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Public Advocacy. If you will remember, historically, in the mid-nineties, we had a problem with indigent defense. We had...Senator Vrtiska's district, for example, had several very difficult, expensive, long criminal prosecutions; things that they could never have planned upon; things that they couldn't financially do. We also had several other capital cases at that point in time that were around the state, and they were primarily in smaller counties. What had been happening was that you could not budget for those; you couldn't afford to do the defense for those. And this Legislature saw fit to establish a Nebraska Commission on Public Advocacy and the purpose for that was basically for property tax relief. What we would do is we had a unit that was created that went out and, in these capital cases, in these most serious of cases, they provided the expertise. And if you'll remember the expertise was necessary because these are complicated cases. You're talking primarily of first degree murder cases. These involve more than just the routine come in and defend a criminal defendant. These are cases that are literally life and death cases. These are cases that have automatic appeals. These are cases that are litigated and at any one point in time, if there is a mistake made, certainly not intentionally but a mistake that was made, because of inexperience or because they don't do these cases that often, you would get a reversal, a retrial, or a dismissal. People were very uncomfortable with that. People were looking for a better system and they were also looking for some way to manage the cost and, thus, the Public Advocacy Commission came forward. They are now well into their fifth year. They have been successful. Many of the counties have found that they can appoint this unit to come out and defend these cases. They have found that, in all reality, the cases are either settled quicker because they understand the problems that are there or they're able to evaluate the situation, or the cases are tried, and if they are tried, obviously they are tried with someone who...that has more experience, there's less likely to have procedural mistakes and, quite often, saved total money. And what we did was the cost and at least a good share of those costs then were shared and were brought back and the state paid for the cost of that, thus, avoiding a property tax bill in huge amounts. We decided to let the commission run for a few years to see what could be done, what should be done, and what tune-ups needed to