

Judiciary Committee

Biennium Report

One Hundred Ninth Legislature
First and Second Sessions

Judiciary Committee
One Hundred Ninth Legislature

Committee Members

Senator Carolyn Bosn, Chairperson	District 25
Senator Wendy DeBoer, Vice-Chairperson	District 10
Senator Bob Hallstrom	District 1
Senator Rick Holdcroft	District 36
Senator Terrell McKinney	District 11
Senator Victor Rountree	District 3
Senator Tanya Storer	District 43
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Introduction

During the 2025-2026 biennium, the Judiciary Committee considered a broad and demanding docket of 229 bills touching nearly every major area within the committee's jurisdiction, including criminal law, civil procedure, family law, juvenile law, public safety, corrections, court administration, evidence, probate, and matters affecting the rights and responsibilities of Nebraskans across the state. These bills reflected both the breadth of the committee's subject matter and the importance of the issues referred to it. From targeted statutory clean-up measures to complex policy proposals, the committee was tasked with evaluating legislation that often carried significant consequences for individuals, families, courts, law enforcement, local governments, and the justice system as a whole.

Over the course of the biennium, the committee advanced a significant body of work through hearings, stakeholder negotiations, committee amendments, and priority legislation. In addition to reviewing a large volume of introduced bills, the committee devoted substantial attention to refining proposals, identifying workable compromises, and developing packages that allowed related measures to move in an organized and efficient manner. That work frequently required balancing competing concerns, addressing technical and implementation issues, and responding to developments that arose as bills moved through the legislative process.

The committee's work during the biennium also reflected an emphasis on orderly process, careful review, and practical problem-solving. Many of the measures advanced by the committee were shaped through collaboration with senators, agencies, courts, prosecutors, defense attorneys, local governments, advocacy organizations, and other stakeholders. In many instances, the committee's final work product differed substantially from bills as introduced, reflecting the committee's role not only as a forum for public consideration of legislation, but also as a working committee engaged in improving bills so they could be effectively implemented if enacted.

This report provides an overview of the committee's work during the 2025-2026 biennium. It summarizes the four committee priority packages, which illustrate the range and substance of the committee's work, and identifies the committee bills that were enacted into law. Taken together, that work reflects a biennium marked by sustained committee activity, substantial legislative output, and continued attention to the administration of justice in Nebraska.

2025-2026 Biennium at a Glance

Bills referred	229
Legislation enacted as standalone bills	51
Additional bills incorporated into enacted bills	42
Committee priority packages	4
Public hearing days held	47

Committee Priority Packages

Four of the committee's most significant accomplishments during the biennium were its priority packages. Each package brought together proposals addressing related aspects of the administration of justice, public safety, and the operation of Nebraska's courts and justice systems. Although the packages included a range of individual provisions, each was organized around common policy concerns and practical issues within the committee's jurisdiction. This approach allowed the committee to coordinate related statutory changes, resolve technical and implementation concerns, and present the Legislature with more complete legislative proposals.

2025 Session Priority Packages

LB 150

LB 150 served as the vehicle for the Judiciary Committee's 2025 priority package. The package combined LB 150 as amended with provisions from LB 219, LB 271, LB 329, LB 386, LB 412, LB 539, and LB 606, and was later expanded to include provisions from LB 93, LB 136, and LB 694, along with additional harmonizing amendments. The package centered on improving the operation of Nebraska's criminal justice, correctional, and related legal systems while addressing public safety and administrative issues within the committee's jurisdiction.

A significant portion of the package involved criminal procedure, sentencing, and correctional administration. It revised criminal discovery and continuing-disclosure requirements, changed post-release supervision provisions, and modified the habitual criminal enhancement statute. It also updated numerous statutes governing parole administration and correctional operations following earlier structural changes involving the Department of Correctional Services.

The package also addressed public safety and coordination among law enforcement, courts, correctional institutions, and mental health systems. It expanded criminal mischief provisions to cover intentional conduct directed at rail and other critical infrastructure and revised school-related sexual abuse statutes to account for the range of adults who work in and around school settings. The package also established the Regional Mental Health Expansion Pilot Program Act, authorized efforts to obtain federal funding for coordinated emergency responses involving law enforcement and mental health professionals, and permitted certain mental health and sex offender commitment proceedings to be conducted by videoconference when all parties agree.

Other provisions addressed procedural and administrative issues affecting individuals, employers, courts, and state agencies. The package clarified procedures for a person claiming to be a child's biological father to seek a determination of paternity, revised service requirements in certain

corporate garnishment proceedings, and modernized firearms background-check statutes by removing obsolete state-law requirements. It also extended protections against discrimination based on military or veteran status throughout a number of areas of Nebraska law.

Taken together, the provisions of LB 150 were directed toward the effective operation of Nebraska's justice and public safety systems. The package coordinated changes involving criminal and correctional procedure, mental health proceedings, civil and family-law processes, and related statutory administration.

LB 530

LB 530 served as the vehicle for one of the Judiciary Committee's priority packages involving criminal and juvenile justice and public safety. The package combined LB 530 as amended with provisions from LB 6, LB 44, LB 124, LB 395, LB 404, LB 556, LB 600, and LB 684. Its provisions were principally directed toward criminal accountability, probation and supervision, juvenile justice procedures, and roadway safety.

The package strengthened and updated laws addressing serious criminal conduct and risks to public safety. It enhanced penalties for certain controlled substance violations when the resulting use of the controlled substance directly or proximately causes death or serious bodily injury. It also created penalties for intentionally tampering with or disabling an electronic monitoring device required by a court or as a condition of parole. Related provisions clarified the continued application of firearm restrictions to certain prohibited juvenile offenders when the underlying juvenile record has been sealed.

LB 530 also made several changes to adult probation and postconviction procedure. It gave courts additional flexibility to waive certain probation and programming fees when payment would create an undue hardship and authorized extensions of probation under specified circumstances. For offenses committed while a person was a minor, the package modified the period for filing certain claims for postconviction relief.

A substantial portion of the package addressed juvenile detention, probation, and supervision. It revised the standards and procedures governing juvenile detention, established requirements for identifying and supervising high-risk juvenile probationers, and improved the exchange of information among probation officers, prosecutors, courts, and law enforcement. It also addressed electronic monitoring and procedures near the conclusion of a juvenile's term of probation.

The package further included a coordinated set of roadway-safety provisions. It revised penalties and license consequences for motor vehicle homicide and motor vehicle homicide of an unborn child, increased fines for speeding violations, and authorized the Department of Transportation to

temporarily reduce speed limits in response to conditions such as severe weather, emergencies, and traffic congestion. It also strengthened requirements for motorists approaching stopped vehicles and established similar protections for vulnerable road users, including pedestrians, bicyclists, motorcyclists, roadway workers, emergency personnel, and others exposed to heightened risks along Nebraska roadways.

Overall, LB 530 addressed the enforcement, supervision, and public safety functions of Nebraska's criminal and juvenile justice systems. Its provisions combined changes to criminal penalties and court supervision with reforms to juvenile procedures and roadway-safety laws.

2026 Session Priority Packages

LB 935

LB 935 served as the vehicle for a Judiciary Committee priority package focused on protecting victims, improving court procedures, and addressing access to justice. The package combined LB 935 as introduced with amended provisions from LB 789, LB 876, LB 978, LB 1020, LB 1139, LB 1199, and LB 1228. Although the individual provisions addressed different parts of Nebraska law, each involved the operation of the courts, the protection of persons affected by criminal or wrongful conduct, or access to legal remedies and services.

The package strengthened protections for victims and other persons at risk of harm. It created an automatic, short-term no-contact period following an arrest for certain domestic assault and sexual assault offenses, providing protection during the period before a court can act or a protection order can be obtained. It also created or expanded legal tools addressing stalking through mobile tracking devices, unlawful intrusion involving unmanned aircraft systems, and swatting. Additional provisions expanded civil remedies for harms involving obscene material, child sexual abuse material, and child sexual exploitation devices or images.

LB 935 also made changes intended to improve the fairness and operation of judicial proceedings. It strengthened the statutory framework for recovering attorney's fees and costs in frivolous or bad-faith litigation involving political subdivisions. It added a hearsay exception for statements offered against a party who wrongfully caused a witness to be unavailable, preventing a party from benefiting from conduct intended to interfere with the presentation of evidence. The package also established new fees dedicated to court operations and case-management systems.

Other provisions addressed family-law procedure and access to legal services. The package revised the operation of liens arising from child support and spousal support orders so that liens correspond more directly to unpaid obligations. It also revised paternity procedures and expanded eligibility

under the Legal Education for Public Service and Rural Practice Loan Repayment Assistance Act to support the availability of attorneys in rural and underserved areas of Nebraska.

Taken together, LB 935 focused on access to and the effective operation of Nebraska's legal system. Its provisions strengthened remedies and protections for victims, refined evidentiary and procedural rules, supported court infrastructure, and addressed the availability of legal services.

LB 965

LB 965 served as the vehicle for a Judiciary Committee priority package addressing protections against abuse, domestic violence, law enforcement procedures, and access to constitutionally required counsel. The package combined LB 965 as introduced with provisions from LB 908, LB 1000, LB 818, LB 1123, LB 859, and LB 785. Its provisions were generally directed toward protecting vulnerable persons and improving the administration of criminal justice and court-appointed representation.

A central component of the package strengthened protections against sexual abuse and exploitation by persons occupying positions of authority or trust. It created or expanded offenses involving sexual abuse of probationers, problem-solving court participants, persons served by guardians, conservators, and guardians ad litem, and minors served by child welfare providers. It also expanded related sex offender registration requirements and amended Nebraska's incest statute to address certain conduct involving adopted and foster children.

The package further strengthened Nebraska's response to domestic violence. It established enhanced penalties for repeat violations of domestic abuse and sexual assault protection orders and revised domestic assault penalties for repeat and more serious offenses. It also enhanced penalties for certain repeat offenses involving strangulation or suffocation, including comparable convictions entered in other jurisdictions.

LB 965 also established procedures governing Brady-Giglio determinations involving law enforcement officers. These provisions created uniform requirements for notice, an opportunity to respond, reconsideration, confidentiality, and limited judicial review while preserving the prosecuting agency's responsibility to make disclosures required by constitutional law. The package also prohibited retaliation against officers for exercising rights under those procedures and protected certain officer photographs and personal information from public disclosure. Related public safety provisions increased the penalty for impersonating a peace officer and added certain postal keys and locks to Nebraska's burglar's-tools statute when possessed with criminal intent.

Another component addressed the provision of court-appointed counsel. The package authorized counties with public defenders to employ or contract with county conflict counsel to represent

indigent persons when the public defender cannot provide representation because of a conflict of interest or other good cause. This gave counties an additional means of meeting their obligation to provide counsel while managing the cost and administration of conflict cases.

Finally, the package provided liability protections for probation employees who administer opioid-reversal medication in good faith and amended the Parenting Act to require courts, when determining custody and parenting arrangements, to consider credible evidence concerning the effects of children having equal access to both parents.

Overall, LB 965 focused on the protection of vulnerable persons and the administration of criminal and judicial proceedings. The package strengthened laws addressing abuse and domestic violence, established procedures affecting law enforcement and prosecutors, and provided counties with another mechanism for delivering constitutionally required legal representation.

