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SPEAKER KRISTENSEN: Yes.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Now if a person invests \$100 million, there would have to be the hiring of 250 employees. Are you with me?

SPEAKER KRISTENSEN: Right.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Why would the person who invests more be allowed to have fewer employees? Here's what I'm getting at. The one who invests \$50 million would have to have 500 employees. The one who would invest \$100 million would have 250 employees. Why is that?

SPEAKER KRISTENSEN: I think it is to meet the flexibility, that it depends on what type of business that you would have come in. Some businesses may be more investment intensive, in other words, the facility would cost more. And because it's automated, it just would require less people to work there. And so I think based on experience on other incentive measures that the option is one that's useful in attracting people.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: So are you saying if we're taking...we can take it backwards. If you can hire 500 people at an expenditure of \$50 million in investment and they're paid at the rate they have to...

SPEAKER KRISTENSEN: Right.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: ...that would qualify you for these credits no matter what kind of business you're in.

SPEAKER KRISTENSEN: Well...

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Here's what I'm looking at--\$50 million and you got to produce 500,000 jobs. One hundred million, which is twice as much money, you produce half the number of jobs. That I can't see why we have it like that.

SPEAKER KRISTENSEN: One of the reasons would be, Senator Chambers, some businesses just physically don't need as many