Nebraska's Natural Resources Districts
www.nrdnet.org
Protecting Lives • Protecting Property • Protecting the Future

8100 South 15th
Suite B
Lincoln, NE 68512

nard@nrdnet.org
(402) 471-7670

April 10, 2026

TO: NARD Board, NRD Managers and Conservation Partners
FROM: Dean E. Edson, NARD Executive Director
RE: April 10 NARD Update

Governor Action

Budget Bill Stalls, then is Revived

The Governor signed the budget bills on April 7, 2026, without any vetoes. Senators gave final approval to the budget bills on April 1, 2026, but the ride to get there was bumpy.

Since it was Day-54, senators first voted to suspend Rule 8, Section 5 to allow the passage of the appropriations bills later than the 50th legislative day. Then during Final Reading on April 1st, senators pulled an April Fools prank on Speaker Arch by initially all voting no, before changing to yes to pass the bills.

On Select File, lawmakers succeeded March 26th, in their third attempt to move the main budget adjustment proposal to the final round of debate after removing funding for private school scholarships and expanding eligibility for the state's Child Care Subsidy program.

On April 10, 2026, Senator gave final approval to LB 1209, which made some final tweaks to the budget to reflect the bills that increased fees for state agencies. For several agencies, including NDWEE, cash funds were increased and an equivalent amount of General Funds were decreased to reflect the changes. The total appropriation did not change.

LB 1071e - Provide, change, and eliminate provisions related to appropriations for the expenses of Nebraska State Government for the biennium ending June 30, 2027. Speaker Arch, at the request of Governor.

Senators gave final approval to LB 1071 by a 35-13-1 vote on April 1, 2026. The bill was signed into law by Governor Pillen on April 7, 2026. The bill includes the emergency clause, so it becomes law immediately.

Following two failed votes for cloture on Select File, Senators reached a compromise and advanced LB 1071 to Final Reading on a 34-7 vote after adopting AM 2748 on a 36-0 vote on Thursday, March 26, 2026.

The bill includes changes to base funding and reductions to state agency appropriations for FY25-26 and FY26-27 to aid in addressing the budget shortfall. Appropriation adjustments included for natural resources agencies and programs are summarized below.

The Select File amendment, AM 2748, which became the bill, retained nearly all adjustments made to appropriations in the previous General File version, the exception being $3.65 million General Funds for opportunity scholarships which became a point of contention and was ultimately removed.

The AM 2748 compromise was reached after failed attempts to receive the necessary 33 votes for cloture and to advance the bill on Select File the week of March 16th. The bill was rescheduled for debate on Wednesday, March 25th, and again failed to receive the necessary 33 votes for cloture.

During the week of March 16th while on Select File, prior to the first failed attempt at cloture, debate focused on the Appropriations Committee amendment, AM 2748. The proposal included additional reductions in spending, including a $3.65 million reduction to private school scholarship funding.

Discussion became increasingly contentious, particularly around the proposed reduction to private school scholarships, which emerged as a central point of division. After four hours of debate, a motion for cloture failed on a 19–10 vote, well short of the 33 votes required to end debate.

The bill was then rescheduled for Select File debate on Wednesday, March 25th, and the Appropriations Committee offered a new amendment, AM 2920, that included similar reductions in spending as the prior amendment, AM 2748, but proposed to reinstate $3.65 million for private school scholarships that were excluded in the previous amendment. Contention over the private school scholarships again dominated debate and largely contributed to a second failed attempt to advance the measure. Motion for cloture failed on a 27–15 vote.

Previously, the bill was advanced to Select File on March 10, 2026, on a 32-14 vote following a successful 35-12 cloture vote. The original bill was modified with committee amendment AM 2162 that was adopted on General File by a 34-12 vote.

Multiple amendments were offered on General File and only one was successful. Senator Hallstrom offered AM 2522, which added $325,000 in Cash Funds in FY 2025-26 for Tourism Promotion.

Following the adoption of AM 2748 on Select File which became the bill, the following adjustments related to natural resources appropriations are included in the Final Reading version:

AGENCY NO. 11 — ATTORNEY GENERAL

Program No. 496 - Interstate Water Litigation – The FY2026-27 General Fund appropriation is decreased from $300,000 to $0; this is offset by an increase in Cash Fund appropriation from $200,000 to $500,000.

AGENCY NO. 84 — DEPARTMENT OF WATER, ENERGY, AND ENVIRONMENT

Program No. 313 - Water Sustainability Fund – The Cash Fund Appropriation for FY2025-26 is increased from $0 to $5,172,364.

Program No. 334 - Soil and Water Conservation – Decreases FY2025-26 General Fund appropriation from $10,708,426 to $9,645,854 and decreases the FY2026-27 General Fund appropriation from $10,758,426 to $10,170,854. Adds that the total includes state aid of $353,000 Cash Funds in FY26-27 for the removal of riparian vegetation as part of a vegetation management program, if such vegetation management program is being conducted for the primary objective of improving the conveyance of streamflow in natural streams.

Program No. 513 - Environmental Quality – Decreases FY2025-26 General Fund appropriation from $5,593,323 to $5,250,060 and decreases FY2026-27 General Fund appropriation from $5,593,323 to $5,250,060 in FY2026-27.

Additionally, the bill includes language authorizing several of the Cash Fund transfers included in LB 1072. These Cash Fund transfers are summarized in the narrative for LB 1072 below.

LB 1072 - Provide for and change transfers from the Cash Reserve Fund and provide, change, and eliminate provisions relating to fees, funds, fund transfers, agency powers and duties, and various statutory programs. Speaker Arch, at the request of Governor.

Senators gave final approval to LB 1072e by a 35-13-1 vote on April 1, 2026. The bill was signed into law by Governor Pillen on April 7, 2026. The bill includes the emergency clause, so it becomes law immediately.

The bill was advanced to Final Reading on March 19, 2026, on a 35-12 vote following a successful vote for cloture. The bill contains numerous fund transfers to aid in addressing the budget shortfall. Cash Fund adjustments included for natural resources programs are summarized below.

As part of the compromise to advance LB 1071, the bill was pulled back from Final Reading on March 26th, to adopt an amendment offered by Clements to remove provisions in the bill that would have eliminated the Oct. 1st sunset date for extended eligibility for the Child Care Subsidy program.

Clements said the change would align the two budget adjustment bills and return the qualifying income for the childcare subsidy to 130% of the federal poverty level when the current extended eligibility ends.

After adoption of the Clements amendment by a 33-0-16 vote, LB1072 advanced back to Final Reading by a 34-9-6 vote.

The bill as advanced from General File was replaced on Select File with committee amendment, AM 2649, which was adopted by a 35-8 vote. The amendment incorporated the committee's additional budget adjustments via cash fund transfers, adding an additional $83.2 million to address the remaining $125 million deficit.

Related to natural resources programs, the committee amendment adopted on Select File included the following additional adjustments added to the previously adopted General File version.

- The transfer from the Nebraska Environmental Trust Fund to the Water Recreation Enhancement Fund in FY25-26 was increased to $7.5 million, up from $5.1 million.

- The transfer from the Water Recreation Enhancement Fund to the General Fund in FY26-27 was increased to $8.5 million, up from $6.1 million.

- The transfer from the Jobs and Economic Development Initiative Fund to the General Fund in FY26-27 was increased to $2.9 million, up from $1.4 million.

The remaining adjustments to natural resources programs adopted on General File were retained. A summary of the cash fund adjustments include in the Final Reading version impacting natural resources programs follows:

Cash Fund transfers to be made to the General Fund before June 30, 2026, FY25-26:

- Leaking Underground Storage Tanks Trust Fund. The Governor proposed remaining balance transfer. Appropriations Committee amendments adopted on Select File retained this.

- Petroleum Products and Hazardous Substances Storage and Handling Fund. The Governor proposed remaining balance transfer. Appropriations Committee amendments adopted on Select File retained this.

- Small Watersheds Flood Control Fund. The Governor proposed remaining balance transfer. Appropriations Committee amendment adopted on Select File retained this.

- Integrated Solid Waste Management Cash Fund. The Governor proposed a $250,000 transfer. Appropriations Committee amendment adopted on Select File retained this.

- Trail Development and Maintenance Fund. The Governor proposed a $4,900,000 transfer. This was eliminated by Appropriations Committee amendment adopted on Select File. However, a transfer of $3,627,750 was added for FY26-27 via AM 2649.

- Surface Water Irrigation Infrastructure Fund. The Governor proposed a $5,000,000 transfer. This was eliminated by Appropriations Committee amendment adopted on Select File. However, a transfer of $5,100,000 was added for FY26-27 via AM 2649.

- Jobs and Economic Development Initiative Fund. The Governor proposed a $1,400,000 transfer. This was eliminated by Appropriations Committee amendment adopted on Select File. However, a transfer of $2,900,000 was added for FY26-27 via AM 2649.

- Safe Drinking Water Act Cash Fund. The Governor proposed a $400,000 transfer. This was eliminated by Appropriations Committee amendment adopted on Select File. However, a transfer of any investment earnings was added AM 2649.

- Water Recreation Enhancement Fund. The Governor proposed a $50,700,000 transfer. This was eliminated by Appropriations Committee amendment adopted on Select File. However, a transfer of $8,518,601 was added for FY26-27 via AM 2649.

- Nebraska Outdoor Recreation Development Cash Fund. The Governor proposed a $2,000,000 transfer. This was eliminated by Appropriations Committee amendment adopted on Select File. However, a transfer of $1,500,000 was added for FY26-27 via AM 2649.

- Wildlife Conservation Fund. The Governor proposed a $1,000,000 transfer. This was eliminated by Appropriations Committee amendment adopted on Select File However, a transfer of $800,000 was added for FY26-27 via AM 2649, which was later reduced to $438,000 via AM 2792.

- Game and Parks Commission Capital Maintenance Fund. The Governor proposed a $2,000,000 transfer. This was eliminated via Appropriations Committee amendment (AM 2649).

- Niobrara Council Fund. The Governor proposed remaining balance transfer. This was eliminated following the efforts of Sen. Storer on General File and via Appropriations Committee amendment (AM 2649).

Cash Fund transfers to be made to the General Fund before June 30, 2027, FY26-27:

- Superfund Cost Share Cash Fund. Governor proposed remaining balance transfer. Appropriations Committee amendment adopted on Select File retained this.

- Nebraska Environmental Response Cash Fund. Governor proposed remaining balance transfer. Appropriations Committee amendment adopted on Select File retained this.

- Perkins County Canal Project Fund. Governor proposed a $5,747,931 transfer. Appropriations Committee amendment adopted on Select File retained this. This equates to the interest from the fund.

- Safe Drinking Water Act Cash Fund. The Governor proposed a $250,000 transfer. Appropriations Committee amendment adopted on Select File changed this to a transfer of any investment earnings.

- Game and Parks Commission Capital Maintenance Fund. The Governor proposed a $2,000,000 transfer. Appropriations Committee amendment adopted on Select File eliminated this transfer.

- Trail Development and Maintenance Fund. Appropriations Committee amendment adopted on Select File added a $3,627,750 transfer.

- Integrated Solid Waste Management Cash Fund. Appropriations Committee amendment adopted on Select File added a $250,000 transfer.

- Nebraska Outdoor Recreation Development Cash Fund. Appropriations Committee amendment adopted on Select File added $1,500,000 transfer.

- Wildlife Conservation Fund. Appropriations Committee amendment adopted on Select File added a $800,000 transfer, this was amended via AM 2792 and reduced to $438,000.

- Perkins County Canal Project Fund to the State Settlement Cash Fund. Appropriations Committee amendment adopted on Select File added a $300,000 transfer.

- Surface Water Irrigation Infrastructure Fund. Appropriations Committee amendment adopted on Select File added a $5,100,000 transfer.

- Jobs and Economic Development Initiative Fund. Appropriations Committee amendment adopted on Select File added a $2,900,000 transfer.

- Water Recreation Enhancement Fund. Appropriations Committee amendment adopted on Select File added a $8,518,601 transfer.

Cash Fund transfers to be made from the Nebraska Environmental Trust Fund (NETF):

- Water Recreation Enhancement Fund (WREF). The Governor proposed transfer of $32,700,000 from NETF to the WREF before June 30, 2026. Appropriations Committee amendment adopted on Select File decreased it to a $7,522,461 transfer. This is offset by a transfer of $8,518,601 from the fund to the General Fund.

- Water Resources Cash Fund (WRCF). The Governor proposed transfer of $8,000,000 from NETF to the WRCF before June 30, 2027. Appropriations Committee amendment adopted on Select File decreased it to a $6,000,000 transfer.

