	$11,709.99	$71,623,485	$15,717.24	$71,623,485	$15,717.24
MT-Montana State University Billings	4,319	$50,563,051	$11,707.12	$64,763,913	$14,995.12	$64,780,120	$14,998.87
NE-Chadron State College	2,374	$26,842,307	$11,306.78	$32,155,059	$13,544.68	$35,172,134	$14,815.56
NE-Peru State College	**1,674**	**$16,533,490**	**$9,876.64**	**$20,242,734**	**$12,092.43**	**$20,264,328**	**$12,105.33**
NE-Wayne State College	3,121	$33,091,476	$10,602.84	$43,921,336	$14,072.84	$43,998,326	$14,097.51
NH-Granite State College	1,575	$14,749,687	$9,364.88	$14,749,687	$9,364.88	$14,753,724	$9,367.44
OH-Ohio State University-Lima Campus	1,016	$12,084,711	$11,894.40	$12,084,711	$11,894.40	$12,084,711	$11,894.40
OH-Ohio State University-Newark Campus	2,028	$21,828,253	$10,763.44	$21,828,253	$10,763.44	$21,828,253	$10,763.44
OH-Shawnee State University	4,160	$46,306,635	$11,131.40	$61,424,513	$14,765.51	$61,450,595	$14,771.78

* Total educational and general expenditures include expenditures for Instruction, Research, Public Services, Academic Support, Student Services, Institutional Support, Plant O&M, 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
2012-13 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 Educational And General Expenditures #	
		Dollars	Per FTE	Dollars	Per FTE	Dollars	Per FTE
AR-University of Arkansas at Monticello	3,130	$32,074,682	$10,247.50	$40,956,848	$13,085.25	$40,956,848	$13,085.25
MO-Lincoln University	2,348	$44,299,303	$18,866.82	$54,026,606	$23,009.63	$54,029,387	$23,010.81
MO-Missouri Western State University	4,557	$53,362,411	$11,709.99	$71,623,485	$15,717.24	$71,623,485	$15,717.24
MT-Montana State University Billings	4,319	$50,563,051	$11,707.12	$64,763,913	$14,995.12	$64,780,120	$14,998.87
NE-Chadron State College	2,374	$26,842,307	$11,306.78	$32,155,059	$13,544.68	$35,172,134	$14,815.56
NE-Peru State College	1,674	$16,533,490	$9,876.64	$20,242,734	$12,092.43	$20,264,328	$12,105.33
NE-Wayne State College	**3,121**	**$33,091,476**	**$10,602.84**	**$43,921,336**	**$14,072.84**	**$43,998,326**	**$14,097.51**
NH-Granite State College	1,575	$14,749,687	$9,364.88	$14,749,687	$9,364.88	$14,753,724	$9,367.44
OH-Ohio State University-Lima Campus	1,016	$12,084,711	$11,894.40	$12,084,711	$11,894.40	$12,084,711	$11,894.40
OH-Ohio State University-Newark Campus	2,028	$21,828,253	$10,763.44	$21,828,253	$10,763.44	$21,828,253	$10,763.44
OH-Shawnee State University	4,160	$46,306,635	$11,131.40	$61,424,513	$14,765.51	$61,450,595	$14,771.78

* Total educational and general expenditures include expenditures for Instruction, Research, Public Services, Academic Support, Student Services, Institutional Support, Plant O&M, 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
2012-13 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 Educational And General Expenditures #	
		Dollars	Per FTE	Dollars	Per FTE	Dollars	Per FTE
AZ-Eastern Arizona College	3,810	$32,497,285	$8,529.47	$36,944,934	$9,696.83	$37,024,421	$9,717.70
CA-Shasta College	5,645	$42,911,689	$7,601.72	$50,158,872	$8,885.54	$50,158,872	$8,885.54
IA-Indian Hills Community College	4,034	$42,574,741	$10,553.98	$54,161,842	$13,426.34	$55,156,845	$13,672.99
IA-Iowa Central Community College	4,682	$40,961,340	$8,748.68	$54,725,319	$11,688.45	$55,656,358	$11,887.30
IL-Black Hawk College	5,086	$44,481,731	$8,745.92	$49,767,411	$9,785.18	$49,826,301	$9,796.76
KS-Hutchinson Community College	4,174	$32,847,741	$7,869.61	$38,623,750	$9,253.41	$40,771,294	$9,767.92
MI-Jackson Community College	4,258	$45,188,549	$10,612.62	$46,845,651	$11,001.80	$46,845,651	$11,001.80
NC-Central Carolina Community College	3,675	$40,312,333	$10,969.34	$40,953,562	$11,143.83	$40,989,328	$11,153.56
NE-Central Community College	**4,159**	**$53,139,251**	**$12,776.93**	**$61,435,215**	**$14,771.63**	**$61,435,215**	**$14,771.63**
TX-Paris Junior College	3,875	$23,639,698	$6,100.57	$25,083,410	$6,473.14	$25,083,410	$6,473.14
WY-Laramie County Community College	3,288	$39,443,106	$11,996.08	$46,718,015	$14,208.64	$47,651,120	$14,492.43

* Total educational and general expenditures include expenditures for Instruction, Research, Public Services, Academic Support, Student Services, Institutional Support, Plant O&M, 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
2012-13 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 Educational And General Expenditures #	
		Dollars	Per FTE	Dollars	Per FTE	Dollars	Per FTE
AZ-Mesa Community College	14,726	$103,431,830	$7,023.76	$113,585,557	$7,713.27	$113,631,808	$7,716.41
IA-Des Moines Area Community College	15,337	$132,511,208	$8,639.97	$138,441,372	$9,026.63	$138,441,372	$9,026.63
IL-Joliet Junior College	11,401	$109,883,738	$9,638.08	$124,056,527	$10,881.20	$124,056,527	$10,881.20
NC-Guilford Technical Community College	13,068	$80,307,728	$6,145.37	$95,065,556	$7,274.68	$95,065,556	$7,274.68
NC-Wake Technical Community College	16,265	$114,848,139	$7,061.06	$115,255,997	$7,086.14	$120,287,884	$7,395.50
NE-Metropolitan Community College Area	**12,236**	**$88,727,400**	**$7,251.34**	**$89,183,244**	**$7,288.59**	**$91,972,985**	**$7,516.59**
NY-Erie Community College	11,035	$108,132,884	$9,799.08	$108,132,884	$9,799.08	$114,297,543	$10,357.73
OK-Tulsa Community College	12,480	$110,394,052	$8,845.68	$133,110,181	$10,665.88	$133,133,910	$10,667.78
PA-Community College of Allegheny County	13,486	$111,355,266	$8,257.10	$116,058,759	$8,605.87	$116,058,761	$8,605.87
SC-Greenville Technical College	9,859	$79,256,366	$8,038.99	$86,910,145	$8,815.31	$86,910,145	$8,815.31
TX-San Jacinto Community College	13,517	$174,629,379	$12,919.24	$182,001,602	$13,464.64	$182,001,602	$13,464.64

* Total educational and general expenditures include expenditures for Instruction, Research, Public Services, Academic Support, Student Services, Institutional Support, Plant O&M, 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
2012-13 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 Educational And General Expenditures #	
		Dollars	Per FTE	Dollars	Per FTE	Dollars	Per FTE
IA-Iowa Lakes Community College	2,311	$25,269,673	$10,934.52	$33,445,036	$14,472.11	$35,649,792	$15,426.13
IA-Southeastern Community College	2,251	$26,358,998	$11,709.91	$30,167,933	$13,402.01	$39,609,746	$17,596.51
IL-Carl Sandburg College	1,784	$23,771,240	$13,324.69	$23,771,240	$13,324.69	$24,755,307	$13,876.29
KS-Cloud County Community College	1,612	$12,449,697	$7,723.14	$15,332,460	$9,511.45	$16,944,583	$10,511.53
KS-Highland Community College	2,148	$12,614,737	$5,872.78	$14,746,814	$6,865.37	$16,134,472	$7,511.39
MI-Lake Michigan College	2,341	$27,756,024	$11,856.48	$32,625,001	$13,936.35	$36,892,706	$15,759.38
MI-Southwestern Michigan College	1,834	$22,010,963	$12,001.62	$27,542,645	$15,017.80	$27,542,645	$15,017.80
MT-Flathead Valley Community College	1,879	$18,864,317	$10,039.55	$21,704,408	$11,551.04	$31,263,081	$16,638.15
NC-College of the Albemarle	1,915	$18,108,486	$9,456.13	$18,347,403	$9,580.89	$18,447,891	$9,633.36
NE-Mid-Plains Community College	**1,870**	**$20,714,563**	**$11,077.31**	**$23,554,691**	**$12,596.09**	**$28,140,172**	**$15,048.22**
NE-Western Nebraska Community College	1,664	$24,030,824	$14,441.60	$26,456,909	$15,899.58	$26,456,909	$15,899.58

