

Community Development Agency following the 6p.m. City Council meeting
Monday, May 18, 2026 6:00 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 and roll call.

...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. Resolution No. R26-78 approving lot purchase agreement with RBack Enterprises, LLC.

DRAFT

RESOLUTION NO. R26-78

A RESOLUTION OF THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA, AS THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF THE CITY OF COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA, APPROVING A LOT PURCHASE AGREEMENT WITH RBACK ENTERPRISES, LLC IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE "REDEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE 8TH STREET RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT".

WHEREAS, the Mayor and City Council of the City of Columbus, Nebraska (the "City"), previously approved a redevelopment plan entitled, "Redevelopment Plan for the 8th Street Residential Subdivision Redevelopment Project" (the "Plan"); and

WHEREAS, The Plan expressly authorizes and intends for the Community Development Agency of the City (the "Agency") to sell portions of the project site set forth in the Plan to third-party private developers for the purpose of carrying out the construction of private residential improvements thereon; and

WHEREAS, in accordance therewith, the Agency wishes to enter into a purchase and sale agreement with RBack Enterprises, LLC, for a portion of the project site; and

WHEREAS, in accordance therewith, the Agency has for its consideration, attached hereto and incorporated herein as Exhibit "A", a proposed form of said agreement (the "Lot Purchase Agreement").

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Mayor and City Council of the City, as the governing body of the Agency, that the Lot Purchase Agreement by and between RBack Enterprises, LLC, and the Agency, in the form presented, is hereby acknowledged and approved. The Agency Chairperson (Mayor) and Secretary (City Clerk) are hereby authorized to execute said Lot Purchase Agreement in substantially the form presented but with such changes as they shall deem appropriate or necessary. The execution and delivery by the Mayor of the Lot Purchase Agreement, or any such documents, instruments, agreements or certifications relating to such matters contained in the Lot Purchase Agreement, shall conclusively establish their authority with respect thereto and the authorization and approval thereof.

INTRODUCED BY COUNCIL MEMBER _____

PASSED AND ADOPTED THIS ____ DAY OF _____, 2026.

CHAIRPERSON (MAYOR)

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

SECRETARY (CITY CLERK)



SPECIAL CITY ATTORNEY



Accountability - Dedication
Honesty - Integrity - Respect

MEMORANDUM

DATE: May 13, 2026

TO: City Administrator, Tara Vasicek

FROM: Jean Van Iperen, Planning & Economic Development Coordinator

RE: Lot Purchase Agreement – RBack Enterprises, LLC – Vitality Village

RECOMMENDATION: Approval of the Resolution of the Purchase by RBack Enterprises and Authorize the Mayor to Execute the Lot Purchase Agreement and related documents.

DISCUSSION: On March 19, 2026, the City issued a request for proposals for the purchase and development of the nine remaining single-family residential lots within the Vitality Village redevelopment area. The lots including in the request consist of Lots 1-7, Block A and Lots 1 and 2, Block C of the Vitality Village Addition.

A total of three proposals were received by the deadline date of April 19. Proposals were submitted by RBack Enterprises, Homestead Communities and S7S Homes, Inc. A review committee consisting of the Mayor, Councilmen Lopez and Roth, the City Administrator, Planning & Economic Development Coordinator (all on the original selection committee for land purchase proposals) and the General Services Director reviewed the submitted proposals and selected RBack Enterprises based upon the information presented within the proposal process and the proposed development approach for the subdivision.

The proposed purchase price for the lots is \$135,900, with an earnest deposit of \$6,795 to be provided following execution of the agreement. The transaction will be handled through Tri-County Title & Escrow Co. in Columbus.

RBack Enterprises is proposing construction of 1,260 square feet single family residences featuring two bedrooms and two bathrooms. Seven of the homes will be designed with two-car garages, while two will have single care garages. The anticipated prices for these homes will range from \$285,000 to \$305,000. Construction will begin immediately upon closing, with expected completion of all homes by the fall of 2027.

