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unsafe schools that there are in the city of Omaha. If there are, I'd like to have somebody point them out to me and I'd be happy to do whatever I could to bring benefits to their district. I think the first thing and the most important thing we ought to keep in mind is the Constitution. It does not allow..it is not dealing with parks or libraries which are permissive amenities. This is an absolute must and I don't think we are taking care of our children and if we can't do it in one fashion I think we ought to do it in another.

**SPEAKER:** The chair recognizes Senator Keyes, then Senator Frank Lewis, Nore, Kelly, Dickinson, Goodrich speaking on the Carpenter amendment.

**SENATOR KEYES:** Yes, Mr. President. The Carpenter amendment has justification, I presume but I want to read to you just a little part of the last part of this from 11 line, "and all payments gratuitous to such leases shall be made from the current building fund which at present are 4 mills or any mill that you have set aside to amortize the indebtedness of the school district or the General Fund" and the General Fund in this becomes the part of the bill that is rather unique. Today with state aid we get about, I think it's about 13% of the operation of the school is the General Fund out of the Sales and Income Tax and a few other franchise taxes. I'm wanting to raise that to 43%. There is others who want to raise it to 50 or 60 or any amount and take it off of property, but I'm wondering if we come along and build schools out of the state Sales and Income Tax which we are going to do under this bill and I will vote for it because I'm here to say that I want to take some of this off of property and put it on the Sales and Income Tax and when I take it off of property and put it on the Sales and Income Tax, I want to have a little bit of say about how it's spent. I don't trust anybody in the state of Nebraska to spend about 50% of my money without me having anything to say so about it and, therefore, there will be some limitations and some controls written into any school bill that goes across the floor of the legislature. I had one man tell me it's immoral to put a limitation on salaries. I've worked for a union contract for 28 years and every contract I had had a limitation on the salaries. There is a limitation on my salary. There is a limitation on all salaries and that's not immoral. That's just good sound sense. So, this bill, if we come along and give state aid to about 43%, 50%, we are going to pay for the buildings that we are going to contract for and I would see no reason for having any limitation in the number of years and we should do it and get it off of the property and get some semblance of responsibility to this legislature for what we spend.

**SPEAKER:** The chair recognizes Senator Frank Lewis, then Senator Nore.

**SENATOR FRANK LEWIS:** Mr. Chairman, members of the Legislature, I think the original context of this bill has been lost in recent debate. First of all, let me say that good sound business practices can be followed with the use of this bill. I certainly don't envision this bill as a way to preclude the normal processes for bonded indebtedness for school buildings. To give you a couple of examples, Senator Carpenter said this is of no concern or interest to other school districts and I question that. First of all, under the existing bill, the Bellevue school district has used this method. We have had a problem of a place for storage of some of our materials, particularly with our material center supplies for children, etc. We had an opportunity to acquire an old building within the community which we were able to do under a lease purchase plan which, of course, didn't amount to those kind of dollars that would necessitate a bond issue. If you are talking about every-time you pick up a \$50,000 and a \$100,000 building in a community of that size if you have to go back to a bond issue, particularly when you are hard pressed and under sights and