

Public Property, Safety, and Works Committee
Monday, April 10, 2023 4:00 PM
Council Chambers
2500 14 Street
Columbus, NE 68601

The Mayor and City Council reserve the right to go into closed session as per Section 84-1410 of the Nebraska Revised Statutes. A current agenda is on file at the office of the city clerk at City Hall, 2500 14 Street, Columbus, Nebraska. For more information, call 402-562-4224 or visit our website at www.columbusne.us.

{{Name: Agenda Item Name}}

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

NEBRASKA OPEN MEETINGS ACT

84-1407. Act, how cited.

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

Source: Laws 2004, LB 821, § 34.

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.

Source: Laws 1975, LB 325, § 1; Laws 1996, LB 900, § 1071; Laws 2004, LB 821, § 35.

Annotations

- Nebraska's public meetings laws do not apply to school board deliberations pertaining solely to disputed adjudicative facts. *McQuinn v. Douglas Cty. Sch. Dist. No. 66*, 259 Neb. 720, 612 N.W.2d 198 (2000).
- The primary purpose of the public meetings law is to ensure that public policy is formulated at open meetings. *Marks v. Judicial Nominating Comm.*, 236 Neb. 429, 461 N.W.2d 551 (1990).
- The public meetings law is broadly interpreted and liberally construed to obtain the objective of openness in favor of the public, and provisions permitting closed sessions must be narrowly and strictly construed. *Grein v. Board of Education of Fremont*, 216 Neb. 158, 343 N.W.2d 718 (1984).
- Although a committee was a subcommittee of a natural resources district board, it was not subject to the Open Meetings Act because there was never a quorum of board members in attendance and the committee did not hold hearings, make policy, or take formal action on behalf of the board. *Koch v. Lower Loup NRD*, 27 Neb. App. 301, 931 N.W.2d 160 (2019).
- A county board of equalization is a public body whose meetings shall be open to the public. *Wolf v. Grubbs*, 17 Neb. App. 292, 759 N.W.2d 499 (2009).

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, (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, and (iii) the Judicial Resources Commission or subcommittees or subgroups of the commission;

(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.

Source: Laws 1975, LB 325, § 2; Laws 1983, LB 43, § 1; Laws 1989, LB 429, § 42; Laws 1989, LB 311, § 14; Laws 1992, LB 1019, § 124; Laws 1993, LB 635, § 1; Laws 1996, LB 1044, § 978; Laws 1997, LB 798, § 37; Laws 2004, LB 821, § 36; Laws 2007, LB296, § 810; Laws 2011, LB366, § 2; Laws 2021, LB83, § 11; Laws 2022, LB922, § 12.

Operative Date: July 21, 2022

Annotations

- A township is a political subdivision, and as such, a township board is subject to the provisions of the public meetings laws. *Steenblock v. Elkhorn Township Bd.*, 245 Neb. 722, 515 N.W.2d 128 (1994).
- A county agricultural society is a public body to which the provisions of the Nebraska public meetings law are applicable. *Nixon v. Madison Co. Ag. Soc'y*, 217 Neb. 37, 348 N.W.2d 119 (1984).
- Failure by a public governing body, as defined under section 84-1409, R.R.S.1943, to take and record a roll call vote on an action, as required by section 84-1413(2), R.S.Supp.,1980, grants any citizen the right to sue for the purpose of

having the action declared void. In this case such failure could not be later corrected by a nunc pro tunc order because there was no showing that a roll call vote on the disputed action was actually taken, and even if it was the record showed it was not recorded until over a year later. Sections 23-1301, R.R.S.1943, and 23-1302, R.R.S.1943, make it the duty of the county clerk to record proceedings of the board of county commissioners. *State ex rel. Schuler v. Dunbar*, 208 Neb. 69, 302 N.W.2d 674 (1981).

- Although a committee was a subcommittee of a natural resources district board, it was not subject to the Open Meetings Act because there was never a quorum of board members in attendance and the committee did not hold hearings, make policy, or take formal action on behalf of the board. *Koch v. Lower Loup NRD*, 27 Neb. App. 301, 931 N.W.2d 160 (2019).
- Although the Open Meetings Act does not define "subcommittee," a subcommittee is generally defined as a group within a committee to which the committee may refer business. *Koch v. Lower Loup NRD*, 27 Neb. App. 301, 931 N.W.2d 160 (2019).
- The Open Meetings Act does not require policymakers to remain ignorant of the issues they must decide until the moment the public is invited to comment on a proposed policy. By excluding nonquorum subgroups from the definition of a public body, the Legislature has balanced the public's need to be heard on matters of public policy with a practical accommodation for a public body's need for information to conduct business. *Koch v. Lower Loup NRD*, 27 Neb. App. 301, 931 N.W.2d 160 (2019).
- As an administrative agency of the county, a county board of equalization is a public body. *Wolf v. Grubbs*, 17 Neb. App. 292, 759 N.W.2d 499 (2009).
- The electors of a township at their annual meeting are a public body under the Open Meetings Act. *State ex rel. Newman v. Columbus Township Bd.*, 15 Neb. App. 656, 735 N.W.2d 399 (2007).
- The meeting at issue in this case was a "meeting" within the parameters of subsection (2) of this section because it involved the discussion of public business, the formation of tentative policy, or the taking of any action of the public power district. *Hansmeyer v. Nebraska Pub. Power Dist.*, 6 Neb. App. 889, 578 N.W.2d 476 (1998).
- Informational sessions in which the governmental body hears reports are briefings. *Johnson v. Nebraska Environmental Control Council*, 2 Neb. App. 263, 509 N.W.2d 21 (1993).

