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be able to apply to the state, to the Department of Education, for reimbursement for those books. Senator Warner suggested that the figure could be as high as a million dollars. They are saying it might be a half a million, and that is based on \$30 per pupil. I would point out that we have...it would not be unreasonable to assume that books used by a student during a school year would be far in excess of 30 million dollars...\$30 per student, and I think we are going to establish a big policy issue here. It is dealing with private students using state funds. If you are prepared to go down that road, then maybe it is a proper decision. I think even if you are prepared, we are little premature with this number. I am very skeptical right now. I am not sure I am prepared to go down that road after we have had a chance to really discuss this at length, but at least I am not prepared to go down that road right now without more discussion. I give the rest of Senator Hall's time back to him.

PRESIDENT: Senator Hall, you have three minutes left.

SENATOR HALL: Thank you, Mr. President. Thank you, Senator Hannibal. The issue of the borrowing of books is not going to be a situation where a school would come in and say, look, we want to offer geography, trigonometry, English, and spelling. We would like to have all those books. A public school system, say if you just use Lincoln as an example, Lincoln Public Schools, please have those in the appropriate number and bill the state accordingly. The situation here is one where these schools have textbooks. They budget for textbooks, they provide textbooks to their students, but there are times when there are specific types of textbooks that, for whatever reason, are outside their ability to purchase. I mean they don't have the funds to do it, and they tend to be in the areas that are, I guess, a little more difficult, a little more expensive. I don't see this as something, and I clearly know that the Legislatures in the past who supported and passed this measure did not see it as a way for private schools to basically have their textbooks across the board paid for. It is a situation where you are dealing with special types of programming, special types of subjects, that they would like to be able to use, borrow those from the public schools currently using those, and have them available, and would continue to use those, i.e., math, science, maybe music, some things that they don't have budgeted for, but yet it makes sense to have the ability to...

PRESIDENT: One minute.