

Committee of the Whole
Monday, May 17, 2021 6:30 PM
Council Chambers
1369 25 Avenue
Columbus, NE 68601

1. **Statement of compliance with Open Meetings Act and roll call.**

84-1407. Act, how cited.

Sections 84-1407 to 84-1414 shall be known and may be cited as the Open Meetings Act.

84-1408. Declaration of intent; meetings open to public.

It is hereby declared to be the policy of this state that the formation of public policy is public business and may not be conducted in secret.

Every meeting of a public body shall be open to the public in order that citizens may exercise their democratic privilege of attending and speaking at meetings of public bodies, except as otherwise provided by the Constitution of Nebraska, federal statutes, and the Open Meetings Act.

84-1409. Terms, defined.

For purposes of the Open Meetings Act, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1)(a) Public body means (i) governing bodies of all political subdivisions of the State of Nebraska, (ii) governing bodies of all agencies, created by the Constitution of Nebraska, statute, or otherwise pursuant to law, of the executive department of the State of Nebraska, (iii) all independent boards, commissions, bureaus, committees, councils, subunits, or any other bodies created by the Constitution of Nebraska, statute, or otherwise pursuant to law, (iv) all study or advisory committees of the executive department of the State of Nebraska whether having continuing existence or appointed as special committees with limited existence, (v) advisory committees of the bodies referred to in subdivisions (i), (ii), and (iii) of this subdivision, and (vi) instrumentalities exercising essentially public functions; and

(b) Public body does not include (i) subcommittees of such bodies unless a quorum of the public body attends a subcommittee meeting or unless such subcommittees are holding hearings, making policy, or taking formal action on behalf of their parent body, except that all meetings of any subcommittee established under section 81-15,175 are subject to the Open Meetings Act, and (ii) entities conducting judicial proceedings unless a court or other judicial body is exercising rulemaking authority, deliberating, or deciding upon the issuance of administrative orders;

(2) Meeting means all regular, special, or called meetings, formal or informal, of any public body for the purposes of briefing, discussion of public business, formation of tentative policy, or the taking of any action of the public body; and

(3) Virtual conferencing means conducting or participating in a meeting electronically or telephonically with interaction among the participants subject to subsection (2) of section 84-1412.

84-1410. Closed session; when; purpose; reasons listed; procedure; right to challenge; prohibited acts; chance meetings, conventions, or workshops.

(1) Any public body may hold a closed session by the affirmative vote of a majority of its voting members if a closed session is clearly necessary for the protection of the public interest or

for the prevention of needless injury to the reputation of an individual and if such individual has not requested a public meeting. The subject matter and the reason necessitating the closed session shall be identified in the motion to close. Closed sessions may be held for, but shall not be limited to, such reasons as:

(a) Strategy sessions with respect to collective bargaining, real estate purchases, pending litigation, or litigation which is imminent as evidenced by communication of a claim or threat of litigation to or by the public body;

(b) Discussion regarding deployment of security personnel or devices;

(c) Investigative proceedings regarding allegations of criminal misconduct;

(d) Evaluation of the job performance of a person when necessary to prevent needless injury to the reputation of a person and if such person has not requested a public meeting;

(e) For the Community Trust created under section 81-1801.02, discussion regarding the amounts to be paid to individuals who have suffered from a tragedy of violence or natural disaster; or

(f) For public hospitals, governing board peer review activities, professional review activities, review and discussion of medical staff investigations or disciplinary actions, and any strategy session concerning transactional negotiations with any referral source that is required by federal law to be conducted at arms length.

Nothing in this section shall permit a closed meeting for discussion of the appointment or election of a new member to any public body.

(2) The vote to hold a closed session shall be taken in open session. The entire motion, the vote of each member on the question of holding a closed session, and the time when the closed session commenced and concluded shall be recorded in the minutes. If the motion to close passes, then the presiding officer immediately prior to the closed session shall restate on the record the limitation of the subject matter of the closed session. The public body holding such a closed session shall restrict its consideration of matters during the closed portions to only those purposes set forth in the motion to close as the reason for the closed session. The meeting shall be reconvened in open session before any formal action may be taken. For purposes of this section, formal action shall mean a collective decision or a collective commitment or promise to make a decision on any question, motion, proposal, resolution, order, or ordinance or formation of a position or policy but shall not include negotiating guidance given by members of the public body to legal counsel or other negotiators in closed sessions authorized under subdivision (1)(a) of this section.

