

ONE HUNDRED NINTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION - 2026
COMMITTEE STATEMENT (UPDATED)
LB965

Hearing Date: Wednesday January 28, 2026
Committee On: Judiciary
Introducer: Bostar
One Liner: Prohibit sexual abuse of a probationer or problem solving court participant; prohibit sexual abuse by a conservator, guardian, guardian ad litem, or child welfare service provider; provide for administration of naloxone by probation employees; and change conduct constituting the offense of incest

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

Vote Results:

Aye:	6	Senators Bosn, DeBoer, Hallstrom, Holdcroft, Storer, Storm
Nay:	1	Senator Rountree
Absent:		
Present Not Voting:	1	Senator McKinney

Testimony:

Proponents:

Senator Eliot Bostar
Dan Zieg
Christine Jones

Dan Martin
Gene Cotter

Opponents:

Spike Eickholt

Neutral:

Representing:

Opening Presenter
Lancaster County; County Attorneys Association
Catalyst Public Affairs on behalf of Nebraska Alliance of Child Advocacy Centers
Omaha Police Officers Association
Administrative Office of the Courts & Probation

Representing:

Nebraska Criminal Defense Attorneys Association

Representing:

* ADA Accommodation Written Testimony

Summary of purpose and/or changes:

LB 965 makes sexual abuse of a probationer by a probation officer or problem solving court participant or by an employee of the problem solving court a distinct prohibited offense. This bill further prohibits sexual abuse by a conservator, guardian, guardian ad litem, or child welfare service provider against those individuals entrusted to their care and modifies the offense of incest to extend to foster families. Finally, this bill provides protections for the administration of naloxone by probation employees.

Section-by Section Summary:



Section 1: Harmonizing changes to section 27-404.

Section 2: Amends section 27-413 to add sexual abuse by a conservator, guardian, or guardian ad litem, as well as sexual abuse by a child welfare service provider, to the meaning of sexual assault under this section.

Section 3: Amends section 28-101 to add new sections 10 and 11 of this act to the Nebraska Criminal Code.

Section 4: This section amends 28-115 to add probationer and problem solving court participant as potential victims of sexual assault and sexual abuse and includes penalty classifications of first degree and second degree, respectively. Sexual abuse by a conservator, guardian, or guardian ad litem, as well as by a child welfare service provider, are also added.

Section 5: Harmonizing changes to section 28-318.

Section 6: Amends sections 28-322 to define "department", "jail", "office", and "parolee" and redefine "inmate or parolee" and "person". Employees of the Department of Probation Administration is also defined to include any probation officer or juvenile intake officer, and any individual working in probation administration, working with any problem solving court, and to whom the office or problem solving court has delegated control. Probationer is also defined in this section as any individual under probation supervision, or any individual subject to a presentence or predisposition investigation being completed by the office. " Probationer" and "problem solving court participant" are also defined.

Section 7: This section amends 28-322.01 to add probationer and problem solving court participant to the list of potential victims of sexual abuse involving sexual penetration, and specifies consent is not a defense. This section further provides that sexual contact or sexual penetration between spouses is not a violation of this section.

Sections 8 and 9: Amends sections 28-322.02 and 28-322.03 to add probationer and problem solving court participant as persons protected under these offense sections.

Section 10: A new section of law that provides that a conservator, guardian, or guardian ad litem shall not subject anyone under their care to sexual contact or penetration. Furthermore, it provides that individual consent is not a defense and that contact or penetration between spouses in not a violation of this section. Those in violation of this section involving penetration are guilty of sexual abuse by a conservator, guardian, or guardian ad litem in the first degree which is a Class IIA felony. Sexual contact in the second degree is Class IIIA felony.

Section 11: A new section of law that defines "child welfare provider" and "minor" for the purposes of this section. Child welfare service providers in violation of this section involving penetration are guilty of sexual abuse by a conservator, guardian, or guardian ad litem in the first degree and such offense is a Class IIA felony. Those guilty of sexual contact in the second degree are guilty of a Class IIIA felony. Furthermore, this section provides that individual consent is not a defense.

Section 12: This section amends 28-470 to provide that a probation employee who, acting in good faith, shall not be liable or subject to administrative action or criminal prosecution for obtaining and administering an opioid reversal medication in accordance with Office of Probation Administration policies. This section further defines "probation employee".

