

Approved: 3-26-96
Date

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON TAXATION..

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Phill Kline at 9:11 a.m. on March 19, 1996 in Room 519-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except: Rep. Lawrence
Rep. Graeber

Committee staff present: Chris Courtwright, Legislative Research Department
Tom Severn, Legislative Research Department
Don Hayward, Revisor of Statutes
Shirley Sicilian, Department of Revenue
Ann McMorris, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:
Alan Winkler, Wabaunsee County Commissioner
Rep. Tom Sawyer
Karen France, Kansas Assn. of Realtors
Chris McKenzie, League of Kansas Municipalities
Bob Corkins, Kansas Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Gene Nold, Director of Taxation, Koch Industries, Wichita

Others attending: See attached list

Chair opened hearing on:

SB 425 - Wabaunsee County sales tax authorized to finance solid waste transfer station

Proponent:
Alan Winkler, Wabaunsee County Commissioner (Attachment 1)

Chair closed hearing on **SB 425**.

Chair opened hearing on:

HB 2926 - Continuation of local property tax lid

Proponents:
Rep. Tom Sawyer
Karen France, Kansas Assn. of Realtors (Attachment 2)

Opponents:
Chris McKenzie, League of Kansas Municipalities (Attachment 3)

Written testimony from Nancy Hempen, Ks. Assn of Counties (Attachment 4)

Closed hearing on **HB 2926**.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON TAXATION, ROOM 519-S Statehouse, at 9:00 a.m. on March 19, 1996.

Chair opened hearing on:

SB 394 - Business income defined for UDITPA purposes Re Proposal No. 6

Proponents:

Bob Corkins, Kansas Chamber of Commerce & Industry (Attachment 5)

Gene Nold, Director of Taxation, Koch Industries, Wichita (Attachment 6)

Chair closed hearing on **SB 394**.

The next meeting is scheduled on call of Chairperson.

Adjournment 9:44 a.m.

Attachments - 6

TAXATION COMMITTEE GUEST LIST

DATE: MARCH 19, 1996

NAME	REPRESENTING
Jerrel Carnagie	
Ellen Carnagie	
Sam V. Trava	D.C.P.O.A.
KEN CALLICOTT	DCPOA
ED. ALEXANDER	"
Bill Fuiks	
Valentin Romero	DCPOA
Richard C. Miller	DCPOA
Bob Zimmerman	DCPOA
Ernest Brunster	DCPOA
Effa Winkler	Wabaunsee County
Alan Winkler	Wabaunsee County
JASON PITSEMBERGER	KGC
DONALD SUDGRASS	KANSAS FOOD DEALERS ASSN
Frances Kastner	Ks Food Dealers Assn
Nancy Hampen	Ks Assn. of Counties
Madeline Jean Smith	KIMHA
Christy A. Caldwell	Topeka Chamber of Commerce
David Adthaus	Western Resources

TAXATION COMMITTEE GUEST LIST

DATE: MARCH 19, 1996

NAME	REPRESENTING
Tom Bruno	Allent Assoc.
Mark Tallman	LASP
MARK BURGHAART	WESTERN ASSN.
Alpha Badger	Douglas County Property Owners Assoc.
Rebecca Melscher	Douglas County Taxpayer Property Assoc.
Dois Pratt	DC POA
Dorothy J. Bigly	DC POA
Bob Corkins	KCCI
GEORGE DOWNER	KTN
GERARD DOWNER	KTN
Gene Nold.	Koch Industries
JEFF RUSSELL	SPRINT
Debra Peterson	Sprint
Willie Muelini	Sedgewick County
Harriet Lange	Ks Assn Broadcasters
Bruce Javel	BOFING
TERRY FREDERICK	SPRINT
DAVE SCHNEIDER	WESTERN RESOURCES
Mike Stadler	Western Resources

