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more easily included in building code provisions, and then also more easily included in the 911 address system, so that at these residences can be accessed by emergency crews when the need arises. It's permissive, Senator, rather than mandatory.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Now, Senator Raikes, these residences are not really farm buildings. Is that true? They're other than farm buildings, but they would be con...I mean, it is not a situation where that which is truly a farm building would be deemed not to be one for the purposes of this bill. Is that true?

SENATOR RAIKES: That's correct, Senator. These are residences. So these are inhabited by humans.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Well, aren't there residences on farms inhabited by humans? Or are the only occupants of farms those who live in barns and are not considered humans?

SENATOR RAIKES: I'm going to talk about the usual result. And the usual result is, yes, there are...not every farmstead has a residence, but lots of farmsteads do, where the...where either the person operating the farm, or perhaps another person resides.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: But we are not referring to a residence of that kind in this bill. A residence on a farmstead would not be deemed to be a nonfarm building for purposes of this bill. Or would it?

SENATOR RAIKES: A residence...I apologize, Senator. I've forgotten the exact wording. But a...I think it does need to be considered...or, it is, in effect, categorized as a nonfarm building, because nonfarm buildings, as contrasted to farm buildings, are subject to these requirements. That is, they are subject to 911 addresses and the three things I mentioned. So this basically would say that a residence on a farm would be distinguished from the other buildings on the farm in that sense.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Now I'm confused. You say right now, nonresidences on a farm are subject to the conditions of this