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SENATOR RAIKES: ...and pay toward the same educational unit, that has a veto power over how those funds are spent. You won't have that, you wouldn't have that, with LB 126.

SENATOR SMITH: Okay. But there is the ultimate fiscal authority given to the larger district already?

SENATOR RAIKES: Right now, it's not ultimate. As Senator Hudkins pointed out in her example, Malcolm simply has no real authority over the budget of the Class I that is fully affiliated with that district. They are required, by a decision of that local Class I board, to keep that parallel elementary system open.

SENATOR SMITH: Okay. I wish I had more time. If the...say, the personnel...

SENATOR CUDABACK: Your time is up, Senator Smith.

SENATOR SMITH: Thank you.

SENATOR CUDABACK: Thank you. Senator Louden, on the Raikes amendment.

SENATOR LOUDEN: Thank you, Mr. President and members of the body. As I've listened to some of the discussion, I think Senator Baker said he didn't remember, but in the sixties, schools were changed over and consolidated. And if my memory serves me correctly, back in those days, the only way you could consolidate any districts was to join a K-12 district. It wasn't until in the eighties there that you were able to form some Class VI districts again. And that's when most of them were formed, as I stated earlier in my remarks, out there in the western end of the state, that a lot of Class VI's were formed in the eighties at that time. And that's when the bill went in that we had to do with our free high school, do away with our free high school tuition, and we had to affiliate with some of the districts. Now, the valuation, I've heard the discussion that some of these high school districts, or K-12 districts, have these Class I's next to them, and their valuation, and that