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you establish laundry lists, something gets left out. It was never the intent to allow depreciation or interest on borrowed money to be part of a landowners' expense that could be used to reduce the income, but it was felt that there were two additional expense items that needed to be considered in statute and those are prorated conservation expenses that are a deduction over time for the landowner, and that's the creation of terraces, waterways, whatever those expenses might...might accrue to as an estimate. And then, and this is particularly important for irrigated property as well as the ranch people, reserve for replacement, this is something that comes out of primarily the valuation of commercial property, but it is not depreciation. It is a recognition that landowners do incur certain expenses that are time valued and it allows the assessors to establish such things as a very small percentage, actually, of the cost of an irrigation well or the casing or pasture fences, those things that are part of the real estate and not part of the operation, and it goes on to explain what that means. And that, in effect, is the amendment. It does not have any...make any change from AM1916 in the capitalization rate. It does not provide any additional duties to the Agricultural Land Valuation Board. The AM1916 provides that that board is to assist the Property Tax Administrator in determining what...what would be appropriate sources of information for both income as well as landowner expenses. One of the interesting things of this morning and whether it's coincidental or not, but we are talking about a bill that if enacted would create a valuation system that would...would value agricultural property in all of the various classes upon its ability to generate income. And we see again a reprint of old news on the front page of the paper about those 15 agricultural enterprises that earned over a period of 5 years some numbers of millions of dollars, in some cases, and certainly amounts of money that all of us would think would be quite a lot of money. I should share with you that since the Corn-Hog Program of Franklin Roosevelt in 1934, the federal government has been part of an effort to provide low-cost quality food, readily available to all of the people who live in the United States, as well as much of the rest of the world. To do that, food security programs were established and it's only recent...recently that food security programs somehow were converted over to subsidy