

MINUTES

MONTANA SENATE
55th LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

COMMITTEE ON TAXATION

Call to Order: By CHAIRMAN GERRY DEVLIN, on February 19, 1997,
at 8:00 a.m., in Room 415.

ROLL CALL

Members Present:

Sen. Gerry Devlin, Chairman (R)
Sen. Mike Foster, Vice Chairman (R)
Sen. Mack Cole (R)
Sen. Bob DePratu (R)
Sen. Dorothy Eck (D)
Sen. Wm. E. "Bill" Glaser (R)
Sen. Mike Sprague (R)
Sen. Barry "Spook" Stang (D)
Sen. Fred R. Van Valkenburg (D)

Members Excused: None

Members Absent: None

Staff Present: Jeff Martin, Legislative Services Division
Renée Podell, Committee Secretary

Please Note: These are summary minutes. Testimony and
discussion are paraphrased and condensed.

Committee Business Summary:

Hearing(s) & Date(s) Posted: SB 300, February 12, 1997
Executive Action: SB 319, DPAA; SB 211, DPAA

{Tape: 1; Side: 1; Approx. Time Count: 8:08; Comments: Tape Speed
2.4.}

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON SB 319

Discussion:

Jim Standaert, Legislative Fiscal Division (LFD), explains that when reappraisal goes into effect, the intention is to create a Guaranteed Tax Base (GTB) savings. This means the local district will have to pick up the difference through property taxes. The state base is FY 97, but the GTB problem won't happen until FY 98. The local district will have to generate in FY 98 more property tax revenue than the base allows the local district in

FY 97. What you're going to do is create a hole in the school general funds.

The Committee requests Mr. Standaert (LFD) explain GTB. Mr. Standaert (LFD) draws on chalk board and explains.

SEN. DOROTHY ECK asks why schools get GTB. Mr. Standaert (LFD) replies Guaranteed Tax Base is a wealth-based aid to schools, the poorer you are the more GTB you get. If you are a fairly rich school, you get no GTB at all.

CHAIRMAN DEVLIN asks Mr. Standaert (LFD) for a solution to the glitch. Mr. Standaert (LFD) responds it has to be a policy decision on the committee's part. The policy would have to allow the district to raise property taxes whenever state aid went down.

SEN. GLASER states he has a problem with the solution. He further states that the example is assuming the \$500 of local effort remains the same. It doesn't prevent the local effort from going up. Mr. Standaert (LFD) replies the bill limits how much local effort - it limits what they apply in FY 97.

CHAIRMAN DEVLIN asks if they could vote it in. Mr. Standaert (LFD) replies "yes, they could vote it in."

SEN. GLASER states he is going to have to think about this.

SEN. STANG states he isn't sure he likes the solution. The solution is to raise property taxes and this is what SB 319 is trying to prevent.

CHAIRMAN DEVLIN asks if this is the only solution?

SEN. MATT COLE asks is there anyway the GTB could be moved around so it could become more neutral? Maybe the formula could be changed? SEN. GLASER states the formula is based on the relative wealth of a district to the number of students in the district. The idea is that you have equal value for a mill per child across the state.

SEN. DOROTHY ECK refers to the chalkboard example. In 1998, because the local district's GTB is cut, they are not at the 80% level and they MUST be, is that true? Mr. Standaert (LFD) states that could happen. If GTB is cut enough, it could drop their budget below the base.

SEN. ECK asks that under ordinary circumstances, if you're not up to the 80%, you have to increase your taxes in order to get there. That's true for everyone, whether their GTB has been cut or not and you don't need a vote for that increase. Do you need a vote for the \$250 above it? Mr. Standaert (LFD) replies if the \$250 in over-base taxes is already there, you get to have it

every year without a vote. But if you want to increase it, you have to vote.

SEN. ECK asks in this case, if they're not allowed to vote for that \$200 they have lost from GTB, they probably should have to vote on \$200 of the \$250 that's up and above that amount. Is that possible?

SEN. STANG states under current law, because of reappraisal, a poor district could become a rich district that would lose the GTB and would have to raise the taxes. This bill allows the vote below 80% to make up the difference permissibly.