* Total educational and general expenditures include expenditures for Instruction, Research, Public Services, Academic Support, Student Services, Institutional Support, Plant O&M, 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
2012-13 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 Educational And General Expenditures #	
		Dollars	Per FTE	Dollars	Per FTE	Dollars	Per FTE
AZ-Eastern Arizona College	3,810	$32,497,285	$8,529.47	$36,944,934	$9,696.83	$37,024,421	$9,717.70
IA-Western Iowa Tech Community College	3,544	$38,351,943	$10,821.65	$47,251,080	$13,332.70	$47,251,080	$13,332.70
IL-Illinois Valley Community College	2,747	$23,998,254	$8,736.17	$27,144,416	$9,881.48	$31,446,903	$11,447.73
KS-Hutchinson Community College	4,174	$32,847,741	$7,869.61	$38,623,750	$9,253.41	$40,771,294	$9,767.92
MO-Crowder College	3,675	$28,930,947	$7,872.37	$32,021,350	$8,713.29	$32,021,351	$8,713.29
MO-State Fair Community College	3,581	$24,433,330	$6,823.05	$29,081,806	$8,121.14	$32,338,312	$9,030.53
NE-Central Community College	4,159	$53,139,251	$12,776.93	$61,435,215	$14,771.63	$61,435,215	$14,771.63
NE-Northeast Community College	**3,334**	**$34,118,828**	**$10,233.60**	**$39,655,752**	**$11,894.35**	**$39,655,752**	**$11,894.35**
OR-Linn-Benton Community College	4,511	$48,624,008	$10,778.99	$55,041,037	$12,201.52	$59,552,607	$13,201.64
TX-Grayson College	2,496	$28,210,253	$11,302.18	$32,388,530	$12,976.17	$32,388,530	$12,976.17
WY-Casper College	2,770	$41,522,391	$14,990.03	$45,319,974	$16,361.00	$48,912,901	$17,658.09

* Total educational and general expenditures include expenditures for Instruction, Research, Public Services, Academic Support, Student Services, Institutional Support, Plant O&M, 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
2012-13 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 Educational And General Expenditures #	
		Dollars	Per FTE	Dollars	Per FTE	Dollars	Per FTE
AZ-Cochise College	8,597	$40,602,577	$4,722.88	$41,820,231	$4,864.51	$41,820,231	$4,864.51
IA-Des Moines Area Community College	15,337	$132,511,208	$8,639.97	$138,441,372	$9,026.63	$138,441,372	$9,026.63
IA-Kirkwood Community College	11,503	$110,732,293	$9,626.38	$138,411,929	$12,032.68	$143,646,242	$12,487.72
IL-College of Lake County	11,041	$107,525,923	$9,738.78	$120,896,232	$10,949.75	$138,991,064	$12,588.63
IL-Elgin Community College	8,173	$98,636,167	$12,068.54	$109,174,442	$13,357.94	$109,587,739	$13,408.51
IL-Joliet Junior College	11,401	$109,883,738	$9,638.08	$124,056,527	$10,881.20	$124,056,527	$10,881.20
MS-Hinds Community College	9,115	$85,992,355	$9,434.16	$107,598,939	$11,804.60	$108,222,734	$11,873.04
NC-Cape Fear Community College	8,372	$61,498,200	$7,345.70	$69,698,783	$8,325.22	$69,828,221	$8,340.69
NC-Guilford Technical Community College	13,068	$80,307,728	$6,145.37	$95,065,556	$7,274.68	$95,065,556	$7,274.68
NE-Southeast Community College Area	**8,838**	**$72,873,555**	**$8,245.48**	**$86,779,484**	**$9,818.91**	**$86,779,484**	**$9,818.91**
WI-Madison Area Technical College	9,603	$170,889,226	$17,795.40	$187,640,370	$19,539.77	$187,640,370	$19,539.77

* Total educational and general expenditures include expenditures for Instruction, Research, Public Services, Academic Support, Student Services, Institutional Support, Plant O&M, 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
2012-13 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 Educational And General Expenditures #	
		Dollars	Per FTE	Dollars	Per FTE	Dollars	Per FTE
IA-Southeastern Community College	2,251	$26,358,998	$11,709.91	$30,167,933	$13,402.01	$39,609,746	$17,596.51
IL-Shawnee Community College	1,787	$15,021,061	$8,405.74	$17,197,581	$9,623.72	$17,197,581	$9,623.72
IL-Southeastern Illinois College	1,473	$12,050,481	$8,180.91	$14,903,400	$10,117.72	$18,133,372	$12,310.50
KS-Coffeyville Community College	1,315	$12,224,218	$9,295.98	$14,406,305	$10,955.37	$20,305,969	$15,441.80
KS-Dodge City Community College	1,398	$17,613,555	$12,599.11	$20,852,248	$14,915.77	$20,954,895	$14,989.20
MT-Flathead Valley Community College	1,879	$18,864,317	$10,039.55	$21,704,408	$11,551.04	$31,263,081	$16,638.15
NC-Rockingham Community College	1,557	$17,047,392	$10,948.87	$18,790,211	$12,068.22	$18,790,211	$12,068.22
NC-Surry Community College	2,686	$21,038,101	$7,832.50	$24,998,474	$9,306.95	$29,098,088	$10,833.24
NE-Mid-Plains Community College	1,870	$20,714,563	$11,077.31	$23,554,691	$12,596.09	$28,140,172	$15,048.22
NE-Western Nebraska Community College	**1,664**	**$24,030,824**	**$14,441.60**	**$26,456,909**	**$15,899.58**	**$26,456,909**	**$15,899.58**
WY-Central Wyoming College	1,346	$24,225,437	$17,998.10	$28,023,505	$20,819.84	$28,653,311	$21,287.75

* Total educational and general expenditures include expenditures for Instruction, Research, Public Services, Academic Support, Student Services, Institutional Support, Plant O&M, 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

2011-2012 UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA FEDERALLY-FINANCED R&D EXPENDITURES and TOTAL R&D EXPENDITURES

(latest data available)

University of Nebraska Institutions	Ranking by 2011-12 Federally Finance R&D	2011-2012 Federally Financed R&D	Ranking by 2011-12 Total R&D Expenditures	2011-2012 Total R&D Expenditures
University of Nebraska – Lincoln	109	$104.6 million	83	$253.3 million
University of Nebraska Medical Center	125	$84.2 million	123	$141.6 million
University of Nebraska at Omaha	329	$6 million	348	$8.4 million
University of Nebraska at Kearney	582	$.7 million	559	$1.7 million

Source: National Science Foundation, Higher Education Research and Development Survey (HERD), Table 4. Higher education R&D expenditures, ranked by all R&D expenditures, by source of funds: FY 2012; Table 5. Federally financed higher education R&D expenditures, ranked by all federal R&D expenditures, by federal agency: FY 2012.

http://ncsesdata.nsf.gov/herd/2012/

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.

- Understandably, dollars appropriated per degree awarded is the highest at UNMC.
- Western Nebraska Community College dollars appropriated per degree awarded is the fourth highest among Nebraska public institutions and has continued to be at the top of its peer group in appropriation per degree awarded for over a decade.
- UNL has the second highest appropriation per degree awarded among the public institutions and is 2nd highest in appropriation per degree among its Commission established peers. (See 7c)

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 and Local Property Tax Revenue Plus Tuition per Degree	
	2010-11	2012-13	2010-11	2012-13	2010-11	2012-13	2010-11	2012-13
University Of Nebraska Medical Center	$89,625	$95,537			$120,007	$130,189		
University Of Nebraska At Lincoln	$49,155	$48,882			$81,161	$85,192		
University Of Nebraska At Omaha	$21,960	$19,490			$45,775	$43,832		
University Of Nebraska At Kearney	$32,286	$27,564			$52,738	$48,332		
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	$35,347	$29,928			$45,941	$39,895		
Chadron State College	$32,943	$33,851			$47,380	$51,307		
Peru State College	$17,586	$20,219			$28,813	$33,202		
Wayne State College	$27,051	$30,034			$41,042	$48,138		
Central Community College	$4,997	$3,488	$22,939	$19,764	$9,128	$6,627	$27,071	$22,903
Metropolitan Community College Area	$12,604	$11,324	$39,434	$30,987	$28,189	$21,111	$55,018	$40,774
Mid Plains Community College Area	$17,048	$17,175	$34,031	$35,754	$24,031	$26,243	$41,014	$44,822
Northeast Community College	$15,725	$15,082	$34,038	$35,048	$22,593	$22,505	$40,906	$42,471
Southeast Community College Area	$16,209	$13,924	$29,291	$27,836	$25,810	$24,818	$38,893	$38,729
Western Nebraska Community College	$43,552	$33,220	$69,798	$55,282	$50,106	$40,612	$76,352	$62,674

*Includes degrees, certificates, and diplomas.

Appendix 5a

Data on Appropriations, Tax Revenue, and Tuition for Nebraska Public Institutions

Institution	State Appropriations		Tuition		Property Tax Revenue		# of Degrees Conferred		FTE Equivalent
	2010-11	2012-13	2010-11	2012-13	2010-11	2012-13	2010-11	2012-13	2012-13
University Of Nebraska Medical Center	$132,645,169	$138,910,561	$44,965,075	$50,383,781			1,480	1,454	3,742
University Of Nebraska At Lincoln	$242,579,712	$246,856,585	$157,948,097	$183,365,523			4,935	5,050	21,190
University Of Nebraska At Omaha	$60,279,770	$59,425,137	$65,371,925	$74,218,155			2,745	3,049	12,073
University Of Nebraska At Kearney	$35,870,248	$36,191,608	$22,722,093	$27,268,184			1,111	1,313	6,047
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	$2,827,752	$2,633,707	$847,529	$877,056			80	88	300
Chadron State College	$15,713,898	$16,315,963	$6,886,460	$8,413,958			477	482	2,374
Peru State College	$8,722,542	$8,674,024	$5,568,884	$5,569,429			496	429	1,674
Wayne State College	$21,181,319	$19,672,568	$10,954,742	$11,857,808			783	655	3,121
Central Community College	$8,289,499	$7,785,295	$6,854,201	$7,007,233	$29,766,289	$36,327,587	1,659	2,232	4,159
Metropolitan Community College Area	$18,389,499	$23,294,376	$22,737,965	$20,131,876	$39,144,117	$40,445,879	1,459	2,057	12,236
Mid Plains Community College Area	$8,251,373	$7,952,248	$3,379,846	$4,198,112	$8,219,430	$8,602,019	484	463	1,870
Northeast Community College	$12,784,454	$12,336,969	$5,583,640	$6,071,939	$14,888,177	$16,332,046	813	818	3,334
Southeast Community College Area	$27,133,220	$24,840,891	$16,073,449	$19,433,814	$21,900,595	$24,818,667	1,674	1,784	8,838
Western Nebraska Community College	$11,715,515	$11,660,368	$1,763,044	$2,594,591	$7,060,171	$7,743,633	269	351	1,664

