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those, therefore the receiving school just says, send us your students, you know, your tired, your poor, your hungry, those yearning to breathe free. Is there a financial transaction involved in this action?

SENATOR RAIKES: There is, Senator. It would depend on whether or not the receiving and sending schools are equalized school systems or nonequalized school systems. But say they are equalized school systems. Then option students are counted in the formula to determine the needs per student, if you will. It's actually not a...you know, a handsome amount, if you will. It's...I think it's a statewide average cost group cost. So it's a sort of a middle number. But I think, to offer a fair answer to your question, yes, there may be a financial motive, at least in the sense that the school district...the receiving school district may receive some additional aid because of option students.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Okay. Now,...

SENATOR RAIKES: If that was what you're asking me.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: That's fine.

SENATOR RAIKES: Okay.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Now, if the amendment is adopted with that July 1 deadline, after which, if a student seeks to move he is ineligible, is that the way the bill would read? Is that what the law would be if we pass this bill, that if you don't make your move before July 1, you then are ineligible for...what is it, that 90-day period? Is that the way that would operate?

SENATOR RAIKES: You would be ineligible for 90 days from the beginning date of school. And that would be without exception. There would not be an escape clause.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: But if you make your move before July 1, you're not ineligible. Isn't that true?

SENATOR RAIKES: That would be correct. But the only way you