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SENATOR RAIKES: And that would be paid, and I didn't make this point, if I can borrow a little of your time,...

SENATOR HARTNETT: Yeah, go ahead, Senator Raikes.

SENATOR RAIKES: ...that would be paid over a two-year period, half each year.

SENATOR HARTNETT: So what you're really trying to do is to get the smaller units to...

SENATOR RAIKES: The smallest one. And Senator Smith asked a question I didn't have the answer for, how many of them...how many of the 260 K-12 districts in the state are smaller than 390, and the answer is 134, little over half.

SENATOR HARTNETT: Oh. If you want my...rest of my time, Senator Raikes, you can have it, or just...

SENATOR CUDABACK: Senator Raikes.

SENATOR HARTNETT: I'm done. I'm done with...

SENATOR RAIKES: Okay. Thank you, Senator Hartnett. I would again mention a little bit more about the question of how did you come up with 390, and I think I tried to give you at least some information about how we did that. I would add to that, that the folks who are experts in this area of class size and so on generally will argue that 15 to 20 students is an ideal class size in elementary grades. Now, once you get to high school grades, then larger class sizes are consistent with a quality education. But 15 to 20 is a good class size educationally and from a standpoint of economic efficiency for those earlier grades, and we went toward the 15 side of that. So thank you.

SENATOR CUDABACK: Thank you, Senator Raikes and Senator Hartnett. Senator Beutler, on the Raikes amendment, AM3480.

SENATOR BEUTLER: Senator Cudaback, Senator Raikes, I'm delighted you've found a way to come up with some money to do this. As we're all aware, this is one of the very hardest