

it provides that there shall be regional reciprocal interstate banking with some specified states, and they are listed in your bill, I believe Missouri, Colorado, Kansas, several other states, I believe there are a total of ten states, and that the effective date of that act shall be July 1, 1989. The second major portion of the bill...the amendment, as I have offered it to you, provides that there shall be full interstate banking on July 1, 1990. Those are the major parts of the amendment. I want to emphasize that there are a number of other areas that might be of some concern to individuals but I will just say at this time that the heart of the amendment are the two items I have outlined and that they do constitute the basic content of the bill. Now there are those who are probably going to speak on the bill as amended, and I invite them to do so. I want to emphasize that I support this amendment, I support the bill, I support the concept of interstate banking and I believe we must recognize, as we have already many times on this floor, the reality of the facts. Number one, that we do have interstate banking today through the savings and loan facilities. Number two, that sort of activity will continue to expand in years to come, regardless of what we do in this state here. We have noticed considerable growth among the savings and loans to the point where today at least three, if not four, of the largest financial institutions in the State of Nebraska are savings and loans. I would hope that the Legislature will adopt this amendment and then eventually advance the bill. I want to emphasize that the concept of interstate banking provides for the free flow of capital into and out of states. There are going to be allegations that interstate banking will drain funds from the State of Nebraska to the detriment of Nebraska residents. I did a little research and I want to point out that Commercial Federal, which is a savings and loan, has approximately 6.4 billion dollars worth of deposits. Here in Nebraska they have about 3.5 billion dollars worth of deposits. But the number which you ought to be most interested in is the one which states that they have more than 1 billion dollars more in loans in Nebraska than they have deposits. The point I want to make is this, ladies and gentlemen, just the opposite of what some of the opponents of interstate banking have alleged would occur has occurred with the Commercial Federal Savings and Loan institution. Money and capital has flowed into Nebraska. There are times when a state may be a capital deficient area, and, at that time, as so often happens in the free market system, capital will flow into Nebraska. There may be times when Nebraska might be a capital surplus area and at that time