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is a high school student or a college student under 21, at a gathering. Somebody is obviously not able to drive home or is able but is over the zero tolerance because they're under 21. Will the person that's driving them home, because police do like to stop kids for no reason at all, and it's obvious that this one person in the car that they're taking home has been drinking, will the person driving be charged?

PRESIDENT MAURSTAD: One minute.

SENATOR SCHELLPEPER: Well, was the person driving drinking?

SENATOR ROBAK: No.

SENATOR SCHELLPEPER: Well, then if he had no alcohol, he wouldn't be charged.

SENATOR ROBAK: Okay, that was one question asked of me. Also, another thing was brought up by a group of college students that were under 21. This relates back to Nebraska has the highest incidence of teenagers that drink and drive. This high...this college student has lived in Florida all of his life until he moved to Nebraska to go to college and he had never heard the word "MIP". He didn't know what they were talking about, and I had to tell him what it was. And he said, oh, for heaven's sakes, in Florida, he said, they don't do anything about that. And I don't condone this. I do not condone this, but I'm just trying to tell you they drink and drive just as much in Florida as they do in Nebraska. He said they had parties after games and so forth. The police came to the door and said, okay, let's break it up. Nobody was ever...he didn't even know the word "MIP". He didn't know what minor in possession meant...

PRESIDENT MAURSTAD: Time.

SENATOR ROBAK: ...and he's...

PRESIDENT MAURSTAD: Thank you, Senator. For discussion on the Chambers amendment. Senator Schmitt.

SENATOR SCHMITT: Yes, thank you, Mr. President, members of the body. I didn't know whether I wanted to talk on this issue at