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because we are eliminating all the obstructions that preclude school districts from erecting buildings by leasing them to the point they now can proceed if you pass the bill to do what obviously is necessary in many areas. As an illustration in Omaha, I would agree with Senator Chambers and others who feel this way that there is some schools in Omaha in various areas beyond South Omaha, beyond the area in which Senator lives, but in South Omaha that ought to be torn down and ought to be rebuilt. Now this bill will give them the opportunity to do it without going to the people to request a bond issue and all you're doing, you're allowing them the flexibility to build these schools on whatever terms they can find people to do over a period of time. Just like the federal government builds post offices. It's the same principle. The federal government doesn't want to make direct appropriations in order to pay for the thing in order. They say, no, we'll lease it. And I'm not sure, maybe, that's a better thing than the other way. Now, I'm not trying to kill this bill as the other gentleman is going to attempt to do. I want to get it in proper perspective and if you adopt this amendment, I'm going to support it and vote for it because I think it may do a lot more good than it might do harm and that is all it does. It just takes out the restrictions of time and whatever restriction you put in there don't mean anything anyway because if they can't pay it, you've got to pay it anyway. And whether they pay it in five years or twenty-five years, what difference does it make. Let that to the judgment of the school boards who have and should have the final authority as to what they want to do. And then we come to the old cliché, "if the people don't like what the school board does, take them out". That's the same privilege they have with us. They don't exercise it very often.

SPEAKER: The chair recognizes Senator Syas, then Senator Nore, speaking on Senator Carpenter's amendment.

SENATOR SYAS: First, I would like to have the amendment read so I will know..

SPEAKER: Stand by. The clerk will read the amendment. Senator Syas would like to have Senator Carpenter's amendment read again, please.

CLERK: OK. Read.

SPEAKER: Senator Syas.

SENATOR SYAS: Well, I..on this one yesterday, I was told on the floor that twenty years was too long. Now, I am told today it is too short. Does it make it open-ended? I'm afraid.. I don't know what you fellows, ladies and gentlemen want to do about this open-endedness. I'd rather have settled for the ten years, personally. Yes, I trust the school board but since there was such a hassle all day yesterday over my twenty years, I think I'd rather settle for ten. On top of that, I only asked for twenty to begin with, will settle for ten. I'm afraid that I'd lose the bill with your open-ended bill.

SPEAKER: The chair recognizes Senator Nore.

SENATOR NORE: Mr. President and fellow members, first I would like to congratulate Senator Carpenter. He's a real salesman. He is very persuasive but he neglected to tell us about the other side of the coin. We need to put roadblocks in this bill. That's the purpose of lowering it to five years. Senator Carstens had this bill introduced and passed for five years. They had a little difficulty in consolidating and needed five years to get ready for a bond issue and arrange for financing. That was the purpose of the bill so the foot was in the door. So now, they are opening it wide open. When you get it wide open, you are not going to be able to stop them. We need this road-block of five years. We need..we must not take the right of the people to decide what they want and as far as school boards