

decided on equal protection and that is not going to happen here in Nebraska. That doesn't mean that we shouldn't leave the issue of special legislation before us as a body with regard to future exemptions, use our own Constitution as it exists. All we're doing here is saying that we're not going to...

PRESIDENT MOUL: Time.

SENATOR HALL: ...acknowledge special legislation, we're going to use some reasonable standard that is extremely subjective.

PRESIDENT MOUL: Thank you, Senator Hall. Senator Hillman.

SENATOR HILLMAN: Thank you, Madam Chairman, members, could I ask Senator Kristensen a question, please, or two.

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: Yes.

PRESIDENT MOUL: Senator Kristensen.

SENATOR HILLMAN: Is there any other place in the Constitution, Senator Kristensen, that you are aware of that we use the word "reasonable"?

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: Senator Hillman, we are using it currently, well, we will be using it on...if you have an E & R white copy, we're using it...the words where we talk about the tangible personal property as defined by the Legislature and not exempted by the Constitution or by legislation shall be taxed at the depreciated cost using the same depreciation method with reasonable class life. So we are using that term there; that's the reason I chose that term and that also has a standard there. I want to...I don't want to have all these different standards in there and that's the reason it's there.

SENATOR HILLMAN: Okay, and then Senator Hall, I think, talked about this some but just to clarify it, there is no legal definition for the word reasonable. That will be interpreted by...if it's tested in the Supreme Court again by whoever is serving there, those judges, whatever their interpretation of reasonable is. Right?

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: Senator Hillman, that's...I mean, the Supreme Court is always going to determine what those words are. They can take the word "daylight" and determine whether it means