

And so, basically, all we are doing here in this special session is passing again LB 603 and flipping the switch on that central filing system. The central filing system then would deal with ag liens for now and in the future. So, with that understanding, the specific committee amendments do as follows: They change the annual registration fee for the receipt of "a master list" from \$125 to \$30. We found out that we don't need the 125 in that particular way but it adds an additional annual fee, which depends upon the medium of publication selected by the registrant, in other words, either 25 for something called "microfiche". I think that is supposed to be a phrase that I used to think meant microfilm, but it is the latest word for microfilm. It is something called "microfiche", which you will hear repeatedly or read repeatedly in the bill, or \$100 for paper, the difference being because it is cheaper to use microfiche than it is paper so, therefore, we are not trying to make money, we are trying to make the system pay for itself, we can have a lower amount. And it establishes the fee for a specially requested lists at \$150 for each specific farm product. Then in paragraph 3 of the committee amendments, we provide that if there is a conflict between federal regulations and state regulations governing implementation of the EFS, central filing system, of course, the federal regulations shall apply. Probably not even necessary to put it since that is automatic, however, just to clarify it, we established that. Paragraph 4 is again just simply technical, a clarifying amendment. Paragraph 5 of the committee amendments harmonize the provisions and require the Secretary of State to provide each county clerk with a computer printer. Okay, now this is kind of important. It is just a little additional benefit to the counties and I think eventually it will be very important, above and beyond central filing, and I would predict, I would predict that the central filing system that we have financed, paid for, created, and set up, and that now exists in all 93 counties of this state will indeed be the precursor, will indeed be the cornerstone of a new way of doing government business, of a new way of saving multi-multimillions. In other words, it is the beginning of the computer age and using the technology of the 1980s and the 1990s for county and local government and it will, hopefully, long-term be expanded far, far beyond central filing and, as I say, be the cornerstone of a completely new way of doing government business. So, we have added and put specifically into each court house a printer. Not only have we put the computer terminal but we are actually going ahead and finance a printer so that they can have a printer right there, paid for out of our central filing system, and it