Passed Legislation by Subject Matter

The legislation enacted from bills referred to the Judiciary Committee during the 2025-2026 biennium can be grouped into several recurring subject-matter areas. Although some enacted measures touched more than one area, the following categories provide a useful framework for summarizing the breadth of the committee's work during the biennium.

In addition to these bills, numerous other bills advanced through incorporation into enacted legislation. Forty-two bills that were ultimately indefinitely postponed had substantive provisions incorporated into bills that became law. Appendix A identifies those measures and the legislation into which they were incorporated.

Criminal Law, Sentencing, and Public Safety

A substantial portion of the committee's enacted work during the biennium involved criminal law, sentencing policy, and public safety. Legislation in this category addressed controlled substances, law enforcement authority and training, offenses involving financial fraud and public safety risks, correctional and jail-related safety issues, and other statutory changes intended to respond to emerging threats, improve enforcement tools, and promote public safety across the state.

- **LB 72** — Change provisions relating to controlled substances schedules under the Uniform Controlled Substances Act
- **LB 133** — Provide authority for animal control officers to enforce state or local animal control laws and provide immunity
- **LB 150** — Adopt the Regional Mental Health Expansion Pilot Program Act, provide for a pilot program related to mental health, prohibit discrimination based on military or veteran status, and change and eliminate provisions relating to garnishment, liens, post-release supervision, sexual abuse by school workers, criminal mischief, discovery in criminal cases, habitual sentencing enhancements, veterans justice programs, paternity proceedings, handgun purchase requirements, correctional system overcrowding emergencies, the Division of Parole Services, the Nebraska Mental Health Commitment Act, and the Sex Offender Commitment Act
- **LB 195** — Provide immunity for administration of naloxone, nalmefene, or other federally approved opioid overdose reversal medications
- **LB 230** — Adopt the Kratom Consumer Protection Act, regulate nitrous oxide, and change the Uniform Controlled Substances Act
- **LB 530** — Change provisions relating to motor vehicle homicide, motor vehicle homicide of an unborn child, tampering with an electronic monitoring device, controlled substances violations, adult and juvenile probation, detention of juveniles, motorists passing stopped vehicles or vulnerable road users, and speed limits

- **LB 559** — Provide for offenses relating to skimmer devices and criminal enterprises involving financial offenses
- **LB 727** — Authorize law enforcement agencies to obtain, maintain, and possess epinephrine autoinjectors and nasal epinephrine for use by a law enforcement officer and require training
- **LB 764** — Provide for certain Department of Correctional Services employees to be law enforcement officers
- **LB 784** — Change residency requirements for sheriffs in certain counties, requirements for uniforms for sheriffs and deputies, and continuing education requirements for law enforcement officers
- **LB 788** — Change the administrator of the Financial Fraud Victims' Reimbursement Fund from the Attorney General to the Nebraska State Patrol
- **LB 795** — Designate bromazepam as a controlled substance under the Uniform Controlled Substances Act, correct the spelling of certain controlled substances, and enhance penalties for certain controlled substance offenses involving fentanyl
- **LB 877** — Designate certain substances as controlled substances under the Uniform Controlled Substances Act
- **LB 1096** — Adopt the Preventing Lethal Agricultural and National Threats Act, create restrictions on contracts with foreign principals, authorize the withholding of records, and provide civil penalties
- **LB 1195** — Change requirements relating to female inmates of county jails and require county and city jails to comply with standards regarding cross-gender supervision and searches of inmates

Victims' Rights, Protection Orders, and Protections for Vulnerable Persons

The committee also advanced a significant body of legislation focused on victims' rights, abuse prevention, protection orders, and safeguards for vulnerable persons. These measures addressed victim notification, civil and criminal protections relating to abuse and exploitation, recognition and enforcement of protective orders, adult protective services, and related efforts to strengthen legal protections for individuals at risk of harm.

- **LB 52** — Provide additional offenses for which notification to crime victims is required
- **LB 80** — Adopt the Protection Orders Act, require reporting of child abuse and neglect involving military families, provide for domestic violence victims to change rental agreements and request the changing of locks, and change provisions related to landlords and tenants
- **LB 371** — Provide liability for computer-generated images under the Uniform Civil Remedies for Unauthorized Disclosure of Intimate Images Act

- **LB 383** — Adopt the Parental Rights in Social Media Act, rename the Child Pornography Prevention Act, and prohibit conduct involving computer-generated child pornography
- **LB 499** — Change membership provisions relating to the Crime Victim's Reparations Committee
- **LB 753** — Provide for recognition and enforcement of military protective orders under the Protection Orders Act
- **LB 965** — Prohibit sexual abuse of a probationer or problem solving court participant and sexual abuse by a conservator, guardian, guardian ad litem, or child welfare service provider; change provisions relating to protection orders, certain offenses, attorney's fees, and victim notification requirements; and provide requirements for immunity for probation employees, Brady-Giglio disclosures, confidentiality for certain officers, registration under the Sex Offender Registration Act, county conflict counsel, and determinations of the best interest of the child
- **LB 1055** — Provide training requirements for an adult protective services official under the Adult Protective Services Act
- **LB 1181** — Change provisions relating to the rights of victims of certain crimes

Courts, Evidence, Procedure, and Judicial Administration

Another major area of enacted legislation involved the operation of the courts and the administration of justice. Bills in this category addressed evidence, procedure, judicial selection, attorney practice, court funding, and related matters affecting the structure and functioning of Nebraska's judicial system. Together, these measures reflect the committee's continuing work to maintain and improve the legal and institutional framework within which the courts operate.

- **LB 51** — Adopt the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact
- **LB 103** — Change provisions relating to admissibility of evidence of past sexual assaults and the procedure for taking depositions of certain witnesses
- **LB 388** — Change provisions relating to judicial nominating commissions
- **LB 470** — Provide for attorneys to make unsworn declarations under penalty of perjury in lieu of sworn declarations
- **LB 513** — Change judges' salaries
- **LB 889** — Change a penalty and provisions regulating licensure and registration under the State Electrical Act
- **LB 935** — Provide for court fees; change provisions relating to incentives for rural legal practice, protection orders, hearsay, sentencing, support order liens, and paternity proceedings; provide for no-contact periods for victims of certain assaults and civil actions for conduct relating to prohibited content or child exploitation devices; and provide for and change offenses involving mobile tracking devices, stalking, unlawful intrusion, operation of unmanned aircraft systems, and swatting

- **LB 952** — Create the Supreme Court Operations Cash Fund and terminate the Supreme Court Reports Cash Fund and the Court Appointed Special Advocate Fund

Family Law, Probate, Guardianships, and Protective Proceedings

The committee's enacted work also included a substantial number of measures involving family law, probate, guardianships, conservatorships, and related proceedings. These bills addressed adoption, transfers at death, settlements involving minors, guardianship and conservatorship procedures, child support-related issues, and tribal customary adoption. As a group, they reflect the committee's work in areas of law that directly affect families, children, vulnerable adults, and the administration of protective legal proceedings.

- **LB 70** — Provide for adoption by a second adult person and change provisions relating to adoptions
- **LB 85** — Change requirements for collection of personal property of decedents' estates by affidavit
- **LB 341** — Adopt the Nebraska Statutory Thresholds for Settlements Involving Minors Act
- **LB 422** — Change provisions of the Nebraska Uniform Real Property Transfer on Death Act
- **LB 453** — Change requirements for background checks for guardians and conservators
- **LB 641** — Change provisions relating to medicaid estate recovery
- **LB 704** — Change provisions relating to the review and modification of an incarcerated parent's child support order
- **LB 758** — Change provisions relating to nontestamentary transfers on death, and evidence of ownership to obtain a certificate of title and provide a method for a beneficiary charitable organization to receive property or information
- **LB 985** — Change provisions relating to guardians and conservators
- **LB 1032** — Provide for recognition and enforcement of tribal customary adoptions under the Nebraska Indian Child Welfare Act and related laws

Corrections, Juvenile Justice, and Reentry

The committee also advanced legislation addressing correctional administration, jail practices, juvenile justice, reentry, and related system oversight. These measures involved reporting and oversight within correctional institutions, testing of suspected contraband, sentence reduction policies in jails, peer-support protections, youth reentry planning, and the composition of bodies addressing racial profiling and the wellbeing of Nebraska children. Together, they reflect the committee's work on both institutional operations and longer-term justice-system outcomes.

- **LB 518** — Change requirements for a report by the Department of Correctional Services and Board of Parole
- **LB 519** — Require independent confirmatory testing of potential items of contraband or drugs in prisons
- **LB 640** — Change calculation of a sentence reduction for good behavior during confinement in a jail
- **LB 741** — Change the membership of the Racial Profiling Advisory Committee and the Nebraska Children's Commission
- **LB 751** — Require a study to improve reporting and investigation of missing Black women and children
- **LB 816** — Provide privileges and immunities relating to peer support services communications by public safety personnel and change provisions relating to emergency protective custody
- **LB 962** — Adopt the Youth Reentry and Transitional Support Act

Civil and Regulatory Legislation

Several enacted measures addressed civil and regulatory matters that fall within the committee's jurisdiction but do not fit neatly within the larger categories above. These measures involved landlord-tenant communications and deceptive trade practices. Though smaller in number, they reflect the breadth of the committee's docket and the range of private-law and regulatory issues referred to Judiciary during the biennium.

- **LB 185** — Provide for electronic delivery of notices and documents under the Uniform Residential Landlord and Tenant Act and the Mobile Home Landlord and Tenant Act
- **LB 230** — Adopt the Kratom Consumer Protection Act, regulate nitrous oxide, and change the Uniform Controlled Substances Act
- **LB 385** — Change provisions relating to the Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act

Conclusion

The 109th Legislature presented the Judiciary Committee with a broad docket spanning criminal justice, courts, public safety, family law, juvenile justice, corrections, civil procedure, and numerous other areas of Nebraska law.

The Committee's work extended beyond advancing individual bills. Through amendments, negotiations, and committee priority packages, proposals were frequently refined and consolidated as they moved through the legislative process. The resulting legislation reflects the contributions of Committee members, senators, legislative staff, the Judicial Branch, state and local agencies, practitioners, advocates, stakeholders, and members of the public.

This report and its appendices are intended to provide a record of that work and a resource for future legislators, staff, policymakers, and members of the public reviewing the legislative history of the 2025–2026 biennium.

Appendix A: Disposition of Bills

Appendix A provides a comprehensive accounting of the disposition of legislation referred to the Judiciary Committee during the 2025–2026 biennium. In total, 229 bills were referred to the Committee. Of those bills, 51 were enacted as stand-alone legislation or as the principal vehicle for legislation ultimately passed by the Legislature, while 178 were indefinitely postponed.

The number of bills indefinitely postponed, however, does not fully reflect the Committee’s legislative activity. Many proposals were consolidated, amended, or incorporated into broader legislation as part of the Committee’s work to develop comprehensive legislative packages and advance related proposals through a single vehicle. Of the 178 bills ultimately indefinitely postponed, 42 had provisions incorporated into bills that were enacted.

Accordingly, this appendix is organized into three sections: bills enacted by the Legislature; bills whose provisions were incorporated into other enacted legislation; and bills indefinitely postponed.

