

**ONE HUNDRED NINTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION - 2026**  
**COMMITTEE STATEMENT**  
**LB935**

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**Hearing Date:** Wednesday February 18, 2026  
**Committee On:** Judiciary  
**Introducer:** Bosn  
**One Liner:** Provide for the award of costs and attorney's fees in certain actions involving political subdivisions

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**Roll Call Vote - Final Committee Action:**  
Advanced to General File with amendment(s)

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**Vote Results:**

<b>Aye:</b>	5	Senators Bosn, Hallstrom, Holdcroft, Storer, Storm
<b>Nay:</b>		
<b>Absent:</b>		
<b>Present Not Voting:</b>	3	Senators DeBoer, McKinney, Rountree

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**Testimony:**

**Proponents:**

Senator Carolyn Bosn  
David Levy  
Christy Abraham

**Representing:**

Opening Presenter  
City of Omaha; City of David City  
League of Nebraska Municipalities

**Opponents:**

**Representing:**

**Neutral:**

**Representing:**

\* ADA Accommodation Written Testimony

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**Summary of purpose and/or changes:**

LB 935 strengthens Nebraska's statutory framework for awarding attorney's fees and costs in frivolous or bad-faith litigation involving political subdivisions. The bill allows cities, counties, school districts, and other local governmental entities to recover litigation costs when they are subjected to claims or defenses that are frivolous or intended primarily to harass. It also changes and expands eligibility for fee awards under Nebraska's existing fee-recovery statutes to ensure that political subdivisions are treated consistently with other prevailing parties.

**Section-by-Section Summary:**

Section 1: Amends § 25-824 to allow a political subdivision to request attorney's fees and court costs when it is sued under a frivolous or harassing claim, or when another party asserts a frivolous or harassing defense against a claim brought by the political subdivision. When the court has determined that judgment will be entered against the party asserting the claim or defense against the political subdivision, this section requires the court to conduct a separate hearing before dismissing or otherwise resolving the case. At such hearing, the court must decide whether the claim or defense was frivolous or primarily intended to harass. If so, the burden shifts to the opposing party to show that the



claim was justified or excused under the good-faith or voluntary-dismissal exceptions. If the party fails to meet that burden, the court must award reasonable attorney's fees and expenses to the political subdivision.

Section 2: Amends § 25-1802 which defines terms used in Nebraska's statutes governing the award of fees and expenses against the state and its agencies. The bill adds a definition of "political subdivision" consistent with the definition added in Section 1 of the bill. This change ensures that political subdivisions are explicitly included in Nebraska's statutory fee-recovery framework.

Section 3: Amends § 25-1804, which governs who may recover fees and expenses against the state in civil actions. Under current law, only individuals and certain small businesses or organizations may recover such fees and expenses. This section adds political subdivisions to the list of eligible prevailing parties.

Section 4: Repealer.

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**Explanation of amendments:**

The committee amendment (AM 2743) strikes and replaces the original provisions of the bill. AM 2743 includes LB 935 as introduced, and also incorporates LB 789 as amended, LB 876 as amended, LB 978 as amended, LB 1020 as amended, LB 1139 as amended, LB 1199 as amended, and LB 1228 as amended.

LB 935 (Sections 2 to 4 of AM 2743)

LB 935 remains unchanged by AM 2743.

LB 1199 (Sections 1 and 42 of AM 2743)

LB 1199 was introduced by Senator Ibach. As amended, the bill expands the population threshold to qualify for funds under the Legal Education for Public Service and Rural Practice Loan Repayment Assistance Act and appropriates funds to the program.

