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charges--a fundamental part of U.S. immigration policy since 1982. Further, the Congressional Record goes on to say, in general, ineligible aliens should not take advantage of taxpayers by accessing public benefits. However, the managers--and this is the House, the managers of the bill that was before the Conference Committee--however, the managers believe that certain public health, nutrition, and in-kind community service programs should be exempted from general prohibition on ineligible aliens accessing public benefits. The Congressional Record is clear. It was not their intent. The broad definition that is before us on behalf of the advocates for expanding the federal law, or a broad interpretation of the federal law, is contrary to the conferees' opinion and their intent to the language. With that, Mr. President, I would yield any remaining time to Senator Flood.

SENATOR CUDABACK: Senator Flood, 1, 15.

SENATOR FLOOD: Mr. President, my light is on, so I'll wait for my opportunity.

SENATOR CUDABACK: Discussion on the Erdman amendment? Senator Engel, followed by Senator Cunningham and five others.

SENATOR ENGEL: Mr. President, members of the body, Senator Erdman explained it quite well what federal law is and can we, as a state supersede federal law? Again, I'm not an attorney, but I don't think we've been able to do that in the past, I don't think we could do it now, and I don't anticipate we can do it in the future. One question I have about offering in-state tuition to these students: If we do, will they also be able to compete for the scholarships that are available now to our existing students? And perhaps Senator Schimek could answer that question. Would you mind?

SENATOR CUDABACK: Senator Schimek, would you yield?

SENATOR SCHIMEK: Yes. Thank you, Mr. President. First of all, they will not be eligible for any kind of federal scholarships or grants or loans or anything like that. We don't have anything that affirmatively gives these students access to state