

PRESIDENT: Senator Lamb, please.

SENATOR LAMB: Well, Mr. President and members, one more time I rise to strenuously oppose this motion. The four of us had an agreement that we thought was fair and equitable, as fair and equitable as we could get for the various segments of property owners in the state. Now, we have all had different opinions as to what the problems or nonproblems as to constitutionality were. We think we have them solved. But there is no guarantee. Now, if there should be a problem, then the balance is disrupted, if one part of the bill becomes law and another part of the bill does not become law, because then you have given one segment of taxpayers property tax relief, you have not given another group, if that happens. I don't think it will happen, I hope it doesn't happen, but the possibility is there. So it seriously undermines the structure of the bill. Now Senator Chizek signed it. I did not take that amendment over to Senator Hall. I don't know why, I didn't think it was necessary. I guess I thought Jerry and I were on it, and I thought we had this agreement that we were going to do what looked like was fair to all segments of the property owners in the state. So I think if I would have taken it over to him at that crucial point he would have signed it, I'm sure he would have signed it. Senator Moore, I didn't bother to take it to him either, but I didn't think it was a big deal because I thought this was what really what we were talking about. Maybe I should be more cautious in the future. But at least that's where the situation is. And it's a serious thing as far as I'm concerned, it's very serious because it starts to take this thing apart and it may be very serious to the bill before it gets through because I feel very strongly about it. So I would urge you not to bring the bill back.

PRESIDENT: Senator Chambers, please, followed by Senator Korshoj.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Mr. Chairman and members of the Legislature, mainly to get some things in the record based on the way I view this so-called reverse severability clause. The Constitution says that there are certain powers that each branch of government has and none can exercise the powers of the other unless specified in the Constitution. Once the Legislature enacts a bill, that's all the power that the Legislature has. The Legislature cannot tell the court how to construe the bill and put limits on what the court can find to be constitutional