(3) Any member of any public body shall have the right to challenge the continuation of a closed session if the member determines that the session has exceeded the reason stated in the original motion to hold a closed session or if the member contends that the closed session is neither clearly necessary for (a) the protection of the public interest or (b) the prevention of needless injury

to the reputation of an individual. Such challenge shall be overruled only by a majority vote of the members of the public body. Such challenge and its disposition shall be recorded in the minutes.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be construed to require that any meeting be closed to the public. No person or public body shall fail to invite a portion of its members to a meeting, and no public body shall designate itself a subcommittee of the whole body for the purpose of circumventing the Open Meetings Act. No closed session, informal meeting, chance meeting, social gathering, email, fax, or other electronic communication shall be used for the purpose of circumventing the requirements of the act.

(5) The act does not apply to chance meetings or to attendance at or travel to conventions or workshops of members of a public body at which there is no meeting of the body then intentionally convened, if there is no vote or other action taken regarding any matter over which the public body has supervision, control, jurisdiction, or advisory power.

84-1411. Meetings of public body; notice; method; contents; when available; right to modify; duties concerning notice; videoconferencing or telephone conferencing authorized; emergency meeting without notice; appearance before public body.

(1)(a) Each public body shall give reasonable advance publicized notice of the time and place of each meeting as provided in this subsection. Such notice shall be transmitted to all members of the public body and to the public.

(b)(i) Except as provided in subdivision (1)(b)(ii) of this section, in the case of a public body described in subdivision (1)(a)(i) of section 84-1409 or such body's advisory committee, such notice shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation within the public body's jurisdiction and, if available, on such newspaper's web site.

(ii) In the case of the governing body of a city of the second class or village or such body's advisory committee, such notice shall be published by:

(A) Publication in a newspaper of general circulation within the public body's jurisdiction and, if available, on such newspaper's web site; or

(B) Posting written notice in three conspicuous public places in such city or village. Such notice shall be posted in the same three places for each meeting.

(iii) In the case of a public body not described in subdivision (1)(b)(i) or (ii) of this section, such notice shall be given by a method designated by the public body.

(c) In addition to a method of notice required by subdivision (1)(b)(i) or (ii) of this section, such notice may also be provided by any other appropriate method designated by such public body or such advisory committee.

(d) Each public body shall record the methods and dates of such notice in its minutes.

(e) Such notice shall contain an agenda of subjects known at the time of the publicized notice or a statement that the agenda, which shall be kept continually current, shall be readily available for public inspection at the principal office of the public body during normal business hours. Agenda items shall be sufficiently descriptive to give the public reasonable notice of the matters to be considered at the meeting. Except for items of an emergency nature, the agenda shall not be altered later than (i) twenty-four hours before the scheduled commencement of the meeting or (ii) forty-eight hours before the scheduled commencement of a meeting of a city council or village board scheduled outside the corporate limits of the municipality. The public body shall have the right to modify the agenda to include items of an emergency nature only at such public meeting.

(2)(a) The following entities may hold a meeting by means of virtual conferencing if the requirements of subdivision (2)(b) of this section are met:

(i) A state agency, state board, state commission, state council, or state committee, or an advisory committee of any such state entity;

(ii) An organization, including the governing body, created under the Interlocal Cooperation Act, the Joint Public Agency Act, or the Municipal Cooperative Financing Act;

(iii) The governing body of a public power district having a chartered territory of more than one county in this state;

(iv) The governing body of a public power and irrigation district having a chartered territory of more than one county in this state;

(v) An educational service unit;

(vi) The Educational Service Unit Coordinating Council;

(vii) An organization, including the governing body, of a risk management pool or its advisory committees organized in accordance with the Intergovernmental Risk Management Act;

(viii) A community college board of governors;

(ix) The Nebraska Brand Committee;

(x) A local public health department;

(xi) A metropolitan utilities district;

(xii) A regional metropolitan transit authority;

(xiii) A natural resources district; and

(xiv) The Judicial Resources Commission.

