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Death penalty sought in Chapel Hill student slaying

Demario Atwater will be tried in Orange County, where jurors haven't returned a death sentence since North Carolina resumed executions in 1984.

BY MARLON A. WALKER
The Associated Press

HILLSBOROUGH — Prosecutors said Monday they plan to seek the death penalty against a man charged in the kidnapping and fatal shooting of University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill student body president Eve Carson.

Orange County District Attorney Jim Woodall said during a court hearing that he plans to seek the execution of Demario James Atwater, 22, even though jurors in Orange County haven't returned a death sentence since North Carolina resumed executions in 1984.

"This is the toughest decision any prosecutor has to make," Woodall said, adding that he believed Carson's family supported his decision based on several conversations with her parents.

Atwater and Laurence Alvin Lovette, 17, are charged with first-degree murder in the death of Carson, 22, of Athens, Ga. Atwater also is charged with first-degree kidnapping, felonious larceny, armed robbery and felonious possession of stolen goods.

The death penalty can't be sought against Lovette because of his age.

Woodall revealed new details in the case Monday, telling Superior Court Judge Thomas H. Lock that prosecutors believe Atwater shot Carson in the head with a 12-gauge shotgun.

"He (Atwater) had been seen with that weapon prior to this crime," Woodall told the judge.

Woodall alleged that Atwater and Lovette kidnapped Carson from outside her home just before 4 a.m. on March 5 after peeping through her window as she worked on her computer.

They stole her sport utility vehicle and took her to sev-

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SLAYING
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eral ATMs, eventually withdrawing $1,400.

Carson's body was found later that morning in the middle of a residential street near campus. She had been shot five times.

Woodall said the crimes were especially heinous, and Lock agreed to hear the case as a capital murder.

Woodall said Carson was shot four times with a .25-caliber handgun, which police believe was used by Lovette. That gun and the shotgun used by Atwater were damaged, as if someone tried to dismantle both weapons, Woodall said.

Ballistics experts repaired both weapons.

Lovette also is charged in the death of Duke University graduate student Abhijit Mahato, who was found dead Jan. 18 in his apartment near the university's campus in Durham, about a 20-minute drive from Chapel Hill. Mahato had been shot once in the forehead.
STRIVING FOR A PEAK PERFORMANCE

Diabetic doesn’t let disease halt lofty goals

BY TOM MARINE
The Daily Reflector

People suffering from diabetes have the power to live full and rewarding lives, in large part due to medical advancements over the last 20 years, said Will Cross, the first person with diabetes to reach the highest peak on each continent and visit the North and South Poles.

Speaking at Pitt County Memorial Hospital on Monday, Cross connected his experience climbing Mount Everest — the highest point in the world — to his 32-year battle with diabetes.

"Your patients may not aspire to climb Mount Everest, but they aspire to do something," Cross told nearly 50 hospital staff members. "I decided early on, I could focus on either the negative or positive aspects of this disease."

In fact, Cross said dealing with his Type 1 diabetes helped him during the climb when his team of climbers began to experience symptoms from the high altitude, such as irritability, nausea, lightness in the stomach and heaviness in the legs.

CROSS
Continued from B1

He said he was already familiar with these feelings from treating the disease. "I'm programmed to eat," Cross said, referring to his climbing partner's lack of appetite due to the high elevations.

While on the mountain, Cross said he had to learn how to manage his diabetes in an extreme environment, including testing his blood sugar levels about four times each day. He kept insulin pins inside his climbing suit for easy access and to keep them warm.

"In my opinion, I would not have been able to do this 20 years ago," he said.

Cross emphasized that he was not successful in reaching the summit of Mount Everest on his first attempt, or his second. However, after making some changes to his oxygen system and his climbing team, Cross finally made it to "the top of the world" in May 2006.

In his biography, Cross says "he wants to show the tens of millions of people with diabetes that they don't have to be defined by their disease, to prove that there are no diabetics — only people who happen to have diabetes — and that those with the condition can manage it successfully."

Jim Barrett, manager of recreation therapy at the Regional Rehabilitation Center, said he uses these types of stories all the time with his patients.

"I enjoy seeing people with challenges do amazing things," Barrett said after the presentation. "It's neat for me, to think of everything he had to go through. It's inspiring and motivating to see how he figured out how to do it, and then did it."

