

of minutes ago, I was told. Just my luck. Anyway, let's hope I don't. The amendment deals with the funding source, and maybe I need to...for purposes of talking about how the amendment works, it goes back and we strike the sales tax on services. On page 2 of the amendment, when you get it, on line 23, we strike AM2033, which was the service tax amendment that was adopted the other night almost unanimously. Then we strike AM2020, and that is all amendments thereto as well, and that was the proposal that was brought in that dealt with the occupation tax and other things. So what we are back with is a base. Where this amendment, 2169, begins is back at the E & R amendment that is in your book, and we had in that E & R amendment, as it came out, as we sent it over from General File, it was amended, if you remember, by Senator Lamb's amendment. So it had the depreciation surcharge in it at 2 percent, the one-half collection fee which would currently exist there with the adoption of this amendment, and then what we would do to fund the balance of that is we would put in place the third bracket in terms of the corporate income tax. Some folks have called that a super bracket. Frankly, it is not that super. It is, at best, I would argue a modest increase. Our current top bracket for corporate income is 7.81. This increase would take it to 8.99. It would raise \$10 million doing that. As I pointed out on Senator Moore's time, at his request, that this is the one issue that folks in the lobby would like to see done differently. The other issue that we deal with here is the utilities sales tax as it relates to manufacturing, generators and hospitals. So we put the sales tax on utilities for business. We exempt agriculture and we cap business at a maximum of \$100,000. So no manufacturer out there, which are the only ones that it is really going to apply to, will have to pay over and above \$100,000 in tax, and this proposal would also tax generators. So in other words, LES, OPPD, NPPD, they would pay tax. The cap does not apply to generators. So the amount that would be raised from generators, that amendment I know had been floated earlier, or at least been distributed, would be approximately 8.5 million of the 18 million; the other 10 million would be from users, businesses, again with a cap on manufacturing of \$100,000. We would then add to the proposal the minimum corporate tax of 150 per corporation. In other words, each corporation that filed an income tax, no matter what form it took, Subchapter S, whatever, would pay a one-time, one-year \$150 fee. That would raise 7.5 million. When you add those proposals up, you are looking at \$50 million raised through the depreciation surcharge, 10 from the corporate