

in excess of two thousand letters, at least. Some of that wasn't very complimentary, and not only were they opposed to LB 319, but they also included LB 318. I think the majority of the committee agrees with me in trying to be fair oftentimes there is no fair way except those peoples' way, which is to maintain a position just as they are. When Senator Lamb speaks about excessive nonresident tuition, I would remind you when he used the figure 6 and 7 thousand dollars that that figure comes mainly from the greater part of Nebraska. Now it's interesting in the testimony against 318, it wasn't against the body of it but against that section 1 and 2, the Superintendent of Ainsworth, Nebraska, which is in Senator Lamb's District, they take a large number of nonresident tuition students, that Superintendent appeared before the committee and stated very succinctly that this part of that bill, or this bill, 318, was not in the best interests of the various high schools. Now I can give you an example of other high schools, Albion, Nebraska, they take a lot of nonresident tuition students, and that is a rural community primarily. Now if we are talking about the urban areas in Nebraska, it doesn't hurt us one iota, because we have very few nonresident tuition students, and those that we do have is a cost that is considerably less than that quoted by Senator Lamb. The other part of this is, if you go to 1.25 or 1.5 of their nonresident cost based upon their own per pupil cost, you have a considerable excess number of dollars that get into the state aid formula that causes them to be treated as accountable receipts. Immediately then that school who takes these children as a place to educate them through a more expensive form of education, Grades 9 through 12, is then penalized in state aid. And last year in our state aid formula we provided for the first time in the history of state aid that the county who sends these children nonresident to these high schools would receive credit for that in the state aid formula, and money is distributed back to the rural schools from whence those students came to receive the higher education of 9 to 12. Senator Lamb is a very astute legislator, so he knows before you adopt the committee amendments he has to have 25. This way he just gets the majority of those that's here and going to vote, before we adopt the full amendments. I am a little bit upset with the fact that there are certain people willing to obligate themselves financially to build a high school. They are willing to pay the bonded indebtedness. They are willing to pay a higher mill levy, usually the average across the state is somewhere around 40 mills, yet when people seek to send their children to those attendance centers of higher education in the secondary schools, they feel that in four years