LB 1199 was amended into LB 935 on a 7-0-0-1 vote of the committee:

Yes: 7 Bosn, Hallstrom, Holdcroft, McKinney, Rountree, Storer, Storm;

No: 0;

Absent: 0;

Present Not Voting: 1 DeBoer

LB 1199 had a public hearing on January 30, 2026 with the following testimony:

Proponents:

Tyler Mahood , Opening Presenter

John Gerrard, Nebraska State Bar Association

Suzanne Geist, Nebraska Attorney General

Tana Fye, Nebraska State Bar Association; FGH Law Office LLC; Seward County Public Defender

Martin Klein, Nebraska County Attorneys Association; Hall County Attorney's Office

Elaine Menzel, Nebraska Association of County Officials

Opponents: None

Neutral:

Todd Lancaster, Nebraska Commission on Public Advocacy



LB 978 (Sections 5 to 7 of AM 2743)

LB 978 was introduced by Senator Storer. As amended, the bill creates new civil causes of action addressing obscene material, child sexual abuse material (CSAM), and child sexual exploitation devices or images. The bill supplements existing criminal statutes by authorizing private lawsuits and public enforcement actions that may proceed regardless of whether a criminal prosecution occurs.

LB 978 was amended into LB 935 on a 8-0 vote of the committee:

Yes: 8 Bosn, DeBoer, Hallstrom, Holdcroft, McKinney, Rountree, Storer, Storm

LB 978 had a public hearing on February 19, 2026 with the following testimony:

Proponents:

Senator Tanya Storer , Opening Presenter

Trey Dellinger, AFA Action

Nate Grasz, Nebraska Family Alliance

Marion Miner, Nebraska Catholic Conference

Marilyn Asher, Self

Elizabeth Govaerts, Nebraska Association of Trial Attorneys

Opponents: None

Neutral: None

LB 876 (Sections 8 and 9, 19, 26 to 32, 34, and 39 of AM 2743)

LB 876 was introduced by Senator Hallstrom. As amended, the bill creates a new statewide “no-contact period” that applies automatically when a person is arrested for certain domestic or sexual assault offenses. During a no-contact period, the arrested person must avoid the alleged victim. The purpose is to provide immediate, uniform protection in the first few days after an arrest—before the parties can realistically obtain a protection order or the court can act.

LB 876 was amended into LB 935 on an 7-0-0-1 vote of the committee:

Yes: 7 Bosn, DeBoer, Hallstrom, Holdcroft, Rountree, Storer, Storm;

No: 0;

Absent: 0;

Present Not Voting: 1 McKinney

LB 876 had a public hearing on January 21, 2026 with the following testimony:

Proponents:

Senator Bob Hallstrom , Opening Presenter

Matt Barrall, Nebraska State Fraternal Order of Police

Patrick Dempsey, Omaha Police Officers Association

Melanie Kirk, Nebraska Coalition to End Sexual & Domestic Violence

Amanda Gershon, self

Opponents:

Spike Eickholt, Nebraska Criminal Defense Attorneys Association

Tim Hruza, Nebraska State Bar Association

Scott Thomas, Village in Progress



Neutral: None

LB 789 (Section 10 of AM 2743)

LB 789 was introduced by Senator Bosn. As amended, the bill adds a hearsay exception for a statement offered against a party that wrongfully caused, or intentionally aided another in wrongfully causing, the declarant's unavailability as a witness and did so intending that result.

LB 789 was amended into LB 935 on a 8-0 vote of the committee:  
Yes: 8 Bosn, DeBoer, Hallstrom, Holdcroft, McKinney, Rountree, Storer, Storm

LB 789 had a public hearing on January 21, 2026 with the following testimony:

Proponents:

Senator Carolyn Bosn , Opening Presenter  
George Welch, Attorney General  
Emily Medcalf, Nebraska County Attorneys Association  
Melanie Kirk, Nebraska Coalition to End Sexual & Domestic Violence

Opponents:

Spike Eickholt, Nebraska Criminal Defense Attorneys Association  
Scott Thomas, Village in Progress

Neutral: None

LB 1020 (Sections 11 to 18, 20 to 25, 33, 43, and 44 of AM 2743)

LB 1020 was introduced by Senator Bostar. As amended, the bill prohibits the operation of an unmanned aircraft system in restricted areas and makes adjustment to the provisions related to unlawful intrusion through the use of unmanned aircraft systems. This bill also prohibits stalking through the use of mobile tracking devices and makes adjustments to the penalties for stalking. Finally, this bill creates the offense of swatting and establishes penalties.

