

**DATE:**

**TO:** ESU #1 Board of Directors

**FROM:** Bill Heimann, Administrator

**RE:** Tuesday, January 9, 2024 Board Meeting

There will be a meeting of the ESU #1 Board of Directors, on Tuesday, January 9, 2024, at 5:30 PM in the

ESU #1 Conference Room  
211 Tenth Street  
Wakefield, NE 68784-5014

Consideration, discussion and any action necessary will be taken on the following items.

- A. Notification of Open Meetings Law
- B. Roll Call\*
- C. Board Re-Organization
- D. Consent Agenda\*
  - D.1. Previous Minutes (copy attached)
  - D.2. Financial Reports\*
    - D.2.a. Revenue Report/Treasurer's Report
    - D.2.b. Cash Summary/Expenditure Report
  - D.3. Bills for January
  - D.4. Administrator's Monthly Report
    - D.4.a. Remodeling Project Update
    - D.4.b. Legislative Update
    - D.4.c. ESU Services for Non-Public Schools
    - D.4.d. Teacher Shortage Report
- E. Public Comment
- F. Board Member Code of Ethics
- G. ESU 1 Board Committees
- H. Position Appointments
- I. Designate Newspapers of Record
- J. ESU1 Mileage Rate
- K. ESU1 2022-23 Financial Audit\*
- L. Personnel\*
  - L.1. Consider, discuss, and take necessary action on employee contracts and personnel changes.
    - L.1.a. Resignation(s)
    - L.1.b. New Hire(s)
    - L.1.c. Contract Change(s)
    - L.1.d. Termination(s)
- M. Adjournment

This agenda contains a list of subjects known at the time of its distribution on . A copy of the agenda reflecting any changes will be kept in the ESU #1 Administrative office and will be readily available for public inspection during normal office hours. Except for items of

emergency nature, the agenda will not be enlarged later than twenty-four hours before the scheduled commencement of the meeting. The Board reserves the right to change the order of business discussed.

\*Action Items

# 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.

**84-1408. Declaration of intent; meetings open to public.** It is hereby declared to be the policy of this state that the formation of public policy is public business and may not be conducted in secret. Every meeting of a public body shall be open to the public in order that citizens may exercise their democratic privilege of attending and speaking at meetings of public bodies, except as otherwise provided by the Constitution of Nebraska, federal statutes, and the Open Meetings Act.

**84-1409. Terms, defined.** For purposes of the Open Meetings Act, unless the context otherwise requires:

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

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

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

(3) Videoconferencing means conducting a meeting involving participants at two or more locations through the use of audio-video equipment which allows participants at each location to hear and see each meeting participant at each other location, including public input. Interaction between meeting participants shall be possible at all meeting locations.

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

(1) Any public body may hold a closed session by the affirmative vote of a majority of its voting members if a closed session is clearly necessary for the protection of the public interest or for the prevention of needless injury to the reputation of an individual and if such individual has not requested a public meeting. The subject matter and the reason necessitating the closed session shall be identified in the motion to close. Closed sessions may be held for, but shall not be limited to, such reasons as:

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

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

(c) Investigative proceedings regarding allegations of criminal misconduct;

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

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

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

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

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

(3) Any member of any public body shall have the right to challenge the continuation of a closed session if the member determines that the session has exceeded the reason stated in the original motion to hold a closed session or if the member contends that the closed session is neither clearly necessary for (a) the protection of the public interest or (b) the prevention of needless injury to the reputation of an individual. Such challenge shall be overruled only by a majority vote of the members of the public body. Such challenge and its disposition shall be recorded in the minutes.

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

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

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

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

(b)(i) Except as provided in subdivision (1)(b)(ii) of this section, in the case of a public body described in subdivision (1)(a)(i) of section 84-1409 or such body's advisory committee, such notice shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation within the public body's jurisdiction and, if available, on such newspaper's web site. (ii) In the case of the governing body of a city of the second class or village or such body's advisory committee, such notice shall be published by: (A) Publication in a newspaper of general circulation within the public body's jurisdiction and, if available, on such newspaper's web site; or (B) Posting written notice in three conspicuous public places in such city or village. Such notice shall be posted in the same three places for each meeting. (iii) In the case of a public body not described in subdivision (1)(b)(i) or (ii) of this section, such notice shall be given by a method designated by the public body.

