

was particularly, but I can...I know some were.

SENATOR JENSEN: And the cost of that education would come off of what they would receive? Is that what you're telling me?

SENATOR WESELY: No. They could use...yeah, that's true in the sense that the cash payment they would get and assistance, some of that could go to pay some of the tuition, that's possible. Or they could take out a loan or whatever or scholarship. Again, I'm talking about the new system we're developing with this. That wasn't necessarily so in the past.

SENATOR JENSEN: Okay. So a person underneath the new system, and I read the green sheet and also the amendment, but it does say that they can...who decides if they will go to college?

SENATOR WESELY: Okay, okay, yeah, it's not automatic that they go. The department will have to agree that this is something that they can accomplish and in talking to them back there, you know, they're obviously going to emphasize maybe alternatives that would be more short term, more directed toward immediate employment, but ultimately, if the individual comes in, it's a college education they want, they're capable of doing it, that's their dream and they can achieve that dream, then most likely they would agree to that, but they'd have to.

SENATOR JENSEN: And underneath the new program they are assigned caseworkers, so would the caseworker decide?

SENATOR WESELY: Right.

SENATOR JENSEN: Okay. Well, I think working through that process is...and I'd hope that we would have got something from the committee, we talked about that in the last meeting, but it helps to understand what the process is of how they can go to college, how they can get secondary education, but in most cases this secondary education would come from a community college. Is that correct?

SENATOR WESELY: Well...

SENATOR JENSEN: Maybe, may or may not.

SENATOR WESELY: It would be one of the options. I don't know how many go to community college versus a four-year state