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keep continually narrowing and narrowing the base of eligible people to run for this job by attaching qualifications unless there is a sound reason, unless there has been a really legitimate showing of need for bringing this qualification down to such a narrow group of people, and I don't think there has been prior to....

SPEAKER MARVEL: You have one minute.

SENATOR HOAGLAND: So I would urge you to vote against the Stoney amendment. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

SPEAKER MARVEL: Senator Schmit. Senator Rumery.

SENATOR RUMERY: Mr. President and members of the Legislature, I would like to ask Senator Stoney a question or two if he would yield. Senator, when would this become effective if we passed the law and signed by the Governor?

SENATOR STONEY: It is my understanding the bill is not in effect until 1982, Senator Rumery.

SENATOR RUMERY: I think Senator Hoagland mentioned something about the grandfather clause. I assume there are some counties who have county engineers who probably would not qualify if they were trying to obtain the office today, but will they come in under the grandfather clause and as long as they are in that position can they stay there?

SENATOR STONEY: Senator Rumery, this bill relates only to cities of a metropolitan and primary class...

SENATOR RUMERY: Yes.

SENATOR STONEY: ...so none of the others are affected.

SENATOR RUMERY: Thank you.

SPEAKER MARVEL: Senator Goodrich.

SENATOR GOODRICH: Mr. President and members of the body, I rise in support of the Stoney amendment and I do it for a couple of reasons. The way the bill is written right now, you could hire, actually a chemical engineer could be in that job, could actually run for it and get elected to that job. I don't think we need a chemical engineer in that spot. I think we need a civil engineer. Besides that, I find the bill itself rather interesting. When we set up a bill to set up an engineering office in the county and