

Board of Parks Commissioners
Tuesday, October 6, 2026 12:00 PM
Columbus Community Building/Community Room
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 City Hall, 2500 14 Street, Columbus, Nebraska. For more information, call 402-562-4224 or visit our website at www.columbusne.us.

1. Statement of compliance with Open Meetings Act.

...4-1407. 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.

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; applicability of section.

(1)(a) Except as provided in subsection (9) of this section, 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 committees, such notice shall be given by:

(A)(I) Publication in a newspaper of general circulation within the public body's jurisdiction that is finalized for printing prior to the time and date of the meeting, (II) posting on such newspaper's website, if available, and (III) posting on a statewide website, if available, established and maintained as a repository for such notices by a majority of Nebraska newspapers. Such notice shall be placed in the newspaper and on the websites by the newspaper; or

(B)(I) Posting to the newspaper's website, if available, and (II) posting to a statewide website, if available, established and maintained as a repository for such notices by a majority of Nebraska newspapers if no edition of a newspaper of general circulation within the public body's jurisdiction is to be finalized for printing prior to the time and date of the meeting. Such notice shall be placed in the newspaper and on the websites by the newspaper.

(ii) In the case of the governing body of a city of the second class or village, any advisory committee of such governing body, or the governing body of a rural or suburban fire protection district, such notice shall be given by:

(A)(I) Publication in a newspaper of general circulation within the public body's jurisdiction that is finalized for printing prior to the time and date of the meeting, (II) posting on such newspaper's website, if available, and (III) posting on a statewide website, if available, established and maintained as a repository for such notices by a majority of Nebraska newspapers. Such notice shall be placed in the newspaper and on the websites by the newspaper;

(B)(I) Posting to the newspaper's website, if available, and (II) posting on a statewide website, if available, established and maintained as a repository for such notices by a majority of Nebraska newspapers if no edition of a newspaper of general circulation within the public body's jurisdiction is to be finalized for printing prior to the time and date of the meeting. Such notice shall be placed in the newspaper and on the websites by the newspaper; or

(C) Posting written notice in three conspicuous public places in such city, village, or district.

Such notice shall be posted by the public body 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.

(iv) In case of refusal, neglect, or inability of the newspaper to publish the notice, the public body shall (A) post such notice on its website, if available, (B) request the newspaper submit a post on a statewide website, if available, established and maintained as a repository for such notices by a majority of Nebraska newspapers, and (C) post such notice in a conspicuous public place in such public body's jurisdiction. The public body shall keep a written record of such posting pursuant to subdivision (1)(b)(iv)(A) and (C) of this section and a written record of the request to the newspaper pursuant to subdivision (1)(b)(iv)(B) of this section. The record of such posting shall be evidence that such posting was done as required and shall be sufficient to fulfill the requirement of publication.

(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, subsection (1) of section 70-1014, subsection (2) of section 70-1014.02, 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 (A) an organization created under the Interlocal Cooperation Act that sells electricity or natural gas, (B) an organization created under the Municipal Cooperative Financing Act, (C) a governing body of a risk management pool and any advisory committee of such governing body, or (D) any advisory committee of any state entity created in response to the Opioid Prevention and Treatment Act, such organization, governing body, or committee 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.

(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 (ii) of this section.

(9) This section does not apply to a meeting of the Nebraska Power Review Board or a public power district, a public power and irrigation district, an electric membership association, an electric cooperative company, a municipality having a generation and distribution system, or a registered group of municipalities if such meeting is subject to section 70-1034.

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; Laws 2024, LB287, § 74;
Laws 2024, LB399, § 4; Laws 2024, LB1370, § 8; Laws 2025, LB521, § 82.

Operative Date: May 31, 2025

Cross References

- **Emergency Management Act**, see section 81-829.36.
- **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.
- **Opioid Prevention and Treatment Act**, see section 71-2485.

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. Except for closed sessions called pursuant to section 84-1410, a public body shall allow members of the public an opportunity to speak at each meeting.

(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.

(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; Laws 2024, LB43, § 21.

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.

Annotations

- Under prior law, 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).