TAXATION COMMITTEE GUEST LIST

DATE: March 19, 1996

NAME	REPRESENTING
PAUL STYERS	KIN/ACT OF KS
Ariey Leach	
ANNE HE LEACH	
Art Brown	mid. sm lumbermen
Patrick Murley	KCC/KCA
ALAN STEPPAT	PETE MCGILL + ASSOC.
JAMES F. RICHIE	D.C.P.O.
RICHARD BODEWALD	TAXPAYERS & DG POA
Stan Spase	TaxPAYERS
Dave Peckol	USD 260 INFORMED CITIZENS
RICHARD A. (DICK) HOPPER	USD 260 INFORMED CITIZENS
DON CASHATT	Dg. county Property Owners ASSN.
Joyce Goins	✓ ✓ ✓
Dick I. Danner	The Colman Co.
Aimee Spiess	Ks. Assoc. of Counties
Ken Peterson	Ks Petroleum Council
KAREN FRANICE	Ks. Assoc. OF REALTORS

TESTIMONY FOR SENATE BILL 425

By: Alan Winkler
Wabaunsee County Commissioner

Wabaunsee County is part of a well known region in Kansas called the "Flint Hills." The northern boundary of the county is marked by the meandering Kaw River and the east line adjoins Shawnee County. The county is predominantly rural with a population of about 6600 people. Of course, farming and ranching are the main industries in the area.

On April 8, 1994 Wabaunsee County's landfill was closed because of the Federal Government's Subtitle D regulations and guidelines. Since this time, household solid waste from the 7 incorporated cities and some rural areas have been direct hauled to facilities outside the county by contract haulers.

The Wabaunsee County solid waste plan which is currently being developed, calls for a multi-purpose site of 20 acres which would provide a construction-demolition landfill, an area for white goods and tires, and dumpsters for rural household waste. This plan also provides for the future construction of a transfer station which will be financed by sales tax. The transfer station would provide the capacity to handle all household waste generated within the county.

Since Wabaunsee County is predominantly agriculture with little industry, property tax has a noticeable impact on its citizens. Wabaunsee County's valuation is 36,190,000 which equates to an income of \$36,190 for each mill levied. The county tax rate is just over 36 mills and the school districts range from 40 to 70 mills. By adding levies from towns, townships, watersheds, fire and ambulance districts, most residents pay a tax rate of well over 100 mills. For this reason, Wabaunsee County Commissioners prefer to finance a transfer station with sales tax rather than additional property tax. At the present time, Wabaunsee County has no bonded indebtedness. However, because of a deteriorating county infrastructure, the commissioners are considering GO bonds for the replacement of up to 8 bridges scattered through out the county at a cost of almost one million dollars.

Wabaunsee County currently has a 1% sales tax which generated a total of \$243,508 for the cities and county in 1994. A 1/4% increase would provide an additional \$61,000 in annual revenue and would be sufficient to finance a solid waste facility for less than 10 years with minimal impact. An engineer study estimates that a transfer station located at a multi-purpose site would cost \$320,000.

Citizens of Wabaunsee County seem to be evenly divided on the issue of supporting a transfer station. Some farmers and ranchers are opposed to financing this facility because by law they can dispose their solid waste on their own land and feel it is not necessary. Others are opposed because they perceive a transfer station will subsidize the contract haulers at the expense of the taxpayers. Some want to continue direct hauling all solid waste outside the county to avoid any investment or operating expenses involved with an intra county solid waste facility.

Proponents of the solid waste facility point to the recent population growth of the county over the past 3 years. This is the first increase since 1900 and no doubt will continue because of the county's central location between Topeka and the Manhattan-Junction City areas. Also, it is hoped that economic development will soon take place making adequate solid waste disposal a necessity.

A multi-purpose disposal site which includes a transfer station will insure a waste facility capable of meeting the needs of all Wabaunsee County citizens now and in the future. One study shows that over a 20 year period, it will be more economical to have a transfer station rather than direct hauling household waste to the county facilities which surround us.

Finally, a consideration more important than the pros or cons of this issue is the ability of Wabaunsee County citizens to have their say by voting in a referendum, whether or not to finance a transfer station by increasing their sales tax 1/4%. Hopefully, the legislature will allow this to happen.



Kansas Association of REALTORS®



75 years

TO: HOUSE TAXATION COMMITTEE

FROM: KAREN FRANCE, DIRECTOR OF GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

DATE: MARCH 19, 1996

SUBJECT: HB 2926 EXTENSION OF LOCAL PROPERTY TAX LID

Thank you for the opportunity to testify. On behalf of the Kansas Association of REALTORS® I appear today to support HB 2926.