LB 1020 was amended into LB 935 on a 5-2-0-1 vote of the committee:  
Yes: 5 Bosn, Hallstrom, Holdcroft, Storer, Storm;  
No: 2 DeBoer, McKinney;  
Absent: 0;  
Present Not Voting: 1 Rountree

LB 1020 had a public hearing on February 6, 2026 with the following testimony:

Proponents:

Senator Eliot Bostar , Opening Presenter  
Michon Morrow, Lincoln Police  
Ken Clary, Bellevue Police Department  
John Vik, Lancaster County  
Grant Powell, Lincoln Police Department  
Xavier Schwerdtfeger, Lincoln Police Union  
Rachel Bolton, Nebraska County Attorneys Association



Dustin Shropshire, R.W. Engineering & Surveying  
Matt Barrall, Nebraska State Fraternal Order of Police; Sarpy County Sheriffs Office  
Jessica Whittaker, Self  
Dan Martin, Omaha Police Officers Association  
Melanie Kirk, Nebraska Coalition to End Sexual & Domestic Violence  
Scott Thomas, Village in Progress; US Institute of Diplomacy & Human Rights  
Joseph Villamonte, Lincoln Police Union

Opponents:

Spike Eickholt, ACLU of Nebraska; Nebraska Criminal Defense Attorneys Association

Neutral: None

LB 1139 (Sections 38, 40, and 41 of AM 2743)

LB 1139 was introduced by Senator Hallstrom and relates to liens arising from child support and spousal support orders. Under current law, support judgments generally function as traditional judgment liens that attach to property and remain in place until formally released. As amended, the bill creates payment-based, automatic liens that attach only when a payment becomes due and unpaid and extinguish when the payment is made. The bill also establishes a streamlined process for real estate transfers when the obligor is current.

LB 1139 was amended into LB 935 on an 8-0 vote of the committee:

Yes: 8 Bosn, DeBoer, Hallstrom, Holdcroft, McKinney, Rountree, Storer, Storm

LB 1139 had a public hearing on February 18, 2026 with the following testimony:

Proponents:

Senator Bob Hallstrom , Opening Presenter  
Korby Gilbertson, Nebraska Realtors Association  
Meranda Wente, Nebraska Realtors Association  
Eric Ebeler, Nebraska Realtors Association  
Susan Buettner, Nebraska Realtors Association  
Sam Cooper, Nebraska Land Title Association

Opponents:

Tim Hruza, Nebraska State Bar Association

Neutral: None

LB 1228 (Sections 35 to 37)

LB 1228 was introduced by Senator Holdcroft. As amended, the bill creates a new state docket fee to be assessed as court costs in each civil cause of action and each traffic misdemeanor or infraction filed in the district courts and county courts. The bill also creates a case management systems software fee of \$10.00 that shall be taxed as costs in each civil cause of action and each traffic misdemeanor or infraction filed in the district courts and county courts.

LB 1228 was amended into LB 935 on an 8-0 vote of the committee:

Yes: 8 Bosn, DeBoer, Hallstrom, Holdcroft, McKinney, Rountree, Storer, Storm



LB 1228 had a public hearing on January 30, 2026 with the following testimony:

Proponents:

Senator Rick Holdcroft , Opening Presenter  
Neil Sullivan, Department of Administrative Services State Budget Administrator  
Corey Steel, State Court Administrator  
Elaine Menzel, Nebraska Association of County Officials

Opponents:

Spike Eickholt, ACLU of Nebraska; Nebraska Criminal Defense Attorneys Association  
Robert Bryant, Nebraska Collectors Association  
Shiela Cain, Nebraska Collectors Association

Neutral:

Mindy Wiegand, Clerks of the District Court Association  
Tim Hruza, Nebraska State Bar Association

