

March 6, 1974

to go to school.

SENATOR LEWIS: Now bear in mind Senator Dickinson, and I think that this is something that is real important. We are not giving them a dime. We are not giving them any money. We're making a loan available to them because they didn't have enough loans available through the Investment Council when we tried to give them to students. That's all we're giving them. We are not handing it to them, which we probably we should be doing. But we are not doing it that way. We're making a loan available if they want to go to school. And I think that's part of our responsibility.

SENATOR DICKINSON: O.K. I do question the reason of this legislation, but I'm going to debate it.

SENATOR BARNETT: You are entitled to question the wisdom of it.

CLERK: Motion on the desk, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT: Read the motion.

CLERK: Motion to amend the bill on page 4, line 4, strike 3 and insert 5, and strike line 5 and insert, date of the loan. (signed) Senator Carpenter.

PRESIDENT: Senator Whitney will handle it. Senator Whitney.

SENATOR WHITNEY: Mr. President, Senator Carpenter has this amendment on the bill in order to make it constitutional. And what he would do would be to have the 5% interest from the date that the loan is made out. Now before, it was a 0 rate of interest. Until 9 months after the person started, that is after he finished school. And so in order to make this constitutional we have to put it in this way. And so I so move the amendment.

PRESIDENT: Is there any further discussion on the amendment? All those in favor of the carpenter amendment as explained by Senator Whitney vote aye. Opposed nay. Amendment is adopted.

CLERK: O.K. Mr. President, we have a further amendment on page 4, insert and at the end of the line 24, and strike beginning on page 4 line 25 through page 5 line 2. (signed) Senator Carpenter.

PRESIDENT: Senator Carpenter Senator Whitney are you going to handle that?

SENATOR WHITNEY: Yes. This is an amendment to make it constitutional. I checked with our Attorney General and he said that once you have made a loan of this type you could not forgive the loan. And so this means then, that it is in conformity with a veteran told me who is trying to promote this bill. He said we want to pay it back, and so this amendment simply means that they'll have to pay the loan back sometime in the future, and the payment starts 9 months after they quite school and that's when the thing becomes payable. So that the accumulated amount of the interest up to that point, plus the principal, they'd have to pay off in small monthly payments or quarterly payments whichever the state wished for them to do the Administrative Officers wished them to do. And so this takes out then this part that says that they lived here eight years in Nebraska that they wouldn't have to pay off the loan. This takes that out. And now this amendment, and the reason for putting it in is to make it constitutional, and also because they want to repay the loan. Then this amendment then should be adopted.