

# MICROFILM DIVIDER

OMB/RECORDS MANAGEMENT DIVISION

SFN 2053 (2/85) 5M



ROLL NUMBER

DESCRIPTION

1513

2007 HOUSE NATURAL RESOURCES

HB 1513

## 2007 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Bill/Resolution No. HB 1513

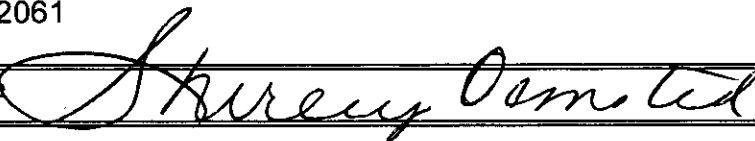
House Natural Resources Committee

Check here for Conference Committee

Hearing Date: January 26, 2007

Recorder Job Number: 2061

Committee Clerk Signature



Minutes:

**Chairman Porter** opened the hearing on HB 1513 and asked the clerk to read the title.

**Representative Charging** came forward as a sponsor of HB 1513. This is not only a concern to her district and area but a concern to the entire state of North Dakota and any person who is required to drink water to stay alive which would be everyone. This addresses the low waters on Lake Sakakawea and the entire Missouri River system and the emergency. The Missouri River depends on its water source from the up steam in the mountains and as of late we are in a drought. The water and forecast is not looking too good for our state. For those who do not live along the Missouri River, you can look out today and it looks ok. The Corp of Engineers has the ability to regulate the water especially out here on the Bismarck/Mandan section and anything below the dam. I understand they are required by law to release enough water to maintain the municipals here but that isn't the same for the lake portions of the river meaning Lake Sakakawea and Lake Oahe so above it and below it. What this bill would do and we have problems in several communities, Garrison being one, Parshall being another and Fort Yates being still another that found themselves in an emergency where there was still water in the river and their intakes are still pulling water but because of the turbidity, which is a term used to describe particles and other foreign things in water, and the

water was unsuitable for drinking in those cities. What happened thereafter was of course whose fault is it and who is going to help bail it out and meanwhile hospitals were closed and a great number of things happened. If you don't have water you don't have anything. What I am hoping to do and I have had help with this from the water department, is bring forward some amendments that I would like to add to HB 1513. I would like to ask the chairman to maintain the record open, even though we have people coming to testify today, because I have some material coming and most of my water people are at the water convention in Aberdeen today.

**Chairman Porter** asked if she understood the deadline with this bill because of the appropriation.

**Representative Charging** said that she intended to remove the appropriation.

**Chairman Porter** said that she had all sorts of time then.

**Representative Charging** said that what has happened up there is incredible and we don't have the option of knowing what the future is going to hold because we don't know what Mother Nature is going to do. She passed out a news release from the Corp of Engineers saying that we are already in trouble based on the projections. See attachment marked as Item #1. She had a map and showed the life threat throughout the state and indicated the areas on the map that this would affect. Parshall is a small town and at any given time they may only have eight hundred dollars in the city balance. How do they address a million dollar project? They can address this through the Bureau of Reclamation or the Corp of Engineers and all these other programs, but it will take 6 to 8 months so this bill would allow for that immediate need. If the February projections come through, we are looking at no snow. We are looking at the lake as being 57 feet lower than what it was originally intended to be. Not to address this as a legislature would be a great disservice to North Dakota. There are so many pipeline projects happening now and we cannot maintain the critical needs of the people today

that are living there so how are we going to address the needs of others living in eastern North Dakota.

**Representative Meyer** asked what the level of Lake Sakakawea is right now.

**Representative Charging** said as of this morning we were at 1807.

**Representative Keiser** said it is hard to ask questions without the amendments to know what they do. See proposed amendment marked as Item #2 that was distributed.

**Representative Charging** said for example the February 2008 forecast is that Lake Sakakawea will be at 1797.6. Mr. Frink can address that as well. I know all the parties that are going to be addressing this and will be planning a trip to Washington because the fault I believe is the Corp of Engineers and there are a numbers of bills and resolutions coming forward this session and some potential law suits as well to the Corp of Engineers on behalf of the state of North Dakota. This bill would be one more tool we would have to plead our case and another tool for people to have the immediate response. This is like dialing 911. Right now there is no one at the other end of the line.

