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LB 312

tier than where we are now. And it requires the creation of ten new jobs and \$1 million of new investment. An additional aspect is the creation of a job-only tier, so that if 30 jobs are created but there is not a major investment of new money in facilities or machinery, there still is a benefit for the creation of 30 jobs. And with respect to our state investment-only option, which is now a \$20 million of investment, that is raised in the committee amendments to \$30 million. So the investment-only option goes up to \$30 million. Disclosure; sliding scale based on job quality; new, flexible tiers designed to meet changing economic times. A fourth idea that's in LB 312, and that's a way of front-loading the benefits that businesses receive. The reason that we do this is because our current system is based on income tax credits. And income tax credits require the company to have an income sufficient for taxing, from which you can then draw the amount of credit that you receive. That works well for an established company, up and running for 50-60 years, doing well, highly profitable, creating a lot of income from which these credits can be drawn. It does not fit well with start-up companies, new companies, companies that are in difficult economic straits and are fighting for their lives, all of which may well constitute economic activity and growth for the state, but not an income stream sufficient to draw the credit against. This bill allows that the credits can be taken against the withholding of some body of the employees of the corporation or the company, and thereby achieve the credits that they deserve under the bill more quickly than what they now get them under the use of the income tax. So that's a change. Disclosure; sliding scale of job quality; new, flexible tiers for the utilization; up-front money that allows the company to achieve the benefits of the credits earlier in the life cycle of the credits. There are increased fees for the companies to pay. Currently, they pay \$500 to make an application. This raises that, in some cases to \$1,000, and in other cases to \$5,000. So we ask more from companies with respect to that. There are also provisions for exempting from taxation the manufacturing machinery that's used in manufacturing; also, expenses in research and development; also, microenterprise. It is a bill that at this point has elements that probably would only be used in a very high-powered, large company who is making a major