We believe that tax lids are part of the checks and balances which are necessary in government. Tax lids provide the budgetary parameters in which local governments can operate from year to year.

Some people may tell you today that tax lids are an unnecessary interference in the local government process. In the name of "local control", these advocates will tell you that the local officials can better control the budget process, without the interference of state officials. We must ask, what does the phrase "local control" mean? Does it mean we give free rein to the local officials, without any safeguards built into the system? Or does it mean we give control to the local constituents so they can become included in the decision making process in the form of protest petition? We think it should mean the latter.

Thus, a tax lid which draws the parameters around the basic budgetary requirements of the local governments, but gives them the leeway to put any "emergencies" to a vote of the people is a reasonable way to help provide checks and balances on local government.

Ultimately, we believe that a better answer to the issue of controlling growth in government spending is a constitutional spending lid which was heard discussed here last week. Such an amendment could eventually eliminate the need for local tax lids. It restricts spending by local units of government without the utilization of any exemptions. It is a straightforward method of limiting spending which would be in place from year to year, without having the property tax lid discussions which have become an annual event. Additionally, it could open the possibility of giving other revenue options to local units of government, such as local option, voter approved earnings taxes or increased sales tax authority.

Until such an amendment is in place, the need for a tax lid remains and we will continue to support legislation extending these lids.

Thank you again for the opportunity to testify. I will be happy to answer any questions.



**League
of Kansas
Municipalities**

PUBLISHERS OF KANSAS GOVERNMENT JOURNAL 300 S.W. 8TH TOPEKA, KS 66603-3896 (913) 354-9565 FAX (913) 354-4186

TO: House Taxation Committee
FROM: Chris McKenzie, Executive Director
DATE: March 19, 1996
RE: HB 2926--Extension of Aggregate Tax Lid

Thank you for the opportunity to appear today and express the League's opposition to HB 2926. The League has had a long-standing objection to the concept of property tax lids which is expressed in the following excerpt from the League's Statement of Municipal Policy, 1995 - 1996:

F-7. Property Tax Limits. (a) We continue to oppose any property tax lid law. We believe such state-imposed controls to be in conflict with the clear intent of constitutional home rule, which provides for the determination of local affairs by locally elected governing bodies, directly responsible to the citizens of the affected communities. If enacted, any property tax lid should contain all current exemptions plus additional exemptions to cover the increased levies necessary to finance expanded public safety services, unfunded federal and state mandates, and matching funding for federal law enforcement and crime prevention grants. Any lid law also should not affect the validity of any existing charter ordinances of the tax lid. **(b)** Appointive bodies, such as library boards, recreation commissions and other entities not directly accountable to the voters, should not be empowered to exempt themselves from the tax lid law unless approved by the elected governing body which levies the tax. **(c)** We oppose over-all property tax limits, whether imposed by statute or by constitution. Such an over-all limit based on value fails to recognize varying local needs and property wealth and the composite nature of the tax levy rates of over-lapping local units.

As I have shared with you previously, cities have done an outstanding job of controlling the growth in property taxes levied to support city government (see attached chart). Increases in city property tax levies have matched the state's own property tax levy on a percentage basis, yet the legislature persists in its belief that elected city governing bodies are incapable of monitoring their reliance on the property tax as well as their state colleagues. Nothing could be further than the truth, but the perceived need in the state legislature for renewing the aggregate property tax lid persists.

