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SENATOR HILGERT: Well, the in...Senator Preister, we're both aware of the situation that took place in Omaha. Using that, and let's...now, that individual did not apply for the money, but the citizens group did. Is that true?

SENATOR PREISTER: The city of Omaha actually put in the application on the recommendation and kind of the pressure of the community, yes.

SENATOR HILGERT: Okay. So, if the city of Omaha wants to...any abatement project that occurs, the state now has the right to claim reimbursement, if this should pass. And I was just thinking and asking you, if that's the case, any abatement project that occurs in the state, and the state can then claim...have a claim against that individual, you don't believe that that might have a chilling effect of cooperating with either the cities or citizens groups or whoever applies for this abatement project? I don't want to be a target for this because, not only,...even though I wanted to cooperate, now I'm going to get a lien against my property if I cooperate with this group. So I'm going to fight this tooth and nail.

SENATOR PREISTER: You have to have the criteria of not being in compliance with the state law. So, for somebody to be the subject of an abatement, to be in the process of having their tires removed with the utilization of these grant funds, if they haven't violated the state law, there's no danger, there's no...

PRESIDENT MAURSTAD: One minute.

SENATOR PREISTER: ...option, there's no opportunity to even attempt to recoup that money. It's only when you've had, in effect, the bad actor, the person who's not been responsible and who has not gone through the process of applying for the permit, which is basically very easy to do. So it's not a challenging or difficult process.

SENATOR HILGERT: Senator Preister, are there public hearings or a chance for public comment when these permits for tire collections are issued?