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service, a telephone service. The monopolies are typically concentrated in the utility area. And, frankly, I can't think of any others, other than public utilities. Most everything else a competitor can get in, and competition is vibrant, including the real estate industry. If...I can't think of another example, so I think it's difficult to answer that question based on the likelihood.

SENATOR BEUTLER: Well, answer it simply conceptually for me. If a private corporation wanted to lessen its profits or simply remain break-even in one area, in order to expand its market in a completely different, unrelated area, ought they be allowed to...to...to cut prices in the one by sacrificing the other corporation, or sacrificing profits in the other area?

SENATOR BRUNING: If they were a monopoly, Senator, if we think back to Standard Oil, I would say, no, they ought not...

SPEAKER KRISTENSEN: One minute.

SENATOR BRUNING: ...to be able to do that. If they're not truly a monopoly, then I think the market will determine how much they can cut prices and survive.

SENATOR BEUTLER: Okay.

SENATOR BRUNING: But, if we do think of a monopoly, certainly, I would agree with your hypothetical.

SENATOR BEUTLER: So the part of this language that makes this a "no-brainer" for you is the assumption that MUD and water is a monopoly?

SENATOR BRUNING: Yes.

SENATOR BEUTLER: Okay. Senator, I only have a few moments left on this time around, so I'm going to push my button one more time.

SPEAKER KRISTENSEN: Senator Beutler, your light is on, but you've already spoken your three times on the committee amendment. Senator Bruning.