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SENATOR CHAMBERS: Oh, thank you, Mr. President.

SENATOR CUDABACK: It will be your third time.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: ...has pointed to an article and said that the conduct alleged did not occur. Senator Bourne can't say that because Mr. Hergert has acknowledged these things. So it's smoke and mirrors. Senator Bourne said that I neglected the word "and." These...this listing that he gave is "or." What he's talking about as far as the "and" related to the duties of office. So let's see what the duties of office are of a person who is office. From the Douglas case, 217 Neb 225: Public officers stand in a fiduciary relationship to the people whom they have been elected or appointed to serve. As fiduciaries and trustees of the public weal they are under an inescapable obligation to serve the public with highest fidelity. These are duties of office. In discharging the duties of their office they are required to display such intelligence and skill as they are capable of, to be diligent and conscientious, to exercise their discretion not arbitrarily but reasonably. And this is what the court said. And above all to display good faith, honesty, and integrity. Those are the duties of office that Hergert violated, and Senator Bourne, had he read the Douglas case, would know that these are duties of office, to be...act in good faith, to be honest, and act with integrity. The Douglas case did not say that you can lie repeatedly, as Hergert did; that you can file a false report after getting in office to a governmental agency, and that's all right. The court said, you must act with good faith, honesty, and integrity. Continuing: These officials must be impervious to corrupting influences and they must transact their business frankly and openly in the light of public scrutiny so that the public may know and be able to judge them and their work fairly. And I would emphasize what I'm going to read next, for Senator Bourne, Senator Brashear, and Senator Jensen. These obligations are not mere theoretical concepts or idealistic abstractions of no practical force and effect; they are obligations imposed by the common law on public officers and assumed by them as a matter of law upon their entering public office. As a matter of law, this official is required to act with integrity, honesty, and integrity. As a