

2021 Checklist for NeFU Spring District Meetings

NeFU Board of Directors 3-year terms that expire at the end of 2021:

- Jim Knopik District 2
- Vern Jantzen District 4
- Graham Christensen District 6

NeFU President 2-year term expires at the end of 2021:

- John Hansen

Establish three working committees and elect or appoint Chairs for:

Membership: works with NeFU GO Membership workers to help counties organizations meet their membership goals.

Education: works with state office to help counties recruit for young producers, women, and other educational activities as well as organize educational outreach events.

Legislation: works with state office to help counties support state and national legislative activities.

Remind county officers of the need to have summer/fall county meetings, select delegates to state convention, select county policy delegate, and send policy resolutions to state office for state policy development day, and encourage people to attend state convention.

Stress need for each county to meet their membership goals and set up times for membership drives.

September 19-22: NFU Fall Fly-In Sunday—Wednesday, Washington D.C.

Every District should send at least one person to NFU's Fall Fly-In.

Who should that be? Who do you want to be more active, or a future leader?

Encourage members to support the Builders Club to support the work of NeFU!

Encourage members to support the NeFU PAC (NEBFARMPAC) to help elect and support candidates that support family farmer and ranch agriculture.

November 9-10, 2021 Nebraska Wind & Solar Conference—Lincoln Cornhusker Marriott Hotel

November 15: Deadline for County and District Reports to be sent to State Office

2021 Nebraska Farmers Union's 108th State Convention

Marriott Cornhusker Hotel, 333 South 13th Street, Lincoln, NE 68508

Room Rate: \$99. Complimentary parking with room reservation

For Reservations: 866-706-7706 (Be sure to ask for our Group Rate)

December 1: NeFU Board of Directors Meeting-Wednesday—1:00 pm

December 2: NeFU Policy Day—Thursday—10:00 am

December 2: NeFU Foundation Board Meeting—Thursday—5:00 pm

December 3: NeFU State Convention—Friday-8:30 am

December 4: NeFU State Convention—Saturday--9:00 am

February 27--March 1, 2022

NFU's 120th Convention—Denver, CO, Grand Hyatt Denver



FAMILY FARMING AND BIOFUELS 2021 SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS

National Farmers Union (NFU) has been a strong supporter of increased use of biofuels such as ethanol, biodiesel, and cellulosic ethanol as an important and vital component of this nation's energy policy.

Ethanol is a cost-effective means of achieving required and improved octane levels. Higher ethanol blends can increase fuel octane without expensive refinery upgrades. In addition to its higher-octane level, ethanol also features high sensitivity and high heat of vaporization, which increase engine and vehicle efficiency and, thereby, provide greater reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, particularly as the carbon intensity of gasoline may continue to increase with greater use of unconventional fossil fuels.

The time has come to leverage ethanol's benefits by increasing to higher-level blends of fuel. NFU supports higher-level ethanol blends that can replace petroleum-based octane additives with a cleaner renewable fuel that would reduce emissions of particulate matter and air toxics such as benzene, toluene, and xylene. Ethanol is proved to reduce harmful greenhouse gasses that have been shown to cause many health conditions and cancer. In short, consumers would benefit from projected fuel cost savings, reduced price volatility, increased torque in performance applications, and the energy security and environmental attributes of mid-level ethanol blends.

The use of biodiesel in fuel blends also offers multiple advantages over using fully petroleum-based fuels. Reductions in particulate and hydrocarbon emissions help to reduce smog and promote healthier air. Biodiesel also offers the advantage of being able to be produced from multiple existing and readily available renewable fuel stocks to adapt to market conditions. One of the biggest advantages of biodiesel is its ability to serve as a fuel for applications where no other suitable alternative energy sources currently exist. Applications that require high torque such as farm machinery, locomotives, ships, and semi-trucks are examples of such uses. The increased use of biodiesel in these applications would cause a significant reduction in lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions compared to the use of petroleum-based fuels alone.

