

United States says. For example, you wanted an example, the Sixth Amendment provides a right to a fair trial. Let us assume that a grand jury is trying to find out whether Mr. Jones killed somebody or not and a reporter is claiming he knows Mr. Jones killed somebody or he has written stories saying Mr. Jones did or didn't. Under Nebraska's law, only one in the United States like this by the way, we claim that the reporter under no circumstances whatsoever ever has to reveal anything, whereas the case law, the Supreme Court decisions say that's not true. You have to, under certain circumstances. So, if my law were in effect, if the judge ordered that person in a grand jury to reveal where he got his information that Joe did or didn't kill somebody, then that would be an example. That's maybe a classic example, grand jury investigations.

SENATOR HIGGINS: You mean a news media reporter.

SENATOR DECAMP: Yes.

SENATOR HIGGINS: Right now grand juries aren't allowed to divulge anything, right?

SENATOR DECAMP: Well that's correct. I'm not talking about grand juries divulging, I'm talking about the reporter being obligated to testify before the grand jury.

SENATOR HIGGINS: I see, and reveal his source like any other private citizen has to.

SENATOR DECAMP: Yes.

SENATOR HIGGINS: Is that all it would cover?

SENATOR DECAMP: With my amendment that I would like to do, which is up there if the bill ever comes up here, I would settle for that. That is all. When the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States conflicts with the First Amendment, then just like the Supreme Court said, the reporter would have to reveal their source and right to a fair trial.

SENATOR HIGGINS: Well, thank you, Senator DeCamp. I'm not sure if I agree with everything in this bill. Here it says, information necessary to protect a criminal defendant's right to a fair trial...