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conviction in another county. If we want to use it to enhance his conviction to a second offense, enhancement comes at the time of sentencing, not at the time you're convicted. And so you're convicted of the underlying offense of driving under the influence. Then, for purposes of giving him a sentence, they decide whether it's a first, a second, a third or subsequent offense. And at sentencing there is a hearing held to determine the number of convictions and, thus, what your penalty will be. If he would have a conviction in another county, the county attorney would bring in a certified copy, which is primarily the clerk of that other county court would certify saying this is an official copy; then they would have some of the underlying documentation, perhaps the journal entry or the court's order showing that he was found guilty by a trial, or that he pled guilty and the fact that he has legal counsel, whether he knew his rights, whether he waived those rights, and whether that waiver was knowing and voluntarily given. And that would be done by the purposes of a certified copy. We know that the clerks of the county court are the custodial keepers of the record. That's pretty much common knowledge and judicially noticed in this state. However, if we come from another state, that certification may be different. And so if you're in, let's say, a civil court in this state, you have a judgment from another state, you have a will from another state, we use a process called authentication. Different than certification, authentication is where the keeper of the record will say that they are the clerk or the keeper of the record, and then the judge will certify that they are the keeper of the record, the clerk will certify that the judge is the judge, the judge certifies the clerk is the clerk, and it's all done on the same one page of paper, but it is just a different process, and it has become recognized when you register foreign judgments, when you register foreign wills and all those other processes. So, to make it consistent, the agreement that we've reached is that if we're going to use out-of-state convictions, they merely need to be authenticated copies. And that is the amendment. The other part is that the authenticated copy is prima facie evidence. That doesn't mean that it is 100 percent valid, that means that it will admit itself and will establish the prior conviction, unless there is other credible evidence to dispute that. And that always could be the case. There will be those opportunities in the future to do so. I'd be happy to answer