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See CROSS, B3
Errors in pay anger state employees

Shortchanged workers are furious, but the state controller is proud of the new system.

BY LYNN BONNER
STAFF WRITER

The state nicknamed its new payroll system BEACON. But instead of providing light, BEACON is leading employees to financial shipwrecks.

Officials who implemented the system have downplayed the problems. But the State Employees Association of North Carolina has heard from hundreds of angry employees about incorrect paychecks, and since December the system's call center has received 64,503 questions and complaints.

Employees statewide have spent months trying to resolve problems with paychecks that are sometimes more than $1,000 short. Pay stubs are confusing; employees say they cannot keep track of how much they're owed.

Some say they're falling behind on car and mortgage payments. Others face eviction because of unpaid rent and worry about paying their children's college tuition bills.

WHAT IS BEACON?

A new payroll and personnel system for the state, BEACON is an acronym that stands for Building Enterprise Access for NC's Core Operation Needs.

State Controller Robert Powell, whose office runs the new payroll and personnel system, said planners anticipated the problems.

"What we're experiencing is not unexpected," he said. "We're operating a new system that is paying about 90,000 people."

The state started planning for the system years ago and rolled it out in phases over five months. "We feel like we've done an outstanding job with it," Powell said.

Employees who have been shortchanged say the system is a disaster. Not only do they have to deal with incorrect paychecks and unpaid bills, but they're caught in an endless loop when they try to get problems resolved. They are sent back and forth between the BEACON call center, which tells them the problems are with their agency timekeepers, and the agency timekeepers, who shrug their shoulders and blame the problems on BEACON.

Joy Adamio, who started work-

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ing in June for the state Department of Correction, is still trying to rectify pay problems from her old job at Dorothea Dix Hospital.

Adamio, a licensed practical nurse, said she’s spent hours, including days off, trying to get her pay corrected.

The consequences hit hard when Adamio was about to close on a new home in Mebane. Her pay stub for her June 30 check showed a negative number on one line. Questions from loan officers about the negative number held up the loan. While she was trying to get a letter explaining the problem, Adamio said, the interest rate went up.

She said she had to dip into her retirement fund to help pay moving expenses. Because of the delay, she figures she’ll pay an extra $8,800 over the life of her mortgage.

“I feel like I’m damaged and I’m on the verge of getting an attorney,” she said. “Nobody really wants to take accountability for it.”

Phase-in begins

The first agencies started using the system in mid-December. The state Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Correction and other agencies started using it April 1.

So far, the state has spent about $87.5 million on the system, including nearly $11.9 million for the software license and $47 million for contractors, and has plans to spend another $8.9 million this year.

As employees’ payroll complaints began getting attention, Powell told legislators the problems were connected to DHHS and Dix hospital.

BEACON’s own numbers suggest other agencies have had a rough ride.

The call center tracks calls and keeps records on problems and questions. For weeks, Powell’s office denied public access to those complaint records.

A summary of calls through June 28 shows 11,866 correction employees called the help center and 11,715 calls came from DHHS employees.

The nature of their calls is not clear, but correction officials say their employees have been frustrated.

“We’ve had four pay cycles,” said Tracy Little, deputy secretary at the state Department of Correction. “There continue to be some problems.”

Officers with the State Employees Association of North Carolina have been flooded with hundreds of complaints, said Linda Rouse Sutton, the association president. SEANC leaders recently decided to take the issue to the next state controller, David McCoy, who will take over when Powell retires at the end of this month.

“It is across this state,” Sutton said of BEACON problems. “This is across agencies. It’s not concentrated in one particular place.”

At a union demonstration Friday, hospital employees refused to leave a DHHS administrative office, saying they wanted to secure an appointment with an agency administrator.

Administrators at the DHHS and Correction say many of the problems originate in the complex systems their agencies use.

Complex pay systems

It’s not as simple as setting the controls to pay employees for what most people think of as a regular, 40-hour, Monday-through-Friday work week. For example, employees earn extra money for working nights and weekends. Nurses who work long hours on weekends are on a special pay schedule.

Correction tried to identify potential problems before employees started using BEACON, Little said. So far, about 950 employees have taken BEACON training.

State Rep. Linda Coleman, a Knightdale Democrat who has heard from frustrated state employees, groaned when she heard the word “BEACON.”