Section 13: Amends section 28-703 to add sexual penetration or sexual contact with an adopted or foster child to the offense of incest.



Section 14 and 15: Amends sections 28-712.01 and 28-1701 to add acts prohibited by sections 10 and 11 of this act to the definition of "sexual abuse" and sexual assault.

Section 16: Amends section 29-4003 to add these newly created offenses against a probationer or a problem solving court participant to the list of registerable offenses under the Sex Offender Registration Act and shall apply to any person who has pled guilty, been found guilty, pled nolo contendere in Nebraska or any other jurisdiction where the elements of the offense are comparable.

Section 17: Amends section 29-4309 to include sections 10 and 11 of this act to the definition of "sexual assault".

Section 18: Amends section 29-4316 to include sections 10 and 11 of this act to the definition of "sexual assault".

Section 19: Amends 81-1850 to add these newly created offenses against a probationer or a problem solving court participant as covered offenses for sexual assault and sex trafficking reporting purposes.

Section 20 and 21: Harmonizing changes to sections 83-4,143 and 84-941.01.

Section 22: Repealer

Explanation of amendments:

The committee amendment (AM 2846) strikes and replaces the original provisions of the bill. AM 2846 includes LB 965 as introduced and also incorporates LB 908 as amended, LB 1000 as introduced, LB 818 as introduced, LB 1123 as amended, LB 859 as amended, and LB 785 as amended.

LB 965 was unchanged by AM 2846. (Sections 2-5, 7-13, 15, 18-19, 21, 29, 37-38, and 45-47 of AM 2846)

LB 908 (Section 41 of AM 2846)

LB 908 was introduced by Senator Storm. As amended, the bill requires a judge to take into account credible evidence showing increased intellectual and social growth in children who have equal access to both parents when developing a parenting plan in divorce proceedings.

Testifiers on LB908:

Proponents:

Senator Jared Storm , Opening Presenter

Adam Roberts, Dads for Equal Parenting Rights

Nolan Gurnsey, Self

Allissa Gurnsey, Self

Scott Thomas, Village in Progress; U.S. Institute of Diplomacy & Human Rights

Opponents:

Melanie Kirk, Nebraska Coalition to End Sexual & Domestic Violence

Neutral: None

Committee vote to attach LB908:



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

No: 0;

Absent: 0;

Present Not Voting: 0;

LB 1000 (Section 1 of AM 2846)

LB 1000 was introduced by Senator Prokop. The bill establishes a graduated penalty structure for violations of domestic abuse and sexual assault protection orders by increasing the penalty for a third offense or fourth or subsequent offense.

Testifiers on LB1000:

Proponents:

Senator Jason Prokop , Opening Presenter

Rachel Bolton, Nebraska County Attorneys Association

Belinda Hagen, Self

Michon Morrow, Lincoln Police Department

Gina Dubbs, Self

Mike Dechellis, Douglas County Sheriff's Office

Joseph Villamonte, Lincoln Police Union

Dan Martin, Omaha Police Officers Association

Melanie Kirk, Nebraska Coalition to End Sexual & Domestic Violence

Opponents:

Spike Eickholt, Nebraska Criminal Defense Attorneys Association

Neutral: None

Committee vote to attach LB1000:

Yes: 5 Bosn, Hallstrom, Holdcroft, Storer, Storm;

No: 3 DeBoer, McKinney, Rountree;

Absent: 0;

Present Not Voting: 0;

LB 818 (Sections 6 and 14 of AM 2846)

LB 818 was introduced by Senator Storer. The bill strengthens Nebraska's laws addressing domestic violence and assault by enhancing penalties for the more serious domestic assault offenses and for repeat and high-risk offenders.

The bill also enhances penalties for assault by strangulation or suffocation when the offender has a prior comparable conviction, including convictions from other jurisdictions.