2. Minutes of September 1, 2026, meeting.

BOARD OF PARKS COMMISSIONERS
September 1, 2026

A regular meeting of the Board of Parks Commissioners of the City of Columbus, Nebraska, was convened in open and public session on September 1, 2026, at 12 p.m. in the Columbus Community Building, Community Room, 2500 14 Street, Columbus, Nebraska. Notice of this meeting was given in advance thereof by publication in the Columbus Telegram on August 26, 2026, with a copy of the proof of publication being on file in the office of the city clerk. Availability of the agenda was communicated in the advance notice to the mayor, members of the city council, and members of the Board of Parks Commissioners. All proceedings hereafter shown were taken while the convened meeting was open to the public.

1. **Statement of compliance with open meetings act.** Chair Brezenski announced that a copy of the Open Meetings Act is available in the meeting room on the agenda table. Present were members, Jon Brezenski, Brad Hansen, Nick Larson, Tina Pelan, Bruce Schmidt, and Lynn Sjuts. Member Gary Puetz was absent and excused. Members Araceli Esquivel and Stacy Smith were absent. City staff members included Assistant City Clerk Linda Nickeson, Park and Recreation Director Sydney Mroczek, Director of General Services Betsy Eckhardt, Park Superintendent Tom Ek, and Golf Course Superintendent Eric Bice.
2. **Minutes of August 4, 2026, meeting.** The minutes were approved as presented with a motion by Sjuts and a second by Schmidt. Brezenski, Hansen, Larson, Pelan, Schmidt, and Sjuts voted "Aye" and none voted "Nay". Esquivel, Puetz, and Smith were absent.
3. **Canned beer only permit for USSSA Cash Bash slow-pitch adult softball tournament at Gerrard Park, October 3, 2026.** The request for a canned beer only permit at Gerrard Park for October 3, 2026, was approved with a motion by Larson and a second by Sjuts. Brezenski, Hansen, Larson, Pelan, Schmidt, and Sjuts voted "Aye" and none voted "Nay". Esquivel, Puetz, and Smith were absent.
4. **Park and Recreation Director report.** Mroczek reviewed the report noting that 137 new trees are scheduled to be delivered next week. She stated that the city will be offering each individual one free program a month this fall for every two paid and that work on the Loup River Bridge replica located on the west Pawnee Park trail will begin next Tuesday and is expected to be completed in five to six weeks.
5. **Adjournment.** The meeting adjourned at 12:15 p.m.

OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK
: Linda Nickeson

3. Reporting form for organizations using city park facilities.



Annual Youth Organization Report

For the Board of Parks Commissioners review

Thank you for the time and care you put into providing opportunities for local youth. At the end of each season, we ask organizations that utilize City facilities to share a brief recap of your season.

Why we ask for this report

The numbers tell us how many children and families your program reaches. Your comments tell us what worked, what was difficult, and how our parks and facilities can better support your organization. Together, these details help the board understand facility use and consider further maintenance and improvement priorities.

How to complete it

- **One report per season.** Complete the form after your season ends and include each City facility your organization used.
- **Share the best figures you have.** Use exact counts when available; otherwise, label your numbers as estimates.
- **Be specific with suggestions.** Name the facility, describe the issue or proposed upgrade, and explain how it would help.
- **Send it to Parks and Recreation.** Submit your report by the date staff provides so it can be shared with the Board of Parks Commissioners.

Please report urgent safety or maintenance concerns to City staff when they arise rather than waiting for this annual report.

We appreciate your partnership in making recreation possible for Columbus youth!



Annual Facility Use & Season Report

Please complete this form after your season has concluded. Return to the Parks and Recreation Department before your scheduled presentation at the Board of Parks Commissioners meeting.

1. Organization Details

Organization name:

Contact person's name:

Phone number:

Season start / end dates:

Email:

2. Participation & Activity

Total # of participants:

Total # of teams:

Approx. number of practices:

Approx. number of games:

Age groups served:

Tournaments, clinics, special events, or other programs held (include dates & approx. attendance):



3. Review & Feedback

City facility(s) used:

What went well this year:

What challenges did you run into:

What facility updates or upgrades would you suggest the city consider? Please name the facility and explain the need.

Additional Comments:

4. Presentation from Columbus Golf Association on proposed Quail Run pavilion.



PAVILION PROJECT

A PERMANENT SOLUTION
FOR TODAY — DESIGNED WITH THE FUTURE IN MIND

For many years, the tent at Quail Run provided covered event space for approximately 120 guests and played an important role in golf outings, tournaments, meals, awards and community events.

