

SENATOR BROMM: In first class cities, you would be correct. Now there is a difference because in a second class city, which our bill deals with, or a village, a mayor can only vote to break a tie. His vote can't be counted as one of the majority required in a second class city or village. In a first class city, it can be. So that is the difference between the operation of first class versus second class and village.

SENATOR BERNARD-STEVENS: Okay, and this bill would only deal with...does not deal with first...cities of the first class. Would that be correct?

SENATOR BROMM: No, it does not.

SENATOR BERNARD-STEVENS: So then if you could do one other thing for me is take that portion of the city of the second class, the way it is...the way that this bill would change what they do again would be what...would be what?

SENATOR BROMM: Actually, it doesn't change anything that they are doing. It simply puts it into statute so they feel comfortable continuing to do what they have been doing. What we put in statute is the practice as to what...how they have been operating, for the most part, that we know of, but it is just the statutes haven't been clear on what's required for a quorum, on what's required for a majority, and what's required to transact business, so we are trying to codify that to place it in statute.

SENATOR BERNARD-STEVENS: Okay. So, again, for the record, in a city of the second class, there would in no circumstance, whether it be for an issue or for an ordinance, that a less than a majority would be able to carry the day?

SENATOR BROMM: In no case could less than a majority...

SENATOR BERNARD-STEVENS: Of those elected.

SENATOR BROMM: ...(interruption) ordinance or a resolution, but a motion could be passed by one-half of the members as long as there is a quorum voting.

SENATOR BERNARD-STEVENS: Okay, now give me an example of a motion that might have substance, some substantive nature to a city of the second class.