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SPEAKER BROMM: One minute.

SENATOR DW. PEDERSEN: ...for any kind of inpatient treatment until outpatient treatment has been failed once, and sometimes twice. So we've got to do some things in the area of treatment. And treatment does work. However, those people who commit ultimate...continue, the reoffenders that reoffend, reoffend, and reoffend, when he was talking about the one that 100 offenses and 20 of them being substance abuse or more, driving offenses, then I consider them, I really do consider them a danger to society, and we have to get them off the road. Thank you.

SPEAKER BROMM: Thank you, Senator Pedersen. Senator Mossey.

SENATOR MOSSEY: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I was wondering if Senator Kruse would yield to a question. And then before I ask that question, I just want to make a comment that I understand exactly what you're talking about, Senator Kruse, when you talked about the effects of driving while intoxicated. My...for those that don't know, my 12-year law enforcement career was ended by a drunk driver. Hit my police car. I had to have two back surgeries and rods put in my back, at the age of 34. I'm 35 now though, but. (Laugh) That person was arrested a year and a half later for drunk driving again. So I can directly relate to what you're saying in this. My question is under the...in the amendment of the Class W misdemeanor, on the refusal of implied consent. Is that mandatory a minimum only, under, only for the refusal of implied consent? Or is that for just...if you do do implied consent, you still...are you still subject to the implied...I mean, the mandatory minimum?

SPEAKER BROMM: Senator Kruse.

SENATOR KRUSE: Denying...or, implied consent means that taking the test or failing the test is the same.

SENATOR MOSSEY: Okay. So it's just...

SENATOR KRUSE: Yeah.