After replacing multiple tents over the years, the loss of the most recent structure has created an opportunity to pursue a permanent pavilion rather than another temporary solution.

THE OPPORTUNITY

CGA would like to work with the City of Columbus to develop a permanent covered pavilion that:



RESTORES EVENT CAPACITY
for approximately 120 people



FUNDED PRIMARILY THROUGH PRIVATE
donations, sponsorships and grant opportunities



LONG-TERM IMPROVEMENT
to Quail Run and the Columbus community



COMPLEMENTS FUTURE PLANS
and works congruently with the City's facility design



GIVES DONORS CONFIDENCE
that their investment will remain at Quail Run for years to come



**Our goal is not to choose between a pavilion today
and a new clubhouse tomorrow.**

Our goal is to make today's investment part of Quail Run's future.

TODAY'S DISCUSSION:

Identify a location and direction that allows CGA to confidently move forward with design, fundraising and construction planning.



IMMEDIATE NEED

PAVILION / EVENT SPACE



WHAT WE NEED NOW

A permanent, covered pavilion to restore the event capacity we previously had with the tent (approximately 120 people).

- ✓ Covered seating for ~120 guests
- ✓ Supports tournaments, outings, meals and awards
- ✓ Improved experience for players and guests
- ✓ Funded primarily through private donations, sponsorships and grants
- ✓ A long-term improvement for Quail Run



FUTURE VISION

NEW CLUBHOUSE FACILITY



A LONG-TERM PLAN

The City has a future clubhouse facility plan that would modernize and expand golf operations. This larger project includes a new clubhouse, banquet space, bar, pro shop and expanded amenities.

- ✓ Comprehensive facility for the future
- ✓ Expanded clubhouse, banquet and pro shop
- ✓ Improved overall guest experience
- ✓ Estimated project cost in the millions
- ✓ Timing to be determined based on City priorities and available funding



COMPLEMENTARY, NOT COMPETING

The pavilion can meet a critical need today and be designed to complement the future clubhouse facility, becoming part of the long-term Quail Run campus.

TODAY'S PAVILION

FUTURE CLUBHOUSE FACILITY



SHARED GOAL

Create a permanent pavilion now that enhances events at Quail Run, supports the community, and can integrate with the future clubhouse facility for a complete, cohesive campus.



WHY PERMANENCE MATTERS

PRIVATE INVESTMENT BUILDS THE FUTURE

CGA believes there is an opportunity to fund a significant portion of the pavilion through private donations, sponsorships, in-kind contributions and grant opportunities.

Before beginning that campaign, we need to be able to answer one important question for potential donors:

“Will the pavilion I am helping build still be here in the future?”



PERMANENT LOCATION

STRONGER FUNDRAISING OPPORTUNITY

- ✓ Stronger fundraising message
- ✓ Greater donor confidence
- ✓ Naming and recognition opportunities
- ✓ Businesses more willing to donate materials and labor
- ✓ Better opportunity for grants
- ✓ Investment becomes part of Quail Run's long-term infrastructure



POSSIBLE FUTURE RELOCATION

MORE CHALLENGING TO RAISE FUNDS

- ? Donors may hesitate to make larger contributions
- ? Harder to pursue major gifts and sponsorships
- ? Potential additional moving or rebuilding costs
- ? Improvements may not transfer easily
- ? Difficult to explain the project's long-term value
- ? Less interest from grant programs
- ? Creates uncertainty for businesses considering in-kind donations



CGA isn't asking the City to guarantee what Quail Run will look like 10 or 20 years from now. *We're asking for enough certainty to confidently tell donors that this pavilion is intended to remain a permanent part of Quail Run.*

PATH FORWARD

Once a location is agreed upon, CGA can move forward with design, fundraising and construction.



