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interest, which has been a blessing for all tax-paying Nebraskans, even the low rate of interest is \$6,969 per day. Call it \$7,000. As we've also discussed, once our appeals are exhausted, the judgment will accrue interest at 10 percent per annum. At that rate, 10 percent, interest will accrue at \$43,959 per day. Let's call it \$44,000. It's important to understand also what the remaining issues possible of appeal are. On a prior appeal, Nebraska lost on its contention that it did not waive its sovereign immunity when it entered into the contractual relationship called the compact. That issue has been resolved, and the courts have determined that Nebraska did expose itself to being brought into the court with respect to our obligations under the contract called the compact. On a second prior appeal, Nebraska lost on its contention that the waiver of sovereign immunity under the compact did not extend to money damages, monetary damages. That issue has been resolved, and the courts have determined that we are obligated to pay monetary damages as a result of our actions under the contract called the compact. As a result, there are only two issues before the court that would or even could result in an elimination of monetary damages. There are other issues relating to the amount of the damages, but only two issues could reverse the award of damages if decided in the favor of the state of Nebraska. A frank assessment of these two issues compels the conclusion that our chances of reversal are not good, and that even the chance of getting the Supreme Court to grant certiorari and take the case--it has the option--cannot be characterized as anything other than minimal. The first issue is whether the trial judge erred in denying the state the right to a jury trial. Without getting into too much technicality, Nebraska's position on this issue is that the compact ought to be considered analogous to a commercial contract. The position of the Central Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Commission, I'll call it the Waste Commission, those are our legal opponents, their position is that the compact is an agreement among sovereign states, approved by the Congress of the United States of America, and therefore it is not analogous to a simple commercial contract. Heretofore, the courts have agreed with the Waste Commission's position that the compact is something different from a mere contract due to the specific authorization of interstate compacts in the Constitution of the