

SPEAKER NICHOL: The question is the adoption of the Abboud amendment to the Vard Johnson amendment. So there is no confusion, this has to do with when judges are disabled, and not the second part that both have been mentioning. So the question is the adoption of the first amendment to the amendment by Senator Abboud. All those in favor vote aye, opposed nay. We are on Select so it takes 25. Record, Mr. Clerk, please.

CLERK: 26 ayes, 0 nays on adoption of Senator Abboud's first amendment to the Johnson amendment.

SPEAKER NICHOL: Senator Abboud's amendment to the Vard Johnson amendment is adopted. Now to the second Abboud amendment.

CLERK: Mr. President, Senator Abboud would move to amend. (Read Abboud amendment found on pages 1172 of the Legislative Journal.)

SPEAKER NICHOL: Senator Abboud, please.

SENATOR ABOUD: Mr. President and colleagues, I stated prior to this speech what exactly my amendment does. It strikes the language that says "such absence or disqualification", or reinstates that language, and strikes the new language "any period as necessary". Since we did strike the first portion of the Senator Johnson amendment, it only makes sense to me that if they do go about to appoint a county court judge that that appointment should only be for the period of the judge's absentee or disqualification. It shouldn't be any longer, it shouldn't be any less. I view it as a clarification of the language because a county court judge or at the present time a district court judge can only be appointed to the juvenile court system to serve as a judge for a limited period of time, only during that period as the juvenile court judge is disabled or disqualified to act in any cause before him. I would again urge the adoption of this particular amendment onto Senator Johnson's amendment, and then if you choose to vote against Senator Johnson's amendment, you can do that if you like. Thank you.

SPEAKER NICHOL: Thank you. Senator Smith, then Senator Chizek.