

because they would get that 30 votes. Now it's just going to be harder to get rid of the exemption. That's the only thing that they have done, and that's what my young friend, naive from the city, trying to get into an area where he's wet behind the ears with the big shots, gives up everything. Senator Lindsay, let me ask you about your amendment as it's drafted.

SENATOR LINDSAY: Let me dry off my ears here. (Laughter.)

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Yeah, and clear them out, too, so you'll listen and hear. Any legislative act to classify tangible, personal property to tax or exempt from taxation, in order to tax it then it takes 30 votes. You're saying to put it on the tax rolls, for any purpose, it takes 30 votes, right? That's what the amendment says, not just to exempt it, but to tax it, it takes 30 votes. That's what it says.

SENATOR LINDSAY: Yes, after the effective date of the amendment.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: All right. So if you want to do anything with it, it takes 30 votes.

SENATOR LINDSAY: Right.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Now, to take...if an exemption was granted to take away the exemption, it takes 30 votes.

SENATOR LINDSAY: Right.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: The way it is now it takes 25 votes to do either one, is that right?

SENATOR LINDSAY: That's correct.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: If all of the exemptions that exist now have gotten more than 30 votes, how can you call it a compromise when the only thing you've done is make it more difficult to get rid of those exemptions.

SENATOR LINDSAY: I think the lay of the land is a little bit different, Senator Chambers. I think what you're talking about is there will be, I'm assuming, people coming close to barging down those glass doors trying to get their exemptions. I think you're going to have a big...a big fight, I guess, next spring