

# Journal of the House

## FIFTEENTH DAY

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HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
TOPEKA, KS, Monday, January 29, 2001, 11:00 a.m.

The House met pursuant to adjournment with Speaker Glasscock in the chair.

The roll was called with 120 members present.

Rep. Henderson was excused on verified illness.

Reps. Findley and Nichols were excused on legislative business.

Reps. Alldritt and Lloyd were excused on excused absence by the Speaker.

Prayer by Chaplain Svoboda-Barber:

Holy God,

On this Kansas Day  
we thank you for all that you have given  
this wonderful state.

Thank you for  
the beauty of the flint hills,  
prairie grasses in a hundred colors,  
a horizon that seems to go on forever,  
and the beauty of our ever- changing sky.

Help us to never forget  
to see the beauty of our state.

Thank you for  
all the resources we have been given:  
water and oil and natural gas  
under the earth,  
wind and water  
as additional sources of power and life above the ground.

Help us to use our resources wisely  
and preserve them  
for our children's children's children.

We each are blessed by being Kansans.  
Help us today  
to remember the joy of your creation  
and to be thankful  
for this place which is our home. Amen.

The Pledge of Allegiance was led by Rep. Gatewood.

### INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills were introduced and read by title:

**HB 2187.** An act concerning school district finance; revising the definition of enrollment; amending K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 72-6407 and repealing the existing section, by Committee on Education.

**HB 2188.** An act concerning community colleges; relating to expenditures for scholarships; authorizing the charging of fees; amending K.S.A. 71-203 and K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 71-301 and repealing the existing sections, by Committee on Higher Education.

**HB 2189.** An act concerning public safety officers; relating to administration of educational benefits for dependents of such officers; amending K.S.A. 75-4364 and repealing the existing section, by Committee on Higher Education.

**HB 2190.** An act concerning institutions of postsecondary education; relating to buildings and structures located on the land of such institutions; amending K.S.A. 31-150 and 58-1304 and repealing the existing sections, by Committee on Higher Education.

**HB 2191.** An act relating to motor vehicles; providing for the issuance of Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of North America (Shriners) license plates, by Committee on Transportation.

#### REFERENCE OF BILLS AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and resolutions were referred to committees as indicated:

Environment: **HB 2182.**

Federal and State Affairs: **HB 2181, HB 2183.**

Higher Education: **HB 2186.**

New Economy: **HB 2185.**

Transportation: **HB 2184.**

Utilities: **HR 6006.**

#### COMMUNICATIONS FROM STATE OFFICERS

The Joint Committee on State-Tribal Relations has submitted its report to the 2001 Kansas Legislature and requested its publication in the House and Senate Journals.

##### Report of the Joint Committee on State-Tribal Relations to the 2001 Kansas Legislature

**CHAIRPERSON:** Representative Tony Powell

**VICE-CHAIRPERSON:** Senator Lana Oleen

**OTHER MEMBERS:** Senators Don Biggs, Mark Gilstrap, Audrey Langworthy, and John Vratil; Representatives Tom Klein, Mike O'Neal, Susan Wagle, and Galen Weiland

**NONLEGISLATIVE MEMBERS:** Governor's Representative-Natalie Haag; Attorney General's Representative-Julene Miller

December 2000

#### JOINT COMMITTEE ON STATE-TRIBAL RELATIONS

##### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Joint Committee notes the following issues of concern regarding relations with tribal entities at both the state and federal levels. The Joint Committee:

- Encourages the continuing litigation against the Wyandotte of Oklahoma and will support the posting of an appeal bond of up to \$5 million if the state is ordered to do so by the court.
- Supports the Connecticut Attorney General in his request of the U.S. Department of the Interior to impose a moratorium on federal tribal recognition decisions until the decision-making process can be reviewed by a national commission.
- Requests the Department of Revenue to discuss tax compacts with the four resident tribes and present any such compact to the Joint Committee for approval.
- Joins the Governor in opposing any federal legislation to streamline the federal recognition of tribes unless there is substantial input from the states.
- Joins the Governor in opposing the Department of the Interior's proposed rules and regulations regarding land-to-trust requests by tribes due to the inequitable application of these proposed regulations to states and the loss of tax revenue to states and counties. Additionally, the Committee encourages the Kansas Congressional delegation to support a payment in lieu of taxes for those counties losing tax revenue from lands placed in trust for a tribe.
- Encourages Jackson County officials and Prairie Band Potawatomi officials to continue discussions with the U.S. Attorney's office regarding a potential resolution of the law enforcement issues.

