

MICROFILM DIVIDER

OMB/RECORDS MANAGEMENT DIVISION
SFN 2053 (2/85) 5M



ROLL NUMBER

DESCRIPTION

1029

2007 HOUSE FINANCE AND TAXATION

HB 1029

2007 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Bill/Resolution No. 1029 A

House Finance and Taxation Committee

Check here for Conference Committee

Hearing Date: January 10, 2007

Recorder Job Number: 858 55min 16sec

Committee Clerk Signature

Mickie Schmitt

Minutes:

Chairman Belter: I'll call the committee to order.

Vice Chairman Drovdal: We'll open the hearing on HB 1029.

Chairman Belter: (in support) **(See attachment #1 & #2)** There was an issue on the ballot in Fargo which would have had a 1% sales tax for educational purposes in the city of Fargo. The people of Fargo did vote that down. Allowing home rule cities and counties to have a sales tax for the purpose of raising taxes for their local education is not a proper way for funding to take place for education. I brought this Bill before the Interim tax committee. The Interim committee decided to recommend for passage for the legislature. I have John Walstad from the Tax Dept. to answer questions. I just gave you a couple of handouts and one of the best letters I received was from the Enderlin Economic Development Committee, attachment #1. This is for your information. In attachment #2, Cass County collects 26.3% of the sales tax in the State of North Dakota. Fargo collects 22.9% of the sales tax in ND. The counties of Cass, Grand Forks, and Richland collect 47% of the sales tax in ND. The counties with large cities in them will gobble up a huge amount of money. This will only lead to more inequity to our funding formula than we already have. It's important that we as State Legislature retain the right of the sales and income tax for the good of the State.

Vice Chairman Drovdal: Does this grandfather in the school districts?

Chairman Belter: Yes, it does. There are several, Jamestown has a bond issue for a gymnasium, Williston may have a similar situation and those would be grandfathered in. But anything new would not be allowed under this legislation.

Vice Chairman Drovdal: Any other testimony in favor of HB 1029?

John Walstad, Attorney for Legislative Council: (In neutral support-just providing information) I served as council at the Interim Tax Committee. That is where this Bill draft has come from. Home Rule Authority was provided to Cities back in the mid 60's. Home Rule was provided to counties in the 80's. The tool box legislation providing cooperative authority for political subdivisions came about in the 90's. We've had a couple of school districts that were already mentioned that have utilized this for a transfer to school district on city sales tax revenues and we had an opinion from the Attorney General saying that those kinds of transfers are ok. By use of Home Rule Authority in conjunction with joint powers agreements; a valid joint powers agreement will allow that Home Rule revenue to be transferred to any other entity including a school district, so that the revenue can be funneled from the City to, in this case, school districts, but to any other taxing district and used for what purpose they agree on. The Fargo proposal was just strictly for property tax relief and not intended to construct any buildings or anything. The Tax Committee was working on providing some property tax relief through school district funding mechanisms, because everybody lives in a school district and everybody pays a school district property tax, and it's probably the most significant part of their tax. The Committee's concern was that after looking at this for a while, it became clear that it's extremely complex to provide property tax relief and that school funding has some extra issues built into it because we have rich and poor districts that have different abilities to raise property tax revenue for education. To add the possibility of City sales tax revenue going to school

districts and bringing that into the mix, as Rep. Belter said, increase the complexity immeasurably and not all districts would have an equal ability to draw on City sales tax revenues, because there's a greater disparity among sales within Metropolitan areas even than there is in the property tax disparity that exists around the State. The Committee considered the draft and what it does is prohibits those transfers, city or county Home Rule Sales Tax Revenue, to a school district except for grandfathering in bonded indebtedness or capital construction and similar costs that were approved by the voters prior to this law taking effect. The two Cities that have this situation now, I think its Jamestown and Williston. They've got some money going for a school construction project that's already been completed but need to be paid off, the retirement of the bonds. Otherwise those transfers would be prohibited and this would take effect August 1st of this year, 2007. After that date, no more transfers could be initiated of those kinds of revenues to schools.

Representative Froseth: The same language is being inserted in chapter 7 and chapter 40. What's the difference between them? What are those two chapters?