Section-by-Section Summary

Section 1: Amends § 7-203 to redefine “designated legal profession shortage area” to mean a rural area located within any county in Nebraska having a population of less than seventy-five thousand inhabitants, up from fifteen thousand, and not included within a metropolitan statistical area as defined by the U.S Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and determined to be underserved by available legal representation by the Legal Education for Public Service and Rural Practice Loan Repayment Assistance Board. (LB 1199)

Section 2: Amends § 25-824 to allow a political subdivision to request attorney’s fees and court costs when it is sued under a frivolous or harassing claim, or when another party asserts a frivolous or harassing defense against a claim brought by the political subdivision. When the court has determined that judgment will be entered against the party asserting the claim or defense against the political subdivision, this section requires the court to conduct a separate hearing before dismissing or otherwise resolving the case. At such hearing, the court must decide whether the claim or defense was frivolous or primarily intended to harass. If so, the burden shifts to the opposing party to show that the claim was justified or excused under the good-faith or voluntary-dismissal exceptions. If the party fails to meet that burden, the court must award reasonable attorney’s fees and expenses to the political subdivision. (LB 935)

Section 3: Amends § 25-1802 to define “political subdivision” to ensure that political subdivisions are included in Nebraska’s statutory fee-recovery framework. (LB 935)

Section 4: Amends § 25-1804 which governs who may recover fees and expenses against the state in civil actions. Under current law, only individuals and certain small businesses or organizations may recover fees and expenses. This section adds political subdivisions to the list of eligible prevailing parties. (LB 935)

Section 5: Creates a new statutory civil cause of action involving obscene material, child sexual abuse material, and related online content. Subsection (1) defines terms for purposes of this section. Subsection (2) prohibits a person from knowingly and intentionally facilitating access to prohibited content on a public website, distributing or transmitting such content, or creating prohibited content made available online. Subsection (3) authorizes a civil lawsuit by an individual depicted in or exposed to the prohibited content, except an adult who intentionally viewed child sexual abuse material. Remedies for a civil action under this section include injunctive relief, and actual economic and noneconomic damages. If the plaintiff prevails, the court shall award to the plaintiff reasonable attorney’s fees and other litigation costs reasonably incurred. This section also establishes liability rules, providing



that contributory negligence and comparative fault do not apply, and defendants are jointly and severally liable. Subsection (4) authorizes enforcement by the Attorney General or a county attorney. Subsection (5) provides that a violation of subsection (2) shall, additionally and separately, constitute a deceptive trade practice under the Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act. Subsection (6) provides that this section does not affect the liability for any action that otherwise violates the Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act. Subsection (7) exempts Internet utilities that merely provide access and did not create the content. Subsection (8) states the intent of this section to create a new cause of action that is in addition to any existing remedies and that liability applies whether or not the violator would be considered a publisher or distributor of prohibited content under any other statutory or common law cause of action. Subsection (9) provides that sovereign immunity is not a defense to civil actions under this section. Subsection (10) provides that civil remedies under this section do not depend on a criminal conviction. (LB 978 as amended)

Section 6: A new section of law which provides civil and criminal immunity for law enforcement officers, judges, attorneys, and their employees or agents who, in good faith and within the scope of their official duties, view or possess prohibited content for litigation or judicial purposes. (LB 978 as amended)

Section 7: A new section of law which creates civil liability and penalties related to anatomically realistic representations of minors intended for sexual use. Subsection (1) defines a child sexual exploitation device or image as an anatomically realistic representation of a minor intended for sexual use. Subsection (2) provides that a person may not knowingly buy, sell, deliver, or distribute a child sexual exploitation device or image; possess such a device or image after it has been distributed; or possess such a device or image with intent to distribute. Subsection (3) authorizes a civil action by a minor whose likeness is represented for damages and equitable relief. If the plaintiff prevails, the court shall award to the plaintiff reasonable attorney's fees and other litigation costs reasonably incurred. Subsection (4) authorizes enforcement by the Attorney General or a county attorney and imposes civil penalties of up to \$10,000 per violation. Civil penalties under this section are to be distributed under Article VII, § 5 of the Nebraska Constitution. Subsection (5) provides that a violation of subsection (2) shall, additionally and separately, constitute a deceptive trade practice under the Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act. Subsection (6) provides that this section does not affect the liability for any action that otherwise violates the Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act. (LB 978 as amended)

