

SPEAKER BARRETT: Senator Withem.

SENATOR WITHEM: Yes, I don't...no, no, they would not. What I think you may be reading in there is the provision that talks about the stopgap we put in to keep one district from padding its budget to the extent of the other. It just deals with increases. If one increases its per pupil by 10 percent, and the other one by only 3 percent, the one that goes up 10 percent will have to bear their own cost for the additional increase.

SPEAKER BARRETT: Senator Nelson, please.

SENATOR NELSON: Mr. Speaker, members of the body, I do appreciate Senator Lynch's words, nothing is going to work in the long run unless it's fair and fair to all of us. However, I might be able to help out Senator Beck a little bit to understand. I think Senator Lynch, I have to agree with Senator Haberman, has picked one very, very rare district in Adams County which happens to have a lot of quite expensive homes in a concentrated area, and apparently the people in that district maybe are over and above the age where they have children in school, so that's one of the very, very, very rare instances that we can pick. But, Senator Beck, simply because of the fact of maybe a little mill levy in a particular Class I district, or a particular district, be it Class II or whatever, does not mean that that particular resident and family may be paying a considerably higher amount to educate their child. What I'm talking about is in the agricultural community in order to make any kind of a viable living or so on that resident in an agricultural community could hold maybe, and it could be highly mortgaged, property three times the value of an urban resident with probably one-fourth the amount of income from that property. So we cannot necessarily point our fingers at one mill levy and say that it happens. The only thing I see, which may help you out, is we do have Class I's that some very, very good quality of education, but they are still retained, so to speak, only two or three students in the district, and that's not doing the students any good, nor is it doing education any good in the long-run. I see no problem of the districts that affiliate with a high school to try to have so to speak a common school and a common quality of education. Senator Haberman is entirely right, the subjects offered, the facilities, transportation, many, many things enter into the cost of schools. So you can't just point your finger at one particular area and say that this does apply. Senator Beck, also there is