

an employee of a state college travels that it has to be approved by the president, and sometimes that is rather difficult to do when the president is out of town. So all this does is simply change the language to say that the designee of a president could perform that approval duty. So with that, that is really all the bill does. It is a very simple bill and it will relieve the administrative burden presently placed on a president of a state college. I ask you to advance the bill.

PRESIDENT: Any further discussion? If not, the question is the advancement of the bill. All those in favor vote aye, opposed nay. Record, Mr. Clerk, please.

CLERK: 28 ayes, 0 nays, Mr. President, on the advancement of LB 398.

PRESIDENT: LB 398 is advanced to E & R Initial. LB 499.

CLERK: LB 499, Mr. President, offered by Senator Robak. (Read title.) The bill was introduced on January 18, referred to the Education Committee, advanced to General File. I have no amendments to the bill, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT: Excuse me, Senator Robak.

SENATOR ROBAK: Mr. President and members of the body, this is another just simply clarification law bill. LB 499 clarifies the current law allowing Class VI school districts to undertake building projects using Construction Sinking Funds. There are three statutes that have caused confusion in the minds of bond attorneys regarding the use of these sinking funds after a vote of the school board. Section 79-548.01 authorizes a Class III, IV, V and VI school boards to levy 14 cents per \$100 to spend on small building projects. This fund is commonly known as the Construction Sinking Fund. Another statute, Section 79-1103 states that Class VI schools are governed by the same authority statutory rules as Class I and II schools. Class I and II school districts must have a vote of the district electors before any building project can be undertaken according to Section 79-506. Attorneys recently issued an opinion raising the concern that a Supreme Court Decision, Banks vs. Board of Education of Chase County may require Class VI school districts to submit proposals to the sinking funds to the voters because of Section 79-1103 and 79-506. The attorneys believe board approval alone is sufficient to use the sinking funds but they