CHAIRMAN DEVLIN asks if we are mandated to the 80%. **Madalyn Quinlan, Office of Public Instruction (OPI)**, testifies that all school districts as of July 1, 1997, starting the next biennium, have to adopt a budget at least equal to that base budget which is the 80%. What districts vote for is budget authority. When I testified yesterday on this bill, I said it works with school funding laws because I understand that this section of law says "if laws governing the taxing unit or specific fund of a taxing unit allow for a vote of the electorate to oppose mills or change mills, then those statutes prevail." Schools will vote on an increase in their budget from one year to the next. Under current law, they always have the ability (through whatever revenue sources are available to them) to at least adopt their prior year budget without a vote. If they lose nonlevy revenue, they already have the ability to replace that tax base. If **Jim Standaert (LFD)** was talking about the reappraisal effects, it really has nothing to do with SB 319. It has to do with values going up and there being a year lag in the way we calculate a district's GTB subsidies so their reappraisal goes into effect immediately and it takes a year for the subsidy portion to catch up. The Governor's budget has been built on the understanding that there is a cost savings to the state because of reappraisal, and then there's a complimentary refund to taxpayers in another portion of the budget.

SEN. GLASER comments we need to keep in mind if the MACO proposal does move forward, then the 80% and GTB really don't exist anymore unless we start using GTB between 80% and 100%. GTB was a cheap way of funding from the state level to 80%. It makes education funding more complex, furthermore it gives everybody the idea that they're entitled to a certain amount of money.

SEN. STANG states he doesn't really think there is a problem, but if there is, maybe we just need a language clarification. **Ms. Quinlan (OPI)** states she thinks the language is clear that below the 80%, the districts can replace their money. The question then is what about the district that's slightly above 80%? Does this law allow them to adopt the prior year budget without having to go for a vote? That's how our school funding laws are written and that's probably what we need to clarify.

SEN. MIKE SPRAGUE asks if a graph and/or the comments can be placed on a piece of paper. Then the sponsor has something, if he chooses, to use on the Floor? **CHAIRMAN DEVLIN** replies "yes".

SEN. MIKE FOSTER comments he is trying to understand all the technical information. SB 319 talks about FY 96 budgets, but you're saying FY 96 levels for schools are not what matters. It's just whatever the prior year budget was. There's a pretty big difference there. So in other words, you're getting an exception, that all the other jurisdictions will have to live by? **Ms. Quinlan (OPI)** replies that's the way the school funding laws are written now. There's always a vote initially to get that increase and then you have another vote in the following year increasing taxes mores.

SEN. MIKE FOSTER states he is really hesitant to make any changes in this bill.

SEN. GLASER states there is another proposal in the works that deals in this particular area, not only school funding but local government funding. If we proceed with SB 319 without considering **SEN. DELWYN GAGE'S** proposal, the MACO proposal, and some of the other proposals, then we've basically said that the other proposals aren't going to happen in this session of the legislature. **CHAIRMAN DEVLIN** replies that the committee is trying to work a number of bills and they are trying to pick the best of all the combinations.

SEN. STANG states he disagrees. This is a short term solution that freezes taxes until we come up with a solution. That does not mean the Maco proposal isn't going forward and it doesn't mean that some of the other proposals aren't going forward. It's just a proposal, and if this bill passes or fails, it doesn't make up my mind how I'm voting on **SEN. GAGE'S** bill.

SEN. ECK asks if there are any amendments?

Motion: **SEN. STANG MOVES TO AMEND SB 319 SB031903.AJM (EXHIBIT #1).**

Discussion:

SEN. STANG states this amendment fits with **SEN. HARP'S** SB 195 and also the county transportation and retirement fund. These three things are necessary to make this bill work. The county retirement and county transportation fund's need to be allowed to increase on a permissive levy as they do now because most of the schools have no control over them, especially their retirement.

SEN. FOSTER agrees that's why the amendments were put forward as regarding the flexibility issue. We didn't necessarily want to get tied down to one specific number because it could turn out that it's not exactly accurate. On the other issues, the transportation and the retirement funds are unavoidable.

Vote: THE MOTION TO AMEND SB 319 CARRIES UNANIMOUSLY.

Motion: SEN. STANG MOVES TO AMEND SB 319 SB031905.AJM (EXHIBIT #2).

Discussion:

SEN. STANG states this amendment was explained by M. Quinlan (OPI) yesterday. If a school district has to pay tuition for an out of district placement and if they're not allowed to raise that money, it then comes out of the programs of the school. The other was for the nonoperating fund. These are policy issues the committee should decide.

