

they discriminated against us, by getting us and leaving \$71 million outside the parameters of the amendment, it fails and the railroads get out. If they get out, the question is, where are we constitutionally, whether the run on the bank continues. Three problems that this amendment can solve for those of you who support 1120, revenue, a challenge by a taxpayer, not a railroad but any other taxpayer who argues that this distinction of \$100,000 is irrational, and that it solves the 4-R problem that you otherwise have and have already built into the record by the proponents, basically, with the floor discussion by doing away with any potential discrimination to the railroads and to centrally assessed property taxpayers. I am an opponent of 1120, and I think it's probably a matter of who's got the right of way here. If the proponents of 1120 want to solve those problems, I'd be happy to allow this amendment to do that. If they have no desire to solve those problems, and wish to resist the amendment, it's not my goal to force this into 1120. But I lay this out there because otherwise these problems exist in the bill and will haunt us in later litigation, if we don't solve them, should 1120 become law.

SPEAKER BAACK: Thank you, Senator Landis. Before we proceed to the next speaker, I would like to introduce some guests of Senator Robak. They are 18 members of the Leadership Columbus, and they're in the south balcony with their leader. Would you folks please stand and be welcomed by the Legislature. Thank you for being with us. The next speaker is Senator Moore.

SENATOR MOORE: Well, Mr. Speaker and members, after following the regressive Senator Withem, and the regressive Senator Landis, and the regressive amendment that's been adopted here, you know the reason the bill was drafted in such a form was trying to bring some progressivity towards doing this. And if you adopt this amendment the sector analysis we have looked at, agriculture will pay up well above, you know, well above 20 million, approaching 30 million dollars, that's what's going to happen. The individual and the small business share will go up, and that's what you're going to do. I mean it's just a regressive tax. Now is \$100,000 arbitrary? We have all sorts of arbitrary lines, in our statutes we have an arbitrary sales tax rate. Our whole income tax structure and the progressivity in its is totally done arbitrary, \$40,000 is arbitrary, the base level of that is arbitrary. We do this. This can work. It does work. Now as far as...if you want to make 1120 absolutely pure, there are some things you can do. Once again if you want