“I’m not sure it was ready to go online when it did,” Coleman said. “I know they were very anxious to implement it.”

Powell said it was right to press ahead with the project.

“I don’t see any reason why would we delay implementation,” he said.

Shortchanged employees say it’s clear BEACON wasn’t ready for its statewide debut.

James Taurasi of Wake Forest, a Dorothea Dix Hospital employee and a public service workers union member, said he could no longer afford groceries and went to a charity for food last week.

“Why implement a payroll system you can’t even operate?” he asked. “It’s hurting a lot of people.”

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DA seeks rare death penalty for Atwater

BY JESSE JAMES DeCONTO
STAFF WRITER

HILLSBOROUGH — No Orange County jury has sent a man to death row since 1973. District Attorney Jim Woodall wants to give execution another chance.

Woodall said Monday he plans to seek the death penalty for 22-year-old Demario Atwater, in the killing of Eve Carson, the UNC-Chapel Hill student body president.

Superior Court Judge Thomas Lock approved Woodall’s plan to prosecute Atwater on a capital murder charge after the district attorney claimed that three legal factors made the killing merit lethal injection. Woodall said Atwater killed Carson while robbing her, in a “financial gain” and in an “especially heinous, atrocious or cruel” manner.

Woodall said that Atwater and Lawrence Lovette were walking along East Rosemary Street about 3:30 a.m. March 5, looking for someone to rob when they spotted a fight in Eve Carson’s house down a short dead-end street, Woodall said.

“The blinds on the windows were raised that morning,” he said. “They could see a person in that house.”

Someone, probably Carson, opened an e-mail on her account at 3:35 a.m. Twenty minutes later, Lovette was caught on camera using Carson’s ATM card, and an hour after that, Carson was dead.

After Monday’s hearing, Woodall said he had spoken to Carson’s parents about pursuing capital punishment.

“I always involve the family in these types of decisions,” Woodall said. “I believe they will support the state.”

A capital trial would be longer and more expensive than trying Atwater for life in prison. Woodall said the trial, if there is one, wouldn’t begin until next summer.

Neither of Atwater’s attorneys, James Williams or Jonathan Broun, addressed Woodall’s list of aggravating factors.

Atwater was brought from Central Prison for the hearing, wearing a blue short-sleeve dress shirt and gray pants. He did not say anything. His mother was in the courtroom with several younger children. She exchanged smiles with her son when she entered the courtroom and when he was escorted out.

Lovette, 17, is not eligible for the death penalty because of his age. He is also charged with first-degree murder in the death of Abhijit Matsri, a Duke University engineering student from Bengal, India, who was shot in a robbery in January.

Last month, a grand jury indicted Atwater and Lovette on three counts of armed robbery, first-degree kidnapping, felonious larceny and possession of stolen goods, in addition to murder.

Carson was shot four times with a handgun and once in the head with a shotgun. Woodall said the weapons had been discarded — there were attempts to destroy them, but they have been recovered by law enforcement, Woodall said.

Woodall said investigators think Atwater used the sawed-off shotgun.

“He had been seen with that weapon prior to this crime, and he has been seen with that weapon after the crime,” Woodall said.

Woodall said Atwater had told two stories — one in which he and Lovette abducted Carson from her home and one in which they pretended their car was disabled and asked her for help.

“The state believes she was probably abducted perhaps just outside her home,” Woodall said.

No ‘opinion poll’

Orange County has not sent anyone to death row for more than three decades; no offender from Orange County has been executed since 1948.

Woodall said neither public opinion in Orange County nor on the UNC-CH campus affected his decision. “You can’t take an opinion poll,” he said.

People interviewed along Franklin Street and on campus Monday evening had mixed feelings about Woodall’s decision.

“If this was my mom or this was my sister, I’d be all for giving him the death penalty,” said Madison Kinbro, 17, a rising senior at East Chapel Hill High School.

Jeanette Moore, a woman from Chapel Hill, said she doesn’t support capital punishment, regardless of the crime.

“The crime was a heinous one,” she said. “I certainly would support no hope for ever getting out of prison.”

Tracy Scoggins, 19, plans to attend UNC-Chapel Hill next spring to study youth psychology.

“They deserve to get the death penalty, but they also deserve to spend some time thinking about what they’ve done,” he said.