John Walstad: Chapter 4005.1 is City Home Rule Authority. Chapter 1109.1 is County Home Rule Authority. It covers both chapters in the same fashion so that Counties or Cities with Home Rule Authority could not impose a sales tax and transfer the money to the school district, the way it's laid out.

Chairman Belter: Just for clarification of the record. This Bill is a bill that is introduced by the Interim Committee, so it is not Rep. Belter Bill. It's an idea that I brought to the Interim.

Representative Weiler: You said that it's going to be August 1st if this goes into effect so that no measure can be initiated?

John Walstad: Yes. What it keys on is not the initiation of the measure but the election. If somebody's going to beat the deadline for this, they have to have their election before August 1st of this year and get approval from the voters.

Vice Chairman Drovdal: The emergency clause is added to this Bill if it carried enough votes to the two chambers, then it would move that date up to July 1st?

John Walstad: If the emergency clause is added, it would become effective the date it gets filed in the Secretary of State's office.

Representative Pinkerton: Some Cities are using their city sales tax for property tax relief. Would that go to school districts and why wasn't it put into this Bill?

John Walstad: That's an issue that is subject of contention and as you stated, some City sales tax revenue, and I believe that even one County, are used for property tax relief to reduce the levy of the county or the city. Some people don't think that's a good idea. However, that is not addressed here. This address's only that issue of sales tax revenue from a Home Rule County or City going to a school district.

Vice Chairman Drovdal: Any other testimony in favor of HB 1029?

Sandy Clark, Public Policy Director for ND Farm Bureau: (See attachment #3)

Wade Moser, ND Stockmen's Association: We are here to support the Bill. We agree with what Sandy Clark said as well as Chairman and Mr. Walstad said. Those of us in Agriculture that end up having to go to these Cities to pay the sales tax and there's a lot of questions as to whether there's much benefit in return.

Vice Chairman Drovdal: Any other testimony in favor of HB 1029?

Tom Decker, Director of School Finance & Organization for Dept. of Public Instruction:
(See attachment #4)

Ken Yants represents the ND Township Officers Association: Our stand on this is support for HB1029. As it came to the committees this year, we've liked the looks of it and we would like to support it.

Vice Chairman Drovdal: Any other testimony in support of HB 1029? Any opposition?

Connie Sprynczynatyc, ND League of Cities: I have written testimony from the Mayor of Grand Forks that I will pass out to you. **(See attachment #5)** I'll summarize what the concerns are on behalf of the Cities. The bottom line of concern is when the Legislatures passed Home Rule back in the 60's. The concept was that the local citizens would make a number of decisions for themselves. I would also remind the committee that in a case of Fargo that the proposal that Rep. Belter mentioned was not an act that the City government supported. It was an initiated measure, and the voters did not support it either. So that's what Home Rule is like, when decisions are brought to the local voters. And what this Bill does is remove a slice of Home Rule power. It removes the ability of the citizens to make the decisions. There are a number of communities in this State that have used the proceeds of local sales tax to work with the other units of local government to put projects together that bring property taxes down. Let Home Rule be Home Rule.

Representative Weiler: Would it be your intention if this legislation passes both houses to request the Attorney General's opinion?

Connie Sprynczynatyc: On what?

Representative Weiler: Well the fact that this is taking away some of the power of the Home Rule communities?

Connie Sprynczynatyc: My understanding of the usual request for an Attorney General's opinion is when there appears to be immunity. I think this Bill in the discussion in the Interim process was pretty clear that the intent was to remove this as an option for Home Rule Cities.

Representative Headland: Do you think that the Cities would favor a legislative act that would allow people to submit a form that would allow the sales tax dollars to be returned to their own school district in this case?

Connie Sprynczynatyc: I believe there's a Bill in the hopper already to do just that. We frankly have not had that discussion. I will tell you that about the residents in the City and the attitudes about people in the rural areas having to share the burden with local and State sales tax. There are exemptions, for example the City sales tax cannot be less restricted than State sales tax. If the State exempts farm equipment or farm repair, the City sales tax reflects that. In fact the City sales tax can exempt additional items.

Representative Brandenburg: I have Jamestown, which has already declared Home Rule and already has a sales tax for education. We met with the school administrators and this creates a problem with the funding mechanism where you're trying to find equity within funding for education. In my district, I can't buy a suit, or a pair of shoes, there's no clothing stores there. So here's where the inequity comes in. Jamestown now has the ability to create more taxation through sales tax, where I am forced to buy my goods. I have to go to Jamestown. We have a problem here about how to find a balance in funding and already we have small schools struggling to keep afloat. This is a problem and I think it is so unfair for people in the rural area that have no ability at all to meet that kind of dollars that you do in larger towns.