**Representative Keiser** said that on the bill on lines 9 and 10 mentions loans against future municipal, rural and industrial water supply funds. Most systems are based on revenue bonds and those bonds can go out 20 years in life. If we borrow money based on future revenues, we would be taking a second position with a revenue bond and we would be paying it back over 10 or 15 years. What would happen to the interest on those dollars?

**Representative Charging** said she may not be the best to give this answer, but she was involved in the Fort Berthold Reservation as well as Standing Rock Reservation with their appropriation and this would be against their appropriation. There are appropriations and authorizations and these funds have not been appropriated. That is the mechanism there.

The goal isn't to put the burden on the state's general fund. The goal here it to provide that

911 call and have someone answer the phone. It is a very complex process and there is so much future depending on the river systems to many communities in this state and why wait until that happens. We must be proactive.

**Senator Warner** said he wanted to endorse the work that Representative Charging has done on this bill. The drought is a natural phenomenon. We have seen droughts before and we will see droughts again. The management of Lake Sakakawea is a manmade disaster caused by the Corp of Engineers and it will continue forever until we resolve this issue and seek litigation as a result of that mismanagement. This water is much more important than the industrial waters that we need for development in these areas. I endorse this bill and would seek passage.

**Representative Wrangham** came forward in support of HB 1513. I think it is good planning and anytime that we can be proactive to be prepared when we see that there is a possible disaster coming where people are going to need a lot of help. These people are in my district and I ask that you pass this bill with the amendments.

**Representative Onstad** from District #4 said that Parshall is in his district and they have been sited as having problems. The city of Parshall used to be on well water and the well water was designated as not being fit for the elderly and not fit for the small children. It was high in sodium and at that time they put their investment into a new water treatment plant and they sought a source of water out of Lake Sakakawea and the Missouri River System. In those current papers there is a guarantee of water but it doesn't say who is going to pay for it or how it is going to be paid for but says there will be a water supply. It has gone on for several years and the city of Parshall has extended it with the help of some financing from the Corp and the state of North Dakota and a few loans. They have made improvements in the water treatment plant so they have done their job with due diligent as any community has but the situation that

they have now is turbidity. When the water level gets to a point, the turbidity is too high and therefore they have to go to the well water. It is a question of what is worse. The city of Parshall anticipates that they are going to have to do a loan to help fix this. They have raised their water rates in anticipation of that. Our city auditor was unable to make it today because of a prior commitment and he apologized for that. He would be a great source as to how they have handled their water needs. They have several choices they can make but there are going to be other communities that take their water out of the Missouri system as well. It is a great source of water but you have to have the availability. They were told now that they don't know if the funding is going to be there for them and that is probably going to happen this summer. He urges a do pass.

**Representative Solberg** asked how many times Parshall has extended their intake.

**Representative Onstad** said it was twice. They have made improvements in their water treatment plant. Their water comes out of Van Hook Arm and this area was all agricultural land and it is very level and low so to extend that it may be two miles and that becomes an issue. Long term they would extend again, but short term they will try to make adjustments to their water treatment plant.

**Representative Keiser** asked if the city of Parshall was creating an emergency reserve fund within their water funding for this.

**Representative Onstad** said they had raised the rates in anticipation of this but this is a community of 800 people. What is allowable that the citizens can handle? I believe there was a 15% raise in the rates. They are trying to be proactive but they are asking for additional assistance.

**Representative Drovdal** from District #39 came forward in support also. Fifty five years ago North Dakota was sold on a package that ended up creating the Garrison Dam and Lake

Sakakawea. Part of that package included potable water and recreation activities. Some of these people had to be reestablished and they completely lost their water sources. A lot of people were displaced and now we need help with our water. The water is recessing and it is hard to get good potable water. The Corp of Engineers has been very successful in the fact that they have screwed up everything on the Missouri River Systems. The communities along this system took their word but now they need help with funds with this. They are willing to support all the new projects that take the water to the eastern part of the state, the NAWS project, but they are saying they need help. I wish it were a grant and not in the form of a loan. They are doing their part and they are using their resources, but it getting to the point that these small communities can no longer handle this.

**Representative Pinkerton** of Minot came forward with concerns about NAWS as the Minot project. It has been a pay as you go thing. We are still two or three years away from drawing any water from the lake. It has been a moving target for Minot. As the lake levels drop the turbidity is becoming a problem and this is another moving target.