The wholesale granting of Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) waivers should be strongly reconsidered. Over the past four years a total of 88 waivers were granted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, which has reduced biofuel demand by 4 billion gallons

and created a significant lost opportunity to the American biofuels industry and the farmers that produce the grain. Finally, these RFS waivers harm U.S. efforts to achieve energy independence and create an even bigger hurdle to achieving lower levels of greenhouse gas emissions to meet national and global climate change goals.

NFU calls on this Administration to support rural America by removing regulatory barriers to usage of higher-level blends of ethanol and establishing a high-octane fuel standard. Higher-level ethanol blends and increased use of biodiesel would benefit farmers, rural communities, our environment, and all consumers through lower prices at the pump. Now is the time for our nation to find and pursue bold and innovative strategies to dramatically expand the use of biofuels.



FAMILY FARMING AND MOVING FORWARD FROM COVID-19 2021 SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS

For several years, family farmers, ranchers, and rural communities endured low crop prices, a global trade war, and extreme weather events. This past year, a global pandemic brought new challenges and compounded many of the difficulties farmers and rural communities were already facing. The crisis precipitated by the COVID-19 pandemic highlights the need for lasting, positive change and increased equity in our nation's farm, food, education, communication, and healthcare systems.

The pandemic resulted in severe supply chain disruptions, with farmers struggling to move excess crops and livestock, and consumers facing shortages and higher food prices. These disruptions have highlighted the extreme concentration in agricultural supply chains, where lax antitrust enforcement has allowed a small number of large corporations to dominate the markets farmers purchase from and sell to. It has also foregrounded the shortcomings of the processing sector with its small number of very large processing plants, the brittleness of "just-in-time" inventory and supply chain systems, and the lack of spot markets necessary for system resilience.

Rural communities have long lagged their urban counterparts in infrastructure, including access to healthcare and digital technology. Rural hospitals are chronically underfunded and understaffed, and more than 125 rural hospitals went out of business over the past decade. Ongoing impediments to mounting a swift and effective vaccination and public health information campaign point to the need to improve the entirety of our healthcare infrastructure. One-in-three rural Americans do not have a broadband connection at home. The pandemic underlined lack of access to high-speed broadband internet in rural areas, which is hampering pandemic recovery and weakening delivery of e-commerce, telemedicine, and distance learning opportunities for children and adults.

Furthermore, climate change is the single greatest long-term challenge facing family farmers, rural communities, and threatening global food security. Thus, while we focus on facing the present crisis, we must also look to the future to ensure farmers and ranchers have the tools they need to implement conservation practices and build soil health, reduce atmospheric carbon, and expand on-farm production of renewable energy and biofuels.

In addition to continuing to enact much-needed short-term COVID-19 relief, and ensuring its fair and equitable distribution, National Farmers Union calls upon Congress and the

Administration to take the following actions as first steps toward rebuilding our rural economy:

- Reform farm safety net programs to protect farmers and ranchers from deep market losses, which have caused a reliance upon short-term ad hoc disaster payments;
- Increase enforcement of antitrust laws to spur competition throughout the agricultural supply chain;
- Increase the resiliency and transparency of livestock, grain, dairy, and other food markets by incentivizing local and regional processing, permitting interstate shipment of state-inspected meat in compliance with federal standards, setting minimum weekly cash/spot market cattle purchases by larger packers, and reinstating and fully implementing mandatory Country-of-Origin Labeling;
- Support climate-smart agriculture by facilitating farmer participation in, and the development of cooperative-based solutions, provide resources and technical assistance for farmers to implement voluntary incentive-based conservation programs, ensure family farmers and ranchers have a seat at the table in the development of climate policies and programs, and increase the level of biofuels used in our nation's fuel supply;
- Create a national pandemic response plan and improve the Strategic National Stockpile to better prepare our nation for future crises;
- Expand comprehensive healthcare for all residents, ensuring multiple providers and insurers offer a broad range of services that are affordable and accessible no matter their geographic location;
- Ensure there is adequate funding and administrative support for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and child nutrition programs, strong support for emergency food providers such as food banks and nonprofit feeding organizations, and equity in the distribution of food and nutrition assistance;
- Continue to provide relief to small business, including farms, food businesses, and others, through programs administered by U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Small Business Administration, and other federal agencies as appropriate, to ensure these businesses can survive and navigate the continued disruptions caused by the pandemic;
- Increase and improve high-speed broadband Internet infrastructure and access in rural areas;
- Support the United States Postal Service and ensure prompt delivery and affordable rates in all parts of the country, including rural areas;
- Help rural schools adapt to current and prepare for future pandemic conditions;
- Encourage education and outreach through institutions of higher learning, secondary schools, cooperative extension, and other organizations to prepare citizens for disasters and to strengthen food security. Funding should be increased