Passed Bills

LB	Introducer	Description
LB51	Ibach	Adopt the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact
LB52	Ibach	Provide additional offenses for which notification to crime victims is required
LB70	DeBoer	Provide for adoption by a second adult person and change provisions relating to adoptions
LB72	Hallstrom	Change provisions relating to controlled substances schedules under the Uniform Controlled Substances Act
LB80	Hallstrom	Adopt the Protection Orders Act, require reporting of child abuse and neglect involving military families, provide for domestic violence victims to change rental agreements and request the changing of locks, and change provisions related to landlords and tenants
LB85	DeBoer	Change requirements for collection of personal property of decedents' estates by affidavit
LB103	DeBoer	Change provisions relating to admissibility of evidence of past sexual assaults and the procedure for taking depositions of certain witnesses
LB133	Holdcroft	Provide authority for animal control officers to enforce state or local animal control laws and provide immunity

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LB150	Bosn	Adopt the Regional Mental Health Expansion Pilot Program Act, provide for a pilot program related to mental health, prohibit discrimination based on military or veteran status, and change and eliminate provisions relating to garnishment, liens, post-release supervision, sexual abuse by school workers, criminal mischief, discovery in criminal cases, habitual sentencing enhancements, veterans justice programs, paternity proceedings, handgun purchase requirements, correctional system overcrowding emergencies, the Division of Parole Services, the Nebraska Mental Health Commitment Act, and the Sex Offender Commitment Act
LB185	Dover	Provide for electronic delivery of notices and documents under the Uniform Residential Landlord and Tenant Act and the Mobile Home Landlord and Tenant Act
LB195	Meyer, G.	Provide immunity for administration of naloxone, nalmefene, or other federally approved opioid overdose reversal medications
LB230	Hallstrom	Adopt the Kratom Consumer Protection Act, regulate nitrous oxide, and change the Uniform Controlled Substances Act
LB341	Hallstrom	Adopt the Nebraska Statutory Thresholds for Settlements Involving Minors Act
LB371	DeBoer	Provide liability for computer-generated images under the Uniform Civil Remedies for Unauthorized Disclosure of Intimate Images Act
LB383	Storer	Adopt the Parental Rights in Social Media Act, rename the Child Pornography Prevention Act, and prohibit conduct involving computer-generated child pornography
LB385	Storer	Change provisions relating to the Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act
LB388	DeBoer	Change provisions relating to judicial nominating commissions
LB422	Storer	Change provisions of the Nebraska Uniform Real Property Transfer on Death Act
LB453	DeBoer	Change requirements for background checks for guardians and conservators
LB470	Bosn	Provide for attorneys to make unsworn declarations under penalty of perjury in lieu of sworn declarations
LB499	DeBoer	Change membership provisions relating to the Crime Victim's Reparations Committee
LB513	Bosn	Change judges' salaries
LB518	Juarez	Change requirements for a report by the Department of Correctional Services and Board of Parole
LB519	Juarez	Require independent confirmatory testing of potential items of contraband or drugs in prisons
LB530	Kauth	Change provisions relating to motor vehicle homicide, motor vehicle homicide of an unborn child, tampering with an electronic monitoring device, controlled substances violations, adult and juvenile probation, detention of juveniles, motorists passing stopped vehicles or vulnerable road users, and speed limits
LB559	Bosn	Provide for offenses relating to skimmer devices and criminal enterprises involving financial offenses
LB640	Judiciary Committee	Change calculation of a sentence reduction for good behavior during confinement in a jail
LB641	Bostar	Change provisions relating to medicaid estate recovery

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LB704	McKinney	Change provisions relating to the review and modification of an incarcerated parent,Âs child support order
LB727	Kauth	Authorize law enforcement agencies to obtain, maintain, and possess epinephrine autoinjectors and nasal epinephrine for use by a law enforcement officer and require training
LB741	McKinney	Change the membership of the Racial Profiling Advisory Committee and the Nebraska Children's Commission
LB751	Spivey	Require a study to improve reporting and investigation of missing Black women and children
LB753	Rountree	Provide for recognition and enforcement of military protective orders under the Protection Orders Act
LB758	von Gillern	Change provisions relating to nontestamentary transfers on death, and evidence of ownership to obtain a certificate of title and provide a method for a beneficiary charitable organization to receive property or information
LB764	Holdcroft	Provide for certain Department of Correctional Services employees to be law enforcement officers
LB784	Hallstrom	Change residency requirements for sheriffs in certain counties, requirements for uniforms for sheriffs and deputies, and continuing education requirements for law enforcement officers
LB788	Bosn	Change the administrator of the Financial Fraud Victims' Reimbursement Fund from the Attorney General to the Nebraska State Patrol
LB795	DeKay	Designate bromazepam as a controlled substance under the Uniform Controlled Substances Act, correct the spelling of certain controlled substances, and enhance penalties for certain controlled substance offenses involving fentanyl
LB816	Storer	Provide privileges and immunities relating to peer support services communications by public safety personnel and change provisions relating to emergency protective custody
LB877	Hallstrom	Designate certain substances as controlled substances under the Uniform Controlled Substances Act
LB889	Clouse	Change a penalty and provisions regulating licensure and registration under the State Electrical Act
LB935	Bosn	Provide for court fees; change provisions relating to incentives for rural legal practice, protection orders, hearsay, sentencing, support order liens, and paternity proceedings; provide for no-contact periods for victims of certain assaults and civil actions for conduct relating to prohibited content or child exploitation devices; and provide for and change offenses involving mobile tracking devices, stalking, unlawful intrusion, operation of unmanned aircraft systems, and swatting
LB952	Dorn	Create the Supreme Court Operations Cash Fund and terminate the Supreme Court Reports Cash Fund and the Court Appointed Special Advocate Fund
LB962	McKinney	Adopt the Youth Reentry and Transitional Support Act

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LB965	Bostar	Prohibit sexual abuse of a probationer or problem solving court participant and sexual abuse by a conservator, guardian, guardian ad litem, or child welfare service provider; change provisions relating to protection orders, certain offenses, attorney's fees, and victim notification requirements; and provide requirements for immunity for probation employees, Brady-Giglio disclosures, confidentiality for certain officers, registration under the Sex Offender Registration Act, county conflict counsel, and determinations of the best interest of the child
LB985	DeBoer	Change provisions relating to guardians and conservators
LB1032	DeBoer	Provide for recognition and enforcement of tribal customary adoptions under the Nebraska Indian Child Welfare Act and related laws
LB1055	DeBoer	Provide training requirements for an adult protective services official under the Adult Protective Services Act
LB1096	Bostar	Adopt the Preventing Lethal Agricultural and National Threats Act, create restrictions on contracts with foreign principals, authorize the withholding of records, and provide civil penalties
LB1181	Bosn	Change provisions relating to the rights of victims of certain crimes
LB1195	Storer	Change requirements relating to female inmates of county jails and require county and city jails to comply with standards regarding cross-gender supervision and searches of inmates

Bills Amended into Other Bills

LB	Introducer	Description	Amended into
LB6	Bosn	Provide for a penalty enhancement for a controlled substances violation resulting in serious bodily injury or death	LB530
LB26	Ballard	Include certain hospital and health clinic employees within statutes protecting health care professionals from assault	LB322
LB93	Dungan	Change provisions relating to discovery of information contained in electronic devices and to expert witnesses in criminal cases	LB150
LB124	Holdcroft	Change penalties for motor vehicle homicide of an unborn child	LB530
LB136	Holdcroft	Change provisions relating to service of garnishment summons, continuing liens, and notices upon corporate garnishees	LB150
LB141	Rountree	Require reporting of child abuse and neglect involving military families to military authorities and military family advocacy programs	LB80
LB159	Guereca	Provide for sentencing consideration of a defendant's status as a victim of abuse or trafficking	LB78
LB172	Hardin	Prohibit conduct involving computer-generated child pornography	LB383
LB184	DeKay	Prohibit certain sales of nitrous oxide and equipment to use nitrous oxide and provide penalties	LB230
LB219	Dungan	Remove a requirement for a minimum term of post-release supervision for Class III and IIIA felonies	LB150
LB267	Rountree	Provide for removal from a rental agreement of a cotenant or occupant who has committed domestic violence, require landlords to change locks, and provide landlords with related powers and duties	LB80
LB271	Storer	Provide a penalty for the offense of interference with railroad infrastructure, equipment, and personnel	LB150
LB329	von Gillern	Change provisions relating to sexual abuse by a school employee	LB150
LB386	Storer	Adopt the Regional Mental Health Expansion Pilot Program Act, provide for videoconferencing of hearings under the Nebraska Mental Health Commitment Act and the Sex Offender Commitment Act, provide for detention of certain persons at mental health beds in jails, and change provisions relating to hearings and rights of confrontation	LB150
LB395	DeKay	Change provisions relating to unlawful possession of a firearm by a prohibited juvenile offender and sealed records	LB530
LB404	Hallstrom	Authorize the court to extend the term of probation on joint application of the probation officer and the probationer	LB530
LB412	Hallstrom	Change provisions relating to interventions in paternity proceedings	LB150
LB464	Bosn	Create the offense of organized retail crime and provide penalties under the Nebraska Criminal Code	LB559

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LB475	Riepe	Classify tianeptine as a controlled substance	LB230
LB539	Hardin	Change and eliminate provisions relating to handgun purchase requirements	LB150
LB556	Riepe	Change jurisdiction of juvenile courts and adult criminal courts and change provisions relating to detention and hearings under the Nebraska Juvenile Code	LB530
LB600	DeBoer	Change provisions relating to the Nebraska Rules of the Road and the Automatic License Plate Reader Privacy Act	LB530
LB606	Holdcroft	Eliminate the Division of Parole Supervision and the position of Director of Supervision and Services, transfer powers and duties to the Department of Correctional Services, and change provisions relating to correctional system overcrowding emergencies	LB150
LB684	Bostar	Transfer juvenile probation functions to a new Juvenile Probation Agency in the executive branch	LB530
LB755	Wordekemper	Adopt the Emergency Service Peer Support Act	LB816
LB785	Hallstrom	Prohibit conduct involving mail receptacle keys and locks with the intent to defraud or deprive another of property	LB965
LB789	Bosn	Provide an exclusion from the hearsay rule for a statement offered against a party that wrongfully caused the declarant's unavailability	LB935
LB817	Storer	Enhance penalties for certain controlled substance offenses involving fentanyl	LB795
LB818	Storer	Change provisions relating to penalties for domestic assault and assault by strangulation or suffocation	LB965
LB859	Bostar	Provide for county conflict counsel to represent certain indigent persons when the public defender is unavailable	LB965
LB876	Hallstrom	Adopt the Immediate Protection from Abuse Act and change notice requirements under the Protection Orders Act	LB935
LB908	Storm	Require courts to consider certain research in determining the best interests of the child under the Parenting Act	LB965
LB978	Storer	Provide for civil actions for conduct relating to obscene material, child sexual abuse material, and child sexual exploitation devices	LB935
LB1000	Prokop	Change penalties for violations of domestic abuse and sexual assault protection orders	LB965
LB1020	Bostar	Provide for and change offenses involving mobile tracking devices, stalking, unlawful intrusion, operation of unmanned aircraft systems, and swatting and eliminate the requirement that courts impose probation for Class IV felonies	LB935
LB1084	Storer	Change provisions relating to persons taken into emergency protective custody	LB816
LB1123	Bostar	Provide requirements relating to Brady-Giglio lists, protections for certain officers, and duties for prosecuting agencies and public safety agencies, and change the penalty for impersonating a peace officer	LB965
LB1139	Hallstrom	Change provisions relating to liens arising from child and spousal support orders	LB935

