

against it, not because I necessarily am going to oppose the amendment but I think that it is the of any introducer of any amendment as important as this to have provided us ahead of time with some of the statistics that would have at least shown actually apply in some of the districts around the state and I think that until we have that we shouldn't be asked to vote one way or another. I don't think that it would be that hard to produce. I could be incorrect but I suspect that possibly that there is another affect that might come about by adopting this amendment. Whether that is good or bad, is open to opinion. I think that when you change your foundation levels and if indeed you don't fund out the bill adequately, you are going now to a 50-50 you are going to almost straight foundation and maybe that is good in the interest of some of the people. I think that until we get some actual information on our desks, I don't think that we should be asked to vote on this and I don't think that it would take that long to get that information. I think that it is unreasonable to ask us to vote on an amendment as important as this without some documentation as to what the effects would be.

PRESIDENT: Senator Frank Lewis.

SENATOR LEWIS: We are still speaking on the Carpenter amendment of 772 on Select File aren't we?

PRESIDENT: Yes.

SENATOR LEWIS: Mr. President the temptation is great to diversify myself to other issues that have been addressed here but in the spirit of harmony I'll simply address my remarks and I will have something to say about the other a little later on a point of personal privilege. But in adopting the Carpenter motion and let me tell you there are some technical problems. For instance you can't figure equalization aid at 50-50 and unless you make some adjustments to the insured needs. Now, so if you adopt the amendment without the technical adjustments to increase the insured needs, your foundation level or deductible level will be so high that you will not be able to expend all of the money that you are putting into equalization. If I could go through this very quickly and explain the mechanics of equalization, maybe that will help. When you are talking in terms of equalization aid, you take an insured needs and that is on page 6 of that bill, and the insured needs that Senator Warner has is the \$800 figure for 912 down through the \$375 for Kidnergarden. Now you take the number of children and multiply times that the insured need. Alright that starts with what could be termed the starting part of gross equalization money. Alright then from that you take the deductible items and the deductible items of course are the qualifying mil levy so you take your mil levy times your assessed evaluation and you deduct that out. Then you take other accountable receipts and you deduct those out. Then you take the foundation money and that is a deductible item and after you have deducted all of those itmes out you have the net equalization money. Now if the insured needs are not at the level that you need the end result in the net equalization money is the fact that you don't have the necessary equalization dollars or you don't have the net equalization need to take care of the dollars that you are appropriating. To make that consistent what