Testifiers on LB818:

Proponents:

Senator Tanya Storer , Opening Presenter

Jennifer Meckna, Nebraska County Attorney Association

George Welch, Attorney General

Melanie Kirk, Nebraska Coalition to End Sexual & Domestic Violence

Tom Venzor, Nebraska Catholic Conference



Opponents: None

Neutral: None

Committee vote to attach LB818:

Yes: 6 Bosn, Hallstrom, Holdcroft, Rountree, Storer, Storm;

No: 2 DeBoer, McKinney;

Absent: 0;

Present Not Voting: 0;

LB 1123 (Sections 17, 20, and 22 to 28 of AM 2846)

LB 1123 was introduced by Senator Bostar. As amended, the bill strengthens due process protections for law enforcement officers in connection with Brady-Giglio disclosures. The bill establishes uniform notice, reconsideration, confidentiality, and review requirements for such disclosures. This bill also strengthens public safety by increasing penalties for impersonating a peace officer.

Testifiers on LB1123:

Proponents:

Senator Eliot Bostar , Opening Presenter

Patrick Dempsey, Omaha Police Officers Association

Lucas Bolton, State Troopers Association of Nebraska

Gary Young, State Troopers Association of Nebraska; Lincoln Police Union

Stan Benke, Nebraska Fraternal Order of Police

Joseph Villamonte, Lincoln Police Union

Opponents:

Connor Herbert, Nebraska Commission on African American Affairs

Dan Zieg, County Attorneys Association

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

Neutral:

Spencer Head, Douglas County Sheriff's Office

Committee vote to attach LB1123:

Yes: 5 Bosn, Hallstrom, Holdcroft, Storer, Storm;

No: 3 DeBoer, McKinney, Rountree;

Absent: 0;

Present Not Voting: 0;

LB 859 (Sections 30 to 36 and Sections 39, 40, 42 to 44 of AM 2846)

LB 859 was introduced by Senator Bostar. As amended, this bill permits counties to manage the cost of court-appointed counsel fees by employing county conflict counsel to provide constitutionally-required representation in matters in which the public defender cannot be appointed due to a conflict or other good cause.

Testifiers on LB859:

Proponents:

Senator Eliot Bostar , Opening Presenter

Christa Yoakum, Lancaster County Board of Commissioners



Jon Cannon, Nebraska Association of County Officials

Opponents: None

Neutral:

Spike Eickholt, Nebraska Criminal Defense Attorneys Association

Committee vote to attach LB859:

Yes: 6 Bosn, Hallstrom, Holdcroft, McKinney, Storer, Storm;

No: 1 Rountree;

Absent: 0;

Present Not Voting: 1 DeBoer;

LB 785 (Section 16 of AM 2846)

LB 785 was introduced by Senator Hallstrom. As amended, the bill adds receptacle keys and locks adopted by a postal service for the deposit and delivery of mail to the list of burglar's tools in section 28-508, provided possession was knowingly and intended to be used in the commission of a crime.

Testifiers on LB785:

Proponents:

Senator Bob Hallstrom, Opening Presenter

Iris Wiese, First State Bank Nebraska

Ryan McIntosh, Nebraska Bankers Association

Sarah Brown, AARP

L. James Wright, Nebraska Credit Union League

Opponents:

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

Neutral:

None

Committee vote to attach LB785:

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

No: 0;

Absent: 0;

Present Not Voting: 1 McKinney;

Section-by Section Summary:

Section 1: Amends section 26-118 to increase the penalty for a third offense of violating a domestic protection order to a Class IIIA felony and a Class IIA felony for any fourth or subsequent offense. (LB 1000)

Section 2: Harmonizing changes to section 27-404. (LB 965)

Section 3: Amends section 27-413 to add sexual abuse by a conservator, guardian, or guardian ad litem, as well as sexual abuse by a child welfare service provider, to the meaning of sexual assault under this section. (LB 965)

Section 4: Harmonizing changes to section 28-101. (LB 965)

Section 5: This section amends 28-115 to add probationer and problem solving court participant as potential victims



of sexual assault and sexual abuse and includes penalty classifications of first degree and second degree, respectively. Sexual abuse by a conservator, guardian, or guardian ad litem, as well as by a child welfare service provider, are also added. (LB 965)

Section 6: Amends section 28-310.01 to add a previous conviction of a person in any other state or federal court of a criminal offense with essentially the same elements as a violation of this section, as a requirement option of enhancement to a Class IIA felony. (LB 818)

Section 7: Harmonizing changes to section 28-318. (LB 965)