**CITY + CGA
AGREE ON LOCATION**

Confidence to move forward



FINAL DESIGN & COST
Refine concept and
confirm budget



FUNDRAISING CAMPAIGN
Donations, sponsorships,
grants and in-kind support



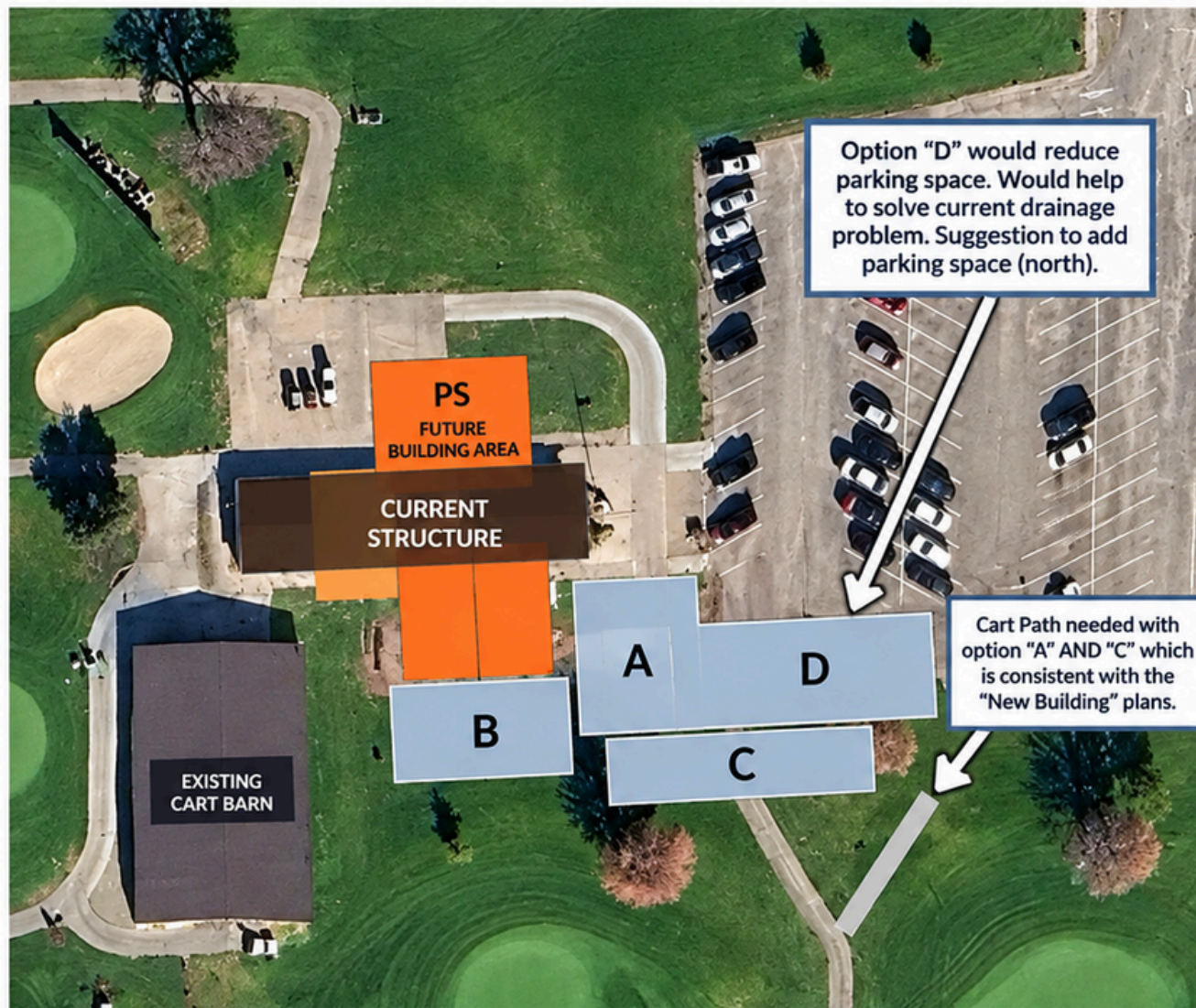
CONSTRUCTION
Build the pavilion



**PERMANENT
COMMUNITY ASSET**
Part of Quail Run's
long-term future

PAVILION SITE OPTIONS

EXISTING CONDITIONS & POTENTIAL LOCATIONS



KEY CONSIDERATIONS

- Capacity for approximately 120 people
- Compatibility with future clubhouse plans
- Impact on parking, cart flow and golf operations
- Utilities, drainage and construction costs
- Long-term fundraising confidence

NEXT STEPS

- Discuss site options and identify preferred location
- Confirm compatibility with future clubhouse plans
- Develop final concept and cost estimate
- Begin fundraising
- Move toward construction

A OPTION A

POTENTIAL ADVANTAGES

- Close to future building
- Can be designed to match new facility
- Convenient to existing building
- Good access for events
- Part of long-term campus