- Requests that the Kansas Congressional delegation oppose the Wyandotte of Oklahoma's proposed federal legislation granting this non-resident tribe rights to purchase land for gaming purposes in the State of Kansas.
- Encourages the U.S. Attorney to take all possible steps to prohibit the Wyandotte of Oklahoma or other tribes from engaging in gaming without a compact.
- Requests that the Senate Ways and Means Committee and the House Appropriations Committee consider the addition of funding for an attorney within the Governor's office to specialize in the practice of Indian law.
- Encourages the Kansas Congressional delegation to introduce federal legislation to define the term "reservation" as used in the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act.

**Proposed Legislation:** The Joint Committee believes that the issues addressed by 2000 SB 543 and 2000 HB 2926 continue to be relevant and recommends that the following versions of the legislation be re-introduced in the upcoming session-SB 543 as amended by Senate Committee and HB 2926 as introduced.

The Joint Committee also recommends the introduction of legislation amending the statute governing the Joint Committee to provide that: the Governor (or designee) and the Attorney General (or designee) would be voting members except for approval or disapproval of compacts; the Governor (or designee) would serve as temporary chair and call an organizational meeting of the Joint Committee at the start of each legislative session; and the Joint Committee would be able to make recommendations on issues of state and tribal relations.

#### **BACKGROUND**

The Joint Committee on State-Tribal Relations was created through the enactment of 1999 HB 2065. The responsibilities and organization of the Joint Committee are summarized below.

- The Joint Committee is authorized by statute to:
  - Establish and transmit to the Governor proposed guidelines reflecting the public policies and state interests that the Joint Committee will consider in reviewing proposed compacts;
  - Recommend to the Governor that any gaming compact provide for the imposition and collection of state sales and excise taxes on sales of nongaming goods and services to persons other than tribal members and imposition and collection of state income tax on revenues derived from sales of nongaming goods and services;
  - Hold public hearings on proposed gaming compacts submitted to the Joint Committee by the Governor;
  - Recommend modification of proposed gaming compacts submitted by the Governor and introduce resolutions approving proposed gaming compacts and recommend that such resolutions be adopted or be not adopted, or report such resolutions without recommendation, and notify the Governor, in writing, of the Joint Committee's action;
  - Meet, discuss, and hold hearings on issues concerning state and tribal relations; and
  - Introduce such legislation as deemed necessary in performing its functions.
- Six members of the Committee constitute a quorum. However, actions of the Committee regarding approval of state-tribal gaming compacts require the affirmative vote of at least eight members-at least four senators and four representatives. The Committee could report a compact without recommendation on the affirmative vote of any five legislative members.
- Annually, the Committee will elect its chair and vice chair. The chair will alternate between the House (even years) and Senate (odd years).
- The Committee is authorized to appoint subcommittees and members may be paid and reimbursed for travel and subsistence for attendance at subcommittee or full Committee meetings.

During the 2000 Legislative Session, several bills pertaining to state-tribal relations were introduced. Sub. for SB 492 would have authorized the issuance of distinctive license plates to enrolled members of the resident tribes. SB 543 (as amended by Senate Committee) would have provided tribal law enforcement officers and agencies with the same powers, duties, and immunities held by state, county, or city law enforcement officers and agencies.

HB 2926 would have established procedures for state-tribal agreements other than gaming compacts. SB 607 would have amended existing law regarding interlocal agreements to allow local units of government to enter into agreements with resident tribes. SB 608 would have amended the Liquor Control Act to allow Class B clubs located in Indian gaming casinos to offer temporary memberships without any waiting period or statutory membership fee. Finally, HB 2845 would have established the Kansas Indian Advisory Commission as an advisory body to the Governor. None of the bills were enacted.

