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different ways to approach that argument. It may go back to the...I'm not sure what the wording is in the federal statute that requires special education funding. Certainly if you go back to the state constitution it's free instruction in the common schools, which is a state obligation. And the state responds to that obligation by creating local school districts to partner with in achieving that goal. So to some extent the overall funding of K-12 schools, yes, the educational obligation is that of the state. But there is a delegation of authority to local school districts and a partnership in the funding. And that partnership involves a number of sources, certainly direct state aid to school systems, which includes equalization aid, it includes option funding, it includes allocated income tax. And it also includes an authorization for school systems to levy property taxes.

SENATOR KRUSE: So the budgeting responsibility is basically on the school districts.

SENATOR RAIKES: Yes. That's an authority that is delegated by the state to school districts.

SENATOR KRUSE: And if they need more money than we are giving them, they can go over the budgetary limit that's set aside or something, some term like that.

SENATOR RAIKES: For certain expenditures, special ed is one of them.

SENATOR KRUSE: Special ed is what I'm thinking about.

SENATOR RAIKES: Now they can't, for example, go over it because the...for teacher salaries or other general operating.

SENATOR KRUSE: I'm thinking of special ed on this. Then is there a minimum that we are required or expected to provide?

SENATOR CUDABACK: One minute.

SENATOR RAIKES: Well, the statutory obligation is 0 to 5 percent. So if you look at this year's funding base of