POTENTIAL CONCERNS / QUESTIONS

- Must confirm no conflict with future building footprint
- Utilities and access
- Construction staging in future
- Sight lines and golf activity

B OPTION B

POTENTIAL ADVANTAGES

- Close connection to existing building
- Convenient for operations
- Easy guest access
- Shorter utility runs

POTENTIAL CONCERNS / QUESTIONS

- May conflict with future building area
- Could interfere with demolition or construction
- Limited expansion space
- Need confirmation on long-term viability

C OPTION C

POTENTIAL ADVANTAGES

- Extends facility toward golf course
- Consistent with future building plans
- Good event space and access
- Works with cart path relocation
- Can be designed to complement future facility

POTENTIAL CONCERNS / QUESTIONS

- Must confirm no conflict with future expansion
- Cart path relocation required
- Utilities
- Sight lines and golf activity
- Construction access in future

D OPTION D

POTENTIAL ADVANTAGES

- Farther from future building area
- Could remain permanently
- Helps address current drainage issue
- Good access to parking
- May be more independent of future construction

POTENTIAL CONCERNS / QUESTIONS

- Reduces current parking space
- Need solution for additional parking (north)
- Greater utility and site work costs
- Further from existing building
- Find balance with tournament flow and guest convenience

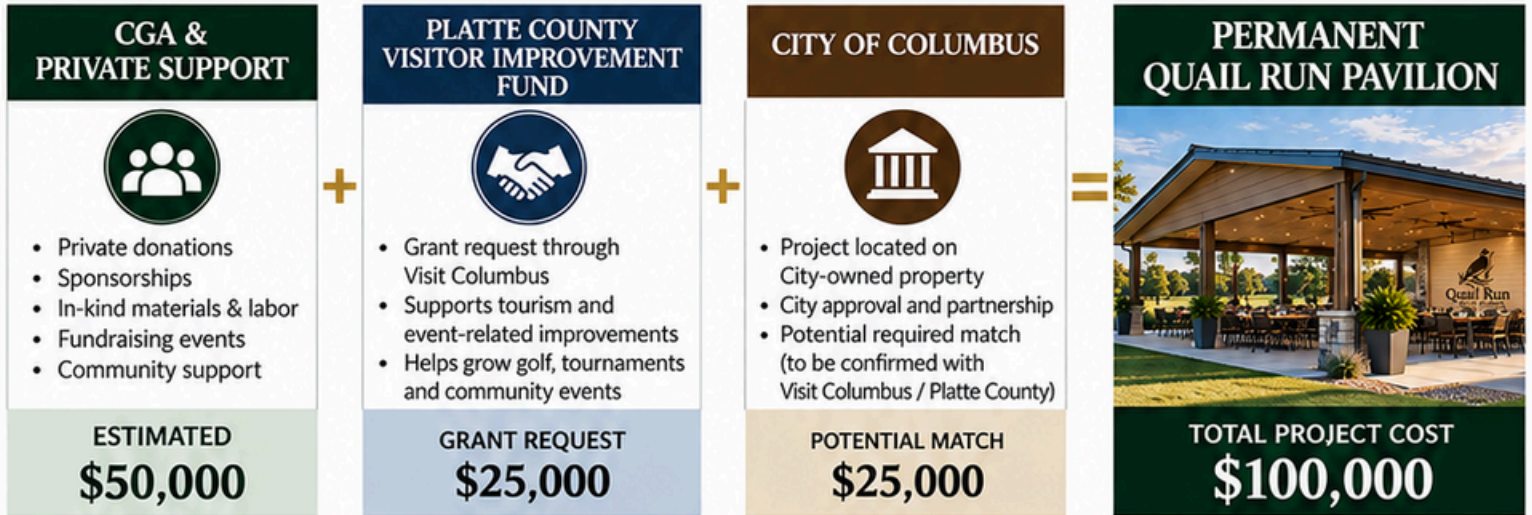


A FUNDING PARTNERSHIP

LEVERAGING PRIVATE SUPPORT
TO IMPROVE A PUBLIC FACILITY



The Quail Run pavilion is a community project that can be achieved through a partnership between CGA, private supporters, the Platte County Visitor Improvement Fund and the City of Columbus. By leveraging multiple funding sources, we can create a permanent, high-quality facility without placing a significant burden on the City.



