

emergency clause. So I think it is important to go back to the well and deal with the issue and to deal with it in a manner that will continue to bring our state in the twenty-first century with respect to commercial transactions. I know double jeopardy is a sensitive question. I know the grain buyers and the cooperatives and others are very concerned about prenotification, but I guarantee you from the bottom of my heart, I guarantee you as an attorney, I guarantee you as a friend of the commercial code that it really is important to our lending industry, to our creditors and to our debtors that we have an easy to operate central filing system. So I again am offering the Rod Johnson amendment without the emergency clause.

SENATOR CARSTEN: Thank you. Senator Pappas, did you want to speak to the Johnson amendment? Senator DeCamp, please, on the Johnson amendment.

SENATOR DECAMP: I was just going to call the question, but I suppose that is premature.

SENATOR CARSTEN: I would say it was, yes. Senator Chambers, please. Senator Chambers, please.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Mr. Chairman and members of the Legislature, these Johnsons really stick together and I would like to address a question to Johnson, V., if I may.

SENATOR V. JOHNSON: Yes.

SENATOR CARSTEN: Senator Vard.

SENATOR V. JOHNSON: Chambers, E., I will take it.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Thank you. Senator Johnson, using the term "double jeopardy" in the way people have used it so we know what they are referring to, in your opinion, those who fear double jeopardy, would they have any legitimate basis for their fears if this amendment you are offering should be adopted?

SENATOR V. JOHNSON: You see, Senator Chambers, I really don't think they have any basis for their fears if this amendment is adopted because they literally, before they make a purchase of grain or cattle or whatever goods they are purchasing, they may make an immediate contact with the Secretary of State to determine whether or not there is a lien on those items.