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that it was, you know, and there will probably not be any liability back to the manufacturer because there's no warranty of purpose.

SENATOR BEUTLER: But if you bought another kind of computer program that broke down on you, you were equally relying upon the supplier, were you not?

SPEAKER KRISTENSEN: You were, but there probably then is...that would be as to that individual perhaps for that particular glitch. I mean there's still the opportunities and, quite frankly, the banks are going to be responsible for those liabilities. The issue is Y2K is so system-wide and affects so many different areas you don't know what may go down because it could be the utility that then the lights go out. It could be that the ATM machine doesn't work. Well, what damages would there be and that's the reason we're trying to limit those damages. But your question is why is this different than anything else in the world? The difference is because everybody is subject...

SENATOR CUDABACK: One minute.

SPEAKER KRISTENSEN: ...to those computers and this is such a unique problem and you don't know if...the potential for widespread catastrophe is there where it wouldn't be on a one-on-one basis.

SENATOR BEUTLER: If you want to treat it as a unique problem and one that should be treated separately in the law to the extent that we do so here because it's across all computers, why then do we limit it to financial institutions as opposed to insurance companies, for example, or any other industry in the country that may suffer from this problem and have a potential damages question?

SPEAKER KRISTENSEN: That's a good question, and the answer to that question is the people who I was interested and the people who came to me were the financial institutions, the state and the political subdivisions.

SENATOR CUDABACK: Time.