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comes along, that that's, in his opinion, the opportunity to change the course of that person's habits and life and avoid the third, fourth, fifth, and eventually, perhaps, prison sentence. And he feels that his hands are very tied on that second offense conviction, that he doesn't have much...there isn't much of an incentive at that point for that person to really change their ways. And I'm looking at the summary of the bill, and I see that the second conviction length would change the maximum sentence for second offense from 90 days to six months. Senator Kruse, if I could ask you a question?

SENATOR CUDABACK: Senator Kruse, would you respond?

SENATOR KRUSE: Yes.

SPEAKER BROMM: Senator Kruse, on the second conviction, you would leave in place the 30 days minimum incarceration?

SENATOR KRUSE: Yes.

SPEAKER BROMM: Okay. Your feeling in lengthening the maximum sentence to six months on a second conviction is...what is the rationale for that? Is that...is there some empirical data or something you can point to that would indicate that that would deter them from doing...from getting involved in this again? If it's truly a second conviction, six months in jail, I assume that means loss of job if they have one. It means inability to support the family if they have one. What is the philosophy behind changing that maximum sentence?

SENATOR CUDABACK: One minute.

SENATOR KRUSE: The philosophy is pretty much as you've stated from your friend the judge, that a second offense puts the ball in our court to try to make this clear. The amount of time has...that's stated here is from a correlation with other states, from the National Highway Safety. We're trying to be in sync with what others have found to be effective. This was not off of our own research. It was somebody else's.

SPEAKER BROMM: And then just quickly tell me again what your