

that was \$7 million, because the...we left...in essence, the retailers continue to collect 100 percent of their collection fee because with the depreciation surcharge and the employer occupation tax, the occupation tax being the third portion or the third component of this proposal, the retailers were going to be hit, I think, to their detriment. So we replaced the one-half of the surcharge with the corporate income tax, basically the superbracket. So what you have is three components, one being the depreciation surcharge at 1.75 percent, which will raise \$42.6 million. The corporate income tax superbracket rate, top rate of about 8.99 percent, roughly 9 percent of taxable income, that will raise 10.1 million. Then you have the proposal that much of the discussion is centered around, and that is the employer occupation tax, that would go in place July 1 through June 30 of 1992. That would be 3.8 cents for every hour in which the taxpayer employs someone. It would be...you would take hourly records, tag the number of employees to that. You would not charge anyone for more...any one employee for more than 40 hours, so in other words a salaried employee, who would in all likelihood work more than a 40 hour week, would not be put into the equation at any more than 40 hours. And that would be 3.8 cents for every hour in which they worked. It would be paid on a...the returns would be filed, tax would be paid quarterly. They'd be paid within one month from the last end of the quarter, and they would...this would raise approximately \$41.4 million, that's with a 10 percent noncompliance factor built into the overall dollar figure. So, with that package, and that package again being the depreciation surcharge, the employer occupation tax, and the corporate income tax, this proposal would raise \$94.1 million. The depreciation surcharge was a tax that I think most everybody, on General File, felt was appropriate because it did across the board and did address business in terms of those that were currently paying the personal property tax. Corporate income tax, again, would at least hit those who are at the top end, so it would not penalize the small business. And the employer occupation tax would be across the board based on the number of employees on an hourly basis that were employed by anyone who ran a business in the State of Nebraska. Again, the virtues of this proposal are that it stays in the business world, if you will, in terms of raising the tax. It addresses every aspect of business in that the depreciation surcharge would hit certain types of businesses and would not hit others. The corporate income tax would tend to hit the larger businesses, would not hit small businesses. But