of this issue right now. It is not needed for the Production Credit Associations or the Federal Land Bank and I do hope that the homeowners and the farmers of this state and the small businesses will retain that option through their banking institutions of fixed interest rate loans so that they know when they calculate to go into a loan at least they know what they are going to have to pay for interest instead of taking a loan at a lower rate of interest and by the time that sixteen month period is out having an interest charge that runs whatever business or operation they have into a loser for them. I urge you to vote yes and kill LB 778 right here on General File. Thank you.

SENATOR CLARK: Senator DeCamp.

SENATOR DeCAMP: Mr. President, members of the Legislature, I feel kind of like the fireman who tried climing up into the tree to get the cat, trying to help the cat down from the tree and the next thing he knows the cat is scratching him. This is clearly and definitely by any standard you want to use a consumer bill. It is the reason the consumer, for example, in PCA and Federal Land Bank has been able to get some financing and some long term financing because finally the PCA or the Federal Land Bank can say, Joe, we are going to give you a five or ten year loan and the reason we are giving it to you at a low interest rate now or whatever the existing conditions are is because we know with the contract you are signing you are willing, if interest rates go up, to pay the additional interest and we are willing to give you the benefit, if interest rates go down. In other words, you are buying the bread, buying the money in this case over a long term at whatever it costs plus the amount to handle it, one or two or three percent, whatever it is, above the cost of purchasing. Now Federal Land Banks and PCAs, those financial institutions, I repeat, do have this authority now. With conditions developing in which one farmer after another or one individual after another, because of Reaganomics or whatever you want to call it, is being squeezed out of their existing lending situation and having to look for additional financing, they are going to have to be able, we hope, particularly with this in conjunction with the next piece of legislation we will offer here, they are going to have to be able to find financing and they are going to have to be able to find financing that can give them more than three months so that they don't have to worry about going broke in three months or six months. They have some flexibility and they have some predictability. They know they have got two or three or five years or whatever. This gives them the potential. Now as to whether this is being done