Section 8: Amends § 26-102 to remove "course of conduct" as a defined term in the Protection Orders Act. (LB 876)

Section 9: Amends § 26-114 to add new language stating that if the respondent is present in court when a final protection order is entered, no further service is required for criminal enforcement. This prevents defendants from avoiding enforcement by claiming lack of service. (LB 876)

Section 10: Amends § 27-804, which provides hearsay exceptions when the declarant is unavailable, to add a hearsay exception for a statement offered against a party that wrongfully caused, or intentionally aided another in wrongfully causing, the declarant's unavailability as a witness, and did so intending that result. This section also makes minor edits to remove gendered terms, such as changing "he" to "the declarant." (LB 789 as amended)

Section 11: Amends § 28-101 to add sections 12 to 15, 22, and 23 of this act to the Nebraska Criminal Code. (LB 1020)

Section 12: A new section of law which defines terms for purposes of section 12 to 15 of this act. (LB 1020 as amended)

Section 13: A new section of law which provides that except as provided in section 14 of this act, a person may not knowingly install a mobile tracking device on another person's property without consent, cause a mobile tracking device to track position or movement of another without consent, or fail to remove or ensure removal when consent



has been revoked. Consent will be deemed to be revoked when the consenting person communicates to the person consent was given that it is revoked, the consenting party and the party to whom consent given are married and one-party files for divorce or separation, or the consenting person receives a protection order against the person to whom consent was given. (LB 1020)

Section 14: A new section of law which sets out the mobile tracking devices and individuals that are exempt from section 13 of this act. (LB 1020)

Section 15: A new section of law which provides that a violation of section 13 of this act is a Class IIIA felony. (LB 1020)

Section 16: Amends § 28-311.02 to redefine “harass” or “family or household member” relating to stalking offenses. (LB 1020)

Section 17: Amends § 28-311.04 to provide that a violation of § 28-311.03 (offense of stalking) is a Class IIIA felony. (LB 1020)

Section 18: Amends § 28-311.08 to add conduct involving unmanned aircraft to the definition of “intrude” and to define “unmanned aircraft” for purposes of this section relating to unlawful intrusion offenses. (LB 1020)

Section 19: Amends § 28-358.01 of the Adult Protective Services Act to provide that “isolation” with respect to a vulnerable adult or senior does not include action taken in compliance with the new no-contact period required under section 27 of this act. This avoids unintended overlap where compliance with no-contact restrictions could be mischaracterized as unlawful isolation. (LB 876)

Section 20: Amends § 28-1205 to remove stalking under § 28-311.03 from the definition of “dangerous misdemeanor” to harmonize with the changes made in section 17 of this act. (LB 1020)

Section 21: Amends § 28-1206 to remove stalking under § 28-311.04 from the definition of “misdemeanor crime of domestic violence” to harmonize with the changes made in section 17 of this act. (LB 1020)

Section 22: A new section of law which defines “restricted area” and “unmanned aircraft” and also provides that anyone who launches, operates, or causes to be launched or operated, any unmanned aircraft system shall, upon request by a peace officer, provide a current certificate of aircraft registration issued by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). This section further provides that no person may launch or operate, or cause to be launched or operated, any unmanned aircraft system in a restricted area unless the person has received FAA approval and is in compliance with the terms of such approval and, prior to operation, the person has notified all state, county, and municipal enforcement agencies with jurisdiction in the area of operation and FAA approval was given for such operation. A violation of this section is a Class III misdemeanor. (LB 1020 as amended)

