

wouldn't have to...all of them wouldn't have to sit on every case that is being heard. It would reduce the number of opinions per judge and I think, in my opinion, this is a better approach to it. But I think what is real important here is that this...we're talking about a constitutional amendment that is going to change the structure of our judiciary and I think it's important that we discuss that. It's going to affect everybody in this room because everybody in this room at some point or another will have...will probably have a...some encounter with the judicial system, whether that be through a criminal or a traffic ticket or whether that be through a civil action or whether that be through a...even a probate at the time of your death. At some point everybody in this room is going to have some contact with the judicial system. Most people in Nebraska also are going to have that contact. I think it's important that we discuss this very thoroughly and that we come up with a proposal that we're comfortable with that we can take to the people and ask the people to make the ultimate decision on. Senator Landis's remarks earlier I think are also appropriate and I think that they also would tie into and would be applicable under this amendment. For these reasons I will urge the adoption of my amendment to LR 8.

SPEAKER BARRETT: Thank you, sir. The Chair is pleased to announce that Senator David Bernard-Stevens has a guest under the north balcony from Ogallala, Lucile Lathrop. Lucile, would you please stand and be recognized? Thank you, we're pleased to have you. Discussion on the Lindsay amendment, Senator Haberman, for what purpose do you rise?

SENATOR HABERMAN: Mr. President, I rise to challenge the germaneness of Senator Lindsay's amendment to 8CA. Senator Lindsay's amendment changes the membership of the Supreme Court from seven to nine judges. The purpose of the legislation as I understand it, it submits a constitutional change which would enable the Legislature to create an appellate court. The germaneness rule states, no motion, proposition or subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment. Any amendment that is not germane is out of order. Germane amendments relate only to details of the specific subject of the bill and must be in a natural and logical sequence to the subject matter of the original proposal. A nongermane amendment includes one that relates to a substantially different subject and, Mr. Speaker, I would suggest that this amendment relates to a substantially different