SEN. COLE asks if the added districts are primarily your smaller districts where they don't have all the capabilities to take care of this special student? M. Quinlan (OPI) replies "not necessarily. This is tuition that one district pays to send children from another district. It may be because the Missouri River separates the school districts that you're sending children to because one school is closer than the other. Then you would pay tuition. Special education would also apply where you are placing a child in another school district that offers special education.

SEN. STANG states that by opening this up, the local districts are still going to be able to levy the taxes at 1996 levels. That would only be if there is an increase over and above the amount that they would be voting on.

SEN. FOSTER asks if the margin would be voted on. SEN. STANG replies "no that would be permissive".

SEN. FOSTER asks if we have any guess as to what the impact is dollar wise? Ms. Quinlan (OPI) states the total property taxes levied statewide for tuition is a million dollars. The concern here is that in an individual district you may have a student arrive into that district and you weren't charging any tuition in the past. Now you have one or two children that you now need to charge tuition for and it seems unnecessary to go for a vote in that case.

SEN. FOSTER states maybe this isn't such a good deal. I know schools get into problems when kids jump back and forth.

SEN. SPRAGUE asks what's the trigger point here? SEN. STANG answers the trigger point would be, if for example, the school district you are in wasn't paying any tuition. Now all of a sudden they have 15 special education kids move from that district to another district that they have to pay tuition. Then it would go from zero to whatever it costs to pay the tuition for those kids. So it could fluctuate in any taxing jurisdiction or there may be some that never use this.

SEN. SPRAGUE asks if the opposite would be true if for example: Boeing moved into Cascade and after the job was completed they moved out. **SEN. STANG** states they would no longer have to pay that tuition. These districts do this anyway and the only time they are going to need "permissively" is if they have more students or the tax base shrunk so they had to increase it to at least maintain. I don't think it's going to be that many mills statewide.

SEN. COLE states this is something primarily for special students. I don't see it as something that's going to be very large.

Vote: THE MOTION TO AMEND SB 319 CARRIES UNANIMOUSLY.

Motion: SEN. STANG MOVES TO AMEND SB 319 SB031904.AJM (EXHIBIT #3).

Discussion:

SEN. STANG states **SEN. DARYL TOEWS** had a discussion on the bus depreciation account on the Floor yesterday. Many school districts use this account to depreciate their buses but I'll be honest with you, many of these school districts will empty that account and use it for anything they want to in the school. But since they asked to have this exempted, I'll put the amendment in and I'll let the committee discuss it.

SEN. GLASER states it is true that **SEN. TOEWS** does have a piece of legislation in the House now that went through basically with a voice vote. It prevented the school districts from using this as a slush fund. Right now a million dollars a year is being used as a slush fund where they vote the money into the fund permissively and then they come along and say "Ok, we have more money than we need. Now we'll vote with the people to move it from the money we already have to buy computers." I'm going to try to do everything I can to slow that process down, but not hurt their bus depreciation.

SEN. SPRAGUE states he also opposes it because obviously it is circumvention of legislation that has been approved by the Senate.

SEN. STANG states this is a \$19 million item.

Ms. Quinlan (OPI) states she would like to correct that because yesterday she said it was a \$22 million item. The figure she gave yesterday was the total budget for the fund and the money accumulates over time. The annual taxes on that fund for this year are approximately \$5 million.

Vote: THE MOTION FAILS 2-7 ON ROLL CALL VOTE.

Motion: SEN. STANG MOVES TO AMEND SB 319 SB0319004.AJM (EXHIBIT #4).

Discussion:

SEN. STANG states this would be the permissive levy for the school district's transportation. Currently the transportation funds are 50% from the county, 50% from the state, and some districts levy their own transportation fund depending on how much they use their buses. Again, if you pass this, you let them do the increase. If you don't pass this, they'll have to either cut some buses or find a more efficient way to run their buses.

SEN. ECK asks how does this affect districts that don't own their buses? **SEN. STANG** states if they lease their own buses and the leases keep going up, then if they couldn't get this with the vote of the people, they would probably have to adjust their bus routes. The state requires the schools to bus children living outside of the three mile limit. But some of these schools pick up along the way of the three mile limit.

SEN. GLASER asks are we talking about making the increase permissive? **SEN. STANG** replies "yes". **SEN. GLASER** states then this is a permissive sports levy for buses.

SEN. COLE states he does not necessarily agree with **SEN. GLASER**. Some of these counties have small schools with very, very long routes and the rates automatically have been going up whether they're contracting or not contracting. They're going to have to go out to the people and they don't have a lot of choice, especially where the student population is going down. I probably will vote for this one.