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LB1178	DeBoer	Change provisions relating to certain judicial hearings and duties of guardians under the Nebraska Probate Code	LB985
LB1199	Ibach	Change provisions of the Legal Education for Public Service and Rural Practice Loan Repayment Assistance Act and provide for a transfer from the State Settlement Cash Fund	LB935
LB1228	Holdcroft	Provide for a state docket fee and create funds for court purposes	LB935
LB1230	Strommen	Provide for mobile homes in the Disposition of Personal Property Landlord and Tenant Act and change provisions relating to certificates of title for mobile homes	LB834

Indefinitely Postponed Bills

LB	Introducer	Description
LB5	Bosn	Provide immunity for administration of naloxone or other federally approved opioid antagonists
LB6	Bosn	Provide for a penalty enhancement for a controlled substances violation resulting in serious bodily injury or death
LB12	Dungan	Change the statute of limitations on certain civil actions for sexual assault of a child
LB16	Cavanaugh, J.	Adopt the Nebraska Consumable Hemp Control Act
LB17	Cavanaugh, J.	Prohibit certain fees by residential landlords and require notices and disclosures of consumer reports
LB24	Cavanaugh, J.	Change provisions relating to probation and waiver of probation fees
LB26	Ballard	Include certain hospital and health clinic employees within statutes protecting health care professionals from assault
LB44	McKinney	Change limitations period for actions for postconviction relief
LB53	Cavanaugh, M.	Provide criminal and civil immunity for pregnancy outcomes
LB56	Dorn	Require medical facilities and mortuaries to comply with requests for blood draws relating to certain deceased persons
LB65	DeBoer	Exempt individuals under nineteen years of age from payment of certain court costs and fees and change provisions of the Nebraska Juvenile Code
LB66	DeBoer	Adopt the Uniform Health-Care Decisions Act
LB73	DeKay	Change the number of hours of annual continuing education required for law enforcement officers
LB79	Hallstrom	Provide for dismissal of certain civil actions involving commercial motor vehicles
LB92	McKinney	Adopt the Residential Tenant Clean Slate Act
LB93	Dungan	Change provisions relating to discovery of information contained in electronic devices and to expert witnesses in criminal cases
LB99	Spivey	Limit use of restrictive housing and solitary confinement
LB101	Dungan	Provide a right to trial by jury under the Uniform Residential Landlord and Tenant Act
LB124	Holdcroft	Change penalties for motor vehicle homicide of an unborn child
LB127	McKeon	Provide for damages for defendants who are found not guilty or whose cases are dismissed or overturned
LB132	Kauth	Change provisions relating to admissibility of evidence of use of an occupant protection system or a three-point safety belt system
LB136	Holdcroft	Change provisions relating to service of garnishment summons, continuing liens, and notices upon corporate garnishees

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LB137	Dungan	Prohibit certain restrictions on solar energy devices and pollinator gardens and provide a cause of action
LB141	Rountree	Require reporting of child abuse and neglect involving military families to military authorities and military family advocacy programs
LB155	Hardin	Allow the use of deadly force without retreating when lawfully present in a motor vehicle
LB156	Conrad	Allow tort claims under the State Tort Claims Act and Political Subdivisions Tort Claims Act for sexual assaults of children in school settings
LB159	Guereca	Provide for sentencing consideration of a defendant's status as a victim of abuse or trafficking
LB165	Hunt	Authorize syringe services programs in municipalities and counties and provide exceptions to penalties related to drug paraphernalia under the Uniform Controlled Substances Act
LB172	Hardin	Prohibit conduct involving computer-generated child pornography
LB174	Prokop	Change provisions relating to garnishment of wages for medical debt
LB184	DeKay	Prohibit certain sales of nitrous oxide and equipment to use nitrous oxide and provide penalties
LB199	Sorrentino	Change the statute of limitations for personal injury actions, include administrative proceedings within the Nonrecourse Civil Litigation Act, require disclosures by consumers under such act, and provide for discipline against civil litigation funding companies
LB205	Bosn	Provide requirements for admissibility of evidence relating to medical expenses, require disclosures by plaintiffs seeking damages for such expenses, and provide a cap on noneconomic damages in certain civil actions against commercial motor vehicle carriers
LB206	von Gillern	Provide enhanced penalties for certain offenses committed in a disaster area during an emergency period
LB215	Holdcroft	Require the establishment of a program to provide second chance relief for eligible committed offenders
LB216	Holdcroft	Eliminate elected clerks of the district court, provide for consolidation of duties of court clerks and clerk magistrates, and change certain county employees to state employees
LB219	Dungan	Remove a requirement for a minimum term of post-release supervision for Class III and IIIA felonies
LB222	McKinney	Change duties of peace officers, the Superintendent of Law Enforcement and Public Safety, and certain officers of the Nebraska State Patrol relating to stopping and detaining the operator of a vehicle
LB223	Guereca	Prohibit discrimination based on lawful source of income under the Nebraska Fair Housing Act
LB226	Juarez	Provide for setting aside convictions and expunging records for convictions and adjudications for concealed weapon offenses, provide a private cause of action for violations of the Security, Privacy, and Dissemination of Criminal History Information Act, waive sovereign immunity, and provide for retroactivity
LB235	Conrad	Change deadlines for trials for actions for possession and execution of writs of restitution under the Uniform Residential Landlord and Tenant Act

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LB236	Conrad	Allow claims involving child abuse or sexual assault of a child under the Political Subdivisions Tort Claims Act
LB267	Rountree	Provide for removal from a rental agreement of a cotenant or occupant who has committed domestic violence, require landlords to change locks, and provide landlords with related powers and duties
LB271	Storer	Provide a penalty for the offense of interference with railroad infrastructure, equipment, and personnel
LB273	Hunt	Change provisions relating to a power of attorney for health care
LB276	McKinney	Adopt the Municipal Police Oversight Act, require maintenance of Brady and Giglio lists, ban no-knock warrants, and change requirements on law enforcement officer records
LB277	McKinney	Change provisions relating to grand juries in cases of death during apprehension or custody
LB301	Ibach	Allow eligible aliens to receive law enforcement officer training and certification and authorize such aliens and their dependents to receive public benefits relating to employment as a law enforcement officer
LB316	Kauth	Prohibit conduct relating to hemp other than cannabidiol products and change provisions of the Nebraska Hemp Farming Act and the Uniform Controlled Substances Act
LB322	Clouse	Prohibit assault on a pharmacist and clarify provisions relating to assault on officers, emergency responders, certain employees, and health care professionals
LB327	Holdcroft	Require the state to pay expenses for probation services
LB329	von Gillern	Change provisions relating to sexual abuse by a school employee
LB340	Hallstrom	Adopt the Asbestos Trust Claims Transparency Act and the Asbestos Claims Priorities and Over-Naming Reform Act
LB350	Cavanaugh, J.	Change provisions relating to commitment for restoration of competency to stand trial or for sentencing and require filing of certain documents with the court or appropriate tribal official under the Nebraska Mental Health Commitment Act and the Sex Offender Commitment Act
LB351	Cavanaugh, J.	Change requirements for priority of admission to state hospitals for the mentally ill
LB358	Guereca	Require the Department of Correctional Services to provide committed offenders with access to their individual files
LB360	Conrad	Provide restrictions on the regulation of political signs by homeowners associations
LB368	Hunt	Establish the Nebraska Youth in Care Bill of Rights
LB369	Hunt	Allow persons eighteen years of age to make health care decisions and persons under nineteen years of age in correctional facilities to consent to medical and mental health care
LB386	Storer	Adopt the Regional Mental Health Expansion Pilot Program Act, provide for videoconferencing of hearings under the Nebraska Mental Health Commitment Act and the Sex Offender Commitment Act, provide for detention of certain persons at mental health beds in jails, and change provisions relating to hearings and rights of confrontation
LB387	Bosn	Redefine a term under the Nebraska Treatment and Corrections Act

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LB395	DeKay	Change provisions relating to unlawful possession of a firearm by a prohibited juvenile offender and sealed records
LB404	Hallstrom	Authorize the court to extend the term of probation on joint application of the probation officer and the probationer
LB407	Cavanaugh, J.	Provide for criminal proceedings against juveniles charged with felonies following unsuccessful juvenile court proceedings and provide for inadmissibility of certain statements
LB412	Hallstrom	Change provisions relating to interventions in paternity proceedings
LB416	Dungan	Change provisions relating to releases, covenants not to sue, or similar agreements on joint and several liability
LB431	Lippincott	Prohibit kratom as a controlled substance
LB432	Lippincott	Provide for carrying out the death penalty by nitrogen hypoxia
LB443	von Gillern	Create the offense of unlawful squatting and provide a penalty
LB448	Dungan	Provide for postconviction relief for a claim of actual innocence, change provisions relating to time limitations, required disclosures, and procedural defaults, and name the Postconviction Relief Act
LB462	McKinney	Change reporting requirements relating to child abuse or neglect, parental rights, and juvenile court jurisdiction
LB464	Bosn	Create the offense of organized retail crime and provide penalties under the Nebraska Criminal Code
LB466	Bosn	Redefine a term under the Nebraska Juvenile Code
LB469	Cavanaugh, M.	Require the State Court Administrator to develop a form to be included by landlords in residential eviction notices concerning resources for tenants
LB475	Riepe	Classify tianeptine as a controlled substance
LB488	Hallstrom	Require a peace officer to assume custody of a probationer or temporary custody of a juvenile upon request by a probation officer
LB492	Conrad	Change juvenile court jurisdiction relating to habitual truancy and provisions relating to compulsory school attendance
LB493	Conrad	Adopt the Uniform Public Expression Protection Act and eliminate provisions relating to actions involving public petition and participation
LB506	Hunt	Adopt the Landlord and Tenant Radon Awareness Act
LB511	Holdercroft	Create the offense of commercial sexual exploitation, require registration under the Sex Offender Registration Act for certain solicitation and trafficking offenses, provide for a grant program for law enforcement, and require the Department of Health and Human Services to conduct education and awareness campaigns
LB535	Kauth	Prohibit assault on a frontline behavioral health provider or health care worker and clarify provisions relating to assault on officers, emergency responders, certain employees, and health care professionals
LB539	Hardin	Change and eliminate provisions relating to handgun purchase requirements
LB545	Rountree	Provide immunity from liability for distribution of donated menstrual products
LB556	Riepe	Change jurisdiction of juvenile courts and adult criminal courts and change provisions relating to detention and hearings under the Nebraska Juvenile Code