**Mr. Dale Frink** of the State Water Commission came forward in support of HB 1513. See attached written testimony marked as Item #3. He had a conversation yesterday with Dennis Kritman who is in charge of the Bureau of Reclamation in Bismarck. He pointed out a couple of concerns with the loan. As it is laid out right now, it is actually a grant to the city or to the user but it would be up to the State Water Commission to go after federal funds to replace that money. Several of them are located on a reservation. They are eligible for Indian MRI program dollars. He does not believe that we can get reimbursed for Indian MRI dollars. The tribes took out a loan a few years ago and they sued the bureau to get reimbursed and they were successful. That is a one time thing, but it is easier for the tribe to win than the state to win. He didn't give us much hope for being reimbursed. We do have a state MRI program as



well. We have advanced about fifteen to seventeen million dollars from that program and they haven't been reimbursed for any of that yet and we think it is possible but when you are only getting two or three million dollars a year for a program there just isn't any money. The amendments make the program permissive and it doesn't require the state water commission to do it and we certainly will investigate it. We are fully aware about some of these problems and as some of these problems develop we will see what we can do. The new master manual the navigation can be precluded earlier than before. Under the new manual the new number is 1793. They may preclude navigation around 1800 feet. They make the determination in the spring of the year around March 15. As far as the turbidity problems, if you have a better treatment plant with large clarifiers, they can handle that. Parshall treats what comes in and it is more difficult for them to handle this problem and they cannot treat the water.

**Chairman Porter** asked without this bill is the state engineer currently able to do what is mentioned in the bill and assist in those emergency projects such as Parshall and Fort Yates and any place else in the state.

**Mr. Frink** said the State Water Commission is given a certain authority and they typically provide a list of projects during the appropriation process. If a city comes in for a loan, we will look at it and are able to move some money around.

**Chairman Porter** asked him if they were ignoring it now.

**Mr. Frink** said they are not and if a city comes in and asks for a grant they would certainly look at it.

**Chairman Porter** asked about the loans against future municipal rural water industrial supplies and municipalities. As the way the bill is written, how would the interest accumulate on those loans until the money would be paid back?

**Mr. Frink** said it was to the users. The cities would get that money as if it were a full grant.

To them it would be a full grant but then the SWC would have the authority to go to the Bureau of Reclamation and try to get reimbursed for that.

**Chairman Porter** said why wouldn't that municipality go to the Bureau of Reclamation?

**Mr. Frink** said on the Indian MRI program they don't necessarily have to. The problem that you have is that you are only getting two or three million dollars a year, so you can get three million dollars per year for the state program and three million dollars per year for the Indian MRI program. That is not enough money so if you want to spend beyond that you would give them a grant out of the resource trust fund and this is intended as an advance. The Bureau is telling us we cannot get reimbursed.

**Representative Hunskor** asked where does the money come from that is in the resource trust fund and what is the amount of money that is available.

**Mr. Frink** said the SWC is showing about sixty five million dollars or there about. That is a combination of funds from the resource trust fund and the water development trust fund. That is the total and it would come out of that. We have tentatively allocated twelve million dollars to MRI projects around the state. That entire sixty five million is allocated. Some of won't be spent because water projects take a long time to develop. On the other hand the City of Devils Lake was allocated two million dollars and they are telling us they are going to need more. If the projects don't go it is usually related to federal funding on their end.

**Representative Keiser** asked why don't we just say grant rather than loan. We have a real problem that we need to solve but putting this language in doesn't seem to work. These communities have a continuing need for those revenues. They can't pay off the loan so why don't we just say grant.

**Mr. Frink** said to the community it is a grant. We have conversations in the water community as to whether we can continue to advance these monies as grants rather than just give it out as loans.

**Representative Kelsh** asked what is the balance in the resource trust fund right now.

**Mr. Frink** said it is mostly the oil extraction tax. We get 20% of the money from the oil extraction tax and I think it is about 43 million which is a substantial increase over past and that is due to oil production rather than oil price.

**Representative Charging** asked him to explain the Dakota Water Resource Act.

**Mr. Frink** said it was passed in 2000 in Congress. There are three parts and it gave two hundred million dollars in loans, and gave two hundred million dollars in grants to the state MRI project and two hundred million of grants to the Indian MRI program. That is the authorized amount and trying to get the money appropriated is another thing. The two hundred million in grants for the state has not been received yet. The Indian MRI program has received some money or at least a portion of it. The two hundred million is all indexed so the authorized amount now is about two hundred fifty million. The amounts are growing but congress has only been appropriating 4 million per year which is less than the index. We hope to improve that situation. There is a lot of federal money going to Grand Forks and now that this project is done, we are hoping we can get some of that money.