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

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

(e) Such notice shall contain an agenda of subjects known at the time of the publicized notice or a statement that the agenda, which shall be kept continually current, shall be readily available for public inspection at the principal office of the public body during normal business hours. Agenda items shall be sufficiently descriptive to give the public reasonable notice of the matters to be considered at the meeting. Except for items of

an emergency nature, the agenda shall not be altered later than (i) twenty-four hours before the scheduled commencement of the meeting or (ii) forty-eight hours before the scheduled commencement of a meeting of a city council or village board scheduled outside the corporate limits of the municipality. The public body shall have the right to modify the agenda to include items of an emergency nature only at such public meeting.

(2) A meeting of a state agency, state board, state commission, state council, or state committee, of an advisory committee of any such state entity, of an organization created under the Interlocal Cooperation Act, the Joint Public Agency Act, or the Municipal Cooperative Financing Act, of the governing body of a public power district having a chartered territory of more than one county in this state, of the governing body of a public power and irrigation district having a chartered territory of more than one county in this state, of a board of an educational service unit, of the Educational Service Unit Coordinating Council, of the governing body of a risk management pool or its advisory committees organized in accordance with the Intergovernmental Risk Management Act, or of a community college board of governors may be held by means of videoconferencing or, in the case of the Judicial Resources Commission in those cases specified in section 24-1204, by telephone conference, if:

(a) Reasonable advance publicized notice is given as provided in subsection (1) of this section;

(b) Reasonable arrangements are made to accommodate the public's right to attend, hear, and speak at the meeting, including seating, recodation by audio or visual recording devices, and a reasonable opportunity for input such as public comment or questions to at least the same extent as would be provided if videoconferencing or telephone conferencing was not used;

(c) At least one copy of all documents being considered is available to the public at each site of the videoconference or telephone conference;

(d) At least one member of the state entity, advisory committee, board, council, or governing body is present at each site of the videoconference or telephone conference, except that a member of an organization created under the Interlocal Cooperation Act that sells electricity or natural gas at wholesale on a multistate basis, an organization created under the Municipal Cooperative Financing Act, or a governing body of a risk management pool or an advisory committee of such organization or pool may designate a nonvoting designee, who shall not be included as part of the quorum, to be present at any site; and

(e)(i) Except as provided in subdivision (2)(e)(ii) of this section, no more than one-half of the state entity's, advisory committee's, board's, council's, or governing body's meetings in a calendar year are held by videoconference or telephone conference; or (ii) 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, such organization holds at least one meeting each calendar year that is not by videoconferencing or telephone conferencing.

Videoconferencing, telephone conferencing, or conferencing by other electronic communication shall not be used to circumvent any of the public government purposes established in the Open Meetings Act.

(3) A meeting of a board of an educational service unit, of the Educational Service Unit Coordinating Council, of the governing body of an entity formed under the Interlocal Cooperation Act, the Joint Public Agency Act, or the Municipal Cooperative Financing Act, of the governing body of a risk management pool or its advisory committees organized in accordance with the Intergovernmental Risk Management Act, of a community college board of governors, of the governing body of a public power district, of the governing body of a public power and irrigation district, or of the Nebraska Brand Committee may be held by telephone conference call if:

(a) The territory represented by the educational service unit, member educational service units, community college board of governors, public power district, public power and irrigation district, Nebraska Brand Committee, or member public agencies of the entity or pool covers more than one county;

(b) Reasonable advance publicized notice is given as provided in subsection (1) of this section which identifies each telephone conference location at which there will be present: (i) A member of the educational service unit board, council, community college board of governors, governing body of a public power district, governing body of a public power and irrigation district, Nebraska Brand Committee, or entity's or pool's governing body; or (ii) A nonvoting designee designated under subdivision (3)(f) of this section;

(c) All telephone conference meeting sites identified in the notice are located within public buildings used by members of the educational service unit board, council, community college board of governors, governing body of the public power district, governing body of the public power and irrigation district, Nebraska Brand Committee, or entity or pool or at a place which will accommodate the anticipated audience;