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.

Source: Laws 1975, LB 325, § 3; Laws 1983, LB 43, § 2; Laws 1985, LB 117, § 1; Laws 1992, LB 1019, § 125; Laws 1994, LB 621, § 1; Laws 1996, LB 900, § 1072; Laws 2004, LB 821, § 37; Laws 2004, LB 1179, § 1; Laws 2006, LB 898, § 1; Laws 2011, LB390, § 29; Laws 2012, LB995, § 17.

Annotations

- There is no absolute discovery privilege for communications that occur during a closed session. *State ex rel. Upper Republican NRD v. District Judges*, 273 Neb. 148, 728 N.W.2d 275 (2007).
- If a person present at a meeting observes a public meetings law violation in the form of an improper closed session and fails to object, that person waives his or her right to object at a later date. *Wasikowski v. Nebraska Quality Jobs Bd.*, 264 Neb. 403, 648 N.W.2d 756 (2002).
- The public interest mentioned in this section is that shared by citizens in general and by the community at large concerning pecuniary or legal rights and liabilities. *Grein v. Board of Education*, 216 Neb. 158, 343 N.W.2d 718 (1984).
- Hearing in closed executive session was contrary to this section since there was no showing of necessity or reason under subdivision (1)(a), (b), or (c), but did not result in reversal of board decision. *Simonds v. Board of Examiners*, 213 Neb. 259, 329 N.W.2d 92 (1983).
- Negotiations for the purchase of land need not be conducted at an open meeting but the deliberations of a city council as to whether an offer to purchase real estate

should be made should take place in an open meeting. *Pokorny v. City of Schuyler*, 202 Neb. 334, 275 N.W.2d 281 (1979).

- Public meeting law was not violated where the Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska voted to hold a closed session to consider the university president's resignation, and also discussed the appointment of an interim president during such session. *Meyer v. Board of Regents*, 1 Neb. App. 893, 510 N.W.2d 450 (1993).

84-1411. Meetings of public body; notice; method; contents; when available; right to modify; duties concerning notice; virtual conferencing authorized; requirements; 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 website.

(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 website; 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; and

(xiii) A natural resources district.

(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 subsection (5) of section 84-1413.

(8) In addition to any other statutory authorization for virtual conferencing, any public body not listed in subdivision (2)(a) of this section may hold a meeting by virtual conferencing if:

(a) The purpose of the virtual meeting is to discuss items that are scheduled to be discussed or acted upon at a subsequent non-virtual open meeting of the public body;

(b) No action is taken by the public body at the virtual meeting; and

(c) The public body complies with subdivisions (2)(b)(i) and (2)(b)(ii) of this section.

Source: Laws 1975, LB 325, § 4; Laws 1983, LB 43, § 3; Laws 1987, LB 663, § 25; Laws 1993, LB 635, § 2; Laws 1996, LB 469, § 6; Laws 1996, LB 1161, § 1; Laws 1999, LB 47, § 2; Laws 1999, LB 87, § 100; Laws 1999, LB 461, § 1; Laws 2000, LB 968, § 85; Laws 2004, LB 821, § 38; Laws 2004, LB 1179, § 2; Laws 2006, LB 898, § 2; Laws 2007, LB199, § 9; Laws 2009, LB361, § 2; Laws 2012, LB735, § 1; Laws 2013, LB510, § 1; Laws 2017, LB318, § 1; Laws 2019, LB212, § 5; Laws 2020, LB148, § 3; Laws 2021, LB83, § 12; Laws 2022, LB742, § 1; Laws 2022, LB908, § 1; Laws 2022, LB922, § 13.

Note: The Revisor of Statutes has pursuant to section 49-769 correlated LB742, section 1, with LB908, section 1, and LB922, section 13, to reflect all amendments.

Note: Changes made by LB742 and LB908 became effective July 21, 2022. Changes made by LB922 became operative July 21, 2022.

Cross References

- **Intergovernmental Risk Management Act**, see section 44-4301.
- **Interlocal Cooperation Act**, see section 13-801.
- **Joint Public Agency Act**, see section 13-2501.

- **Municipal Cooperative Financing Act**, see section 18-2401.