#### **COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES**

The Joint Committee met for four days during the 2000 Interim: three days in Topeka and one in Kansas City. The Joint Committee received input on all issues from the four resident Kansas tribes: the Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation of Kansas, the Kickapoo Tribe, the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska, and the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska.

The Joint Committee heard a great deal of testimony during the interim concerning the proposed Kansas City casino of the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma. In addition to touring the site and speaking with the tribe's chief and attorneys, the Joint Committee received information concerning historical preservation requirements for the site and pending litigation regarding the tribe's right to conduct gaming in the state.

The drought conditions experienced by Northeast Kansas and especially the Kickapoo Tribe were reviewed at length. Possible solutions to the problem, such as the General Watershed Plan for the Upper Delaware and Tributaries Watershed and the Pikitanoi Rural Water System Project, were also discussed. The Joint Committee sent a letter to the Kansas Congressional Delegation encouraging support for federal assistance and the funding of the General Watershed Plan for the Upper Delaware and Tributaries Watershed.

The Joint Committee also heard testimony concerning the decision by the U.S. Department of Labor's Division of Indian and Native American Programs to transfer the administration of a portion of the Workforce Investment Act Program from the United Tribes of Kansas and Southeast Nebraska, Inc. (comprised of resident tribes), to the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma. The Joint Committee sent a letter to the Kansas Congressional Delegation requesting a review of the decision and a determination of the impact on the Kansas tribes.

Other topics reviewed by the Joint Committee included: pending litigation involving Indian-related issues, taxation, payments in lieu of taxes, activities of the State Gaming Commission and the Kansas Office of Native American Affairs, cross-deputization in Brown and Jackson Counties, a request by the Connecticut Attorney General for a moratorium on tribal recognition decisions by the Department of the Interior, and the history of the Northern Cherokee Nation.

#### **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Joint Committee notes the following issues of concern regarding relations with tribal entities at both the state and federal levels. The Joint Committee:

- Encourages the continuing litigation against the Wyandotte of Oklahoma and will support the posting of an appeal bond of up to \$5 million if the state is ordered to do so by the court.
- Supports the Connecticut Attorney General in his request of the U.S. Department of the Interior to impose a moratorium on federal tribal recognition decisions until the decision-making process can be reviewed by a national commission.
- Requests the Department of Revenue to discuss tax compacts with the four resident tribes and present any such compact to the Joint Committee for approval.
- Joins the Governor in opposing any federal legislation to streamline the federal recognition of tribes unless there is substantial input from the states.
- Joins the Governor in opposing the Department of the Interior's proposed rules and regulations regarding land-to-trust requests by tribes due to the inequitable application of these proposed regulations to states and the loss of tax revenue to states and counties. Additionally, the Committee encourages the Kansas Congressional delegation to support a payment in lieu of taxes for those counties losing tax revenue from lands placed in trust for a tribe.

- Encourages Jackson County officials and Prairie Band Potawatomi officials to continue discussions with the U.S. Attorney's office regarding a potential resolution of the law enforcement issues.
- Requests that the Kansas Congressional delegation oppose the Wyandotte of Oklahoma's proposed federal legislation granting this nonresident tribe rights to purchase land for gaming purposes in the State of Kansas.
- Encourages the U.S. Attorney to take all possible steps to prohibit the Wyandotte of Oklahoma or other tribes from engaging in gaming without a compact.
- Requests that the Senate Ways and Means Committee and the House Appropriations Committee consider the addition of funding for an attorney within the Governor's office to specialize in the practice of Indian law.
- Encourages the Kansas Congressional delegation to introduce federal legislation to define the term "reservation" as used in the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act.
- The Joint Committee believes that the issues addressed by 2000 SB 543 and 2000 HB 2926 continue to be relevant and recommends that the following versions of the legislation be re-introduced in the upcoming session SB 543 as amended by Senate Committee and HB 2926 as introduced.

The Joint Committee also recommends the introduction of legislation amending the statute governing to the Joint Committee to provide that: the Governor (or designee) and the Attorney General (or designee) would be voting members except for approval or disapproval of compacts; the Governor (or designee) would serve as temporary chair and call an organizational meeting of the Joint Committee at the start of each legislative session; and the Joint Committee would be able to make recommendations on issues of state and tribal relations.