Section 8: Amends section 28-322 to provide definitions for "department", "jail", "office", and "parolee" for purposes of sections 28-322 to 28-322.03. This section also changes the definition of "person" to include any individual employed by the Office of Probation Administration. Such definition includes, but is not limited to, any probation officer, chief probation officer, juvenile probation officer, or juvenile intake officer as defined in section 29-2246; any individual working in probation administration; any individual working within any problem solving court; or any individual to whom the Office of Probation Administration has authorized or delegated control over a probationer or problem solving court participant. "Probationer" is also defined in this section to mean any individual under probation supervision, and any individual subject to a presentence or predisposition investigation. Lastly, "problem solving court participant" is defined to mean a criminal defendant or juvenile participating in any problem solving court program. (LB 965)

Section 9: Amends section 28-322.01 to add probationer and problem solving court participant to the list of potential victims of sexual abuse involving sexual penetration, and specifies consent is not a defense. This section further provides that sexual contact or sexual penetration between spouses is not a violation of this section. (LB 965)

Section 10: Amends section 28-322.02 to add probationer and problem solving court participant as protected persons under the statute. (LB 965)

Section 11: Amends section 28-322.03 to add probationer and problem solving court participant as protected persons under the statute. (LB 965)

Section 12: A new section of law providing that a conservator, guardian, or guardian ad litem shall not subject any individual whom he or she has been appointed to serve to sexual penetration or sexual contact. It is not a defense that sexual penetration or sexual contact was consensual and sexual contact or penetration between spouses is not a violation. A conservator, guardian, or guardian ad litem who violates this section by sexual penetration is guilty of a Class IIA felony. A violation involving sexual contact is a Class IIIA felony. (LB 965)

Section 13: A new section of law. For purposes of this section, "child welfare provider" and "minor" are defined. A "minor" means an individual who is under nineteen years of age. Child welfare service providers in violation of this section involving penetration are guilty of sexual abuse by a conservator, guardian, or guardian ad litem in the first degree and such offense is a Class IIA felony. Those guilty of sexual contact in the second degree are guilty of a Class IIIA felony. Furthermore, this section provides that individual consent is not a defense. (LB 965)

Section 14: Amends section 28-323 to add an element to the offense of domestic assault in the second degree to include recklessly causing serious bodily injury to his or her intimate partner with a dangerous instrument. This section further provides that a violation of subsection (1) of this section is a Class I misdemeanor, except that such violation shall be punished as a Class IIIA felony if the person has one previous conviction for a violation of subsection (1), (2), or (3) or a substantially equivalent offense, or a Class IIA felony if the person has been convicted two or more times for violations of subsection (1), (2), or (3). Similarly, this section provides that a violation of



subsection (2) of this section is a Class IIA felony, except that such violation shall be punished as a Class II felony if the person has one previous conviction for a violation of subsection (2) or (3) or a substantially equivalent offense. A violation of subsection (3) of this section is a Class ID felony, except that such violation shall be punished as a Class IB felony with a mandatory minimum sentence of fifteen years imprisonment if the person has one or more previous convictions for a violation of subsection (3) or a substantially equivalent offense. For purposes of this section, "dating relationship" is defined to mean frequent, intimate associations primarily characterized by the expectation of affectional or sexual involvement, but does not include a casual relationship or an ordinary association between persons in a business or social context. "Substantially equivalent offense" is defined to mean a violation of law that is criminal under federal law or the law of another state. (LB 818)

Section 15: Amends section 28-470 to provide that a probation employee who, acting in good faith, obtains an opioid reversal medication in accordance with the policies of the Office of Probation Administration and administers such medication to a person who is apparently experiencing an opioid related overdose shall not be subject to administrative action or criminal prosecution, or be personally liable in any civil action as a result of his or her acts of commission or omission unless the employee caused damage or injury by his or her willful, wanton, or grossly negligent act of commission or omission. "Probation employee" is defined to mean a probation officer, chief probation officer, juvenile probation officer, or juvenile intake officer, as those terms are defined in section 29-2246. (LB 965)

Section 16: Amends 28-508 to add "a key or lock adopted by a postal service for any box or other authorized receptacle for the deposit or delivery of mail" to the list of burglar's tools relating to the offense of possession of burglar's tools. (LB 785)

