

it would take a vote of 60 percent of the voters of the district.

SENATOR VICKERS: It would take 60 percent to exceed the one-third level?

SENATOR SCHMIT: That is right.

SENATOR VICKERS: So if 55 percent voted for the new building, then they would build the new building at the local level, but the state would pay for two-thirds of it, or the sales-income tax would pay for two-thirds of it. Is that correct?

SENATOR SCHMIT: I don't think they'd be able to build it, Senator.

SENATOR VICKERS: Oh, they wouldn't? Oh, okay. 60 percent...but once they decide to build it, I guess my question is does the prohibition against raising more than one-third of the funds from the property taxes apply to new construction or capital construction?

SENATOR SCHMIT: Well, Senator, it is not intended to apply. I think that is the way the amendment is drafted. I'm sure it is drafted that way because it took a considerable amount of time for them to put it together.

SENATOR VICKERS: Okay, so it is your intent that that prohibition would only apply to the operational level of the school district.

SENATOR SCHMIT: That's right.

SENATOR VICKERS: Okay. Thank you, Senator Schmit. With that explanation I'm going to support the Schmit amendment, although I haven't had a chance to look at the entire amendment. I think it's really putting the burden on us. I've stood on this floor for seven years and fought for a shift from the property taxes for the support of education. I haven't got an awful lot of support, I haven't got an awful lot of support for those people who are now opposing 662, I can tell you, and now are saying that we need to shift that burden first, as Senator Johnson just pointed out. Well, Senator Johnson, you haven't been around here quite as long as some of the rest of us that have been