Annotations

- Under subsection (1) of this section, the Legislature has imposed only two conditions on the public body's notification method of a public meeting: (1) It must give reasonable advance publicized notice of the time and place of each meeting and (2) it must be recorded in the public body's minutes. *City of Elkhorn v. City of Omaha*, 272 Neb. 867, 725 N.W.2d 792 (2007).
- An emergency is "(a)ny event or occasional combination of circumstances which calls for immediate action or remedy; pressing necessity; exigency; a sudden or unexpected happening; an unforeseen occurrence or condition." *Steenblock v. Elkhorn Township Bd.*, 245 Neb. 722, 515 N.W.2d 128 (1994).
- An agenda which gives reasonable notice of the matters to be considered at a meeting of a city council complies with the requirements of this section. *Pokorny v. City of Schuyler*, 202 Neb. 334, 275 N.W.2d 281 (1979).
- When notice is required, a notice of a special meeting of a city council posted in three public places at 10:00 p.m. on the day preceding the meeting is not reasonable advance publicized notice of a meeting as is required by this section. *Pokorny v. City of Schuyler*, 202 Neb. 334, 275 N.W.2d 281 (1979).
- Teacher waived right to object to lack of public notice in board of education employment hearing by voluntary participation in the hearing without objection. *Alexander v. School Dist. No. 17*, 197 Neb. 251, 248 N.W.2d 335 (1976).
- A county board of commissioners and a county board of equalization are not required to give separate notices when the notice states only the time and place that the boards meet and directs a citizen to where the agendas for each board can be found. *Wolf v. Grubbs*, 17 Neb. App. 292, 759 N.W.2d 499 (2009).
- A county board of equalization is a public body which is required to give advanced publicized notice of its meetings. *Wolf v. Grubbs*, 17 Neb. App. 292, 759 N.W.2d 499 (2009).
- Notice of recessed and reconvened meetings must be given in the same fashion as the original meeting. *Wolf v. Grubbs*, 17 Neb. App. 292, 759 N.W.2d 499 (2009).
- True notice of a meeting is not given by burying such in the minutes of a prior board proceeding. *Wolf v. Grubbs*, 17 Neb. App. 292, 759 N.W.2d 499 (2009).
- An agenda notice which merely stated "work order reports" was an inadequate notice under this section because it did not give interested persons knowledge that plans for a 345 kv transmission line through the district was going to be discussed and voted upon at the meeting. Inadequate agenda notice under this section meant there was a substantial violation of the public meeting laws; however, later actions by the board of directors cured the defects in notice, and such actions were in substantial compliance with the statute. *Hansmeyer v. Nebraska Pub. Power Dist.*, 6 Neb. App. 889, 578 N.W.2d 476 (1998).

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 instate 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.

Source: Laws 1975, LB 325, § 5; Laws 1983, LB 43, § 4; Laws 1985, LB 117, § 2; Laws 1987, LB 324, § 5; Laws 1996, LB 900, § 1073; Laws 2001, LB 250, § 2; Laws 2004, LB 821, § 39; Laws 2006, LB 898, § 3; Laws 2008, LB962, § 1; Laws 2021, LB83, § 13.

Annotations

- To preserve an objection that a public body failed to make documents available at a public meeting as required by subsection (8) of this section, a person who attends a public meeting must not only object to the violation, but must make that objection to the public body or to a member of the public body. *Stoetzel & Sons v. City of Hastings*, 265 Neb. 637, 658 N.W.2d 636 (2003).

84-1413. Meetings; minutes; roll call vote; secret ballot; when; agenda and minutes; required on website; 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 or kept as an electronic record and shall be 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 or keeping the minutes is absent due to a serious illness or emergency.

(6) 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 website the agenda and minutes of any meeting of the governing body. The agenda shall be placed on the website at least twenty-four hours before the meeting of the governing body. Minutes shall be placed on the website 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 website for at least six months.

Source: Laws 1975, LB 325, § 6; Laws 1978, LB 609, § 3; Laws 1979, LB 86, § 9; Laws 1987, LB 663, § 26; Laws 2005, LB 501, § 1; Laws 2009, LB361, § 3; Laws 2015, LB365, § 2; Laws 2016, LB876, § 1; Laws 2021, LB83, § 14; Laws 2022, LB742, § 2.