The Committee amendment adopted on Select File also included several other cash fund adjustments not related to natural resources, including an increase in the transfer from the Cash Reserve Fund to the General Fund by $22 million, and the redirecting of $50 million from the Tobacco Settlement Trust Fund to the General Fund.

In addition to the adopted committee amendment, several senators offered amendments on Select File. These included renewed efforts by Sen. Raybould to transfer funds, this time $44.5 million, from the Perkins County Canal Fund to the General Fund. Several senators again highlighted the value of the project, the ongoing progress, and the importance of protecting the fund. Ultimately, Sen. Raybould's amendment, AM 2810, failed by a 11-33 vote. Sen. Raybould also offered an amendment, AM 2841, that would have prohibited transfers from the Nebraska Environmental Trust Fund, that amendment failed on a 10-24 vote.

Following four hours of debate, and a successful cloture vote, the committee amendment, AM 2649, was adopted on a 35-8-4 vote, and LB 1072 advanced to Final Reading on a 35-12 vote.

Previously, the bill was advanced to Select File on March 11, 2026, on a 33-12 vote following a successful 34-12 cloture vote. The original bill was modified with committee amendment, AM 2165, that was adopted on General File by a 33-11 vote.

During General File debate on the budget measure, several amendments were proposed and discussed. Only one was successfully adopted. Sen. Storer offered an amendment, FA 1050, that was adopted by a 27-0 vote that restores the remaining balance of the Niobrara Council Fund and the Niobrara Council Easement Defense Fund. The Governor and Committees proposed budgets swept the fund due to inactivity. Sen. Storer offered the amendment citing the importance of retaining the funds to protect the defense of easements held by the Council.

The Perkins County Canal Project fund generated significant debate during budget discussions. Ultimately, lawmakers rejected an amendment, AM 2549, to LB 1072 from Sen. Raybould that would have transferred nearly $90 million from the Perkins County Canal Project Fund. Sen. Raybould's amendment failed by a 9–30-10 vote. During debate, several senators highlighted the project's benefits and reaffirmed their strong support for moving it forward.

As introduced, the original bill is part of the Governor's overall effort to address the budget deficit, proposed to modify several cash funds and redirect interest and make transfers to the General Fund. The original proposal included transfers totaling $192.6 million over the biennium from various cash funds into the General Fund.

LB 759 - Change provisions relating to water wells, the Department of Water, Energy, and Environment, the Perkins County Canal Project Act, and the Nebraska Litter Reduction and Recycling Fund. Brandt. Natural Resources Committee Priority.

Senators gave final approval to LB 759 by a 36-12-1 vote. The bill was signed into law by Governor Pillen on April 7, 2026.

The Legislature advanced LB 759 to Final Reading on March 5, 2026, on a voice vote after adoption of FA 1025 on a 29-0 vote. FA 1025 made technical corrections to the bill.

Previously, the Legislature advanced LB 759 to Select File on Feb. 19, 2026, on a 26-5 vote after adopting the committee amendment (AM 1939) on a 26-1 vote, and AM 2182 on a 26-2 vote.

The Natural Resources Committee advanced LB 759 to General File on Feb. 11, 2026, on a 7-1 vote after adopting a committee amendment (AM 1939). The measure was declared as the committee's 2026 priority measure. AM 1939 incorporates provisions of three other bills, including LB 760, LB 761, and LB 1076. AM 2182 made technical corrections to the bill.

- ***LB 759 - Change provisions relating to water wells, the Department of Water, Energy, and Environment, the Perkins County Canal Project Act, and the Nebraska Litter Reduction and Recycling Fund.***

  First, the bill corrects several department title references from legacy DNR and DEE to the Department of Water, Energy, and Environment.

  The bill strikes the requirement that the council annually determine percentage amounts for allocation and distribution of funds from the Nebraska Litter Reduction and Recycling fund.

  The bill adds the Chief Water Officer, or his or her designated representative, as a new seat to the Water Well Standards and Contractors' Licensing Board.

  Additionally, the bill clarifies Department authorities under the Perkins County Project Act. These include the authority to enter upon any property to make surveys, examinations, investigations, studies, geological soil borings, and tests and to acquire other necessary and relevant data when in contemplation of:

  (i) establishing the location of the Perkins County Canal Project,
  (ii) acquiring land, property, permits, and construction materials for the Perkins County Canal Project, or
  (iii) performing other operations or activities incident to the Perkins County Canal Project and pursuant to the Perkins County Canal Project Act.

  Entry upon any property shall not be considered to be a legal trespass and no damages shall be recoverable on that account alone. In the case of any actual or demonstrable damage to the property, the department shall pay the owner of the property the amount of the damages.

- ***LB 760 - Change and eliminate provisions of the Environmental Safety Act. Brandt.***

  The bill shifts rulemaking authority, inspections, permit requests, violations, enforcement measures, and penalties for swimming pools, mobile home parks, and recreation camps under the Environmental Safety Act from DWEE to the local government entity with jurisdiction.

  Local government is defined as a county, city, or village or a local public health department. In setting health and safety standards governing these areas, the local government must meet or exceed the minimum sanitary and safety requirements adopted and made available to it by DWEE. Local governments are authorized to set, collect, and enforce fees to cover their costs.

- ***LB 761 - Create a fund and change provisions relating to water well fees, use of funds, and powers and duties of the Department of Water, Energy, and Environment. Brandt.***

  The bill as amended with the committee amendment proposes increasing the registration fee for all water wells from $40 to $200. It specifies that collected fees shall be used to cover both direct and indirect costs associated with administering the well registration program.

  The bill as amended also proposes changes to National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit fees. For large, concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs), the bill would require the Department to ensure that permit fees recover at least 30 percent of program costs from the previous fiscal year, an increase from the current 20 percent requirement. The original bill, prior to the committee amendment, required 40 percent of program costs to be recovered.

  In addition, the bill creates the Water Quality and Quantity Cash Fund. The fund would be used to pay reasonable direct and indirect costs to develop and administer programs regulating discharges under Section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act.

  Beginning July 1, 2027, each application for an NPDES permit or a pretreatment permit must be accompanied by an application fee set by the Department. The fee may not exceed the amount necessary to reimburse the Department for the cost of administering the application. Applications for animal feeding operations or construction and operating permits for livestock waste control facilities shall be exempt from this application fee.

  The bill also proposes that beginning July 1, 2027, the Department shall charge an annual fee to each holder of an NPDES or pretreatment permit. The annual fee may not exceed the actual cost of services provided. Permits for animal feeding operations or construction and operating permits for livestock waste control facilities shall be exempt from the annual fee.

- ***LB 1076 - Change penalty provisions relating to the Nebraska Geologic Storage of Carbon Dioxide Act. Brandt.***

  The bill codifies the Oil and Gas Conservation Commission's authority to take administrative action and impose penalty sanctions when violations occur or are threatened.

The Natural Resources Committee held the hearing for LB 759 on Wednesday, January 21, 2026.

Sen. Brandt opened the hearing noting the bill addresses technical cleanups following the agency merger. Additionally, the bill authorizes access for investigating and examining locations for purposes of Perkins County Canal project. Lastly, the bill updates procedures for allocating and distributing funds of Nebraska Litter Reduction and Recycling fund.

During questioning, Sen. Raybould requested the addition of a requirement for proper notification. Sen. Brandt noted there are other examples of where notification can create issues.

Proponents

Jesse Bradley, Director of DWEE, testified in support. Bradley noted this is a cleanup bill following the agency merger, with a majority of changes addressing technical corrections consistent with the intent of the merger. Additionally, the bill grants limited authority for actions necessary for narrow purposes of the Perkins County Canal project design. The authority is modeled directly off authorities utilized by the Department of Transportation. This measure will reduce costs for the state by preventing costly access agreements. The bill provides protections for landowners by authorizing reimbursements of costs for damages. Bradley also discussed the bill reinstates a member to the well licensing board that was inadvertently removed. The bill has no fiscal impact.

During questioning, Sen. Conrad asked why existing provisions for land surveying are not sufficient.

Bradley responded that given the linear nature of the project and certain unique geotechnical and soil boring work that is required, they want to make sure the authority is clear. Currently, these efforts are done through access agreements and while many have worked just fine, there can be challenges regarding fees for access.

Sen. Conrad asked about the scope of support or opposition – Bradley said they have had broad support, and only a couple of challenges, and those were likely driven by opportunistic pursuit of fees for access.

Sen. Conrad and Raybould raised questions about the transfer of funds from the project proposed in the Governor's budget – Bradley reiterated that the Department continues to be committed to moving the project forward and progress continues moving the project forward on schedule. At a subsequent hearing before the committee, Bradley reiterated that the proposed transfer is consistent with prior language of only transferring interest from the fund and is not an additional transfer.

No opponents and no neutral testimony were provided.

Letters for the record were submitted by two proponents and one opponent.

Final Reading

Last ditch effort to impose 2.5% property tax limit fails -- Senator Ben Hansen filed a motion to bring LB 834 back from Final Reading to attach a modified version of LB 1219 to the bill. The amendment, AM 3142, would limit property tax increases from political subdivisions to 2.5%. The political subdivision could increase the tax beyond 2.5% by a 60% affirmative vote of the electors in the political subdivision at a special, primary or general selection. The cost of the election would be the responsibility of the political subdivision.

That prompted Senator Raybould to file a motion to recommit the bill to committee. Debate continued until Senator Hansen withdrew his amendment. Subsequently, Senator Raybould withdrew her motion to recommit, and LB 834 was approved by a 46-3 vote.

The bill, LB 834, was not a bill NARD was following. It made several changes relating to county assessors, the Property Tax Administrator, real property assessments, delinquent taxes owed to counties, and remission of sales and use taxes.

LB 525 - Adopt the Agricultural Data Privacy Act. Jacobson At the request of the Governor. Jacobson Priority.

Senators passed LB 525 on Final Reading by a 49-0 vote on April 10, 2026. The bill now awaits action by Governor Pillen.

Senators advanced LB 525 to Final Reading on April 1, 2026, by a voice vote.

The Legislature advanced LB 525 to Select File on March 24, 2026, by a 35-0-14 vote. While on General File, AM 2224, was adopted to the Committee Amendment by a 32-0-17 vote, which replaced the bill. The amendment is the result of countless meetings since last year to refine the bill. The amendment included provisions of LB 1185 discussed below.

In simple terms, the amendment prohibits the sale of ag data that is collected. It outlines that the agricultural producer is the owner of agricultural data that originates from the farm, land, device, or equipment of such agricultural producer.

It also outlines that a controller or processor shall not engage in the sale of agricultural data without the express written consent of the agricultural producer. Written consent for the sale of agricultural data shall be obtained through clear and conspicuous disclosure that is separate from the primary terms of service or data use agreement.

The bill now includes language that clarifies the Agricultural Data Privacy Act shall not be construed to:

- Limit or supersede any duty or obligation that is imposed by any federal law or any other law of the State of Nebraska;
- Relieve any person from any duty or obligation otherwise imposed by law;
- Impair, supersede, or otherwise affect the terms of any private contract that is in existence prior to the operative date of the law; or
- Limit or supersede any duty or obligation that is imposed by any natural resources district that is operating pursuant to Chapter 2, article 32, any state agency as defined in section 84-901, or any employee or agent of such natural resources district or state agency when acting in performance of a statutory duty.

The bill also includes a provision to protect agricultural data, unless prior written consent has been obtained from the owner of such agricultural data, from Public Records requests. This protects agencies and political subdivisions from being forced to turn over an individual's data under the Agricultural Data Privacy Act. Agencies and political subdivisions can release aggregate data, as has been practiced in the past, to provide an overall view of water quality or quantity conditions.

The adopted amendment also authorizes the Attorney General to initiate legal proceedings in the district court of Lancaster County against any data controller or processor found in violation of the Act. The Attorney General may seek injunctive relief to halt improper data practices or pursue a civil penalty of one thousand dollars for each individual violation.

Any funds recovered through these civil penalties are directed to the State Treasurer to be distributed according to the state's constitutional requirements for school funds. The enforcement authority granted to the Attorney General serves as the sole and exclusive remedy for any violations of the Act.

- ***LB 1185 - Adopt the Conversational Artificial Intelligence Safety Act. Bostar.***

The amendment, AM 2444, also included provision of LB 1185 from Senator Bostar which adopts the Conversational Artificial Intelligence Safety Act. The language establishes a regulatory framework for artificial intelligence (AI) services that simulate human conversation.

For minor account holders, operators must provide clear notices that the interaction is with a artificial intelligence and are prohibited from using unpredictable rewards or points to encourage increased engagement. These services must also implement safeguards to block sexually explicit content, romantic innuendos, or statements simulating emotional dependence, while offering privacy management tools to minors and their parents.

