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officer that might give him a break or whatever, in the rural area you might have that opportunity. I mean you can say that, so somewhere you've got to draw the line and say we're going to set a standard here and it's not an easy standard to meet anyway. I mean the conviction under that law must have been able to be a conviction under our law, first of all. So, as Senator Bohlke was questioning, a .08 won't fly. I've just...I am trying to follow this and the rationale. Senator Chambers, would you yield to a question if I have any...how much time do I have, Mr. President?

PRESIDENT MAURSTAD: About a minute and a half, Senator Bromm.

SENATOR BROMM: Okay.

PRESIDENT MAURSTAD: Senator Chambers, would you yield?

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Yes, I will

SENATOR BROMM: Senator Chambers, if I'm...if I'm convicted in Iowa, in Des Moines, Iowa, under Des Moines' city ordinance, of driving with over .10, and I don't even know if they have such an ordinance, but if I live at Glenwood and I'm convicted of that under the state of Iowa law, they could use that to...they could use the Glenwood conviction to enhance my conviction here, they couldn't use the Des Moines conviction. Now what...where...how is that fair? How is that equitable as we're trying to do this...

PRESIDENT MAURSTAD: One minute.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Did...when you say Glenwood, you mean Glenwood, Nebraska?

SENATOR BROMM: Iowa. Glenwood, Iowa.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Well, how would they be able to use one from Glenwood, but not Des Moines?

SENATOR BROMM: Glenwood's conviction was under state...state of Iowa law,...