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explanation of this particular piece of legislation. And, of course, I am also signed onto this bill because I think it's important. And I, too, would...would be even more pleased if it was 40 percent. But setting that aside, I'm trying to find out if the cost of education would continue to go up, which is probably obvious, this 45 percent stays in place, then the added costs would come from the state's coffers, is that right? Is that how this works, or how?

SENATOR WICKERSHAM: No more than 45 percent of it would come from property taxes. Whether...there are other resources other than equalization aid or state support. There is also the support that comes through the school funds, the Board of Educational Lands and Funds, the Temporary School Fund that is the fines and penalties, there's interest, rents, there are a number of other resources other than property taxes. But...

SENATOR VRTISKA: Well, but...but I guess the point of it is, and you've made that rather clear, that 45 percent that would come from property tax would remain irregardless of what happened to the costs. In other words, there would be other ways that we'd have to...the districts would have to...or the state and the district would have to...

SENATOR WICKERSHAM: Yeah.

SENATOR VRTISKA: ...come forward with it, because 45 percent is the most that could come from property tax.

SENATOR WICKERSHAM: Yes. Now, two things are important. One, it's 45 percent of needs,...

SENATOR VRTISKA: Yes.

SENATOR WICKERSHAM: ...that's a calculated number.

SENATOR VRTISKA: Yes.

SENATOR WICKERSHAM: And this applies on a statewide basis. This does not apply to your school district as a school district. This is a statewide number that determines the aggregate amount of resources that goes into support of schools.