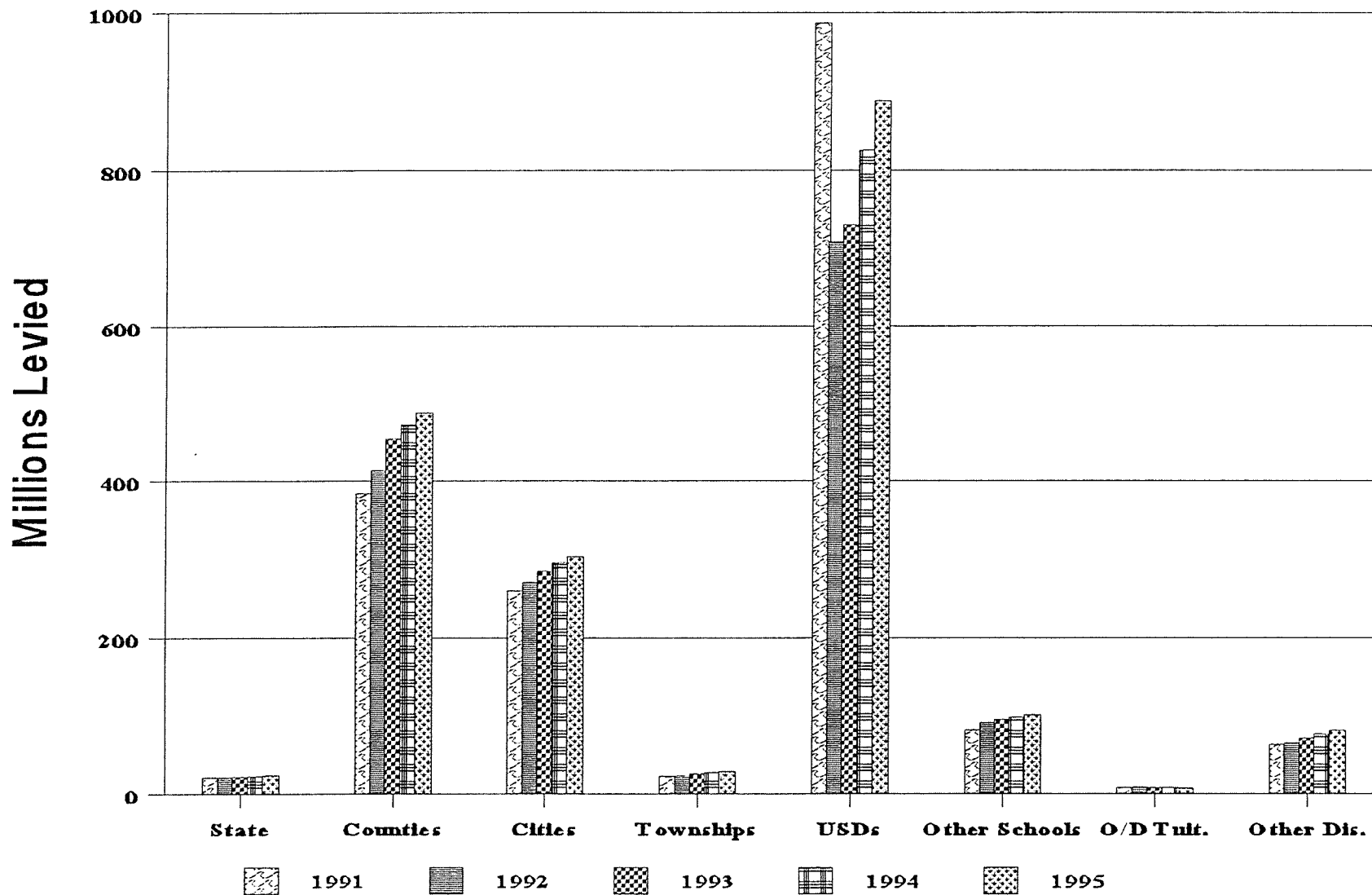
As leaders at all levels of government are beginning to rethink intergovernmental roles and relationships, we would respectfully suggest that the state legislature should seriously consider ending its two decade history of controlling aggregate city property tax levies and individual fund levies. State property tax limits not only undermine the principle of home rule, but they really interfere with direct accountability to the voters by municipal officials.

Thank you for this opportunity to address this issue. Please let me know if you have any questions. Thank you.

House Taxation
3-19-96
Attachment 3-1

3-2

Statewide Ad Valorem Tax Levies: 1991 - 1995



Source: League of Kansas Municipalities, based on data from Div. of Accounts & Reports, January, 1993 and 1996. Out-District tuition figures for 1991 extrapolated based on 1992 allocation between county and out-district tuition amounts.

