

then invite your questions. But, basically, in the State of Nebraska we have two waiting periods. Before a divorce decree can become final, there is a waiting period, but that's not really what this bill is about. This bill doesn't touch that 60-day waiting period that we have before a decree becomes final or before a decree is entered. What this bill does is address that second waiting period after a decree is entered in Nebraska which is a very, very unusual provision. What the law says now is essentially that, for a period of six months following the entrance of a decree, the divorce is not final. What the bill does is says that the divorce is final 30 days after the decree is entered except for two things. One, for purposes of remarriage, the old law is retained. It's still six months and that was part of the controversy with this bill. The Catholic Conference, among others, was not happy with that particular provision so we left it the same. Remarriage is still a six-month requirement after the decree is entered. The other problem we had was with the continuance of health insurance and we retained the six-month period for purposes of the continuation of health insurance. Other than that, I don't know of any problems with this solution to the problem. The problem, the reason the bill became necessary is because it has become very troublesome for bankers and real estate people because nobody knows during that six-month period whether those people are still married or unmarried for purposes of various financial transactions. It's very unclear in the law. There is no case law that's cleared that up. Different financial institutions treat it differently. Some of them require that during that six-month period that the spouse you've just divorced come in and sign the new mortgage, well, that's not the kind of situation that is likely to actually result in the spouse coming in to sign that new mortgage. It's also possible that during that six-month period some property held in joint tenancy could actually be levied upon, that is a judgment entered against it and then the question would become, well, if that property has been given to just one of the two spouses, is the judgment good or has the property already been given away? What's the status of the property in terms of that six-month limbo period? And so for a number of very practical reasons you will see on this chart no other state has such a law. And if we change the law as proposed in 544, you can see us on the chart with respect to remarriage, we still have the toughest requirement in the entire Union. With respect to all other transactions other than remarriage, we still have a tougher requirement than most of the states but it's kind of in the ballpark with what all the other