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burden on either one that you're talking about.

SENATOR RAIKES: Yeah. The responsibility for financing it is once the child reaches school age. So I think that's relevant to this bill. Now before that...

SENATOR SCHIMEK: And the school district, once that child reached five years of age, no matter whether they were attending that school or having some kind of special...

SENATOR JANSSEN: One minute.

SENATOR SCHIMEK: ...education experience, the school district would have to pay for it? Is that what I'm hearing you say?

SENATOR RAIKES: They would have to be enrolled in that school. And maybe you meant to...

SENATOR SCHIMEK: Oh.

SENATOR RAIKES: ...to make that...

SENATOR SCHIMEK: So if the child was too bright to be enrolled in that school, then it's the parents' responsibility, is what you're saying, I guess. One other question that I didn't get an answer to earlier, but we're not really talking about very many students here that would actually be admitted earlier, earlier than five years of age, is my understanding, according to all the records that have been kept over the years.

SENATOR RAIKES: Okay. And back to that point. I think it would depend on two things: how many school districts decided to exercise the option...

SENATOR SCHIMEK: Right.

SENATOR RAIKES: ...to admit students that are five at a later date, and then also the simple percentage of students that fall into those various birth months, if you will.

SENATOR JANSSEN: Time.