Furthermore, the act requires conspicuous disclosure for any person if a reasonable individual would be misled into believing they are interacting with a human rather than an artificial system. To ensure public safety, operators must adopt protocols to identify prompts regarding self-harm or suicide and refer users to appropriate crisis intervention services. The law also forbids AI services from intentionally claiming to provide professional mental or behavioral health care.

The Attorney General holds the exclusive power to enforce these rules through civil actions and penalties ranging from $1,000 to $500,000, though the act does not allow for private lawsuits. Original developers of AI models are granted liability protection for violations committed by third party systems using their technology, and the entire act becomes operative on July 1, 2027.

The Banking, Commerce and Insurance Committee reported LB 525 with Committee Amendment (AM 2221) to General File on Feb. 23, 2026, on an 8-0 committee vote.

Second Hearing

The committee held a hearing on AM 1710 to LB 525 on February 17, 2026. AM 1710 was a re-write of the bill after negotiations with the parties involved. Ultimately the committee adopted AM 2221, a white copy amendment rewrite of AM 1710 which replaces the entirety of LB 525.

Senator Jacobson reported that there are more amendments coming, as not everything got included in the amendment. There are continuing discussions about exempting data collected by state agencies and local NRDs. In addition, discussions continue on language to prohibit an individual's data held by state agencies and local NRDs from Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests.

In simple terms, the amendment prohibits the sale of ag data that is collected. It outlines that the agricultural producer is the owner of agricultural data that originates from the farm, land, device, or equipment of such agricultural producer.

It also outlines that a controller or processor shall not engage in the sale of agricultural data without the express written consent of the agricultural producer. Written consent for the sale of agricultural data shall be obtained through clear and conspicuous disclosure that is separate from the primary terms of service or data use agreement.

The Banking, Commerce and Insurance Committee held the hearing for AM 1710 to LB 525 on Tuesday, February 17, 2026.

In opening, Sen. Jacobson explained that LB 525 is being advanced through AM 1710, which has been incorporated into AM 2076 and will serve as the working bill. Over the past year, we solicited feedback from producers, technology providers, and other stakeholders, and that input helped shape the provisions now included in AM 2076.

The amendment focuses on two core principles:

1. **General prohibition on the sale of data.** Producers are concerned that their farm data could be sold to third parties without their consent. Farm data should not be treated as a commodity to be bought and sold.
2. **Reasonable data-security measures.** Providers must implement reasonable security practices to keep producer data private. A producer's competitive information should not be accessible to others.

Nebraska cannot afford to wait while producers' assets remain unprotected. This amendment is a starting point, and while it may need refinement, it establishes the basic protections that are needed now. Over the past year, we have worked to bring all parties to the table, and this represents a Nebraska-first solution.

We had strong cooperation during the interim study, which helped build consensus around this legislation. The goal was to include the fundamental protections in the bill, with the understanding that additional improvements may come later. AM 2076 puts the necessary guardrails in place.

Proponents

Cicely Batie, agricultural policy advisor for the Governor's Office, thanked Senator Jacobson for his continued support of this bill. She noted that LB 252 would be the only statute they are aware of that clearly establishes producers as the sole owners of their data. As technology has advanced farming, she outlined the types of data now being collected by producers and emphasized that this bill ensures the knowledge and experience producers have gained over the years is protected. The bill affirms that producers own their data and puts them in the driver's seat when it comes to how that data is used. She described it as a first-in-the-nation effort to establish agricultural data privacy and a priority for Governor Pillen.

Batie explained that if the bill does not pass, it leaves a gray area for producers. There is currently nothing in statute that clearly grants producers ownership of their data, even though it is their information. Regarding the discussion of ownership versus control, she acknowledged that the two concepts are closely related and noted that this is one of the areas that will likely be addressed with future refinements.

Michael Dibbern, President of the Nebraska Corn Growers Association, testified on behalf of his organization and a number of other agricultural associations. He explained that through the interim study, five core principles were identified, which he outlined for the committee.

Dibbern noted that producers have come to rely on technology to support their operations, and the data generated reflects their personal investments and management decisions. Farmers own that data. While producers are grateful for the technology that allows them to collect and use this information, they also believe it must be protected. Dibbern added that the National Corn Growers Association is a member of Ag Data Transparent and supports the basic principle that farmers should own their data.

Bruce Rieker, testifying on behalf of the Nebraska Farm Bureau and other agricultural leaders, stated that at the center of this issue is data privacy. He emphasized that producer data should be safeguarded and not used without the producer's knowledge or consent. He compared the bill to HIPAA, noting that similar protections are needed to ensure the privacy of producers' data. He described the issue as both a privacy concern and a fiduciary responsibility for those handling the data.

Rieker added that this is an important issue, and it will likely take several years to build upon the foundation established by the bill Sen. Jacobson has introduced.

John Hansen, testifying on behalf of the Nebraska Farmers Union, stated that the organization has been part of the stakeholder-driven process surrounding LB 525. He noted there is still a lot of ground to cover, with questions to ask and questions to answer, but described the effort as groundbreaking and one that needs to move forward.

Hansen emphasized that the longer it takes to begin the process, the more it delays progress. The Farmers Union wants to remain actively involved as the bill continues to develop. Hansen added that their interests are similar to other stakeholders, particularly in supporting the need for fiduciary responsibility when handling producer data.

Rocky Weber, President of the Nebraska Cooperative Council, testified that farmer-owned companies occupy a unique position in this space. He highlighted two main points.

First, cooperatives support the protection of farmers' agricultural data. Because farmers own these companies, the cooperatives share a strong interest in ensuring their data is protected.

Second, he expressed concern about any undue burden on the data that is necessary to market and sell grain.

Weber noted that while the legislation is not perfect, it reflects a collaborative effort among stakeholders. The Nebraska Cooperative Council is supportive of AM 2076, but not the underlying bill.

Dean Edson, presented testimony with a recommended amendment to clarify the bill.

The NRD boards need information from producers about nitrogen applications, yield goals to make informed decisions on local regulations to address water quality problems where they exist. Our data collection programs exceed 99% from mandatory reporting on metering and fertilizer applications in areas.

We do have producers that will not provide the information. In those cases, we must go to an administrative hearing to force compliance with local NRD regulations. As an example, the Lower Niobrara NRD just went through such a hearing, and it cost around $8,000 to force compliance. Each district has similar challenges, and we don't want this bill to give producers another avenue to try to circumvent the regulations.

The NRDs do not sell the data but provide it back to the producers in aggregate reports. Producers are starting to adopt better practices, and we have had some success. As an example, the number of producers

that exceed the recommended fertilizer rates in the Lower Niobrara NRD has dropped from 91% in 2015 to about 62% in 2023. We are gaining ground but still have a ways to go.

The exceptions are provided in Section 10, but it refers to state law.

The state law on management plans for water quality specifies that NRDs must develop a plan to be approved by The Nebraska Department of Water, Environment and Energy. It is up to the NRDs to develop that plan, as the law does not spell that out.

Edson suggested adding the following in Section 10 of AM 1710 to make it clear that NRD required information for water quality and/or quantity information is not included under the act.

- **(4) Limit or supersede any data collection, duty or obligation that is imposed by any natural resources districts, or their employees and agents, when acting in performance of their statutory duties.**

It is also my understanding that language to provide a FOIA exemption is coming. We would support such so that individual producer information is not subject to such. We will continue to supply aggregate data, similar to what we provide back to the producers.

We can't make sound policy decisions without accurate, timely and dependable data. We want to continue down this path to develop sound, workable and accurate policy and encourage you to amend the bill to allow us to do so.

Neutral

Scott Merritt, testifying in a neutral capacity on behalf of the Nebraska Agribusiness Association, said the current landscape for agricultural data is somewhat of a "wild west," and the association believes there should be a clear framework in place. However, as discussions have progressed, he noted that stakeholders have encountered more questions than answers. While the bill and its amendments begin to establish a framework, there are still gray areas that prevent the association from supporting the measure at this time.

Merritt said the group is seeking clarification on a few key issues, including:

1. What qualifies as "derived data," and
2. How the legislation will account for where agricultural technology may be in the next five to ten years.

Merritt concluded that the association supports the effort to build a framework, recognizing that it will need further refinement and collaboration going forward.

Phil Erdman, testifying on behalf of the Nebraska–Iowa dealership associations, said their position is not due to inaction, but rather the result of extensive efforts to find consensus among stakeholders. He noted that the differences are in approach, not in overall goals.

Erdman explained that the associations have collaborated with numerous parties to better understand the process and identify where true gaps exist. He also pointed out that major manufacturers already have privacy policies in place that prohibit the sale of data. He added that the dealership associations have contributed extensively to the discussions and look forward to continuing to work with stakeholders on this issue.

April Price, testifying on behalf of John Deere, said the company appreciates the committee's focus on agriculture and shares the goals of trust, transparency, and security. However, she expressed concern that the bill's reliance on the concept of data ownership could create unintended consequences for both producers and the broader agricultural economy.

Price stated that ownership should not be the foundation of the bill. Instead, data should be addressed through the lens of control rather than ownership. She noted that while the bill aims to protect the economic value of data, those goals can be achieved without establishing statutory ownership. John Deere requested that the

ownership provisions be removed and that the bill rely instead on data privacy protection. She also noted that once data is aggregated, individual ownership or control is no longer practical.

Shirley Neimeyer testified that she has read the bill several times but is still unsure she fully understands its complexity. She said the issue is important, but she is puzzled by the concept of data ownership and how it relates to her environmental concerns. She noted that much of the discussion seems to focus on machinery data, but there is also water-quality data, including well tests and nitrate tests. Her concern is whether, if someone owns the data, they could limit or refuse to provide that information to NRDs or the state.

Neimeyer questioned whether existing environmental regulations would still require that data to be shared and said she would not want a situation where important information is withheld, especially if nitrate levels are high.

No comments were submitted online because the measure was not reopened for written testimony.

In closing, Sen. Jacobson addressed a few key points.

First, he discussed the difference between raw data and derived data. Raw data would include the information collected directly in the field by equipment sensors, such as yield and moisture readings from a combine. Derived data, by contrast, would be information that has been aggregated or processed, such as combining yield monitor data from multiple machines across the state to create broader datasets. He emphasized that the bill is focused on protecting farmers' proprietary, raw data, not aggregated or derived data.

Second, he addressed the issue of ownership versus control. He noted that the Ag Data Transparent initiative—of which John Deere was an early participant—uses the concept of ownership repeatedly. While he is not opposed to using the concept of control instead of ownership, the committee was not supportive of the original bill, which led to the interim study. During that process, stakeholders agreed the original bill needed changes. The group then worked together to identify what was effective and what was not.

He explained that the operating agreements between producers and manufacturers already state that the producer owns the data, and that concept was used as the foundation for the bill. Rather than reinventing the framework, the bill builds on concepts that were already agreed upon in those agreements.

Sen. Jacobson also noted that the first time they heard from John Deere during the process was at the hearing, and the sponsors would have been willing to address their concerns earlier had they been communicated.

Finally, he stated that an amendment is planned to address FOIA concerns raised by NRDs and that the language can be adjusted from ownership to control if needed. He concluded by saying this will be his personal priority bill.

The following is the summary of the original bill and the hearing notes from last year.

The Banking Committee accepted testimony on the original provisions of LB 525 on February 3, 2025. The bill proposes to adopt the Agricultural Data Privacy Act for the purposes of protecting the privacy of agricultural producers in Nebraska; and protecting the agriculture industry in Nebraska.

In basic terms, the bill requires the individual (person) to sign off on releasing any data to anyone. The person could also rescind the release. There is no exception for NRD data requests for water management purposes.