**Mr. Mike Dwyer** of the North Dakota Water Users Association came forward in support of HB 1513. In the 80's and 90's we had a number of circumstances come together where we had major water infrastructure needs that had to be addressed. Devils Lake was one of those. The Grand Forks flood control in 1997 was also one of those. Fargo had a near disaster in 1997 as well. We started the southwest pipeline in the 1980's and today that project served over 28 cities and over 3000 rural customers. The NAWWS project is trying to supply the city of

Minot. The governor's budget has 65 million dollars in it which is allocated to the water commission and they make the decisions as to how that money should be spent. Our water community provides support to all of those. It is a process to allocate those funds but it is a very workable process. They determine the highest needs and shift the money to those projects. We are trying to move forward on all these projects. You have made a tremendous commitment on this. Some of these projects are almost complete but we support this program as it fits in with all the other water projects we are trying to do.

**Mr. Doug Mund** of the Heartland Engineering out of Bismarck came forward in support. They have worked on 7 emergency intake projects along Lake Sakakawea and Lake Oahe.

Funding is not available for these emergency projects. Other grants can take up to a year and this is not sufficient to cover these emergencies. I feel that if this had been in place this would have been a tremendous help to these communities. They are supporting this bill.

**Chairman Porter** asked for further testimony in favor. He asked for opposition to this bill. At the request of the sponsor, this bill will be held open until committee work next week so that other testimony can be assembled. The hearing was closed.

## 2007 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Bill/Resolution No. HB 1513

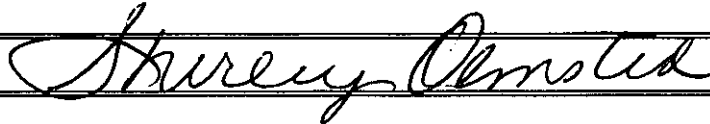
House Natural Resources Committee

Check here for Conference Committee

Hearing Date: February 2, 2007

Recorder Job Number: 2727

Committee Clerk Signature



Minutes:

**Chairman Porter** opened discussion on HB 1513.

**Representative Charging** said she had a county commissioner from McLean County here that wanted to testify.

**Mr. Ron Kresbach**, McLean county commissioner from Garrison came forward to testify. The commission is in full support of the bill with the amendments. Several communities in McLean County have had water issues because of the low water levels of Lake Sakakawea. The water supplies and water quality have been affected. This has gone beyond the financial capacity of these smaller communities.

**Representative Charging** explained the amendments. They want to include these amendments complete. She read the amendments.

**Representative DeKrey** said that once you take the appropriation out of this bill the SWC can do any of this anyway. Have we eliminated the need for the bill?

**Chairman Porter** said based on Mr. Frink's testimony that is correct.

**Representative Keiser** said this puts into statute what really the current policy is.

**Representative Charging** said she challenged that too but many people came forward and said this needed to be done. The water commission had no direction and no one telling them they had to. This shows that we are in support.

**Representative Keiser** said that he has frustration to the point of anger with the SWC. If you read this bill it was impossible to happen. The loan program, assets that were controlled by the federal government, and there is no possibility that they could take it back. They knew it and that is my one frustration. When we talked to them after the hearing, they said they knew they could not pay it back, so why put it in the bill.

**Chairman Porter** said that this was not their language or their bill.

**Representative Keiser** said we asked them how this works and they danced around it the best that they could. They should have just said it doesn't work that way.

**Representative Charging** said he knew it was not their bill but she did go to them for help. I do not know how helpful they were.

**Chairman Porter** asked is she was moving her amendments.

**Representative Charging** said if she may.

**Representative Meyer** seconded the motion.

**Chairman Porter** asked for discussion. Hearing none a voice vote was taken and the motion prevailed.

**Representative Nottestad** asked if the other set of amendments were being looked at now.

**Chairman Porter** said no.

**Representative Hofstad** said he was trying to figure out exactly what this bill will do.

**Representative Charging** said this is showing legislative intent to those communities that are in an emergency potential and it puts in parameters and right now they are getting bombarded.

