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hand, if at some later time an audit of that company's business reveals that they were making a practice of this, they would later be subject to that. In other words, they get a preapproval, but the preapproval has to be truthful. You don't get away with lying to the government. You don't get king's X just because you told them one thing and then did another. But there is a method for preapproval. Rather than explain a bill that we don't want, rather than explain a committee amendment which we don't want, I'd like to try to explain the amendment to the committee amendment, even though we are not now on it. Among the things that are there is that it allows parties to stay as their existing option. We allow a preapproval mechanism for commercial contractors, and commercial contractors can go to the Department of Revenue and tell the Department of Revenue that they have a tax-exempt project, make a sufficient claim with the...with the signature of an architect or an engineer that it qualifies as that, and file that with the Department of Revenue and that is honored by the Department of Revenue. To the extent that we tax labor, rather than break the labor out specially in a bill, rather than have it appear someplace or whatever, we are just going to take a legislative assumption, not a Department of Revenue analysis but a legislative assumption, and we're going to say in a taxed project 60 percent of the cost is service, it's taxable, and it's taxed at the sales tax rate. We will not have to have an individual percentage. We will not have to break ours out. We're going to say if it's a taxed project, 60 percent of the cost of the project is tax...is service and that service is taxed at the sales tax rate. Understand that the subcontractor or the contractor, when purchasing the materials, will have paid sales tax on the...on the materials that were used. The ultimate consumer will pay a tax equal to the sales tax rate for 60 percent of the ticket on the assumption that that's the amount of sales tax that was occasioned by services. Now, if 80 percent of the project were services, well, then the consumer is going to break...get a break. If 20 percent was services, then we're going to collect more tax than would have been called for. However, this creates a simple, easy to administer method that contractors themselves agree to and that the Department of Revenue regards as revenue neutral. Doesn't force accounting changes, creates an easy to administer legislative assumption,