

Yeah...

SENATOR LANDIS: That's right. But in the event, they thought, well, look, maybe if we talked it over in the presence of a trained third party, we might be able to make...come to a reasonable solution, it would be available to them but they could not be coerced into it. They would always have access to the courts and the use of a court order if they wished.

SENATOR CROSBY: That's a very good point. Okay, thank you very much. I will...I think I will try to hang onto LB 373 but I will support 90. Thank you.

SPEAKER BAACK: Thank you, Senator Crosby. We will now go to Senator Elmer.

SENATOR ELMER: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I wonder if Senator Landis might answer a question or two for me.

SPEAKER BAACK: Senator Landis, would you respond, please.

SENATOR ELMER: Senator Landis, how closely does this parallel the Farm Mediation Act that we have had in place and that seems to be working well?

SENATOR LANDIS: The process that's being described is the same, Senator Elmer. There are some notice provisions in the Farm Mediation, special procedures, because, as you recall the legislative history of that issue, both parties were kind of antsy when that issue came up and they wanted to use legislation to try to write in some of their rights and rules and responsibilities. This process, I would guess, if you had to compare the relationship, is more fluid and flexible. It doesn't have some of the kinds of procedural strictures which is in the farm mediation bill. At the heart of the process is the same concept. Two parties can't be forced to make an agreement, can make an agreement if they can get together and they argue their differences between a neutral third party.

SENATOR ELMER: Can this process be initiated then by the request of either party involved?

SENATOR LANDIS: The answer to that question is, yes, but it's also necessary to realize that once initiated by one party it must also be agreed to by the other party. So it's not...it's