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it chose to do so, and go directly to the Constitution authorization that the Legislature has. But it was the feeling that from a sense of fairness in the sense that a citizen ought to be able to anticipate what a Legislature might do in these areas that we ought to follow the statutory requirements as they have been spelled out to the extent that we can where the statute specifically addresses an issue that may be considered. With that concept, the section of law under which the contest was filed under Chapter 32 it goes to the eligibility of an individual to be elected. And, based on that statute of eligibility, it was the committee's finding that only Article III, Section 9, relates to eligibility to serve. And that one dealt with whether or not a person holding office under the authority of the United States or any lucrative office under the authority of the state shall be eligible to have a seat in the Legislature. As you read the findings and the rationale in support of the findings, it would be the recommendation that the term "lucrative" does exist but the findings relative to the definition of the term "office" is that it would not extend to the position of an assistant professor at a state college but that is more of a nature of employment rather than office and, therefore, is not in itself a prohibition for eligibility to serve in the Legislature. There is, as indicated in finding six, that there have been some findings, some authorities to the contrary for this but, by and large, the bulk of the...or the stronger arguments were to support the position that it was, in fact, employment and as such is not prohibited by the Constitution. One of the things that the report, I believe, indicates that in some jurisdictions, and that is other states, where there has been a finding that there was a prohibition to the word "office" usually contained additional words which specifically expanded what one might do to include simple employment at what any level is. But in Nebraska's Constitution it is not that restrictive. So it is the finding then and the recommendation of the Credentials Committee that, based upon the statutes and the provisions for contesting elections, that Gerald Conway was eligible to serve and on that basis should be seated; eligible to be elected. I want to add one other note which is referred to in the committee's report but should be clearly understood for the future for members of this Legislature. It is likely that all four provisions of the Constitution in question here could be taken as a matter by someone to court on any area, conceivably. But you should keep in mind, if that occurs, the court, in my opinion, would not address the issue of whether or not the person could serve in