AN OPPORTUNITY TO SOLVE THE MATCH

If City participation is required as part of the Visitor Improvement Fund grant, could CGA-raised private funds be donated to the City and used toward the City's required project match?



ALTERNATIVE TO EXPLORE

If a future City appropriation is preferred, could the City budget its participation in a future fiscal year while CGA helps provide interim project funding through an arrangement approved by the City?



*The goal is not to shift the cost to the City.
The goal is to find a structure that allows private fundraising
and grant dollars to be leveraged for a permanent improvement to City property.*



NEXT STEPS

MOVING THE PAVILION PROJECT FORWARD

KEY QUESTIONS FOR TODAY'S DISCUSSION

We appreciate the opportunity to discuss the pavilion project and work together on a path forward. Today, we hope to clarify the following key items:

1



PAVILION LOCATION

Can we identify a preferred location for the pavilion that:

- Works with existing site conditions
- Does not conflict with future building plans
- Provides good access for events and operations
- Allows CGA to confidently move forward with design, fundraising and permits

2



PARTNERSHIP & FUNDING

Can we confirm a partnership approach that allows us to:

- Pursue the Platte County Visitor Improvement Fund grant
- Fulfill the required City match (through City funds and/or donated private funds)
- Raise private donations, sponsorships and in-kind support
- Move forward with final design and cost estimates

3



PROJECT TIMELINE

Once location and partnership are confirmed, can we:

- Finalize the design and budget
- Begin fundraising efforts
- Submit and pursue the Improvement Fund grant
- Develop a construction timeline
- Keep the project aligned with the City's long-term facility plans



A STRONGER GOLF EXPERIENCE

Improves events, tournaments and community use.



A SMART INVESTMENT

Leverages private support, grant dollars and partnerships for long-term value.



A BRIGHTER FUTURE

Enhances Quail Run and complements the City's long-term vision.

Thank you for your time, consideration and continued support

WE LOOK FORWARD TO WORKING TOGETHER TO MAKE THE QUAIL RUN PAVILION A REALITY.



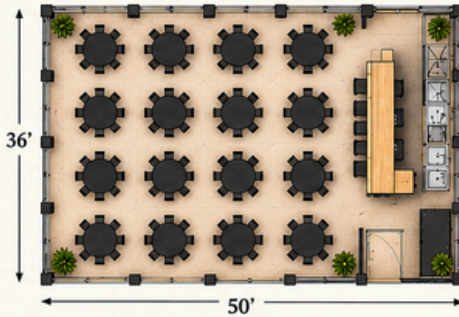


36' x 50' Pavilion (1,800 sq. ft.)

Simple, Functional Design with Bar Area

- ✓ Seats 120+ people comfortably (10-60" round tables)
- ✓ Open-air design
- ✓ Integrated bar area
- ✓ Ceiling fans and LED lighting
- ✓ Removable/relocatable structure
- ✓ Clean, modern look to match clubhouse
- ✓ Designed to stay under \$90,000

FLOOR PLAN – 36' x 50' (1,800 sq. ft.)



SEATING LAYOUT EXAMPLE

- 15 round tables (60") with 8 chairs each = 120 seats
- Open space for circulation
- Bar area with counter, refrigeration, and storage
- Room for buffet, band, or presentation area

ESTIMATED COST BREAKDOWN

Item	Description	Estimated Cost
1. Site Preparation	Excavation, grading, compaction, and haul-off	\$ 2,000 – \$3,000
2. Gravel Base	4" compacted aggregate base	\$ 2,000 – \$3,000
3. Concrete Slab	1,800 sq. ft., 5-6" reinforced with fiber mesh, finish, drains	\$14,000 – \$19,000
4. Pavilion Structure	36' x 50' aluminum or steel frame with metal roof (open-air)	\$24,000 – \$32,000
5. Lighting & Electrical	LED lighting, 6-8 ceiling fans, outlets, electrical panel	\$ 5,000 – \$7,000
6. Bar Area	Freestanding/modular counter, cabinets, refrigeration, sink, electrical, finishes	\$ 8,000 – \$12,000
7. Miscellaneous	Planters, furnishings (partial), drainage, tie-ins, contingency	\$ 3,000 – \$5,000
Estimated Total		\$58,000 – \$81,000

Final cost will vary based on site conditions, selected materials, bar design, and optional side enclosures.

MATERIALS & KEY DETAILS



METAL ROOF
Durable, low maintenance, multiple color options to match clubhouse.



