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SENATOR CHAMBERS: Did the constitution set the number of members on this board, or could that be done by statute?

SENATOR WICKERSHAM: Yes, five.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Five. And how are they to be selected?

SENATOR WICKERSHAM: They're gubernatorial appointees with approval of the Legislature.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Okay. And all that is in the constitution.

SENATOR WICKERSHAM: Excuse me?

SENATOR CHAMBERS: And all of that is in the constitution.

SENATOR WICKERSHAM: Yes.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Okay. Members of the Legislature, once that board is up and running it is free to do what it is given the power, under the constitution, to do. And if it was given the authority and the responsibility to manage then it can do that without interference from the Legislature. The Legislature can create, by statute, lesser courts, but do you know something? Once a court has been created the Legislature has no more authority or power over that court and it functions as a court. It is then a part of the judicial branch and there are certain things the Legislature cannot do without violating the separation of powers. So, even before you get to Exon as a Supreme Court decision, maybe there does need to be some analysis of what the constitution empowers this board to do. But I need not get to that issue. I'm looking at the fact that seven years remain for this board...

PRESIDENT MAURSTAD: One minute.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: ...to do what the Legislature suggested that it do, but they don't have to accept any bid and they don't have to sell any land. I'd like Senator Wickersham, if he can, because we've been keeping Senator Baker up and down, to show me where under the law, pursuant to the constitution, the board is