

(Start of Belt #10)

but it does give the courts the tools. If you had been able to see some of these driving's records, these people are still on the road. I believe it would shock you. I'm not sure whether our courts will even uphold this. Sometimes, we get a bill in they don't think is right. They don't take them off the road anyway. I've looked at some that's had 10 points on their drivers...four or five accidents. Picked up for drunken driving and got \$100 fine and a year's probation and this is what we are running into here.

SPEAKER: Is the motion on the desk?

CLERK: Mr. President. Read.

SPEAKER: Senator Keyes.

SENATOR KEYES: Well, it does...Mr. President, it doesn't do me any good to set and oppose Senator Richendifer who is my closest seat mate, but I do not believe that the state of Nebraska by statute shall tell all of the departments of our government what they shall do by policy. Now, surely these men that study the laws of this state and study the driving habits of the people who are deprived of their right to drive, know how to handle this situation and I don't think we need to put a two year or a five year or anything in the statute that is going to hinder them giving the right decision out. Now, if a person has every right in the world to repent and this way would not allow him to repent of his driving habits. It would simply say that by law you can't have a drivers license for a certain length of time and in no way could you get it back. So, let's just retract this bill. It isn't needed. Senator Anderson made some points but we don't need it. It is one of the most useless things that would be put on the statutes and set in statute what is actually the policy of the department who study the issue and know what to do and are capable of handling it through the court.

SPEAKER: The chair recognizes Senator Richendifer.

SENATOR RICHENDIFER: I am happy that Senator Keyes knows as much about the traffic violations as he does education. This has been studied thoroughly by the Highway Safety Committee. This has been referred to at times as the Governor's bill. It is not the Governor's bill. It is the Highway Safety's bill and I would have to rely on some of their judgments. I think there is something like 13 states that have habitual offender law. It has..it has shown since it was adopted that there was about a 1.5 decrease in highway fatalities. We're talking about people that flagrantly violate the law. Now, they have had chances before to be rehabilitated. The point system is an accumulation of 12 points in a two year period before you lose your license. You lose your license for a year. If you are not rehabilitated in that year, you never will be. You have another two years to accumulate another 12 points and this is what this bill means. These people are coming back again and again and again and losing their licenses. Out of a million drivers only 1309 last year lost their licenses on points. We sampled 10%, I will reiterate, we've sampled 10% of these 1309 and came up with less than 4% that this bill would actually apply to, but are these the people that you want to meeting on the road, these 4%. I'll leave it up to you. Thank you.

SPEAKER: The chair recognizes Senator Kremer, then Snyder, Barnett, then Hasebroock.

SENATOR KREMER: Mr. Chairman, I oppose the motion to indefinitely postpone and I would invite Senator Keyes or anyone else that wishes to come and read an article taken from the