

March 5, 1982

LB 828, 642

when you read this bill you might think that the Public Health and Welfare Committee is a little bit coldhearted in sending a bill to the floor of the Legislature that reduces the assets that children can have from \$1500 to \$1000 to be eligible for ADC. The Health and Welfare Committee, I would point out obviously, of course, this bill came out unanimously. The reason that this bill came here is not a change of policy which we originated in the State of Nebraska but one which comes to us from Washington. The Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981 requires this change that any individual who may be eligible for AFDC must have only \$1000 in assets, and if we do not pass this bill reducing the assets available to these children, then about 20 children will lose their AFDC payments entirely and so the committee unanimously advanced this bill to the floor of the Legislature. It is a very simple concept, one which is required by federal government in order to continue to participate for these children. So we urge you to adopt...to advance LB 828.

SPEAKER MARVEL: The motion is to advance the bill as explained by Senator Cullan. All those in favor of that motion vote aye, opposed vote no. Record the vote.

CLERK: 28 ayes, 0 nays, Mr. President, on the motion to advance the bill.

SPEAKER MARVEL: The motion is carried. The bill is advanced. Next item, LB 642.

CLERK: LB 642 introduced by Senator Wiitala. (Read title.) The bill was read on January 6, referred to the Education Committee for hearing. The bill was advanced to General File, Mr. President. I have no amendments to the bill.

SPEAKER MARVEL: The Chair recognizes Senator Wiitala.

SENATOR WIITALA: Mr. Speaker, members of the Legislature, I introduced LB 642 to address a small problem of some importance. The bill relates to children of divorced parents where the court has awarded custody to one parent or the other. As you know in a lot of cases of divorce, especially with the no fault divorce provisions, that parents while divorced still get along and there are cases where by mutual consent one parent will allow the child that was awarded to him or her to go to the other spouse and live for awhile. And in some cases, the divorced parents are living in different school districts. On a particular case in my district, when that happened, the school district charged nonresident tuition. Now it didn't wish to but it felt that it was compelled to. Now that nonresident tuition largely comes