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rising in support or in opposition to this particular amendment, but I just want to say that this is not a rural-urban issue. Thank you.

**SPEAKER KRISTENSEN:** Senator Chambers.

**SENATOR CHAMBERS:** Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and thank you, Senator Smith. You're a very wise man. This is not, as Senator Smith said, a rural-urban issue with reference to the interstate, as far as I'm concerned. I see it as a rural-urban issue where they don't want these fines raised high in the rural areas. In the cities and on those rural highways, the state highways, they don't want to raise those fines up to \$50 for 4 miles over the speed limit, they want it to be, out there where they live, they want it to be \$10. But, if you're 4 miles over the speed limit on the interstate, it's \$50. What sense does that make? We're not talking about fairness either. We talk about fairness when we say, if you're a woman, you don't have the opportunity that is available to a white male. If you're black, you don't have the opportunity available to any white person. If you're gay, you can be discriminated against as far as employment. That's what unfairness is. But when we're talking about regulating traffic, we don't set the fines or assess the points because we're trying to be fair to people in the city as opposed to the people in the rural areas, we are assessing fines and points on the basis of the seriousness of the offense. The seriousness is determined, not by the rate of speed, but by the hazard created. Now Senator Bromm is the Chairperson of the Transportation Committee and he has a lawyer. I bet they don't know that the law says that if...that speed cannot be presumed to have anything to do with an accident. Speed cannot be presumed to be a factor in that accident. Why was that put into the law? Because some people knew there is a difference in driving above the speed limit and driving recklessly. You can drive recklessly within the speed limit, that means you don't control your vehicle, you put yours in the place where other people have a right to have their vehicle, you change lanes without signaling, you drive backwards on the street, in the wrong lane, you drive up on the sidewalk. When we talk about exceeding the speed limit, you cannot say that in absolute numbers meaning the same number of miles over the speed limit on the interstate creates the same hazard as that number