for public agricultural research and extension, including support for land-grant colleges and universities;

- Remedy historical inequities in access to farm programs and other systemic barriers to succeeding in agriculture faced by socially disadvantaged groups, especially farmers of color;
- Ensure the right of essential workers to a safe working environment with access to personal protective equipment and sick leave, without the threat of employer retaliation;
- Enact immigration reform, including agricultural workforce reform, that includes a sensible path to legal status for undocumented workers, and that reforms the H-2A temporary agricultural worker visa program so that it serves the needs of workers and family farmers and ranchers;
- Prohibit the ability of foreign interests, including those acting through U.S.-registered entities (except families or individuals seeking U.S. citizenship), from acquiring U.S. agricultural lands, holding federal grazing allotments, commercial fishing privileges, food processing assets, feedlots or other means of food and fiber production; and
- Institute an hours-of-service waiver for truckers who are transporting essential supplies, including livestock, farm, food, and medical supplies.



FAMILY FARMING AND ISSUES FACING THE LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY INDUSTRIES 2021 SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS

While National Farmers Union (NFU) has long advocated increased scrutiny of consolidation in the livestock and dairy industry, the events of the continuing COVID-19 crisis brought the issue into even sharper relief.

NFU continues to call for establishment of provisions that ensure fairness, transparency, and protection for producers to restore and enhance competition in agricultural markets.

The COVID-19 crisis has elevated and combined multiple longstanding issues to a national crisis and has shown the fragility of our highly consolidated food processing system. In the last year, family farmers and ranchers have endured historic price spreads between live animal and meat prices as well as between farmer pay and the consumer price of dairy and other commodities. There have been severe bottlenecks in livestock and dairy supply chains, which are due in part to closures of processing and distribution facilities where mistreatment and endangerment of workers resulted in the spread of COVID-19.

NFU believes that these issues are ultimately rooted in concerning levels of consolidation by the concentrated market power of a few multi-national corporations.

NFU supports:

- The reinstatement and adequate funding of the Grain Inspection, Packers, and Stockyards Administration to promote competitive trading practices;
- Full enforcement of the Packers and Stockyards Act with special focus on the monopolistic control and manipulation of prices within the livestock industry;
- Increased federal share of funding for states participating in the Cooperative Interstate Shipment and Meat and Poultry Inspection programs to incentivize participation;
- Increased focus on aiding in expansion of smaller local and regional processors, including but not limited to: use of federal cost-share programs to assist local and regional meat processing facilities, particularly cooperative enterprises, to attain federal inspection or increase capacity; additional resources to supply training to increase numbers of skilled meat cutters; and increased numbers of U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) inspectors;
- Interstate shipment of state-inspected meat in compliance with federal standards;

