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March 25, 2003 LB 608

SENATOR JONES: That would be manufacturing, but he'd have to go and sell to some other dealer at a wholesale so that they could sell them?

SPEAKER BROMM: The Revenue counsel is saying he can sell them directly, and that would be...that would have been my impression but I don't know that to be a fact, but it sounds like it is a fact.

SENATOR JONES: But he cannot qualify for incentives.

SPEAKER BROMM: He can. He can. If he's...he would be considered a manufacturing business. Even if he sold the manufactured product direct, he would be the kind of business that would qualify for the incentives

SENATOR JONES: Okay. Well, I can see something more like that happening in my area than a lot of other things, and I wanted to make sure that that's clear because we are replacing some others, LB 936, and we're also replacing LB 270 that was passed several years ago, too. So I think that we really got to consider that when we're talking about rural areas because I think that's important to get jobs started out there. So I'm going to watch the debate on it. Thank you.

SENATOR CUDABACK: Thank you, Senator Jones. Senator Bromm, followed by Senators Mines, Chambers, and Janssen. We are debating FA1208 to LB 608.

SPEAKER BROMM: Yeah, thank you, Mr. President. Senator Jones, the Revenue counsel was just explaining to me that the retailing definition is defined as selling...80 percent of your sales would be products you don't produce. So it would be someone else's product rather than products that you produce yourself. So I think a small manufacturer could qualify. But I am...Senator Landis, I am concerned. From what I...and I do have the information on LB 936 which corresponds with what you answered and said a few minutes ago, but it sounds like the level of employment and level of investment wasn't the problem. In fact, the threshold in LB 936 in many counties would be lower