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operate that way. It is just gross mismanagement. And where does that happen? Right here, right here what is before us right now. We maintain an adequate overlevy and we don't have to worry about getting involved in all of these other kinds of schemes and vehicles to balance our books. So I think we ought to think very carefully and I agree a hundred percent with Senator Beutler. If anything, if anything, we ought to be looking to increase our cash overlevy rather than decrease it. When we are looking at tight times, when we are looking at diminishing revenues, the time is to become a little bit more conservative, a little bit more careful, just like we would operate our own personal budgets, our own personal bank accounts, just the way we would operate our own business and farm accounts. The time is to build in cushions, not to diminish reserves, not to diminish balances. This is a serious bill. This is an important concept. This is something that is essential to the operation of the State of Nebraska, and to vote to decrease that reserve from 3 to 2% would be irresponsible. It is not prudent. It is not fiscally conservative. In fact it is reckless and it is a direction we don't want to take.

SENATOR CLARK: Senator Wesely. Senator Kahle. Senator Wesely first.

SENATOR WESELY: Yes, I am sorry. Mr. President, members of the Legislature, I, too, would rise in support of the Beutler kill motion. I think Senator Dworak, Senator Burrows, and Senator Beutler have done a good job of outlining the reasons why we should kill this bill. I do recognize the cash flow problems that we have in this state but I think we also have to recognize the long term policy change that we are talking about with this legislation. I think in the interest of keeping the policy that has worked well for the state we should not at this time advance this bill and pass it into law. As I talked to the fiscal office about this situation this past year, you recall that I believe in our budget that we passed last session was about a five percent reserve. The slowdown in the economy brought that down to just about three percent, just barely, it was that we were able to get by with that. Now we are in a situation where cash flow is even worse so with a budget that started off with five percent, we are ending up with a situation where we are not going to have enough money to meet our obligations. So with that we are talking about reducing that from three to two percent the reserve that we are going to require. Really I think it is very questionable considering the economic times we are in. You have all heard that before. I think that in looking at the legislation you will see language in there about the fact that in