

in a number of procedures, number of requirements that folks had to follow, and that was done frankly to keep the citizens from attacking the sales and income tax which Nebraska had not had prior to that time. The white spot had existed but no more. And the fact of the matter is is that those changes were put in place to allow for a system of, I guess, tax system that gave some balance to the state and to the local governments. Those changes were really left unaltered between 1969 and 1987, the time that LB 716 was passed and the time that LR 248CA was addressed. What we did was we adopted registered voters as those people that we wanted to sign these petitions. They were the individuals that everyone knew would do it in the past. They were the ones that the Secretary of State agreed had to sign those petitions. The Attorney General at the time said the same thing. All of us agreed on that. What happened was that the term limit issue was challenged and went to court and the court then interpreted those two sections of the constitution that were in conflict and they said that because the Legislature...one of the reasons they said the Legislature changed this section of statute, it's clear on its face that they mean registered voters and that's what we have to use and determine for purposes of deciding whether or not the number necessary for the initiative is either done by registered voters or the standard with regard to the gubernatorial election that is laid out in the constitution. And frankly, it really doesn't matter. You can...if you really wanted it back the way it was, this is a classic case where if somebody wanted to be really opposed to what is being attempted in the original draft of LR 6, if you said, fine, take and put it back the way it was prior to LR 248CA and then watch how the court might determine those two same two sections of constitution that still conflict. They would say that, okay, now the standard that you have to use is electors and what is an elector? An elector is anyone who is eligible to vote. In other words they have met the necessary residency and age requirements and that's it. Got to be a certain age and you have to be a resident of the state. That is a far greater number than the issue that we're dealing with here with regard to registered voters, and that was the purpose behind narrowing the scope in LR 248CA as well as making sure that everyone was aware that the statutes reflected the intent of the constitution, and that's what it was all about. Now we say that we want to return it the way it was but, in fact, we really don't because if we were to return it to the way it was, it's very likely the standard would rise, I believe...