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SENATOR CHAMBERS: And they don't have to have any reason related to anything in this bill before they do that, do they? In other words, there's no limit to how much they can increase the exemption, is there?

SENATOR JENSEN: I think they have that authority. Now I also believe that they have to have...make notice to the public that they are going to do that. And I would like to read into that further, as to how that rule making takes place.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Okay. And since my time is up, I will wait until I'm recognized. I won't pursue it at this point, but my light is on. Thank you, Mr. President.

SENATOR CUDABACK: Thank you, Senator Chambers. Senator Beutler, on the Health and Human Services Committee amendment.

SENATOR BEUTLER: Senator Tyson, could you respond to a couple of questions? And we talked a little bit about this.

SENATOR CUDABACK: Senator Tyson, would you respond?

SENATOR TYSON: Certainly.

SENATOR BEUTLER: The way the bill is structured, all sections of the bill that deal with rules and regs and rule making, all of those sections deal with a process of negotiated rule making, except Sections 1 and 2. And in Sections 1 and 2, negotiated rule making is not required, but the Board of Engineers and Architects in one case, and the Board...well, in both cases, can...are given the sole authority, without negotiating with anybody, to increase the \$80,000 exemption to something higher. And increasing it to something higher means that the supervision of a licensed engineer would be needed in fewer instances. Why would the Board of Engineers and Architects, why would they ever be inclined to increase it above \$80,000, when it's contrary to their own best economic interest?

SENATOR TYSON: Because if you'll read all of Sections 1 and 2, they are the ones...those sections are the ones that deal with