Section 17: Amends section 28-610 to change the offense of impersonating a peace officer from a Class I misdemeanor to a Class IV felony. (LB 1123)

Section 18: Amends section 28-703 to add the engagement in sexual penetration or sexual contact with his or her adopted child or foster child to the offense of incest if done knowingly. (LB 965)

Section 19: Harmonizing changes to section 28-712.01. (LB 965)

Section 20: Harmonizing changes to section 28-1205. (LB 1123)

Section 21: Harmonizing changes to section 28-1701. (LB 965)

Section 22: A new section of law that strengthens due process protections for law enforcement officers in connection with Brady-Giglio disclosures. The bill establishes uniform notice, reconsideration, confidentiality, and review requirements for such disclosures. This section also strengthens public safety by increasing penalties for impersonating a peace officer. (LB 1123)

For purposes of sections 22 to 28 of this act, Brady-Giglio case law means *Brady v. Maryland* and *Giglio v. United States* and other subsequent cases as described. This section also defines "Brady-Giglio disclosure", "law enforcement agency", "officer", "prosecuting agency", and "public safety agency". (LB 1123)

Section 23: This new section provides that an officer shall not be discharged, disciplined, or threatened with discharge or discipline solely because a prosecuting agency has named an officer in a Brady-Giglio disclosure or determined such officer is subject to a disclosure, or disclosed to any person that the officer is named in a Brady-Giglio disclosure. This section does not prohibit dismissal, suspension, demotion, or other disciplinary action based on the underlying action that resulted in the officer being named in a Brady-Giglio disclosure. (LB 1123)



Section 24: This new section applies to any county with a population over one hundred thousand inhabitants. This section provides that for a county which includes a city of the metropolitan or primary class, the county attorney and city attorney of such city shall operate under a interlocal agreement to fulfill the requirements of this section. The prosecuting attorney shall create an informal advisory committee for evaluating possible Brady-Giglio disclosures. The advisory committee shall provide recommendations to county attorneys, city attorneys, and special prosecutors. Each prosecuting agency retains ultimate discretion on whether to name an officer in a Brady-Giglio disclosure. This section provides how the advisory committee is comprised, depending on the size of the county or city, and each prosecuting agency shall adopt a process for reviewing and making determinations for prospective Brady-Giglio disclosures that include the following provisions: The prosecuting agency shall provide the officer with written notice, including proposed rationale before determining whether such officer is subject to a prospective disclosure; the prosecuting agency shall provide the officer with a reasonable opportunity to respond to the proposed determination; if an officer in good faith contests the proposed determination, the prosecuting agency shall request the advisory committee to make a recommendation on whether to name the officer in a disclosure; the prosecuting agency shall provide the advisory committee with materials that support naming the officer and any exculpatory materials from the officer and the advisory committee may request further information which may include oral testimony from the officer; and the advisory committee shall make a recommendation to the prosecuting agency as to whether a prospective Brady-Giglio disclosure is required and shall provide written notice of such recommendation. The prosecuting agency shall consider, but is not bound by, the recommendation of the advisory committee. Upon the prosecuting agency making a final decision on whether to name such officer in a prospective Brady-Giglio disclosure, the prosecuting agency shall provide written notice to the officer of its final decision. Finally, this section provides that the requirements of this section apply to any officer subject to a prospective Brady-Giglio disclosure made on or after the operative date of this section. (LB 1123)

Section 25: This new section provides that an officer aggrieved by a final decision of a prosecuting agency may intervene in an action for the limited purpose of filing a motion in limine to prevent such disclosure from being submitted to the trier of fact. The court shall perform an in-camera review of the evidence and may hold a closed-hearing upon request of the officer, the prosecution agency, or upon the court's own motion. The court may grant the motion if the court finds no reasonable basis for concern that the rationale for naming the officer will not be material to the issues in the case. A determination by a court that an officer should not be named shall not prevent a prosecuting agency from making disclosures in other cases that the prosecuting agency believes necessary under Brady-Giglio case law. Evidence presented to the court under this section shall be provided under seal and kept confidential unless otherwise ordered by the district court. (LB 1123)