The bill establishes the following definitions for purposes of the Act:

> (1) Acquisitions data means data related to the acquisition of capital, land, equipment, inputs, livestock or any other acquisition of agricultural property;

(2) Agricultural data means acquisitions data, care data, crop production data, cultivation data, field usage data, financial standings data, GPS data, historical yield data, irrigation data, maintenance data, marketing strategy and decisions data, purchase sell information, usage data, and yield data;

(3) Care data means data related to the acquisition or selling of livestock and metrics associated with such a transaction;

(4) Controller means an individual or other person that, alone or jointly with others, determines the purpose and means of processing agricultural data;

(5) Crop production data means data related to the practice of protecting the crop yields from different agents including pests, weeds, plant diseases, and other organisms that may cause damage to agricultural crops;

(6) Cultivation data means data related to the practice of planting, harvesting, cultivating, or other related practices and the data such as dates operation occurred, metrics regarding method of the practice, and other personally identifiable related practices;

(7) Field usage data means data related to commodities planted, land care, irrigation, and land management practices;

(8) Financial standings data means data related to financial standings of agricultural production operations including assets and liabilities, and other related identifiable information;

(9) GPS data means data related to Global Positioning Systems (GPS) in farm machinery, decision making software, and all other related systems utilizing GPS in agricultural practices;

(10) Historical yield data means data connected to individual parcels of land, including yield metrics related to the success of crops cultivated in individual parcels;

(11) Irrigation data means data related to the method, timing, and usage of irrigation resources and equipment;

(12) Maintenance data means data related to maintenance actions of equipment, including services, service intervals, and other related personally identifiable data;

(13) Marketing strategy and decisions data means data related to transactions of commodities, livestock, and land, including marketing plans, marketing actions, and related metrics;

(14) Process or processing means an operation or set of operations performed, whether by manual or automated means, on agricultural data or on sets of agricultural data, such as the collection, use, storage, disclosure, analysis, deletion, or modification of agricultural data;

(15) Processor means a person that processes agricultural data on behalf of a controller;

(16) Purchase sell information means data related to the acquisition or selling of livestock and metrics associated with the transaction;

(17) Usage data means data concerning the operation of machinery related to common agricultural practices; and

(18) Yield data means data connected to the harvest of commodities, including yield and production metrics, as well as date of harvest and other personally identifiable data.

A person may provide written consent to any potential controller of such person's agricultural data that authorizes:

(a) The potential controller to process such person's agricultural data; or

(b) A third party to process such person's agricultural data on behalf of the potential controller.

A person that has provided written consent may rescind such consent by providing a written notice of such rescission to the controller of the agricultural data.

A controller shall not:

(a) Require any person to submit to any processing of such person's agricultural data without the written consent of such person;

(b) Provide any difference in any service, good, benefit, or reward provided to any person who does not consent to the collection or possession of agricultural data; or

(c) Sell, provide, or use the agricultural data of any person without such person's authorization.

A controller shall delete the agricultural data relating to a person that has provided a written notice rescinding the authorization pursuant to section of this act within thirty days after receiving such written notice. A processor shall not process, sell to any person, provide to any person, or use the agricultural data of a person without such person providing written consent that authorizes such processing to the controller of the agricultural data.

The Agricultural Data Privacy Act does not apply to the processing of agricultural data by a person if such person is the owner of the agricultural data.

Any provision of a contract or agreement that waives or limits in any way any requirement for a controller or processor as described in this act is contrary to public policy and is void and unenforceable.

The Attorney General has exclusive authority to enforce the Agricultural Data Privacy Act and may bring an action against any controller or processor to:

(1) Seek injunctive relief; or

(2) Recover a civil penalty in the amount of [XXXX] dollars for each separate violation of the Agricultural Data Privacy Act. All such civil penalties shall be remitted to the State Treasurer for distribution in accordance with Article VII, section 5, of the Constitution of Nebraska.

The Attorney General shall post on the Attorney General's website:

(1) Information relating to:

(a) The responsibilities of a controller under the Agricultural Data Privacy Act;

(b) The responsibilities of a processor under the Agricultural Data Privacy Act; and

(c) A consumer's rights under the Agricultural Data Privacy Act; and

(2) An online mechanism through which a person may submit a complaint under the Agricultural Data Privacy Act to the Attorney General.

The Agricultural Data Privacy Act shall not be construed as providing a basis for, or being subject to, a private right of action for a violation of the Agricultural Data Privacy Act or any other law.

On February 3, 2025, the Banking, Commerce and Insurance Committee accepted testimony on the bill.

In his opening, Sen. Jacobson reported the bill is going to be held over and an interim study will be done on the issue. He mentioned the bill needs to be clarified and has talked to various interested parties about the bill who will be testifying today.

Proponents

Director of Agriculture, Sherry Vinton, testified in support of the bill on behalf of Governor Pillen.

John Hansen, Nebraska Farmers Union, testified in support of the bill noting farmers should keep their own data.

Kevin Kenney, a Nebraska Farmer, testified in support noting he wants to keep his own data and doesn't think the companies should sell it. The trade secrets of farms are at risk, and he expressed concern that robots will replace farmers.

Opponents

There was no opposition testimony.

Neutral

Bruce Reiker testified in a neutral capacity on behalf of the Ag Leaders group, which is made up of eleven ag groups and commodity organizations. He noted the merits of the bill, but also recognized it needs work to clarify the overall goal. He pledged to work with the committee over the interim on the bill.

Phil Erdman, Iowa and Nebraska Equipment Dealers Association, testified in a neutral capacity. He offered their availability during ongoing discussions on the topic. Currently data is managed under the 2014 Ag Data Agreement, which provides customers with safeguards.

Rocky Weber, Nebraska Cooperative Council, testified in a neutral capacity. They appreciate the bill and the good conversation it is creating between commercial and farmer groups. He noted they want to be part of the conversation, and policy needs to recognize that data is generated from a lot of different places.

Dean Edson presented testimony on behalf of NARD. He noted that he has had conversations with Senator Jacobson and the Governor's staff about an amendment to clarify that NRD data and information for water quality & quantity management purposes is not subject to LB 525. If it is not exempt, our NRD boards will not have enough data to make sound decisions on local water management.

We understand the goal of the bill and do not want to be in the way to accomplish such goals. However, we want to work with the committee and parties involved to make sure NRDs have appropriate data to make management decisions on water quality and quantity.

Our data collection programs exceeds 99% from mandatory reporting on metering and fertilizer applications in areas. If this becomes voluntary, with a producer's agreement to supply such data, our collection rates will diminish greatly. We want to make sure the management decisions that are made by the local NRDs is based upon as much relevant information as possible.

The testimony included a couple of aggregate data PowerPoint slides from data collected in the Lower Niobrara NRD. He noted this aggregated data is provided back to producers for educational and information purposes. The data points are an individual's but they are not identified. The producers know where they are on the charts and it helps them make some better management decisions.

This data in aggregated form is reported back to producers, the number of producers that exceed the recommended fertilizer rates has dropped from 91% in 2015 to about 62% in 2023. We are gaining ground but still have a way to go.

We also suggest including some guard rails that we are not going to sell the data, and individual data would not be subject to a public records request. We are willing to share aggregate data but want to make it clear that we will not release any individual data.

Edson offered the following suggested language to consider that will fit the goals of the bill:

In Section 3 add:

- **Controller shall not include a natural resources district, or its employees and agents, when acting in performance of their statutory duties.**

- **Processor shall not include natural resources districts, or its employees and agents, when acting in performance of their statutory duties.**

In Section 6 add:

- **No political subdivision shall sell any of the data identified in this act.**

Amend Neb. Rev. Stat. § 84-712.05

- **The following records, unless publicly disclosed in an open court, open administrative proceeding, or open meeting or disclosed by a public entity pursuant to its duties, may be withheld from the public by the lawful custodian of the records: All data identified in the Agricultural Data Privacy Act, unless prior written consent has been obtained from the person from whom such data was obtained.**

We can't make sound policy decisions without accurate, timely and dependable data. We want to continue down this path to develop sound, workable and accurate policy and encourage the committee to amend the bill to allow us to do so.

Letters were submitted for the record by three proponents, no opponents, and two neutral.

Sen. Jacobson closed by thanking all testifiers and reiterated this is a large and important issue with a lot of moving parts and he wants to avoid unintended consequences.

LB 596 - Change requirements for legal publications and notices required by law. Sanders. Government Committee Priority.

Senators gave final approval to LB 596 on April 10, 2026, by a 46-3 vote. The bill now awaits action by Governor Pillen.

The Legislature advanced LB 596 to Final Reading on March 31, 2026, by a voice vote. They advanced the bill to Select File on March 5, 2026, by a 40-1 vote after adopting the committee amendment, AM 2282, on a 39-0 vote.

The Government Committee reported the bill to General File on March 3, 2026, following a 7-0-1 vote. The bill included a committee amendment (AM 2282) which makes substantive changes to the provisions of LB 596 and adds provisions from five other bills: LB 896, LB 898, LB 919, LB 923, and LB 1145. LB 898 and LB 1145 were measures followed by NARD.

- ***LB 596 - Change requirements for legal publications and notices required by law. Sanders.***

  The bill defines "digital newspaper" and "E-edition," and further provides that E-editions of legal newspapers shall be considered legal newspapers under certain circumstances. These sections also provide for the use of digital newspapers for purposes of giving public notice under the open meetings act in localities where no print edition or e-edition of a legal newspaper are published.

  Digital Newspapers is defined as: (i)Employs staff in the county from which the digital newspaper is published online; (ii) Has at least three hundred paid subscribers if located in a city of the metropolitan class or city of the primary class; (iii) Has at least two hundred paid subscribers if located in a city of the first class, city of the second class, or village; (iv) Publishes exclusively online; (v) Has updated its news at least once each week for at least one year prior to the publication of a notice; and (vi) Reports on events and governmental activities of local interest;

  E-Edition is defined as a digital facsimile of a newspaper's print edition that is accessible from such newspaper's website and is substantially the same in both format and content as the print edition of such newspaper.

- ***LB 896 - Change fees related to marriage licenses and records. Lonowski.***

  The bill changes fees relating to marriage licenses and marriage records.

- ***LB 898 - Change which political subdivisions may use virtual conferencing for meetings under the Open Meetings Act and change related requirements. Lonowski.***

  The original bill proposed to expand the authority to conduct meetings under the Open Meetings Act by means of virtual conferencing to all public bodies. Current law only provides the authority to specific public bodies. NRDs are currently allowed to use virtual conferencing.

  The amended version included in LB 596 expands the list to include: the Semiquincentennial Commission; the board of trustees of the Nebraska State Historical Society; or any local foster care review board.

- ***LB 919 - Allow for the use of durable accessible mediums for public records. Sanders.***

  The bill harmonizes the use of the term "accessible durable medium."

- ***LB 923 - Change and eliminate provisions relating to county records. Clouse.***

  The bill changes provisions relating to county record keeping.

- ***LB 1145 - Change provisions relating to notice requirements for a meeting of a public body under the Open Meetings Act. Lonowski.***

  Original provisions of LB 1145 were amended and the bill now requires governing bodies of all political subdivisions to provide notice at least four times a year of the regular meeting schedule, location, and the method designated by the public body to provide reasonable advance notice of each meeting, such notice shall be in a legal newspaper of general circulation within the jurisdiction.

  Exempts a city of the second class or village, and a rural or suburban fire protection district, or any public body that only meets intermittently and is not required to hold regular meetings. The bill

outlines that failure to comply with such notice requirement shall not void any action of a public body. Strikes existing notice and publication requirements.

The Government Committee held the hearing on LB 596 on March 13, 2025.

Opening on the bill, Sen. Sanders noted this is an update to the outdated statute since most Nebraskans no longer access their news via a paper newspaper. Rather than being limited to print, legal notices can be published online. It does not take away the option to print in the newspaper but opens up more avenues for publishing with a goal of reaching a broader, more diverse audience

Proponents

Colby Coash testified in support on behalf of the Nebraska Association of School Boards. He noted that updating and modernizing the provisions that school and political subdivisions are subject to is important to keep the public informed. Many newspapers are no longer there, and some areas are having to access newspapers that are several counties away. This concept can assist those small districts that are in those media deserts. We need to find a path forward to discuss how these notices can be updated to meet the current demand for how people are consuming news. He noted that schools want the public to be engaged in the budget process and discussion, so there needs to be alternative ways to ensure the public is aware of these meetings.

Beth Bazyn Ferrell, Nebraska Association of Conty Officials, testified in support. She noted county officials get nervous when they a newspaper closes or even if there is rumor that one is closing. Counties have many legal notices that must be published, so if the local paper is no longer available it is difficult for the county to decide where to go with that information.

Opponents

Dennis DeRossett, Nebraska Press Association, testified in opposition. He noted they were opposed to the bill as it is currently worded but wanted to the get the bill to a place where all can agree. He noted that 1/3 of Nebraska newspapers have seen increases in readership and that newspapers still reach 50% of Nebraskans. He suggested that interested parties take the next 6-8 months to come up with an agreed upon bill for the next session.

He noted that out of 138 Nebraska newspapers, only 22 newspapers don't have a website and those are some of the most rural areas. DeRossett noted that he understands we are moving toward a digital era, but it should be clarified what digital platforms qualify to publish legal notices. He noted that legal notices are not an advertisement, they are legal affidavits that are notarized by newspapers.

In closing, Sen. Sanders noted this wasn't the first time this bill has been brought, and it was previously suggested to have an amendment, but one was never brought. She said waiting another 6-8 months just delays this process until next year.

