

better use of resources and better focus than trying to attract the out-of-state companies here and luring them with tax breaks into the State of Nebraska, that ultimately that is a high price to pay. And a lower cost but higher return on investment was to work with the existing businesses and help them. My concern with the Micron case, I mentioned it earlier, was the problem of existing number of employees available for businesses in the state right now. Just a few months ago, we were talking about companies not growing in the State of Nebraska, what a problem it was, how they couldn't get employees here, how they were expanding elsewhere, and now we want to talk about 10,000 jobs into the State of Nebraska. And, yes, if they're high-paying jobs, they're going to be able to attract people from out of the State of Nebraska into the state for those jobs and that's great, but we haven't set a floor on this for the minimum wage of the jobs that we're talking about, so they could be of any level of income. And when you find the jobs being seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve dollars an hour even, you're not going to have a whole lot of people flocking to the state from elsewhere to get those jobs, so you create a problem on top of a problem. The existing problem of not having enough employees is made even worse by having a Micron come in and not pay all those jobs, high level jobs, and bring in the people to have those jobs. You will have, I think, a situation where existing companies that are scrambling to find employees having an even worse problem. So what we talked about and what we thought was a concern a few months ago isn't anywhere to be found, I think, in any of the legislation that we're looking at, and, in fact, the problem was compounded by the Legislature that we're talking about. Now Senator Maurstad talked about the need to compete and how 775 has benefited Beatrice, and I agree. I've seen the impact on Beatrice. It's been wonderful. It has helped ConAgra stay here. It has helped in positive ways, but keep in mind again we're talking about 130 some companies that have qualified for 775, another 120 or 30 that are about to qualify in time. So we weigh and keep in mind the positive examples but there are negative examples out there as well, and we don't talk about them so much, but those negative examples end up in the total picture, meaning that the payback on 775 benefits is more toward the range of 17 years, maybe 20 years before the money we give up in revenues is repaid through the revenues raised by the companies that come in. The 20-year payback is not something a business would look kindly upon. If we talked to Micron or Pfizer or any other company and said, look, come on in here and whatever money you put in you will get back in 20 years, I'm not