Section 26: This new section provides that a public safety agency shall not publicly release an officer's photograph without written permission from the officer or his or her representative. An officer's personal information including the officer's home address, personal telephone number, personal email address, date of birth, social security number, and operator's license shall be kept confidential and shall be redacted from any record prior to the record's release to the public by the officer's employer. Nothing in this section prohibits the release of an officer's photograph or unredacted personal information to the officer's legal counsel, union representative, or designee upon request. (LB 1123)

Section 27: This new section provides that an officer shall not be discharged, disciplined, or threatened with discipline, or subject to revocation or suspension of a peace officer certificate in retaliation for exercising the rights of the officer enumerated in sections 22 to 28 of this act. (LB 1123)

Section 28: This new section provides that the rights enumerated in sections 22 to 28 of this act are in addition to any other rights granted pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement or other law. (LB 1123)

Section 29: Amends section 29-4003 to add probationer and problem solving court participant as defined victims



regarding sexual abuse in the first or second degree. This section also provides that in addition to the registrable offenses under subdivisions (1)(a), (b), (c) and (d) of this section, the Sex Offender Registration Act applies to any person who on or after the operative date of this section has ever plead guilty to, plead nolo contendere to, or been found guilty of sexual abuse by a conservator, guardian, guardian ad litem, or child welfare service provider, or has ever plead guilty to, plead nolo contendere to, or been found guilty of any offense that is substantially equivalent to a registrable offense established by any village, town, city, state, territory, commonwealth, or other jurisdiction of the United States, military tribunal, or by a foreign jurisdiction. (LB 965)

Section 30: A new section of law that defines "conflict counsel" for the purposes of this section to mean an attorney licensed to practice law in this state who is employed by the county or has a contract with the county to provide legal representation to clients who would normally be represented by the public defender, but for whom the public defender is unable to provide such representation due to conflicting interests or due to good cause as determined by the court. This section further provides that in any county with a public defender, the county may employ or contract with one or more conflict counsel. When first appointed, the county board shall immediately provide written notice to each presiding judge of the county court and district court of such county, each presiding judge of juvenile court in such county, each child child support referee, and the clerk of the district court on behalf of the mental health board of such county. It shall be the duty of county conflict counsel to provide representation to indigent individuals within such county. In a county with a population of more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, any conflict counsel shall devote his or her full time to representing indigent individuals and shall not engage in private practice, nor shall any county conflict counsel solicit or accept a fee other than compensation from the county. (LB 859)

Section 31: Harmonizing changes to section 29-3901. (LB 859)

Section 32: Harmonizing changes to section 29-3903. (LB 859)

Section 33: Amends section 29-3904 to provide that in a county that has county conflict counsel, in a case where the public defender is unable to provide representation due to conflicting interests or other good cause as determined by the court, the Commission on Public Advocacy may be appointed.(LB 859)

Section 34: Harmonizing changes to section 29-3905. (LB 859)

Section 35: Harmonizing changes to section 29-3918. (LB 859)

Section 36: Harmonizing changes to section 29-3922. (LB 859)

Section 37: Harmonizing changes to section 29-4309. (LB 965)

Section 38: Harmonizing changes to section 29-4316. (LB 965)

Section 39: Harmonizing changes to section 43-272. (LB 859)

Section 40: Amends section 43-273, relating to appointed counsel under the Nebraska Juvenile Code, to provide that this section does not apply to the public defender or to county conflict counsel as defined in section 30 of this act. (LB 859)

Section 41: Amends section 43-2923, relating to best interests of the child requirements under the Parenting Act, to provide that in determining custody, the court shall consider account credible evidence showing increased intellectual and social growth in children who have equal access to both parents in determining custody and parenting arrangements. (LB 908)



Section 42: Harmonizing changes to section 71-946. (LB 859)

Section 43: Harmonizing changes to section 71-947. (LB 859)

Section 44: Harmonizing changes to section 71-948. (LB 859)

Section 45: Harmonizing changes to section 81-1850. (LB 965)

Section 46: Harmonizing changes to section 83-4,143. (LB 965)

Section 47: Harmonizing changes to section 84-941.01. (LB 965)

Section 48: Operative dates.

Section 49: Severability clause.

Section 50: Repealer.

Section 51: Repealer.

Carolyn Bosn, Chairperson