Effective Date: July 21, 2022

Annotations

- If a person present at a meeting observes and fails to object to an alleged public meetings laws violation in the form of a failure to conduct rollcall votes before taking actions on questions or motions pending, that person waives his or her right to object at a later date. *Hauser v. Nebraska Police Stds. Adv. Council*, 264 Neb. 944, 653 N.W.2d 240 (2002).
- Subsection (2) of this section does not require the record to state that the vote was by roll call, but requires only that the record show if and how each member voted. Neither does the statute set a time limit for recording the results of a vote, after which no corrections of the record can be made. If no intervening rights of third persons have arisen, a board of county commissioners has power to correct the record of the proceedings had at a previous meeting so as to make them speak the truth, particularly where the correction supplies some omitted fact or action and is done not to contradict or change the original record but to have the record show that a certain action was taken or thing done, which the original record fails to show. *State ex rel. Schuler v. Dunbar*, 214 Neb. 85, 333 N.W.2d 652 (1983).
- Failure by a public governing body, as defined under section 84-1409, R.R.S.1943, to take and record a roll call vote on an action, as required by section 84-1413(2), R.S.Supp.,1980, grants any citizen the right to sue for the purpose of having the action declared void. In this case such failure could not be later corrected by a nunc pro tunc order because there was no showing that a roll call vote on the disputed action was actually taken, and even if it was the record showed it was not recorded until over a year later. Sections 23-1301, R.R.S.1943,

and 23-1302, R.R.S.1943, make it the duty of the county clerk to record proceedings of the board of county commissioners. *State ex rel. Schuler v. Dunbar*, 208 Neb. 69, 302 N.W.2d 674 (1981).

- There is no requirement that a public body make a record of where notice was published or posted. *Wolf v. Grubbs*, 17 Neb. App. 292, 759 N.W.2d 499 (2009).

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.

Source: Laws 1975, LB 325, § 9; Laws 1977, LB 39, § 318; Laws 1983, LB 43, § 5; Laws 1992, LB 1019, § 126; Laws 1994, LB 621, § 2; Laws 1996, LB 900, § 1074; Laws 2004, LB 821, § 40; Laws 2006, LB 898, § 4.

Annotations

- The Legislature has granted standing to a broad scope of its citizens for the very limited purpose of challenging meetings allegedly in violation of the Open Meetings Act, so that they may help police the public policy embodied by the act. *Schauer v. Grooms*, 280 Neb. 426, 786 N.W.2d 909 (2010).

- Any citizen of the state may commence an action to declare a public body's action void. *City of Elkhorn v. City of Omaha*, 272 Neb. 867, 725 N.W.2d 792 (2007).
- The reading of ordinances constitutes a formal action under subsection (1) of this section. *City of Elkhorn v. City of Omaha*, 272 Neb. 867, 725 N.W.2d 792 (2007).
- If a person present at a meeting observes a public meetings law violation in the form of an improper closed session and fails to object, that person waives his or her right to object at a later date. *Wasikowski v. Nebraska Quality Jobs Bd.*, 264 Neb. 403, 648 N.W.2d 756 (2002).
- Under the Public Meetings Act, a county lacks capacity to maintain an action to declare its official conduct "void" for noncompliance with the act. *County of York v. Johnson*, 230 Neb. 403, 432 N.W.2d 215 (1988).
- When a petitioner under this section is successful in the district court, that court may allow attorney fees. *Tracy Corp. II v. Nebraska Pub. Serv. Comm.*, 218 Neb. 900, 360 N.W.2d 485 (1984).
- Informal discussions between the Tax Commissioner and the State Board of Equalization in which instructions were clarified, with such clarification leading to the amendment of hearing notices, did not constitute a public meeting subject to the provisions of this section. *Box Butte County v. State Board of Equalization and Assessment*, 206 Neb. 696, 295 N.W.2d 670 (1980).
- The right to collaterally attack an order made in contravention of the Public Meeting Act must occur within a period of one year as is specifically provided by this section. *Witt v. School District No. 70*, 202 Neb. 63, 273 N.W.2d 669 (1979).
- Statutory change, requiring "publicized notice" for board of education employment hearings, occurring between dates meeting scheduled and conducted, held not to void proceedings. *Alexander v. School Dist. No. 17*, 197 Neb. 251, 248 N.W.2d 335 (1976).
- Voiding an entire meeting is a proper remedy for violations of the Open Meetings Act. Once a meeting has been declared void pursuant to Nebraska's public meetings law, board members are prohibited from considering any information obtained at the illegal meeting. *Wolf v. Grubbs*, 17 Neb. App. 292, 759 N.W.2d 499 (2009).
- Actions by the board of directors were merely voidable under this section, and not void. Pursuant to subsection (3) of this section, the plaintiffs were awarded partial attorney fees because they were successful in having the court declare that the board of directors was in substantial violation of the statute, even though the plaintiffs did not get the relief requested of having the board's actions declared void. *Hansmeyer v. Nebraska Pub. Power Dist.*, 6 Neb. App. 889, 578 N.W.2d 476 (1998).

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Source: http://nebraskalegislature.gov/laws/display_html.php?begin_section=84-1407&end_section=84-1414

Date: July 2022

2. Traffic Control Device Committee reports for 3rd and 4th Quarter 2022 and 1st Quarter 2023.

TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICE COMMITTEE

Quarterly Report

July – September 2022

July

No meeting held this month

August

No meeting held this month

September

NEW BUSINESS

A. Request of stop sign removal end of 14th Street & 12th Avenue:

Request received from resident of City asking for the City to discuss removal of stop sign at the end of 14th Street & 12th Avenue.

