

wonder how he would explain that to people when it becomes clear to them what has happened, that their activities they think are important, but the state can't find the money for that. But for a gambling operation and to bail out the elitists, the state will do it. This motion is to bracket this bill until April 10, and I hope you will vote in favor of it.

SENATOR MORRISSEY: Thank you, Senator Chambers. Senator Will, on the bracket motion.

SENATOR WILL: Thank you, Mr. President, and members of the body. I, obviously, rise in opposition to this motion. Frankly, it is probably a good idea Senator Chambers brought it at this point. It will give us a good test as to where the votes are on this bill. At this late point in the session, we shouldn't waste our time on it if the votes aren't there. But going on to address some of the concerns that have been raised, not only by Senator Chambers, but by Senator Ashford as well, it is interesting when you start talking about tax concessions within the gambling arena because, frankly, this is a unique activity that takes place, and one of the reasons it is unique in the United States, at least, is that you find public gambling, and you find gambling that is private, and you find gambling that is kind of a mix. So to the extent, obviously state lotteries, lotteries that are run typically are state run. The money goes in toto to the public entity, just like we have a state lottery on the ballot this fall in Nebraska. We currently run keno. Keno is run by municipalities around the state. It is an activity that a profit accrues almost entirely to the local subdivisions. So those are public activities. Then you have gambling activities that are allowed for private purposes. In Nebraska, we have bingo. We have pickle cards, both of which are used by charities in order to raise funds. We have money from those going to the people that sell the pickle cards, for instance, get a share of the revenue there, and there is a state tax on activities that are private like that, such as horse racing. So to the extent, to carry the argument to its logical extreme that we are allowing tax concessions to operate a gambling entity, we really do that whenever we allow a private gambling entity to exist, when we allow our nonprofit racetracks to exist with the money going to the local agricultural societies. To the extent that the state doesn't take every single penny that that racetrack brings in, we are allowing tax concessions, de facto tax concessions, because we are allowing it to go on in the sector that is not the public sector. So if