

previous Supreme Court cases which have called them to question, and I certainly believe the list goes on and on. I certainly would disagree with Senator Warner, if indeed the body would choose, or still would choose to exempt all personal property from taxation, and if indeed we would as well deal with the motor vehicle situation, I don't think your lawsuits would be that much, that's...once again that's my opinion. But, nevertheless, as Senator Warner had mentioned, this is not actually the time...proper time to introduce this amendment. But I think it is the proper time to have the discussion and forewarn the body that if we really want to keep 1063 on the books, I think it indeed is going to spend some time in court, if that ever happened. With that, I withdraw the amendment.

SPEAKER BAACK: It is withdrawn.

CLERK: Mr. President, Senator Elmer would move to amend the bill, AM3218. Copies were distributed yesterday to the membership.

SPEAKER BAACK: Senator Elmer.

SENATOR ELMER: Mr. Speaker, members, ladies and gentlemen, this rural senator, that the people think is kind of touched once in a while, has before you an amendment that could be the way that we can fund this state in the future and not be so dependent on property tax. We all realize, whether you live in Lincoln, or Omaha, or in any rural part of this state, that property is being asked to furnish way too many dollars for services that have no relation to property. This has a fresh approach. Fifty years ago and more the United States was a property oriented nation. Today it's a service and mercantile...service and mercantile oriented nation, along with Nebraska. With the record keeping systems that are required by the federal government to keep track of economic activity, and the advent of electronic computing systems, it's easy to identify a new base out there, economic activity. The economic activity that I look at in this particular amendment is gross receipts, and it doesn't matter whether you're a church or a massage parlor, you have some gross receipts. This amendment would propose to recognize economic activity in the state as a viable alternative tax base and proposes a 1/2 of 1 percent tax on gross receipts, collected as an income tax. The gross receipts would be defined as all revenue received from the sale of tangible property, services rendered, salaries, wages, compensation, interest,