“That’s worse than death. Every day you have to think about what you did to that girl.”

Woodall declined to speculate about whether a local jury would sentence Atwater to death.

“That’s not for me to say,” he said. “I think it’s the toughest decision a prosecutor has to make.”

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SEE CARSON, PAGE 5A
NCCU branch degrees faulted

Georgia campus wasn’t accredited

BY ERIC FERRERI
STAFF WRITER

DURHAM — Bachelor's degrees earned by about 25 students who took courses at an N.C. Central University branch campus at a suburban Atlanta megachurch aren't accredited, an official with the accrediting agency said Monday.

Tom Benberg, chief of staff for the commission on colleges with the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, said degrees earned by students at an NCCU program at New Birth Missionary Baptist Church over the past four years are not covered by the university's overall accreditation. That means those degrees aren't the same as degrees earned by students at the Durham campus.

The News & Observer reported Sunday that NCCU operated the satellite campus at the Lithonia, Ga., megachurch for four years, before dissolving it this year after running afoul of the accrediting agency. The church's pastor is Eddie Long, an NCCU alumnus, donor and current trustee.

NCCU officials told The N&O last week that the students who earned degrees would not be harmed because the university itself is accredited. Efforts to reach those officials Monday were unsuccessful.

But Benberg, the SACS official, said his organization cannot recognize those degrees, because the Georgia program wasn't known when SACS issued NCCU its accreditation.

"We can only approve the parts we know about," he said. "You can't accredit an entity you don't know anything about."

For four years, NCCU offered degrees in criminal justice, hospitality and tourism, and business at the New Birth campus.

Graduates of the New Birth program cannot honestly say their degrees come from an accredited university, Benberg said, adding that such a distinction matters to some employers and graduate schools but may not to others.

"It certainly hasn't helped anyone that this situation has occurred," he said. "It doesn't mean the door is shut to them."

UNC system officials said the New Birth program should have been vetted at the university system level but was not. They have pledged a full investigation into how the program came to be. The details of that investigation have not been determined, a university spokeswoman said Monday.

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Off course

Now, what about that foray into Georgia? No, not Russia's nasty little war in the Caucasus. The issue is N.C. Central University's unauthorized satellite campus at an Atlanta-area megachurch.

The N&O's Eric Ferreri reported Sunday on a UNC System campus that sailed off on its own to set up a degree program 400 miles away. NCCU apparently never informed system headquarters. It certainly didn't get the go-ahead.

Those factors, and questionable academic credentials of some instructors at the branch campus in Lithonia, Ga., shut down the program this summer. NCCU, now under a new and — let's hope — improved administration, should explain just what happened. It and the UNC System must also look after the 50 or so students who, through no fault of their own, enrolled in a program with no future.

That program began during the tenure of James H. Ammons as NCCU's chancellor. It is linked to an alumnus and trustee of the Durham school, Bishop Eddie Long, pastor of New Birth Missionary Baptist Church in Lithonia. The branch campus was at the 25,000-member New Birth church, and apparently functioned as a service for parishioners. Whatever the merit, or lack of it, of running a public college at a church and so far from the main campus, the glaring procedural fault lay in NCCU's ignoring the UNC System's approval process for academic offerings. That was, says UNC President Erskine Bowles, "contrary to all university policy." Ammons, now president of Florida A&M University, may also have cut corners with NCCU's own Board of Trustees — it's not clear if the board ever approved the program. Strike three is that a key accrediting agency wasn't told about it.

There's a fault, as well, in how the program was conceived. Either Bishop Long asked NCCU to set up a branch at his church and campus officials too readily acquiesced, or else the university, eager to gain students and/or butter up a big donor, offered Long his own mini-college. New Chancellor Charlie Nelms, who inherited the situation, should make sure that from now on all programs are properly designed and officially approved.
Beer Pong's Big Splash

By Rebecca Winters Keegan, With Meaghan Haire

Thursday, Aug. 07, 2008

At their all-night parties, the ancient Greeks played a game called Kottabos, which involved flinging the residue from the bottom of their cups of wine at a target. Kottabos was probably the first drinking game to get really, really big—supposedly even Socrates played. Today young philosophers still like to mix booze and projectiles. Only now they call it beer pong.

