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list of horrors that Senator Carstens was saying that in the example of a conservator, the person could do, he could invest, he could buy, he could sell, he could do anything he wanted to do. Now turn with me to the bottom of page 203. And let me read section 273. This is the check within the same bill. It says, "The court may (that is the judge) at the time of the appointment or later, limit the powers of a conservator. Otherwise, confer or previously conferred and may at any time relieve him of his limitation." Now on the next page, section 275, it says, "A conservator must pay all just claims." and it goes on to the other duties that he must do. Now let me explain in simple language what this means. If there are no problems as there aren't in probably 90% of the estates, the person with direct interests can go in a very simple procedure and do what should be done. If there are problems, if one heir or one son, let's use simpler words, if one son comes in and says my brother is the conservator for my father's estate and my brother is a thief, he merely fills out another form which serves to restrict him and require him to go through all the steps that are now required. And every step has to be approved by the court. So what we have here is the new part of the system, is a simplification. If someone gets or the judge doesn't agree, then the present system in essence is put into effect and all the protections that now exist will still be in effect. This is an example of how this will work. Now, the lawyers are involved in this on two sides. I would like to point out that among the leading lawyers or among the members of that bar committee were men like Judge Robert Troyer who served since the early 1940's as the county judge in Douglas County. I am positive that every lawyer in this legislature including Senator Carstens would agree that Judge Troyer held as much respect for his judicial ability as any judge in this state from the highest judge to the lowest judge. Judge Troyer began being against this bill. He worked with this committee. I don't think as a retired judge someone can say that Robert Troyer was the victim of anyone, that he was bought by anyone, that he was pressured by anyone. And Robert Troyer came through the course of the studies to the point where he has now become one of the leading advocates of this bill. Now let's go back to Senator Mahoney's example. The reason is exactly what the senator from South Omaha was hinting at. This bill, if passed, would allow 90%, let me strike that, would allow the vast majority of a state's and guardianship's and conservatorship's to be carried out as they are now without having to go to the courthouse every time you want to turn around. As soon as someone says whoa, as soon as someone thinks there's something rotten going on, anybody with a direct interest can go to the courthouse, file a simple piece of paper and whom, the full procedural safeguarded steps are in effect. That's the essence of this bill.

PRESIDENT: Senator Marsh. Do you still want to speak, Senator Marsh? Senator Cavanaugh, are you passing? Senator Stahmer. Senator Luedtke, have your light on. Still discussion to advance the bill. If there's no more discussion, it requires 25 votes. All those in favor vote aye, those opposed no. Senator Carstens.

SENATOR CARSTENS: Mr. President, all I want to do is ask Senator Fellman some questions.

PRESIDENT: Senator Fellman, will you yield?

SENATOR FELLMAN: I'll yield but I might want to yield also in answer the question someone that's more knowledgeable about the details of the bill.