Statewide Ad Valorem Levies By Type of Taxing District for 1991 to 1995
(Amounts are expected in millions)

3-3

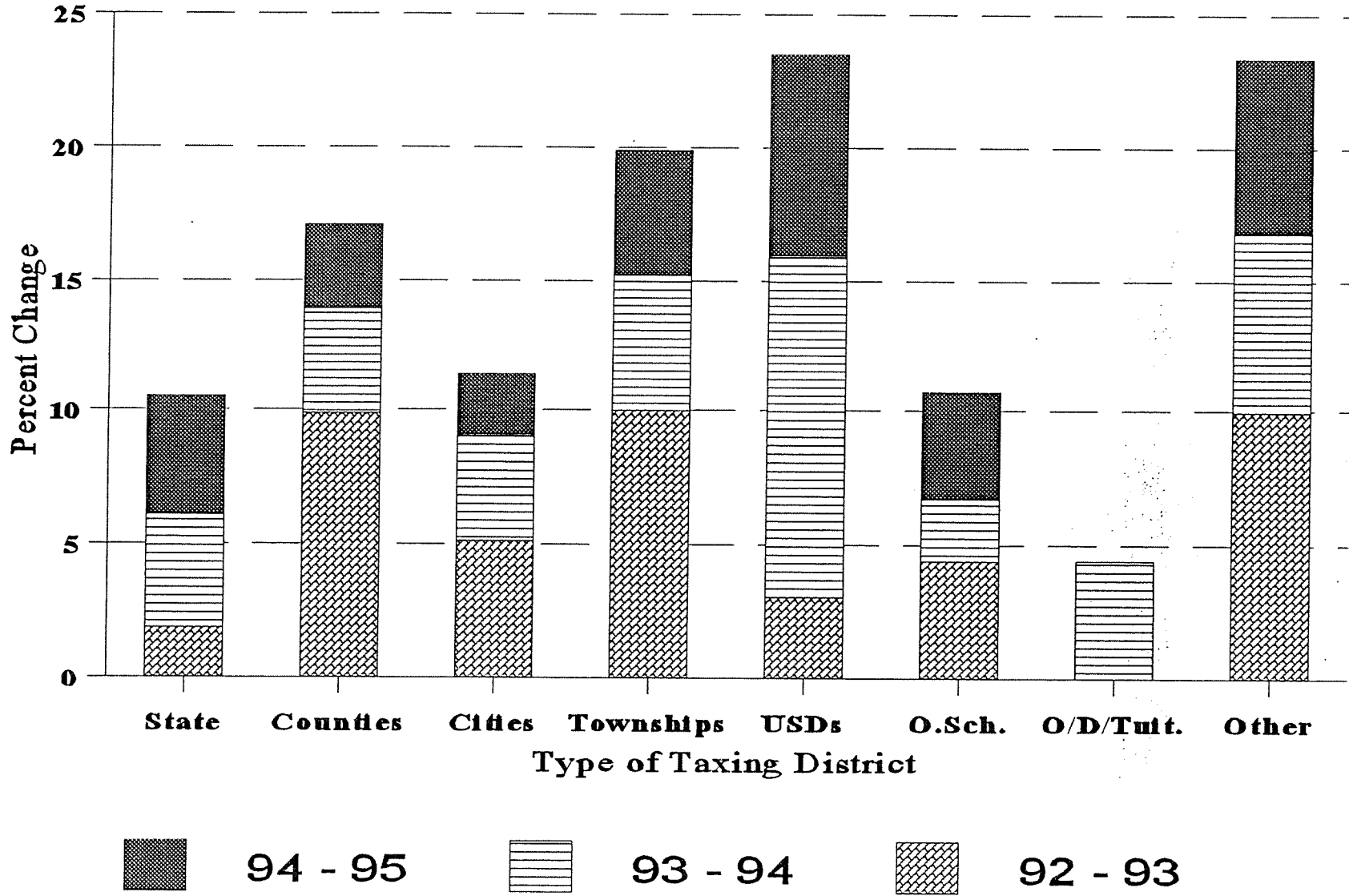
	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>Percent of 1995 Total</u>	<u>Percent of Increase</u>			
							<u>91-92</u>	<u>92-93</u>	<u>93-94</u>	<u>94-95</u>
State	21.95	21.90	22.31	23.24	24.29	1.26%	-0.21%	1.87%	4.21%	4.47%
County	384.3*	413.55	454.29	472.66	487.93	25.34%	7.61%	9.85%	4.04%	3.23%
City	260.61	271.42	285.32	296.60	303.52	15.76%	4.15%	5.12%	3.95%	2.33%
Township	23.44	24.05	26.45	27.83	29.14	1.51%	2.61%	9.98%	5.22%	4.71%
USD	987.24	709.68	731.33	825.80	888.15	46.12%	-27.01%	3.05%	12.92%	7.55%
Other Schools	82.97	92.35	96.42	98.66	102.61	5.33%	9.2%	4.41%	2.32%	4.00%
Out District Tuition	8.53*	9.18	8.14	8.50	7.79	0.40%	7.62%	-11.33%	4.42%	-8.35%
Other Districts	<u>63.6</u>	<u>65.60</u>	<u>72.12</u>	<u>77.08</u>	<u>82.14</u>	<u>4.27%</u>	3.12%	9.94%	6.88%	6.56%
Totals	<u>\$1,832.64</u>	<u>\$1,607.73</u>	<u>1,696.38</u>	<u>1,830.38</u>	<u>1,925.57</u>	<u>100.00%</u>				
Percent of Increase		-12.3%	5.5%	7.9%	5.2%					
CPI Increase		3.0%	3.0%	2.6%	3.0% Est					

