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SENATOR QUANDAHL: That's...thank you, Senator Cudaback. Members of the body, I'll try to...I'll try to respond to that as best as I can from the way that the statute is written. Many of your questions that you have right now are on the court of condemnation, which, as we established before, is already in existing law and it has been since 1941. But the only changes to that court of condemnation that have taken place, basically substantially, since 1941 was the inclusion of some additional language with the creation of the Court of Appeals in 1991. That was some changes so that the appeal step, it goes to the district court, the Court of Appeals, and then it could possibly go to the Supreme Court. Now, the Supreme Court could step in and take an appeal that has been appealed to the Court of Appeals also and take it directly at that point too, but one thing that I wanted to make clear was, is that what we're dealing with, with the court of condemnation, are questions all relating to existing case law. Another thing that's very clear in the amendment and also in the existing law is that the city has the right or the city has the ability to abandon these condemnation proceedings at any point, and so they could, basically, if they find out or if they feel that the price tag is too high or any other reason that they would come up with for...that would go against going forward with a vote of the people, the city has the ability to abandon the proceedings at any time. But, with that, I guess I would give the rest of my time to Senator Chambers. I know he has some questions on it and I'd like to try to answer those.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Thank you. And, Senator Quandahl, you're correct on my questioning. We have the vote that was taken and the statute says specifically that the pendency of an appeal will not derail what results from the vote. The public votes yes. The amount that is involved is placed on the ballot and that amount is based on what the court of condemnation or the district court determined at the time that the matter is put on the ballot. Let's say that the amount that the court determined was a million dollars, so that it's easy for me to grapple with. That's what the city would have to pay. So the city gets the vote; the answer is yes; the utilities appeal. Well, based on this, the governing body of the city may then proceed to tender