SEN. SPRAGUE asks if you take into consideration those out of the three mile limit? This is inside a three mile limit. **SEN. STANG** states most of the schools who use this pick up kids inside a three mile limit. There could be some cases where the reimbursement from the state and the county isn't enough to cover outside of the three mile limit and some of those probably do run this transportation levy, however, I would think more often it would be in the larger cities. The smaller places should be reimbursed for their area outside the three mile limit, but there still could be extenuating circumstances within the program - like the type of road.

SEN. VAN VALKENBURG states he wants to take exception with **SEN. GLASER's** statement about this being a permissive sport levy. I think that mischaracterizes what most of this bus transportation is about, even if it is within the three mile limit. In many cases, it's because of safety factors: where there aren't sufficient sidewalks for kids to be walking on, where they have hills to be climbing, because of traffic congestion, air pollution that you're trying to prevent, and because in this current day and age, both parents work and aren't able to take

children to school and pick them up after school. So there is way more as to why there is a lot of busing that might occur within the three mile limit.

SEN. FOSTER states he is trying to keep in mind the main message in this bill and that is we have the people vote on these issues.

SEN. VAN VALKENBURG has a very good case. It's important to a community that they pick up these kids through busing for the reasons that were given. These are the benefits this community receives by this approach. I think it's the responsibility of the voters to pay attention to those arguments, so I'm going to resist this motion.

SEN. SPRAGUE states he is glad that **SEN. FOSTER** made that comment. In the area he represents, they are very supportive of their schools. They just want to know what, for, and why. **SEN. COLE** made the statement "in his area" so I think everybody ought to vote on this locally because not everybody has the same dilemma.

SEN. VAN VALKENBURG explains why he thinks a vote should not be required with respect to this particular issue. He states that the people of this country have adopted a Republican form of government because they expect their elected representatives to make good decisions on their behalf. They don't have the time to sit down and make every decision that needs to be made by government. In this instance, they have elected local school district trustees to make certain decisions. This particular issue is one where they have made past decisions to approve a level of funding. There has to be some consideration given to local instances where you rely on what local trustees decide is appropriate under those circumstances and the voters don't want to vote on everything that can be conjured up. They expect somebody else who they hired to make those decisions for them.

SEN. STANG states that in some respects the election we had in November with all the ballot issues shows just exactly that point. People voting "no" on all the initiatives reflects them saying they don't understand all these things. "If you want to put all these things in law, you vote for them but don't bother us."

Vote: THE MOTION PASSES 5-4 ON ROLL CALL VOTE.

Motion: SEN. STANG MOVES SB 319 DO PASS AS AMENDED.

Discussion:

SEN. ECK asks about the subject of judgements that came up in the hearing.

SEN. STANG replies that he did not get a chance to talk to the people who were worried about the tax increment districts and the judgements. However, in talking with **Dennis Burr** he felt the

underlined language on lines 17 through 23 probably covered those and the judgements are mandated by the court.

Vote: THE DO PASS AS AMENDED MOTION FOR SB 319 CARRIES UNANIMOUSLY.

HEARING ON SB 300

Sponsor: SEN. FRED THOMAS, SD 31, STEVENSVILLE

Proponents: Riley Johnson, Northern Rockies Rental Assn.
Dan Jacques, A-1 Rentals, Helena
Kevin Pierson, Strobel's Rental
John Bishop, Sun Rental, Butte

Opponents: None

{Tape: 1; Side: 1; Approx. Time Count: 9:01; Comments: None.}

Opening Statement by Sponsor:

SEN. FRED THOMAS, SD 31, STEVENSVILLE, opens by explaining this is a very simple bill that deals with inventory property tax rental equipment. The reason why we are asking you to consider the bill is because of inflation. The level of exemption was set at \$5,000 by a bill introduced in 1983 by Rep. Mel Williams. This bill followed the elimination of the inventory tax in business personal property. The level of \$5,000 was picked at that time because it included about 90% of the rental equipment property values. Inflation has crept up since then and a similar value of \$5,000 now has a value of \$12,000. There is a further concern by the assessors that businesses with high value equipment could set up a bogus rental arrangement and rent it back to themselves. So they could take even further business personal property taxes off rolls. We are asking to go to the \$20,000 value so potentially we don't have to revisit this issue for a period of time and the Dept. of Revenue has asked for an amendment (EXHIBIT #5) which will be explained later.