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LB578	Cavanaugh, M.	Change provisions relating to compensation and employment of jail and prison inmates and disbursements of such funds and require payment of the minimum wage for inmates and government employees
LB584	Spivey	Change sentencing provisions for crimes committed by a person younger than eighteen years of age
LB585	Spivey	Change provisions relating to distribution of aid under the Community-based Juvenile Services Aid Program
LB587	Spivey	Change provisions relating to tenants' remedies under the Uniform Residential Landlord and Tenant Act
LB600	DeBoer	Change provisions relating to the Nebraska Rules of the Road and the Automatic License Plate Reader Privacy Act
LB601	DeBoer	Clarify provisions relating to motions for a new trial in a criminal case
LB606	Holdcroft	Eliminate the Division of Parole Supervision and the position of Director of Supervision and Services, transfer powers and duties to the Department of Correctional Services, and change provisions relating to correctional system overcrowding emergencies
LB612	Andersen	Require the state to pay fifty percent of the operational costs of county courts
LB616	Cavanaugh, J.	Provide for enforcement of red light violations using automatic license plate reader systems
LB620	Guereca	Adopt the Neighborhood Revitalization Act and authorize certain civil actions relating to real property
LB642	Bostar	Adopt the Artificial Intelligence Consumer Protection Act
LB657	Andersen	Create the offense of assault on a sports official and provide a penalty under the Nebraska Criminal Code
LB669	Storer	Change requirements for voluntary and informed consent and civil actions relating to abortion
LB684	Bostar	Transfer juvenile probation functions to a new Juvenile Probation Agency in the executive branch
LB694	Guereca	Prohibit discrimination based on military or veteran status
LB700	McKinney	Provide for confidentiality of prosecutions and adjudications of minors, extend jurisdiction under the Nebraska Juvenile Code, provide requirements for custodial interrogations of juveniles and young adults, prohibit use of certain statements, prohibit sending juveniles out of state, and provide for use and reimbursement of reporting centers
LB706	Spivey	Require adult protective services social workers to accompany law enforcement officers
LB731	Kauth	Adopt the Gender Transition Malpractice Accountability Act, provide an exemption to the time limitation to commence certain actions relating to professional negligence, require insurance coverage for certain treatments and procedures arising as a result of a gender-altering procedure, and change provisions relating to civil actions under the Let Them Grow Act
LB739	Rountree	Change notice requirements for a petition to change an individual's name
LB755	Wordekemper	Adopt the Emergency Service Peer Support Act

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LB763	Holdcroft	Exempt certain gatherings of members of the Board of Parole from the Open Meetings Act
LB779	Conrad	Provide requirements for health care facilities and collection agencies relating to medical debt
LB785	Hallstrom	Prohibit conduct involving mail receptacle keys and locks with the intent to defraud or deprive another of property
LB789	Bosn	Provide an exclusion from the hearsay rule for a statement offered against a party that wrongfully caused the declarant's unavailability
LB790	Bosn	Change sanctions available for substance abuse violations of parole
LB804	Lonowski	Provide confidential peer support counseling for law enforcement officers, emergency services personnel, and Nebraska National Guard personnel
LB809	Dover	Prohibit political subdivisions from enacting certain ordinances relating to landlords
LB817	Storer	Enhance penalties for certain controlled substance offenses involving fentanyl
LB818	Storer	Change provisions relating to penalties for domestic assault and assault by strangulation or suffocation
LB831	Hallstrom	Provide limitations and requirements for civil actions relating to exposure to ethylene oxide
LB854	Hunt	Prohibit law enforcement officers from wearing facial coverings or disguises and require them to wear appropriate identification
LB859	Bostar	Provide for county conflict counsel to represent certain indigent persons when the public defender is unavailable
LB863	Prokop	Require the Department of Correctional Services to construct barriers around certain facilities near residential properties
LB871	Conrad	Increase and provide for inflation adjustments for amounts exempt from judicial enforcement and the homestead and exempt property allowances
LB874	Hallstrom	Enhance penalties for motor vehicle homicide and motor vehicle homicide of an unborn child caused by wireless communication device violations
LB876	Hallstrom	Adopt the Immediate Protection from Abuse Act and change notice requirements under the Protection Orders Act
LB880	Guereca	Prohibit residential landlords from prohibiting or charging extra fees for tenants' payments made by automated clearinghouse transfer
LB881	Guereca	Require law enforcement agencies, jails, and the Nebraska State Patrol to receive approval prior to entering into agreements to enforce immigration law
LB897	Lonowski	Change a penalty and provide a fee for violating the open burning ban
LB902	Dungan	Adopt the Medical Standards for Incarcerated Individuals Act and provide powers and duties for the office of the Inspector General of the Nebraska Correctional System
LB906	Juarez	Prohibit law enforcement officers from wearing facial coverings or disguises and require officers to wear appropriate identification
LB907	Juarez	Prohibit law enforcement officers from entering community safe spaces to enforce immigration law

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LB908	Storm	Require courts to consider certain research in determining the best interests of the child under the Parenting Act
LB909	Hardin	Prohibit sexual abuse by a law enforcement officer
LB910	Hardin	Require defendants convicted of sexual offenses against children to pay a fee for electronic devices seized during prosecution
LB925	Andersen	Adopt the Safe Parks and Public Spaces Act
LB943	Dorn	Provide immunity from claims of public or private nuisance for motor vehicle racing facilities
LB957	Cavanaugh, J.	Provide a cause of action against certain adults for allowing a minor to possess a handgun and create an offense of leaving a loaded firearm in a location accessible to a minor
LB961	McKinney	Adopt the Collateral Sanction Relief Act
LB963	McKinney	Prohibit agreements by state agencies relating to immigration enforcement without legislative approval and change provisions relating to the use of state prisons
LB978	Storer	Provide for civil actions for conduct relating to obscene material, child sexual abuse material, and child sexual exploitation devices
LB980	Bosn	Change provisions of the Uniform Residential Landlord and Tenant Act relating to waivers of jury trials and summonses and provide for summary judgment and expedited proceedings
LB983	DeBoer	Change civil procedure provisions relating to third-party practice and deposition subpoenas
LB984	DeBoer	Require both parties to be eighteen years of age or older for a marriage license
LB993	McKinney	Provide a cause of action for deprivation of constitutional rights by a law enforcement officer, eliminate the defense of qualified immunity as prescribed, and change provisions of the Political Subdivisions Tort Claims Act and State Tort Claims Act
LB994	McKinney	Change provisions of the Nebraska Treatment and Corrections Act relating to good time and parole eligibility
LB995	Rountree	Require appointment of counsel for juveniles and provide duties for juvenile courts
LB996	Rountree	Prohibit the use of shackling or restraints on juveniles
LB1000	Prokop	Change penalties for violations of domestic abuse and sexual assault protection orders
LB1007	Dungan	Prohibit a landlord from keeping a security deposit when a rental agreement is not signed and prohibit nondisclosure terms in rental agreements
LB1020	Bostar	Provide for and change offenses involving mobile tracking devices, stalking, unlawful intrusion, operation of unmanned aircraft systems, and swatting and eliminate the requirement that courts impose probation for Class IV felonies
LB1036	Dungan	Change Nebraska Evidence Rules to provide for consideration of evidence of other crimes, wrongs, or acts as prescribed
LB1040	Kauth	Change provisions of the Nebraska Mental Health Commitment Act relating to grounds for civil commitment and inpatient treatment and allow for interested parties to file petitions
LB1059	Bosn	Prohibit certain conduct relating to mobile tracking devices and change penalties for stalking

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LB1060	Murman	Adopt the Child Placement Services Preservation Act
LB1079	von Gillern	Change provisions relating to the habitual criminal enhancement for theft offenses
LB1080	DeBoer	Provide for use of unsworn declarations in civil proceedings, change related criminal provisions, and change provisions of the Uniform Unsworn Foreign Declarations Act
LB1084	Storer	Change provisions relating to persons taken into emergency protective custody
LB1088	Raybould	Require persons convicted of misdemeanor crimes of domestic violence or subject to domestic abuse protection orders to surrender firearms for a period of time
LB1090	Murman	Provide requirements for petition circulators and provide a penalty
LB1097	Conrad	Adopt the State and Political Subdivisions Sexual Abuse Liability Act
LB1100	Sorrentino	Modernize language in a civil procedure statute
LB1123	Bostar	Provide requirements relating to Brady-Giglio lists, protections for certain officers, and duties for prosecuting agencies and public safety agencies, and change the penalty for impersonating a peace officer
LB1136	Dungan	Require political subdivisions to identify authorized recipients of tort claims filed under the Political Subdivisions Tort Claims Act
LB1139	Hallstrom	Change provisions relating to liens arising from child and spousal support orders
LB1148	Hunt	Provide for recognition and enforcement of parentage of children conceived by assisted reproduction
LB1153	Conrad	Change provisions relating to recovery under the Consumer Protection Act, provide a termination date for the State Settlement Cash Fund and for distribution of money in the fund, and change provisions relating to the State Settlement Trust Fund
LB1161	Juarez	Change provisions relating to the age of majority
LB1169	Wordekemper	Prohibit assault on a court operations officer
LB1171	Moser	Provide for certain claims relating to sewer systems under the Political Subdivisions Tort Claims Act
LB1175	DeBoer	Change provisions relating to civil actions under the Parental Rights in Social Media Act
LB1178	DeBoer	Change provisions relating to certain judicial hearings and duties of guardians under the Nebraska Probate Code
LB1199	Ibach	Change provisions of the Legal Education for Public Service and Rural Practice Loan Repayment Assistance Act and provide for a transfer from the State Settlement Cash Fund
LB1225	Raybould	Change provisions of the Nebraska Juvenile Code relating to expedited appeals of motions to transfer to county or district court
LB1228	Holdcroft	Provide for a state docket fee and create funds for court purposes
LB1230	Strommen	Provide for mobile homes in the Disposition of Personal Property Landlord and Tenant Act and change provisions relating to certificates of title for mobile homes
LB1242	Murman	Provide for the establishment and enforcement of child support for an unborn child

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LB1254	Bostar	Prohibit sale of electronic smoking devices without a child safety feature
LB1255	Bostar	Prohibit public power suppliers from exercising the power of eminent domain
LR5CA	Cavanaugh, M.	Constitutional amendment to eliminate provisions relating to marriage and marriage licenses
LR6CA	Cavanaugh, M.	Constitutional amendment to recognize marriage of couples regardless of gender and race and strike language regarding gender
LR15CA	McKinney	Constitutional amendment to prohibit the death penalty
LR299CA	McKinney	Constitutional amendment to create the Nebraska Board of Commutation and transfer powers of the Board of Pardons
LR316CA	Cavanaugh, M.	Constitutional amendment to provide for certain rights of persons with disabilities

Appendix B: Section-by-Section Summaries of Committee Priority Bills

2025 Session

LB 150 Section-by-Section Summary

Section 1: A new section of law which provides that Sections 1 to 5 of this act shall be known as the Regional Mental Health Expansion Pilot Program Act. (LB 386)

Section 2: A new section of law which states legislative findings and declarations for the Regional Mental Health Expansion Pilot Program Act. (LB 386)

Section 3: A new section of law which provides that the Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (Crime Commission) shall create a regional mental health expansion pilot program to provide funding to a county law enforcement agency to expand mental health beds and encourage cooperation between law enforcement agencies to service the region. The Crime Commission shall select one county law enforcement agency that meets the eligibility requirements of this section. This section states that the Regional Mental Health Expansion Pilot Program Act is not intended to criminalize mental health issues or result in the incarceration of individuals for mental health issues. (LB 386 as amended by AM 1344)

