

similar to an orphanage, which this legal matter is being adjudicated. And the Nebraska law, I think, is much more sympathetic to both the mother and the child. Certainly the mother doesn't want... a mother who's decided to put her child up for adoption wants that child to go to the adoptive family, she does not want that child in a foster home, in an orphanage or in an institution. So out of consideration both for the mother and for the child the Nebraska procedure has always been to not permit someone who has signed a relinquishment and consent to revoke that. In this bill there's an exception to that. If the father comes in, the biological father comes in and he wants to fight for custody, then obviously the biological mother should have the right to say, no, I would be a better parent and let's go back to square one and I'll just keep my child. So I think that this is a policy decision that maybe Senator Chambers and I can debate on another occasion. I think it is a complete departure from the historical procedure of adoptions in Nebraska, which I certainly do not want to change at this time.

PRESIDENT ROBAK: Thank you, Senator Matzke. Mr. Clerk.

CLERK: Madam President, a priority motion. Senator Bernard-Stevens would move to bracket the bill until Thursday, April 13th.

PRESIDENT ROBAK: The Chair recognizes Senator Bernard-Stevens.

SENATOR BERNARD-STEVENS: Thank you, Madam President. I've done this for a couple of reasons. Number one, I wanted to speak one more time. Two, I am very serious because I agree with Senator Chambers on philosophy. This is the bill that we want to talk about both responsible parents, the mother and the father. And if we're saying to a father, we don't want you to be able to come back five or six months or a year later and all of a sudden he's trying to take a child that's in an adoptive home, try to take that child out, say I want custody, I think the same has to apply to the mother that there be a time period at some point, if they relinquish custody, that after that time period, whether it be 30 days, 60 days, whatever it would be, that they can't then for reasons that they don't want the father who's come forward, come forward and take that and decide they want to have the child back. I think that's improper as well. My sense is that Senator Bromm has some concerns about when you go and when the father has to go and put his name on a registry that he also want...has to do custody at the same time. Senator Chambers has