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February 8, 2005 LB 53

SENATOR SCHIMEK: Yes, I will.

SENATOR LOUDEN: Senator Schimek, several years ago, nearly 50, I suppose, but there was a person killed. We'll say her name was Karen. And the fellow that killed her, we'll say his name was Duane. Anyway, he ended up with life in prison sentence. And after about 20 years, he was paroled. And then after he got paroled, why, he was back out, I don't know where. Now, my question is, with this bill and the amendment and everything going here, would a person like that be eligible to vote then in a few years?

SENATOR SCHIMEK: Not while they're on parole, Senator, but once they've completed their sentence.

SENATOR LOUDEN: But right after they've...what is it, two years after their parole is up, or something like that?

SENATOR SCHIMEK: That is...no, not after their parole is up; two years after they've completed their sentence and have been released by the Department of Corrections.

SENATOR LOUDEN: Okay. But anyway, they would be eligible to vote again?

SENATOR SCHIMEK: Yes.

SENATOR LOUDEN: Yeah. Well, now, my question is, Karen never did get to vote; why should this guy get to vote?

SENATOR SCHIMEK: Senator, you'll have to answer that for yourself. And I understand exactly what you're saying. But we can't go back in time and do anything about that.

SENATOR LOUDEN: True. Now, my answer then would be, should there be a classification in here of people that are sentenced for certain classifications of felonies don't receive these benefits? I agree that some of these people, they have some minor crimes and they get down in the bottom end of the felony classification, and that sort of thing, that some are young