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the prosecutor on notice that there may be something to look into. But if it is not known, the prosecutor is not required to go out and conduct a search or a discovery action to determine this kind of information. But if it's known that he was a snitch, the prosecutor, I believe, would be required to get from that person where, when, and what were the circumstances and then go from there.

SENATOR BROMM: So the prosecutor could, in effect, or the investigators could, in effect, interrogate the jailhouse informer with regard to those issues. And unless there were something on the record that they could readily find by doing a criminal history search of convictions or something, I mean, that...that I would think they should do anyway...

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Um-hum.

SENATOR BROMM: ...but...but the questioning of the informer/informant would be...would satisfy that requirement as long as it was done in good faith. They don't have to run to everyplace he's lived...

SENATOR CHAMBERS: No.

SENATOR BROMM: ...and question the prosecutors about what might have happened. Is that...is that correct?

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Right, but let me...let me put it like this, let's say the person is from Douglas County, the snitch. Then I think the prosecutor in Saunders County would be required to make some inquiry in Douglas County if this person who is snitching has done this before, and what were the outcomes of it because I don't think that's unreasonable.

SENATOR BROMM: And that inquiry, you think, should consist of contacting the Douglas County prosecutor, or would they have to...would they have to contact city and county or...

SPEAKER KRISTENSEN: One minute.

SENATOR BROMM: ...look at the record to see...