Appendix 5b

University of Nebraska Medical Center Peer Institutions

Institution	Appropriations		# of Degrees Conferred		State Appropriated Dollars per Degree		FTE Equivalent
	2010-11	2012-13	2010-11	2012-13	2010-11	2012-13	2012-13
University of Nebraska Medical Center	**$132,645,169**	**$138,910,561**	**1,480**	**1,454**	**$89,625**	**$95,537**	**3,742**
University of Arizona	$349,110,000	$274,272,000	8,666	9,146	$40,285	$29,988	36,324
University of Florida	$579,123,000	$485,479,000	14,958	15,065	$38,717	$32,226	43,357
University of Iowa	$229,901,000	$226,097,000	7,547	7,686	$30,463	$29,417	24,735
University of Kentucky	$296,472,475	$283,869,300	5,835	6,317	$50,809	$44,937	23,517
University of Cincinnati-Main Campus	$191,306,230	$166,363,543	7,284	8,586	$26,264	$19,376	28,747
Ohio State University-Main Campus	$412,517,277	$410,087,614	14,733	13,726	$28,000	$29,877	50,395
University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center	$103,217,000	$96,823,000	1,590	1,314	$64,916	$73,686	2,507
Oregon Health & Science University	$39,159,000	$30,146,000	850	1,044	$46,069	$28,875	1,616
University of Utah	$250,536,000	$257,456,000	7,483	8,155	$33,481	$31,570	28,454

University of Nebraska - Lincoln Peer Institutions

Institution	Appropriations		# of Degrees Conferred		State Appropriated Dollars per Degree		FTE Equivalent
	2010-11	2012-13	2010-11	2012-13	2010-11	2012-13	2012-13
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	**$242,579,712**	**$246,856,585**	**4,935**	**5,050**	**$49,155**	**$48,882**	**21,190**
Auburn University	$212,897,335	$216,653,516	5,707	5,905	$37,305	$36,690	22,741
University of Colorado Boulder	$0	$0	7,410	7,590	$0	$0	28,328
Colorado State University-Fort Collins	$5,700,000	$1,753,642	6,071	6,684	$939	$262	25,099
University of Georgia	$383,568,705	$363,084,970	9,602	9,517	$39,947	$38,151	32,679
Iowa State University	$236,194,441	$231,002,395	6,004	6,546	$39,340	$35,289	28,662
University of Kansas	$251,227,889	$247,355,039	6,516	6,697	$38,556	$36,935	22,788
Kansas State University	$164,740,289	$166,319,132	4,667	4,896	$35,299	$33,970	20,703
Louisiana State University and Agricultural & Mecha	$253,345,138	$237,113,721	6,065	6,315	$41,772	$37,548	27,321
University of Missouri-Columbia	$228,144,650	$205,495,871	7,486	8,238	$30,476	$24,945	29,599
Oklahoma State University-Main Campus	$223,192,836	$214,672,378	5,056	5,145	$44,144	$41,724	21,700
The University of Tennessee	$453,018,727	$385,372,516	7,116	7,430	$63,662	$51,867	25,483
Purdue University-Main Campus	$301,160,820	$285,040,013	10,167	10,044	$29,621	$28,379	38,271

University of Nebraska at Omaha Peer Institutions

Institution	Appropriations		# of Degrees Conferred		State Appropriated Dollars per Degree		FTE Equivalent
	2010-11	2012-13	2010-11	2012-13	2010-11	2012-13	2012-13
University of Nebraska at Omaha	**$60,279,770**	**$59,425,137**	**2,745**	**3,049**	**$21,960**	**$19,490**	**12,073**
University of Arkansas at Little Rock	$66,793,761	$67,049,514	2,267	2,381	$29,464	$28,160	9,227
University of Northern Iowa	$82,683,919	$87,662,815	2,725	2,875	$30,343	$30,491	10,816
Wichita State University	$76,352,911	$70,047,423	2,915	3,005	$26,193	$23,310	11,743
Eastern Michigan University	$76,026,203	$66,526,774	4,529	4,658	$16,787	$14,282	18,395
University of Missouri-St Louis	$58,364,065	$53,245,548	3,147	3,064	$18,546	$17,378	10,322
Cleveland State University	$63,544,555	$65,061,745	3,626	3,784	$17,525	$17,194	14,161
Youngstown State University	$39,992,134	$38,480,351	2,073	2,123	$19,292	$18,125	11,575
Portland State University	$67,536,003	$54,799,761	6,484	6,702	$10,416	$8,177	21,450
Middle Tennessee State University	$100,986,209	$78,114,161	4,817	5,205	$20,965	$15,008	21,628

University of Nebraska at Kearney Peer Institutions

Institution	Appropriations		# of Degrees Conferred		State Appropriated Dollars per Degree		FTE Equivalent
	2010-11	2012-13	2010-11	2012-13	2010-11	2012-13	2012-13
University of Nebraska at Kearney	**$35,870,248**	**$36,191,608**	**1,111**	**1,313**	**$32,286**	**$27,564**	**6,047**
Western Illinois University	$110,504,651	$132,570,103	3,125	3,006	$35,361	$44,102	10,755
Pittsburg State University	$34,294,217	$34,808,845	1,642	1,589	$20,886	$21,906	6,838
Minnesota State University Moorhead	$29,277,000	$25,762,000	1,437	1,449	$20,374	$17,779	6,096
University of Central Missouri	$54,873,873	$51,595,668	2,478	2,633	$22,144	$19,596	9,952
Southeast Missouri State University	$45,832,484	$42,705,824	1,716	2,012	$26,709	$21,226	9,678
Western Carolina University	$72,476,474	$83,122,918	2,344	2,367	$30,920	$35,117	8,684
Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania	$34,916,278	$33,525,055	2,058	2,081	$16,966	$16,110	9,452
University of Wisconsin-Whitewater	$36,074,061	$34,703,161	2,298	2,526	$15,698	$13,738	11,124
University of Wisconsin-La Crosse	$38,308,891	$18,685,935	2,130	2,175	$17,985	$8,591	9,837

Chadron State College Peer Institutions

Institution	Appropriations		# of Degrees Conferred		State Appropriated Dollars per Degree		FTE Equivalent
	2010-11	2012-13	2010-11	2012-13	2010-11	2012-13	2012-13
Chadron State College	**$15,713,898**	**$16,315,963**	**477**	**482**	**$32,943**	**$33,851**	**2,374**
University of Arkansas at Monticello	$18,123,773	$18,251,937	934	838	$19,404	$21,780	3,130
Lincoln University	$18,188,722	$16,963,685	451	463	$40,330	$36,639	2,348
Missouri Western State University	$21,689,803	$20,672,577	744	821	$29,153	$25,180	4,557
Montana State University Billings	$16,013,345	$19,569,809	897	967	$17,852	$20,238	4,319
Peru State College	$8,722,542	$8,674,024	496	429	$17,586	$20,219	1,674
Wayne State College	$21,181,319	$19,672,568	783	655	$27,051	$30,034	3,121
Granite State College	$2,730,000	$1,555,769	495	510	$5,515	$3,051	1,575
Ohio State University-Lima Campus	$4,388,743	$3,756,787	164	124	$26,761	$30,297	1,016
Ohio State University-Newark Campus	$7,273,297	$6,354,081	257	167	$28,301	$38,048	2,028
Shawnee State University	$15,511,269	$15,966,614	586	727	$26,470	$21,962	4,160

Peru State College Peer Institutions

Institution	Appropriations		# of Degrees Conferred		State Appropriated Dollars per Degree		FTE Equivalent
	2010-11	2012-13	2010-11	2012-13	2010-11	2012-13	2012-13
Peru State College	**$8,722,542**	**$8,674,024**	**496**	**429**	**$17,586**	**$20,219**	**1,674**
University of Arkansas at Monticello	$18,123,773	$18,251,937	934	838	$19,404	$21,780	3,130
Lincoln University	$18,188,722	$16,963,685	451	463	$40,330	$36,639	2,348
Missouri Western State University	$21,689,803	$20,672,577	744	821	$29,153	$25,180	4,557
Montana State University Billings	$16,013,345	$19,569,809	897	967	$17,852	$20,238	4,319
Chadron State College	$15,713,898	$16,315,963	477	482	$32,943	$33,851	2,374
Wayne State College	$21,181,319	$19,672,568	783	655	$27,051	$30,034	3,121
Granite State College	$2,730,000	$1,555,769	495	510	$5,515	$3,051	1,575
Ohio State University-Lima Campus	$4,388,743	$3,756,787	164	124	$26,761	$30,297	1,016
Ohio State University-Newark Campus	$7,273,297	$6,354,081	257	167	$28,301	$38,048	2,028
Shawnee State University	$15,511,269	$15,966,614	586	727	$26,470	$21,962	4,160

Wayne State College Peer Institutions

Institution	Appropriations		# of Degrees Conferred		State Appropriated Dollars per Degree		FTE Equivalent
	2010-11	2012-13	2010-11	2012-13	2010-11	2012-13	2012-13
Wayne State College	**$21,181,319**	**$19,672,568**	**783**	**655**	**$27,051**	**$30,034**	**3,121**
University of Arkansas at Monticello	$18,123,773	$18,251,937	934	838	$19,404	$21,780	3,130
Lincoln University	$18,188,722	$16,963,685	451	463	$40,330	$36,639	2,348
Missouri Western State University	$21,689,803	$20,672,577	744	821	$29,153	$25,180	4,557
Montana State University Billings	$16,013,345	$19,569,809	897	967	$17,852	$20,238	4,319
Chadron State College	$15,713,898	$16,315,963	477	482	$32,943	$33,851	2,374
Peru State College	$8,722,542	$8,674,024	496	429	$17,586	$20,219	1,674
Granite State College	$2,730,000	$1,555,769	495	510	$5,515	$3,051	1,575
Ohio State University-Lima Campus	$4,388,743	$3,756,787	164	124	$26,761	$30,297	1,016
Ohio State University-Newark Campus	$7,273,297	$6,354,081	257	167	$28,301	$38,048	2,028
Shawnee State University	$15,511,269	$15,966,614	586	727	$26,470	$21,962	4,160