(b) The requirements for holding a meeting by means of virtual conferencing are as follows:

(i) Reasonable advance publicized notice is given as provided in subsection (1) of this section, including providing access to a dial-in number or link to the virtual conference;

(ii) In addition to the public's right to participate by virtual conferencing, reasonable arrangements are made to accommodate the public's right to attend at a physical site and participate as provided in section 84-1412, including reasonable seating, in at least one designated site in a building open to the public and identified in the notice, with: At least one member of the entity holding such meeting, or his or her designee, present at each site; a recording of the hearing by audio or visual recording devices; and a reasonable opportunity for input, such as public comment or questions, is provided to at least the same extent as would be provided if virtual conferencing was not used;

(iii) At least one copy of all documents being considered at the meeting is available at any physical site open to the public where individuals may attend the virtual conference. The public body shall also provide links to an electronic copy of the agenda, all documents being considered at the meeting, and the current version of the Open Meetings Act; and

(iv) Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision or subsection (4) of section 79-2204, no more than one-half of the meetings of the state entities, advisory committees, boards, councils, organizations, or governing bodies are held by virtual conferencing in a calendar year. In the case of an organization created under the Interlocal Cooperation Act that sells electricity or natural gas at wholesale on a multistate basis or an organization created under the Municipal Cooperative Financing Act, the organization may hold more than one-half of its meetings by virtual conferencing if such organization holds at least one meeting each calendar year that is not by virtual conferencing. The governing body of a risk management pool that meets at least quarterly and the advisory committees of the governing body may each hold more than one-half of its meetings by virtual conferencing if the governing body's quarterly meetings are not held by virtual conferencing.

(3) Virtual conferencing, emails, faxes, or other electronic communication shall not be used to circumvent any of the public government purposes established in the Open Meetings Act.

(4) The secretary or other designee of each public body shall maintain a list of the news media requesting notification of meetings and shall make reasonable efforts to provide advance notification to them of the time and place of each meeting and the subjects to be discussed at that meeting.

(5) When it is necessary to hold an emergency meeting without reasonable advance public notice, the nature of the emergency shall be stated in the minutes and any formal action taken in such meeting shall pertain only to the emergency. Such emergency meetings may be held by virtual conferencing. The provisions of subsection (4) of this section shall be complied with in conducting emergency meetings. Complete minutes of such emergency meetings specifying the nature of the emergency and any formal action taken at the meeting shall be made available to the public by no later than the end of the next regular business day.

(6) A public body may allow a member of the public or any other witness to appear before the public body by means of virtual conferencing.

(7)(a) Notwithstanding subsections (2) and (5) of this section, if an emergency is declared by the Governor pursuant to the Emergency Management Act as defined in section 81-829.39, a public body the territorial jurisdiction of which is included in the emergency declaration, in whole or in part, may hold a meeting by virtual conferencing during such emergency if the public body gives reasonable advance publicized notice as described in subsection (1) of this section. The notice shall include information regarding access for the public and news media. In addition to any formal action taken pertaining to the emergency, the public body may hold such meeting for the purpose of briefing, discussion of public business, formation of tentative policy, or the taking of any action by the public body.

(b) The public body shall provide access by providing a dial-in number or a link to the virtual conference. The public body shall also provide links to an electronic copy of the agenda, all documents being considered at the meeting, and the current version of the Open Meetings Act. Reasonable arrangements shall be made to accommodate the public's right to hear and speak at the meeting and record the meeting. Subsection (4) of this section shall be complied with in conducting such meetings.

(c) The nature of the emergency shall be stated in the minutes. Complete minutes of such meeting specifying the nature of the emergency and any formal action taken at the meeting shall be made available for inspection as provided in subsections (5) and (6) of section 84-1413.

84-1412. Meetings of public body; rights of public; public body; powers and duties.