Beer pong is not just the drinking game of choice for this century's twentysomething thinkers; it's a cottage industry and quasi sport with mass-market 8-ft. aluminum beer-pong tables for sale, a national tournament offering a $50,000 grand prize and a forthcoming documentary called Last Cup: Road to the World Series of Beer Pong. Top players have been known to rake in tens of thousands of dollars a year from competitions. Who says America's college grads lack marketable skills?

The boisterous game, in which players try to toss Ping-Pong balls across a table into cups of beer and drink if theirs are hit, is becoming so popular that it is in the midst of a backlash. Some cities and campuses troubled by the binge-drinking culture that accompanies beer pong are banning the pastime and its paraphernalia. "Beer pong is severely misunderstood," says Billy Gaines, co-founder of Bpong.com host of the World Series of Beer Pong (WSOBP). "It's a sport. It just happens to involve alcohol. People are not playing the game to get drunk but because they love the challenge of throwing a table-tennis ball into a cup with some type of liquid in it." If bocce is really beside the point, beer pong would be unlike any other drinking game in history.

But beer pong has certainly outgrown its frat-house roots. An early version with Ping-Pong paddles has been largely supplanted by a paddle-free game, which started in Northeastern colleges in the 1980s and was originally called Beirut—in reference to the battle-scarred Lebanese capital.

Whatever you call beer pong, it's ubiquitous. Bars across the country, like the LA Hangout in Lutz, Fla., host weekly tournaments and organize leagues. The Hangout's Sunday-night beer-pong crowd is usually 20 to 40
teams, mostly of players under age 30, including students, teachers and retail workers. "When we started it, no one had even heard of beer pong," says Paul Riebenack, one of the Hangout's two owners. "Now everyone seems to know what it is. Two and a half years later, it's more mainstream."

For some beer pongs, the appeal is the thrill of competition. "I like to beat people," says Chris Clark, 22, who plays on Team Premier, a group of the six best players at the Hangout. "When I come here, I win pretty much 75% of the time, and it's 100 bucks in my pocket." For others, beer pong is a social tool. "You can go into a party where you don't know anyone and just jump into a game, and by the end of it, you know everyone," says student Kristin Catlin, 22. In college, beer pong's acculturative role makes it just like any other team sport, says Gaines: "It is kind of the same thing as swimming." Except, you know, for the hangovers.

With young diversion seekers embracing beer pong, it was only a matter of time before the real-life drinking game spawned a virtual version. JV Games designed Beer Pong, a video game for the Nintendo Wii. But concerned parents and even Connecticut attorney general Richard Blumenthal sent angry letters until the company agreed to change the title of the game to Pong Toss. "We never anticipated such a severe reaction to the word beer," says Jag Jaeger, co-owner of JV Games. Pong Toss hit stores July 28 with a rating of E for everyone.

If Jaeger had been following the beer-pong reaction on campuses, he might have been more prepared. For many parents and college officials, beer pong has become synonymous with binge drinking. Despite current efforts to get the game taken seriously as a sport, the point of most beer-pong games remains to intoxicate your opponent. Last fall, Georgetown University banned beer pong, beer-pong tables and inordinate numbers of Ping-Pong balls in its dorms—even in the rooms of students of legal drinking age. The University of Pennsylvania, Yale University, the University of Massachusetts at Amherst and Tufts University have also banned drinking games. "We don't want our students participating in activities that could do excessive harm to themselves or others," says Michelle Bowdler, a health administrator at Tufts.

It's not just colleges that have hit back at beer pongs. Belmar, N.J., outlawed outdoor beer pong in 2005 after the city council passed an ordinance declaring that it exposed neighbors to "foul language, rowdy and disorderly behavior." Two other Jersey Shore towns have followed suit. In Pennsylvania and Virginia, state officials have told bars to pack up their pong tables.