(d) Reasonable arrangements are made to accommodate the public's right to attend, hear, and speak at the meeting, including seating, recodation by audio recording devices, and a reasonable opportunity for input such as public comment or questions to at least the same extent as would be provided if a telephone conference call was not used;

(e) At least one copy of all documents being considered is available to the public at each site of the telephone conference call;

(f) At least one member of the educational service unit board, council, community college board of governors, governing body of the public power district, governing body of the public power and irrigation district, Nebraska Brand Committee, or governing body of the entity or pool is present at each site of the telephone conference call identified in the public notice, except that a member of an organization created under the Interlocal Cooperation Act that sells electricity or natural gas at wholesale on a multistate basis, an organization created under the Municipal Cooperative Financing Act, or a governing body of a risk management pool or an advisory committee of such organization or pool may designate a nonvoting designee, who shall not be included as part of the quorum, to be present at any site;

(g) The telephone conference call lasts no more than five hours; and

(h) No more than one-half of the board's, council's, governing body's, committee's, entity's, or pool's meetings in a calendar year are held by telephone conference call, except that: (i) 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 telephone conference call if the governing body's quarterly meetings are not held by telephone conference call or videoconferencing; and (ii) 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 may hold more than one-half of its meetings by telephone conference call if the organization holds at least one meeting each calendar year that is not by videoconferencing or telephone conference call.

Nothing in this subsection shall prevent the participation of consultants, members of the press, and other nonmembers of the governing body at sites not identified in the public notice. Telephone conference calls, 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 means of electronic or telecommunication equipment. 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 other than a member of the public body to appear before the public body by means of video or telecommunications equipment.

**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, 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. 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 may require any member of the public desiring to address the body to identify himself or herself.

(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 a telephone conference call available at an instate 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;

(f) Reasonable arrangements are made to provide viewing at other instate locations for a videoconference meeting if requested fourteen days in advance and if economically and reasonably available in the area; and

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

(8) Public bodies shall make available at the meeting or the instate location for a telephone conference call or videoconference, 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. Public bodies shall make available at least one current copy of the Open Meetings Act posted in the meeting room at a location accessible to members of the public. At the beginning of the meeting, the public shall be informed about the location of the posted information.

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

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

(2) Any action taken on any question or motion duly moved and seconded shall be by roll call vote of the public body in open session, and the record shall state how each member voted or if the member was absent or not voting. The requirements of a roll call or viva voce vote shall be satisfied by a public body which utilizes an electronic voting device which allows the yeas and nays of each member of such public body to be readily seen by the public.

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

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

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

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

**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.

Revised  
10/2020



PERRY, GUTHERY, HAASE & GESSFORD, P.C., L.L.O.  
233 SOUTH 13<sup>TH</sup> STREET, SUITE 1400, LINCOLN, NE 68508  
(402) 476-9200  
[jgessford@perrylawfirm.com](mailto:jgessford@perrylawfirm.com)  
[rschultze@perrylawfirm.com](mailto:rschultze@perrylawfirm.com)  
[gperry@perrylawfirm.com](mailto:gperry@perrylawfirm.com)



Nebraska Council  
of School Administrators

455 South 11<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite A  
Lincoln, NE 68508  
(402) 476-8055  
[ncsa.org](http://ncsa.org)



# Nebraska's ESUs Serve Our Non-Publics Too

Here are a few of the many supports we provide...



## *ESUs Support with* **Professional Development**

### **Support for ALL Nebraska Educators**

It is common practice for ESUs to invite non-public educators and institutions to any onsite professional learning. The cost for those learning opportunities, if any, is no different from public schools.

### **DID YOU KNOW?**

**LAST SCHOOL YEAR, THE ESUS HOSTED NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR 1,602 HOURS OF ONSITE PD TRAINING. THAT'S 267 DAYS OF PROFESSIONAL LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES (\*SIX HOUR DAYS).**

[\\*Scan to Learn More](#)



## *ESUs Support with* **Cooperative Purchasing**

### **United We Save**

Our Cooperative Purchasing leverages the purchasing power of our collective membership to bid on products in order to ensure that every school has access to products and services at the lowest possible prices.