Connie Sprynczynatyc: I am understanding of that kind of concern. In that mix of discussion about tools for keeping these towns viable because, remember, Cities, whether you live in one or not, Cities are centers of commerce. Fargo alone collects almost one fourth of the State's sales taxes. Commerce is conducted in the Cities. So these local discussions about how we keep ourselves viable really have to be a local discussion. I know it complicates the State's discussion about equity. I would suggest that this piece is a small piece in those discussions

and the State has much, much larger budget numbers to deal with than the rather small amounts that comes from this piece.

Representative Schmidt: Did I understand you? You said that if this legislature here exempted a State from paying sales tax. We don't have the authority to exempt it. Say that a town has a 6-1/2 % sales tax. 5% is State and 1-1/2% is City with Home Rule. We can't exempt the 6-1/2%, can we?

Connie Sprynczynatyc: Maybe I was unfair, I'm sorry. Whatever the State exempts flows through to the local sales tax. We could exempt additional items, but we can't take something off the State list and say we're going to apply a local sales tax to it.

Myles Vosberg, Tax Commissioner's Office: Under existing Home Rule Authority, a City or County cannot tax something if the State exempts it. If you put in a Bill to exempt a particular product for the State, that would carry through to the local list. Under existing Home Rule, most of the base must be the same.

Vice Chairman Drovdal: Any other testimony in favor? Any opposition?

Joe Secoia, Business Manager of Jamestown Public Schools: In some respects I'm for the Bill and some respects I'm against the Bill. Jamestown Public Schools were the first district in ND to use sales tax for the construction of our High School and the remodeling of the Middle School. That could not have been accomplished due to the amount of property tax that would cost our tax payers for a facility in Jamestown. We have a Home Rule Charter and we use sales tax which pays 75% of our facility costs and our debt payments, and 25% comes from property tax. The reason for opposition is State funding for education. The property tax Bill and the burden on our tax payer has caused us to look elsewhere for monies to support public education. So if the State funding was high enough, I don't believe Fargo would have brought this forward. State funding for public education used to be about 60%, now it's a low 40%. If it

was back at 60%, we wouldn't be here having this conversation today. I support it in some respects and I would be against it in other respects.

Representative Brandenburg: How are you coming with paying off your bonds?

Joe Secoia: Sales tax collections are covering 75% and our property tax is setup for 25%.

Representative Weiler: How much is the sales tax increase?

Joe Secoia: There was a sales tax increase that the City Council allowed us to put on the ballot. We brought it to the voters. We had to get at least a 50% vote plus 1 approval to put on a 1% and once the debt is paid off, the sunset drops off.

Mary Wahl, ND Council of Educational Leaders: When I took a look at the current law in joint power agreement, 54-40.3, and just to review it for you, it states that; "any County, City Township, City Park Districts, School District, or other Political Subdivision of this State upon approval of it's respective governing body, local folk have to approve it, they enter into an agreement within the other political sub. of this State or the cooperative or joint administration of any power or function that is authorized by law or assigned to one of them." This law means; I believe, that any City under a Home Rule Charter upon approval of its governing body and its voters may levy a local sales tax and enter into an agreement with County, Township, City Park District, School District or other Political Subdivision for the specified use of that local sales tax. If this Bill passes, this provision will allow for those who have these agreements to be made for all Political Subdivisions of the State except local School Districts. One issue that hasn't been addressed is that it was not legislative intent that the local sales tax be used for School Districts. My experience is that when you go to legislative intent it's usually because the law is vague or it's unclear. So I went back to this 54-40.3 and I reread it and it seems very clear to me that the legislative intent was that School Districts shouldn't be allowed the same rights provided for in joint power agreements as the other mentioned Political Subdivisions.

