

approximately, oh, 45.

SENATOR ROBINSON: Forty-five claims that...

SENATOR ABOUD: Either litigation or most all of them were settlements, but...

SENATOR ROBINSON: Uh-huh.

SENATOR ABOUD: ...it would still be within the same parameters of this bill.

SENATOR ROBINSON: Okay, let's say that, well, it says that it has to be...they have to file it within two years, why do we have to go to four years? If they can't get it done in two, why do they need two more? It seems to me all we're doing is opening a Pandora's Box so we can get more lawsuits in there.

SENATOR ABOUD: Well, I mean, I mean, everyone seems to...all lawyers are aware of the time limit or they should be aware of the time limit on the statute of limitations because those are the only...that's the...everything else is four years except for state and city and you have a situation where I think it results in more litigation because people have to file instead of trying to work out a settlement with the person that's handling the statute. Now, cities, most cities, most schools all have insurance so usually it goes to an adjuster, and when you get out of the adjuster...when the adjuster no longer handles it it goes to...into the court system and that's when the larger awards can be brought against the city or the school or the State of Nebraska. So that...that's really the problem I see is that it can result in more litigation because you're forcing them to be forever barred from this claim unless they file an action against the political subdivision or the state.

SENATOR ROBINSON: But they have 24 months, I mean, you're not...for everybody.

SENATOR ABOUD: Yeah, but you get sometimes, you know,...

SENATOR ROBINSON: Twenty-four months is a long time if you're...

SENATOR ABOUD: Yes, it is.