Section 4: A new section of law which provides that the Crime Commission shall administer the pilot program and identify grant funding for it. (LB 386)

Section 5: A new section of law which provides that the Crime Commission shall coordinate with the Attorney General in carrying out the Regional Mental Health Expansion Pilot Program Act. (LB 386)

Section 6: A new section of law which provides that the Crime Commission shall create a pilot program to seek federal funding for collaborative efforts in emergency response by law enforcement agencies and mental health professionals. (LB 386 as amended by AM 1344)

Section 7: Amends § 18-1724, which authorizes municipal ordinances to prevent discrimination in employment, public accommodation, and housing, to allow municipal ordinances preventing discrimination based on military or veteran status. (LB 694)

Section 8: Amends § 20-113, a statute that authorizes incorporated cities to enact ordinances and counties to adopt resolutions that are substantially equivalent to or more comprehensive than

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Nebraska laws related to the protection of civil rights. The section is amended to allow incorporated cities and counties to revoke the liquor license of a club if such club discriminates based on military or veteran status. The section is also amended to clarify that a club may, on a nondiscriminatory basis, limit admission or service to veterans or servicemembers and offer discounts or other benefits to veterans or servicemembers. (LB 694)

Sections 9 and 10: Amend §§ 20-132 and 20-134 regarding public accommodation laws to prohibit discrimination based on military or veteran status. Section 20-134 is also amended to provide that a person or place of public accommodation may, on a nondiscriminatory basis, limit admission or service to veterans or servicemembers and offer discounts or other benefits to veterans or servicemembers. (LB 694)

Section 11: Amends § 20-139, which makes the Equal Opportunity Commission responsible for administering the Nebraska Fair Housing Act and public accommodation laws, to add discrimination based on military or veteran status as a form of discrimination the commission has the power to seek to eliminate and prevent. (LB 694)

Sections 12 to 17: Amend the Nebraska Fair Housing Act to prohibit discrimination based on military or veteran status. Section 20-322 is also amended to clarify that the Nebraska Fair Housing Act does not prohibit otherwise nondiscriminatory conduct intended to benefit veterans or servicemembers. (LB 694)

Sections 18 and 19: Amend the County Civil Service Act to prohibit discrimination based on military or veteran status, which is applicable to counties of 150,000 to 400,00 inhabitants. (LB 694)

Section 20: Amends § 23-2541, governing county board personnel rules and regulations for counties of less than 150,000 inhabitants, to prohibit discrimination based on military or veteran status. (LB 694)

Sections 21 and 22: Amend §§ 25-1030.01 and 25-1056 to require that in cases involving service of a notice of the filing of an application for determination of liability of a garnishee, or in cases involving service of a garnishment summons or continuing lien against wages, if the debtor's employer is a corporate entity then such service on the corporate entity must be made at the location of the corporate entity's registered agent for service of process in this state. In cases involving a garnishment served upon a corporate entity against wages due to a judgment debtor, the corporate entity is not liable as a garnishee if certain conditions are met. (LB 136 as amended by AM 283)

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Section 23: Amends § 25-1645, setting out the legislative intent and purpose of the Jury Selection Act, to ensure no discrimination in selection for jury service based on military or veteran status. (LB 694)

Section 24: Makes harmonizing changes to § 27-413. (LB 329 as amended by AM 892)

Section 25: Amends subsection (1) of § 28-105 to remove the minimum sentencing requirement of nine-months of post-release supervision for Class III and Class IIIA felonies. (LB 219)

Section 26: Amends § 28-316.01 to define the terms “school,” “school contract worker,” and “school worker,” and redefine “school employee” and “student” for purposes of such section. (LB 329 as amended by AM 892)

Section 27: Makes harmonizing changes to § 28-318. (LB 329 as amended by AM 892)

Section 28: Makes harmonizing changes to § 28-322. (LB 606)

Section 29: Amends § 28-519 to define the terms “tamper” and “rail infrastructure” for purposes of such section and to provide that criminal mischief is a Class III felony if the actor acts intentionally or maliciously with the intent to cause a substantial interruption or impairment of any rail infrastructure, any telecommunications or broadband communication service, or the supply of water, gas, or power. (LB 271 as amended by AM 1346)

Section 30: Makes a harmonizing change to § 29-401. (LB 694)

Section 31: Amends § 29-1912, which outlines the procedures for a defendant to request inspection and copies of evidence from the prosecuting attorney in a criminal case, to add that this section is subject to the continuing duty of disclosure under § 29-1918. (LB 93 as amended by AM 362)

Section 32: Amends § 29-1918 to require a party who discovers additional evidence before or during a trial to promptly disclose the evidence to the other party or the court if the evidence is subject to discovery or inspection under §§ 29-1912 to 29-1921 (laws governing discovery of evidence in criminal trials), if the other party previously requested the evidence, or if the court ordered the production of the evidence. (LB 93)

Section 33: Amends § 29-2221 to change the exception for determining a reduced habitual criminal penalty enhancement under subdivision (1)(c) of such section. The amendment provides that if the felony committed is in violation of subsection (3) of § 28-416 (controlled substance violations) or in violation of §§ 28-509 to 28-518 (theft) and all of the habitual criminal's prior

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felonies are also violations of such subsection or sections or of a similar statute in another state or of the United States, the mandatory minimum term shall be three years and the maximum term not more than twenty years. (LB 150 as amended by AM 581)

Sections 34 to 37: Make harmonizing changes to §§ 29-2246, 29-2252, 29-2261, and 29-2935. (LB 606)

Section 38: Makes harmonizing changes to § 29-4003. (LB 329 as amended by AM 892)

Section 39: Makes harmonizing changes to § 29-4019. (LB 606)

Section 40: A new section providing that §§ 29-4801 to 29-4807 apply on and after July 1, 2027. (AM 1422)

Sections 41 and 42: Amends §§ 29-4803 and 29-4807 to change provisions of the veteran justice program to harmonize the effective date change to July 1, 2027. (AM 1422)

Sections 43 and 44: Amends the Election Act to prohibit discrimination based on military or veteran status in the selection of election judges and clerks of elections. (LB 694)

Section 45: Amends § 39-210, governing Department of Transportation tourist-oriented directional sign panels, to add military or veteran status-based discrimination as unlawful discrimination for purposes of an activity qualifying to appear on such signs. (LB 694)

Section 46: Amends § 2 of LB 80 to reflect the change of “school employee” to “school worker” in LB 329.

Section 47: Amends § 43-1401 to provide that the definition of “child” in such section applies except as provided in §§ 43-1411 and 43-1414. These changes apply to actions pending as of and filed on or after the effective date of this section. (LB 412 as amended by AM 732)

Section 48: Amends § 43-1411 to provide that a civil proceeding to establish the paternity of a child may also be instituted by a person who has reason to believe he is the biological father of a child. This section also defines “child” for purposes of such section. These changes apply to actions pending as of and filed on or after the effective date of this section. (LB 412 as amended by AM 732)

Section 49: Amends § 43-1414 to define “child” for purposes of the subsection regarding the process for genetic testing required in paternity proceedings. These changes apply to actions

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pending as of and filed on or after the effective date of this section. (LB 412 as amended by AM 732)

Section 50: Amends § 93 of LB 474 to harmonize with provisions of LB 694.

Section 51: Amends § 45-1303 to prohibit military or veteran status-based discrimination under the Medical Debt Relief Act. (LB 694)

Sections 52 to 74: Make harmonizing changes to §§ 47-624, 47-624.01, 47-627, 47-629, 47-903, 47-908, 47-919, 47-1102, 47-1103, 47-1104, 47-1105, 47-1106, 47-1107, 47-1108, 47-1109, 47-1110, 47-1111, 47-1113, 47-1114, 47-1115, 47-1116, 47-1117, and 47-1119. (LB 606)

Section 75: Amends § 48-215 to prohibit military or veteran status-based employment discrimination by any person or business in the state engaged in the production, manufacture, or distribution of military or naval material, equipment, or supplies for the state or federal government. (LB 694)

Section 76: Amends § 48-628.13 of the Employment Security Law to provide that “good cause for voluntarily leaving employment” (for purposes of entitlement to unemployment benefits) includes military or veteran status-based discrimination or workplace harassment. (LB 694)

Sections 77 to 90: Amend the Nebraska Fair Employment Practice Act to prohibit discrimination based on military or veteran status. (LB 694)

Section 91: A new section of law (included in the Nebraska Fair Employment Practice Act) that clarifies legislative intent for including military or veteran status as a protected class in the Nebraska Fair Employment Practice Act (and in sections 12, 13, and 14 of this act). Such inclusion is not intended to duplicate or mirror protections offered by the federal Uniform Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act, does not require an employer or other entity to treat a servicemember who is absent from work differently than other individuals, does not prohibit granting special benefits to veterans or servicemembers, and does not prohibit veterans’ preference programs. (LB 694)

Section 92: Amends § 49-801 (which defines terms generally for purposes of the statutes) to define military or veteran status as an active duty military member who was discharged or otherwise separated honorably, or their dependents as defined under federal law. (LB 694)

Section 93: Amends § 51-211 to prohibit library boards from denying services based on military or veteran status. (LB 694)

Appendix B: Section-by-Section Summaries of Committee Priority Bills

Section 94: Amends § 58-216 to prohibit discrimination based on military or veteran status under the Nebraska Investment Finance Authority Act. (LB 694)

Sections 95 to 97: Amend the Nebraska Educational, Health, Cultural, and Social Services Finance Authority Act to prohibit discrimination based on military or veteran status. (LB 694)

Section 98: Amends § 68-1605 to provide that recipients of grant funding under the Homeless Shelter Assistance Trust Fund Act shall not discriminate based on military or veteran status in grants. This section also clarifies that this change does not prohibit grant recipients from engaging in otherwise nondiscriminatory conduct intended to benefit veterans or servicemembers. (LB 694)

Section 99: Makes harmonizing changes to § 69-2403. (LB 539 as amended by AM 505)

Section 100: Amends § 69-2409.01 to provide that for criminal history record information checks relating to firearms or explosives, the Nebraska State Patrol (Patrol) shall be furnished with only such information as may be necessary for the purposes of determining whether an individual is qualified to receive a permit to carry a concealed handgun under § 69-2433, or disqualified from purchasing or possessing firearms or explosives pursuant to state or federal law.

The information the clerks of the various courts are required to furnish to the Department of Health and Human Services (Department) and the Patrol necessary to set up and maintain the database required by this section shall include information regarding those persons who are disqualified from purchasing or possessing firearms or explosives pursuant to state or federal law, including, but not limited to, 18 U.S.C. 992(d)(4) and (g)(4), and those who meet the definition of adjudicated as a mental defective or committed to a mental institution pursuant to 27 C.F.R 478.11. Such information shall include with those persons who meet the definition of adjudicated as a mental defective or committed to a mental institution pursuant to 27 C.F.R 478.11, those individuals found not responsible be reason of insanity, found not competent to stand trial, found to lack the mental capacity to manage their own affairs, or otherwise found by a court to be not competent.