113 Cities have local sales taxes. These Cities said that they could use this Home Rule Joint Powers Authority to improve their community. I'm sure when I travel in the State that I'm paying some of those local sales taxes. But I never thought about the extra tax is being used for in that community. I believe that local communities should be decide what needs they will address with their local sales tax and I understand that if I choose to be a consumer in that community, I'm agreeing to help pay for that project, whether it's a school building, infrastructure, a jail, a dome or a civic center. In Williston our Jr. High needed a new building so badly. It was a problem that our School Board at that time couldn't address. We simply didn't have the resources. Although we had very high property taxes, we were the third highest in the State, with regards to property taxes, so we couldn't burden our local tax payers with additional property taxes. Some time later, an enterprising board and Superintendent came up with the proposal to address our problem. Using the local sales tax authority provided for a Home Rule and the provisions for joint powers, the school district joined with the City to propose a building project package that included and new Jr. High and major repairs to some school buildings. The proposal was that this building project would be funded by a local 1% tax. In 2002, they put the issues on the ballot. Voters within the City limits approved the penny tax in a separate ballot with another 78% in favor. They accomplished this project when it did only because of the local sales tax option that this Bill proposes to eliminate for School Districts. In prohibiting the use of local tax dollars, the school districts should not be discriminated against. Trust the local folks, they do a pretty good job.

Chairman Belter: You are representing Superintendents and Principals across the State of ND? I happen to be a Rep. who lives in Cass County. Do you think that the members of your organization would be supportive if I would go back to Cass County and put on a ballot of 1% sales tax, knowing the fact that Cass County collects 26% of sales tax in the State of ND, and

if we would pass that initiative and divide that up amongst us, would you think that the members of your organization would think that that is fair and equitable for the funding of education in the State of ND?

Mary Wahl: That is not a decision that would be made by the ND Council of Educational Leaders. That would be a priority that would be set by the local town. It would not be up to us to decide whether or not that that was appropriate or inappropriate form of levy. That would be for the local people in Cass County to decide. It's a local issue.

Chairman Belter: It may be a local issue. I just cannot let you walk away from this thing because we as a legislature have a responsibility for equitable funding amongst all of the schools. And if your organization is going to say that it's ok for Rep. Belter to go back and dabble up 26% of the sales tax in ND for the local use in Cass County, I'm not sure that I'm representing the best interests of the State of ND. I think your organization better take a second look at this and what is actually happening here!

Mary Wahl: My response to that would be that the authority to do what the local community decides it needs to do, whether that's with regard to the City needs, infrastructure, the dome, the school district. Those decisions should be made locally by those people. They are best equipped to address those issues.

Vice Chairman Drovdal: Did you take a vote amongst your membership on this particular Bill?

Mary Wahl: I don't believe we did.

Representative Wrangham: You bring up Williston and if I could just use that as an example. If I was a citizen of Amegard and supporting my school there and I need to buy something and there's not much in Amegard so I have to go to Williston. Would you oppose me being able to exempt from paying that sales tax that is used for local schools?

Mary Wahl: I believe that there probably is an exemption.

Representative Wrangham: No, there is not an exemption.

Mary Wahl: Oh, there is not an exemption?

Representative Wrangham: You're not opposed? Do you think that it should be something paid just by the citizens of Williston?

Mary Wahl: No, I believe that it should be paid by anyone who comes in.

Vice Chairman Drovdal: Any other opposition to HB 1029. Any neutral? Hearing none, I will close the hearing on HB 1029.

2007 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Bill/Resolution No. 1029 B

House Finance and Taxation Committee

Check here for Conference Committee

Hearing Date: January 10, 2007 pm

Recorder Job Number: 910- 9min, 0sec

Committee Clerk Signature

Mickie Schmelt

Minutes:

Chairman Belter: I'll call the committee back to order. Let's look at HB 1029. Is there any discussion?

Representative Headland: If we don't pass this, it will open our education funding to chaos. I would support it.

Representative Brandenburg: If we don't pass this, I'm already being tormented by the tax in Jamestown.

Representative Brandenburg: I move a Do Pass.

Representative Wrangham: I second it.

Representative Weiler: I have a minor concern. Should we put an emergency clause on it? What are the chances that somebody somewhere is going to get one started and have an election by August 1st, but why take the chance for allowing that to happen?

Chairman Belter: Ok, do you want to withdraw your motion Rep, Brandenburg?

Representative Brandenburg: I will withdraw my motion.

Representative Weiler: I make a motion for an amendment for an emergency clause.

Representative Headland: I second it.

