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through maybe 6, or sometimes less. Class IIs and IIIs are smaller to medium-size, I guess you could even include some large ones, K-12 districts. But all Class IIs and Class IIIs are K-12 school districts. Class IV is the city of Lincoln's Lincoln Public School. Class V is Omaha Public Schools. Each of those classes has one school system. And then there are also Class VI districts, which are high school only districts. And they are districts in which the elementary function is performed by Class I's, because, again, there is no elementary that's a part of a Class VI high school system. Currently in Nebraska...and I'll try to get some handouts coming around to you. Currently in Nebraska we have 501 school districts, I believe, in the most recent year. Roughly half of those, slightly less, are Class I school districts. In total, we serve about 270-plus thousand students, public school students in Nebraska. The Class I districts comprise about 260, a little bit less, of the 501 districts. So again, they're nearly half of the districts. They serve roughly 3 percent of the students. So you have half of the districts serving about 3 percent of the districts (sic). If you compare us with other states, we have, for our situation, many more school districts than states of comparable population and geographic area. And that includes states...comparisons with states that are nearby. We tend to have many more districts with less than 100 students than the states around us. There are several solid reasons, I think, that we need to take this step at this point. First, the number of separate school districts we have in the state, which is high, as I just said, by most every comparison, would be reduced by about half. Keep in mind that each of these school districts is a separate administrative unit which requires a separate budget, an administrator, and so on. Second, this would be better government. Now voters in Class I districts cannot participate in the governance of the full K-12 system which educates their children. This proposal would allow every voter to vote for school board members or to serve on the school board responsible for the public education of all students in the district. Also, another important point, local control would be directly tied to local financial support. There would not be a financial mandate imposed on a K-12 board by a small subset of voters. This proposal would be decisive action, rather than slow starvation, which is occurring in many situations under the