Central Community College Peer Institutions

Institution	Appropriations		# of Degrees Conferred		State Appropriated Dollars per Degree		FTE Equivalent
	2010-11	2012-13	2010-11	2012-13	2010-11	2012-13	2012-13
Central Community College	**$8,289,499**	**$7,785,295**	**1,659**	**2,232**	**$4,997**	**$3,488**	**4,159**
Eastern Arizona College	$21,709,300	$19,240,500	981	1,351	$22,130	$14,242	3,810
Shasta College	$24,729,412	$19,854,341	774	903	$31,950	$21,987	5,645
Black Hawk College	$8,693,660	$8,141,579	728	926	$11,942	$8,792	5,086
Indian Hills Community College	$13,123,683	$14,569,849	1,462	1,360	$8,977	$10,713	4,034
Iowa Central Community College	$11,118,078	$12,558,759	1,072	1,211	$10,371	$10,371	4,682
Hutchinson Community College	$9,820,124	$11,104,959	821	947	$11,961	$11,726	4,174
Jackson Community College	$11,542,300	$11,928,365	1,077	1,198	$10,717	$9,957	4,258
Central Carolina Community College	$23,130,421	$22,985,188	1,351	1,162	$17,121	$19,781	3,675
Paris Junior College	$10,607,656	$10,299,398	871	921	$12,179	$11,183	3,875
Laramie County Community College	$23,795,396	$27,938,107	674	698	$35,305	$40,026	3,288

Metropolitan Community College Peer Institutions

Institution	Appropriations		# of Degrees Conferred		State Appropriated Dollars per Degree		FTE Equivalent
	2010-11	2012-13	2010-11	2012-13	2010-11	2012-13	2012-13
Metropolitan Community College Area	**$18,389,499**	**$23,294,376**	**1,459**	**2,057**	**$12,604**	**$11,324**	**12,236**
Mesa Community College	$8,637,748	$1,508,576	3,903	4,253	$2,213	$355	14,726
Joliet Junior College	$2,058,866	$1,935,192	1,863	1,970	$1,105	$982	11,401
Des Moines Area Community College	$29,051,616	$33,037,238	2,999	3,150	$9,687	$10,488	15,337
Erie Community College	$30,472,177	$30,848,720	2,231	2,467	$13,659	$12,505	11,035
Guilford Technical Community College	$36,100,236	$38,898,375	3,285	2,148	$10,989	$18,109	13,068
Wake Technical Community College	$49,714,404	$53,707,836	2,235	2,771	$22,244	$19,382	16,265
Tulsa Community College	$38,136,159	$36,116,944	2,325	2,797	$16,403	$12,913	12,480
Community College of Allegheny County	$38,537,518	$36,020,631	2,672	2,672	$14,423	$13,481	13,486
Greenville Technical College	$15,033,690	$15,962,461	2,959	2,392	$5,081	$6,673	9,859
San Jacinto Community College	$47,123,286	$45,888,117	4,086	4,635	$11,533	$9,900	13,517

Mid-Plains Community College Peer Institutions

Institution	Appropriations		# of Degrees Conferred		State Appropriated Dollars per Degree		FTE Equivalent
	2010-11	2012-13	2010-11	2012-13	2010-11	2012-13	2012-13
Mid-Plains Community College	**$8,251,373**	**$7,952,248**	**484**	**463**	**$17,048**	**$17,175**	**1,870**
Carl Sandburg College	$0	$2,563,281	397	457	$0	$5,609	1,784
Iowa Lakes Community College	$9,488,383	$10,609,481	709	650	$13,383	$16,322	2,311
Southeastern Community College	$7,060,186	$7,746,478	774	553	$9,122	$14,008	2,251
Cloud County Community College	$4,282,099	$4,428,230	392	626	$10,924	$7,074	1,612
Highland Community College	$4,217,828	$3,984,114	386	680	$10,927	$5,859	2,148
Lake Michigan College	$5,012,100	$5,311,712	419	541	$11,962	$9,818	2,341
Southwestern Michigan College	$6,276,900	$6,439,015	330	548	$19,021	$11,750	1,834
Flathead Valley Community College	$6,175,768	$6,880,468	428	387	$14,429	$17,779	1,879
Western Nebraska Community College	$11,715,515	$11,660,368	269	351	$43,552	$33,220	1,664
College of the Albemarle	$11,726,282	$11,108,341	491	395	$23,882	$28,122	1,915

Northeast Community College Peer Institutions

Institution	Appropriations		# of Degrees Conferred		State Appropriated Dollars per Degree		FTE Equivalent
	2010-11	2012-13	2010-11	2012-13	2010-11	2012-13	2012-13
Northeast Community College	**$12,784,454**	**$12,336,969**	**813**	**818**	**$15,725**	**$15,082**	**3,334**
Eastern Arizona College	$21,709,300	$19,240,500	981	1,351	$22,130	$14,242	3,810
Illinois Valley Community College	$7,494,104	$8,878,218	1,343	1,210	$5,580	$7,337	2,747
Western Iowa Tech Community College	$9,924,624	$11,353,767	1,021	1,947	$9,720	$5,831	3,544
Hutchinson Community College	$9,820,124	$11,104,959	821	947	$11,961	$11,726	4,174
Crowder College	$4,536,853	$4,311,018	533	749	$8,512	$5,756	3,675
State Fair Community College	$5,115,931	$4,989,275	589	802	$8,686	$6,221	3,581
Central Community College	$8,289,499	$7,785,295	1,659	2,232	$4,997	$3,488	4,159
Linn-Benton Community College	$12,082,177	$11,120,709	915	1,057	$13,205	$10,521	4,511
Grayson College	$9,038,194	$8,966,973	984	955	$9,185	$9,390	2,496
Casper College	$29,677,331	$26,245,018	767	796	$38,693	$32,971	2,770

Southeast Community College Peer Institutions

Institution	Appropriations		# of Degrees Conferred		State Appropriated Dollars per Degree		FTE Equivalent
	2010-11	2012-13	2010-11	2012-13	2010-11	2012-13	2012-13
Southeast Community College Area	**$27,133,220**	**$24,840,891**	**1,674**	**1,784**	**$16,209**	**$13,924**	**8,838**
Cochise College	$15,330,500	$11,399,300	2,686	3,548	$5,708	$3,213	8,597
Elgin Community College	$585,266	$546,332	2,523	2,484	$232	$220	8,173
Joliet Junior College	$2,058,866	$1,935,192	1,863	1,970	$1,105	$982	11,401
College of Lake County	$20,127,279	$31,221,925	1,990	5,908	$10,114	$5,285	11,041
Des Moines Area Community College	$29,051,616	$33,037,238	2,999	3,150	$9,687	$10,488	15,337
Kirkwood Community College	$24,470,857	$33,265,140	2,592	2,572	$9,441	$12,934	11,503
Hinds Community College	$26,974,826	$33,318,860	1,729	2,118	$15,601	$15,731	9,115
Cape Fear Community College	$28,364,949	$29,574,718	1,669	1,739	$16,995	$17,007	8,372
Guilford Technical Community College	$36,100,236	$38,898,375	3,285	2,148	$10,989	$18,109	13,068
Madison Area Technical College	$14,703,139	$12,591,755	3,459	3,924	$4,251	$3,209	9,603

Western Nebraska Community College Peer Institutions

Institution	Appropriations		# of Degrees Conferred		State Appropriated Dollars per Degree		FTE Equivalent
	2010-11	2012-13	2010-11	2012-13	2010-11	2012-13	2012-13
Western Nebraska Community College	**$11,715,515**	**$11,660,368**	**269**	**351**	**$43,552**	**$33,220**	**1,664**
Shawnee Community College	$516,166	$485,162	500	478	$1,032	$1,015	1,787
Southeastern Illinois College	$6,292,641	$5,573,784	332	357	$18,954	$15,613	1,473
Southeastern Community College	$7,060,186	$7,746,478	774	553	$9,122	$14,008	2,251
Coffeyville Community College	$2,924,193	$3,102,329	586	490	$4,990	$6,331	1,315
Dodge City Community College	$2,486,592	$2,689,585	482	256	$5,159	$10,506	1,398
Flathead Valley Community College	$6,175,768	$6,880,468	428	387	$14,429	$17,779	1,879
Mid-Plains Community College	$8,251,373	$7,952,248	484	463	$17,048	$17,175	1,870
Rockingham Community College	$9,784,088	$9,823,361	378	369	$25,884	$26,622	1,557
Surry Community College	$13,696,266	$13,725,867	479	630	$28,593	$21,787	2,686
Central Wyoming College	$10,912,861	$14,377,781	360	324	$30,314	$44,376	1,346