The funds are being spread in different directions. I will argue why we have to go this far with the SWC.

**Representative Hofstad** said but we have a water commission that deals with these issues and these issues change on an annual basis. I think they need to have flexibility.

**Representative Charging** said that this is a parameter.

**Representative Hofstad** said but this is what they do. They need to prioritize.

**Representative Damschen** said that he was suspecting the reason for this legislation was because it wasn't getting done. Maybe they do need some direction. The scary thing is that if we don't pass this they are going to look at this and say they had a chance to give it a strategy and they decided not to.

**Representative Keiser** said in the discussion he had with them in the hallway, they gave him the indication that when we the low water levels and the state had to step in they were not sure at what authority they were going to step in under. They knew they had flexibility but they didn't have direction. This bill maintains all their flexibility and it does give them the direction with legislative approval that they may do this. They may step in and they may give these communities the money. This is ultimately what they did and this legislation conforms to what they did. This doesn't change what happens but it gives them some authority in the future to do what they need to do.

**Representative DeKrey** said that this got done and they did their job. Now we come after the fact and then the next time when something comes up that they don't know how to handle are they just going to sit on their hands and wait for direction from the legislature.

**Representative Charging** said it takes common sense and like I said this is a form of 911 and these people need help. They are without water and hospitals closed. It took days for them to respond to this. The law was unclear.

**Representative Drovdal** made an motion for a do pass as amended.

**Representative Meyer** seconded the motion.

**Chairman Porter** asked for discussion. Hearing none the clerk called the roll on a do pass as amended on HB 1513. Let the record show 10 yes, 3 no with 1 absent. The motion prevailed.

**Representative Nottestad** will carry the bill to the floor.



**FISCAL NOTE**  
**Requested by Legislative Council**  
04/05/2007

Amendment to:           Engrossed  
                                  HB 1513

1A. **State fiscal effect:** *Identify the state fiscal effect and the fiscal effect on agency appropriations compared to funding levels and appropriations anticipated under current law.*

	2005-2007 Biennium		2007-2009 Biennium		2009-2011 Biennium	
	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds
<b>Revenues</b>						
<b>Expenditures</b>						
<b>Appropriations</b>						

1B. **County, city, and school district fiscal effect:** *Identify the fiscal effect on the appropriate political subdivision.*

2005-2007 Biennium			2007-2009 Biennium			2009-2011 Biennium		
Counties	Cities	School Districts	Counties	Cities	School Districts	Counties	Cities	School Districts

2A. **Bill and fiscal impact summary:** *Provide a brief summary of the measure, including description of the provisions having fiscal impact (limited to 300 characters).*

This bill enacts a new section to chapter 61-02 allowing the State Water Commission to create an emergency municipal, tribal, and rural water system drinking water grant program.

B. **Fiscal impact sections:** *Identify and provide a brief description of the sections of the measure which have fiscal impact. Include any assumptions and comments relevant to the analysis.*

House Bill 1513 with the conference committee amendments contains permissive language that would use existing agency appropriation.

3. **State fiscal effect detail:** *For information shown under state fiscal effect in 1A, please:*

A. **Revenues:** *Explain the revenue amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each revenue type and fund affected and any amounts included in the executive budget.*

B. **Expenditures:** *Explain the expenditure amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each agency, line item, and fund affected and the number of FTE positions affected.*

C. **Appropriations:** *Explain the appropriation amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each agency and fund affected. Explain the relationship between the amounts shown for expenditures and appropriations. Indicate whether the appropriation is also included in the executive budget or relates to a continuing appropriation.*

<b>Name:</b>	David Laschkewitsch	<b>Agency:</b>	ND State Water Commission
<b>Phone Number:</b>	328-1956	<b>Date Prepared:</b>	04/05/2007

**FISCAL NOTE**  
**Requested by Legislative Council**  
03/16/2007

Amendment to:           Engrossed  
                                  HB 1513

1A. **State fiscal effect:** *Identify the state fiscal effect and the fiscal effect on agency appropriations compared to funding levels and appropriations anticipated under current law.*

	2005-2007 Biennium		2007-2009 Biennium		2009-2011 Biennium	
	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds
Revenues						
Expenditures				\$52,900,000		\$15,000,000
Appropriations						

1B. **County, city, and school district fiscal effect:** *Identify the fiscal effect on the appropriate political subdivision.*

2005-2007 Biennium			2007-2009 Biennium			2009-2011 Biennium		
Counties	Cities	School Districts	Counties	Cities	School Districts	Counties	Cities	School Districts

2A. **Bill and fiscal impact summary:** *Provide a brief summary of the measure, including description of the provisions having fiscal impact (limited to 300 characters).*

This bill enacts a new section to chapter 61-02 requiring the State Water Commission to create an emergency municipal, tribal, and rural water system drinking water grant program.

