

particular monies then would have...would have to be General Funded and some of the cuts that were alleviated would then still have to be taken. So we would...we would deepen the cuts. That is about as good an explanation I could do on the budgetary aspect of it. I do want to again talk about the county automation project. The county automation project is one of those that has been a very, very difficult proposal. Conceptually, it was...it was...it seemed to be easy to do. Other states kind of shook their head and says, okay, good luck, we hope that you're going to be successful. We didn't have the nerve to try it but we boldly moved forward where no person had gone before. And, at that particular time, the Department of Social Services, certainly the Supreme Court Administrator's Office working with the court and the counties, the first thing that had to be done is they had to just establish the ground rules themselves in many areas that were...in past times had been somewhat turf wars and turf oriented. And I have to give the Department of Social Services a lot credit. I have to give the court system a lot of credit and also the counties because they have really stuck their necks out and said we are going to do this because it is in the best interests, in the long term, of Nebraska, but it is going to be cost...it is going to be costly in the beginning. Once the automation project is established, however, it will be user fee generated and the cost will not be nearly as significant as the start-up costs have been. LB 832 is the way to help us fund those particular projects, particularly in the area of the...in the Supreme Court. And if you look at the A bill, that's exactly where the money goes and, in fact, if you looked at, not the A bill, but the fiscal note on page 3, it will talk about the additional costs so the body can be a little bit more updated on what those additional costs are; talks about some of the costs that IBM has estimated the costs to be. Yet to be done is any substantial automation of the probation functions. I want to kind of put that on the record, and that activity would start after the conversion of the Supreme Court system, and there have been no estimates yet available, but, based on the experience of the two trial courts and the trial support efforts, we would guess this to be somewhere about another 500,000 over the next two years. So there are going to be ongoing costs that we're going to have to begin dealing with. And, at this particular point, I yield the rest of my time back to Senator Chambers.

SPEAKER BAACK: Senator Chambers.