- Minimum weekly cash/spot market cattle purchases by larger packers;
- Federal legislation that would mandate a minimum of 50 percent of cattle procurement by large packers or processors to come via the spot market, and that delivery of said procurement shall be within 14 days of the agreement;
- Improved transparency in the reporting of livestock prices and markets by USDA and marketing channels;
- Reauthorization and full implementation of mandatory Country-of-Origin Labelling by Congress and the USDA;
- The USDA, in cooperation with the Department of Justice, breaking up monopolies in the beef, pork, poultry, sheep, and dairy sectors;
- The use of trade policy to limit the importation of animal products;
- Improved workplace safety standards to protect the people we depend upon to process our agricultural products;
- A review and possible reform of livestock and dairy checkoff programs at federal and state level;
- A mandatory dairy program for managed growth based on market demand and price stability, which would increase farmer profitability by elevating milk prices, preventing overproduction, and reducing milk price volatility;
- Congress developing a comprehensive program to allow dairy producers across the nation to receive a profitable return on their investment, including an adjustable base make allowance that reflects the difference between milk prices and the producer's cost of production. A Federal Milk Marketing Order system that includes all areas within the continental United States should emphasize maximum return to producers;
- Legislation to correct the Class I pricing formula so that it more accurately reflects the retail value of Class I dairy products;
- Strengthened risk management and livestock indemnity programs to help farmers and ranchers affected by extreme weather; and
- The finalization of the Origin of Livestock Rule to ensure a level playing field for U.S. organic dairy farmers regarding how cows are transitioned to certified organic production.



FAMILY FARMING AND CLIMATE CHANGE 2021 SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS

The extreme weather events of 2020 show once again that climate change jeopardizes the livelihoods of U.S. family farmers, ranchers, and rural residents, as well as our nation's food, fuel, and fiber supply. The challenges caused by the COVID-19 pandemic have taken priority throughout much of 2020 and into 2021, a disruption that provides an opportunity to upgrade systems and infrastructure to address climate change. The devastating effects of climate change have not relented, as evidenced by the fact that in 2020 there were more "billion-dollar disasters" in the United States than any other year on record. Urgent action is needed to address this crisis. National Farmers Union (NFU) calls upon the Administration and Congress to take immediate and concrete steps aimed at curbing greenhouse gas emissions, increasing the resilience of the land and its people, facilitating ecosystems services market development, and holistically addressing climate change.

America's family farms and ranches are uniquely positioned to be an integral part of our nation's solution for climate change. Healthy soils and diverse vegetation can provide a range of ecosystems services, including but not limited to the removal of existing greenhouse gases from the Earth's atmosphere, agricultural emissions reductions, and mitigation of the effects of extreme weather. However, there are also unique challenges for agriculture due to complications stemming from issues of land ownership, years of stagnant farm income, consolidation across the sector, and changing scientific and agronomic advice.

Farmers and ranchers must be leaders in addressing climate change. Farmers and ranchers must drive policies and programs that are developed to ensure all these opportunities and challenges are appropriately addressed.

The work of providing healthier land and more functional watersheds, supplying ample healthy food for people, and limiting risks from severe weather events to the entire human population is best done by family farmers as they are more present on the land and in their local communities. This is work that must be regarded and compensated like other services and goods. Family farmers and ranchers must be empowered to tackle the challenges and opportunities posed by climate change.

NFU supports policies, programs, and efforts throughout the agricultural value chain that:

- Support research, education, outreach, cost share, risk management, and other incentives to help family farmers and ranchers install and manage practices and infrastructure that mitigate and adapt to climate change, build soil health and increase watershed function, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and sequester carbon at the farm level and throughout food supply chains;
- Establish the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) as the federal lead on all issues pertaining to agriculture and climate change. Further, USDA’s longstanding protections for producer data and privacy must be applied to climate efforts and extend to marketplace contracts;
- Encourage USDA and the private sector to explore income opportunities for family farmers and ranchers—including those categorized as “early adopters” of soil health and regenerative agriculture practices— from the ecosystems services generated on their land through improved management practices. Potential opportunities should include voluntary marketplace initiatives and new and existing federal agriculture and environmental programs such as a carbon bank, expanded Conservation Stewardship Program, or other ecosystems services payments;
- Facilitate the development of a USDA-led ecosystems services credit practice-based verification system to support the ability of farmers, ranchers, and other landowners to affordably participate in public or private market opportunities and establish a base standard for credit verification;
- Engage USDA’s Climate Hub network and other agency outreach efforts to highlight the positive work across agriculture that is being done to adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change through Farm Bill conservation programs and other initiatives;
- Build relationships between USDA and other federal agencies to systematically design, coordinate, and enhance the effectiveness of programs that assist agriculture and our nation’s communities to better adapt to and mitigate the causes of climate change. Such initiatives should include potential coordination of USDA conservation and rural development programs, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) non-point source pollution and water and wastewater programs, and other federal initiatives to maximize greenhouse gas reductions, reduce soil erosion, improve water quality, increase fuel and energy efficiency, and improve wildlife habitat. Any verification or regulatory provisions developed that are related to climate change and farms and ranches must be administered by USDA, not EPA;
- Ensure the needs of farmers, ranchers, and our nation’s communities are addressed by state and federal efforts to strengthen and expand our nation’s infrastructure—including electrical and telecommunications networks; water, wastewater, and flood control systems; and transportation networks—to better withstand the effects of climate change;