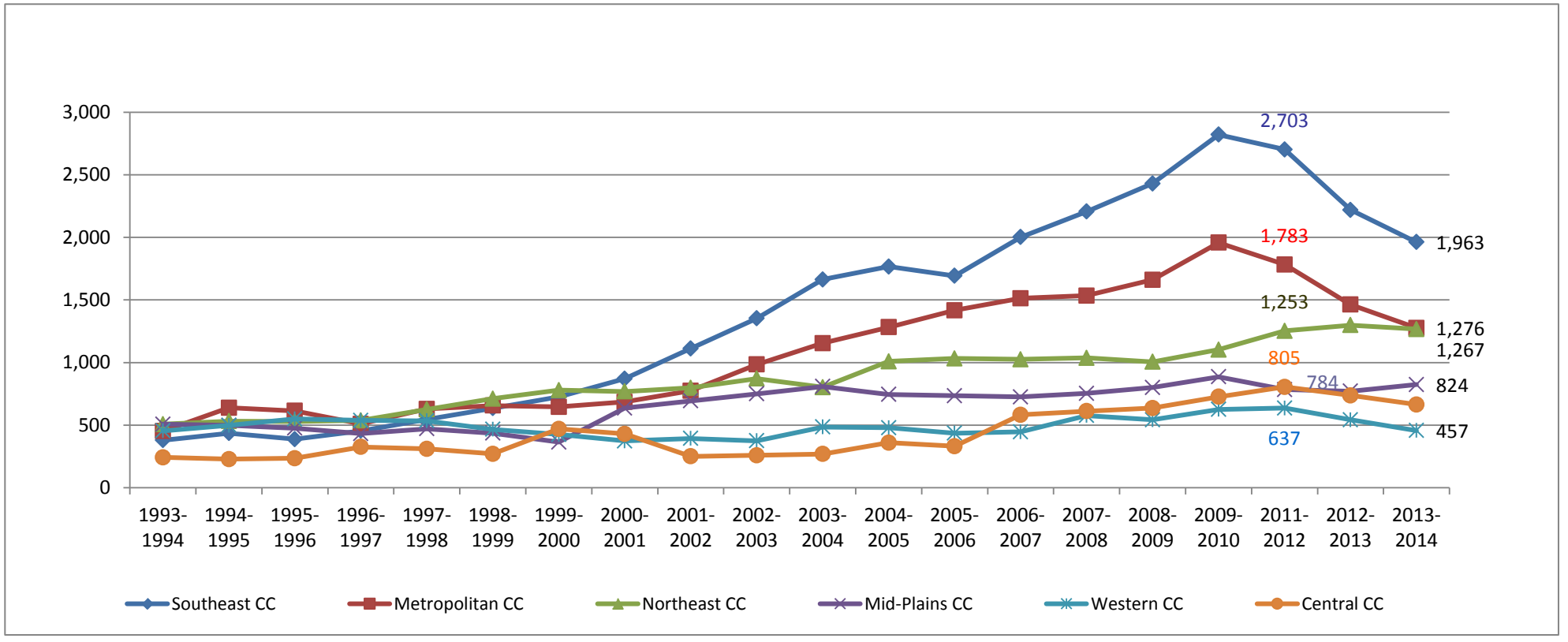
Community College Academic Transfer Enrollments

In 1993-94, the Commission expanded the community colleges' academic transfer authority.

- The total of academic transfer FTE for community colleges has increased from 12.6% in 1993-94 to 21.3% in 2013-14.

- Mid-Plains Community College had the highest percentage (43.4%) of FTEs enrolled in academic transfer courses.

Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Enrollments in Community College Academic Transfer Courses
1993-94 through 2013-14



Data Source: Community College Area Enrollment Audits 1993-94 through 2013-14.

20-Year Growth Rates for Academic Transfer:				
	Southeast Community College	416.6%	Northeast Community College	149.9%
	Metropolitan Community College	182.3%	Mid-Plains Community College	62.5%
	Central Community College	173.7%	Western Nebraska Community College	0.4%

2013-14 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									
Academic Transfer	664	1,276	824	1,263	1,963	457	6,447	6,447	21.3%
Academic Support	534	3,434	69	317	997	181	5,532	19,655	64.9%
Undeclared/Non-degree	702	767	27	48	409	113	2,066	2,066	6.8%
Foundations Education	178	1,322	91	74	400	54	2,119	2,119	7.0%
Subtotal: Academic	2,078	6,799	1,011	1,702	3,769	805	16,164	30,287	
Technology									
Applied Technology (Class 1)	935	2,203	486	625	2,186	494	6,929		
Applied Technology (Class 2)	913	2,010	402	876	2,464	529	7,194		
Subtotal: Technology	1,848	4,213	888	1,501	4,650	1,023	14,123		46.6%
Total	**3,926**	**11,012**	**1,899**	**3,203**	**8,419**	**1,828**	**30,287**	Combined Total for Academic Support equals Academic Support plus Class 1 and 2 Applied Technology courses	
Academic Transfer % of Total FTE	16.9%	11.6%	43.4%	39.4%	23.3%	25.0%	21.3%		

Data Source: Community College Areas' Statements of Reimbursable Full-time Equivalent Student Enrollment and Reimburseable Educational Units Audit

Percentage Change in Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Enrollments in Community College Courses by Category 1993-94 - 2013-14

Category of Courses	Central	Metro	Mid-Plains	Northeast	Southeast	Western	Total
Academic							
Academic Transfer	173.3%	183.0%	62.5%	149.1%	416.6%	0.4%	153.5%
Academic Support	-0.4%	110.2%	-56.0%	-39.0%	25.1%	28.3%	46.2%
Undeclared/Non-degree	110.2%	51.9%	-86.5%	4.4%	14.2%	48.7%	36.0%
Foundations Education	191.9%	102.4%	0.1%	270.0%	981.1%	-26.1%	126.6%
Subtotal: Academic	77.0%	109.7%	5.9%	55.8%	139.7%	8.0%	84.1%
Technology							
Applied Technology (Class 1)	11.5%	86.0%	46.3%	8.9%	58.4%	179.1%	54.4%
Applied Technology (Class 2)	-4.4%	18.5%	-17.5%	11.2%	-5.0%	35.6%	4.1%
Subtotal: Technology	3.0%	46.3%	8.4%	10.2%	17.0%	80.4%	23.9%
Total	32.3%	79.9%	7.0%	30.5%	51.8%	39.3%	50.1%

Data Source: Community College Areas' Statements of Reimbursable Full-time Equivalent Student Enrollment and Reimburseable Educational Units Audit

Projecting Jobs and Education Requirements Through 2020

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, *RECOVERY: Jobs Growth and Education Requirements Through 2020,* by the Georgetown Public Policy Institute, Center on Education and the Workforce, forecasts that by 2020, 71 percent of all jobs in Nebraska will require at least some postsecondary education. By 2020, Nebraska employers will need 168,000 new workers with postsecondary education.

"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."

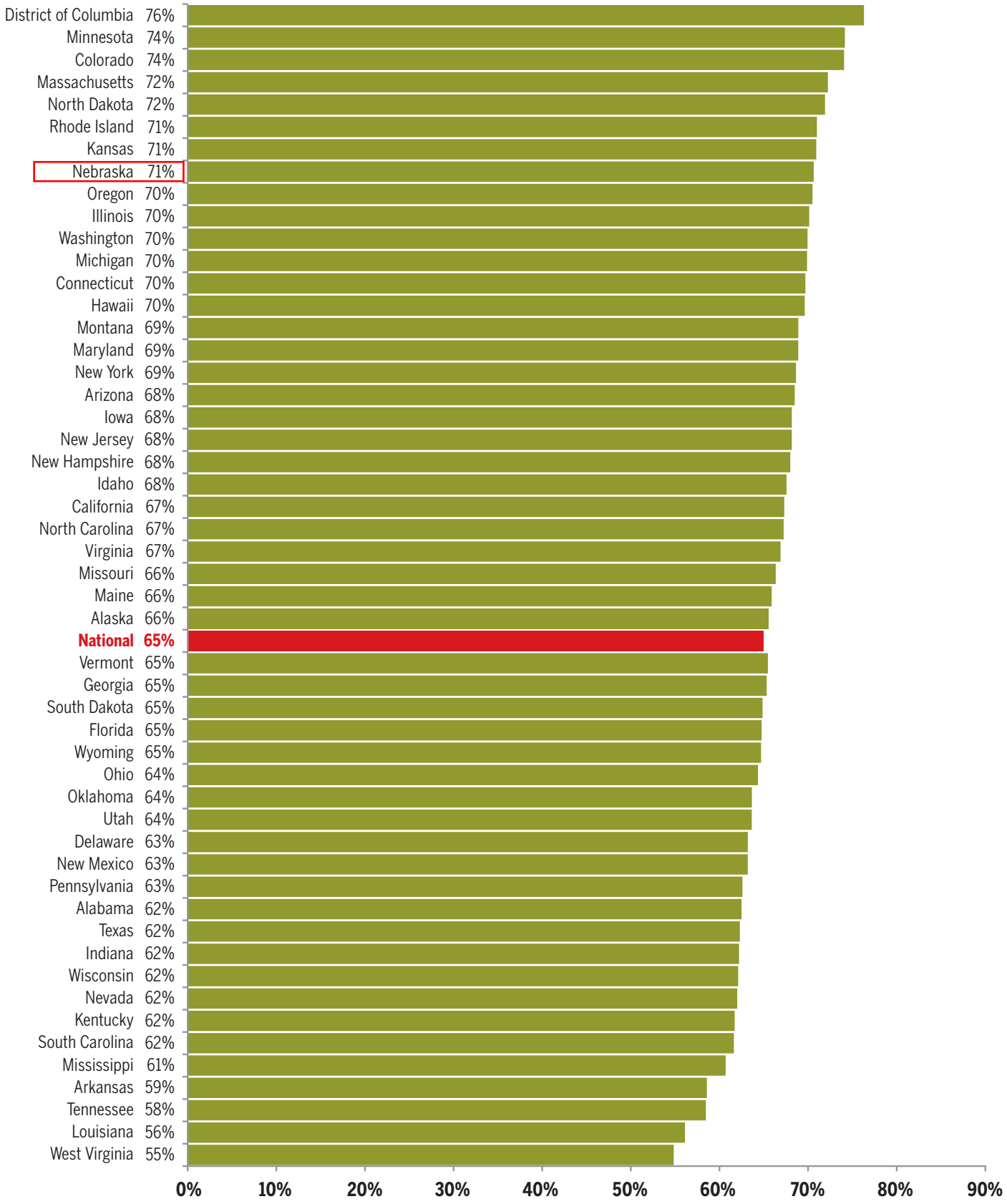
The Center's study is the first to help Americans connect the dots between employment opportunity and specific education and training choices. The report projects job creation and education requirements through most of the next decade, showing job growth by industry and occupation nationally, and with 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."

