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I think most of us would agree, children with...that grow up without both parents are more likely to drop out of school, more likely to get into criminal activity, more likely to get into drugs. It's a more difficult situation for children with one parent. And in 1999, in Nebraska society, half, half of our kids grow up with one parent. It's a tough world out there. This is not Wally and June Cleaver anymore. Nebraska is just like the rest of the country in that we have problems with families and we have a lot of one-parent families. Mentoring attempts to get in and solve that problem before it starts. It sends kids into the schools and these kids try to...or it sends adults into the schools to work with these kids who are at risk. You say to yourself where would we spend the money, why do we need to spend money on mentoring? And where's the cost? Aren't these people volunteers? I know volunteers that help out with Big Brothers/Big Sisters. That's true, these people are volunteers. The money is to screen them. We want to make sure we don't have child molesters volunteering to be mentors, make sure they don't have a criminal background. It's to screen them and match them. We need to send somebody into the schools to meet with the counselors to find out who's at risk. So this particular amendment would spend money. It creates the Youth Mentoring Act, Nebraska Youth Mentoring Act. The money would be then allocated by the Board of Education to specific programs that apply to the Board of Education to use this mentoring money. Now, examples of those programs: Tom Osborne's TeamMates. Some of you came to the luncheon we had several weeks ago. Tom Osborne's TeamMates program is exactly where this money would go. That would be one of the programs, I would assume, that would come and apply to the State Board of Education and ask for part of this money, I think an entirely appropriate use for the Educational Innovation Fund. What happens if we don't spend money on mentoring? These kids don't get any intervention. They go through...they go through school. They don't have a father, perhaps they don't have a mother and they get sent...let's say they get in trouble and they get sent to prison. It's costs \$22,000 a year, minimum, to incarcerate these people, so it doesn't take very long, it doesn't take very many people. I'm not a mathematician here, but it doesn't take very many people. If we can intervene, we can help them with mentoring, keep them out of prison. We make up this money. The state makes up the difference. And so my hope is by spending