The levy data was taken from the Department of Revenue's publication "Statistical Report of Property Assessment and Taxation" with adjustments by Kansas Legislative Research Department.

* 1991 data were reported for county only. Allocation between county and out-district tuition was done by League of Kansas Municipalities based on 1992 proration.

Division of Accounts and Reports
Municipal Services Team
January 1996
January 1993 (for 1991 data only)

Cumulative Percent Change In Statewide Ad Valorem Levies 1992 - 1995




Source: League of Kansas Municipalities, based on data supplied by Division of Accounts and Reports, January, 1996



"Service to County Government"

March 19, 1996

TO: Rep. Phill Kline, Chair
House Taxation Committee
and
Members of the Committee

FROM: Nancy Hempen,  President
Kansas Association of Counties

RE: HB 2926

On behalf of the Kansas Association of Counties, please accept these comments as opposition to HB 2926. The association opposes any lid that takes away local control or the ability to generate revenue to finance high service level demands. We do understand and respect that some individual county officials may take a different position on the tax lid, however, our associations legislative platform (which was voted on by the general membership in November) clearly opposes a tax lid.

While many counties have experienced growth in their communities, mechanisms for funding programs and providing services to citizens is extremely limited. It is a local problem and local officials understand the services needed in their communities. Although property tax relief continues to be an important issue with all government officials, they are expected to meet those needs. If resources are controlled with a restrictive tax lid, local officials cannot satisfy community demands.

Law enforcement, prosecution, detention and emergency services are all under the tax lid but continue to be plagued with high utilization and cost increases. Costs related to compliance with Subtitle D county landfill requirements, economic development, county emergency preparedness agencies and local public health services are additional categories currently under the lid.

If local units of government must live under a tax lid, it should be no more restrictive than the tax lid currently in place. In addition to the current lid exemptions, we ask the committee to give careful consideration to including the above mentioned categories as exemptions.

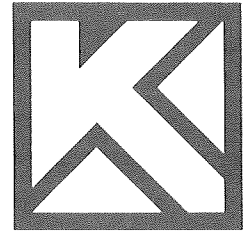
Thank you for your consideration.

Jayhawk Tower Office
700 SW Jackson, Suite 805 Topeka, KS 66603
913/233-2271 FAX 913/233-4830

House Taxation
3-19-96
Attachment 4

LEGISLATIVE TESTIMONY

Kansas Chamber of Commerce and Industry



835 SW Topeka Blvd. Topeka, Kansas 66612-1671 (913) 357-6321 FAX (913) 357-4732
SB 394

March 19, 1996

KANSAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Testimony Before the
House Committee on Taxation

by
Bob Corkins
Director of Taxation

Honorable Chair and members of the Committee:

My name is Bob Corkins, director of taxation for the Kansas Chamber of Commerce and Industry. I appreciate the opportunity to express KCCI's support for the corporate income tax proposal set forth in SB 394.

