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presented, to determine whether or not the evidence proved first degree murder or some lesser included offense. And I listed those out for you and gave a very brief description of what is required for each one, to show the distinction between first degree murder, second degree murder and manslaughter. If you read from that statement of intent that I had prepared, you will see where the Nebraska Supreme Court said that the person does not have to be charged with or convicted of the underlying felony on which felony murder is based. Here is how it works--if a person attempts to commit a felony, I want to give the lowest threshold necessary to bring this law into operation. If a person attempts to commit one of these six felonies and the individual dies, that person doesn't have to be charged with or convicted of the attempted felony. But the fact that there was the attempt takes the place of having to prove an intent to kill. So at the ground floor is the underlying felony, up in the attic is the death. They transfer the intent to commit the act on the ground floor to the thing that happened in the attic, and you don't have to prove an intent there, you don't even have to know that you killed somebody. If a death occurs during the commission of that felony or an attempt to commit it, that's all that is needed. If that intent is proved, even without charging or convicting of the underlying felony, a person can be sentenced to die. What the bill in its final form will do is to add two or three other very heinous offenses, such as sexual assault on a child, or felony child abuse, because the perpetrator is dealing with the individual directly who winds up dying and committing acts against that person which can result in death. It's not like saying, I was trying to break into this building, and in the process of breaking into the building one of the windows fell on a person and that person died, and I'm guilty of felony murder when I didn't even know anybody was there, had no intent to kill. What the bill will do, as I was about to say, is to put a maximum sentence that can be meted out for felony murder, that would be life without possibility of parole. Right now there is a sentence of life. This would be a step above that, to indicate that when this particular life sentence is put in place there is to be no consideration given for parole. Although the existence of a Pardons Board makes it impossible to say that any sentence, whatever it is, will never be annulled by a pardons board. But I think you can get an idea, from what is happening, not only in this state, but all