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this is a well-established area of the law. When I started out my conversation with you, I intended to make clear to you if I could that, quite to the contrary, this is not an established area of law. Yes, the Douglas kinds of cases, the Governor Butler kinds of cases where there's clearly official duty, that's settled that it's related to the office. And over here on the other side, if there are offenses that are completely personal in nature, there's Nebraska precedent for that. But as far as election laws are concerned and whether the whole area of election laws are related to the office, there is no Nebraska case on that point. It is a case we call...what we call a case of first impression. And the court is going to be trying to decide, what's good public policy? And should we include those, would that be good public policy? And they'll look at the oath of office and say, we've got in our constitution the connection between the area of election laws and the area of official duties. And they'll look at all of the other rationale and reasoning for determining one way or another. And they will decide for the first time in this state whether election laws will be determined to be related to the office. There's nothing now that says they're not, nor is there anything that says they are. We're all guessing. But let me quote for you a Florida case that was not cited by Mr. Mock, and probably rightfully so in the sense that it wasn't decided on this basis. But there was a concurring opinion that gave the rationale for modern law in this area and the rationale for including election laws within the definition of misdemeanor in office. Because Florida has that definition, misdemeanor in office. And the judge says, I think it is far from axiomatic that illegal conduct or activities of a prospective holder of the office of governor prior to his entry upon performance of his official duties are necessarily beyond the reach of impeachment after assumption of office, particularly where the conduct or activity has an impactual carryover and baneful effect or influence upon the official action or conduct of the officeholder or devolves upon him a positive duty to see that the laws of the state are faithfully executed. For example, if it should appear that such incumbent officeholder has knowingly violated the statutory policy of this state governing the manner and mode of election to office, either singly or in participation with others, and having taken the prescribed oath of office and entered upon the