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finally going to have to address the issue in the terms of 18 percent prime rate, in terms of run-away inflation, that dollars are going to cost what dollars cost, that those are terrible decisions for the Legislature to make. But unfortunately nobody else can make them but us. I oppose the Burrows amendment.

SPEAKER MARVEL: Senator Burrows, do you want to close on your amendment?

SENATOR BURROWS: Yes, this is a simple one that reinstates the existing rates as of September, 1983. Now I will agree with Senator DeCamp on the amendments on 276 there was a mistake and misunderstanding between the drafting office and myself and he did strike two sections there, and I have on the desk corrective amendments to reinstate those until September of 1983. This was unintentional and it happened because I had sent it down Friday to the drafting office. I had it redrafted and it came right to my desk, and I had not read in detail that amendment and it did not do what I had intended. But I do have a corrective amendment that does what I stated it to do yesterday on the floor and will certainly support reinstating that language that was accidentally struck yesterday on the floor. But this amendment, I think the point is whether we are making a commitment with this amendment to some time come back down with the usury rates. If we don't make this commitment, any attempts will take 25 votes up to reinstate usury rates in the state and I don't think it is realistic. I think it is really not honest with the people of the state to make all these moves in usury rates and presume that we have anything that is real in usury legislation and I think to make a commitment to come back is a good faith amendment with the people of the state that we assume and I mean it in the direction that I also do not feel this state can survive the present interest rates and credit policies that are in existence today. I am sure we can't survive them for three years and I think we will be in a position to take reasonable rates by the time a three-year period comes. I hope it is very short. I hope it is a matter of months before these interest rates come down. In some ways we are not solving very much with the bill because farmers and homeowners cannot survive 15 and 16 percent interest loans whether we raise the usury rate or not. We will relieve some problems very temporarily but the crisis is here. We are not solving the problem of high interest rates here which is the basic problem, not the fact we have got the usury rates. I agree that today with the really insane interest policies that are going on nationally, we are not in a position to have reasonable usury rates as of today, but I