FISCAL IMPACT: None

ALTERNATIVE: Do not approve.

SIGNATURE:

By: 

Concurrence By: Betsy Eckhardt


Approved By: 

EXHIBIT "A"
Lot Purchase Agreement

(See attached)

7276602.1

LOT PURCHASE AGREEMENT
(Vitality Village Subdivision)

THIS LOT PURCHASE AGREEMENT (this "**Agreement**") is made and entered into effective as of this ____ day of _____, 2026 (the "**Effective Date**"), by and between the **Community Development Agency of the City of Columbus, Nebraska ("Seller")**, and **RBack Enterprises, LLC**, a Nebraska limited liability company ("**Buyer**"). Seller and Buyer are each a "**Party**" and collectively the "**Parties**" hereto.

RECITALS

A. Seller is the owner of a certain tract or tracts of real estate located in the City of Columbus, Platte County, Nebraska, with such tracts being a part of the subdivision commonly known as Vitality Village Subdivision (the "**Subdivision**").

B. Seller wishes to sell and Buyer wishes to purchase certain lot(s) within the Subdivision, as depicted and described on Exhibit A, attached hereto and incorporated herein (the "**Property**"), subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, for good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, the Parties agree as follows:

1. **Property.** Subject to the terms and conditions hereof, Seller agrees to sell and Buyer agrees to purchase the Property, together with all improvements and fixtures thereon, and all privileges, easements and appurtenances pertaining thereto including all right, title and interest in, adjacent streets, alleys, or rights-of-way.

2. **Purchase Price and Allocation.** Buyer shall pay to Seller for the purchase of the Property the sum of One Hundred Thirty-Five Thousand Nine Hundred & 00/100 Dollars (\$135,900.00) (the "**Purchase Price**"). The Purchase Price shall be paid to Escrow Agent (defined below), for the benefit of Seller, by cash, certified or cashier's check or by wire transfer, as follows:

(a) Within three (3) business days following the Effective Date of this Agreement, the sum of Six Thousand Seven Hundred Ninety-Five & 00/100 Dollars (\$6,795.00) (the "**Earnest Deposit**");

(b) At the closing of the purchase contemplated by this Agreement (the "**Closing**"), the balance of the Purchase Price, after credit of the Earnest Deposit and such other prorations, adjustments, and costs, as described in this Agreement; and

(c) The Earnest Deposit shall be held by Escrow Agent in an interest-bearing account until Closing. At Closing, Escrow Agent shall apply the Earnest Deposit and all interest earned thereon to the Purchase Price. If Closing does not occur, interest shall be paid to the Party entitled to receive the Earnest Deposit according to the terms of this Agreement.

For purposes of this Agreement, the Parties designate Tri-County Title & Escrow Co., 2815 14th Street, Columbus, NE 68601, as the title company and escrow agent for this transaction (collectively, the "**Escrow Agent**").

3. **Approval of Improvement Plans; Contingency and Diligence Period.** The Parties acknowledge and agree that the purchase and sale of the Property is contingent upon Seller's approval, as "Declarant" under the CCREs (defined below), within forty (40) days of the Effective Date (such time period being referred to hereafter as the "**Contingency and Diligence Period**"), of Buyer's plans and specifications for Buyer's proposed improvements on the Property, in accordance with the terms of the CCREs (the "**Improvement Plans**"). Buyer shall submit its Improvement Plans to Seller no later than twenty-five (25) days after the Effective Date. Upon Seller's timely submission of the Improvement Plans, Seller shall provide Buyer with notice of its acceptance or rejection of the Improvement Plans, as applicable and in Seller's sole discretion, prior to expiration of the Contingency and Diligence Period. If Seller rejects the Improvement Plans submitted by Buyer, then: (i) Buyer may terminate this Agreement by written notice to Seller and Escrow Agent, and the Earnest Deposit shall be refunded to Buyer; or (ii) the Parties may mutually agree, in writing, to extend the Contingency and Diligence Period to provide for Buyer's resubmittal of updated Improvement Plans. If Seller approves the Improvement Plans prior to the expiration of the Contingency and Diligence Period, Buyer may, in its discretion via written notice to Seller, elect to waive the remaining portion of the Contingency and Diligence Period, in which case the Contingency and Diligence Period shall be deemed expired as of the date Buyer tenders such written election to Seller, and the Parties shall proceed to Closing in accordance with Section 4, below.