Letters submitted for the record included 10 proponents and two opponents.

LB 803e - Change provisions relating to the listing of taxable tangible personal property. Revenue Committee Priority Bill.

Senators passed LB 803 on Final Reading by a 48-1 vote on April 10, 2026. The bill now awaits action by Governor Pillen.

On Select File, senators adopted AM 3062, offered by Senator Bostar by a 30-3-16 vote. The amendment clarifies existing language regarding tax credits for nonprofit organizations. After adopting the amendment on April 7, 2026, senators advanced the bill to Final Reading by voice vote.

The Nebraska Legislature advanced LB 803 to Select File on March 30, 2026, by a 42-0-7 vote after adopting the Committee Amendment, AM 2651, on a 37-0-12 vote.

Revenue Committee Priority bill, LB 803, which was advanced out of committee on March 17, 2026, with Committee Amendment – AM 2651. The amendment includes provisions of four revenue bills, including an amended version of LB 575. The Revenue Committee reported LB 575 to General File on March 17, 2026, with committee amendment, AM 1977, following a 7-0 vote and incorporated the amended version into LB 803.

The original LB 575 proposed that if the total taxable valuation of property in a political subdivision exceeds the total taxable valuation from the prior year, then such political subdivision's levy shall be no more than the levy necessary to raise the exact same amount of property taxes as was raised by such political subdivision in the prior year.

AM 1977 is a white copy amendment which strikes the original sections of LB 575 and replaces them with the following new provisions.

The bill eliminates the Property Tax Request Act, which is commonly referred to as the "pink postcard" that was mailed to taxpayers if the city, county or school approved a budget that increased property taxes. These hearings were usually after the action had been taken on the local budget.

It is being replaced by a new proposal to require counties, cities, and school districts to levy a tax on property within a county to hold a joint public hearing on the topic of budget process and preliminary information on budget impacts. As is with the "pink postcard" the changes only impact school, cities and counties, not natural resources districts.

When a property owner has a valuation change, the notice will display a column for the prior tax year and the current tax year. Under the column for the prior tax year, the notice shall display the valuation of the parcel in the prior tax year, the amount each city, county, and school district levied against such parcel in the prior tax year, and the total amount of taxes levied against such parcel in the prior tax year by the city, county, and school district.

Under the column for the current tax year, the notice shall display the valuation of the parcel in the current tax year and the total amount of taxes that would be levied against such parcel by each city, county, and school district using the previous year's rate of levy.

The notice shall include the date of convening of the county board of equalization and the dates for filing a protest. The notice shall also state the following:

The time and place of the budget hearings will be reported to the county assessor by each political subdivision on or before June 15.

On or before June 15, the county assessor shall send the Property Tax Administrator a report which includes:

(a) The name and address of every person receiving the notice.
(b) The county's website address where the following information shall be posted: (i) The time and place of the first budget hearing for the county and each city and school district authorized to levy a tax within the county; and (ii) The time and place of the joint public hearing held.

On or before June 25, the Department of Revenue shall send each person listed in the report a postcard containing information about the website address where more information can be found about budget hearings.

Each county and each city or school district levying a tax on property within a county shall participate in a joint public hearing. Each shall designate one representative to attend the joint public hearing on behalf of the political subdivision. If a political subdivision includes area in more than one county, the political subdivision shall be deemed to be within the county in which the political subdivision's principal headquarters are located.

At such hearing, there shall be no items on the agenda other than discussion on each political subdivision's budget process and preliminary information on relevant data that would impact the political subdivision's budget in the current year.

At least one voting member of the governing body of each participating political subdivision shall attend the joint public hearing. The county assessor of the county in which the joint public hearing is being held shall also attend the hearing. The presence of a quorum or the participation of elected officials at the joint public hearing does not constitute a meeting.

The joint public hearing shall be held on or after July 1 and prior to July 15 and before any of the participating political subdivisions file their adopted budget statement. The joint public hearing shall be held after 6 p.m. local time on the relevant date.

The joint public hearing shall be organized by the county clerk or his or her designee. At the joint public hearing, the designated representative of each political subdivision shall give a brief presentation on the budget process, how the budget affects the property tax request, information about the prior year's budget and property tax request, and any preliminary information about factors that may affect the current year's budget as may be known to the political subdivision.

The public will be allowed to speak at the hearing.

The original bill included a provision that a political subdivision may exceed the levy limit provided upon the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the members of the governing body of such political subdivision. The limits in the original bill froze taxes at the previous year’s level.

This has been modified to require a two-thirds majority vote by the governing body of a political subdivision when it sets a budget to set its property tax request at an amount that exceeds the prior year’s property tax request. This applies to a county, city, village, school district, learning community, sanitary and improvement district, natural resources district, educational service unit, or community college.

The rest of the bills included in LB 803 are:

- LB 938 - Creates the First-Time Home Buyer Savings Account Act, which allows individuals or couples to contribute to a future purchase of a primary residence and to deduct such contributions from their federal adjusted gross income (AGI). Contributions are subject to annual and total contribution limits. There is also an annual reporting requirement, which the Department of Revenue oversees.

- LB 1116 - Amends sections of the Nebraska Revised Statutes to allow second class cities and villages to use funds under the Sports Arena Facility Financing Assistance Act for ten years, up from five years; and changes certain provisions about review of applications by the board and quorum for actions taken by the board under the Act.

- LB 1154 - Amends the Property Tax Growth Limitation Act by removing a political subdivision's ability to subtract the prior year's unused property tax request authority from the current year's preliminary property tax request authority. The result is that the unused property tax request authority is included in the calculation for allowable growth and inflation. This applies to cities, counties and schools.

The Revenue Committee held the hearing on LB 575 on February 20th, 2025.
Sen. Hallstrom opened by outlining provisions of the bill. His opening focused on efforts to change the date for the postcards and wanting to ensure meaningful input in the budget process and not after things are already decided. He mentioned he recognizes that NRD budgets are a little different.

Proponents

Doug Kagan, Nebraska Taxpayers for Freedom, testified in support.

Nicole Fox, Platte Institute, testified in support. The bill would enhance the truth in taxation law by improving upon caps and providing greater transparency. Citizen buy-in and greater transparency are needed. The truth in taxation weaknesses is that joint public hearings are held too late in the process and after budgetary decisions have already been made. The bill will improve this process by moving those hearings earlier. Property tax increases occur automatically, and increases should only occur if entity's vote to raise the rate.

Bruce Bohrer, Lincoln Chamber, testified in support and noted there are many issues around local property taxes, however the issue that irks citizens the most is the idea of a valuation change and no change in the levy being spun as no tax increase. He gave credit to local boards that engage the public in budgeting process, but the bill is meant to get to the issue and processes that boost confidence in government. He discussed that this bill was a topic of discussion from the property tax working group he served on that was set up by the governor.

Opponents

Opponents included representatives from NACO, Nebraska Association of School Boards, Nebraska Rural Schools, League of Municipalities, and several other local political subdivisions.

Dean Edson presented testimony in opposition on behalf of the Nebraska Association of Resources Districts.

We are not opposed to property tax reform. The natural resources districts are very concerned about the heavy reliance on property taxes to fund schools and other political subdivisions.

The tasks before you are daunting and complex. We support reforms that reduce property tax reliance and provide adequate funding for both rural and urban areas. We believe you are on the right path to address school financing.

Local NRD boards have worked hard to keep the NRD taxes low and find other sources of revenue. However, this new proposed restriction not only hampers our efforts to protect natural resources, but it also sends a signal to never reduce taxes.

Attached to the testimony was a graph for the Central Platte NRD of their past 10 years of property tax collections. Note the upward trend until FY 2015-16, then a downward trend until FY 22-23.

Here is what causes this. Central Platte is in the Platte River Recovery area and had an obligation imposed on it by the state to come up with projects that will increase flows to the Platte River. The first increment had to be in place by 2019. They finished the projects in 2016 and lowered their collections from the high of just over $6 million in FY 15-16 to $4 million in FY 21-22.

Now the second increment targets need to be in place by 2029. You will note their collections are starting to increase to pay for the new projects.

If this bill was in place back in 2015, the incentive would be to keep the collection at the $6 million level and not decrease them as the levy limit be no more than the levy needed to raise the same amount of property tax revenue as was raised in the previous tax year.

If this bill was in place for FY 21-22, they could not get back to a level to pay for new projects.

The other districts in the Platte River recovery area – North Platte, South Platte, Twin Platte and Tri-Basin NRD all had similar patterns in tax collection. All peaked around 2016 when they got their projects in place, then lowered them. Now they are starting to trend up to pay for the next increment.

The NRDs work with local citizens to develop workable solutions to complex issues. As the NRDs navigate the complexities of water management, we ask the legislature to consider the on-going commitment to keep Nebraska #1 in water management and efficiency. The current and evolving demands necessitate a thoughtful and collaborative approach to spending controls. LB 575 does not meet these requirements.

LB 823 - Change provisions relating to burning permits and the statewide open burning ban. Wordekemper.

The bill passed on Final Reading by a 49-0 vote on April 10, 2026. The bill now awaits action by Governor Pillen.

The Legislature advanced LB 823 to Final Reading on March 6, 2026, on a voice vote. Previously, the Legislature advanced LB 823 to Select File on Feb. 11, 2026, on a 30-0 vote.

The Natural Resources Committee reported the bill to General File on Feb. 3, 2026, on an 8-0 committee vote.

The bill adds two requirements for the issuance of burn permits for the local fire chief of a local fire department. These include:

1) Whether the land-management burning is to be a prescribed burning or a controlled burning.
2) The approximate number of acres to be burned.

The bill adds the following definitions for burning:

a. Controlled burning means a nonbroadcast burn primarily to clean up or remove debris or vegetation from a debris pile, ditch, or other condition where the spread of fire is limited to a small area;
b. Land-management burning consists of controlled burning and prescribed burning; and
c. Prescribed burning means a form of controlled burning that includes planning for the systematic application of fire to manage vegetation on land utilized for grazing, pasture, forests, or grassland, control weeds, pests, insects, and disease, prevent wildland fires, manage watersheds, benefit wildlife, care for windbreaks, and conduct scientific research.

The Natural Resources Committee held the hearing for LB 823 on Thursday, Jan. 22, 2026.

Senator Wordekemper opened the hearing noting the bill modernizes statute definitions. Changes appear modest, but with new definitions and new permit requirements it will have a profound impact. The interim study (LR 235) demonstrated that prescribed fire is not just a land management tool but is the best available tool for managing grasslands and preventing wildfires. Current statute provides only one definition that encompasses everything from burning a small pile or ditch, to large land management burn. Control burning would be small burn piles and ditches - prescribed burning is different and entails a systematic approach that requires planning, weather monitoring, and experience. This bill ensures that everyone across the state uses

the same terminology, improves data collection, and will provide the state with a better understanding of the scale and use of burning.

The bill does not change the structure of maintaining local control for the burn permitting process. It does not add new fees and doesn't change when and how burns are permitted. Senator Wordekemper noted the bill is a product of extensive collaboration and he thanked several partners including the NRDs.

During questioning, Senator Wordekemper discussed that this measure may allow for future steps to assist with quantifying the scope of prescribed fire use across the state.

Proponents

Bill Hiatt, Central Platte NRD, testified in support noting their Fire Program began in 2004 due to landowner demand for help with burning their land. It assists landowners in planning, preparing, and implementing prescribed burns through different means: education and training, cost-share, advice, or contracting.

Fire is a natural and important process of rejuvenation, especially in grasslands. For too long, fire has been excluded from environments that need it to thrive. Prescribed burning brings that process back but under conditions that allow for targeted application. It is vital in our state's fight against woody encroachment and for healthy, resilient grasslands.

The changes made by this Bill may seem semantic but will have a big impact. In my 26 years of experience, the differences between controlled versus prescribed burning has consistently been a topic of misconceptions and confusion. Differentiating between the two in statute and on a plan will cut down on the time it takes to explain the process of prescribed fire and allow for clearer communication with fire departments and to the public.

While it is already standard practice for most, having acreage required in statute will also add an important detail that will allow local fire chiefs to get a fuller picture of the burn they are providing a permit for. On the data side, this small change will make for more efficient reporting, collection, and research. Overall, these small changes are a positive step to encouraging more reporting while also not changing any current burning practices and respecting the privacy of individuals.

Hiatt provided the committee with a thorough overview of the process a burn boss follows for developing a prescription for a prescribed fire. He highlighted the work the district does to support local landowners and local burn associations.

Brian Bruckner, Lower Elkhorn NRD, provided written testimony in support of the bill. The Lower Elkhorn Natural Resources Districts works to provide conservation assistance to landowners in northeast Nebraska and has used prescribed burns on some of our District owned and managed properties, to fight woody encroachment and non-native grass species with great success.