Vice Chairman Drovdal: The new members may not understand the emergency clause and what it does.

Representative Vig: Does it take effect with the Governor's signature?

Chairman Belter: As soon as the Governor signs it, it takes effect. But it also requires a 2/3's vote on the floor. If we don't get the vote on the floor, then the emergency clause comes off, but the Bill will pass anyway by majority vote.

Representative Weiler: I just want to thank you Mr. Chairman for coming up with this idea, because if this hadn't happened, this really could have done a lot of damage to the whole funding issue across the State and I think you did a great job of bringing this home.

Chairman Belter: Thank you!

Representative Grande: This is all fine but, and I understand the purpose behind it. I hope you're not on a slippery slope. With Home Rule Charter serve a great purpose in this State. The last thing you need to do is start taking away local rights.

Chairman Belter: I agree with you. But I think the issue here is that, yes we don't want to take away rights, but we also have a constitutional responsibility to maintain the rights of the State. If we're going to let some of these issues get too far out of hand, which I think we've already done with the City sales tax. We've gone way beyond what the Legislature ever thought it would be. Also, a lot of the testimony was made with the word "rural. I think that's a mistake. This is not a rural/urban issue. To me it's an equity issue. Whether you're from rural ND or Bismarck, I don't think it's right that one of the big major Cities or major populated Counties go ahead and impose a sales tax that everyone pays who does business with that town whether you're from Bismarck or Fargo or wherever. I just don't think it's the right thing and particularly when it comes to education which is a constitutional requirement. All those in favor of the

emergency clause amendments signify by saying aye. The motion carries. I would entertain a motion on the Bill.

Representative Brandenburg: I move a Do Pass as Amended.

Representative Wrangham: I second it.

Chairman Belter: Is there any discussion? If not will the Clerk read the roll for a Do Pass as Amended? 12-y, 1-n, 1-absent. Rep. Brandenburg will carry the Bill. We will close the hearing on HB1029.

70039.0301
Title.0400

Adopted by the Finance and Taxation
Committee

January 10, 2007

**House Amendments to HB 1029 (70039.0301) - Finance and Taxation Committee
01/11/2007**

Page 1, line 3, after "districts" insert "; and to declare an emergency"

Page 1, after line 20, insert:

"SECTION 3. EMERGENCY. This Act is declared to be an emergency
measure."

Renumber accordingly

Date: 1-10-07
Roll Call Vote #: 1029

2007 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO.

House Finance & Tax Committee

Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment
Number

Action Taken Do Pass as Amended

Motion Made By Rep. Weiler Seconded By Rep. Headland

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Belter	✓		Rep. Froelich		
Vice Chairman Drovdal	✓		Rep. Kelsh		✓
Rep. Brandenburg	✓		Rep. Pinkerton	✓	
Rep. Froseth	✓		Rep. Schmidt	✓	
Rep. Grande	✓		Rep. Vig	✓	
Rep. Headland	✓				
Rep. Owens	✓				
Rep. Weiler	✓				
Rep. Wrangham	✓				

Total (Yes) 12 No 1

Absent 1

Floor Assignment Rep. Brandenburg

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

HB 1029: Finance and Taxation Committee (Rep. Belter, Chairman) recommends **AMENDMENTS AS FOLLOWS** and when so amended, recommends **DO PASS** (12 YEAS, 1 NAY, 1 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). HB 1029 was placed on the Sixth order on the calendar.

Page 1, line 3, after "districts" insert "; and to declare an emergency"

Page 1, after line 20, insert:

"SECTION 3. EMERGENCY. This Act is declared to be an emergency measure."

Renumber accordingly

2007 SENATE FINANCE AND TAXATION

HB 1029

2007 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Bill/Resolution No. HB 1029

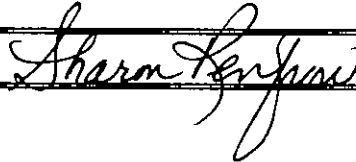
Senate Finance and Taxation Committee

Check here for Conference Committee

Hearing Date: February 28, 2007

Recorder Job Number: # 4074 & # 4076

Committee Clerk Signature



Minutes:

Sen. Urlacher called the committee to order for discussion and action on HB 1029.

