

SENATOR LANDIS: Mr. Speaker, members of the Legislature, this bill was advanced to General...from General File to Select File with 47 other bills, with no word of explanation. This bill was then reported from Select File to Final Reading on a voice vote, with no word of explanation. We are about to pass LB 1123, a bill to create a new form of banking structure, without a single word having been ever uttered on this floor explaining the terms of the bill. I just thought that I'd give this opportunity to Senator DeCamp to say no more than say three minutes to specifically address the terms of this bill, prior to the time that we create it into law, if I could impose on the body. I'd yield the rest of my time to Senator DeCamp, if he wishes to.

PRESIDENT: Senator DeCamp, you have all of Senator Landis's time.

SENATOR DECAMP: Okay, Mr. President, I fail to see why any words of explanation are necessary. It is merely the biggest banking bill the independent bankers have ever had, merely creates an entire new system, a mini FDIC, if you would, would have been unthought of and impossible a few years ago because of the controversy between big banks, correspondent banks, little banks, and now you want an explanation. Gee. I will give an explanation, briefly. It does, it creates something called a bankers bank. A bankers bank might be termed a mini FDIC. I mean a mini federal reserve system for the state, kind of a result of deregulation, the new era of competition, some of the banking difficulties, a new attitude on the part of some of the independents who might have, once upon a time, vigorously opposed this and now they vigorously support it. Let me try to explain it this way. At the present time you would all be familiar with what is called the correspondent relationship, little bank in X city in Nebraska has a correspondent relationship with another bank, let's say Omaha National, or First National of Lincoln, or NBC, which they overline their loans. So they might want to loan an individual \$1 million, or 200,000, but their bank only allowed them to go up to a limited amount. The way it works now they have "a correspondent relationship". That is the little bank works with the big bank. The big bank then takes most of the loan, advances the money, the little bank keeps money on deposit there in the big bank. It is a correspondent relationship. Under this system these little banks themselves, and not necessarily only little banks, but let's say banks would be able to create an entire new entity called the bankers bank, in which they would have stock