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were unemployed. Then Bill Gates walked in and a guy said, hallelujah, we're all rich. Because if you averaged out their income with what Bill Gates is worth, and said that each one of them would have that percentage, then in fact all of them were now rich. But the reality in this world is that the impoverished remained so; Bill Gates remained obscenely rich. I'm going to make a statement that I think will hold up. Many of these bills have not been worked over in the way that they should. And I do say my intention is to look much more carefully at as many of the bills that come before us as I can. Thank you, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT HEINEMAN: Thank you, Senator Schimek, Senator Chambers. (Visitors introduced.) The Chair now recognizes Senator Chambers.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Thank you, Mr. President. Members of the Legislature, I wish I could say that I will not be standing on the floor offering what might be called lectures of this kind. But I want to let you all know that it takes more than a notion to read through all of these bills; not only read through them, but maybe find mistakes in drafting, or the way that an idea is expressed, even though I agree with the idea. Senator Jensen and I are working our way through a couple of things in a bill that he brought to us. It was a provision that HHS wanted. And it's a provision that I have no objection to. But the language used in the bill to implement that provision did the opposite of what would have been intended. So it's not enough to be told what the intent of a bill is, what the intent of the introducer is, or what the intent of an amendment is. We need to read the actual language. The language that we put into the statute is what becomes law, not our intention. We are expected to take enough time to select the language that will embody our intention, so that when a court reads that statute, if it has to be construed by a court, when a citizen reads that statute, if it has an impact on that citizen, the language in the statute should give the citizen guidance as to what the law allows and what the law prohibits. When the language does not do that, the word applied to it is "ambiguous." It could mean "a", it could mean "b", and a reasonable person would not know for sure whether "a" or "b" was intended. If it's a criminal statute, it