### **DID YOU KNOW?**

**IN 2022-2023 ALONE, NEBRASKA'S NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS SAVED \$551,943 BY UTILIZING THE ESUC COOPERATIVE PURCHASING MARKETPLACE.**

[\\*Scan to Learn More](#)



## *ESUs Support with* **Opportunities for Innovation**

### **Inclusive Communication Is Key**

When innovative efforts, grant opportunities, or events become available, ESUs ensure that public and non-public school alike are aware and feel supported in their pursuit of those resources.

### **DID YOU KNOW?**

**IN 2023 THE ESUC FACILITATED A STATEWIDE ROBOTICS PURCHASE THAT SECURED \$491,360 IN DEVICES FOR 52 NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS.**

[\\*Scan to Learn More](#)





## ESUs Support with Technology & Infrastructure

**All Learners Are Connected and Protected**  
ESUs provide low-cost, systems-level tech support for all schools. Any public or non-public that is a member of Network Nebraska receives ESU support for things like high-speed internet access and network security to prevent and minimize cyber attacks.

### DID YOU KNOW?

**LAST SCHOOL YEAR, THE ESUS PROVIDED 1,014.5 HOURS OF TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT FOR NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS. THAT'S 169 DAYS OF SERVICE TO NON-PUBLICS (\*SIX HOUR DAYS).**

\*Scan to Learn More



## ESUs Provide LMS Technology Support

**Digital Learning Support**  
Schools need a Learning Management System (LMS) to facilitate communication, to ensure student access to academic materials, and to facilitate 21st Century learning experiences.

### DID YOU KNOW?

**THE ESUCC SERVICES THE NEBRASKA CANVAS CONSORTIUM, WHERE 47 NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS ARE MEMBERS AND RECEIVE TRAINING, SUPPORT, AND A REDUCED SEAT COST FOR THIS VITAL LEARNING PLATFORM.**

\*Scan to Learn More



## ESUs Support with Special Education Educators

**Specialized Training for Specialized Educators**  
Special education teachers need the very best and latest instructional practices in order to provide high-quality support for the students they serve. Statewide, ESUs lead trainings to prepare the professionals who public and non-public schools utilize in service to students with special needs.

### DID YOU KNOW?

**ESUS PROVIDE TRAININGS ON AUTISM, EARLY CHILDHOOD, SCHOOL MENTAL HEALTH, POSITIVE BEHAVIOR SUPPORTS, AND MORE. THEY ALSO SERVE SPECIALIZED STAFF INCLUSIVE OF SPEECH AND LANGUAGE PATHOLOGISTS, OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS, TEACHERS FOR THE DEAF/VISUALLY IMPAIRED, AND OTHERS.**

## On the Horizon...

### Servicing Textbook Loans

**In the 2023 legislative session, legislation passes that requires the Nebraska Department of Education to begin textbook loan programs for non-public schools in our state on July 1st, 2024. The ESUs anticipate and welcome the opportunity to further our support of our non-publics by assisting in carrying out textbook loan servicing.**

\*Scan to Learn More



### Security Infrastructure

**In the near future, non-public schools will be eligible to apply for safety and security infrastructure grants through their respective ESU.**



# Teacher Vacancy Survey Comparison

The Nebraska Department of Education (NDE) administers the Teacher Vacancy Survey to assess shortage areas annually. This report serves as a comparison between the 2023 and 2022 survey results.

To view the full reports, visit [education.ne.gov](http://education.ne.gov).

## Top Reason:

**2023**

Of 176 respondents, 57% reported “No applicants,” and 17% reported “No fully qualified applicants.”

**2022**

Of 196 respondents, 46% reported “No applicants,” and 20% reported “No fully qualified applicants.”

## Top Solution:

In 2023, 24% of respondents reported the “Position was not filled.”

In 2022, 17% of respondents reported the “Position was not filled.”

## Top 5 Unfilled:

- 2023**
1. Special Education
  2. Elementary Ed.
  3. Career Education
  4. Language Arts
  5. Mathematics

- 2022**
1. Special Education
  2. Elementary Ed.
  3. Career Education
  4. Language Arts
  5. Science

**2023**

**71%**

### Responses

In 2023, 310 of 436 (71%) districts/systems responded.  
In 2022, 402 of 436 (92%) districts/systems responded.