John Walstad: from Legislative Council appeared to explain the recommendation and handouts stating the bill came from the interim taxation committee. The bill came up during the committee's deliberation on providing property tax relief, specifically school district property taxes. The committee was examining how to provide relief by reducing school district property tax levies. An attorney general's opinion was issued that said a city with home rule authority could impose a city sales tax and by entering a joint powers agreement with a school district could transfer sales tax revenue to that school district to provide school district property tax relief. The immediate concern of the tax committee was if city sales tax revenues are transferred to school districts to offset property tax revenue that really makes equalization of school district funding a much more complicated game for the legislature. So the committee decided on this legislation which would prohibit those kinds of transfers.

Rep. Belter: appeared in support stating our biggest concern was the equity situation.

Tom Decker: Director of School Finance and Organization of DPI appeared in support with written testimony. (See attached)

Sen. Cook: the process to get a new school built, is it possible today for a home rule city to levy a sales tax, take revenue from that sales tax and build a new school and then turn rent it or lease it to the school district to circumvent the intention of existing law that gives the voters a say or even give DPI a say in whether or not that school district should build a new school?

Tom: that school district would still need construction approval from the Dept. of House Construction. However on the other hand they probably will not have to go to their voters for a general allocation bond sinking and interest levy, they would have the resources to build that school so their voters may not get an opportunity to say no and we may well give them construction approval because they need the facility.

Bob Frantsvog: North Dakota League of Cities appeared in support.

Sandy Clark: NDFB appeared in support stating our policy states we oppose the use of city and county sales tax to fund education and capital expenditures within the local school district.

Sen. Anderson: regarding some of these sharing of costs for the community as a whole for recreation or whatever, does you organization have a stand on that?

Sandy: we don't have a specific policy on that.

Larry Syverson: NDTOA appeared in support.

John Walstad: with regard to multi use facilities where a school district might be involved and a city might be throwing some city sales tax money into the project. I don't think there is going to be a problem with those kinds of situations unless it is a situation where city sales tax is paying the whole freight. Then I think it does get into a problem.

Closed the hearing.

Sen. Triplett: made a **Motion for DO PASS**, seconded by Sen. Cook.

Sen. Anderson: I'm a little concerned because this would eliminate everything, wouldn't it? I know there are some cooperation's in Wahpeton for instance for utilizing. I can't definitely say it's related to sales tax but where sales tax is made available.

Sen. Cook: we have the same thing in Mandan which generally the school district and the part district are doing many things together, I don't see this affecting them one bit either. They both benefit from it.

Sen. Anderson: I'm just afraid that somebody is going to literally take this and it's going to eliminate all of that. That's my concern. I don't know if we can add something or not, exception through a joint powers agreement, sales tax may be utilized to create efficiencies of cooperation to share costs for.

Sen. Cook: I think what he's referring to is a fear of some sort of unintended source of consequence. I think if something like that did happen, these things don't happen over night, we'll correct it.

Roll call vote: 6-1-0 Sen. Cook will carry the bill

4076

Sen. Tollefson: made a **Motion to Reconsider our Actions**, seconded by Sen. Cook.

Sen. Cook: made a **Motion for an Amendment on line 9 before the word benefit, we add the word "Primary"** seconded by Sen. Oehlke.

Voice vote: 6-1-0 Amendment carries.

Sen. Cook: made a **Motion for DO PASS as Amended**, seconded by Sen. Tollefson.

Roll call vote: 7-0-0 Sen. Cook will carry the bill.

70039.0401
Title.0500

Adopted by the Finance and Taxation
Committee

February 28, 2007



2-28-07

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO ENGROSSED HOUSE BILL NO. 1029

Page 1, line 9, after "the" insert "primary"

Page 1, line 17, after "the" insert "primary"

Renumber accordingly

Date: 2-28-07

Roll Call Vote #: 1

2007 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. HB 1029

Senate Finance & Tax Committee

Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number _____

Action Taken DO PASS

Motion Made By Sen. Triplet Seconded By Sen. Cook

Senators	Yes	No	Senators	Yes	No
Sen. Urlacher	✓		Sen. Anderson		✓
Sen. Tollefson	✓		Sen. Horne	✓	
Sen. Cook	✓		Sen. Triplet	✓	
Sen. Oehlke	✓				

Total (Yes) 6 No 1

Absent 0

Floor Assignment Senator Cook

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