Discussion with the project of 12th Avenue Viaduct completion a stop sign is no longer a need at the end of 14th Street and 12th Avenue. Motion made by Vasicek and seconded by Borchers to remove the stop sign at the end of 14th Street and 12th Avenue. Bogus, Vasicek, Sherer, Borchers, and Sliva voted "Aye" and none voted "Nay".

B. Request of stop sign review at 12th Street & 25th Avenue:

Discussion this area was discussed at a prior Traffic Control Device Committee meeting. The problem that if the stop sign was moved there are no pedestrian nodes so sign would need to be moved back which would cause line of sight issues, possible loss of parking stalls, and speed concerns. All downtown City parking lots will be reviewed as projects are determined for Downtown Revitalization. Sliva made a motion and seconded by Borchers recommending to keep under advisement and review visual aspects and other areas of the street. Bogus, Vasicek, Sherer, Borchers, and Sliva voted "Aye" and none voted "Nay".

C. Request for traffic control features or signage in Wunderlich's Subdivision (north and south Rose Lane):

Concerns with people traveling through area above speed limit, etc. Inquired on some options speed limit signs, speed bumps, "Children at Play" signs, etc.

Discussion the City don't normally add signs for "Children at Play". Suggestions was that once Street department's new data collector arrives to place and collect data in Wunderlich's Subdivision, Wunderlich's Subdivision create a flyer to hand out in their neighborhood, add a speed limit sign. Motion made by Sliva and seconded by Vasicek that when Street department receives the new data collector to place in Wunderlich's Subdivision and collect some data. Bogus, Vasicek, Sherer, Borchers, and Sliva voted "Aye" and none voted "Nay".

D. Parking concerns 41st Street west of 48th Avenue & Construction Zones:

Discussion construction workers parking on both side of 41st Street west of the hospital. It makes it impossible for vehicles to turn into the subdivision safely. Motion made by Vasicek and seconded by Sliva to paint the curb and add no parking signs on the south side of the road approximately 40 feet and place no parking sign on north side at approximately 150 feet. Bogus, Vasicek, Sherer, Borchers, and

Sliva voted "Aye" and none voted "Nay".

E. Review of Traffic Device needs within the City:

15th Street and 13th Avenue – Stop sign set far back from corner and has line of sight issues. Motion made by Vasicek and seconded by Borchers recommending to move the stop sign to the utility pole on 15th Street and 13th Avenue. Bogus, Vasicek, Sherer, Borchers, and Sliva voted "Aye" and none voted "Nay".

OLD BUSINESS

No unfinished business to discuss.

TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICE COMMITTEE

Quarterly Report

October – December 2022

October

No meeting held this month

November

NEW BUSINESS

A. Traffic concerns on 25th Street with construction of a new Super Saver Store:

Guest Todd Paczosa, 2554 33rd Avenue, Redstone Vet Clinic, has concerns with Super Saver delivery trucks using 25th Street. Trucks are currently pulling out onto 33rd Avenue using the center of 25th Street and at points trucks are stopped and lined up on 33rd Avenue to depart Super Saver.

Discussion: The City's understanding is that the trucks that deliver come off of 33rd Avenue and pull today into the Super Saver parking lot and in the future onto 25th Street, then into the vacated alley, and then back into the dock which would not block 25th Street. Truck existing using 25th Street can make the 33rd Avenue turns without encroaching into the opposite lane of 25th Street. B&R Stores had indicated prior to the City that they would be open to adjust deliveries if concerns become an issue. Trucks cannot be prohibited on using 25th Street as it is a public roadway; however, they must abide by traffic laws and codes. The City has requested from B&R Stores provide two design options for the City to review on 25th Street.

- 1) If the remainder of 25th Street was to be vacated and the paving extended but narrower than City standards. Required to maintain an access easement to Mr. Paczosa's property to the west. Future use of the rest of Mr. Paczosa's property would not be encumbered by vacating this segment 25th Street
- 2) Don't vacate 25th Street and extend 25th Street in the unimproved section to 33-foot wide paving to match with current 25th Street. All of 25th Street would remain a public right-of-way. Future use of the rest of Mr. Paczosa's property would not be encumbered.

The City will request that B&R Stores provide a copy of the design options to Mr. Paczosa to review and work together to determine which option would work best for their businesses and operations.

B. Resident traffic concerns 28th Street & 29th Avenue.

Discussion: Received a concern for school traffic speeding. Borchers reviewed the area and found that visibility and sight distance is good in all directions. Area has multiple traffic controlled with stop signs: Three blocks east is a four way stop, two blocks west is a dead end, one block south is a stop sign, and two blocks north a four way stop. Speeding does not appear to be an issue based on the traffic data collection information.