(1) Subject to the Open Meetings Act, the public has the right to attend and the right to speak at meetings of public bodies, and all or any part of a meeting of a public body, except for closed sessions called pursuant to section 84-1410, may be videotaped, televised, photographed, broadcast, or recorded by any person in attendance by means of a tape recorder, a camera, video equipment, or any other means of pictorial or sonic reproduction or in writing.

(2) It shall not be a violation of subsection (1) of this section for any public body to make and enforce reasonable rules and regulations regarding the conduct of persons attending, speaking at, videotaping, televising, photographing, broadcasting, or recording its meetings, including meetings held by virtual conferencing. A body may not be required to allow citizens to speak at each meeting, but it may not forbid public participation at all meetings.

(3) No public body shall require members of the public to identify themselves as a condition for admission to the meeting nor shall such body require that the name of any member of the public be placed on the agenda prior to such meeting in order to speak about items on the agenda. The body shall require any member of the public desiring to address the body to identify himself or herself, including an address and the name of any organization represented by such person unless the address requirement is waived to protect the security of the individual.

(4) No public body shall, for the purpose of circumventing the Open Meetings Act, hold a meeting in a place known by the body to be too small to accommodate the anticipated audience.

(5) No public body shall be deemed in violation of this section if it holds its meeting in its traditional meeting place which is located in this state.

(6) No public body shall be deemed in violation of this section if it holds a meeting outside of this state if, but only if:

(a) A member entity of the public body is located outside of this state and the meeting is in that member's jurisdiction;

(b) All out-of-state locations identified in the notice are located within public buildings used by members of the entity or at a place which will accommodate the anticipated audience;

(c) Reasonable arrangements are made to accommodate the public's right to attend, hear, and speak at the meeting, including making virtual conferencing available at an in-state location to members, the public, or the press, if requested twenty-four hours in advance;

(d) No more than twenty-five percent of the public body's meetings in a calendar year are held out-of-state;

(e) Out-of-state meetings are not used to circumvent any of the public government purposes established in the Open Meetings Act; and

(f) The public body publishes notice of the out-of-state meeting at least twenty-one days before the date of the meeting in a legal newspaper of statewide circulation.

(7) Each public body shall, upon request, make a reasonable effort to accommodate the public's right to hear the discussion and testimony presented at a meeting.

(8) Public bodies shall make available at the meeting or the in-state location for virtual conferencing as required by subdivision (6)(c) of this section, for examination and copying by members of the public, at least one copy of all reproducible written material to be discussed at an open meeting, either in paper or electronic form. Public bodies shall make available at least one current copy of the Open Meetings Act posted in the meeting room at a location accessible to members of the public. At the beginning of the meeting, the public shall be informed about the location of the posted information.

84-1413. Meetings; minutes; roll call vote; secret ballot; when.

(1) Each public body shall keep minutes of all meetings showing the time, place, members present and absent, and the substance of all matters discussed.

(2) Any action taken on any question or motion duly moved and seconded shall be by roll call vote of the public body in open session, and the record shall state how each member voted or if

the member was absent or not voting. The requirements of a roll call or viva voce vote shall be satisfied by a public body which utilizes an electronic voting device which allows the yeas and nays of each member of such public body to be readily seen by the public.

(3) The vote to elect leadership within a public body may be taken by secret ballot, but the total number of votes for each candidate shall be recorded in the minutes.

(4) The minutes of all meetings and evidence and documentation received or disclosed in open session shall be public records and open to public inspection during normal business hours.

(5) Minutes shall be written, except as provided in subsection (6) of this section, and available for inspection within ten working days or prior to the next convened meeting, whichever occurs earlier, except that cities of the second class and villages may have an additional ten working days if the employee responsible for writing the minutes is absent due to a serious illness or emergency.

(6) Minutes of the meetings of the board of a school district or educational service unit may be kept as an electronic record.

(7) Beginning July 31, 2022, the governing body of a natural resources district, the city council of a city of the metropolitan class, the city council of a city of the primary class, the city council of a city of the first class, the county board of a county with a population greater than twenty-five thousand inhabitants, and the school board of a school district shall make available on such entity's public web site the agenda and minutes of any meeting of the governing body. The agenda shall be placed on the web site at least twenty-four hours before the meeting of the governing body. Minutes shall be placed on the web site at such time as the minutes are available for inspection as provided in subsection (5) of this section. This information shall be available on the public web site for at least six months.