#### INTRODUCTION OF ORIGINAL MOTIONS AND HOUSE RESOLUTIONS

The following resolution was introduced and read by title:

##### HOUSE RESOLUTION No. 6007—

By Representatives Larkin and Toplikar, Aday, Boston, Cook, Dahl, Faber, Gatewood, Hayzlett, Henry, Huebert, Hutchins, Huy, Kauffman, Lightner, Lloyd, P. Long, Mayans, Mays, McClure, Merrick, Miller, Jim Morrison, Myers, Novascone, Osborne, Ostmeyer, Pauls, Phelps, Powers, Pyle, Reardon, Ruff, Shultz, Swenson, Thimesch, Vickrey, D. Williams and Wilson

A RESOLUTION requiring the attorney general to bring action to determine the constitutionality of Kansas statutes, administrative orders and executive orders that allow the termination, or the use of state funds or facilities in the termination, of the lives of innocent human beings including the unborn.

WHEREAS, The constitution of Kansas provides for the basic organization of state government, defines and limits the powers of the state and guarantees certain fundamental rights to all men; and

WHEREAS, The Bill of Rights of the constitution is a declaration of the basic rights of all men that may not be denied or infringed upon by the state or any local government; and

WHEREAS, The United States Supreme Court holds that the very purpose of a Bill of Rights is to withdraw certain subjects from political debate, to place them beyond the reach of majorities and officials and to establish them as legal principles to be applied by the courts. (See *West Virginia State Board of Education v. Barnette*, 319 U.S. 624, 638 (1943)); and

WHEREAS, Section one of the Bill of Rights of the constitution of Kansas states that "All men are possessed of equal and inalienable natural rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." The right to life, logically enumerated first, is the basic, most fundamental right without which all others are meaningless; and

WHEREAS, The term "men" is accepted to include adult males, women, and children, in other word, all human beings; and

WHEREAS, All medical and scientific evidence acknowledges and affirms that children before birth share all the basic attributes of human personality—that they in fact are iden-

tifiable individual human beings; the unborn child is considered a person for purposes of qualifying for medical care under the federal medicaid program; modern medicine treats unborn children as patients; through ultrasound imaging and other techniques we can see the child's amazing development; by using DNA profiling, before birth, indeed, even before the new being is implanted in her mother's womb, we can be absolutely sure we are monitoring the same individual from conception/fertilization through the various stages of growth; and

WHEREAS, The legislature of the state of Kansas has acknowledged, even as recently as 1994, that a human being exists before birth by requiring the postponement of the execution of a pregnant convict "until the child is born." [K.S.A. 22-4009 (b)]; and

WHEREAS, The Kansas supreme court acknowledged in *Smith v. Deppish*, 248 Kansas 217, 231 (1991) that "we humans create human offspring by transferring our DNA to our children" and that this is done "during reproduction . . .," also known biologically as fertilization or conception, or both. The Court further acknowledged in *Smith v. Deppish*, 248 Kansas 217, 232 (1991) that "each persons" DNA can be "individualized"; and

WHEREAS, A controversy now exists when the pregnancy of a woman constitutes the presence of a second person in order to qualify for medicaid while at the same time allowing such funds to be expended for the purpose of terminating the life of that "second person" as well as the lives of other preborn human beings. Through the use of matching funds in, and the administration of, the medicaid program and the use of state facilities in the termination of the lives of innocent human beings, the state has become a direct party in violating section 1 of the Bill of Rights of the constitution of Kansas; and

WHEREAS, This matter involves issues of law which have never been resolved by the courts of the state of Kansas except to the extent questions have been raised in the Kansas Supreme Court by *City of Wichita vs. Elizabeth A. Tilson*, 253 Kansas 285 (1991): Now, therefore,

*Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Kansas:* That, based on undeniable medical, biological and scientific facts, we do hereby acknowledge and affirm that the unborn children in the state of Kansas have an equal and inalienable right to life from conception/fertilization and that allowing the termination of the lives of innocent human beings even before birth violates section 1 of the Bill of Rights of the Kansas Constitution; and