{Tape: 1; Side: 1; Approx. Time Count: 9:05; Comments: None.}

Proponents' Testimony:

Riley Johnson, Northern Rockies Rental Association (NRRA), states the Northern Rockies Rental Association is a group of Montana based small family owned rental stores stretching all the way from the west to the east. See testimony (EXHIBIT #6). Closing his testimony Mr. Johnson (NRRA) states three members of the Northern Rockies Rental Association are present. They came to support SB 300 and to answer any questions the committee may have on their operations. He asks for support and a do pass on SB 300.

Dan Jacques, A-1 Rentals, Helena, states he supports SB 300.

Kevin Pierson, Strobel's Rental, Great Falls, states he supports SB 300.

John Bishop, Sun Rental, Butte, states he supports SB 300.

Questions From Committee Members and Responses:

CHAIRMAN DEVLIN asks where the \$20,000 amount came from.

Mr. Johnson (NRRRA) states the \$20,000 amount was derived from looking at the CPI of each year and brought up to the last 15 years. This figures to be a little over \$12,000, which in affect was more than doubling in 15 years. We decided on two things: 1) The amendment will always keep it in Class 8 property tax, and 2) The fact that we don't have to come back in another 10 or 15 years. Ideally, it would have been nice if we would have placed a percentage in the bill, but after reviewing it with the Dept. of Revenue that would have been a nightmare.

SEN. STANG asks if the Dept. of Revenue's amendment addresses the technical note in the fiscal note? Mr. Johnson (NRRRA) states it does not. He talked to the sponsor and he felt it was not a major thing. By dropping the "not" off the title to say, "AN ACT INCREASING THE MARKET VALUE OF CLASS SIX PERSONAL PROPERTY INTENDED FOR RENTAL OR LEASE THAT IS SUBJECT TO PROPERTY TAXATION FROM \$5,000 TO \$20,000". "NOT" was inadvertently put in there and certainly the committee in it's wisdom could change that since it was an oversight. You're implying that this Class 6 property isn't taxable and that's not true.

SEN. SPRAGUE states an example of a rental store buying new equipment that costs over \$20,000 and you take away your depreciation. Theoretically one business could buy that same property for \$19,000 after it had been used a couple of years and be taxed differently. Correct? Mr. Johnson (NRRRA) replies "yes".

SEN. SPRAGUE asks if this committee could be assured that they would not be asking for any additional considerations. Mr. Johnson (NRRRA) replies "yes".

SEN. ECK states she recalls problems with laundromats who leased all their machines and some laundromats came in and bought their machines. Personal property is leased generally on an hourly, daily, or weekly basis. Does this eliminate all those long term leased equipment? Mr. Johnson (NRRRA) replies "yes it does". He explains that it states in the original bill that you have to be in the normal every day business of rental.

SEN. DEPRATU asks what the canola seed oil has to do with rentals? Mr. Johnson (NRRRA) replies that was done about 1989

when they were going to build the plant in Butte and they wanted consideration.

SEN. VAN VALKENBURG asks if the Dept. of Revenue has any comments about this bill. **Mary Whittinghill, Dept. of Revenue**, states they have no position on this bill but they hope you will accept their amendment. It will make it easier for the department to administer.

{Tape: 1; Side: 1; Approx. Time Count: 9:22; Comments: None.}

Closing by Sponsor:

SEN. THOMAS closes by stating if the committee thinks the word "NOT" should be struck, that would be fine. Other than that, everyone has a "grasp" on the bill and he closes.

{Tape: 1; Side: 1; Approx. Time Count: 9:23; Comments: None.}

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON SB 211

Motion: SEN. FOSTER MOVES SB 211 DO PASS.

Amendments: SEN. FOSTER MOVES SB 211 BE AMENDED SB021102.AGP (EXHIBIT #7).

Informational Testimony:

Jeff Martin, Legislative Services Division (LSD), explains the amendment. The crux of the changes are in Section 1(b), Subsection 2. In Section 1(b) it takes out the language on acquisition values and states that equalized value may be achieved through the classification of property. There could be a challenge to that because of the different tax rates that are applied to different classes of property. It's never been embodied in the Constitution. Subsection 2 states the increase in value of any class of property may be limited as provided by law and takes out the 2% growth rate per year. Following that, the periodic reappraisals may be phased in so we have preprovisions in this amendment. He summarizes the amendment as a whole of equalized valuation, increase in value limited by law, phase-in of reappraisal, and the corresponding changes in the ballot language at the bottom.