The changes proposed by this legislation will help to clarify issues that have, in the past, created misconceptions and confusion regarding the differences between controlled and prescribed burning. These changes will be helpful for local fire personnel who are responsible for reviewing and issuing burn permits. It also preserves the current system of local control as it pertains to the issuance of those permits, leaving that process in the hands of local fire departments.

An additional benefit of the enactment of this legislation would be the requirement to list the number of acres that would be impacted by a proposed burn. While this practice has already been a standard practice for some, making it a requirement will make it clear to a local fire chief on the number of acres of land that would be impacted, which could be a deciding variable on their decision whether to issue a permit. Requiring the number of acres will also be beneficial for future research and practice evaluation activities.

Ryan McIntosh, Nebraska State Firefighters Association, testified in support. He noted they executed a survey of fire chiefs on the processes being followed for the issuance of burn permits. They received over 200 responses, which demonstrated that permits are handled differently and the process for tracking varies across the state. Definitions provided by the bill will enable better data collection in the future. Fire chiefs maintain a log of permits issued, but those details are not collected or compiled. This would be the first step toward allowing that data to be aggregated and collected.

Ed Hubbs, Nebraska Audubon, testified in support. He noted fire is a natural part of grassland ecosystems. Prescribed fire provides environmental and fire protection benefits. Components of prescriptions for prescribed fire are well understood and recognized in state law.

Senator Wordekemper closed reiterating this effort is just trying to get consistent definitions in place.

In addition to Lower Elkhorn NRD, seven proponents submitted letters in support. There was no opposition or neutral testimony.

LB 935e - Provide for the award of costs and attorney's fees in certain actions involving political subdivisions. Bosn. Judiciary Priority.

Senators passed LB 935 on Final Reading by a 38-11 vote on April 10, 2026. The bill now awaits action by Governor Pillen.

Senators advanced LB 935 to Final Reading on April 1, 2026, by a 33-12-4 vote.

Senators held General File debate LB 935 on March 25, 2026. In a procedural move, Senator McKinney requested that the question be divided, meaning each of the eight bills in the package had to be voted on separately. All eight were adopted, but the procedure took close to seven hours to get through. The bill eventually advanced to Select File by a 35-4-10 vote,

The bill was advanced out of committee on March 23, 2026, with Committee Amendment AM 2743. The amendment includes LB 935 as introduced and incorporates seven other bills as follows: LB 789 as amended; LB 876 as amended; LB 978 as amended; LB 1020 as amended; LB 1139 as amended; LB 1199 as amended; and LB 1228 as amended.

The original provisions of LB 935 declares that it is the policy of the state to deter frivolous or harassing litigation, especially when it involves frivolous claims or defenses against a political subdivision that necessitate the wasteful expenditure of scarce taxpayer resources.

A political subdivision may request an award of costs and attorney fees if:

- The political subdivision is defendant against a claim that is frivolous or intended primarily to harass the political subdivision, or its public officials; or
- Another party asserts a defense against a claim of the political subdivision and such defense is frivolous or intended primarily to harass the political subdivision or its public officials.

The bill outlines a procedure for the court to follow under the act.

Political subdivision is defined in the bill as any village, city, county, school district, public power district, community college, natural resources district, or other unit of local government.

The other bills included are:

- LB 1199 was introduced by Senator Ibach. As amended, the bill expands the population threshold to qualify for funds under the Legal Education for Public Service and Rural Practice Loan Repayment Assistance Act and appropriates funds to the program.

- LB 978 was introduced by Senator Storer. As amended, the bill creates new civil causes of action addressing obscene material, child sexual abuse material (CSAM), and child sexual exploitation devices or images. The bill supplements existing criminal statutes by authorizing private lawsuits and public enforcement actions that may proceed regardless of whether a criminal prosecution occurs.

- LB 876 was introduced by Senator Hallstrom. As amended, the bill creates a new statewide "no-contact period" that applies automatically when a person is arrested for certain domestic or sexual assault offenses. During a no-contact period, the arrested person must avoid the alleged victim. The purpose is to provide immediate, uniform protection in the first few days after an arrest—before the parties can realistically obtain a protection order or the court can act.

- LB 789 was introduced by Senator Bosn. As amended, the bill adds a hearsay exception for a statement offered against a party that wrongfully caused, or intentionally aided another in wrongfully causing, the declarant's unavailability as a witness and did so intending that result.

- LB 1020 was introduced by Senator Bostar. As amended, the bill prohibits the operation of an unmanned aircraft system in restricted areas and makes adjustment to the provisions related to unlawful intrusion through the use of unmanned aircraft systems. This bill also prohibits stalking through the use of mobile tracking devices and makes adjustments to the penalties for stalking. Finally, this bill creates the offense of swatting and establishes penalties.

- LB 1139 was introduced by Senator Hallstrom and relates to liens arising from child support and spousal support orders. Under current law, support judgments generally function as traditional judgment liens that attach to property and remain in place until formally released. As amended, the bill creates payment-based, automatic liens that attach only when a payment becomes due and unpaid and extinguished when the payment is made. The bill also establishes a streamlined process for real estate transfers when the obligor is current.

- LB 1228 was introduced by Senator Holdcroft. As amended, the bill creates a new state docket fee to be assessed as court costs in each civil cause of action and each traffic misdemeanor or infraction filed in the district courts and county courts. The bill also creates a case management systems software fee of $10.00 that shall be taxed as costs in each civil cause of action and each traffic misdemeanor or infraction filed in the district courts and county courts.

The Judiciary Committee held the hearing for LB 935 on Wednesday, Feb. 18, 2026.

Sen. Bosn opened the hearing highlighting that the measure strengthens accountability and fairness while protecting taxpayers. Cities, counties, and school districts frequently face frivolous lawsuits that burden taxpayers and public employees. Current law allows for reimbursement from frivolous claims, but existing law is ambiguous in how it pertains to local governments.

Sen. Bosn discussed that the measure codifies and clarifies eligibility for attorney fees and costs, while making clear political subdivisions have same authority as any other party.

Proponents

David Levey, representing the City of Omaha and the City of David City, testified in support of the measure. Levey discussed a situation in David City where over the course of just one year, one individual brought five active lawsuits against the city. This resulted in a cost to taxpayers well over $100,000 and took a lot of city staff time.

Levey outlined the process for determining if a lawsuit is frivolous. A defendant would need to make a claim that the original claim was frivolous, then the claimant gets an opportunity to claim why it was not frivolous, then the court rules. This process exists in statute already, but this just clarifies and harmonizes provisions. Case law demonstrates the bill would only address cases where the initial hurdle isn't met by the claimant - cases that are determined based on merits, even in favor of defendant, would not be eligible to be deemed frivolous.

Christy Abraham, NACO, discussed that the bill went through the NACO legislative and legal review process. Following review by city attorneys statewide, the measure had unanimous support.

There was no opposition or neutral testimony. Written comments for the record were submitted by 10 proponents and eight opponents.

The Committee reported the measure as the committee 2026 priority bill.

LB 1048 - Change and eliminate reporting requirements for certain government agencies and preparation of the state executive budget and eliminate the Small Business Advisory Council, the Suggestion Award Board, and the state employee suggestion system. Speaker Arch, at the Request of Governor.

Senators passed LB 1048 on Final Reading by a 48-1 vote on April 10, 2026. The bill now awaits action by Governor Pillen.

On April 7, 2026, senators advanced the bill to Final Reading by voice vote.

The Nebraska Legislature advanced LB 1048 to Select File on March 30, 2026, by a 45-0-4 vote after adopting the Committee Amendment, AM 1957, on a 41-0-8 vote.

The Government Committee reported LB 1048 to General File on Feb. 12, 2026, on an 8-0 committee vote with a committee amendment (AM 1957). AM 1957 eliminates changes relating to the Small Business Compliance Advisory Panel.

The bill changes several reports and reduces duplicative reporting requirements by combining several separate state agency reports required to the Governor and the Legislature.

Related to DWEE, the bill incorporates the following reports into DWEE's annual report due December 1 of each year: Water Resources Cash Fund Report; Annual State Energy Report; Livestock Waste Control Program Report; and Title V Air Quality Permit Program Report.

The Government Committee held the hearing for LB 1048 on Friday, Feb. 6, 2026.

Sen. John Arch opened on the bill stating it was introduced on behalf of Governor Pillen to create efficiencies in government. This is a continuation of work to reduce reports that are outdated, irrelevant or duplicative. He noted the legislature should periodically review these reports to reduce wasteful bureaucracy. He noted they are always ready to take edits to the bill if someone believes a report is necessary.

Proponents

Dustin Antolleno, Policy Advisor for Governor Pillen, testified in support. He noted the Governor's goal is to cut government waste and improve efficiency. He said this continues his work of reducing boards/committees that were outdated and continues to cut outdated reports that mostly go unread. At the

time these reports were meant to bring transparency, but as time passed these reports became obsolete. He noted the bill impacts roughly 25 reports that are required to be submitted by state code agencies.

Sen. Dunixi Guereca asked about the Broadband Office report.

Antolleno noted the telecommunications companies are not reporting the information to the Broadband Office, so they don't have a report to file.

Sen. John Cavanaugh asked about the Water Resources Cash Fund report.

Antolleno said he would need to ask DWEE specifically, but the report is still required. The bill combines four DWEE reports into one annual report.

There was no opponent or neutral testimony.

Sen. Arch closed on the bill noting that some reports were eliminated and some were rolled together into a single annual report.

Letters submitted for the record included one proponent, no opponents and one neutral.

LB 1096 - Adopt the Preventing Lethal Agricultural and National Threats Act and the Critical Infrastructure Protection Act, authorize the withholding of records relating to critical water infrastructure, and provide civil and criminal penalties. Bostar, at the request of the Governor.

Senators passed LB 1096 on Final Reading by a 34-15 vote on April 10, 2026. The bill now awaits action by Governor Pillen.

On Select File, senators adopted AM 3101 offered by Senator Bostar. The amendment modifies the public records request statutes to clarify that limitations imposed on the bill would not apply to the following information regarding critical water infrastructure:

(i) Information relating to water quality, including consumer confidence reports and sampling results, public notices of violations, and compliance monitoring data;
(ii) Information relating to general descriptions of facilities, projects, budgets, or maintenance activities that does not reveal specific vulnerabilities; or
(iii) Information relating to water usage, water consumption, or water emissions.

After adopting the amendment by a 38-9-2 vote, senators advanced the bill to Final Reading on April 7, 2026, by voice vote.

Nebraska senators advanced LB 1096 to Select File on March 30, 2026, by a 31-9-9 vote after adopting the Committee Amendment, AM2726, by a 29-11-9 vote,

The Judiciary Committee advanced LB 1096 to General File on March 23, 2026, with AM 2726. The amendment replaces the bill and is like AM 2313, the amendment for the special hearing was held March 5th. Some of the recommendations at the hearing were incorporated into AM 2726.

The bill strengthens agricultural and critical infrastructure security from foreign adversary threats. The bill establishes criminal penalties for the unauthorized importation of high-risk agricultural pathogens, restricts foreign adversary access to critical infrastructure and sensitive technologies, and designates enforcement to the Attorney General. It also updates public records law to allow the withholding of sensitive infrastructure information and creates civil penalties on communication providers that fail to comply with equipment restrictions.

The amendment, AM 2726, is a replacement to the original bill and is narrowed down in scope. For those of you that have or operate rural water systems, the latest amendment for LB 1096 may affect you.

It maintains the criminal penalties for the unauthorized importation of high-risk agricultural pathogens, restricts foreign adversary access to critical infrastructure and sensitive technologies, and designates enforcement to the Attorney General. It does limit the definition of Critical Infrastructure and modifies the penalties to address concerns brought up by telecommunications companies.

Critical Infrastructure is defined in the bill as the 911 system, a communication infrastructure system, a cybersecurity system, a high voltage electric grid, a hazardous waste treatment system, or a water treatment facility.

The original version was much broader and defined critical infrastructure to include gas and oil production, storage, or delivery systems; water supply, refinement, storage, or delivery systems; telecommunications networks; electrical power delivery systems; emergency services; transportation services; and personal data storage systems including cybersecurity.

The amendment would require a company or other entity constructing, repairing, operating, or otherwise having significant access to critical infrastructure shall not enter into a contract or other agreement relating to critical infrastructure in this state with a foreign principal if the agreement would allow the foreign principal to directly or remotely access or control critical infrastructure in this state.

Foreign principal is defined as the government or any official of the government of a foreign adversary.

