

sides of the safety committee, the management side, the employee worker side, they have come together, they have formulated a recommendation and the employer hasn't just disregarded it. They may have a safety committee out there that says, well, we have these crosswalks that are within the confines, there's a place where a car drives through into a garage and some employees walk through that area. We should put crosswalks in. Well, I don't view that as an imminent or serious danger. So if he disregards that, then this bill would not...or this section of the law would not kick in, but if there is inherent or serious danger, then that particular law would kick in and this would provide for the only recourse that is available. And I think it also saves the money to the state because we don't have to worry about the Department of Labor going out there and going after them. That actual employee that has been injured will be the one pursuing an action against that employer, so it saves the state money as well.

SPEAKER BAACK: Time.

SENATOR ABBOD: Thank you.

SPEAKER BAACK: Thank you, Senator Abboud. Senator Hohenstein.

SENATOR HOHENSTEIN: Mr. Speaker, members of the body, I, just for the record, have a couple of questions. I spoke with Senator Landis off the record on this and I want to put into the record some of the answers he gave me. Would you respond to a few questions, Senator Landis?

SPEAKER BAACK: Senator Landis.

SENATOR HOHENSTEIN: The safety committees are mandated under this bill. Assume we have a situation, as I do in my district at the meat processor IBP, they have established and have had a safety committee by collective bargaining for a number of years. How would this affect the existence or operation of that particular safety committee?

SENATOR LANDIS: I think that I can certify that that's the situation of the Department of Labor. I think it remains unaffected.

SENATOR HOHENSTEIN: So it would be your understanding that the Department of Labor would probably draft some rules and