Sliva made motion and seconded by Borchers that data reviewed doesn't support speed concerns. City will continue to review and keep under advisement. Sliva will send an email to resident who had concern. Bogus, Vasicek, Borchers, and Sliva voted "Aye" and none voted "Nay", Absent Sherer

C. Traffic Data Collection:

Discussion with Chief Sherer on new traffic data collection signs and would like some suggestions of areas to set them up to collect some additional data. The data which has

been collected will be emailed to the Police Department for their information and files.

E. Review of Traffic Device needs within the City:

17th Street and 18th Avenue – At the corner home on the southeast, vehicles are parked on both sides of road right up to the stop sign, blocking fire hydrants, encroaching on crosswalk etc. CST's, and Street Department have been in communication with the property owners. Vasicek made request for Police Department to patrol and ticket as needed. Motion made by Vasicek and seconded by Borchers to add signage on both 17th Street and 18th Avenue "No Parking here to corner". Bogus, Vasicek, Sherer, Borchers, and Sliva voted "Aye" and none voted "Nay".

Quail Run – 3rd Avenue and South 5th Street – Resident concern brought up to Chief Sherer on placement of a stop sign on westbound South 5th Street at 3rd Avenue. Feels that stop sign should be removed. Discussion that the sign is in place for traffic control purposes but will take under consideration.

OLD BUSINESS

Update on traffic control features in Wunderlich's Subdivision (north and south Rose Lane). Street Department added speed limit signs approximately 50 feet in on north and south Rose Lane, and 8th Avenue coming off of 23rd Street. Street department will install traffic data collection signs for a time period and will report back.

December

No meeting held this month.

TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICE COMMITTEE

Quarterly Report

January – March 2023

January

No Meeting held this month.

February

A. Pedestrian signal crossing locations and standards:

Review and determine where to add new school crossing signals.

Discussion: Review each school and provide recommendation for location of crossings. Once location is determined, send correspondence to the applicable school(s) with the City's intention and provide them five days to review and sign off on placement of the signals.

B. End of City Street maintenance markers:

Discussion: Borchers and Vasicek noted the City has received calls for repairs of streets/roadways which are not maintained by the City. Request to add "End of City Street Maintenance"

Sliva made motion and seconded by Vasicek to add signs "End of City Maintenance". Bogus, Vasicek, Borchers, Sliva, and Sherer voted "Aye" and none voted "Nay".

C. Placement of "No Parking" signs at 30th Avenue south side of 8th Street. "No Parking Here to Back of Curb". Placement request on both sides of Avenue:

Discussion: Borchers indicated that adjacent apartment residents on southwest corner of 8th Street, park on both sides of the street blocking sidewalks and encroaching on the stop sign. Borchers noted it is very difficult to remove snow and there would not be enough room for emergency vehicles to turn onto the street. The line of sight is blocked for vehicles at the stop sign. Request to add a "No Parking Here to the Corner" to eliminate the encroachment of the stop sign and a "No Parking Here to Back of Curb" 15 feet back from 8th street on the east side of street.

Motion made by Sliva and Seconded by Sherer to place signs "No Parking Here to the Corner" to eliminate encroachment of the stop sign and "No Parking Here to Back of Curb" on east side of street 15 feet back from 8th Street.

D. Review of Traffic Device needs within the City:

City to place additional traffic control signs for the 23rd Street Reconstruction project beyond that of the NDOT. Locations and types of signs to be brought to March TCDC for review for Segment No. 1.

3rd Avenue and 23rd Street – Vasicek noted corner has a lot of congestion. Review the request to re-stripe and sign northbound 3rd Avenue at 23rd Street to a dedicated left turn only on its own and make the right turn and straight together. Bogus and Borchers to review.

Sliva and Borchers request to add a "No Parking this side of Street" sign west side of 7th Avenue from 27th Street to highway frontage road. Currently the trailer park residents are using this road to park their vehicles on the west side of the street. The road is a posted snow route. Sliva made a motion and second by Vasicek to place "No Parking this side of Street" on west side of 7th Avenue from 27th Street to highway frontage road. Bogus, Vasicek, Borchers, Sliva, and Sherer voted "Aye" and none voted "Nay".

Borchers request to move and add street signs at 27th Street and 3rd Avenue intersections. T-intersections are split but with only one street sign. Borchers to add

street sign on existing H-power pole on south T-intersection and review location of north T-intersection and move or add accordingly.

March

A. Request to consider removing 4-way stops at 8th Street & 18th Avenue and 8th Street & 26th Avenue and placing 2-way stops northbound and southbound on 18th Avenue and 26th Avenue at the 8th Street intersections:

Discussion: All stop signs to remain due to no compelling evidence at this time. Intersections will remain under observation during the highway reconstruction.

Sherer made motion and seconded by Borchers.
Borchers, Bogus, and Sherer voted "Aye" and none voted "Nay".