- Develop and implement a comprehensive national energy and fuel strategy that reduces carbon emissions using renewable energy, carbon capture, ethanol and biofuels, and other technologies while balancing rural energy needs and jobs;
- Focus tax and other economic incentives on rural areas that historically have relied upon fossil fuel industries to promote job creation and growth in the new “green economy” and limit job loss and unemployment. Tax credits or grant programs should also be implemented to help provide relocation assistance or career path retraining for employees who transition from a fossil fuels related industry to a renewable or low-carbon industry; and
- Develop resilient local and regional food systems that build connections between local farmers and citizens and communities.

Lobbyist:	2021-2022 Session	(As of)	3/12/2021			
Principal:	Nebraska Farmers Union					
2021 Testified:		Supported:	37	Opposed:	13	Neutral:
2022 Testified:		Supported:		Opposed:		Neutral:
Total:						
		Supported				
		Supported				
AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE		2021 Testified: 7 Support: 5 Oppose: 2 Neutral: 0				
		2022 Testified: Support: 0 Oppose: 0 Neutral: 0				
LB	Description	Position	Sponsor	Hearing	Testified	Status
91	Change germination seed testing provisions under the Nebraska Seed Law	Support	Brandt	1.26.21	John Hansen/Ltr	General File
LR 5	Adopt the findings of the Healthy Soils Task Force	Support	Gragert	2.2.21	John Hansen	In Committee
324	Change provisions of the Nebraska Meat & Poultry Inspection Law	Support	Brandt	2.2.21	John Hansen	Ag Priority Bill
235	Implementation of a meat processing establishment inspection program	Support	Brewer	2.2.21	John Hansen	In Committee
572	Change provisions of the Livestock Brand Act	Oppose	Halloran	2.9.21	John Hansen	Ag Priority Bill/GF
571	Provide for backgrounder lot registration under the Livestock Brand Act	Oppose	Halloran	2.9.21	John Hansen	In Committee
614	Eliminate registered feedlot provisions under the Livestock Brand Act	Support	Erdman	2.9.21	John Hansen	In Committee
APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE		2021 Testified: 1 Support: 1 Oppose: 0 Neutral: 0				
		2022 Testified: 0 Support: 0 Oppose: 0 Neutral: 0				
576	Appropriate funds to the University of Nebrask	Support	Bostar	2.16.21	John Hansen/Ltr	In Committee
BANKING, COMMERCE & INSURANCE COMMITTEE		2021 Testified: 0 Support: 0 Oppose: 0 Neutral: 0				
		2022 Testified: 0 Support: 0 Oppose: 0 Neutral: 0				
LB	Description	Position	Sponsor	Hearing	Testified	Status
BUSINESS & LABOR COMMITTEE		2021 Testified: 2 Support: 2 Oppose: 0 Neutral: 0				
		2022 Testified: 0 Support:				
LB	Description	Position	Sponsor	Hearing	Testified	Status
441	Compensation for workers affected with COVID-19	Support	M. Hansen	3.1.21	John Hansen/Ltr	In Committee
241	Meatpacking Employees COVID-19 Protection Act	Support	Vargas	3.1.21	John Hansen	General File
EDUCATION COMMITTEE		2021 Testified: 3 Support: 3 Oppose: 0 Neutral: 0				
		2022 Testified: 0 Support: 0 Oppose: 0 Neutral: 0				
LB	Description	Position	Sponsor	Hearing	Testified	Status
132	Create the School Financing Review	Support	DeBoer	2.2.21	John Hansen/Ltr	General File
LR 13CA	Limit the percentage of funding for schools that comes from property taxes	Support	Brewer	2.8.21	John Hansen/Ltr	In Committee
396	Nebraska Farm-to-School Program	Support	Brandt	2.23.21	Al Davis	General File
EXECUTIVE BOARD		2021 Testified: 3 Support: 2 Oppose: 1 Neutral: 0				
		2022 Testified: 0 Support: 0 Oppose: 0 Neutral: 0				
LB	Description	Position	Sponsor	Hearing	Testified	Status
409	Moratorium on electric transmission lines	Oppose	Brewer	2.3.21	John Hansen	Brewer Priority Bill
107	Adopt the Redistricting Act	Support	McCollister	2.17.21	John Hansen	In Committee
LR18CA	Change term limits to 3 terms	Support	Wayne	2.17.21	John Hansen	In Committee
GEN AFFAIRS		2021 Testified: 0 Support: 0 Oppose: 0 Neutral: 0				
		2022 Testified: 0 Support: 0 Oppose: 0 Neutral: 0				
LB	Description	Position	Sponsor	Hearing	Testified	Status
GOV, MIL, VET COMMITTEE		2021 Testified: 4 Support: 3 Oppose: 1 Neutral: 0				
		2022 Testified: 0 Support: 0 Oppose: 0 Neutral: 0				
LB	Description	Position	Sponsor	Hearing	Testified	Status
83	Change the Open Meetings Act to provide for virtual conferencing	Support	Flood	1.27.21	John Hansen/Ltr	Gov't Priority Bill/GF
112	Require members of the public to be allowed to speak at each meeting of the Open Meetings Act	Support	Albrecht	1.27.21	John Hansen/Ltr	In Committee

