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those three kinds of tests. We have a history of law of treating those tests the same and it's always been a matter that you argued to the court...

SENATOR CHAMBERS: But...

SENATOR BROMM: ...as to the accuracy of the test.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: But, Senator Bromm, we've never put in the statute language like this which sets a far out limit during which time...

SENATOR BROMM: A three-hour period.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Yes.

SENATOR BROMM: No, that's true. That's true.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: And that's all I will ask you because my time is running out. Members of the Legislature, and "Parson" Kruse, so you won't think you're being picked on, I have to do with this bill what it falls to me to do on all of these badly drawn bills. Other people I say are uncomfortable talking about this kind of bill anyway, but I'm not going to let bad legislation get into the law books if I can stop it, so I'm going to have to chip away step by painful step, and I will do it. If we have three elements and we can establish that they are different, they are not the same, that is the time for us to apply the principle one size does not fit all. The way this bill is drafted, one size fits all. So let's say an incident happened at two o'clock. A person is arrested at 4:59, 2 hours and 59 minutes afterward. That's within the three-hour time. A breath test is administered and the breath indicates that the person's alcohol content is .08. Based on what we know, the person would have to have consumed more alcohol since two o'clock to have a reading that high in the breath, but this statute, the way it's written, makes us disregard all that. And we say, despite what science has shown us, we're going to act as though this is a valid reading, an arrest can be made, a charge can be brought, the person can be required to post bond, a judge can suspend...oh, this...we're talking about the suspension of the