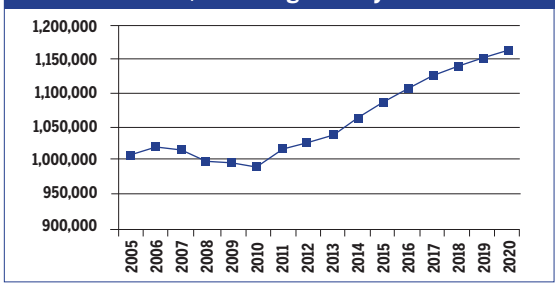
Nebraska's data is on the following pages. The full report is available online at http://cew.georgetown.edu/recovery2020/

Figure 1: By 2020, 65 percent of jobs in the nation will require postsecondary education.



NEBRASKA
2010-2020 Total Job Openings 387,000

NE TOTAL JOBS, excluding military



OCCUPATION	2010 jobs	2020 jobs	Growth rate (%)
Managerial and Professional Office	138,720	161,470	16
STEM	32,290	40,340	25
Social Sciences	4,400	5,710	30
Community Services and Arts	38,990	46,890	20
Education	57,250	68,120	19
Healthcare Professional and Technical	46,540	56,780	22
Healthcare Support	24,300	30,590	26
Food and Personal Services	148,210	174,950	18
Sales and Office Support	268,460	306,830	14
Blue Collar	231,410	270,920	17
TOTAL	**990,560**	**1,162,610**	**17**

INDUSTRY	2010 jobs	2020 jobs	Growth rate (%)
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	50,290	47,990	-5
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	2,170	3,050	40
Utilities	1,510	1,700	13
Construction	53,220	64,550	21
Manufacturing	78,500	89,220	14
Wholesale Trade	35,760	38,980	9
Retail Trade	105,950	116,290	10
Transportation and Warehousing	52,550	63,950	22
Information	15,750	17,570	12
Finance and Insurance	66,340	83,200	25
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	30,820	38,420	25
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	50,360	65,490	30
Management of Companies and Enterprises	14,780	18,270	24
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	46,740	60,960	30
Educational Services	18,940	22,670	20
Healthcare and Social Assistance	107,540	131,250	22
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	17,870	21,090	18
Accommodation and Food Services	60,610	70,300	16
Other Services (except Public Administration)	49,570	57,410	16
Government	131,290	150,230	14
TOTAL	**990,560**	**1,162,610**	**17**

JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (IN THOUSANDS)

OCCUPATION	Less than high school	High school diploma	Some college/ no degree	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree or better
Managerial and Professional Office	1	8	11	6	20	8
STEM	0	1	3	2	5	3
Social Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	2
Community Services and Arts	1	1	2	1	9	3
Education	0	1	3	0	10	9
Healthcare Professional and Technical	0	1	1	5	6	6
Healthcare Support	1	3	4	1	0	0
Food and Personal Services	4	21	20	6	7	1
Sales and Office Support	3	21	37	12	26	3
Blue Collar	15	35	23	11	7	0
TOTAL	**24**	**91**	**104**	**44**	**90**	**34**

NE

OCCUPATION	2020 TOTAL JOBS BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL					
	Less than high school	High school diploma	Some college/ no degree	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree or better
Managerial and Professional Office: Management	2,090	17,990	19,490	11,690	28,150	12,710
Business operations	210	3,350	9,070	2,390	11,190	4,730
Financial services	-	1,950	4,260	2,870	19,250	4,080
Legal	-	140	1,110	820	870	3,050
STEM : Computers & mathematical sciences	140	1,680	5,900	4,230	9,340	2,580
Architecture	-	-	150	610	1,800	300
Engineering	-	320	1,070	990	3,050	3,310
Life & physical sciences	610	-	850	550	1,300	1,640
Social Sciences	-	-	960	-	-	4,670
Community Services and Arts: Community & social services	-	490	2,510	1,390	9,750	5,500
Arts, design, entertainment, sports & media	1,980	3,130	2,460	1,180	16,050	2,460
Education, Training & Library	160	3,490	8,110	1,120	29,490	25,750
Healthcare Professional & Technical	-	2,490	3,690	14,380	18,510	17,950
Healthcare Support	2,450	8,730	13,150	4,320	980	730
Food and Personal Services: Food preparation & serving related	6,600	30,240	26,430	4,790	6,260	-
Building and grounds cleaning & maintenance	4,880	18,320	11,260	4,620	3,120	-
Personal care & services	1,000	10,060	15,610	6,870	8,430	1,210
Protective services	20	3,700	6,210	1,060	3,420	850
Sales and Office Support: Sales & related	1,560	30,820	45,500	16,510	44,520	6,350
Office & administrative support	6,300	32,200	67,040	19,050	33,400	3,590
Blue Collar: Farming, fishing & forestry	2,010	4,370	3,530	1,830	690	-
Construction & extraction	8,650	24,300	11,350	6,340	4,120	150
Installation, maintenance & repair	4,240	11,350	11,830	13,150	1,960	190
Production	17,320	30,020	16,400	6,430	6,710	-
Transportation & material moving	11,550	34,460	25,020	5,170	6,760	1,010

Facility Renewal and Adaptation Needs at the Nebraska State Colleges, University of Nebraska and NCTA

	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*
2011-2013 Expenditures:	*0.65% of replacement value*	*LB309 - 0.15% & Inst. - 0.15% of replacement*	*1.85% of replacement value*	*2.8% of replacement value*
Mid-term Goal:	*1.0% of replacement value*	*0.5% of replacement value*	*1.5% 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 $3.1 billion in 2013 dollars.

[3] LB 1100, enacted into law in 1998, required all capital construction projects (excluding revenue bond facilities) to be assessed an annual 2% depreciation charge. Funds accumulated with the depreciation charge were used for building renewal and renovation/remodeling work. LB1100 assessments were repealed by the Legislature per LB 380, 2011.

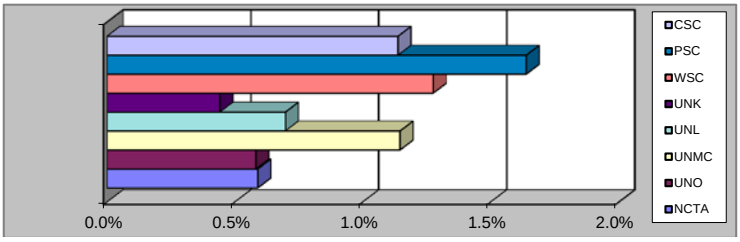
Facility Maintenance Expenditures for the Nebraska State Colleges, University of Nebraska and NCTA

October 14, 2014

Institution	Fiscal Year	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	% of CRV* Expended for Fac. Maint.	System-wide % of CRV Expended for Facility Maint.
		Institutional Facility Maintenance Expenditures						
CSC								
	2009-10	$22,841,883	$979,283	4.29%	504,119	$1.94		
	2010-11	$22,997,080	$760,572	3.31%	504,119	$1.51		
	2011-12	$24,648,716	$818,633	3.32%	504,119	$1.62		
	2012-13	$28,114,747	$1,060,091	3.77%	504,119	$2.10		
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$26,381,732*	*$939,362*	***3.56%***	*504,119*	*$1.86*	***1.14%***	
PSC								
	2009-10	$16,549,348	$776,248	4.69%	301,386	$2.58		
	2010-11	$17,549,735	$829,550	4.73%	301,386	$2.75		
	2011-12	$16,365,030	$906,403	5.54%	301,386	$3.01		
	2012-13	$16,050,479	$797,034	4.97%	301,386	$2.64		
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$16,207,755*	*$851,719*	***5.26%***	*301,386*	*$2.83*	***1.64%***	
WSC								
	2009-10	$31,572,249	$894,190	2.83%	608,648	$1.47		
	2010-11	$31,295,847	$823,411	2.63%	608,648	$1.35		
	2011-12	$31,037,061	$1,463,879	4.72%	630,913	$2.32		
	2012-13	$31,898,700	$1,095,951	3.44%	630,913	$1.74		
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$31,467,881*	*$1,279,915*	***4.07%***	*630,913*	*$2.03*	***1.28%***	***1.31%***
UNK								
	2009-10	$55,328,898	$990,101	1.79%	1,066,838	$0.93		
	2010-11	$58,583,141	$1,122,055	1.92%	1,066,838	$1.05		
	2011-12	$59,718,748	$1,077,413	1.80%	1,066,838	$1.01		
	2012-13	$61,940,902	$1,011,924	1.63%	1,066,838	$0.95		
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$60,829,825*	*$1,044,669*	***1.72%***	*1,066,838*	*$0.98*	***0.44%***	
UNL								
	2009-10	$360,956,440	$9,735,994	2.70%	6,770,330	$1.44		
	2010-11	$406,382,898	$8,824,172	2.17%	6,951,575	$1.27		
	2011-12	$391,026,428	$9,304,115	2.38%	6,971,157	$1.33		
	2012-13	$415,120,741	$12,077,006	2.91%	6,934,535	$1.74		
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$403,073,585*	*$10,690,561*	***2.65%***	*6,952,846*	*$1.54*	***0.70%***	
UNMC								
	2009-10	$198,929,722	$6,027,327	3.03%	2,087,572	$2.89		
	2010-11	$209,001,008	$5,709,141	2.73%	2,131,229	$2.68		
	2011-12	$218,899,104	$6,045,955	2.76%	2,224,968	$2.72		
	2012-13	$222,585,320	$6,430,249	2.89%	2,224,968	$2.89		
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$220,742,212*	*$6,238,102*	***2.83%***	*2,224,968*	*$2.80*	***1.15%***	
UNO								
	2009-10	$108,116,001	$1,812,998	1.68%	1,733,994	$1.05		
	2010-11	$113,546,197	$3,283,247	2.89%	1,857,090	$1.77		
	2011-12	$115,456,144	$2,082,272	1.80%	1,857,090	$1.12		
	2012-13	$123,205,723	$2,534,353	2.06%	1,853,907	$1.37		
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$119,330,934*	*$2,308,313*	***1.93%***	*1,855,499*	*$1.24*	***0.58%***	***0.75%***
NCTA								
	2009-10	$3,254,813	$269,286	8.27%	171,624	$1.57		
	2010-11	$3,568,605	$261,852	7.34%	170,464	$1.54		
	2011-12	$3,428,480	$164,473	4.80%	196,904	$0.84		
	2012-13	$3,656,478	$173,232	4.74%	196,904	$0.88		
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$3,542,479*	*$168,853*	***4.77%***	*196,904*	*$0.86*	***0.59%***	
Univ./St. College/NCTA Totals								
	2009-10	$797,549,354	$21,485,427	2.69%	13,244,511	$1.62		
	2010-11	$862,924,511	$21,614,000	2.50%	13,591,349	$1.59		
	2011-12	$860,579,711	$21,863,143	2.54%	13,753,375	$1.59		
	2012-13	$902,573,090	$25,179,840	2.79%	13,713,570	$1.84		
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$881,576,401*	*$23,521,492*	***2.67%***	*13,733,473*	*$1.71*	***0.79%***	