84-1414. Unlawful action by public body; declared void or voidable by district court; when; duty to enforce open meeting laws; citizen's suit; procedure; violations; penalties.

(1) Any motion, resolution, rule, regulation, ordinance, or formal action of a public body made or taken in violation of the Open Meetings Act shall be declared void by the district court if the suit is commenced within one hundred twenty days of the meeting of the public body at which the alleged violation occurred. Any motion, resolution, rule, regulation, ordinance, or formal action of a public body made or taken in substantial violation of the Open Meetings Act shall be voidable by the district court if the suit is commenced more than one hundred twenty days after but within one year of the meeting of the public body in which the alleged violation occurred. A suit to void any final action shall be commenced within one year of the action.

(2) The Attorney General and the county attorney of the county in which the public body ordinarily meets shall enforce the Open Meetings Act.

(3) Any citizen of this state may commence a suit in the district court of the county in which the public body ordinarily meets or in which the plaintiff resides for the purpose of requiring compliance with or preventing violations of the Open Meetings Act, for the purpose of declaring

an action of a public body void, or for the purpose of determining the applicability of the act to discussions or decisions of the public body. It shall not be a defense that the citizen attended the meeting and failed to object at such time. The court may order payment of reasonable attorney's fees and court costs to a successful plaintiff in a suit brought under this section.

(4) Any member of a public body who knowingly violates or conspires to violate or who attends or remains at a meeting knowing that the public body is in violation of any provision of the Open Meetings Act shall be guilty of a Class IV misdemeanor for a first offense and a Class III misdemeanor for a second or subsequent offense.

Sec. 15, Legislative Bill 83, One Hundred Seventh Legislature, First Session, 2021. (*The Revisor of Statutes will assign a statute number after the Legislature adjourns sine die.*) No motion, resolution, rule, regulation, ordinance, or formal action made, adopted, passed, or taken at a meeting as defined in section 84-1409 of a public body as defined in such section shall be invalidated because such motion, resolution, rule, regulation, ordinance, or formal action was made, adopted, passed, or taken at a meeting or meetings on or after March 17, 2020, and on or before April 30, 2021, pursuant to a Governor's Executive Order which waived certain requirements of the Open Meetings Act.

2. **Review city council rules.**



The City of **Columbus**

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE

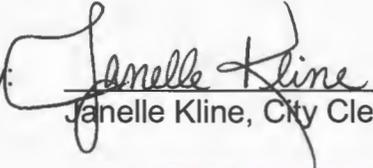
Phone (402) 562-4224 • Fax (402) 563-1380

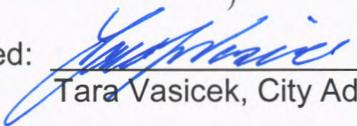
May 13, 2021

To: Mayor and City Council
From: Janelle Kline, City Clerk
Subject: City Council Rules

The Columbus City Code provides that the Rules of the City Council shall be adopted at the first meeting in July following a general and regular city election. Attached are the City Council Rules with proposed changes shown in red. The proposed changes have been reviewed by the city attorney.

A recommendation can be made to approve the City Council Rules with the proposed amendments as discussed at the May 17th Committee of the Whole meeting or this issue can be kept in committee and brought back to a Committee of the Whole meeting on June 7th or 21st for further discussion and a recommendation. A resolution adopting new City Council Rules will be presented at the July 6th City Council meeting.

By: 
Janelle Kline, City Clerk

Approved: 
Tara Vasicek, City Administrator



RULES OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA

In accordance with Section 30.20 of the Columbus City Code, the following rules of procedures and order of business are adopted to ensure the orderly, efficient, and lawful conduct of the affairs of the City Council of Columbus, Nebraska.