482	Use of public resources by public officials	Support	J. Cavanaugh	2.11.21	John Hansen/Ltr	In Committee
424	Change Zoning requirements for wind energy	Oppose	Brewer	2.26.21	John Hansen	In Committee
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES COMMITTEE		2021 Testified: 1 Support: 1 Oppose: 0 Neutral: 0				
		2022 Testified: 0 Support: 0 Oppose: 0 Neutral: 0				
LB	Description	Position	Sponsor	Hearing	Testified	Status
306	Provide eligibility requirements for the low-income home energy assistance program	Support	Brandt	1.29.21	John Hansen/Ltr	General File
JUDICIARY COMMITTEE		2021 Testified: 1 Support: 1 Oppose: 0 Neutral: 0				
		2022 Testified: 0 Support: 0 Oppose: 0 Neutral: 0				
LB	Description	Position	Sponsor	Hearing	Testified	Status
543	Right-To-Repair	Support	Brandt	2.25.21	Vern Jantzen	In Committee
NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE		2021 Testified: 8 Support: 5 Oppose: 3 Neutral: 0				
		2022 Testified: 0 Support: 0 Oppose: 0 Neutral: 0				
LB	Description		Sponsor	Hearing	Testified	Status
507	Prohibit the use of treated seed corn in the production of ag ethyl alcohol	Support	Bostelman	2.3.21	John Hansen	NR Priority Bill/GF
562	Relocate the Game & Parks HQ to Sydney	Oppose	Erdman	2.4.21	John Hansen/Ltr	In Committee
668	Relocate the Game & Parks Commission	Oppose	Hughes	2.4.21	John Hansen/Ltr	In Committee
305	Change appointment & removal provisions for the secretary of Game & Parks	Oppose	Erdman	2.4.21	John Hansen/Ltr	In Committee
506	Change provisions relating to net metering provided by local distribution utilities	Support	J. Cavanaugh	2.10.21	John Hansen	In Committee
573	Change the definition of qualified facility for purposes of net metering	Support	Bostar	2.10.21	John Hansen	In Committee
650	Adopt the Nebraska Geologic Storage of Carbon Dioxide Act	Support	Flood	2.11.21	John Hansen/Ltr	Hughes Priority Bill/GF
483	Provide for a climate change study & action plan	Support	J. Cavanaugh	2.11.21	John Hansen	In Committee
NEBRASKA RETIREMENT SYSTEMS COMMITTEE		2021 Testified: 0 Support: 0 Oppose: 0 Neutral: 0				
		2022 Testified: 0 Support: 0 Oppose: 0 Neutral: 0				
LB	Description	Position	Sponsor	Hearing	Testified	Status
REVENUE COMMITTEE		2021 Testified: 14 Support: 8 Oppose: 6 Neutral: 0				
		2022 Testified: 0 Support: 0 Oppose: 0 Neutral: 0				
LB	Description	Position	Sponsor	Hearing	Testified	Status
422	Change the sales tax rate and impose sales tax on additional services	Support	Briese	2.3.21	John Hansen	In Committee
133	Adopt the Nebraska EPIC Consumption Tax	Oppose	Erdman	2.3.21	John Hansen	In Committee
LR 11CA	Enactment of the consumption tax	Oppose	Eerdman	2.3.21	John Hansen	Erdman Priority Bill
254	Extend the date for applications under the Beginning Farmer Tax Credit Act	Support	Williams	2.3.21	John Hansen	General File
74	Eliminate funding for the Nebraska Advantage Microenterprise Tax Credit Act	Oppose	Geist	2.4.21	John Hansen	IPP
346	Adopt the Fueling Station Tax Credit Act	Support	Wishart	2.5.21	John Hansen/Ltr	In Committee
596	Adopt the Nebraska Higher Blend Tax Credit Act	Support	Albrecht	2.5.21	John Hansen/Ltr	In Committee
LR 22CA	Limit the total amount of property tax revenue that may be raised by political subdivisions	Oppose	Linehan	2.8.21	John Hansen/Ltr	In Committee
408	Adopt the Property Tax Request Act	Oppose	Briese	2.8.21	John Hansen/Ltr	Geist Priority Bill
524	Change provisions relating to the calculations of credits	Support	Brandt	2.17.21	John Hansen/Ltr	In Committee
595	Provide a sales tax exemption for products used in manufacturing ethyl alcohol	Support	Albrecht	2.24.21	John Hansen	Revenue Priority Bill
672	Change the sales & use tax exemption of ag equipment	Support	Murman	2.24.21	John Hansen	In Committee
680	Change corporate income tax rate	Oppose	Linehan	2.25.21	John Hansen	In Committee
134	Require posting of tax incentives	Support	Brandt	2.26.21	John Hansen	In Committee

