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competitors. One of the reasons we do this is to make sure that our state charters are up-to-date, and that our state chartered institutions are not given a competitive disadvantage. We want state chartered institutions to succeed in this state, we want to tax them, we want to regulate them, we want their ownership close at home, the wild card bills allow us to do that. We have a lending limit for state chartered banks, and there is a federally chartered bank lending limit as well. On page 8 of the bill we add the federally chartered rule and then make it a choice for our banks in saying, you can either use our existing rule, which is 25 percent of paid up capital surplus and capital notes and debentures, or you can use the federal rule, which is 15 percent of unimpaired capital and unimpaired surplus, whichever is greater. And the reason is, depending on your portfolio and your profit and loss statement, either one of those could, on a given portfolio, be better than the other. So this allows the state chartered institution to pick the better of the two standards for them. It also creates an exemption to that standard of another additional 10 percent that could be loaned, and that's when the obligations are secured by a readily marketable collateral having a market value that is determined by reliable and continuously available price quotations. In other words, where there are stocks, where there are bonds securing a loan, you can use that standard that we used before for the individual maximum loan that you could make in a bank. And then for that individual maximum loan there is this exemption for another 10 percent of loaning capacity, if those standards are met. We currently have a process for handling ATMs. We have companies tell us where they're going to put them. They send us a notice. We allow a period of time for objections, and we charge a fee for that. In the 20 years that we've licensed ATMs, we've turned down exactly one that anybody can remember. And that's because it was a failing bank, and the department didn't want the bank to expand its holdings and spend more money on bricks and mortar, if you will, or machines, when in fact the operation was in trouble. Other than that, every ATM has been open and shut, slam dunk. So this just gives us the notice provisions, it takes out that responsibility for the process of prior notice and objection that we have now. It does leave a 30-day objection period when an ATM adds something that is a nonbank transaction. For example, you can have an ATM that dispenses food stamps. You can have an ATM that dispenses car