SENATOR KRISTENSEN: Thank you. Last year we had LB 586, which was a band-aid court. The court was allowed to create an appellate division from the district bench, and it was we brought district judges in from across the state to serve on a pazel of three to hear cases and make recommendations to the Supreme Court on how to decide that. That will terminate in December of this year.

SENATOR ASHFORD: Has that been implemented?
SENATOR KRISTENSEN: Yes, they have been up and hearing cases since September.

SENATOR ASHFORD: And currently are those judges sitting in the division now, are they sitting in...or how are they hearing the cases currently?

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: They are hearing them in a panel of three. The Supreme Court has not set in division for some time. They found that to be not a very good experiment in managing caseload because they were getting inconsistencies between the various divisions, so they went back to sitting en banc and then...

SENATOR ASHFORD: And the court administrator... who makes the selection on the cases, caseload, whether it will go to this appellate court or whether it will go to the court as...

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: Under the band-aid approach we have got right now?

SENATOR ASHEORD: Yeah.
SEiAATOR KRISTENSEN: The court makes that decision but it is screened througi the clerks and through the administrator, himself, but they take a look at those cases and try to decide which of those are error cases and which are doctrinal cases.

SENATOR ASHFORD: So, which, in effect, are error cases meaning if there is a mistake on the record, what do you mean by error cases?

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: Error cases are those cases where somebody may complain that my sentence is excessive, and that they didn't nave any reason to stop my vehicle, or maybe a divorce case