This section also provides that any person who intentionally causes the Patrol to request information pursuant to this section without reasonable belief that the named individual has submitted a written application under § 69-2430 or is otherwise subject to a criminal history record information check pursuant to law shall be guilty of a Class II misdemeanor in addition to other civil or criminal liability under state or federal law. A requirement that the Patrol and the Department file a biannual report with the Legislature is eliminated. (LB 539 as amended by AM 505)

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Section 101: Amends § 69-2410 to eliminate certain requirements by an importer, manufacturer, or dealer of handguns made obsolete by elimination of the state criminal history check system requirements in favor of using the National Instant Criminal Background Check System. (LB 539)

Section 102: Makes harmonizing changes to § 69-2420. (LB 539)

Section 103: Amends § 71-901 to add sections 54 and 55 of this act to the Nebraska Mental Health Commitment Act. (LB 386 as amended by AM 1344)

Section 104: Amends § 71-903 to provide that the definitions in sections 54 and 55 of this act apply for purposes of the Nebraska Mental Health Commitment Act. (LB 386 as amended by AM 1344)

Section 105: Amends section 71-904 to provide that the term “administrator,” for purposes of the Nebraska Mental Health Commitment Act, includes the administrator or other chief administrative officer of a medical facility, jail, or Department of Correctional Services facility. (LB 386)

Section 106: A new section of law which provides that the term “dangerous sex offender” has the same meaning as in § 83-174.01. (LB 386)

Section 107: A new section of law which defines the term “videoconferencing.” (LB 386)

Section 108: Amends § 71-915 to provide that, upon the agreement of all parties, any hearing before the mental health board may be conducted by videoconferencing. (LB 386 as amended by AM 1344)

Section 109: Amends § 71-919 to change provisions of law regarding the placement of a person taken into emergency protective custody under such section who is not a sex offender and to add that such person may be admitted to an appropriate and available medical facility or a jail to allow placement in a mental health bed under the Regional Mental Health Expansion Pilot Program. The current law requires such person to be admitted to an appropriate and available medical facility. This section also provides that, upon the agreement of all parties, the required mental health evaluation of a person taken into custody may be conducted by videoconferencing if the mental health professional conducting the evaluation thinks it appropriate under the circumstances. (LB 386 as amended by AM 1344)

Sections 110 and 111: Make harmonizing changes to §§ 71-920 and 71-922. (LB 386)

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Section 112: Amends § 71-924 to provide that a hearing held by the mental health board under this section may, upon the agreement of all parties, be conducted by videoconferencing. (LB 386 as amended by AM 1344)

Sections 113 to 115: Make harmonizing changes to §§ 71-926, 71-939, and 71-941. (LB 386)

Section 116: Amends § 71-951 to provide that, upon the agreement of all parties, any hearing before the mental health board may be conducted by videoconferencing. (LB 386 as amended by AM 1344)

Section 117: Amends § 71-952 to also provide a videoconferencing option for a subject appearing at a mental health board hearing to testify in his or her own behalf and to present witnesses and tangible evidence in defending against the petition at the hearing. (LB 386 as amended by AM 1344)

Section 118: Amends § 71-954 to provide that this section, which provides that a subject has the right at a hearing held under the Nebraska Mental Health Commitment Act or the Sex Offender Commitment Act to confront and cross-examine adverse witnesses and evidence equivalent to the confrontation rights granted by the United States Constitution and the Nebraska Constitution, does not prohibit a mental health board from conducting a hearing using videoconferencing. (LB 386)

Section 119: Makes a harmonizing change to § 71-958. (LB 386)

Section 120: Makes a harmonizing change to § 71-961. (LB 606)

Section 121: Amends § 71-1203 to provide that the definitions in sections 54 and 55 of this act apply for purposes of the Sex Offender Commitment Act and that the term “administrator,” for purposes of the act, includes the administrator or other chief administrative officer of a medical facility, jail, or Department of Correctional Services facility. (LB 386 as amended by AM 1344)

Sections 122 and 123: Make harmonizing changes to §§ 71-1204 and 71-1206. (LB 386)

Section 124: Amends § 71-1208 to provide that a mental health board hearing to determine whether there is clear and convincing evidence that the subject is a dangerous sex offender as alleged in the petition may, upon the agreement of all parties, be conducted by videoconferencing. (LB 386 as amended by AM 1344)

Section 125: Makes a harmonizing change to § 71-1223. (LB 386)

Sections 126 and 127: Make harmonizing changes to §§ 71-3426 and 71-3430. (LB 606)

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Section 128: Amends § 75-325 to require transportation network companies regulated by the Public Service Commission to include a prohibition of discrimination based on military or veteran status in their anti-discrimination policies. (LB 694)

Section 129: Amends § 76-1495 of the Mobile Home Landlord and Tenant Act to prohibit landlords from denying rental based on military or veteran status. (LB 694)

Section 130: Amends § 81-885.24 of the Nebraska Real Estate License Act to authorize the State Real Estate Commission to investigate alleged discrimination based on military or veteran status committed by an individual with a real estate license. (LB 694)

Sections 131 and 132: Make harmonizing changes to §§ 81-1401 and 83-170. (LB 606)

Section 133: Amends § 83-171 to require the Department of Correctional Services to maintain all records and files associated with the Board of Parole, including relating to individuals subject to lifetime community supervision under section 83-174.03. (LB 606)

Section 134: Makes harmonizing changes to § 83-171.01. (LB 606)

Section 135: Amends § 83-173 to provide additional duties for the Director of Correctional Services, including to supervise and be responsible for administration of parole services in the community, including work release and reentry centers; establish and maintain policies for the field parole service and the community supervision of sex offenders; divide the state into parole districts and appoint district parole officers; cooperate with the courts, Crime Commission, and other agencies; cooperate with, provide records to, and make recommendations to the Board of Parole; organize and conduct training for parole officers; use funds provided under section 83-1,107.02 to augment operational and personnel costs associated with parole-based programs and purchase services; periodically validate any risk or needs assessment instrument; report to the Governor and to the Clerk of the Legislature each January 1 as to the number of parole revocations and technical violations; take all necessary actions to assist the board during an overcrowding emergency; and administer the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision. (LB 606)

Sections 136 to 139: Make harmonizing changes to §§ 83-174.03, 83-174.04, 83-174.05, and 83-192. (LB 606)

Section 140: Amends § 83-1,100 to strike language creating the Division of Parole Supervision within the Department of Correctional Services. (LB 606)

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Sections 141 to 156: Make harmonizing changes to §§ 83-1,100.02; 83-1,103; 83-1,103.01; 83-1,103.02; 83-1,103.03; 83-1,103.04; 83-1,104; 83-1,107; 83-1,107.01; 83-1,107.02; 83-1,109; 83-1,118; 83-1,119; 83-1,122.02; 83-1,125; and 83-1,125.01. (LB 606)

Section 157: Amends § 83-962 by striking “design capacity” and replacing it with “operational capacity”. An overcrowding emergency now exists when the Director of Correctional Services certifies the inmate population is over 140% of operational capacity. This section also adds language allowing the Board of Parole to defer release of those inmates eligible for parole during an overcrowding emergency if they have determined that the committed offender’s continued correctional treatment, medical care, or vocational or other training in the facility will substantially enhance the offender’s capacity to lead a law-abiding life when released. This section also strikes language allowing the board to defer release based on its determination that there is a very substantial risk the offender will commit a violent act against a person. (LB 606)

Section 158: Operative dates.

Section 159: Repealer.

Section 160: Outright repeal of sections pursuant to LB 694 and repeal of section 2 of LB 80.

Section 161: Repeals section 93 of LB 474

Section 162: Outright repeal of sections 83-1,101 and 83-1,102 (LB 606) to eliminate sections relating to the Director of Supervision and Services and such director's duties; and sections 69-2409, 69-2411, 69-2412, 69-2413, 69-2414, 69-2415, 69-2416, 69-2417, 69-2418, 69-2419, and 69-2423 (LB 539 as amended by AM 505) relating to the state criminal history record check system being eliminated.

Section 163: Emergency clause.

LB 530 Section-by-Section Summary

Section 1: Amends section 28-101 to add Section 2 of the bill to the Nebraska Criminal Code. (LB 684 as amended by AM 1166)

Section 2: A new section that prohibits a person from intentionally and without authorization removing, destroying, altering, tampering with, damaging, or circumventing the operation of an electronic monitoring device required to be worn or used by that person or another person pursuant to a court order or as a condition of parole. A violation of this section is a Class IV felony if the electronic monitoring device is required to be worn or used pursuant to a court order or as a condition of parole in a felony case. In all other cases, it is a Class I misdemeanor. (LB 684 as amended by AM 1166)

Section 3: Amends section 28-306 to provide that for a conviction under subsection (2) or subdivision (3)(a) of this section, the court may, as a part of the judgment of conviction, order the person not drive any motor vehicle for any purpose for period of up to 2 years and order that the operator's license of such person be suspended for the same period. Section 28-306 is further amended to provide that for a conviction under subsection (3)(b) or subdivision (c) of this section, the court may, as a part of the judgment of conviction, order the person not drive any motor vehicle for any purpose for period of 15 years and shall order that the operator's license of such person be suspended for the same period. (LB 530 as amended by AM 559)

Section 4: Includes the increased penalty changes made by LB 530, but also amends section 28-394 to provide that for a conviction under subsection (2) or subdivision (3)(a) of this section, the court may, as a part of the judgment of conviction, order the person not drive any motor vehicle for any purpose for period of up to 2 years and order that the operator's license of such person be suspended for the same period. Section 28-394 is further amended to provide that for a conviction under subdivision (3)(b) or (c) of this section, that the court shall, as part of the judgement of conviction, order the person not to drive any motor vehicle for any purpose for a period of at least 60 days and not more than 15 years and shall order that the operator's license of such person be revoked for the same period. An order of the court described in this section shall be administered upon sentencing, final judgment of any appeal, or the date that any probation is revoked. (LB 530 as amended by AM 559 and LB 124)

Section 5: Amends section 28-416 to provide enhanced penalties for any person convicted of a violation of subsection (1) of this section to mandate punishment by the next higher penalty classification than the penalty prescribed in subsection (2), (7), (8), (9), or (10) if such violation resulted in the use of a controlled substance and directly and proximately caused the death of, or serious bodily injury to another person. A penalty enhanced under this subsection shall in no event result in penalty greater than a Class IB felony. (LB 6)

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Section 6: Amends section 28-1204.05, which provides that a person under the age of 25 years commits the offense of knowingly possessing a firearm by a prohibited juvenile offender if he or she has previously been adjudicated in juvenile court for a misdemeanor or felony domestic violence crime. The bill adds language that this section applies to domestic violence offenses for which a juvenile record has been sealed upon termination of probation. (LB 395)

Section 7: Amends 29-2262.06 authorizing the court to waive payment of probation and programming fees described in subdivisions 2(m) and (o) of section 29-2262, in whole or in part, if the offender has been previously found to be indigent in the case for which he or she is placed on probation or if after a hearing a determination is made that such payment would constitute an undue hardship on the offender. Such waiver shall be in effect only during the period of time that the probationer or participant in a non-probation-based program or service is unable to pay his or her monthly programming fee. (LB 404 as amended by AM 372)

