

that that is almost impossible to try to make everything uniform. Our law books are full of laws that work with different classes. We have got six classes of school systems, each of them unique. There have been those who say we should have only one class of school system and they should all be Class Is, period. They should all function on the same kind of management, the same kinds of programs, the same kinds of financing, you name it. That's a dream that will probably never come true. Let me give you an example of what could happen if we adopt this amendment. We are going to place all districts and all students in the same position. I come from a part of the state where there is a very emotional issue on busing. Now what's to prevent those parents to line up, and it could become a mile long, at the District Court to say, wow, I want to flee from this environment and I want to go a little further West because my child is being bused from a neighborhood school to another neighborhood school sometimes a considerable distance away from that. That does not interfere with the decree of the federal court. We are now saying we are going to make available, we are going direct to the District Court, if they can prove in the best interest of the child, then that transfer is going to be made and there is also going to be a financial obligation of the sending district to the receiving district and the state will pick up the remainder. What a Pandora's Box. Class VI schools are treated differently from other classes in terms of transportation and in terms of the total configuration of the system. They are not a K-12. They are only a 9-12, and they contract with Is, and I would submit to you what we are talking about here is a very unique problem in the State of Nebraska. I concur and agree with Senator Lamb, if we find that there is indeed an abuse of other people who live on borders similar to this, we can change it next year. But for us now to make this kind of a decision is not in the best interest of us nor in the best interest of the school system, nor in the best interest of the state. Why should we bypass the State Board of Education? They are elected just like we are to manage the system. They are elected from districts and they represent the total interest of the state as it relates to public education. What is wrong with having the child and parent go to that board to determine if there is indeed a hardship? I think we spelled it out pretty well in the bill, and we have also said, if that happens and if the decision is made that the schools shall pay part of it, the state will help to relieve the additional financial burden to the