

SENATOR BEUTLER: Excuse me, Senator Chambers, I assume that you wish to take that up, Senator Johnson or Senator Haberman, excuse me.

SENATOR HABERMAN: (Response inaudible.)

SENATOR BEUTLER: Okay. Senator Chambers.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Let me tell you what you've done now by the amendment you adopted. You raised the amount from \$1.10 per \$1,000 to \$1.50. Instead of the counties getting 25 percent of the take they get 33 1/3 percent. So instead of one-fourth they get one-third. Senator Johnson, oh, he is not here right now. Senator Johnson, I need some help on this. Since I have ten minutes for my offering of this motion, I can indulge myself in you. If a person has a piece of property and the value of that property increases, what will become of the tax should there be a transaction involving that property?

SENATOR V. JOHNSON: The tax, of course, is paid on the value of the property at the time of the transfer. So if there is an increase in valuation or an increase in value, when that property is transferred then the tax is paid on that increase in value.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Now did you know that in 1974 the average deed, with revenue in Lancaster County, resulted in \$32.60 of documentary stamp tax, and in 1984, which was 10 years later, that amount is now up to \$78.05 which is more than a 100 percent increase?

SENATOR V. JOHNSON: I had those figures committed to memory. I did know that.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: So, then, even though the tax amount or the percentage has remained constant, the amount of tax brought in has more than doubled.

SENATOR V. JOHNSON: That is correct because the rate of inflation has been more than doubled during that same period of time.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: So we don't have a situation where because the amount has not been changed since 1940, or whenever you said it was, that the amount of tax dollars