Section 8: Amends section 29-2263 to provide that the court on joint application of the probation officer and the probationer may extend the term of probation within the limits authorized by subdivision (1)(a) of this section. (LB 404 as amended by AM 372)

Section 9: Amends section 29-2267 to provide that when a motion or information to revoke probation is filed, the probation term may be extended at the joint request of the probationer and prosecutor until final resolution of the motion or information to revoke probation or until the expiration of the statutorily defined maximum period of probation for the offense for which the probationer has been placed on probation. A court shall accept such request to extend a term of probation so long as the probationer is represented by counsel or the court finds, in open court, that the probationer makes the request freely, voluntarily, knowingly, and intelligently. (LB 404 as amended by AM 372)

Section 10: Amends section 29-3001 regarding when a prisoner can petition the court for postconviction relief. New subdivision (4)(f) of such section provides another date by which the statute of limitations may run. Such date is when the prisoner reaches 21 years of age for an offense committed when such prisoner was younger than 18 years of age. (LB 44 as amended by AM 1141)

Section 11: Amends section 43-245 to define “detention” for purposes of the Nebraska Juvenile Code. (LB 684 as amended by AM 1166)

Section 12: A new section of law that provides that if a peace officer takes a juvenile probationer into custody for a criminal violation as defined in section 43-286.01, the peace officer shall

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immediately take reasonable measures to notify a juvenile intake probation officer. (LB 684 as amended by AM 1166)

Section 13: Amends section 43-250 to provide that, when a juvenile is arrested for a felony or misdemeanor involving firearms or deadly weapons, the probation officer shall determine the need for detention as provided in section 43-260.01. If the results of the standardized juvenile detention screening instrument indicate that detention is not required, the probation officer shall make a recommendation to the judge for release without restriction or release to an alternative to detention. For any other arrest of a juvenile, the probation officer shall determine the need for detention as provided in section 43-260.01. This section also sets out conditions for when a juvenile may not be released without bond when detention is not required. (LB 684 as amended by AM 1166)

Section 14: Amends section 43-251.01 to provide that a juvenile may be detained if detention is a matter of immediate and urgent necessity for the protection of such juvenile, as evidenced by a demonstrable record of fleeing from law enforcement, absconding from a court-ordered placement, absconding from home, committing a violent offense, committing multiple property crimes, or threatening harm to self or others. This section also lowers the minimum age for detention from 13 years of age to 11 years of age. (LB 684 as amended by AM 1166)

Section 15: Amends section 43-253 to provide that a hearing for a juvenile taken into temporary custody for longer than 24 hours may only be waived by the juvenile if the waiver is with the agreement of the juvenile's counsel and the prosecuting attorney. Current law allows a juvenile to waive the hearing through counsel. This section also provides that a juvenile may be detained if detention is a matter of immediate and urgent necessity for the protection of such juvenile, as evidenced by a demonstrable record of fleeing from law enforcement, absconding from a court-ordered placement, absconding from home, committing a violent offense, committing multiple property crimes, or threatening harm to self or others. (LB 684 as amended by AM 1166)

Section 16: Harmonizing change to section 43-250. (LB 684 as amended by AM 1166)

Section 17: A new section of law that provides that if a juvenile court decides to place a juvenile on probation, the court shall conduct a hearing to determine whether the juvenile is a high-risk juvenile probationer. This section also defines when a court must designate a juvenile as a high-risk juvenile probationer. (LB 684 as amended by AM 1166)

Section 18: Amends section 43-286.01 to define the terms "criminal violation" and "high-risk juvenile probationer" for purposes of this section. This section changes the requirements for probation officers providing notice and reports to county attorneys regarding graduated response sanctions imposed by the probation officer. (LB 684 as amended by AM 1166)

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Section 19: A new section of law that provides that the probation officer shall send a progress report to the county attorney and the juvenile's attorney at least fourteen calendar days before the expiration of any juvenile's term of probation. This section also allows the county attorney to file a motion to revoke probation and provides for the appointment of counsel for an unrepresented juvenile. If a motion to revoke probation under this section is filed no later than seven calendar days before the expiration of the juvenile's term of probation, the court shall schedule a revocation hearing prior to the date of expiration. (LB 684 as amended by AM 1166)

Section 20: Amends section 43-2,108 to provide that when a juvenile court order places a juvenile on electronic monitoring, the order must state that a designated law enforcement officer shall receive data from the electronic monitoring device. This section also requires the Office of Probation Administration to provide the Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice with certain information to include whether the juvenile is a prohibited juvenile offender, search and seizure status, criminal associations, and school records. (LB 684 as amended by AM 1166)

Section 21: Amends section 43-2,108.05 to provide that if the court orders a juvenile record sealed, the court shall explain to the juvenile that he or she is prohibited from possessing a firearm under section 28-1204.05. (LB 395 as amended by AM 795)

Section 22: A new section of law that requires the Office of Probation Administration to generate a list of all juvenile probationers in each county on or before the first day of each month and provide such list to each law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over such county. (LB 684 as amended by AM 1166)

Section 23: Harmonizing change to section 43-2,129. (LB 684 as amended by AM 1166)

Section 24: Harmonizing change to section 60-601. (LB 530 as amended by AM 559 and AM 980)

Section 25: Harmonizing changes to section 60-605. (LB 530 as amended by AM 559)

Section 26: Amends the Nebraska Rules of the Road to provide a new defined term of "vulnerable road user" to mean any pedestrian who is on a highway and constructing or repairing such highway, working on utility facilities along a highway, providing emergency services on or along a highway, in a crosswalk, or on the shoulder; any individual operating any bicycle, electric bicycle, motorcycle, moped, or any vehicle or device similar to any vehicle or device listed above; any individual who is riding an animal or driving an animal-drawn vehicle on or along a highway; any individual operating an implement of husbandry including a farm tractor on or along a highway;

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and any individual who is in a crosswalk or on a shoulder and who is on any coaster, skate, sled, ski, board, or toy vehicle, electric personal assistive mobility devices, or wheelchair. (LB 530)

Section 27: Amends section 60-682.01 to increase the fine amounts for speed limit violations. Convictions for a violation of 1 to 5 miles per hour (MPH) over the speed limit shall be \$50.00; convictions for a violation over 5 but not over 10 MPH shall be \$75.00; convictions for a violation over 10 but not over 15 MPH shall be \$100.00; convictions for a violation over 15 but not over 20 MPH shall be \$200.00; convictions for a violation over 20 but not over 35 MPH shall be \$300.00; and convictions for a violation over 35 MPH shall be \$400.00. (LB 530)

Section 28: Harmonizing change to section 60-6,186. (LB 530 as amended by AM 559)

Section 29: A new section of law added to the Nebraska Rules of the Road authorizing the Department of Transportation to temporarily reduce speed limits under specific conditions, such as adverse weather, an emergency situation, or traffic congestion. The department must clearly communicate these changes to drivers through electronic or digital signage. The department shall develop and implement a policy to carry out this section and shall keep appropriate records relating to such speed limit changes. (LB 530 as amended by AM 559)

Section 30: Amends section 60-6,213 to provide that evidence that a person was driving in excess of double the posted speed limit is prima facie evidence that the motor vehicle was being driven in a manner as to indicate an indifferent or wanton disregard for the safety of persons or property. (LB 530)

Section 31: Amends section 60-6,378 to to change required actions of a motorist passing a stopped vehicle located on the same side of the highway. As amended, drivers shall proceed with due care and caution if there are at least two adjacent lanes of travel in the same direction and on the same side of the highway as the stopped vehicle, and the driver of the approaching or passing vehicle shall proceed with due care and caution and yield the right-of-way when approaching or passing the stopped vehicle by moving into a lane at least one moving lane apart from the stopped vehicle unless directed otherwise by any peace officer, authorized emergency personnel, or road assistance personnel. If there are not two adjacent lanes of travel in the same direction on the same side of the highway or if moving into another lane is not reasonably possible, the driver of the approaching or passing vehicle shall reduce speed, and maintain a safe speed with regard to the location of the stopped vehicle, weather conditions, and vehicular or pedestrian traffic. Section 60-6,378 is further amended to provide that a violation of this subsection is a Class IIIA misdemeanor for a second or subsequent violation committed within five years after a conviction for a violation of this subsection, or a traffic infraction for any other violation. These requirements do not apply if the stopped vehicle is unoccupied and there are no individuals present near the vehicle. (LB 530)

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Section 32: This new section added to the Nebraska Rules of the Road mirrors the provisions of section 31 but is in regard to the operation of a motor vehicle when approaching or passing a vulnerable road user. This section also provides that any vulnerable road user does not have the right to be on or along any highway in violation of any other state or local law. (LB 530)

Section 33: Repealer.

2026 Session

LB 935 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 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 § 7-207 to create a priority system for assistance under the Legal Education for Public Service and Rural Practice Loan Repayment Assistance Fund. Loans made after July 1, 2026 must be awarded to recipients in the following order of priority: (1) recipients that practice in a county with no other licensed attorney actively practicing in the county; (2) recipients that practice in a county with three or fewer licensed attorneys actively practicing in the county; and (3) recipients that practice in a county with a population of no more than seventy-five thousand inhabitants. (Amended into the bill on select file)

Section 3: 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 4: Amends § 25-1802 to define “political subdivision” to ensure that political subdivisions are included in Nebraska’s statutory fee-recovery framework. (LB 935)

Section 5: 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 6: 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

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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 7: 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 8: 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)

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Section 9: Amends § 26-102 to remove “course of conduct” as a defined term in the Protection Orders Act. (LB 876)

Section 10: 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 11: 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 12: Amends § 28-101 to add sections 13 to 16, 23, and 24 of this act to the Nebraska Criminal Code. (LB 1020)

Section 13: A new section of law which defines terms for purposes of section 13 to 16 of this act. (LB 1020 as amended)

Section 14: A new section of law which provides that except as provided in section 15 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 15: A new section of law which sets out the mobile tracking devices and individuals that are exempt from section 14 of this act. (LB 1020)

Section 16: A new section of law which provides that a violation of section 14 of this act is a Class IIIA felony. (LB 1020)

Section 17: Amends § 28-311.02 to redefine “harass” or “family or household member” relating to stalking offenses. (LB 1020)

Section 18: Amends § 28-311.04 to provide that a violation of § 28-311.03 (offense of stalking) is a Class IIIA felony. (LB 1020)

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Section 19: 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 20: 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 21: Amends § 28-1205 to remove stalking under § 28-311.03 from the definition of “dangerous misdemeanor” to harmonize with the changes made in section 18 of this act. (LB 1020)

Section 22: 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 18 of this act. (LB 1020)

Section 23: 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 24: 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 25: Amends § 29-2204.02 to provide that probation is not the presumed sentence for a Class IV felony when the defendant was originally charged with a Class I, IA, IB, IC, ID, II, IIA, III, or IIIA felony. (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

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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 when the amount in controversy is:	
\$1,500.00 or less:	No Fee
\$1,500.01 to \$7,500.00:	\$10.00
\$7,500.01 or more:	\$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, Title IV-D status, 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)

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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

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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.

LB 965 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

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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)

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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

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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

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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)

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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.