

about 773, 775, wealth, and whatever, and we keep getting away from the original idea, at least as it was sold to me, as a bill to help equalize the tax burden across the state and equalize the tax burden that we use to support education, elementary and secondary education, in the State of Nebraska. So now we are back to trying to set income tax rates, which I think is very confusing, and the thing about this bill is if we ever move it again before it gets to Final Reading somehow or another somebody is going to have to lay it out in some kind of short form so we understand what we have ended up with after two days of debate again. I do have a couple of questions for Senator McFarland, if you would just yield for a minute, Jim. When you talk about the higher income bracket and you mention 10 to 12 million dollars income to the state, are you meaning the total income that would realize or is that how much would go into it for this 20 percent we talk about that is going to be used for education?

SENATOR McFARLAND: What I am talking about is that this bill, in its present form, will generate a certain amount of money.

SENATOR CROSBY: Right.

SENATOR McFARLAND: This particular proposal with the tax changes in it will generate 10 to 12 million more because of the 1 percent increase.

SENATOR CROSBY: Total.

SENATOR McFARLAND: And my understanding, and I stand to be corrected on, is that that money just goes to the General Fund.

SENATOR CROSBY: Then it is not into this fund. We would get 20 percent then, right?

SENATOR McFARLAND: I am not...(interruption).

SENATOR CROSBY: Well, the original figure was 20 percent from income tax, from the income tax. We were going to get 20 percent from income tax.

SENATOR McFARLAND: Twenty percent to fund the education...

SENATOR CROSBY: Right.