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system. Then January 1, 2008, one year later, Districts 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 9 would come on to the state system. And January 1, 2009, the last two districts, Omaha and Sarpy County, would come on to the state system. The transition is broken up mainly because the Supreme Court, the local judges, everybody wants to be sure that it's done in a slower sort of way so that they can handle the transition, so things are done right, so that if they start running into any problems they'll have a chance to fix them. And also, it spreads out the financial cost so that it comes on to the system in stages. The clerk of the district court, himself or herself, also becomes a state employee and, in the future, will be appointed by the local judges. So, in a sense, there is a shift in local control and it goes from election of the clerk of the district court and some sort of relationship with the county level officials, to appointment and a relationship to the local judges who do the appointing. So I think it's not correct, basically, to say that there's any loss of local control. The control is still local, but the control shifts from a county board who has no responsibility for the output of the office, to the judges who are intimately and dynamically affected by how their district court filing system works since it relates to their very workload. The clerks of the district court would go through the 2006 elections, so they will all go through the political process this year, and then whoever wins is deemed appointed at that point in time when their office comes on to the state system. And remember, that may be one of three times since they transition into the system at three different points in time. They then continue in that job indefinitely, subject only to the general personnel rules that are applicable to all employees of the Supreme Court. This, I think, will do something that we cry out for and that the public cries out for time after time--make government more like a business. We can't always make government more like a business. Those of us who have been here awhile, all of us, understand that that's not possible in many situations, but sometimes it is. Sometimes it's very possible. Here we have, in the middle of a kind of corporate organization, a middle-level manager who takes care of filings, who, if you look at it in corporate terms, is not subject to the corporate management leadership, but is subject to a vote of the stockholders. Can you imagine that--a corporation that decided