Min. Recommended Expenditures: $19,394,681 (Using 2.20% of General/Cash Fund Expenditures)
*** Recommended Expenditures: $37,160,369 (Using 1.25% of Current Replacement Value)**

Facility Maint. Expenditures as % Current Replcmnt. Value



Facility Maintenance Expenditures for the Nebraska State Colleges

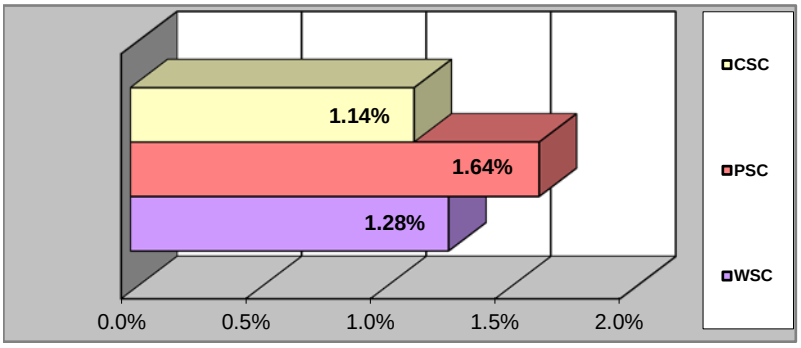
October 14, 2014

Institution	Fiscal Year	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	% of CRV* Expended for Facility Maint.
		Institutional Facility Maintenance Expenditures					
CSC							
	2009-10	$22,841,883	$979,283	4.29%	504,119	$1.94	
	2010-11	$22,997,080	$760,572	3.31%	504,119	$1.51	
	2011-12	$24,648,716	$818,633	3.32%	504,119	$1.62	
	2012-13	$28,114,747	$1,060,091	3.77%	504,119	$2.10	
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$26,381,732*	*$939,362*	***3.56%***	*504,119*	*$1.86*	***1.14%***
PSC							
	2009-10	$16,549,348	$776,248	4.69%	301,386	$2.58	
	2010-11	$17,549,735	$829,550	4.73%	301,386	$2.75	
	2011-12	$16,365,030	$906,403	5.54%	301,386	$3.01	
	2012-13	$16,050,479	$797,034	4.97%	301,386	$2.64	
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$16,207,755*	*$851,719*	***5.26%***	*301,386*	*$2.83*	***1.64%***
WSC							
	2009-10	$31,572,249	$894,190	2.83%	608,648	$1.47	
	2010-11	$31,295,847	$823,411	2.63%	608,648	$1.35	
	2011-12	$31,037,061	$1,463,879	4.72%	630,913	$2.32	
	2012-13	$31,898,700	$1,095,951	3.44%	630,913	$1.74	
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$31,467,881*	*$1,279,915*	***4.07%***	*630,913*	*$2.03*	***1.28%***
State College Totals							
	2009-10	$70,963,480	$2,649,721	3.73%	1,414,153	$1.87	
	2010-11	$71,842,662	$2,413,533	3.36%	1,414,153	$1.71	
	2011-12	$72,050,807	$3,188,915	4.43%	1,436,418	$2.22	
	2012-13	$76,063,926	$2,953,076	3.88%	1,436,418	$2.06	
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$74,057,367*	*$3,070,996*	***4.15%***	*1,436,418*	*$2.14*	***1.31%***

Min. Recommended Expenditures: $1,629,262 (Using 2.20% of General/Cash Fund Expenditures)

*** Recommended Expenditures: $2,935,659 (Using 1.25% of Current Replacement Value)**

Facility Maint. Expenditures as % of CRV



Facility Maintenance Expenditures for the University of Nebraska

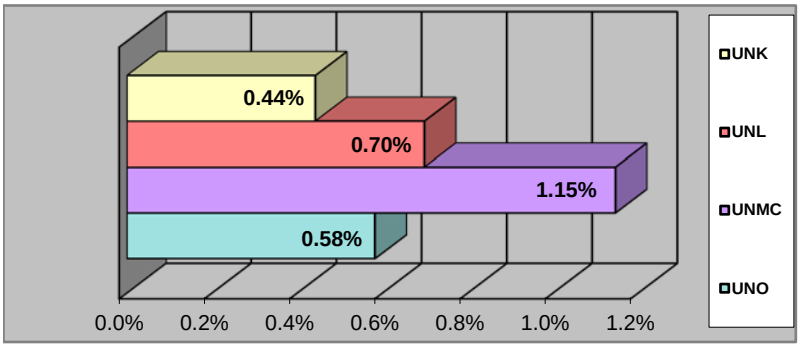
October 14, 2014

Institution	Fiscal Year	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	% of CRV* Expended for Facility Maint.
		Institutional Facility Maintenance Expenditures					
UNK							
	2009-10	$55,328,898	$990,101	1.79%	1,066,838	$0.93	
	2010-11	$58,583,141	$1,122,055	1.92%	1,066,838	$1.05	
	2011-12	$59,718,748	$1,077,413	1.80%	1,066,838	$1.01	
	2012-13	$61,940,902	$1,011,924	1.63%	1,066,838	$0.95	
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$60,829,825*	*$1,044,669*	***1.72%***	*1,066,838*	*$0.98*	***0.44%***
UNL							
	2009-10	$360,956,440	$9,735,994	2.70%	6,770,330	$1.44	
	2010-11	$406,382,898	$8,824,172	2.17%	6,951,575	$1.27	
	2011-12	$391,026,428	$9,304,115	2.38%	6,971,157	$1.33	
	2012-13	$415,120,741	$12,077,006	2.91%	6,934,535	$1.74	
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$403,073,585*	*$10,690,561*	***2.65%***	*6,952,846*	*$1.54*	***0.70%***
UNMC							
	2009-10	$198,929,722	$6,027,327	3.03%	2,087,572	$2.89	
	2010-11	$209,001,008	$5,709,141	2.73%	2,131,229	$2.68	
	2011-12	$218,899,104	$6,045,955	2.76%	2,224,968	$2.72	
	2012-13	$222,585,320	$6,430,249	2.89%	2,224,968	$2.89	
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$220,742,212*	*$6,238,102*	***2.83%***	*2,224,968*	*$2.80*	***1.15%***
UNO							
	2009-10	$108,116,001	$1,812,998	1.68%	1,733,994	$1.05	
	2010-11	$113,546,197	$3,283,247	2.89%	1,857,090	$1.77	
	2011-12	$115,456,144	$2,082,272	1.80%	1,857,090	$1.12	
	2012-13	$123,205,723	$2,534,353	2.06%	1,853,907	$1.37	
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$119,330,934*	*$2,308,313*	***1.93%***	*1,855,499*	*$1.24*	***0.58%***
University Totals							
	2009-10	$723,331,061	$18,566,420	2.57%	11,658,734	$1.59	
	2010-11	$787,513,244	$18,938,615	2.40%	12,006,732	$1.58	
	2011-12	$785,100,424	$18,509,755	2.36%	12,120,053	$1.53	
	2012-13	$822,852,686	$22,053,532	2.68%	12,080,248	$1.83	
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$803,976,555*	*$20,281,644*	***2.52%***	*12,100,151*	*$1.68*	***0.75%***

Min. Recommended Expenditures: $17,687,484 (Using 2.20% of General/Cash Fund Expenditures)

