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around the country, that nobody who has committed a heinous murder has any chance of getting paroled or released by a pardons board which is a political entity. So I don't think that even has to enter into it, but it may and we'll discuss that, too. But I hope you will be able to focus on what is entailed in felony murder. If I were to pick up a baseball bat and go over there with the intention of bashing Senator Aguilar, I could not be charged with felony murder, because that type of assault is not listed. But if I strike a match in here intentionally and drop it on that carpet, that's attempted arson. And if somebody jumps to get out of the way and knocks somebody into that pillar and their skull breaks or they get a heart attack, I can be charged with felony murder for that. So the one who bashed Senator Aguilar with the club cannot be charged with felony murder. You can charge other offenses, but you'd have to prove an intent to kill and premeditation and malice for it to be first degree murder. It couldn't be on a sudden quarrel or that's manslaughter. If I scorched a structure which is inhabited, or intended to be inhabited, that's attempted arson. And if somebody dies, felony murder for that. I think you all can see that there is a break between the act that was committed, which is the triggering felony for all of this, and the resulting death. But rather than try to abolish, as I think we ought to do, the felony murder rule...

PRESIDENT MAURSTAD: One minute.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: ...we are going to modify it. Remember this, any homicide can be charged by the prosecutor in any way the prosecutor chooses. If it's clear to an ordinary person that a death resulted from a sudden quarrel, which we would call manslaughter, the prosecutor can charge first degree murder. But it behooves that person to prove beyond a reasonable doubt to the satisfaction of the jury that the elements of first degree murder were there. And, if they're not, and if first degree murder was charged, they can acquit that person. They don't have to convict that person of anything, or they can say that the proof established guilt for manslaughter. But it becomes technical and complicated, because in some cases, if you don't prove what you charge, then the only other verdict is acquittal. But I'm not going to go into all that.