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNCIL

1. At the first regular meeting of the council in December following a regular city election, the newly elected members of the council who have qualified, as provided by law, together with the members of the council holding over, shall meet for the purpose of organization. They shall elect one of their members as “president of the council,” who shall hold such office until the first regular meeting of the council in December of the ensuing year, at which time such office shall automatically become vacant. The incumbent shall be eligible for re-election. In the absence of both the mayor and president of the council, the chair of the Public Finance, Judiciary, and Personnel Committee shall serve as acting president of the council, with the identical duties and powers of the president.
2. The council shall, by resolution, establish such standing and special committees as it deems necessary. Permanent standing council committees shall be (1) the Committee of the Whole; (2) the Public Finance, Judiciary and Personnel Committee; and (3) the Public Property, Safety and Works Committee. The Committee of the Whole, consisting of all members of the city council, shall be presided over by the council president, or in the president’s absence, by the chair of the Public Finance, Judiciary, and Personnel Committee. All other committees shall select their own chair and vice chair, each of whom shall serve for a term of one year, neither of which shall be the president of the council. The mayor shall at the first regular meeting in December submit to the council for their approval a list of council members to serve on each committee. Each committee shall have as its members one council member from each of the four Wards located in the City of Columbus. Changes on such committees may be made at any time by the mayor with the consent of the majority of all members of the council.

II. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

1. Regular meetings of the council shall be held in the Council Chambers on the first and third Mondays of each month at 7:00 p.m. Special meetings of the council shall be held in the Council Chambers upon call by the mayor or ~~two~~ four members of the council. The day, hour, and purpose of such meetings shall be set forth in said call. No other business shall be transacted at such

special meetings unless all members are present and consent thereto. Notice of every special meeting shall be given to the mayor and each council member by notifying the mayor and council members personally, by telephone, ~~or~~ by leaving a verbal message at the mayor's and council member's usual place of business or residence, or by email.

The council may, by motion, hold council meetings at such other locations and times as designated by a majority of the council.

Regular meetings of the city council may be rescheduled or cancelled by motion of the council.

2. In order for the council to conduct business, a majority of all members elected to the council must be present, but a lesser number may adjourn, from time to time, and compel the attendance of absent members. The quorum for the council committee meetings shall be a majority of the committee's members. The mayor's presence shall not be considered in a determination of a quorum.
3. All ordinances shall contain a title which shall briefly describe and explain the content of the respective ordinance and all ordinances shall contain no subject which shall not be clearly expressed in the title. All ordinances of a general or permanent nature shall be fully and distinctly read aloud, by title, on three (3) different days, unless three-fourths (3/4) of all members of the council vote to suspend this requirement, but only as permitted by state statute. In case such requirement shall be suspended, such ordinance shall be read by title or number and then moved for final passage. Three-fourths (3/4) of all members of the council may require any ordinance to be fully and distinctly read aloud in full before enactment under any of the procedures as set forth above.
4. All resolutions shall contain a title which shall briefly describe and explain the content of the respective resolution and all resolutions shall contain no subject which shall not be clearly expressed in the title. The resolution shall be read by title or number and then moved for final passage.
5. All ordinances and resolutions or orders for the appropriation or payment of money shall require for their passage or adoption the concurrence of a majority of all members elected to the council. The mayor may vote on any such matter when his or her vote will provide the additional vote required to create a number of votes equal to a majority of the number of the members elected to the council and the mayor shall, for the purpose of such vote, be deemed to be a member of the council.
6. The mayor shall have the power to approve or veto any ordinance passed by the city council and to approve or veto any order, bylaw, resolution, award of or vote to enter into any contract, or the allowance of any claim. If the mayor

approves the ordinance, order, bylaw, resolution, contract, or claim, he or she shall sign it, and it shall become effective. If the mayor vetoes the ordinance, order, bylaw, resolution, contract, or any item or items of appropriations or claims, he or she shall return it to the city council stating that the measure is vetoed. The mayor may issue the veto at the meeting at which the measure passed or within seven calendar days after the meeting. If the mayor issues the veto after the meeting, the mayor shall notify the city clerk of the veto in writing. The clerk shall notify the city council of the mayor's veto by email. Any ordinance, order, bylaw, resolution, award of or vote to enter into any contract, or the allowance of any claim vetoed by the mayor, may be passed over his or her veto by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to the council, notwithstanding his or her veto. If the mayor neglects or refuses to sign any ordinance, order, bylaw, resolution, award of or vote to enter into any contract, or the allowance of any claim, but fails to veto the measure within the time required by this section, the measure shall become effective without his or her signature. The mayor may veto any item or items of any appropriation bill or any claims bill, and approve the remainder thereof, and the item or items so vetoed may be passed by the council over the veto as in other cases.