4. **Closing.** The Closing shall take place at the office of Escrow Agent, or such other place as mutually agreed upon by the Parties, five (5) days after the expiration of the Contingency and Diligence Period (the "**Closing Date**"), or sooner, in the event the Parties mutually agree. Notwithstanding anything herein to the Contrary, the Parties may, at any time via mutual written agreement, agree to terminate the Contingency and Diligence Period early and proceed to Closing.

(a) At the Closing, Seller shall:

(i) Deliver to Escrow Agent a duly executed and acknowledged special warranty deed ("**Deed**"), conveying marketable title in fee simple to the Property, free and clear of all liens and encumbrances, but subject to Permitted Exceptions (defined below);

(ii) Deliver to Escrow Agent a non-foreign person affidavit; and

(iii) Deliver to Escrow Agent all other Seller documents reasonably necessary to close this transaction in accordance with its terms and conditions and such other documents as are reasonably required by the Escrow Agent to be furnished by Seller, in form and content acceptable to Seller.

(b) At the Closing, Buyer shall:

(i) Pay the Purchase Price after crediting Closing adjustments, as may be provided for herein; and

(ii) Deliver to Escrow Agent all other Buyer documents reasonably necessary to close this transaction in accordance with its terms and conditions and such other documents as are reasonably required by the Escrow Agent to be furnished by Buyer, in form and content acceptable to Escrow Agent and Seller.

5. **Brokers' Fees.** Seller and Buyer each represent and warrant to one another that it has not engaged a real estate broker, and no broker fees or commissions are payable with respect to the transaction contemplated under this Agreement. Each Party hereby indemnifies and agrees to hold the other harmless from and against any liability for broker fees or commissions resulting from the transaction contemplated under this Agreement and arising by, through or under the indemnifying Party. The indemnities in this Section shall survive the Closing.

6. **Possession.** Seller shall deliver possession of the Property to Buyer upon the conclusion of the Closing.

7. **Expenses; Prorations.**

(a) **Seller's Expenses.** Seller shall pay all costs of preparation of the Deed, all of Seller's attorneys' fees, and all other expenses stipulated to be paid by Seller under other provisions of this Agreement;

(b) **Buyer's Expenses.** Buyer shall pay all documentary stamp taxes, the full cost of the owner's policy for title insurance (the "**Title Insurance Policy**"), all costs of any endorsements to the Title Insurance Policy, all costs of any escrow or Closing fees, all costs of recording the Deed, all costs of surveying, feasibility inspections, or environmental assessments, all of Buyer's attorneys' fees, and all other expenses stipulated to be paid by Buyer under other provisions of this Agreement;

(c) **Real Estate Taxes and Special Assessments.** General real estate taxes that become delinquent in the year Closing occurs shall be treated as current taxes and shall be prorated as of the Closing Date. Seller shall pay or cause to be paid all special assessments against the Property for public improvements levied prior to the Closing Date. Buyer assumes the obligation to pay all special assessments against the Property for public improvements levied on or after the Closing Date

8. **Due Diligence and Conditions to Buyer's Obligation to Close.** Buyer's obligation to purchase the Property is subject to Buyer's reasonable satisfaction or waiver of the following conditions prior to expiration of the Contingency and Diligence Period. Notwithstanding the foregoing, at any time following Seller's approval of the Improvement Plans under Section 3 above, as applicable, Buyer may, in its discretion via written notice to Seller, elect to waive the remaining portion of the Contingency and Diligence Period, in which case the Contingency and Diligence Period shall be deemed expired as of the

date Buyer tenders such written election to Seller, all outstanding contingencies or rights of Buyer under this Section 8 shall be deemed waived, and the Parties shall proceed to Closing in accordance with Section 4, above.