*Be it further resolved:* That in accordance with K.S.A. 75-702, the attorney general of the state of Kansas is hereby required to seek final resolution of this issue in the supreme court of the state of Kansas and such other courts as may be warranted; the attorney general is further directed to bring action in mandamus and *quo warranto* against the governor as chief executive officer of the state and the secretary of social and rehabilitation services as administrative officer of the medicaid program in Kansas for the granting of a prospective permanent injunction barring the defendants from expending state funds for the purpose of paying for the termination of the lives of innocent human beings, whether in utero or ex utero; and the attorney general is further directed and ordered to plead to the court that upon conception/fertilization there is life, that this life is that of a human being and to further plead to the court to acknowledge and affirm that this human being is an "individual", a "man" under the constitution of the state of Kansas. The most recent medical, biological, and scientific facts and developments, especially those concerning the beginning of life and the incontestable reliance on DNA profiling as a positive means of identification, must be presented to the court in support of the above mentioned plea.

#### CONSENT CALENDAR

No objection was made to **HB 2036** appearing on the Consent Calendar for the first day.

No objection was made to **HB 2016** appearing on the Consent Calendar for the second day.

No objection was made to **HB 2031**, **HB 2032** appearing on the Consent Calendar for the third day. The bills were advanced to Final Action on Bills and Concurrent Resolutions.

**FINAL ACTION ON BILLS AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS**

Speaker Glasscock announced that order of business, Final Action on Bills and Concurrent Resolutions, would be passed over today.

**SPECIAL REMARKS**

There being no objection, the following remarks by Ramon Powers in recognition of Kansas Day are hereby spread upon the Journal:

In February of 1860, bills were introduced into the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate to admit Kansas into the Union under the Wyandotte constitution (a constitution that prohibited slavery in Kansas). On April 11, the House passed the bill by a vote of 134 to 73. The Senate bill languished for almost a year as Southerners objected in the Senate Committee on Territories. There were efforts to include in the new state the Platte River region on the north and cut off the Cherokee Neutral lands and Osage lands on the south, and another proposed amendment would constitute Kansas as a district court of the United States.

As southern Senators withdrew from the Congress late in 1860 and in January of 1861, and northern Democrats shifted to support admission, on January 21, 1861, the Senate voted for admission with the provision to create the district court in Kansas. The House received the bill the same day, and on January 28th it passed the constitution again with the Senate amendment by a vote of 119 to 41.

President Buchanan signed the bill on the 29th of January and notified the House and Senate on the 30th and 31st respectively. (The conflict in Territorial Kansas—the time we call Bleeding Kansas—had lasted nearly seven years.)

The Act of Congress, which governed the admission of Kansas (and set forth certain conditions of that admission), contained five sections.

Section one specified the boundaries of the State the present boundary excluding territories that became Colorado and asserted that the Indian treaty rights were to remain unaltered until the Tribes should signify a desire to extinguish them.

Section two pertained to representation—Kansas would have one representative until the next general apportionment.

In Section three, certain land concessions were granted by Congress. (It amended provisions in the Wyandotte Constitution pertaining to federal lands.) They included the following (which I have condensed):

1. Sections 16 and 36 in each township were to be set aside for common schools.
2. Seventy-two sections were to be set aside for a State University.
3. Ten sections should be set aside for public buildings.
4. Twelve salt springs and six sections of land with each spring were to be selected to be given by the Federal Government to the State. The selection was to be made by the Governor. (This was a standard provision from the time when control of salt springs was critical.)
5. The State would receive five percent of the net proceeds of the sale of all public lands within its boundaries, and this money should be used by the State for public roads and internal improvements.

To offset these concessions, Kansas was required to agree not to tax Federal lands within the State.

Sections four and five of the Act provided for the new Kansas judicial district of the United States with a Judge, Attorney, and Marshall of the United States.

The first Kansas Legislature passed an ordinance or law accepting the conditions of admission, but the U.S. Commissioner of Land reported on January 14, 1862, that he had no record of it. Congress had given the state one year to ratify the ordinance and to make the land selection. Therefore, the second Kansas legislature had to again pass legislation ratifying the Act of Admission. The Governor approved the bill the same day and the admission of Kansas was legally completed on January 23, 1862.

