

May 2, 1991

LB 457, 727

CLERK: Nothing further, Mr. President.

SPEAKER BAACK: Senator Will.

SENATOR WILL: Mr. Speaker, I move the advancement of LB 727 to E & R for engrossment.

SPEAKER BAACK: You heard the motion to advance LB 727. All those in favor say aye. Opposed no. It is advanced. We'll now go to LB 457.

CLERK: 457, Senator, I have E & R amendments first of all. (See AM5124 as referred to on page 1795 of the Legislative Journal.)

SPEAKER BAACK: Senator Will.

SENATOR WILL: Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the E & R amendments to LB 457.

SPEAKER BAACK: You've heard the motion to adopt the E & R amendments to LB 457. All those in favor say aye. Opposed no. They are adopted.

CLERK: Mr. President, Senator Lindsay would move to amend the bill. (See AM1260.)

SPEAKER BAACK: Senator Wickersham, are you going to handle this amendment for Senator Lindsay?

SENATOR WICKERSHAM: Yeah, the amendment is on page 1666 in the Journal. The amendment relates to the computation of interest on delinquent child support payments. The current rate as fixed in the statute is 14 percent. That rate was fixed in 1981 at a time when interest rates were relatively high. I have passed out a graph which shows the interest rate that is currently in effect for judgments and child support judgments are, in effect, judgments just as any other dollar judgment, but in 1986 we changed the way we computed judgment interest in other areas aside from child support. And as you can see from the graph, those other judgment rates have been substantially lower than 14 percent. All the amendment does is conform the interest rate that would be used in child support judgments to the interest rate structure that is used for other forms of judgment, and the reason you see the variation in the graph is that the interest