

notice will still be required at an early point in the probating procedure. This bill only affects a notice at a later point in the probating of an estate. If later on a hearing is needed and notice is required, then under this bill parties must be notified by mail, or if unknown or the address is unknown, then there must be publication notice. LB 498 is a cost saver for the probating of estates. It will also save time during the probating of estates. I don't feel that LB 498 will effectively reduce the receipt of notice by interested parties, and it will be a cost saver for estates. I move for the advancement of LB 498 to E & R Initial and I urge your support.

PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes Senator Beutler.

SENATOR BEUTLER: Mr. President and members of the Legislature, when this came around last time I didn't get up and say anything about it because everybody spoke as to the necessity of the bill and the arguments in favor, and I didn't hear any substantial arguments against advancing the bill. Substantial, Senator DeCamp. And yet when the lights flashed on the board, there were more red ones, or not enough green ones, I guess I should say. So today I want to speak on it, get my two cents worth in. I guess the residual fear on the part of those who voted against it must be that interested parties and creditors may not be properly notified, and I hope I can give you a little information today to allay that fear. Interested parties and creditors will be notified in every instance, in every reasonable instance under the bill as amended, assuming this bill is passed. I want to point out again as Senator Nichol has that this bill amends section 30-2220. Now this is just one of many notice statutes in the probate code. Concentrating for a minute on interested parties, interested parties are notified, depending on the type of probate you are doing, under three separate statutes, 30-2415, 30-2420, 30-2427...one having to do with informal probate, the other having to do with the appointment of personal representatives. The third having to do with formal probate. These are notices that are given at the beginning of every probate. Each one of these three notices requires publication in a newspaper on three separate occasions. So when you start the probate, no matter how you start it, no matter which procedure you use, there is a notice published in the paper three times running. Again, these notice requirements are separate from 2220 which was what this bill deals with. So regardless of what we do with 2220, these notice requirements remain to signal the people that a probate is taking place on a particular estate. Now, once these publications, these initial publications, take place, any interested party can