Rep. Ballard led the House in singing "Home on the Range" accompanied by Rep. Beggs on the harmonica.

#### REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

The Committee on **e-Government** recommends **HB 2004** be passed and, because the committee is of the opinion that the bill is of a noncontroversial nature, be placed on the consent calendar.

The Committee on **Education** recommends **HB 2096** be passed.

The Committee on **Environment** recommends **HB 2048** be passed and, because the committee is of the opinion that the bill is of a noncontroversial nature, be placed on the consent calendar.

The Committee on **Utilities** recommends **HR 6006** be adopted.

Upon unanimous consent, the House referred back to the regular order of business, Introduction of Bills and Concurrent Resolutions.

#### INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills were thereupon introduced and read by title:

**HB 2192**, An act relating to investments; concerning cities and counties; amending K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 12-1677b and repealing the existing section, by Committee on Financial Institutions.

**HB 2193**, An act relating to payday loans; limiting number of loans to same borrower; amending K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 16a-2-404 and repealing the existing section, by Committee on Financial Institutions.

**HB 2194**, An act concerning criminal procedure; relating to reports of forensic examination; amending K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 22-2902a and repealing the existing section, by Committee on Judiciary.

**HB 2195**, An act concerning the sale of cereal malt beverages; amending K.S.A. 41-2704 and repealing the existing section, by Committee on Federal and State Affairs.

**HB 2196**, An act enacting the personal responsibility act of 2001, by Committee on Insurance.

**HB 2197**, An act concerning elections; relating to removal of voter's name from voter registration list; amending K.S.A. 25-2316c and repealing the existing section, by Representative Miller.

**HB 2198**, An act concerning the Kansas water pollution control revolving fund; amending K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 65-3322 and repealing the existing section, by Committee on Environment.

**HB 2199**, An act concerning the water assurance program; establishing the water assurance fund for purposes of paying certain costs thereof; amending K.S.A. 82a-1345 and repealing the existing section, by Committee on Environment.

**HB 2200**, An act concerning oil and gas; relating to disposition of certain fees; amending K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 55-155, 55-161, 55-179 and 55-180 and repealing the existing sections, by Committee on Environment.

**HB 2201**, An act relating to taxation of nonprofit organizations; concerning Mid-America Association for Computers in Education; amending K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 12-1692, 12-1696 and 79-3606 and repealing the existing sections, by Committee on Taxation.

**HB 2202**, An act relating to the state health care benefits system; concerning eligibility for participation therein; amending K.S.A. 75-6501 and repealing the existing section, by Committee on Appropriations.

**HB 2203**, An act concerning the consumption of alcoholic liquor in public places; amending K.S.A. 41-719 and repealing the existing section, by Representatives Mason, Aday, Au-



rand, Compton, Dahl, Freeborn, Huebert, Johnson, Lloyd, P. Long, Miller, Jim Morrison, Judy Morrison, Myers, Ostmeyer, Palmer, Pauls and D. Williams.

**HB 2204**, An act establishing the workforce development loan program; concerning such loan; creating a fund; providing for loan repayment, forgiveness and administration thereof; amending K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 79-4804 and repealing the existing section, by Committee on New Economy.

**HB 2205**, An act relating to housing; concerning administration of state housing program; establishing a state housing corporation; amending K.S.A. 74-5084 and 74-5085 and K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 74-5086a and repealing the existing sections; also repealing K.S.A. 74-5082 and 74-5083, by Committee on the New Economy.

**HB 2206**, An act relating to consumer protection; concerning the definition of family partnership; amending K.S.A. 50-624 and repealing the existing section, by Committee on Business, Commerce and Labor.

#### REPORT ON ENROLLED RESOLUTIONS

**HR 6004** reported correctly enrolled and properly signed on January 29, 2001.

On motion of Rep. Weber, the House adjourned until 11:00 a.m., Tuesday, January 30, 2001.

CHARLENE SWANSON, *Journal Clerk*.

JANET E. JONES, *Chief Clerk*.