Section 23: A new section of law which creates the offense of swatting. A person commits the offense of swatting if such person knowingly makes or causes to be made a false or misleading report of criminal activity or a need for emergency medical assistance or fire services; such report is made to a law enforcement agency, public service answering point or other emergency response organization; the person knows or reasonably knows the report is false or misleading; and the report results in the dispatch of responders. A violation of this section is a Class I misdemeanor, except that a violation is a Class II felony if it proximately results in serious bodily injury to any person or causes a law enforcement officer to deploy or threaten to deploy deadly force. A violation is a Class IB felony if the violation proximately causes the death of another person, including responders. Upon a conviction for a violation of this section, the court shall, in addition to any other punishment imposed, order the defendant to make restitution for



all reasonable costs incurred by any victim and by any government entity. Violations are to be prosecuted in the county where the false report was made. (LB 1020)

Section 24: Amends § 29-2204.02 to strike a subsection related to mandatory probation, concurrent and consecutive sentencing language, and a habitual criminal provision. (LB 1020)

Section 25: Amends § 29-2308 to remove the provision related to determinate sentencing. (LB 1020)

Section 26: Defines terms for purposes of sections 26 to 32 of this act. (LB 876 as amended)

Section 27: A new section of law which imposes mandatory restrictions during the no-contact period, unless waived by the victim under section 28 of this act. An arrested person subject to a no-contact period shall not contact the victim, avoid the victim's residence and any temporary premises, and not cause third-party contact with the victim except through law enforcement or attorneys for either side. This is an automatic, short-term protective barrier triggered by arrest, not by a court order. (LB 876 as amended)

Section 28: A new section of law which allows a victim to waive the no-contact period. A victim may waive by signing a written waiver in the form provided in section 29 of this act. During the no-contact period, a victim can also initiate a waiver by contacting the arresting agency, signing a waiver form, and providing it to the agency. (LB 876 as amended)

Section 29: A new section of law which requires the arresting officer, if possible, to provide the victim of a domestic or sexual assault offense with a printed advisement that contains the name of the arrested person, the no-contact period end date and time, an explanation of the restriction on third-party contact, an explanation of the waiver process, notice that the victim must apply for a protection order if the victim wishes to seek continue protection after the no-contact period, and that the victim may seek the advice of an attorney if the victim wishes to seek a protection order. The advisement must be in substantially the same form as provided in this section, and it may be provided to the victim as a separate document or included as part of another document provided to the victim. The State Court Administrator may require other matters to be included in the advisement. This section also directs the State Court Administrator to develop the advisement form required under this section and the written waiver form described in section 28 of this act. The forms must be in English and may also be in other languages spoken by Nebraskans. (LB 876 as amended)

Section 30: A new section of law that applies when the arrested person is released before the no-contact period ends. The person must be advised orally and in writing of restrictions and penalties. The advisement may be given by law enforcement, a judge, jail staff, or a designee. The arrested person must sign an acknowledgment that they received the advisement and understand restrictions and penalties. If the person refuses to sign, the person may not be released until the no-contact period ends. Any statements or information provided by the person when being given the advisements are not admissible in any proceeding, except for a proceeding relating to a violation of section 27 of this act. The advisement requirement in this section does not apply if the victim provides a waiver under section 28 of this act or the court discharges the arrested person under § 29-506 after finding no offense or no probable cause. (LB 876 as amended)

Section 31: A new section of law which creates a new offense for knowingly violating section 27 of this act. The offense is a Class I misdemeanor for a first violation and a Class IV felony for a second or subsequent violation. Prosecution is barred if the person was released during the no-contact period without being advised and without signing the acknowledgment required by section 30 of this act. (LB 876 as amended)

Section 32: A new section of law which requires a law enforcement officer to arrest, with or without a warrant, a



person when probable cause exists that the person violated section 27 of this act. (LB 876 as amended)

Section 33: Amends § 29-1403 to make harmonizing changes relating to stalking. (LB 1020)

