

the elections are taken care of as the terms expire. What 957 provides is that when a city makes that transition, when it's growing from a second class to a first class city rather than having to immediately have a special election for all of the elected officials, that those elections can be spaced over a period of six years. They will still have to have a redesignation of the city into four wards, rather than the three that is the availability to second class cities. This bill does not affect any statutes with regard to first class cities that are currently in existence, only addresses the method of transition on the part of city government. It will save the folks a little money and make it a much smoother process politically. So, with that, I would move the advancement of the bill.

PRESIDENT: Thank you. If there's no further discussion, the question is the advancement of the bill. All those in favor vote aye, opposed nay. Senator Coordsen, we both need help. No, you voted, I'm not worried about you.

SENATOR COORDSEN: I...would hate to do this...

PRESIDENT: Record, Mr. Clerk.

CLERK: 25 ayes, 0 nays, Mr. President, on the advancement of 957.

PRESIDENT: LB 957 advances. LB 964, please.

CLERK: Mr. President, LB 964 was a bill introduced by Senator...by the Urban Affairs Committee and signed by its members. (Read title.) The bill was introduced on January 4, referred to Urban Affairs, advanced to General File. I have no amendments to the bill.

PRESIDENT: Senator Hartnett, please.

SENATOR HARTNETT: Mr. President, members of the body, what this does is affects all cities and villages of the state. And what it does it allows a different means of collection of costs worked on a building that's declared a public nuisance. Under the current law when a building or structure is declared a public nuisance, or the owner fails to or refuses to make necessary improvements or demolish it, the only option available to the city is to do the necessary work and levy the costs as a