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reflection or remedy with respect to individuals who cause the problem. And again in saying that, I recognize that in most situations you would not want to go to the individual. But my bottom line question to you is with this, with the adoption of this amendment, is there any way in this area of the law to hold a corporate officer or director personally responsible, either civilly or criminally, for an action taken that's highly detrimental to society and which is intentional in nature?

PRESIDENT MAURSTAD: Thank you, Senator Beutler. Senator Kristensen. Excuse me, Senator Beutler.

SENATOR BEUTLER: I had yielded my time to Senator Bromm.

PRESIDENT MAURSTAD: I couldn't tell, Senator, and I couldn't tell.

SENATOR BEUTLER: I'm sorry I didn't make that clear, yeah.

PRESIDENT MAURSTAD: Senator Bromm, about one minute.

SENATOR BROMM: Thank you, Senator Beutler, and your point is very well taken. I would say this, though, that the...what we're getting here and the ability to do something that's meaningful to enforce fair and good practices, this is a much heavier hammer and much more meaningful than anything we had before. A Class II misdemeanor, a \$1,000 personal fine when you're talking about companies that have \$11 billion a year in revenue is somewhat of a hollow threat. Now if the penalties and fines and so forth for the individual were meaningful, I think I...I think that would be fine, that'd be great. But I don't...we don't have that, we didn't have that and so I think this hopefully will provide more recourse...

PRESIDENT MAURSTAD: Time.

SENATOR BROMM: ...than we've ever had before. But I take your points seriously. Thank you.

PRESIDENT MAURSTAD: Thank you, Senator Bromm. Senator Kristensen.