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the kind of discussion that Senator Beutler and I have engaged in, as far as there being any question about this being done. Are there any other lights on, Mr. Speaker?

SPEAKER BROMM: There is one, Senator Chambers.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: All right.

SPEAKER BROMM: Senator Vrtiska.

SENATOR VRTISKA: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I'd like to ask Senator Raikes a question, if I might.

SPEAKER BROMM: Senator Raikes, would you yield, please?

SENATOR RAIKES: Yes.

SENATOR VRTISKA: Senator Raikes, I'm...and maybe I should have asked Senator Chambers, but I'm going to start with you. This money is all going to be put into one fund, as I understand it. How is it determined, for example, which...as far as need-based and those type of requests, how is it determined who's going to be the winners and the losers?

SENATOR RAIKES: The pool of eligible students...and again, we're talking about LB 574 as it was...or, as it's offered right now, rather than the amendment, as you well understand. But the pool of eligible students is Pell-eligible students, students eligible via the federal Pell program. The allocation of the awards would be done with a combination of the Postsecondary Coordinating Commission and the institutions themselves. So all of that part of the procedure would remain...or, those players in the procedure, if you will, would remain the same as what we now have. One difference would be that after the transition period, at least, there would be a cap, an award cap for any individual award to any individual student that would be based on the UNL...25 percent, I believe, of the tuition and fees at the highest public institution, which currently is UNL. So the...in effect, the allocation...or, if what you're asking is, if we have 10,000 Pell-eligible students, if you will, and 5,000...awards available for 5,000, how do you make the...how do