Beer-pong diehards and the bars that serve them have responded to the criticism by instituting some safety standards. The Hangout has separate bartenders and security guards to monitor pong participants, who have to wear special wristbands. The bar also dyes tournament beer green. "We can see who is consuming what and at what time," says Riebenack. But should players manage to get too many regular drinks in between matches, the bar helps arrange free rides home. At the World Series in Las Vegas, each team plays with 10 cups, four with water in them and six with beer. The 16-oz. cups are a quarter to a third full. Since each side has roughly one beer per person, the idea is that no one will consume more than one beer per hour. Last January, 300 teams of two paid at least $500 to enter the WSOPB. In its fourth year in 2009, the World Series expects some 500 teams.
Back at the Hangout, Pete Ouellette, 22, is hoping to find sponsors to send two Team Premier members to the WSOBP next January. "We don't fold underneath the pressure," the business major says of his team's beer-pong dominance. "Some people get their heart rates up when they get to the last cup, whereas we just relax." Sort of like an athlete getting in the zone—or getting a buzz.

Video on Time.com To see beer-pong enthusiasts in action, go to time.com/beerpong

Find this article at:
http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,1830420,00.html
Transfer Students Feel the Pinch When Money Is Tight

State cuts to higher education are particularly tough for transfer students

By Alison Go
Posted August 8, 2008

Even for a school in the midst of a historic budget crisis, the University of Florida's decision to downsize this fall's transfer student class by 33 percent was stunning. The situation is bad news for wannabe Gators, but it also cast gloom over transfer programs in the 28 other states that face projected budget shortfalls—especially the 15 that already have proposed or enacted higher education cuts this year, according to the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities.

Florida's public university system has seen $164.9 million in cuts the past two fiscal years, forcing it to reduce enrollment overall. "I've never really been through anything like this before," UF Provost Joe Glover says. On top of that, UF's dramatic transfer reduction was exacerbated by bad timing. Acceptance letters for regular students were within days of being sent when the admissions office was ordered to shrink the student body. Transfer students were forced to take the hit.

Florida is perhaps the most extreme example of transfer students' vulnerability, but others around the country could soon begin to see the flailing economy affect their own opportunities.

The trouble can begin during the clunky and overly complicated transfer admissions process. While students who come from community colleges are often assisted by long-standing agreements between a state's junior colleges and its flagship universities, the path for everyone else—those who are crossing state lines, who come from another four-year university, or who have spent years in the workforce—is far more treacherous. The process is difficult to navigate without the help of counselors and advisers, positions that often are left unfilled when budget cuts need to be made.
Transfer students are "a labor-intensive audience that can fall between the cracks because of personnel," says Jenny Sawyer, the University of Louisville's executive director of admissions. "The transfer process is more complex than the financial aid system." The problem, according to Sawyer, is even more worrisome at urban schools like Louisville, which tend to attract more students from the workforce and out of state.

David Moldoff, a higher education consultant, predicts state governments will soon start passing laws that force schools to streamline all in-state transfers, not just ones from nearby community colleges. These statewide articulation agreements, which are usually unfunded, are designed to show how much a state is committed to higher education access, even as the government slashes funding by double-digit percentages.

"They're not giving any more money, but they're passing a policy," Moldoff says, pointing to New Jersey, which passed such a law in the midst of a severe budget crisis last year. "It's a broad framework without drilling down to the details." The result, once again, benefits transfer students from within the state, leaving behind out-of-state students and those who last went to school well before the new requirements were enacted.

In the immediate future, transfer students will also likely be disproportionately affected by tuition increases and faculty reductions, tactics universities often use to trim costs. Transfer students tend to be poorer than traditional admittees, and with the price of tuition rising faster than the inflation rate, the competition between students for a share of the college's limited federal Pell grant money becomes increasingly important.

Course selection—or lack thereof—is particularly challenging for transfers. Unfilled faculty positions force universities to reduce the number of classes available, and transfer students are usually last to the dinner table, registering for classes after regular students. With fewer options, they are left with the scraps or no classes at all.

The news, however, is not all bad. Next year, the University of Florida will be able to more evenly distribute enrollment cuts, Glover says. Struggling universities continue to reassert their commitment to transfer students, some citing increasing numbers and enhanced recruitment efforts. Private schools, relatively unaffected by state budget woes, remain a strong option for transfer students. Though they tend to be more expensive, they also have better counseling services.
According to the Department of Education, almost 20 percent of those enrolled in four-year colleges are transfer students. The transfer ranks are increasing, but if the community college student's dream is to transition into that flagship state school, the plight of the state of Florida does not bode well. State economies continue to flounder, and as schools prepare for more tough times, many admit that the end of troubles—for both traditional and transfer students—is nowhere in sight.

Tags: colleges | students | budget cuts

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