STRUCTURE
Powder-coated aluminum or steel frame (removable/relocatable).



CEILING
LED lighting and ceiling fans for comfort and evening events.



BAR AREA
Freestanding or modular counter with refrigeration, sink, and storage.

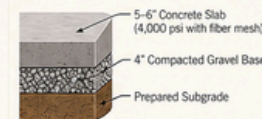


OPEN-AIR DESIGN
Spacious, flexible layout with clear-span design (no center poles).



CONCRETE SLAB
5-6" reinforced slab with proper base and drainage for long-term performance.

CONCRETE SLAB DETAIL (Typical Section)



INCLUDES:

- Site preparation and grading
- Reinforced concrete slab
- Drainage (as needed)
- Designed for removable pavilion with bolted base plates
- Electrical tie-ins
- Ready for pavilion installation



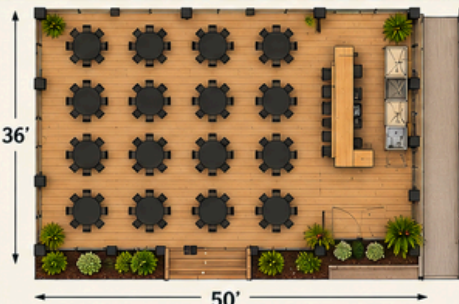
36' x 50' Pavilion (1,800 sq. ft. – Raised Wood Floor)

Open-Air Design with Bar Area

Seating Capacity: 120+ people
(10-60" round tables)

- ✓ 24" elevated wood floor
- ✓ Wood post construction on concrete piers
- ✓ Open-air design
- ✓ Integrated bar area
- ✓ Ceiling fans and LED lighting
- ✓ Removable/relocatable structure
- ✓ Simple, functional design
- ✓ Designed to stay under \$90,000

FLOOR PLAN – 36' x 50' (1,800 sq. ft.)



SEATING LAYOUT EXAMPLE

- 15 round tables (60") with 8 chairs each = 120 seats
- Open space for circulation
- Bar area with counter, refrigeration, and storage
- Wide stairs at main entrance
- Accessible ramp on side
- Planters and landscaping around deck

ESTIMATED COST BREAKDOWN

Item	Description	Estimated Cost
1. Concrete Piers	Concrete piers for posts (frost depth, ~10-14 total)	\$5,000 – \$7,000
2. Wood Floor Structure	Treated lumber framing, joists, beams, decking (1,800 sq. ft.)	\$15,000 – \$25,000
3. Pavilion Structure	Pressure treated or engineered wood posts, beams, trusses, metal roof	\$25,000 – \$32,000
4. Bar Area	Counter, cabinets, refrigeration, sink, electrical, finishes (simple design)	\$5,000 – \$8,000
5. Lighting & Fans	LED lighting, 6-8 ceiling fans, outlets, electrical panel	\$5,000 – \$8,000
6. Stairs, Ramp & Railings	Wide entry stairs, ADA ramp, railings	\$4,000 – \$7,000
7. Miscellaneous	Site work, planters, fasteners, contingency	\$3,000 – \$5,000
Estimated Total		\$62,000 – \$88,000

Final cost will vary based on site conditions, selected materials, bar design, and optional features.

CONSTRUCTION & MATERIAL DETAILS



POST ON CONCRETE PIER
Treated wood posts with engineered post base on concrete pier (above grade).



RAISED WOOD FLOOR
24" elevated deck with treated framing and composite or treated wood decking.



CEILING & LIGHTING
Exposed wood ceiling with ceiling fans and LED or string lighting.



BAR AREA (SIMPLE)
Freestanding or built-in counter with refrigeration, sink, storage and electrical.



WIDE ENTRY STAIRS
Welcoming stairs with lighting and planters.



ACCESSIBLE RAMP
ADA compliant ramp with railing (location can be adjusted to site).

5. Park and Recreation Director report.



COLUMBUS PARKS AND RECREATION

Director's Report | September 2026

SUMMARY

Key Accomplishments

Submitted letter of intent to apply for the LWCF for Centennial Park Splash Pad
FY26-27 budget was approved

Aquatics	Parks	VanBerg	Quail Run
Flowrider Service Motor Replacement	Tree Purchases Tree Removal and Purchases Security Cameras 11' Mower Gerrard Park LED Light Conversation Bradshaw Park Scoreboard Track & Long Jump Resurfacing	Roof Replacement	Weather Station New Heads for Greens

Key Updates

Social media stories –input and comments from board members
Planning to do a training session with board members in January – possible times?

