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status of cattle feeding in Nebraska as far as procurement by packers? In other words, this has been ongoing since 1982 with Initiative 300. They are buying cattle and owning them for that time. How do you reconcile that today with 300 without going forward under this statute?

SENATOR BROMM: Well, if they're...if they're owning them as a "nonfamily" corporation, obviously that's a violation of Initiative 300. We do have a large packer that is a family operation, as I understand it. One of the...one of the big packers is a family-owned company. I think they could own the livestock if they wished, and feed them and take them right on through slaughter. I think if they...if they're going to comply with Initiative 300, in order to get around it, if they're a corporation, "nonfamily," they would have to work out a deal, if they're going to comply, either with the feeder or with individuals to own them as individuals or as partners in a general partnership and then they could conduct a feeding operation. But I think the understanding would be that when the packer...packer, I'm talking about the corporation again, decided that they wanted those...those cattle, they'd certainly have control over them because of the method of ownership and arrangements between them and the feeders or individuals who are in the partnership. So I...that's my perception or my understanding, Senator Wehrbein.

SENATOR WEHRBEIN: Well, do you think they're legal or illegal at this point now in their procurement practices, any packer that is owning cattle under 300?

SENATOR BROMM: If they're a...

SENATOR WEHRBEIN: Or not...maybe...and I don't know how widespread that is.

SENATOR BROMM: If...

SENATOR WEHRBEIN: No one...except...

SENATOR BROMM: I think if they're a family packing company, I think they're legal. If the family owns the stock and they're related to the degree required under 300, they're legal. I