

SENATOR MORRISSEY: Senator Kristensen, relating to what I discussed on the Jaksha, it has really been working on me the last couple of days, how does that work, and why couldn't the Supreme Court have ruled or heard the case by now? Could you explain how those time frames work.

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: Quite frankly, Senator Morrissey, I couldn't follow your argument at all.

SENATOR MORRISSEY: Well, let me tell you what it is.

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: It seemed to me that you were complaining that the Supreme Court didn't work fast enough on the cases you wanted them to work on.

SENATOR MORRISSEY: No, let me explain, let me explain it, the argument to you.

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: Okay.

SENATOR MORRISSEY: Could they have decided by now? If they could have, why haven't they? So could they have decided by now? How does that process work? I wouldn't be one that...I guess I shouldn't have questioned their integrity, and I didn't mean to, if I did, but tell me how that process works?

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: Okay, you are talking about a case that is an original action filed in Nebraska Supreme Court, right, and they have stipulated to facts. Okay, once you stipulate to facts, then both sides have the opportunity to submit briefs, which are the legal arguments to do so. Are those briefs done?

SENATOR MORRISSEY: That is why I am asking you, how long does it normally take?

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: I don't know. If they are, it depends on how long it takes. The court will set a time that both sides have to brief.

SENATOR MORRISSEY: What is a normal time it sets?

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: Oh, you might well get, three months is not an unusual time to be allowed a brief and reply. Once those briefs are taken, then you have a chance and there's a period of