**2022**

**92%**

### Unfilled Positions

In 2023, 176 respondents reported 908.18 unfilled positions compared to 196 reporting 768.07 in 2022.

**2023**

**908**

**2022**

**768**

**2023**

**40%**

### Vacancies

In 2023, 361.78 of 908.18 (40%) positions were vacant.  
In 2022, 208.45 of 768.70 (27%) positions were vacant.

**2022**

**27%**

### Top Unfilled

Special Education topped the list of unfilled positions by endorsement area with 209 in 2023 and 143 in 2022.

**2023**

**Special Education**

**2022**

**Special Education**

## Code of Ethics for ESU 1 Board Members

Members of the Board of ESU 1 are expected to abide by the following Code of Ethics in performance of their duties as a Board member and will be requested to acknowledge their intent to do so:

1. **Follow Laws:** I will uphold and enforce the constitutions, laws, rules and regulations of the state and federal governments, the state and federal agencies, binding court orders pertaining to educational service units, and the policies and regulations of ESU 1. Desired changes shall be brought about only through legal and ethical procedures.
2. **Non-Discrimination:** I will not make decisions which affect personnel, students, parents, the public, or otherwise on the basis of sex, disability, race, color, religion, veteran status, national or ethnic origin, age, marital status, pregnancy, childbirth or related medical condition, or other protected status, or on the basis of constitutionally protected speech.
3. **Welfare of Students:** I will make decisions in terms of the educational welfare of students served by ESU 1 and will seek to develop and maintain services and programs that meet the individual needs of students served by the ESU regardless of their sex, disability, race, color, religion, veteran status, national or ethnic origin, age, marital status, pregnancy, childbirth or related medical condition, or other protected status, social standing, or personal feelings not associated with the best interests of ESU 1 and the students.
4. **Role of the Board:** I will confine my action as a member of the Board to policy making, planning, and evaluation of the Administrator. I will carry out my responsibility, not to administer ESU 1 or its services and programs, but, together with my fellow board members, to see that they are well run. I will refer all complaints which I may receive to the Administrator and will act on the complaints at public meetings only after failure of an administrative solution. I will support decisions made by the Board, even if it is not the one I would have made, although I will reserve my independent right to seek a change using appropriate procedures. I will recognize that authority rests with the Board as a whole and will make no personal promises nor take any private action that may compromise the Board.
5. **Meetings of the Board:** I will attend all meetings of the Board except when I am unable to attend for excusable reasons, will be prepared to be an active participant at such meetings, and will follow appropriate rules of order at such meetings. I will fulfill my responsibilities on any committees and any officer positions to which I may be elected, assigned or appointed. I will not attempt to circumvent the open meetings laws by participating in meetings with a quorum of other members of the Board to make decisions on ESU 1 matters. I will not seek closed session meetings or participate in closed session meetings except as permitted by law.
6. **Independent Judgment:** I will refuse to surrender my independent judgment to special interest or partisan political groups.
7. **Confidentiality:** I will hold confidential all matters pertaining to ESU 1 which, if disclosed, would needlessly injure individuals, the Board, or ESU 1. I will not ask for legally confidential information about staff or students when not required to fulfill my duties as a Board member. When such information is made available to me in my role as a Board member, I will maintain the confidentiality of such information.
8. **Conflicts:** I will not use my position as a Board member for personal gain or for the gain of family or friends. Where I have a personal conflict of interest which



## ESU #1 Board of Director Committees:

Committee members are appointed by the board president. The committees gather information and report to the entire board with recommendations. The committees are appointed annually.

1. Policy and Legislative – Review existing and proposed board policy. Review legislation or regulations that may affect education
  - a. Susan, Tabitha, Traci
2. Finance and Personnel – Review budget, monthly and annual financial reports, and employee compensation
  - a. Sally, AJ, Julie, Josiah
3. Buildings and Grounds – Review facilities, projects, and safety
  - a. Tucker, Jim, Shannon