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year's A bills, and so we have not a lot of leeway on Appropriations Committee as we make this year's recommendations. And so those that are frustrated that there's not room for new spending, it's...a lot of it is because we have last year's budget's, last year's A bills, previous years, and to run the state and so there's not room. And I will start off, if you want to see some of the significant increases that we've had, salaries are a big number, \$60 million over the biennium. If you want to look at detail, I'm not going to go into a great amount of detail, but I will take questions, or any one of us can take questions on what it is, but right across the page on page 9 tells about our employee salary contract...contracts. Those from NAPE/AFSCME, those from SLEBC, those from the state colleges, and those from the universities. You can read those numbers for yourself. Some of them are significant increases, far and away above 3 percent. The next one's Medicaid. I...roughly half of this Medicaid increase of \$40 million is long-term nursing home care. That is a large issue in Nebraska. We have a high percent of elderly over 85. We have a high percent of people over 60. They're no longer elderly in my mind. Supposed to be a little humor. But, anyway, we have a high percent in the Midwest and that's reflected in our Medicaid and Medicare, not Medicare, Medicaid costs, particularly long-term nursing home care. Public assistance is up fairly modestly actually, health insurance and, once again, right across the page, on page 9, is the increases that we've had in health insurance--37 percent increase in state employee rates for health insurance. University had a 5 percent increase, and the state colleges had about 10 percent, or, excuse me, 26 percent. But it's hard to absorb a 37 percent increase in a budget where we're asking for a total increase of 3 percent. Healthcare costs are significant, as you can tell. They amount to \$14 million. Special education simply represents a 3 percent annual increase that we've locked in and, frankly, that probably does not reflect accurately the increased costs that special ed is having across the state. For those new ones, if you recall, about three years ago we had a study trying to hold the line on special ed. They were running about 8 to 10 percent a year. We have absolutely simply dictated they will...we will only put 3 percent more in and, in many cases, that is not enough for local school districts, but that's where we're at on that and that's what this cost represents.