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than that Ralston elementary school, and we have poorer schools in Ralston, and that is true also in Papillion-LaVista. You see G. Standley Hall figures--37 percent; LaVista West, 38 percent. Mockingbird that time was 45 percent, and yet the data I have today, in one year they've increased to 52 percent, and the Hispanic population at Mockingbird has increased to 23.18 percent of the student body, far exceeding the OPS data that was distributed to us by Gwen Howard. I will push my light again to share--I have a lot more information. Thank you.

SENATOR CUDABACK: Thank you, Senator Redfield. Senator Jensen, followed by Senator Smith.

SENATOR JENSEN: Thank you, Mr. President and members of the Legislature. Would Senator Raikes reply to a question, please?

SENATOR CUDABACK: Senator Raikes, are you available?

SENATOR RAIKES: Yes.

SENATOR JENSEN: In your opening statements--and by the way, I appreciate the effort that you've made forth here, and the Education Committee, and all the work that you've been doing on this, and I know how difficult it is--in your opening statement, however, you said that this is because we have a bill in our statutes from 1891 that says that one city, as it expands, the school district within that city can expand, also; is that correct?

SENATOR RAIKES: Yes, I did, and if I...I should have made it clear that actually, it's not just for the Class V school districts; it's for all the other classes, as well.

SENATOR JENSEN: Has that ever been challenged in court? Has that ever had a court test at all?

SENATOR RAIKES: Not that I know about, Senator, not that I know about. It's a provision of state statute that affects all school districts. I know it's certainly been controversial. We've had bills introduced to try to change it to do something different, but a court challenge, I don't know about.