

April 11, 1983

LB 560

The committee amendments do two things, provide you credit and the credit is only available if there is both a \$100,000 capital investment and employment of an additional employee which gives a \$300 credit. And, two, limits the maximum number of years for which a facility may qualify for the credit to five years instead of ten years in the original bill. These are the committee amendments, Mr. President. I would move for the adoption.

PRESIDENT: Amendment on the desk.

CLERK: I have a series of amendments to the committee amendments. The first is offered by Senator Sieck. Senator Sieck's amendment is found on page 1066 of the Journal.

PRESIDENT: Senator Sieck. I really don't think we can understand the debate if we have this tone of conversation prevailing. (Gavel.)

SENATOR SIECK: Yes, Mr. President, did the Clerk read the amendment? Would you please read the amendment?

CLERK: Okay, Senator. The amendment, Mr. President, is on 1066. It reads as follows: Page 1, line 1, before the period insert a parenthesis, and in line 26 after the word "facility", insert "but shall not include a feedlot or other real or tangible personal property used for feeding livestock."

SENATOR SIECK: Yes. Mr. President, members of the body, this amendment to the standing committee amendments is a very simple amendment. This clarifies the intent of the bill and spells out just exactly what the committee had in mind in this portion of the bill. If you will look at the standing committee amendments found on page 961 of the Journal, you will see the word "feedlot" has been stricken on page 2. My amendment will remove all doubt as to whether any portion of the bill could be construed to include "feedlot". The reason the committee struck feedlot from this bill and why my amendment will definitely state feedlots are not included is because with the tax incentives in this bill, the larger nonfamily farm operation would receive an unfair advantage. To give you an example, a family farm corporation investing in facilities typical used in 100 sow operations received only \$150. The large nonfamily farm operator would receive two and a half times the benefit per sow, while the farmer doing business as a Subchapter S corporation, proprietorship,