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distinction intended between actually being supervised for the rest of their life as opposed to being subject to supervision? In other words can they choose not to supervise them for a period of time?

SENATOR BOURNE: No. They would be under the control, for lack of a better word, of the Office of Parole, and they would be subject to supervision. And it's those crimes that are set out on page 101 of the bill, are: first-time offenders convicted of rape of a child under 12, those who have more than one conviction for a sex offense, or those convicted of first-degree sexual assault of a person over the age of 12. So it's those three crimes.

SENATOR BEUTLER: Okay. So you wouldn't have any problem with making more direct language like, shall be supervised within community corrections for the remainder of their lives? I'm trying to get...I want to be sure that community corrections doesn't make a decision that these people don't need to be supervised and so they're going to say, well, we've supervised you for five years, now we're not going to supervise you anymore.

SENATOR BOURNE: Yeah, I appreciate that and would be happy to work with you, I think.

SENATOR CUDABACK: One minute.

SENATOR BOURNE: You know, that's certainly the value of this discussion, is that some of those loopholes, or for lack of a better way to say it, can be tightened up. And I do want to recognize the work that you've done in this area, and I apologize for omitting that in my opening.

SENATOR BEUTLER: No. Let me ask you quickly on page 102, line 18, Senator Bourne, that paragraph that begins on line 15 says: "Any other conditions designed to minimize the risk of recidivism, including, but not limited to, the use of electronic monitoring, which are not unduly restrictive of the individual's liberty or conscience." What...is that...is that word really intended there, "conscience"?