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I rise to make a couple of different comments. First, I want to disassociate myself from the point that Senator Chambers made about the marital relations between the Governor's Chief of Staff and a lobbyist. I think we're going to have a great deal of difficulty if we imply some...something untoward when people have risen in the professional world and also happen to be married. I don't think that we should imply anything in the existence of the marital relationship in the presence of the context we deal with in the legislative world, particularly with the rise, and I'm glad to see it, of women in the professional world. We're going to find ourselves, if we cast dispersions or feel as if there is something untoward, in basically having to limit those kinds of exchanges or...or those relationships in a professional sense and I think ultimately it will come down to limiting opportunities for women. I don't think that it's a fair criticism to make that implies some kind of exchange of information or of political advantage because of that and I don't see that in the situation and I think that that argument used often and casually and without a firm basis for being made is problematical and I think basically will ultimately be used, if it becomes common, as a way of limiting opportunities for women. Secondly, I want to go on to the topic of what's the difference between a sales only and a property and sales kind of formula. What it means is you have different kinds of winners and losers. If you move to a sales only, what it does is it helps companies who have lots of property here but not much sales. It reduces their responsibility. What kind of companies are those? Great Western? A lot of employment, a lot of property, not a lot of sales. ConAgra, a lot of property, a lot of employment but not a lot of sales. If you move to a sales only formula, it takes oftentimes a large company that does a lot of business elsewhere and shrinks their obligation because they're selling so much outside of the state compared to their property. If you have a property and sales, you wind up catching the sales but you also then have an obligation because you're here and you are an employer and you do have property here and that winds up being taken into the mix as to how you determine the tax obligation. In a sense, if you tax on sales only, you're taxing people who do sales in the State of Nebraska and that's good if you're trying to reach companies that are domiciled elsewhere but doing sales in Nebraska. So it has that effect. It reaches to people outside of the state. It also, on the other hand, has the effect of perhaps rewarding people who are in the state with big property and employment but not much sales. The difficulty is that there's also a lot of smaller