

the different subdivisions, and move to the principle of one person one vote. At one time, with the NRDs, when I first got involved in this issue back in 1979, in the Omaha district, natural resource districts, the ratio of difference as 44 to 1. We had one district that had maybe 1,000 people in it, another district 44,000 people. It was taxation without representation. Now, in a sense that's what Senator McKenzie might arguing here, that you have these people paying in the taxes. But what you have to recognize is you have no basic principle other than the one of property and area on which to make a change that would go back to that system, again a system that we threw out and changed years ago. When you have a one person one vote you have an equity that will allow us to...

PRESIDENT MOUL: One minute.

SENATOR WESELY: ...overcome any constitutional challenge about taxation without representation. You have the right, as an individual, as every other individual in that area, to vote and have a voice in electing your representation. And from that point forward decisions can be made about policy and taxation. That's the principle we based it on, that's the principle we've had for 30 years, that's the principle we should adhere to. We ought to make the change. Let's recognize the need for that and move forward with this legislation. Thank you.

PRESIDENT MOUL: Thank you, Senator Wesely. Senator Coordsen, followed by Senators McKenzie, Kristensen, and Beutler.

SENATOR COORDSEN: Thank you, Madam President, members of the body. To continue a little bit in the vein of the dialogue that was started between Senator Beutler and myself, every NRD in the State of Nebraska has absolute legal authority today to go one to one. They can either divide in subdistricts of substantially equal population, or they may elect at large, which is the ultimate one to one. The handout that crossed our desk some...some time ago indicates that approximately half of the NRDs are organized in about one to one or mathematically close. The other half have a varying variance, and what we're talking about is a variance of the most distorted subdistrict within that NRD. Now, is one to one an issue? I don't think one to one is an issue, because I have within my legislative districts three NRDs, one is organized one to one, one is one of the districts with the largest variance within one subdistrict, and the third NRD is someplace in the middle. But the issue