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reverse engineer, which was described better by Senator Landis than I could ever describe it. Reverse engineering of specific data is a concern in the competitive marketplace. I'd also like to share, we've had some discussion about population, what's happened to our population, but let's look back a little bit. Are we attracting and retaining people right now? For a hundred years more people moved out of Nebraska than moved in, sometimes in overwhelming numbers. In the 1930s, we lost 170,000 more people than we gained. That was 12 percent of our total population. In the 1980s alone, we suffered a net loss of 100,000 potential tax-paying citizens. If not for a slight increase in the birth rate, we would have had an absolute loss of population in the 1980s. There was no doubt we were in line to have two instead of three representatives in the House of Representatives. But the trends did not continue. Our net migration in the 1990s was...

SPEAKER BROMM: One minute.

SENATOR BRASHEAR: ...plus 48,234 people. That's a huge turnaround. That's 2.8 percent of our 2000 population. That's the first time in 100 years that we had a decade of positive net migration, 100 years. Nebraska can attract and retain population. We've done it. It doesn't happen by accident. If trends had continued, the 1990s, we would have 150,000 fewer people today than we do. That would be 9 percent less. Instead, we've had the \$16 billion worth of investment, the 72,000 new full-time equivalencies. It didn't all happen because of LB 775. It was one of the weapons in the arsenal that allowed us to compete in the marketplace the way we have to. Good to be talking about it, but we don't have to undo it all and give up the competitive advantages that we've had.

SPEAKER BROMM: Time.

SENATOR BRASHEAR: Thank you.

SPEAKER BROMM: Thank you, Senator Brashear. Senator Beutler.

SENATOR BEUTLER: Mr. Speaker, members of the Legislature, I want to approach this from a bit of a different angle, because I