

that says the Legislature intends to assure property tax relief and tax equity by establishing limits on school districts budget growth? Is that still in the amendment?

SENATOR MOORE: That is still in the amendment and Senator Warner touched on that but he never asked me a question.

SENATOR HABERMAN: Would you explain it to me?

SENATOR MOORE: The line dealing with the budgetary limitations, well, basically what it is...I think it is my opinion and some people share that opinion, if we are going to drastically try and lower property tax in this state with a large injection of money from another source, either income or sales, you know, you talked to people 20 years ago, yeah, your total tax burden just went up, so it has to be something that we can take to the people and say we are going to shift it from property to income or sales, and the way we guarantee that shift occurs is to have some sort of budgetary growth limitations.

SENATOR HABERMAN: Well, now wait a minute, Senator Moore, I know what you just told me. Can you give me some idea as to what you have in mind, you and the people who are promoting this, what you mean by limits on school districts budget growth?

SENATOR MOORE: I think, and I can speak only for myself, looking at something like they have in Kansas where basically it is a 3 percent budget growth. There is a variety of the growth of actual per pupils in your district, how much that grows. There is some flexibility in there, so I am looking at something like they have in Kansas.

SENATOR HABERMAN: All right, so you just told me so I understand it that in your thinking, you are thinking possibly of a 3 percent limit on budget growth, is that correct?

SENATOR MOORE: Well...

SENATOR HABERMAN: Well, a three, or four, or two, one, somewhere in there.

SENATOR MOORE: Something like that.

SENATOR HABERMAN: But you cannot speak for the other people who are supporting this?