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cases in this state, you'll see that everyone had a different, unique, factual situation, they're unlike each other. One of the strengths of our judicial system is that a judge and a jury, particularly the jury, evaluates each case on its own factual situation; the judge makes his rulings on the facts in that specific case; the court, on appeal, considers the facts in that specific case, because by definition every case is...

PRESIDENT MAURSTAD: One minute.

SENATOR MATZKE: ...absolutely unique. So, if we go into a study and we start looking for uniformity, we're going to be looking for the impossible. There isn't uniformity in the factual situation, and necessarily you're not going to find uniformity in the judgment of a jury, or the judgment of the courts on appeal. It's going to be virtually an impossible situation. I do not see that the proposed study is going to achieve anything of lasting value. It's going to arrive at whatever opinion the proponents and organizers of the study want it to show. And I think that his body will not be provided with useful information, but will probably end up being misled, and that the prejudice in the matter will be against the death penalty. I see this bill as...

PRESIDENT MAURSTAD: Time.

SENATOR MATZKE: ...frankly, the first step toward the abolition of the death penalty in this state.

PRESIDENT MAURSTAD: Thank you, Senator Matzke. Senator Dwite Pedersen.

SENATOR Dw. PEDERSEN: Give my time to Senator Brashear.

PRESIDENT MAURSTAD: Senator Brashear.

SENATOR BRASHEAR: Thank you, Mr. President, members of the body. Thank you, Senator Pedersen. I would like to conclude by simply directing the attention of the body, very briefly, and in sort of summary fashion, to the cases which have been decided by our Nebraska Supreme Court since we adopted the statutes requiring the proportionality review, which has the five