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responsibilities, at the end of of (c) of 40.13, it says, "...a laboratory is prohibited from making a DOT urine specimen available for a DNA test or other types of specimen identity testing." And that in (e) that "No one is permitted to change or disregard the results of the DOT test based on the results of non-DOT tests." That's the federal situation, and I would like to ask Senator Chambers a question.

SENATOR CUDABACK: Senator Chambers, will you...

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Yes.

SENATOR BROWN: Thank you. Would you agree that, in terms of Department of Transportation employees, under current law, what you're proposing will have no impact?

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Right.

SENATOR BROWN: Okay. Thank you very much.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Yes.

SENATOR BROWN: Then to go on to the merits of...the underlying merits of the Chambers amendment, I think that Senator Landis brought up some very important points, and particularly...and I think that there are two issues that we need to be concerned about. Most of the testing that is done is done on urine. Most of the testing for drug and alcohol, which is in most cases what we're dealing with with this amendment, and I do agree with Senator Chambers to the extent that a number of jobs other than transportation jobs require testing for drug and alcohol. My son was applying for a job as a telemarketer and was required to take both pre-employment testing but they also did testing on a regular basis. And so I think that there is a great deal of this going on. But I would pose the issue that Senator Landis brought up which is that there is already evidence that we have created an environment where people who wish to get around this testing are almost encouraged to substitute, and then we're going to use that that,...

SENATOR CUDABACK: One minute.