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beneficial not just to the children we're talking about but to children in general because there is a broader sweep made available for handling all children.

SENATOR CONNEALY: Well, that's right. And there are Native American children in schools all across the state, as you saw from the one handout. Of course, the highest number is in the Omaha Public Schools, and the second highest is in Lincoln Public Schools.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Now how...where would these persons be housed?

SENATOR CONNEALY: They travel the state, but they are in the Department of Education.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: And they would be available to help any school in the state which felt a need for their expertise?

SENATOR CONNEALY: That's correct. They coordinate statewide efforts and conferences and summer work, and they work with teachers. There's also the drug and alcohol coordinator and specialist that...

SENATOR CUDABACK: One minute.

SENATOR CONNEALY: ...that works with that, you know, specific problem with Native Americans that they've had a burden of drug and alcohol problems in their culture for a long time.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: And there would be a need to understand sometimes the roots, the root causes of something. But to get away from that, if these persons are not there and there were certain issues that arose in a school, that the school people felt pertained to the child's culture, to whom could they turn right now?

SENATOR CONNEALY: Well, they can turn to the Department of Education, and there are people there. But these two specialists, in particular, would be focused on Native American learning and those Native American students and, thus, have a...