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that he has written in the bill and I certainly understand that when we provide state assistance we need some limits but the 5% factor is just unworkable and it just can't live with that, particularly in this time of inflation and so as a sort of a compromise type thing I've asked that you make that 7% or 14 years for a two-year period which I think is reasonable and I think maybe that will give some us an opportunity to vote for the bill that wants to but simply believes that that limit that he has in there would make it absolutely impossible for school districts to operate.

PRESIDENT: Any further discussion of the Lewis amendment? Senator Kelly. Speaking on the Lewis amendment which amends that section from 5% to 7%.

SENATOR KELLY: I would amend the Lewis amendment to 3%.

PRESIDENT: Issue before the body is to drop the Lewis amendment from 7% to 3%. Is there need for discussion? Senator Carsten.

SENATOR CARSTEN: Mr. President and members of the Legislature, I agree that when we provide some money for these schools that we need to have some strings on it. I believe that it's high time that the administrators of our school systems, our school boards, realize that there is eventually a limit to what the people of the State of Nebraska can stand for the support of public education. I certainly have been a supporter of public education and I still do. But we have reached a point in our national economy where the whole country is going to have to put some blocks down pretty soon and I believe that in order to do it as the President has done in many cases, we likewise in the State of Nebraska and on our local levels are going to have to do the same thing and I believe that without hurting our educational processes at all that the school administrators and our school boards can live with 5%. I don't think it's unrealistic. Many of us are not guaranteed a constant increase in our income and our receipts and I think it's high time they learned to live within reasonableness also. Thank you.

PRESIDENT: Senator Richendifer. We have before us actually the Kelly amendment to the Frank Lewis amendment which amends that percentage from 5 to 3.

SENATOR RICHENDIFER: Mr. President, members of the Legislature, I certainly don't oppose Senator Kelly, but I think what many of us don't realize is the fact that the price of paper is going up, the price of service is going up. We have no control over these things. Now the only true way that they could hold within a 5% budget would be to ration the paper to the children and the books, the price of books are going up this fall. Now these school administrators have all been informed of this. Many of them have bought in advance but to set a restrictive percentage upon these schools is promoting rationing and if it's 5%, if this is what the body determines, fine. If it has to be 7% to provide the education for a young people, let's make it 7% but let's be realistic about it. Three per cent is strictly unrealistic for the inflationary prices.

PRESIDENT: All right, Senator Marvel, did you wish to be heard? We actually have before the body, if the chair may remind you, the Kelly amendment.

SENATOR MARVEL: Well, I guess to be appropriate I'd speak against both the Lewis amendment and the Kelly amendment to the Lewis amendment. As far as I'm concerned, State aid to education is a two-fold process. It provides support to education, financial support, and switches the emphasis from the property tax to sales/income tax so there are more people theoretically get in on the act. But if you constantly raise