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SENATOR CHAMBERS: And if 20 percent of the people who would be affected object, then the only way that zoning change can be granted is by means of a...

SENATOR CUDABACK: Time, Senator.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: ...supermajority of the body?

SENATOR JENSEN: That is correct.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Thank you.

SENATOR CUDABACK: You may continue.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Oh.

SENATOR CUDABACK: You may continue. Your light is on.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Okay. I think I've got it Senator Jensen. So I'm going to say it, then I don't have to do it through questions. We have the plan in place. There is zoning pursuant to that plan. Or, we can say zoning. An individual wants to construct an edifice, or do some type of developing that would not be allowed under that zoning. And this person would seek an exemption from the zoning for his or her development, whatever it happens to be. The people who would be affected, who are in the area, can say, with 20 percent opposition, a supermajority would be required before the council, or it could be the county board, whoever is going to do the zoning, a supermajority would be required to grant that exception. Is that what you're talking about here?

SENATOR JENSEN: That is correct. And there's not uniformity. In some places it might be three-fourths of the voting members; in others it might be two-thirds. But still, the city has already come out with a zoning comprehensive plan that says, this is what we would endorse, that type of zoning. Then the developer comes in and says, okay, that's what I want to have. I want to go to that zoning. But however, when he applies, if there is a 20 percent objection, then he must go to this supermajority. And like I said, if you're asking for