

February 26, 1996 LB 1248

almost, by analogy, like saying a person cannot be reimbursed by the state until a cost or an expense has actually accrued. You cannot be reimbursed for something you may spend in the future. That would not be a reimbursement anyway. The reimbursement occurs after you are out-of-pocket. What I am saying is that this bad bill starting what I consider a very pernicious state policy should be as narrow as possible. In the area of the definitions is where the most mischief can be worked. We can have all kind of statements and safeguards, talk about loans versus grants, or a combination of loans and grants, but the key is how we define the operative terminology which will lead to somebody being qualified to apply for this aid. So I hope you will look at this amendment. I hope you will adopt it. It would restrict eligibility, when we are talking about disasters, to the disasters...

PRESIDENT ROBAK: One minute.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: ...that are called natural disasters, and I give the same listing of those that you find in the existing statute, and it would take away the notion that the mere threat of these types of things would make a county, city or village eligible for this assistance. If you have any questions, I'll answer them.

PRESIDENT ROBAK: Thank you, Senator Chambers. Senator Wehrbein.

SENATOR WEHRBEIN: Madam Speaker and members, I am going to support Senator Chambers. I...did you also change the window from five to three years, too, Senator Chambers,...

PRESIDENT ROBAK: Senator Chambers.

SENATOR WEHRBEIN: ...or was that on another amendment?

SENATOR CHAMBERS: That's on a different amendment because I was trying to...because it could get confusing, so that's...

SENATOR WEHRBEIN: All right.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: ...a separate one.

SENATOR WEHRBEIN: All right. This confines it to natural