

have as many dollars of unmet need. And another reason is is the public schools or the cheaper schools, that SSIG amount is matched by 50 percent. So let's go back down to our nursing or our technical community colleges, if there is \$1,500 of unmet need or that that student needs, some of those cheaper schools cannot offer to give 50 percent to match the SSIG. So there is a problem right there. The nursing students do not qualify then if Central Community College could not give that match. So what we are talking about, we are talking about more than just a simple little LB 651 and 468. We are talking about whether that poorer student that would probably have to go to the school that is three or four thousand dollars compared to the student at \$8,000, are you going to give the money to the student that can afford to go to the \$8,000 institution or are you going to try to, as Senator Warner is trying to do, try to distribute that on a basis of the unmet need or the need for the cheaper school? And that is what we are really talking about when we get right down to the nuts and bolts of these two bills, and so it is a shift, and I think the way that...and I agree with Senator Hall in this respect and the Attorney General's opinions and so on, what has been done in the past I am not sure is exactly constitutional or is right. But what we are talking about, and, remember now, the Governor has increased the SSIG amount to a million this year, and in her budget a million, two-fifty next year. So we are not talking about just little tiny apples and oranges now, we are talking about, but you are making the shift from maybe the student that could afford the more expensive private institutions and taking it away from the student in the public cheaper institutions, and this is a major shift, and Senator Warner is addressing it in his LB 468, and how we tried to get around this then, in the nursing bill that is coming down the shaft is that then we set up that each institution could only get a portion, and whatever it works out, of their students. Otherwise, it would have been the same thing. The nursing student that could go to Creighton at \$8,000 a year or so on would be getting all the funding, and the nursing student that would be going to Central Community College or a cheaper college would have got no funding. So what we did is we addressed it in a proportion. In other words, if the school had 50 students and we could afford to give funding to 50 percent, 25 would get it. And if that school had 300, and if you could give it 150. So we had to do that to get around this very thing that we are talking about on this bill today. It is a major shift.