

amendment. The Supreme Court of Nebraska could still say that the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution, which requires equal protection by the state to its citizens, still controls, and that, sure, you did away with uniformity for personal property...

SENATOR MORRISSEY: One minute.

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: ...but it still isn't fair. The beauty of this constitutional amendment is that becomes a federal issue, and you can then get into the federal court system to also have additional interpretations. As you review what other federal courts have done with the definitions, Nebraska is by far a very strict state. And you just can't attribute it to the sitting justices, it's been that way for years. It's a whole line of history into this state. This is your chance to uncouple that history, this is your chance to go and get other interpretations. What you're really after is you want to be fair to people with inside classes, and that's a difficult concept, maybe, to comprehend, but you can make reasonable classifications. One of those reasonable classifications, or one way to do that could have been in the Constitution and set out maybe six or seven reasonable classifications and say, look, they can be unequal between classes, but if you're in that class, you've got to be equal.

SENATOR MORRISSEY: Time.

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: We chose not to do that, we have the flexibility of letting the Legislature do that.

SENATOR MORRISSEY: Next speaker is Senator Beutler. The question has been called, do I see five hands? I do. We will now vote on ceasing debate. All in favor vote aye, all opposed vote nay. Record, Mr. Clerk.

CLERK: 25 ayes, 0 nays, Mr. President, on the motion to cease debate.

SENATOR MORRISSEY: Debate has ceased. Senator Hall to close on the committee amendments.

SENATOR HALL: Thank you, Mr. President and members. I would urge the body to adopt the committee amendments, which will become the constitutional amendment. They are a cleaner form of