

midnight or noon. So they will have that opportunity to make that definition. The key is that that probably is a higher standard that they're going to look at.

SENATOR HILLMAN: But it's primary. Next, looking at the history of the Supreme Court in dealing with it, it's gone on for a long time, their interpretation will probably be on the strict side more than on the lenient side. Would you agree with that?

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: Senator Hillman, I'm sorry, I was inattentive at the moment.

SENATOR HILLMAN: That's fine. Do you, in your opinion, looking at the history of the Supreme Court that they're interpretation of reasonable will probably be more towards the strict side in enforcement rather than on any lenient or open?

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: Given the current court, that's correct. That would be my interpretation but we're writing a Constitution that will have maybe several changes in the courts in years to come and so that definition, over the years, who knows, it will be whatever the Supreme Court says it is. But, certainly, under a current court, and that sets precedent, future courts are bound by precedent and so it probably will be a stricter standard.

SENATOR HILLMAN: And I think each of us probably has maybe our own view of what actually what a Constitution is to contain, how strict or what the parameters of a Constitution are and the word "standard" has been used over and over and over again today. Would you give me what you think is the definition of a standard when it comes to constitutional amendment?

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: The standard that a constitutional amendment is measured by?

SENATOR HILLMAN: When we talk about standards? I mean, the constitutional amendment is a standard, right?

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: Yes.

SENATOR HILLMAN: And how you would interpret standard meaning, how we work with it with statute. What is that standard? What does it mean, the definition of standard?