B. Request to consider review by NDOT to revise northbound 10th Avenue to a right turn only at 23rd Street.

Discussion: Lanes will remain due to no compelling evidence at this time. Intersections will remain under observation during the highway construction.

C. Request from Real Life Senior Living Center (3600 30th St.) to place a complex directional sign at 33rd Ave. & 36th St.

Discussion: Sherer stated it would be a good idea, and that it would be a great way to find the center if coming from a different area. Clete stated the street department would hang the sign for them if they purchased the \$34 sign.

Borchers made motion and seconded by Sherer to add sign.
Borchers, Bogus, and Sherer voted "Aye" and none voted "Nay".

D. Review of Traffic Device needs within the City:

Discussion: Clete is to observe traffic light at 36th Ave & 23rd Ave -Hwy 30. Adjusting the radar was a discussion but will need more observance.

OLD BUSINESS

A. School and Pedestrian signal crossing locations:

Discussion: Engineering Department continues to review locations.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

A. 23RD Street Reconstruction Phase 1 City signage locations.

Discussion: Signs are up; roadwork ahead signs need to be put up. Clete spoke with businesses to keep them informed.

3. Cost share of paving and infrastructure 2023.

The City of **Columbus**

MEMORANDUM

DATE: April 5, 2023
FROM: Richard J. Bogus, P.E., City Engineer
TO: Tara Vasicek, City Administrator
RE: City Cost Shares of Paving and Infrastructure 2023

RECOMMENDATION:

Approval of the City of Columbus Cost Shares for the 2023 Construction Season as attached.

DISCUSSION:

In accordance with the City Assessment Policy, Development Agreements, and various City cost share policies and reimbursement the attached "City of Columbus Cost Shares for 2023-2024 Construction Season".is presented for approved work and services. The intent is to establish cost shares for the main construction items as it is understood that not all items can be addressed. Items not addressed will be reviewed by the City Engineer who will obtain data and information from contractor's who do not have a vested interest and determine cost shares for those items, if any.

The cost for improvements are based on standard construction and conditions, with no additional cost sharing allowed due to above normal conditions, locations, material or labor supplier cost spikes, use of federal or state labor rates, or related work or situations. It is not the intent to cost share on every potential construction cost, materials, service, or requirement to build the project.

Costs were obtained from data and information local paving and infrastructure contractors and those who work in town, City bid projects tabulations, and some private development bid projects. If the developer/property owner provided cost request is less than the maximum cost share, the lower cost will be used.

FISCAL IMPACT:

City share of costs as stated in the attachment. The increase from 2022 was between 9 and 10 percent.

ALTERNATIVE:

Revise City cost share amounts or basis of calculation

SIGNATURE:

By: Richard J. Bogus

Approved By: [Signature]

April 5, 2023

City of Columbus Cost Shares for 2023 Construction Season

In accordance with the City Assessment Policy, Development Agreements, and various City cost share policies and reimbursement the following is the 2023-2024 construction season City cost shares for approved work and services. The intent is to establish cost shares for the main construction items as it is understood that not all items can be addressed. Items not addressed will be reviewed by the City Engineer who will obtain data and information from contractor's who do not have a vested interest and determine cost shares for those items, if any.

The cost for improvements are based on standard construction and conditions, with no additional cost sharing allowed due to above normal conditions, locations, material or labor supplier cost spikes, use of federal or state labor rates, or related work or situations. It is not the intent to cost share on every potential construction cost, materials, service, or requirement to build the project.

Costs were obtained from data and information with local paving and infrastructure contractors and those who work in town, City bid projects tabulations, and some private development bid projects. If the developer/property owner provided a cost request is less than the maximum cost share, the lower cost will be used.

Water

Developer/Property Owner Cost – Cost of a PVC 6-inch diameter water main, gate valves with roadway box, fittings, fire hydrants, and service lines. This includes boring costs, dewatering costs, bedding, locator wire and attachments, and other costs associated with installation of the constructed water main

City Cost – The difference in cost between the base 6-inch diameter PVC water main, valve, fittings, and borings larger than 6-inch diameter

Maximum cost differences from the base 6-inch diameter PVC water main per lineal foot, 6-inch gate valve and 6-inch fitting for standard construction

- **Additional cost to 8-inch water main = \$3.60 per lineal foot**
- **Additional cost to 10-inch water main = \$4.80 per lineal foot**
- **Additional cost to 12-inch water main = \$10.80 per lineal foot**
- **Additional cost to 8-inch gate valve = \$345 per each**
- **Additional cost to 10-inch gate valve = \$870 per each**
- **Additional cost to 12-inch gate valve = \$1200 per each**
- **Additional cost to 8-inch standard fitting = \$85 per each**
- **Additional cost to 10-inch standard fitting = \$190 per each**
- **Additional cost to 12-inch standard fitting = \$280 per each**

Sanitary Sewer

Developer/Property Owner Cost – Cost of a PVC 8-inch diameter sewer main, manholes, tees, and service lines. This includes boring costs, dewatering costs, bedding, and other costs associated with installation of the constructed sewer main.