7. The city administrator shall prepare the agenda for all meetings of the city council and its committees and a preliminary agenda shall be sent to the mayor. The city council shall, by motion, set a deadline for the submission of all items for the agenda. The mayor or a council member shall have the right to place a matter on the agenda of any regular or special meeting of the council or on the agenda of any committee of the city council by delivering a written request or by emailing a request to the city administrator with sufficient detail so as to fully comply with the Nebraska Open Meetings Act.
8. For purposes of various actions to be taken by the council, the following guidelines as to the number of votes required for various actions are as follows:
 - a. A majority of the council members present, or four votes, whichever number is greater, are required to transact business, except for specified exceptions.
 - b. Five votes of the council members are required to spend money, enter into a contract or pass a resolution.
 - c. Six votes of the council members are required to override a mayoral veto.
 - d. Six votes of the council members are required to suspend the rules for passage of an ordinance.

- e. A vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the council members present is required to suspend the council rules that require a council member to leave the council chambers when abstaining from discussion and vote.
 - f. Six votes of the council members are required to adopt an ordinance creating a water or sewer district.
 - g. Five votes of the council members are required to enter into closed session.
 - h. Five votes of the council members are required to adopt an ordinance, except following the veto of a mayor.
 - i. Five votes of the council members are required to bring an item from the table.
 - j. The mayor may vote on any such matter when his or her vote will provide the additional vote required to create a number of votes equal to a majority of the number of members elected to the council, and the mayor shall, for the purpose of such vote, be deemed to be a member of the council.
9. When at all possible, council members shall avoid motions containing negative statements.
10. A council member shall have the absolute right to change their vote up to the time the result of the vote is announced and the authority to change their vote with permission of five (5) members of the city council up to the time the meeting is adjourned.

III. ORDER OF BUSINESS

Unless otherwise approved by the city council at the operative meeting, the Order of Business will be conducted in the following order:

- Oath of Office. (When necessary/required.)
- Statement of compliance with Open Meetings Act and Roll Call.
- Prayer.
- National Anthem and Pledge of Allegiance.
- Appointment of City Officers. (When necessary/required.)
- Election of Council President. (When necessary/required.)
- Appointment of Council Members to Public Finance, Judiciary, and Personnel Committee and Public Property, Safety, and Works Committee. (When necessary/required.)
- Consent Agenda.
- Minutes.

- Special Presentations.
- Public Hearings.
- Petitions and Communications.
- Reports of City Offices.
- Reports of Council Committees.
- Reports of Special Committees.
- Reports on Legislation.
- New Business.
- Resolutions.
- Ordinances on First Reading.
- Ordinances on Second Reading.
- Ordinances on Third Reading.
- Consideration of Payroll and Bills on File.
- Unfinished Business.
- Adjournment.

This order of business may be changed from time to time by a motion duly made by a council member and a vote of the majority of members present at the council meeting. Further, items may be taken from this order of business and included for consideration in a consent agenda of “routine” items submitted for approval.

At the conclusion of all public hearings, a motion shall be made, seconded, and voted on to conclude the public hearing, continue it to a later date and time, or remove from the agenda. If the hearing is concluded, the council may immediately proceed to act on the issue of the hearing by approving, denying, or amending either a motion, a resolution, or an ordinance, as required.

IV. DECORUM AND DEBATE

1. The mayor shall preside at all meetings of the council. The mayor shall call the body to order at the hour provided by ordinance, preserve order and decorum, and decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the council. The mayor shall have supervision of the Council Chambers and in case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct, shall have the power to order the same cleared.
2. When any member is about to speak in debate or deliver any matter to the council, such member shall respectfully address the mayor, shall confine himself or herself to the question under debate, and avoid references to personal traits of any individual.
3. If a member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the member so calling shall repeat the words excepted to and they shall be taken in writing; and if, in the judgment of the council, the words excepted to are objectionable and the member uttering them refuses to retract, such member shall be subject to the censure of the council.

