

agrees that a bonding provision is fair, that is in fact it is giving the Class I school district people more power. So the bonding provision makes sense. Nobody is arguing about that. That is one out of the six. The next is the effective date. I think everyone agrees that we need to give a little extra time for the study group that we've set up to respond to the Legislature and for the Legislature to respond to suggestions of the study group so that two parts of it which are noncontroversial. The third part gives the right to the receiving district to vote on the acceptance of the Class I. Now you may agree or not agree with that, but it is a part of our fundamental law right now. That's how we treat the nonresident tuition situation. So I think that's a fair provision. I don't think there should be much controversy about that. That's three out of the six. The next provision is the transportation provision. Again, you can disagree on that, but basically I think you would have to agree that it's fundamentally fair that where a Class I's students for example are riding in the school buses of the Class II district to school activities day after day after day, that the only reasonable way to handle it is to include transportation in the affiliation budget computation and then handle it in that manner rather than excluding transportation because if you excluded transportation then the Class I students would benefit from riding on the buses to school activities without paying for it. So that has to be handled in that manner even though you may not like that. So that's four out of the six that are essentially noncontroversial. The only two that are left were Senator Smith's provision with regard to allowing students to continue in particular high schools for the transition period. There was clearly some kind of misunderstanding on that and it turns out in this amendment we're talking about juniors and seniors, but I am committed, the proponents of the bill are committed to going back after this amendment, adding freshmen and sophomores so that we have fully complied with Senator Smith's request that all high school students be accommodated by this particular provision. All right, so that's the fifth one that's being taken care of. The sixth one is the severability clause and we are committed to come back with an amendment and do away with the severability clause. If you don't want the severability clause, fine, we won't have it. But just to clarify a point in history on this severability clause, nobody was being dishonest about it. You may recall that the Attorney General's Opinion didn't apply to elections generally, to