TRANSPORTATION & TELECOM COMMITTEE		2021 Testified: 6 Support: 6 Oppose: 0 Neutral: 0				
		2022 Testified: 0 Support: 0 Oppose: 0 Neutral: 0				
LB	Description	Position	Sponsor	Hearing	Testified	Status
388	Adopt the Nebraska Broadband Bridge Act	Support	Friesen	2.8.21	John Hansen	Hilgers Priority Bill
498	Require the PSC to implement a broadband service testing & mapping program	Support	DeBoer	2.9.21	John Hansen	In Committee
460	Authorize leading of dark fiber & eliminate certain powers of the PSC	Support	Brandt	2.9.21	John Hansen	In Committee
600	Provide powers & duties for political subdivisions regarding broadband facilities & infrastructure	Support	Brandt	2.9.21	John Hansen	In Committee
398	Change provisions relating to broadband speeds & services	Support	Bostelman	2.9.21	Andy Pollock	In Committee
338	Provide powers & duties for the PSC regarding redirection of funding for broadband	Support	Bostelman	2.9.21	Andy Pollock	Bostelman Priority Bill
URBAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE		2021 Testified: 0 Support: 0 Oppose: 0 Neutral: 0				
		2022 Testified: 0 Support: 0 Oppose: 0 Neutral: 0				
LB	Description	Position	Sponsor	Hearing	Testified	Status