4. Every member of the council present at a meeting when the question is put shall give his or her vote, unless the council, for special reasons, shall excuse him or her from voting. All motions to excuse a member from voting shall be made prior to the matter for which the council member is seeking to be excused is otherwise discussed, debated, or addressed. Any member requesting to be excused from voting shall make a brief verbal statement of the reasons for making such a request and ask to leave the Council Chambers, as required by law.
5. Every motion shall be reduced to writing upon the request of the mayor or any member of the council.
6. Upon calls of the council, or in taking the ayes and nays upon any question, the names of the members shall be called in regular order and so as to rotate the calling of the first name among the various members of the council, except when electronic balloting is used. All members of the council must vote on all issues unless excused from voting pursuant to the procedure set forth in Paragraph 4 above.
7. No member shall absent himself or herself from the service of the council, unless he or she is on leave, is sick, or unable to attend. If any council member shall neglect or fail to attend five consecutive regular meetings of the council, unless the absences are excused by a majority vote of the remaining Council Members, he or she shall be deemed guilty of misconduct and his or her office shall be declared vacant by the council. The vacancy shall be filled by appointment of the mayor, by and with the consent of the council, as provided by state statute.
8. The chief of Police, or any other police officer as designated by the chief of Police, shall be ex-officio Sergeant-at-Arms of the Council Chambers and it shall be that officer's duty to attend the council meeting, to execute the commands of the mayor and council as requested, and to serve such process or processes as may be issued by their authority.
9. Those individuals desiring to put an item or an issue on the agenda of a regular meeting of the city council shall submit such request in writing, completed on an approved "Topic for Consideration" form, to the city clerk's office stating the nature of the item they wish to discuss with the city council, and the request shall be submitted prior to 5 p.m. on the Monday immediately preceding the council meeting. This deadline may be amended by the council by motion and majority vote of the city council. Determination of whether the item or issue will be placed on the agenda is left to the discretion of the city administrator and the requesting citizen will be informed of the decision by 5 p.m. on the Friday immediately preceding the council meeting. The council shall not permit

individuals to address the city council relative to topics and issues which are not included on the council agenda.

10. Each person desiring to address the ~~City Council~~city council shall step up to the podium at the appropriate time; state his or her name and address for the record; state whom he or she is representing if such person represents an organization or other persons; and, limit his or her remarks to five (5) minutes, unless additional time is granted by the presiding officer or by a majority vote of the council. The presiding officer shall have the right to limit or exclude the presentation of information or testimony which is irrelevant or redundant. The presiding officer may reasonably limit the number of times during any meeting a person, not a member of the council, may address the council at the meeting.

V. MISCELLANEOUS

1. No standing rule of order of the council shall be rescinded, suspended, or amended, except by a vote of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the members present. Nor shall the order of business as established by the Rules of the city council be postponed or amended, except by a vote of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the members present.
2. The Rules of Parliamentary Practice, comprised in “Robert’s Rules of Order Newly Revised, 12th Edition,” ~~11th Edition~~, shall govern the council in all cases where they are applicable and not inconsistent with these rules.
3. The mayor shall submit all appointments which he desires to have considered by the council not less than two weeks prior to the council meeting in which the appointment will be formally addressed. Provided, however, that if the appointment is a reappointment to the same or similar position, or is an appointment as a paid firefighter or paid police officer, this requirement shall be automatically waived without further action by the mayor or council. Additionally, the council may, upon motion being made, seconded, and approved, waive this requirement for other appointments at the council’s discretion.
4. All committees previously appointed and approved by the mayor and council may appoint subcommittees consisting of the previously appointed members, or consisting of individuals not currently serving on the appointed ~~Board~~ board, only upon the mayor and council ratifying the creation of the subcommittee, its duties and the individuals chosen by the committee to serve.
5. No council member shall allow himself or herself to be subject to excessive lobbying.

6. All lobbying, other than minimal contact, shall be reported to the city administrator and the lobbying reported to the other council members before the item, the subject of the lobbying, is discussed.

3. Adjournment.