B. **Fiscal impact sections:** *Identify and provide a brief description of the sections of the measure which have fiscal impact. Include any assumptions and comments relevant to the analysis.*

Section 1 mandates that this new program becomes active when the governor declares an emergency relating to the inability of a water system to obtain an adequate quantity of water from the Missouri River, Lake Sakakawea or Lake Oahe.

3. **State fiscal effect detail:** *For information shown under state fiscal effect in 1A, please:*

A. **Revenues:** *Explain the revenue amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each revenue type and fund affected and any amounts included in the executive budget.*

B. **Expenditures:** *Explain the expenditure amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each agency, line item, and fund affected and the number of FTE positions affected.*

At present there are two cities at immediate risk, Parshall and Ft. Yates. However, there are several other cities and intakes that could potentially be affected by the low levels. In 2005, an engineering consultant estimated the cost of solving Parshall's problem ranged from \$19 million to \$22.9 million, depending on the alternative selected. The Bureau of Reclamation has spent \$3.2 million on Ft. Yates temporary intake and has yet to determine the estimate for a permanent intake. The Bureau estimates they could need between \$30 million and \$45 million to address the needs of the Standing Rock rural water systems due to the low water levels. As a result, the fiscal impact of this bill could be as high as \$67.9 million, less any local or federal share. This fiscal note assumes the Water Commission would be required to fund the alternative of choice by the local communities.

C. **Appropriations:** *Explain the appropriation amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each agency and fund affected. Explain the relationship between the amounts shown for expenditures and appropriations. Indicate whether the appropriation is also included in the executive budget or relates to a continuing appropriation.*

<b>Name:</b>	David Laschkewitsch	<b>Agency:</b>	ND State Water Commission
<b>Phone Number:</b>	328-1956	<b>Date Prepared:</b>	03/16/2007

**House Amendments to HB 1513 (70791.0201) - Natural Resources Committee  
02/02/2007**

Page 1, line 2, replace "loan" with "grant" and remove "; and to provide"

Page 1, line 3, remove "an appropriation"

Page 1, line 7, replace "loan" with "grant" and replace "shall" with "may"

Page 1, line 8, replace "loan" with "grant"

Page 1, line 9, replace "loans against future municipal, rural, and" with "grants"

Page 1, line 10, remove "industrial water supply funds"

Page 1, remove lines 18 through 22

Renumber accordingly

Date: 2-2-07  
Roll Call Vote #: 1

2007 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES  
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 1513

House Natural Resources Committee

Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number \_\_\_\_\_

Action Taken My Amendments

Motion Made By Charging Seconded By Meyer

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman - Rep. Porter			Rep. Hanson		
Vice-Chairman - Rep Damschen			Rep. Hunskor		
Rep. Charging			Rep. Kelsh		
Rep. Clark			Rep. Meyer		
Rep. DeKrey			Rep. Solberg		
Rep. Drovdal					
Rep. Hofstad					
Rep. Keiser					
Rep. Nottestad					

Total Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Absent \_\_\_\_\_

Floor Assignment \_\_\_\_\_

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

Date: 2-2-07  
 Roll Call Vote #: 9

2007 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES  
 BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 1513

House Natural Resources Committee

Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number \_\_\_\_\_

Action Taken To Pass As Amended

Motion Made By Drovdal Seconded By Keyle

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman - Rep. Porter		✓	Rep. Hanson	✓	
Vice-Chairman - Rep Damschen	✓		Rep. Hunskor	✓	
Rep. Charging	✓		Rep. Kelsh	✓	
Rep. Clark	✓		Rep. Meyer	✓	
Rep. DeKrey		✓	Rep. Solberg		
Rep. Drovdal	✓				
Rep. Hofstad		✓			
Rep. Keiser	✓				
Rep. Nottestad	✓				

Total Yes 10 No 3

Absent 1

Floor Assignment J Nottestad

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

*Appropriation removed*