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SENATOR BROMM: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. This has been an interesting debate and I'm still trying to learn from it. I have heard it suggested that there are other mechanisms that we should look at to put income more into the mix in determining what is equitable local school support. I heard, I think, Senator Withem mention the circuit breaker and the homestead exemption, and I guess I'd be interested in hearing more detail about other proposals if, if there are other proposals going to be on the table. And I think the examples that we're hearing about, the \$55 million lottery winner moving into a district, or the person with a million dollars of adjusted gross income moving into the Callaway District are aberrations that, in fact, in our imagination or fantasy could happen, could happen. But I would suggest that those are certainly going to be the exception rather than the rule. And that the rule is going to be that those districts that have a significant number of people who have good wages, fairly high paying jobs, perhaps, perhaps not a tremendous amount of real estate, perhaps people that even live in rented condominiums, this is where, this is where you're going to have more likely the situation in Nebraska rather than the isolated situation where you have a very, very wealthy person moving into a very, very small district. And as we're looking at this as a concept or as a proposition, I would say let's more consider the more likely circumstances than the aberration or the unusual situation that could happen. We can always find some extreme circumstance to cause us not to put income into the mix in determining how to support our schools, we can always find such an example. School finance is so complex, it is such a broad policy that it will affect...it will affect some districts in an unusual way, no matter how you draft the policy. But I think I'd like to bring the debate back to the discussion as to whether or not income should be more of a factor in determining the ability of the local people to pay the way to educate their kids. And I think it's pretty hard to stick to that issue and come up with a good reason and a good argument not to consider income as a factor more than we are now. Right now, from my limited understanding I know we give 20 percent of the local income tax back to support the...to support the school. I know that that is a factor in looking at the distribution of state aid, and to the extent that that happens, I think that's favorable. But I think we have...we have a number of districts, more than the Callaway example or the multimillionaire moving into the one district Senator Bohlke referred to, I think we have more districts where we have a