The Kansas Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) is a statewide organization dedicated to the promotion of economic growth and job creation within Kansas, and to the protection and support of the private competitive enterprise system.

KCCI is comprised of more than 3,000 businesses which includes 200 local and regional chambers of commerce and trade organizations which represent over 161,000 business men and women. The organization represents both large and small employers in Kansas, with 46% of KCCI's members having less than 25 employees, and 77% having less than 100 employees. KCCI receives no government funding.

The KCCI Board of Directors establishes policies through the work of hundreds of the organization's members who make up its various committees. These policies are the guiding principles of the organization and translate into views such as those expressed here.

From earlier hearings on this subject during the legislative interim session, some of you will recall that the issue involves the taxation of certain corporate transactions. More specifically, it regards the extent to which Kansas may tax any proceeds from the sale of assets by multi-state corporations.

House Taxation
3-19-96
Attachment 5-1

The scope of the issue is therefore very unpredictable. You might compare it to any random homeowner's decision to sell his house. One person may sell his residence every couple of years while another may own the same home for decades. Like the transactions affected by the *Chief Industries* decision and SB 394, the potential reasons for selling one's home are countless and the likelihood of sale at any given future time is immensely speculative. Please keep that in mind during any discussion of the bill's revenue impact. Our contention that there will be zero effect on state revenue remains unchanged.

The Kansas Supreme Court in its *Chief* decision reaffirmed a rule of law that had been disregarded in this state for 26 years. You have heard, or will hear, many references to the "functional test" versus the "transactional test" for determining the category of taxability of *Chief*-like transactions (i.e. for determining whether proceeds are "business" or "non-business" income). You may disregard any assertion that the functional test, or anything like it, remains an enforceable concept in this state. The functional test was struck down by the *Western Natural Gas* decision in 1968, was nevertheless employed by administrative regulation for the next 26 years, and was explicitly struck down again by *Chief*.

Our objective with SB 394 is to correct a negative side effect of *Chief* without disturbing its core holding. Proponents of the bill, meeting as a coalition, agreed last April to rest their pursuit of the legislation only upon Revenue Secretary LaFaver's commitment to solve the problem administratively. Following a good deal of negotiation and research this summer, our coalition reached the inescapable conclusion that an administrative solution is not possible.

Please consider the following direct quotes from the *Chief Industries* decision:

There is a fatal flaw inherent in all three of these arguments (the functional test is a wise and logical additional test under K.S.A. 79-3271[a], the regulation of K.A.R. 92-12-73 has the force of law, and a broadly defined transactional test exists in Kansas). *The holding of Western Natural Gas has not been modified nor has the statute it construed been subsequently amended by the legislature although over 25 years have passed since the date of the decision...*

...Administrative regulations may be promulgated to implement statutes and the exercise of delegated authority, and duly adopted administrative regulations have the force of law. Administrative regulations do not supplant statutory law nor do they preempt judicial statutory construction. *Peoples Natural Gas v. Kansas Corporation Commission*, 7 Kan. App. 2d 519, 528, 644 P.2d 999, rev. denied 231 Kan. 801 (1982). Neither BOTA nor the Department can change the test this court established in *Western Natural Gas* by reliance on a regulation. The legislature can modify this court's statutory construction, but it has not done so.

The law of the land in Kansas, as restated explicitly in *Chief*, should therefore be unambiguous to everyone. The sudden enforcement of it, however, will exposed Kansas-based multi-state corporations to a tax increase -- in fact, to multiple taxation of the same income. That is the problem which SB 394 will correct. Beyond this correction (the prevention of a tax increase), SB 394 will have no effect on any status quo tax liability. Remember, the status quo is *Chief* not the law as it was misapplied for 26 years.

The Interim Committee on Assessment and Taxation heard substantial testimony which described the inadequacy of proposed administrative "solutions" or the outright ability of KDOR to pursue this course. That committee heard arguments which bolster the constitutionality of SB 394 and clarify relevant fiscal data supplied to the Legislature. They also heard an assessment about how well SB 394 satisfies Secretary LaFaver's criteria (outlined in August to the committee) for a good state tax policy. Furthermore, conferees described many economic development reasons for seeking this SB 394 proposal -- and as the representative of KCCI, I would like to add a few comments of that nature myself.