*** Recommended Expenditures: $27,093,511 (Using 1.25% of Current Replacement Value)**

Facility Maint. Expenditures as % of CRV



Facility Maintenance Expenditures for the University of Nebraska

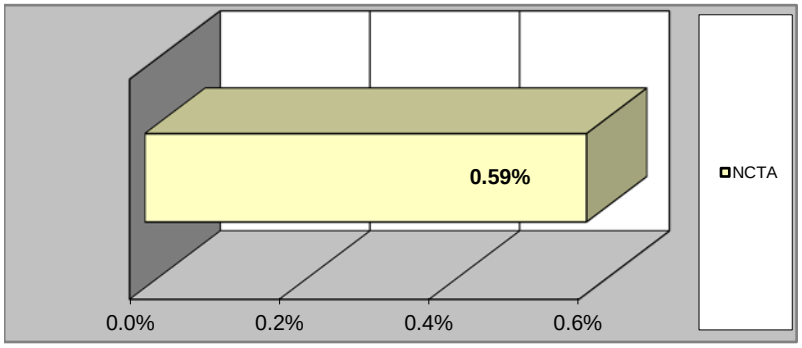
October 14, 2014

Institution	Fiscal Year	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	% of CRV* Expended for Facility Maint.
		Institutional Facility Maintenance Expenditures					
NCTA							
	2009-10	$3,254,813	$269,286	8.27%	171,624	$1.57	
	2010-11	$3,568,605	$261,852	7.34%	170,464	$1.54	
	2011-12	$3,428,480	$164,473	4.80%	196,904	$0.84	
	2012-13	$3,656,478	$173,232	4.74%	196,904	$0.88	
	2-Yr. Avg.	*$3,542,479*	*$168,853*	***4.77%***	*196,904*	*$0.86*	***0.59%***

Min. Recommended Expenditures: $77,935 (Using 2.20% of General/Cash Fund Expenditures)

*** Recommended Expenditures: $286,257 (Using 1.25% of Current Replacement Value)**

Facility Maint. Expenditures as % of CRV



COMMISSION-ESTABLISHED PEER LISTS

Community College Peers

Central Community College

Black Hawk College, Moline, Illinois
Central Carolina Community College, Sanford, North Carolina
Eastern Arizona College, Thatcher, Arizona
Hutchinson Community College, Hutchinson, Kansas
Indian Hills Community College, Ottumwa, Iowa
Iowa Central Community College, Fort Dodge, Iowa
Jackson Community College, Jackson, Michigan
Laramie County Community College, Cheyenne, Wyoming
Paris Junior College, Paris, Texas
Shasta College, Redding, California

Metropolitan Community College

Community College of Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Des Moines Area Community College, Ankeny, Iowa
Erie Community College, Buffalo, New York
Greenville Technical College, Greenville, South Carolina
Guilford Technical Community College, Jamestown, North Carolina
Joliet Junior College, Joliet, Illinois
Mesa Community College, Mesa, Arizona
San Jacinto Community College, Pasadena, Texas
Tulsa Community College, Tulsa, Oklahoma
Wake Technical Community College, Raleigh, North Carolina

Mid-Plains Community College

Carl Sandburg College, Galesburg, Illinois
Cloud County Community College, Concordia, Kansas
College of the Albemarle, Elizabeth City, North Carolina
Flathead Valley Community College, Kalispell, Montana
Highland Community College, Highland, Kansas
Iowa Lakes Community College, Estherville, Iowa
Lake Michigan College, Benton Harbor, Michigan
Southeastern Community College, West Burlington, Iowa
Southwestern Michigan College, Dowagiac, Michigan
Western Nebraska Community College, Scottsbluff, Nebraska

COMMISSION-ESTABLISHED PEER LISTS

Community College Peers (continued)

Northeast Community College

Casper College, Casper, Wyoming
Central Community College, Grand Island, Nebraska
Crowder College, Neosho, Missouri
Eastern Arizona College, Thatcher, Arizona
Grayson College, Denison, Texas
Hutchinson Community College, Hutchinson, Kansas
Illinois Valley Community College, Oglesby, Illinois
Linn-Benton Community College, Albany, Oregon
State Fair Community College, Sedalia, Missouri
Western Iowa Tech Community College, Sioux City, Iowa

Southeast Community College

Cape Fear Community College, Wilmington, North Carolina
Cochise College, Douglas, Arizona
College of Lake County, Grayslake, Illinois
Des Moines Area Community College, Ankeny, Iowa
Elgin Community College, Elgin, Illinois
Guilford Technical Community College, Jamestown, North Carolina
Hinds Community College, Raymond, Mississippi
Joliet Junior College, Joliet, Illinois
Kirkwood Community College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Madison Area Technical College, Madison, Wisconsin

Western Nebraska Community College

Central Wyoming College, Riverton, Wyoming
Coffeyville Community College, Coffeyville, Kansas
Dodge City Community College, Dodge City, Kansas
Flathead Valley Community College, Kalispell, Montana
Mid-Plains Community College, North Platte, Nebraska
Rockingham Community College, Wentworth, North Carolina
Shawnee Community College, Ullin, Illinois
Southeastern Community College, West Burlington, Iowa
Southeastern Illinois College, Harrisburg, Illinois
Surry Community College, Dobson, North Carolina

COMMISSION-ESTABLISHED PEER LISTS

State College Peers

Chadron State College

University of Arkansas at Monticello, Monticello, Arkansas
Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri
Missouri Western State University, Saint Joseph, Missouri
Montana State University Billings, Billings, Montana
Peru State College, Peru, Nebraska
Wayne State College, Wayne, Nebraska
Granite State College, Concord, New Hampshire
Ohio State University-Lima Campus, Lima, Ohio
Ohio State University-Newark Campus, Newark, Ohio
Shawnee State University, Portsmouth, Ohio

Peru State College

Chadron State College, Chadron, Nebraska
Granite State College, Concord, New Hampshire
Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri
Missouri Western State University, Saint Joseph, Missouri
Montana State University Billings, Billings, Montana
Ohio State University-Lima Campus, Lima, Ohio
Ohio State University-Newark Campus, Newark, Ohio
Shawnee State University, Portsmouth, Ohio
University of Arkansas at Monticello, Monticello, Arkansas
Wayne State College, Wayne, Nebraska

Wayne State College

Chadron State College, Chadron, Nebraska
Granite State College, Concord, New Hampshire
Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri
Missouri Western State University, Saint Joseph, Missouri
Montana State University Billings, Billings, Montana
Ohio State University-Lima Campus, Lima, Ohio
Ohio State University-Newark Campus, Newark, Ohio
Peru State College, Peru, Nebraska
Shawnee State University, Portsmouth, Ohio
University of Arkansas at Monticello, Monticello, Arkansas

COMMISSION-ESTABLISHED PEER LISTS

University of Nebraska Peers

University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Auburn University, Auburn University, Alabama
Colorado State University-Fort Collins, Fort Collins, Colorado
Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa
Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas
Louisiana State University and Agricultural & Mechanical College, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Oklahoma State University-Main Campus, Stillwater, Oklahoma
Purdue University-Main Campus, West Lafayette, Indiana
University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, Colorado
University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia
University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas
University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, Missouri
University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee

University of Nebraska at Omaha

Cleveland State University, Cleveland, Ohio
Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, Michigan
Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, Tennessee
Portland State University, Portland, Oregon
University of Arkansas at Little Rock, Little Rock, Arkansas
University of Missouri-St Louis, Saint Louis, Missouri
University of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls, Iowa
Wichita State University, Wichita, Kansas
Youngstown State University, Youngstown, Ohio

University of Nebraska at Kearney

Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania, Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania
Minnesota State University Moorhead, Moorhead, Minnesota
Pittsburg State University, Pittsburg, Kansas
Southeast Missouri State University, Cape Girardeau, Missouri
University of Central Missouri, Warrensburg, Missouri
University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, La Crosse, Wisconsin
University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, Whitewater, Wisconsin
Western Carolina University, Cullowhee, North Carolina
Western Illinois University, Macomb, Illinois

University of Nebraska Medical Center

Ohio State University-Main Campus, Columbus, Ohio
Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, Oregon
University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona
University of Cincinnati-Main Campus, Cincinnati, Ohio
University of Colorado Health Sciences Center, Denver, Colorado*
University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida
University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa
University of Kansas Medical Center, Kansas City, Kansas*
University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky
University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
University of Tennessee Health Science Center, Memphis, Tennessee*
University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah

*institutions do not report data to IPEDS

University of Nebraska Board of Regents' Peer Lists

(For information purposes only. The Commission has not endorsed or approved these lists.)

University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado
Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa
Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio
Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana
University of Colorado at Boulder, Boulder, Colorado
University of Illinois – Urbana, Urbana, Illinois
University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa
University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas
University of Minnesota - Twin Cities, St. Paul, Minnesota
University of Missouri – Columbia, Columbia, Missouri

University of Nebraska at Omaha

Cleveland State University, Cleveland, Ohio
Northern Illinois University, De Kalb, Illinois
Portland State University, Portland, Oregon
University of Arkansas at Little Rock, Little Rock, Arkansas
University of Colorado at Denver, Denver, Colorado
University of Missouri – St. Louis, St. Louis, Missouri
University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Charlotte, North Carolina
University of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls, Iowa
University of Texas at San Antonio, San Antonio, Texas
Wichita State University, Wichita, Kansas

University of Nebraska at Kearney

University of Central Missouri (formerly Central Missouri State University), Warrensburg, Missouri
Minnesota State University Moorhead, Moorhead, Minnesota
Murray State University, Murray, Kentucky
Northern Michigan University, Marquette, Michigan
Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, Texas
University of Central Arkansas, Conway, Arkansas
University of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls, Iowa
University of Wisconsin – Stevens Point, Stevens Point, Wisconsin
Western Illinois University, Macomb, Illinois
University of Northern Colorado, Greely, Colorado

University of Nebraska Medical Center

Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio
University of Colorado Health Science Center, Denver, Colorado
University of Illinois – Chicago, Chicago, Illinois
University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa
University of Kansas Medical Center, Kansas City, Kansas
University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky
University of Minnesota – Twin Cities, St. Paul, Minnesota
University of Oklahoma Health Science Center, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
University of Tennessee – Memphis, Memphis, Tennessee

Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education

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Michael Baumgartner, Ph.D., Executive Director