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of that process the person had no right to drive a car. Isn't that true?

SPEAKER BROMM: If it's not stayed, true.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: And that person could have lost a job in the meantime. In fact, the person could have been stopped based on racial profiling because the arrest may not be legal in order for the revocation to take place. Is that true?

SPEAKER BROMM: That's true.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: So that means an officer does not have to see a person driving erratically. The officer could have a grudge against the person and pull that person over or follow that person and succeed in getting a revocation. I'll let you consult if you'd like to...

SPEAKER BROMM: Yes. No, I ..

SENATOR CHAMBERS: ...because these are not trick questions on my part. Under the current law, if an appeal is filed, the revocation does not take place. Is that true?

SPEAKER BROMM: That's right.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: And the person retains the legal right to drive. Is that true?

SPEAKER BROMM: Right, privilege.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: And...and the...okay, well, you're quibbling.

SPEAKER BROMM: (Laugh)

SENATOR CHAMBERS: If...because they cannot just come and take your license for no reason at all, and society is beginning to see more and more that by motoring from here to there being an essential part of life, there are courts starting to look at this right to drive as a right, but I don't want to quibble with that. The individual who gets the driver's license could drive