DIVISION UPDATES

Parks Maintenance

COMPLETED PROJECTS	Received the 137 trees from Great Plains Nursery
CURRENTLY IN PROGRESS	Centennial court resurfacing Tree planting (40) Tree removals (10)
UPCOMING PROJECTS	Getting restrooms and irrigation ready for the winter
CHALLENGES	Trying to keep up with mowing due to all the rain

Recreation and Programming

COMPLETED PROJECTS	Adult recess on September 10 th Fall & Fright night on September 23 rd (12 participants) USSSA Adult Slowpitch tournament on October 3 rd
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COLUMBUS PARKS AND RECREATION

Director's Report | September 2026

CURRENTLY IN PROGRESS	Booking bands for Beats and Eats 2027 Planning winter programming Preparing for October programs Rescheduling high school athletics due to weather Jake is attending arborist training
UPCOMING PROJECTS	Winter brochure will be released on November 4 th
CHALLENGES	Weather and rain delays

Aquatics

COMPLETED PROJECTS	Closing of the Plunge Ordered all new CPR masks and training masks for both facilities
CURRENTLY IN PROGRESS	Swimming lessons, Session 1 School Day Out swim Working on getting new rescue tubes for the plunge
UPCOMING PROJECTS	Scheduling the Flowrider Service (CIP#27-07)
CHALLENGES	None currently

Aquatic Center Memberships	Aquatic Center/Pawnee Plunge Combo Membership	Aquatic Center Punch Cards	Total Membership
128	19	221	368

Aquatic Center Check-In	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Membership	41	41	33	26	0	0	0	44	32	31	21	1	0	45	34
Punch Card	1	1	2	1	6	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	5	6
Admission	1	7	4	0	16	0	0	3	1	2	0	2	0	6	0



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Aquatic Center Check-In	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
TOTAL	43	49	39	27	22	0	0	50	36	33	21	4	0	56	40

Aquatic Center Check-In	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Membership	34	34	24	2	0	46	40	39	27	18	0	0	46	40	38
Punch Card	0	7	1	0	0	4	3	2	0	2	1	0	8	5	2
Admission	2	9	0	19	18	0	0	5	0	5	3	18	6	0	0
TOTAL	26	50	25	21	18	50	43	46	27	25	4	18	60	45	40

Golf Maintenance

COMPLETED PROJECTS	Maintaining course conditions following significant rainfall
CURRENTLY IN PROGRESS	Tree planting process
UPCOMING PROJECTS	Continuing to plan for tree removals and planting Getting the course ready for the winter
CHALLENGES	Frequent rainfall

Golf League Participation	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
QUAIL RUN LEAGUES (489 total)	Men's Scramble (112)	Behlen (54) Ladies (44)	Senior Men (55) Men's (112)	Men's (112)	
VANBERG LEAGUES (203 total)	Men's (85)	GNO (31)			Ladies Scramble (24) Couples (64)

Golf Programming: Coming up

Working on fall simulator leagues, information will be posted soon.



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CAPTIAL IMPROVEMENT UPDATES

Project	Status	Current Update	Next Milestone
Sertomaland Playground	Complete	Complete	N/A
Centennial Park Court Resurfacing	In progress	Rain has delayed the process; initial coat is applied waiting for good weather to proceed	Applying the color
Tree Inventory / Planting Plan	Near Complete	Planting trees, RFQ is open for tree removals	Continuing the planting and removal process

UPCOMING PROGRAMS, EVENTS AND DATES IN PARKS AND REC

Date	Program / Event	Location / Note
October 9 th	Little Fall Cookers	Community Building
October 9-11	CSC Columbus Harvest Cup	Wilderness Park/Memorial Stadium
October 10 th	CHS Marching Band Festival	Frankfort Square/Memorial Stadium
October 16 th	School Day Out Swim	Aquatic Center
October 18 th	Pumpkin Carving	Frankfort Square
October 24 th	Pumpkin Fun Run	Pawnee Park
October 26 th	Swim Lessons Session 2 start	Aquatic Center
October 29 th	Scare on the Square	Community Building/Frankfort Square

6. Adjournment.