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SENATOR LOUDEN: Yeah. Does this in any way affect...have anything to do with this...what is it, the 85 rule, or whatever it is, if they've been there past 50 years old and taught for 35 years, or whatever that rule is? Does this have anything to do with that rule?

SENATOR SYNOWIECKI: I have no idea. But it is my understanding that all these expenditures by the school board relative to compensation for their teachers is under the cap, though.

SENATOR LOUDEN: Yeah.

SENATOR SYNOWIECKI: But I have no idea, relative to...

SENATOR LOUDEN: Now, there are other mechanisms for them to retire early if they want to. If they've had a certain number of years in and they're a certain age, they can still retire early, can't they, with a significant retirement (inaudible)?

SENATOR SYNOWIECKI: Absolutely. Senator Louden, as Senator Stuhr has mentioned, this is a practice that has been going on for quite some time. And the purpose of LB 329 is not to initiate this process of what school districts have been participated in. The purpose of LB 329--and I'll leave it to Senator Stuhr, I don't want to speak for her--but the purpose is, as I see it as a member of the Retirement Committee, is that we do not end up with inflated retirement compensation, that these inducements that the school boards use, that these tools that are used by the school boards do not end up being calculated as compensation in their last year of employment, and thus they would receive an enhanced retirement benefit as a result of that. LB 329, in my mind, addresses a practice that has been ongoing for some time.

SENATOR LOUDEN: Well, true. But if you get...if they got the money, you got the money. I mean, no matter how you call it, they still...if they get...whether they get their retirement and an inducement besides, whether you add it together and call it all one, it's still the same amount of money. Is that correct?