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FLOOR DEBATE

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child. We also have...oh, and then a current subsequent offense, currently, if it's first-degree sexual assault, the current reoffense, 1 to 50 years, 25 mandatory minimum, is a Class II felony. A new penalty for a subsequent offense is a 25-year mandatory minimum, to life, which is a IB penalty. So again, we're creating for the first time a specific sexual assault crime against a child with enhanced penalties. We also, in the bill, are advocating a second-degree sexual assault of a child penalty. This is a violent molestation of a child under the age of 15. Current penalty is 0 to 5 years; the new penalty is 1 to 50 years, which is a Class II felony. On a current law, if it's a subsequent reoffense, 5 to 50 years; and under the new penalty for second-degree sexual assault of a child, on a second offense, 25 to 50 years, with a 25-year mandatory minimum, or a IC felony. We're also creating the offense of third-degree sexual assault of a child. This is sexual contact with a child under the age of 15 by a person 19 years of age or older. The current penalty is 0 to 5 years. This does not change under LB 1199. And then if there is a current...or under the current law, a subsequent reoffense, 5 to 50 years. It's a IC felony, and that also does not change under the bill. But we do have, again, the new crime, third-degree sexual assault of a child. The bill would enhance the penalties on sex offenders who fail to register more than once by increasing the maximum sentence to 20 years in prison, with a mandatory minimum of 1 year in prison for felons. It amends the Sex Offender Registration Act. It makes a number of changes, including requiring homeless individuals to register every 30 days, adding debauching a minor to a list of crimes that may require registration, and changes the crime of child enticement to an offense for which one must register. The bill, as amended, also clarifies that a sex offender who is required to register in another state but lives in Nebraska must register with the Nebraska State Patrol. And, as I mentioned earlier again, I want to reiterate it does enhance the penalties for failure to register. Also adds a certain element of residency restrictions. We've discussed this a lot. You've read about this in the newspaper. Our research in the Judiciary Committee, frankly, indicates that residency restrictions do not work. However, after the several interim hearings we had and the hearing we had in front of the Judiciary Committee, we felt that the cities must have some ability to