Section 34: Amends § 29-4315 make a harmonizing change to the Sexual Assault Victims' Bill of Rights Act information statute. This section requires that no-contact periods must be included in the informational materials about available law enforcement protections given to victims. (LB 876 as amended)

Section 35: A new section of law which creates a state docket fee to be taxed as costs, in addition to all other court costs assessed according to law, in each civil cause of action and each traffic misdemeanor or infraction filed in the district courts and county courts in the following amounts:

Civil cause of action in district court: \$45.00

Civil cause of action in county court: \$20.00

Dissolution: \$26.00

Traffic misdemeanor or infraction: \$36.00

Small claims: \$16.00

The fee must be remitted to the State Treasurer within ten days after the end of the month and the State Treasurer must credit the fees to the General Fund. This section also provides that, notwithstanding § 29-2709 or the in forma pauperis status of any litigant, a county, city, or village is not required to pay the state docket fee in any case. (LB 1228 as amended)

Section 36: A new section of law which creates a case management systems software fee of \$10.00 that shall be taxed as costs in each civil cause of action and each traffic misdemeanor or infraction filed in the district courts and county courts. The fee must be remitted to the State Treasurer within ten days after the end of the month and the State Treasurer must credit the fees to the Case Management Systems Software Cash Fund. (LB 1228 as amended)

Section 37: A new section of law which creates the Case Management Systems Software Cash Fund, which will consist of money from the case management systems software fee under section 36 of this act. The Supreme Court may use the fund to aid in defraying the costs of purchasing, implementing, and maintaining electronic case management systems. (LB 1228 as amended)

Section 38: Amends § 42-371 to provide that a child support or spousal support order creates a lien on real and personal property when a payment becomes due and unpaid, and the lien extinguishes once the payment is made. This replaces the practical effect of a continuous judgment lien with a payment-triggered lien. This section also provides that either a certified Department of Health and Human Services payment history stating all payments are current and have been made as ordered for the preceding 12 months (or for the total time the order has been in effect, if shorter) or a spousal support order payment history from the district court clerk constitutes prima facie evidence that the lien is released for purposes of transferring specific real property. (LB 1139 as amended)

Section 39: Amends § 42-927 to add no-contact periods to the required law enforcement training content related to domestic abuse response and protection orders. (LB 876 as amended)

Section 40: Amends § 43-1409 to provide that, in addition to the existing bases (fraud, duress, or material mistake of fact), a person who has reason to believe he is the biological father may challenge an acknowledgment of paternity if such challenge is supported by accredited genetic testing showing the acknowledged father is not the biological father. This section also adds the requirement that a challenge under this section may only be brought by a person who is also seeking to establish paternity in himself. This requirement does not apply to cases pending on the



operative date of this section. (LB 1139 as amended)

Section 41: Amends § 43-1412.01 to permit relief from a determination of paternity despite a prior notarized acknowledgment under § 43-1408.01 if the acknowledgment has been set aside under § 43-1409(3). This section as amended is applicable to actions under §§ 43-1401 to 43-1418 pending on the operative date of this section and to cases filed on or after such date. (LB 1139 as amended)

Section 42: Amends § 56-1608.04 to direct the State Treasurer to transfer \$10,000 from the State Settlement Cash Fund to the Legal Education for Public Service and Rural Practice Loan Repayment Assistance Fund on the operative date of this section, or as soon thereafter as administratively possible. (LB 1199 as amended)

Section 43: Amends § 84-941.01 to add violations relating to mobile tracking devices and swatting as potentially disqualifying convictions under the Occupational Board Reform Act. (LB 1020)

Section 44: Amends § 86-2,103 to add to the definition of "mobile tracking device" a software program installed on a person's electronic device which permits the tracking of the movement of a person or object. (LB 1020)

Section 45: Operative dates.

Section 46: Severability clause.

Section 47: Repealer.

Section 48: Repealer.

Section 49: Repealer.

Section 50: Emergency clause.

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Carolyn Bosn, Chairperson

