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FLOOR DEBATE

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would want to get on the ballot at that point, because they could have done it in the primary. And that differs from the candidate at any other time, and you'll see that in column three on the orange sheet. At that point, all a candidate has to do is either be selected by their political parties or a candidate can just file a form and pay the fee at that point, because that's a wide-open race at that point.

SENATOR REDFIELD: So, could we have 25 names on the ballot at that point?

SENATOR SCHIMEK: We could.

SENATOR REDFIELD: So anyone that wants to put their name on the ballot could do it with a fee. Would there be any...

SENATOR SCHIMEK: And remember those fees are pretty hefty, actually.

SENATOR REDFIELD: Yes. But would there be any prohibition against more than one person from a party, or are you thinking in terms of these other candidates being perhaps Independents or Green Party or Libertarian Party or...

SENATOR SCHIMEK: They are...the candidates who are chosen by their political parties in this instance are the only ones who would go on the ballot with a party designation.

SENATOR REDFIELD: And so the one...

SENATOR SCHIMEK: So anybody else, well, you'd have to have no party designation, or Independent, or Green Party, or some such.

SENATOR REDFIELD: But they could go on to a party, but run on the ballot without that designation?

SENATOR SCHIMEK: Yes. If their...let's said their party is the Green Party and in this particular congressional district it's not a recognized party; in other words, it didn't get enough votes in the last election...