Discussion:

SEN. SPRAGUE states he is making an observation and knows it's a necessity but the language on the ballot issue is going to confuse people. The general public isn't familiar with this language and it seems it could be simplified.

SEN. ECK agrees. The ballot language doesn't do a good job. I think if we said "for allowing the Legislature to limit annual increases and valuations and to phase-in reappraisal values". In other words we're giving the Legislature the authority to do these two things.

SEN. VAN VALKENBURG states this is a change in the Constitution on Page 1 of the gray bill, in Section 3 - 1(b), you're saying something new in the Constitution. For the purposes of the ballot language, you've got to tell people what it is they are voting on.

SEN. COLE asks then does this mean we have to tie it back to where we are? **SEN. VAN VALKENBURG** replies he thinks so. Otherwise, you face a potential lawsuit before the matter is voted on that what the people are being asked to vote on is different than what is in the ballot statement. The Legislative Services staff has essentially drawn up this language to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and other statutes that require ballot language to incorporate what it is people are voting on.

SEN. COLE asks if this can be done through information pamphlets attached? **SEN. VAN VALKENBURG** answers "yes, plus there will be general advertising."

SEN. ECK asks how are you going to equalize values through the use of classification? What does that have to do with equalizing values? **Mr. Martin (LSD)** states that deals with the different tax rates for different classes of property. When the Supreme Court looks at this issue, the question has always been based on market value.

SEN. ECK asks the department what we can do differently to equalize through classification? **Mary Bryson, Director, Dept. of Revenue (DOR)**, states the position of the department. We currently have a classification system that has been in existence for several years and the legislature has elected to change that classification system periodically. The classification itself has not been challenged to date. The Supreme Court bases it's decisions upon what the Legislature has deemed as equalization which is market value at this point.

CHAIRMAN DEVLIN asks if there has been some rumblings about suits over classifications? **Ms. Bryson (DOR)** states she thinks there has been some discussion from various taxpayers regarding like properties that are treated somewhat differently because they are classified differently. That would be between centrally assessed and commercial properties that are in Class 4. However the tax rates are DIFFERENT in those two classes. There may be some challenge to that but that is more of a legislative decision rather than a challenge based upon classification.

SEN. SPRAGUE asks if the ballot language could be rewritten and still be correct? For example: **FOR** allowing property taxes to be limited to annual increases in valuation based on classification. **SEN. VAN VALKENBURG** states the way it is written now is more than what you're describing; it's accurate and simple.

SEN. GLASER states we already clearly have the ability to achieve through classification in the Constitution. The bill does two things: 1) In the Constitution there is a word "equalize" and it gets rid of the word "equalize"; and 2) It allows phase-in of reappraisals.

SEN. VAN VALKENBURG states the bill does NOT do away with the word equalize; it remains in the Constitution. It's in Subsection 1: Subject to the provisions of the following subsections (1)(b) AND (2), the state shall appraise, assess, and equalize the valuation of all property and then it says Equalized valuation may be achieved through these methods. We are NOT doing away with equalization. We are coming up with a method by which equalization can be achieved and hopefully achieved in a fashion that is more acceptable to the people of Montana. What we're saying here in this Constitutional amendment is that the Legislature clearly has the right to classify property and to tax different property at different taxable rates.

SEN. VAN VALKENBURG asks **Ms. Bryson (DOR)** if she disagrees with what he just said. **Ms. Bryson (DOR)** replies "no".

Vote: THE MOTION TO AMEND SB 211 CARRIES UNANIMOUSLY.

Motion: SEN. FOSTER MOVES SB 211 DO PASS AS AMENDED.

Discussion:

SEN. GLASER states he will not support the bill.

Vote: THE DO PASS AS AMENDED FOR SB 211 CARRIES WITH **SEN. GLASER** VOTING NAY. (8-1)

ADJOURNMENT

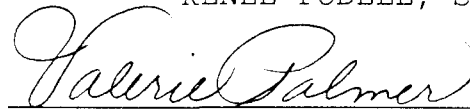
Adjournment: 9:43 a.m.



SEN. GERRY DEVLIN, Chairman



RENEE PODELL, Secretary



Transcribed By: VALERIE PALMER

GD/RP/VP