Under the proposal, a governmental entity shall not enter into a contract or other agreement relating to critical infrastructure in this state with a company that is a foreign principal if the agreement would allow the foreign principal to directly or remotely access or control critical infrastructure in this state.

A governmental entity is defined as any agency, department, board, commission, or political subdivision of the state that owns, operates, manages, or provides oversight for critical infrastructure.

To address concerns raised at the hearing regarding penalties, the amendment makes fines permissible for minor infractions related to required telecommunications reports filed. It does maintain mandatory penalties for violations of the act

It also adds that beginning November 1, 2026, in addition to other penalties and relief proposed, the Attorney General shall assess a civil penalty of up to ten thousand dollars per day against any communications provider that fails to submit the annual certification required under the bill or is unable to certify that its network is free of covered communications equipment and services deemed to pose a threat to national security identified in federal laws and regulations.

The Judiciary Committee held a hearing on AM 2313 on March 5, 2026.

At the hearing, Senator Bostar noted the proposed changes are like laws in Texas and Florida. He also noted several other states are considering adopting similar language.

Proponents of the amendment included Kenny Zoller, representing Governor Pillen, and the Omaha Chamber.

Opponents included several telephone and wireless phone companies. All objected to the mandatory $10,000 a day fine. They repeatedly pointed out that a clerical error in a report would be subject to the fine. They all urged for a permissive fine system that would take into consideration minor violations that could be easily fixed.

The Nebraska Chamber of Commerce presented neutral testimony and raised concern about the fines.

The Judiciary Committee held the hearing for LB 1096 on Thursday, Feb. 5, 2026.

Senator Bostar opened on the bill, noting it creates a felony for knowingly disrupting our agriculture/food systems. The bill uses existing USDA lists for high-risk pathogens and pests. Foreign adversaries, like China, have already tried to infiltrate critical systems, including water and power plant infrastructure. The bill directs the Attorney General to keep a list of prohibitive technologies (cameras, sensors, etc.) that cannot be connected to public infrastructure systems. He noted additional clarifications would be brought through amendments.

Senator Storer asked about the basis for including agriculture in the bill alongside transportation, noting they are two major sectors, and questioned why they were combined. He also asked how background checks would apply to agriculture employees. Senator Bostar responded that agricultural security is a major component of the food system, and that agriculture employees would not be included unless the Attorney General added them to the list.

Senator Storer noted that the Department of Transportation and other entities are identified as part of critical infrastructure and asked whether their employees would be subject to background checks. Senator Bostar responded that employees performing routine tasks, such as plowing roads, would not be included, but employees involved in IT or transportation systems critical to security would be subject to the checks.

Senator Hallstrom asked whether any infrastructure had already been accessed and whether the bill was intended to address current and future threats. Senator Bostar replied that there are persistent threats.

Senator Storer asked whether individual RFID cattle ear tags would be considered a concern. Senator Bostar responded that if the tags are networked, they could be, and noted the bill calls for the Attorney General to maintain a list of compromised technologies.

Proponents

Lt. Governor Joe Kelley testified in support on behalf of the Governor. He stated the bill provides an essential enforcement mechanism and that Nebraska cannot afford to treat security as just another line item in the budget. He said the state remains a primary target for adversary sabotage and that there are ongoing conversations with the Office of the CIO to ensure systems are protected.

Jessica Shelbourn, Nebraska Department of Agriculture Deputy Director, testified in support. She noted these pests and diseases could cause significant harm to plants and livestock. Because the department's inspection service works closely with the federal government, she said it makes sense to use the federal lists. She explained that staff work daily to inspect and reduce the spread of diseases and pests. She cited examples in other states, such as Texas, where unsolicited packets of seeds—reportedly from China—have appeared on doorsteps and could contain pathogens or invasive species. She also referenced other incidents involving the smuggling of agricultural pathogens. She stated that new and effective changes like LB 1096 are welcomed by the department.

Elizabeth Elliot, Lincoln Transportation and Utilities Director, testified in support. She noted this bill adds critical water infrastructure to the list, which helps balance government transparency with the need to protect critical infrastructure (drinking water and waste water). Maintaining public trust means maintaining transparency but also protecting our security. She noted public records request for maintenance schedules, frequency of work, and specific locations could reveal when and where systems are most vulnerable. She noted the need to protect the security of these systems while remaining transparent to the public.

Senator Rountree asked who is making these public records requests. Elliott responded that some requests are generated by AI systems seeking information for marketing purposes, while others are vague and lack clear identification of the requester. She said the requests are often very large, and when LTU estimates the time required to compile the information, the requester sometimes abandons the request. She noted these requests are becoming more frequent, with LTU responding several times a month. She added that during major remodeling or shutdowns, there can be openings where systems could be disrupted, and for security reasons, it is best to keep certain information private.

Michael Lucci, founder of State Armor, testified in support. He explained that State Armor focuses on hybrid warfare and pre-positioning for attacks, and he said there have been multiple attacks on states. He referenced a bust in Las Vegas involving a biolab allegedly intended to distribute diseases such as Ebola and HIV. He stated that the individual involved described himself as a Chinese national intending to harm the United States, and that the lab was located near a military base.

He said similar incidents have occurred in various parts of the country. He also stated that Huawei telecommunications equipment surrounds multiple military bases and could be used to disrupt military signals. He said he had been told of Huawei cameras in Nebraska being accessed remotely to monitor specific assets, and that Nebraska's exposure is outsized compared to other states. He described China as an enemy military power and said the threat is significant. He added that in March 2025, the federal government indicated states should take the lead in determining what should be included on critical infrastructure lists. He said China views the openness of U.S. systems as a weakness that can be exploited.

Jackie Deal, Long Term Strategy Group, testified in support. She quoted multiple sources that have stated that the nation is being infiltrated through roads, bridges and water infrastructure. She said China's military buildup is the largest in history, but that Chinese officials describe their primary "magic weapon" as the use of operatives embedded in government and companies. She said these operatives may file records requests, obtain government contracts, and position themselves in ways that could enable military operations.

Opponents

Tip O'Neill, President of the Nebraska Telecommunications Association, testified in opposition. He expressed concerns about the background check requirements for employees, noting they would be costly and time-consuming for telecommunications providers. He said the bill would make the Attorney General's office the gatekeeper for who could access information, and that the requirements could overwhelm the office. He also stated the bill could stall broadband work across the state. He said the association wants to work with the Legislature to strengthen security without slowing down or limiting services.

Jeremy Crandall, CTIM Wireless Trade Association representing AT&T, T-Mobil, and Verizon, testified in opposition. He said they share the same goal as the bill sponsor to protect national security. However, he noted the opposition lies on two things: the current federal administration and the FCC are already acting on this matter, and there will be immediate impacts to constituents due to the FCC's "Rip and Replace" program. He stated that while the bill is well-intentioned, it conflicts with current FCC efforts and could affect reliability and connectivity.

Grant Leach, Nebraska Advocacy Group and Rural Telecom Group, testified in opposition. He noted he is an attorney at Husch Blackwell focusing on national security law and regulations. He said this bill is well intentioned and there are very bad actors associated with foreign adversaries – these security threats are not a boogeyman this is real and happening. However, he stated the bill would increase burdens on communications companies. He also noted the bill should include investment provisions to address foreign adversary ownership or investment concerns.

Tim Pospisil, Nebraska Public Power District, testified in opposition. He noted that the threats are real and NPPD has seen them for the last 20 years. He outlined specifics that would lead to unintended consequences, including issues related to reporting requirements and what "company" means. He said Section 10 duplicates existing federal mandates the industry already follows. Section 12 imposes restrictions on software and components, and that NPPD uses about 10,000 different software systems, making compliance difficult.

Jon Becker, Vairo Wireless, testified in opposition. He explained their network was built using China's Huawei technology and is now part of FCC's "Rip & Replace" program to remove this technology and transition to a more secure system. He said Section 15 would fine them for technology that federal law already requires them to remove. He noted Vairo is working to replace the technology but could face fines if the work is not completed quickly enough due to supply chain issues. He stated Vairo remains committed to completing the program in Nebraska, with a current deadline of May 8 and a six-month extension expected, moving the completion date to November.

Hunter Traynor, Nebraska Chamber of Commerce, testified in opposition. He noted this is a very broad bill with vague language. He also noted the flow down for entity ownership control is vague on first read.

Neutral

Ryan McIntosh, Nebraska Bankers Association and Nebraska Volunteer Firefighters Association, testified in the neutral capacity. He noted a specific section related to emergency services where the language could be adjusted.

Matthew Gregory, Nebraska Farmers Union, testified in the neutral capacity. He noted they are in support of the first section related to agriculture pest and pathogens. He raised concerns with language in section 13 related to smart meters and solar panels, noting NFU would like to see more solar development and would be wary of provisions that could exclude Chinese solar panels. NFU has spoken to Senator Bostar's office about an amendment they could support.

Jessica Kolterman, Lincoln Premium Poultry, testified in the neutral capacity. She said they are not opposed to the concept of the legislation but have two concerns as a business. As a food processor, USDA refers to Lincoln Premium Poultry as critical infrastructure, and she said it is unclear whether they would be considered critical under the bill. She also noted that if they were required to report every cyber-attack, they would need to hire multiple full-time employees. She explained they experience thousands of cyberattacks each week and already have a full-time staff member dedicated to handling them.

Senator Bostar closed on the bill, stating they are eager to move forward and find the right language to ensure the legislation's intent.

Letters submitted for the record included one opponent.

LB 1256 - Redefine a term under the Emergency Management Act. Cavanaugh, J.

Senators passed LB 1256 on Final Reading by a 49-0 vote on April 10, 2026. The bill now awaits action by Governor Pillen.

Previously, senators advanced the bill to Final Reading on April 7, 2026, by voice vote. The Legislature advanced LB 1256 to Select File on March 30, 2026, by a 39-0-10 vote. The Natural Resources Committee reported the bill to General File on March 17, 2026, by a 8-0 committee vote.

The bill adds flood management, snow and ice removal to the definition of Emergency Management.

The Government Committee held the hearing for LB 1256 on Thursday, Feb. 26, 2026.

Sen. Cavanaugh opened by highlighting the intent is to make sure public works employees are considered emergency workers under the law. Managing and mitigating the impact of floods is an emergency activity. This bill gives clarification that workers engaging in these activities are emergency workers.

Sen. Cavanaugh was asked what is the benefit of categorizing these as emergency activities? He discussed that when there are budget constraints this can free up certain monies when there are emergencies.

Proponents

Scott Dombeck, 251 Public Employees, testified that this aligns the Emergency Management Act with how emergency response actually works. Public workers routinely operate under emergency conditions, working to protect facilities during flood events, which is not routine maintenance and is an emergency response that protects communities. The bill clarifies that these functions of public workers are providing emergency services that protect communities.

There was no opposition or neutral testimony.

In closing, Sen. Cavanaugh suggested this measure aims to ensure workers who were previously excluded are now recognized as providing emergency services. He suggested the effort is simply to recognize how important the work of these emergency responders is. He added that this may impact the powers and authorities granted to the workers, but he would need to look into that more.

Written testimony was provided for the record by four proponents and one neutral.

