

SPEAKER MARVEL: The motion lost.

CLERK: Mr. President, I now have the Vickers-Goll amendment pending, on page 1668.

SPEAKER MARVEL: Okay, the Chair recognizes Senator Vickers.

SENATOR VICKERS: Mr. President and members, the amendment that Senator Goll and I offer to LB 512 is a very short amendment but one of quite a bit of substance. To be very honest about it, what it does is strictly eliminate the lien law from the statutes of the State of Nebraska. I think a little bit of discussion needs to be made as to what we are doing, the policy statements that we are making with the lien law to start with. I think it is rather unusual that some of the people that are in this body that are the most adamant against regulations imposed by the government on the industry of the State of Nebraska are those that stand up and support the provisions that make the lien law more uniform, they say, as it applies to subcontractors, suppliers and so forth. There are a number of lien laws in the statute in Chapter 52. Many of them, as a matter of fact most of them, I think there are like nine or ten various lien laws, the only one that allows a third party to enter into the lien proceedings is the mechanics lien law, where that a supplier or a subcontractor that is not in direct contact with the individual paying the bill can file a lien. All of the other lien laws that we have do not have that third party involvement, as a matter of fact, one of them I was rather amused to find out that there is a thresher's lien law, and we...that is to say that if I hire somebody to run a combine to combine some of my wheat and that I don't pay that individual, that individual can then put a lien on the grain. But we expressly in statute say that the grain that belongs to the landlord, that portion of the grain cannot have a lien filed against it. So we expressly keep out the third party. Let me give you an example, we also have a veterinarian's lien. Now I understand that sort of a situation. If I have an animal that gets sick and I call a veterinarian in, the veterinarian can put a lien on that animal if I don't pay him for it, but by the same token, the supplier of the pharmaceuticals that supplies the drugs to the veterinarian that the veterinarian uses on my animals, if he doesn't pay for those drugs, that drug company cannot put a lien on my animal. And I cannot see where there is any difference in that than I can the suppliers of various products whether it be for houses or whatever. It seems to me that the...what is the function of government? It gets down to the basic issue, is part of the function of government to intervene and interject itself in business dealings