City Cost – The difference in cost the between the base 8-inch diameter PVC sanitary sewer main larger than 8-inches in diameter

Maximum cost differences from the base 8-inch diameter PVC sanitary sewer main per lineal foot for standard construction

- **Additional cost to 10-inch sewer main = \$4.80 per lineal foot**
- **Additional cost to 12-inch sewer main = \$10.80 per lineal foot**

Storm Sewer

Developer/Property Owner Cost – 12-inch RCP storm sewer, inlets, manholes, bedding, and other costs associated with installation of a 12-inch RCP storm sewer

City Cost – The difference in cost for a RCP storm sewer larger than 12-inches in diameter

Maximum cost differences from the base 12-inch RCP storm sewer per lineal foot for standard construction

- **Additional cost to 15-inch storm sewer = \$7.20 per lineal foot**
- **Additional cost to 18-inch storm sewer = \$12.00 per lineal foot**
- **Additional cost to 24-inch storm sewer = \$24.00 per lineal foot**
- **Additional cost to 30-inch storm sewer = \$38.20 per lineal foot**

Street Paving

Developer/Property Owner Cost (Residential) – 33-foot wide, 6-inch thick PC Concrete

Developer/Property Owner Cost (Commercial/Industrial) – 33-foot wide and the total thickness as determined by the Design Engineer and approved by the City Engineer based upon the traffic in the development

City Cost (Residential) – Difference in cost between PC concrete paving wider than 33-foot and thicker than 6-inches and intersection costs which are not assessable

City Cost (Commercial/Industrial) – Difference in cost between PC Concrete paving wider than 33-foot and thickness than the development determined amount and intersection costs which are not assessable.

- ***Maximum cost difference of PC Concrete paving per square yard per inch of thickness greater than 6-inches for standard mixes and construction = \$3.76 per square yard per additional inch of thickness***

For example: 8-inch PC concrete is calculated at \$3.76 per square yard times 2-inches of additional thickness = \$7.52 per square yard

- **Maximum cost per square yard of 6-inch PC concrete paving, including all machine and hand work = \$53.50 per square yard**

Intersection costs are for street paving which are not assessable. Intersection costs do not include any other work or service, such as but not limited to, sidewalks, utilities, signage, and so forth.

Sidewalks and Trails

Developer/Property Owner Cost – Minimum 4-foot in width, or as required in the zoning or to match existing sidewalks or trails, 4-inch to 5-inch thick PC Concrete sidewalk paving as required

City Cost – Actual cost of American's with Disability Act ramp detectable warning panels obtained from the Public Works Department and intersection costs of sidewalk and related street paving

- ***Maximum cost of ADA ramp detectable warning panel = purchased rate of panel from Public Works Department***

For example, the current 2-foot by 4-foot panel cost is \$110

- ***Maximum cost per square yard of PC concrete sidewalk and trail paving***
 - ***4-inch thick PC concrete sidewalk and trail paving, 4-foot and 5-foot in width = \$53.50 per square yard, includes cost of thickened paving across driveways***
 - ***5-inch thick PC concrete sidewalk and trail paving, greater than 5-foot in width = \$77.40 per square yard***
 - ***Maximum cost difference of PC Concrete sidewalk and trail paving per square yard per inch of thickness greater than 5-inches for standard mixes and construction = \$3.76 per square yard per additional inch of thickness***

4. Change procurement process for property and casualty insurance and workers' compensation insurance.



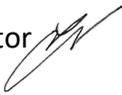
The City of **Columbus**

HUMAN RESOURCES ♦ RISK MANAGEMENT

Office (402) 562-4243

Fax (402) 564-9348

Date: April 5, 2023

TO: Tara Vasicek, City Administrator 

FROM: Tammy Orender, Human Resources Director

RE: Proposal for Property & Work Comp Insurance

This is the year that the City will accept proposals for the Property and Work Comp Insurance that will be effective October 1, 2023 for the next three years. Historically, a notice was sent to all insurance companies in Columbus and others that requested to be part of the process that they have until a certain date to put together a proposal. We then would go through all the proposals and determine who was the best company for the City.

I am recommending that we change the process to the same that we did with the City's Health Insurance. I will send the initial letter and any company that is interested in putting together a proposal would first put together a letter stating the following information:

- Agency name, address, contact information
- Agency experience with municipal accounts/coverages
- Agency qualifications
- Agency references
- What the agency can do for the City
- Company assignment sought

We would then review and interview the companies and select possibly two because not all companies can get a quote from LARM. They would then go to both markets for bids.

I also recommend to move the bidding process from three years to five. I have reached out to other Cities, the majority go out for quotes every five years.

Thank you

5. Adjournment.