Bill, LR or CA	Description	Sponsor(s)	Priority	NARD POSITION	Committee	Hearing Date	Status	Amendments/Notes
LR 12CA	Constitutional amendment to impose a limit on ad valorem taxes for real property, provide a new method of valuing real property for tax purposes, provide certain exceptions, and eliminate conflicting constitutional provisions	Kauth	Andersen (2025)	Oppose	Revenue	2/28/2025		MO 126, 127, 128, AM 1101 - Pending
LR 16CA	Constitutional amendment to require the Legislature to reimburse political subdivisions	Urban Affairs Committee		Support	Government	2/27/2025		
LR 18CA	Constitutional amendment to require the Legislature to reimburse political subdivisions	Government Committee		Support	Government	2/27/2025	General File - Failed to advance (23-20)	AM 1727 - Withdrawn
LR 22CA	Constitutional amendment to provide the right to a clean and healthy natural environment and that the state and political subdivisions serve as trustee of the natural resources of Nebraska	Dungan		Oppose	Natural Resources	2/26/2025		
LR 27CA	Constitutional amendment to change legislative term limits to three consecutive terms	Hunt	Planning Committee (2025)	Support	Executive Board	2/27/2025		
LB 86e	Appropriate funds to the Department of Natural Resources	Dorn		Support	Appropriations	3/18/2025		
LB 145	Require the Director of Agriculture to administer a grant program relating to noxious weeds and restate intent regarding appropriations for vegetation management	Ibach		Support	Agriculture	1/28/2025		
LB 147	Change provisions relating to approval and regulation of adding fluoride to the water supply of certain political subdivisions	Hansen		Monitor	Health & Human Services	3/12/2025		
LB 163	Create the Office of Climate Action	Spivey		Monitor	Natural Resources	1/30/2025		
LB 242	Change the Property Tax Growth Limitation Act and the School District Property Tax Relief Act and change provisions relating to budget limitations, municipal occupation taxes, and property tax statements	Riepe		Monitor	Revenue	3/5/2025		Provisions Amended into LB 647 via AM 994 - divided into AM 1202 - Adopted & Passed.
LB 309	Adopt the Safe Battery Collection and Recycling Act	Hughes		Monitor	Natural Resources	2/12/2025		Provisions Amended into LB 36 via AM 635 - Adopted & Passed.
LB 384	Require a majority of the elected members of the governing bodies of participating political subdivisions to attend joint public hearings under the Property Tax Request Act	Storer		Monitor	Revenue	2/13/2025	Passed 49-0	Approved by Governor on February 9, 2026
LB 393	Eliminate obsolete transfers relating to the Cash Reserve Fund	Clements	Appropriations (2025)	Monitor	Appropriations	3/12/2025		
LB 403	Create the Office of Grants and provide duties	Spivey		Monitor	Government	2/13/2025		
LB 424	Limit increases in property tax bills	Andersen		Monitor - See Policy Statement 2025-1	Revenue	2/27/2025		
LB 525	Adopt the Agricultural Data Privacy Act	Jacobson, at the request of the Governor	Jacobson (2026)	Oppose - See Policy Statement 2025-3	Banking, Commerce and Insurance	2/17/2026	Passed 49-0	Presented to Governor on April 10, 2026
LB 546e	Change provisions relating to proclamations for disasters, emergencies, and civil defense emergencies made by the Governor	Rountree		Support	Government	3/12/2025		
LB 565e	Provide and change requirements relating to agency guidance documents	Quick		Monitor	Government	2/12/2025		AM 239 - Pending
LB 575e	Change provisions relating to the Property Tax Request Act and property tax levy limits	Hallstrom		Oppose - See Policy Statement 2025-1	Revenue	2/20/2025	General File	Amended Provisions Amended into LB 803 via AM 2651 - Passed & Presented to Governor on April 10, 2026.
LB 579	Prohibit charging a fee for public records requests by members of the Legislature	Cavanaugh, M.		Monitor	Executive Board	2/18/2025		
LB 596	Change requirements for legal publications and notices required by law	Sanders	Government Committee (2026)	Support	Government	3/13/2025	Passed 46-3	Presented to Governor on April 10, 2026

LB 607	Adopt the Environmental Stewardship of Batteries Act, the Extended Producer Responsibility Data Collection Act, and the Minimum Recycled Content Act, and change provisions relating to the Integrated Solid Waste Management Act, the Environmental Protection Act, and the Waste Reduction and Recycling Incentive Fund	Bostar		Monitor	Natural Resources	2/27/2025		
LB 638e	Change provisions of the Nitrogen Reduction Incentive Act	Ibach		Support - w/ Compensation for Admin.	Agriculture	2/25/2025		
LB 673e	Change provisions relating to the Perkins County Canal Project and provide for a transfer from the Perkins County Canal Project Fund	Raybould		Oppose	Appropriations	3/18/2025		
LB 674e	Change provisions relating to the Perkins County Canal Project and provide for a transfer from the Perkins County Canal Project Fund	Raybould		Oppose	Appropriations	3/18/2025		
LB 683	Change provisions relating to duties of county assessors regarding notification of real property assessments and eliminate and change provisions of the Property Tax Request Act	Raybould		Monitor	Revenue	3/20/2025		
LB 695	Require the Lower Elkhorn Natural Resources District to construct a dam and provide for flood control measures	Dover		Oppose	Natural Resources	3/5/2025		MO 42 - Prevailed
LB 759	Change provisions relating to water wells, the Department of Water, Energy, and Environment, the Perkins County Canal Project Act, and the Nebraska Litter Reduction and Recycling Fund	Brandt	Natural Resources Committee (2026)	Support	Natural Resources	1/21/2026	Passed 36-12-1	Approved by Governor on April 7, 2026
LB 761	Create a fund and change provisions relating to water well fees, use of funds, and powers and duties of the Department of Water, Energy, and Environment	Brandt		Support	Natural Resources	1/21/2026		Provisions Amended into LB 759 via AM 1939 - Passed & Approved by Governor on April 7, 2026.
LB 770	Authorize fees for the collection of certain taxes of reclamation districts and county agricultural societies and change the distribution of the nameplate capacity tax	DeKay		Monitor	Revenue	1/21/2026		FA399 Filed - Kauth
LB 772	Eliminate provisions allowing certain transfers of funds	Cavanaugh, M.		Monitor	Appropriations	2/2/2026		FA401 Filed - Kauth
LB 794	Change powers and duties of the Department of Agriculture and eliminate provisions relating to the Healthy Soils Task Force and obsolete fund transfers	DeKay		Monitor	Agriculture	1/20/2026	Passed 48-0-1	Approved by Governor on February 24, 2026
LB 803e	Change provisions relating to the listing of taxable tangible personal property. Revenue Committee Priority Bill.	Revenue Committee	Revenue Committee (2026)	Monitor	Revenue	2/25/2026	Passed 48-1	Presented to Governor on April 10, 2026
LB 807	Change the administration of the Noxious Weed Control Act from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Water, Energy, and Environment and change provisions of the Noxious Weed Control Act and the Water Resources Cash Fund	Ibach		Support	Agriculture	1/27/2026	Passed 39-9-1	Approved by Governor on March 4, 2026
LB 814	Change provisions related to the valuation of agriculture land and horticulture land	Brandt		See Policy Statement 2025-1	Revenue	1/28/2026		FA443 Filed - Kauth
LB 823	Change provisions relating to burning permits and the statewide open burning ban	Wordekemper		Support	Natural Resources	1/22/2026	Passed 49-0	Presented to Governor on April 10, 2026
LB 827	Provide for natural resources districts to create soil and water programs	DeKay		Support	Natural Resources	1/28/2026	General File	Provisions Amended into LB 794 via AM 2019 - Passed & Approved by Governor on February 24, 2026.
LB 898	Change which political subdivisions may use virtual conferencing for meetings under the Open Meetings Act and change related requirements	Lonowski		Support	Government	2/5/2026		Provisions Amended into LB 596 via AM 2282 - Passed & Presented to Governor on April 10, 2026.
LB 935e	Provide for the award of costs and attorney's fees in certain actions involving political subdivisions	Bosn	Judiciary (2026)	Support	Judiciary	2/18/2026	Passed 38-11	Presented to Governor on April 10, 2026
LB 947	Change fees under the Plant Protection and Plant Pest Act and the Pesticide Act, change, eliminate and and terminate certain funds	Agriculture Committee		Support	Agriculture	1/27/2026		Provisions Amended into LB 948 via AM 1976 - Passed 35-10 and Approved by Governor on March 16, 2026.
LB 964	Adopt the Nebraska Public Property Disclosure Act	Bostar		Oppose	Government	2/5/2026		FA620 Filed - Kauth
LB 1028	Provide requirements for nutrient management plans and the application of livestock waste or litter	Jaurez		Oppose	Natural Resources	2/19/2026		FA684 Filed - Kauth
LB 1048	Change and eliminate reporting requirements for certain government agencies and preparation of the state executive budget and eliminate the Small Business Advisory Council, the Suggestion Award Board, and the state employee suggestion system	Arch, at the Request of Governor	Speaker (2026)	Support	Government	2/6/2026	Passed 48-1	Presented to Governor on April 10, 2026

LB 1049	**Require the Legislative Fiscal Analyst to prepare economic impact reports for regulatory actions**	**Ibach**		**Monitor**	**Executive Board**	**2/12/2026**		**FA708 Filed - Kauth**
LB 1071e	**Provide, change, and eliminate provisions related to appropriations for the expenses of Nebraska State Government for the biennium ending June 30, 2027**	**Arch, at the Request of Governor**	**Speaker Major Proposal**	**See Policy Statement 2025-1**	**Appropriations**	**2/2/2026**	**Passed 35-13-1**	**Approved by Governor on April 7, 2026**
LB 1072e	**Provide for and change transfers from the Cash Reserve Fund and provide, change, and eliminate provisions relating to fees, funds, fund transfers, agency powers and duties, and various statutory programs**	**Arch, at the Request of Governor**	**Speaker Major Proposal**	**See Policy Statement 2025-1**	**Appropriations**	**2/2/2026**	**Passed 35-13-1**	**Approved by Governor on April 7, 2026**
LB 1081	**Require state agencies and political subdivisions to purchase flags made in the United States**	**Meyer, G.**		**Support**	**Government**	**2/26/2026**		**FA740 Filed - Kauth**
LB 1096	**Adopt the Preventing Lethal Agricultural and National Threats Act and the Critical Infrastructure Protection Act, authorize the withholding of records relating to critical water infrastructure, and provide civil and criminal penalties**	**Bostar, at the request of the Governor**	**Bostar (2026)**	**Monitor**	**Judiciary**	**2/5/2026**	**Passed 34-15**	**Presented to Governor on April 10, 2026**
LB 1130	**Adopt the Community Improvement District Act**	**Jacobson**		**Monitor**	**Urban Affairs**	**2/3/2026**		**Provisions Amended into LB 1114 via AM 2360 - Passed & Presented to Governor on April 10, 2026.**
LB 1136	**Require political subdivisions to identify authorized recipients of tort claims filed under the Political Subdivisions Tort Claims Act**	**Dungan**		**Oppose**	**Judiciary**	**2/19/2026**		**FA 796 Filed - Kauth**
LB 1145	**Change provisions relating to notice requirements for a meeting of a public body under the Open Meetings Act**	**Lonowski**		**Support**	**Government**	**2/5/2026**		**Provisions Amended into LB 596 via AM 2282 - Passed & Presented to Governor on April 10, 2026.**
LB 1179	**Change provisions relating to the Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee of the Legislature, the Transportation Committee of the Legislature, and the Telecommunications and Technology Committee of the Legislature**	**DeBoer**	**Planning Committee (2026)**	**Oppose**	**Executive Board**	**2/12/2026**		**FA 839 Filed - Kauth**
LB 1183	**Change provisions relating to valuation of property**	**Lippincott**		**See Policy Statement 2025-1**	**Revenue**	**2/5/2026**		**FA 843 Filed - Kauth**
LB 1215	**Adopt the Political Subdivision Contracting Transparency Act**	**McKinney**		**Oppose**	**Government**	**2/26/2026**		**FA 875 Filed - Kauth**
LB 1219	**Limit the amount of property taxes that may be levied by a political subdivision**	**Brandt**	**Hansen (2026)**	**See Policy Statement 2025-1**	**Revenue**	**2/5/2026**	**General File**	**FA 879 , 999, 1053, AM 2652, 2702, 2769, 2768, 2655, MO 562, 563, 564 - Pending**
LB 1256	**Redefine a term under the Emergency Management Act**	**Cavanaugh, J.**		**Support**	**Government**	**2/26/2026**	**Passed 49-0**	**Presented to Governor on April 10, 2026**
LR 292CA	**Constitutional amendment to provide a new method of valuing real property for property tax purposes, provide a limit on property tax increases, provide certain exceptions, provide requirements for declared emergencies, provide for emergency bond levies, and eliminate conflicting constitutional provisions**	**Andersen**	**Andersen (2026)**	**Oppose**	**Revenue**	**2/12/2026**		**FA343 Filed - Andersen**
LR 298CA	**Constitutional amendment to create requirements for the use of the Nebraska Environmental Trust Fund**	**Brandt**	**Brandt (2026)**	**Support**	**Natural Resources**	**2/19/2026**	**General File**	**AM 2400 - Pending**
LR 317CA	**Constitutional amendment to limit the annual growth in the amount of property taxes levied by political subdivisions**	**Brandt**		**Oppose**	**Revenue**	**2/5/2026**		

NARD Policy Statement 2025-1 - We will work with the Legislature and Governor Pillen on reasonable property tax reform measures. We support reforms that reduce property tax reliance and provide adequate funding for both rural and urban areas. We oppose restrictions on local budgets that harm the ability of local governments: 1) To implement programs and projects to meet federal and state mandated programs; 2) Make local annual adjustments to meet the needs of the local citizens; 3) Adequately fund both rural and urban needs; and 4) Provide local funding for efficient natural resources programs that protect water quality, water quantity, soil, property and the economy.

NARD Policy Statement 2025-3 – We support with an amendment to exclude NRD data request for water quality and quantity management.