

hedge in corporate law and taxes and who writes those laws? The federal government writes tax law and they allow certain kinds of advantages to adhere to certain kinds of groups, conglomerates or whatever they might be. The best place to stop this kind of thing is to go right to where Congress writes the law and start to close the loopholes so that these large organizations whether they be insurance, Prudential, the Rock or whatever the nickname is, or some other agency that is diversified where they will not seek to use this as a hedge to gain tax benefits and will use their money in possibly a better way. That's where the law should be written, not by state by state simply because occasionally we see something that sort of frightens us. So when you can define to me a family farm then I guess I might have a tendency to reconsider my position, because right now I know some gentlemen on this floor I guess you could call family farmers, but their operations are considerable, considerable. I used to live on the farm, one time about a quarter and a couple of eighties was about all you could manage. Today you go down to that community in which I lived and I can assure you that there are sections of land that belong in the hands of a certain few people and seldom do you see a corporate come in there and do business, and if they do, they don't stick around long because they are not that successful. I still oppose LB 184.

SPEAKER MARVEL: Senator Burrows, do you wish to close.

SENATOR BURROWS: Yes. Mr. Chairman and members of the Legislature, the bill in no way creates any size structures for agriculture in the family farm. This is a misconception that has been circulated. It approaches it on majority of stock owned by members of a family. The amendments, and I would like to go over them. I think what Senator...Senator Koch has some misconceptions of the bill. They do not approach size in any way as they define a family farm. The first amendment deals with striking "Incorporated through Nebraska" and gives a grandfather clause to all the corporate ownership and involvement in agriculture that is here now. The bill does not, as it defines family farm, separate land ownership or livestock. This is all involved in agriculture and is involved, but it is grandfathered presently under the bill and it broadens it so we have a broad grandfather clause and do not disrupt economic activity in agriculture. The second amendment strikes at the very heart of what is of great concern to most Nebraskans and that specifically says,