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arguments for that--saves property tax. That happened in 1967. That was a big step. If we did that today, that would be a huge step. Did that solve the property tax problem? No, it continued on. Two years later the Legislature created the homestead exemption program. The cities needed more tax because they couldn't, with the property tax, they weren't able to raise enough money and didn't want to raise that money, so the cities came in and got a city sales tax, that was 1969. In 1972, the counties were back in saying, it's expensive, we need things to take over, and we began the process of assuming more functions. At that point in time we took over clerk magistrates, justices of the peace, and county courts, which were funded entirely by the county level. We then phased out all personal property. Why? It was too high, and the state will have to take over some way, so we phased out all the personal property. Just a few short years later then we exempted all business inventory, business community. We didn't...the property tax was too high, so what does the Legislature do? The Legislature responds, we exempted all business inventory, we exempted livestock and all farm machinery at that point in time. That phased out. Then along with some federal changes, but we also then took over the county Medicaid system. The counties were paying, in effect, Medicaid. And over a period of about six years we phased out and took over completely the Medicaid system in this state. In 1985, we then assumed all the municipal courts. Now we're getting a little closer to when people were here, when, in 1989, then we went ahead and had a general homestead for one year only. And then that, Senator Wickersham will probably discuss, was probably the beginning of what we'd call the modern era of having excess state monies, and how do we take care of, and if we're going to address property tax, what are we going to do? So at that time they used roughly 8.5 percent homestead for one year only that was given back. You will hear a variety of people say, well that had no impact, no one knew about that. But that did spend a little over \$110 million. In 1990 then we went on and did an income tax for equalization of schools, a bill called 1059. And then in 1991, there was exempt personal property for just one year. That cost us \$100 million for that one year. From then on we went into an expenditure limitation, deciding that we couldn't continue to take over things, it wasn't going to work because we just plain couldn't afford those things, because we were spending so much. And so then came all