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see...what...what you see as the factors and how they might be weighted by a court. If I...and those are two questions, I guess, that would take some time, but I would give you the rest of my time for that purpose.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Thank you, Senator Beutler, and I will answer. I'll take the first one first. If you look on page 1 in line 13, the words "in custody as" relates to all four of these categories. A criminal suspect is a person who has been taken into custody as one suspected of having committed a crime.

SENATOR BEUTLER: Custody applies to all four.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Yes. And what I could do, if you...if making a record is not enough, I had an amendment here which would say in pag...on page 1, in line 13, after the word "as" place a colon. Then that would make it clear...

SPEAKER KRISTENSEN: One minute.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: ...that the words "in custody as" applies to all four of them, because that was the intent. And then as to the other part, about the factors that would be considered by the judge, I don't want to put those in statute. Just like the Supreme Court, when it's reviewing a case and the credibility of a witness comes up, all the court says is that the trial judge had the opportunity to observe the witness. It doesn't say that...anything about body language, fidgeting, or anything else; just that the judge had a chance to observe or, if it's a jury trial, the jury had a chance to observe. So the Supreme Court does not resolve issues of conflicting testimony or credibility of witnesses. Now, it might deal with whether or not evidence that bore on a witness' credibility should have been admitted or not would be looked at,...

SPEAKER KRISTENSEN: Time.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: ...but not the actual issue of credibility itself.

SPEAKER KRISTENSEN: You may continue.