

it are a part of that history, and it becomes a basis for interpretation when there is ambiguity. And I don't think this provision, as it stands now without amendment, is completely clear. So despite the fact that I know, from the discussion so far, what the outcome will be on the vote for this amendment, I'm going to ask for a record vote, not roll call, but a record vote on this particular measure.

SPEAKER BAACK: Thank you, Senator Chambers. You've heard Senator Chambers' closing on his amendment to the committee amendments. And he has asked for a record vote. So we will now vote on that amendment. All those in favor vote aye, opposed vote no. Have you all voted? Senator Chambers has requested a record vote. Have you all voted? Record, Mr. Clerk.

CLERK: (Read record vote as found on pages 85-86 of the Legislative Journal.) 7 ayes, 28 nays, Mr. President.

SPEAKER BAACK: The amendment is defeated. We will now go back to a discussion of the committee amendments. Senator Wesely.

SENATOR WESELY: Thank you. Mr. Speaker, members, I rise in support of the committee amendments and against the advancement of this constitutional amendment. I understand the committee has worked long and hard in trying to address the issues involved with this very complex issue, but I think perhaps it's appropriate to talk about the underlying issue that we are here to address in this special session. I have passed out for you a summary sheet of the best guess as to what the real facts and figures are regarding the issue of personal property and real property in the State of Nebraska. What you'll see, from this handout, is that currently we estimate about \$1.1 billion is paid in this state in real property taxes, at least from 1990. About 1.1 billion, or \$100 million in personal property is currently now taxed. Then this figure, so there's 1.2 billion now collected in property taxes in the state. What is looked at here is what would happen, if we did, in fact, do as the court ordered, and put back on the rolls the personal property that has in the past been exempted. And that does not include household goods, religious, charitable, and educational property, intangibles, and, of course, good old LB 775 exemptions. What it would indicate, and I think this is important, is that residential taxes, that being taxes on households in the state, the homeowners would be paying about 19.2 percent less in property taxes. Commercial taxes would, in