The members of our coalition met frequently to plan this legislative effort. Kansas-based and foreign-based firms alike have been solidly joined in support of a solution which all feel would be in the best interests of the state. That is not a trivial accomplishment. The same dispute which arose in other states has caused what is usually described as a "blood bath" when foreign and domestic firms failed to unify.

The problem we're addressing is not just a tangible case of tax liabilities, it also emphasizes the specter of Kansas' national reputation in administering taxes. Economic development success frequently turns on subjective perceptions of this kind. Currently, Kansas' image in this regard leaves much to be desired. However, enactment of SB 394 would be an enormous first step in asserting a less adversarial Kansas posture to companies that do business nationwide.

Of course, this issue's most direct threat to economic development is the penalty which will be applied to Kansas domiciled firms or those corporations which may consider such a residence in the future. That penalty (or strong disincentive for prospective firms) will not take effect, however, if SB 394 is enacted. We must establish both the reality and the perception that Kansas is a good place to set up corporate headquarters.

Thank you, again, for the time to make these remarks. KCCI and the *Chief* Coalition urge your favorable action on this bill.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Phil Kline, Chairperson
Members of the House Taxation Committee

RE: 1996 Senate Bill 394

DATE: March 19, 1996

Senate Bill 394 eliminates an unfair income tax burden imposed only on those corporations which have chosen to make the state of Kansas their commercial domicile. The Specific problem which is addressed by this bill arose during the summer of 1994 after the Kansas Supreme Court rendered its decision in the case Chief Industries, Inc. The Court's ruling results in double taxation for certain income earned by Kansas companies.

Senate Bill 394, as amended by the Senate Committee, represents a compromise between the Department of Revenue and a coalition of corporate income taxpayers that are located both in and outside of the state of Kansas. The language in the bill also was studied by the 1995 Special Committee on Assessment and Taxation which endorsed the concept embodied in the bill.

The subject matter addressed by the bill is extremely complex and the language has resulted from nearly a year of intense work by Department of Revenue officials, legislators, taxpayers and some of the most noted state tax experts in the country. This effort was put forth in order to make certain that any solution to the Chief Industries, Inc. case would meet constitutional muster.

The bill essentially allows a corporation the opportunity to make an election to treat certain income as apportionable business income for Kansas corporate income tax purposes. Once this election is made, it is irrevocable for a period of ten years. Language also has been inserted in the bill which allows for the election to be made by newly-incorporated taxpayers and nonresident taxpayers who for the first time are doing business in the state of Kansas.

The bill would eliminate the possibility of double taxation of income earned by our Kansas domiciled corporations. Through the use of the election methodology, this may be accomplished without an increase in taxes for any nonresident corporation who may be doing business in the state.

The proposal was designed to hold harmless the State Treasury to the greatest extent possible and return Kansas companies to the status quo which existed prior to the Chief Industries, Inc. case.

Passage of this bill will provide the stability in our tax system which is so important to companies making business location decisions. This stability will enhance our competitive position with other states.

I urge your support for Senate Bill 394, as amended. The bill would put Kansas corporations on a level playing field with taxpayers from outside the state who happen to do business in Kansas. It is essential that as a matter of state tax policy, we not penalize our Kansas corporations for having made the decision to locate in Kansas and to invest in Kansas jobs.

COMPANIES AND ORGANIZATIONS IN THE COALITION

Amoco
Arco
Arthur Andersen
Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad
Boeing
Cargill
Coastal Corp.
Coleman
Colgate
ConAgra, Inc.
COST
Dillons
Farmland Industries, Inc.
Fourth Financial Corp.
Hallmark Cards, Inc.
Hills Pet Nutrition
Kaneb
Kansas Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Kansas Petroleum Association
KIOGA
Koch Industries, Inc.
Marathon Oil
Mobil Oil
National Pizza Company
Phillips Petroleum
Proctor & Gamble
Raytheon Company (Beechcraft)
Rent-A-Center, Inc.
Santa Fe Pacific
Seaboard
Southwestern Bell
Sprint
Texaco
Western Resources (KPL, KGE, Gas Service)
Yellow Corporation