(a) Survey. During the Contingency and Diligence Period, Buyer may cause an ALTA/NSPS land title survey of the Property (the "**Survey**") to be prepared by a registered surveyor, at Buyer's cost.

(b) Title. Buyer shall order from Escrow Agent, within five (5) days after the Effective Date, a commitment for the Title Insurance Policy to Buyer in the amount of the Purchase Price (the "**Title Commitment**"). In the event the Title Commitment or Survey shows any defect(s) not reasonably acceptable to Buyer, Buyer shall have until the twenty-fifth (25th) day after the Effective Date to object to such defect(s) in writing to Seller (the "**Title and Survey Objections**"). If Buyer makes such Title and Survey Objections in a timely manner, Seller, in Seller's sole discretion, may elect to cure such Title and Survey Objections or do nothing. If Seller fails to respond within ten (10) days of Seller's receipt of the Title and Survey Objections, then Seller shall be deemed to have elected not to cure such Title and Survey Objections. Based on Seller's response, or deemed response to the Title and Survey Objections, Buyer may elect within five (5) days thereafter to either: (i) waive such Title and Survey Objections and proceed to Closing; or (ii) terminate this Agreement by written notice to Seller and Escrow Agent, and the Earnest Deposit shall be refunded to Buyer. Any matters in the Title Commitment and Survey, except those that Seller agreed in writing to cure, shall be deemed "**Permitted Exceptions**" for purposes of this Agreement. Buyer's failure to terminate this Agreement as provided in this Section shall be deemed an election by Buyer to waive such Title and Survey Objections and proceed to Closing. Notwithstanding the foregoing or any other provision of this Agreement to the contrary, Buyer acknowledges and accepts that Seller recorded those certain: (i) covenants, conditions, restrictions, and easements upon the Subdivision, recorded at Book 258, Page 477, on November 5, 2024, in the land records of Platte County, Nebraska (the "**CCREs**"), and (ii) affordability covenants upon the Subdivision, recorded at Book 258, Page 509, on November 5, 2024, in the land records of Platte County, Nebraska (the "**Affordability Covenants**"). In accordance therewith, Buyer acknowledges it has been provided the opportunity to review the CCREs and Affordability Covenants prior to entering into this Agreement; Buyer agrees that the CCREs and Affordability Covenants shall constitute Permitted Exceptions, and Buyer shall not be permitted to object the same as part of its Title and Survey Objections under this Section 8.

(c) Feasibility. Buyer shall have until the expiration of the Contingency and Diligence Period to conduct, at Buyer's cost, any and all environmental, physical, engineering, zoning and feasibility studies, and tests (collectively, "**Inspections**") with respect to the Property, to determine whether or not the condition of the Property is reasonably acceptable to Buyer. With twenty-four (24) hours' prior notice to Seller in each instance, Buyer and its representatives may enter onto the Property at reasonable times to make such Inspections. All Inspections shall be at the sole expense and risk of Buyer and shall not interfere with Seller's, or its tenants', if any, use and operation on the Property. Buyer shall indemnify Seller and hold Seller harmless from and against any and all costs, claims or expenses arising out of the failure of Buyer and its representatives to promptly pay for the costs and expenses of the Inspections, or any injury or

damage to persons or property during or as a result of the Inspections. Buyer shall promptly repair any and all damage caused as a result of the Inspections. If in Buyer's reasonable judgment, such surveys, studies, samples, inspections, investigations, appraisals or other tests are inadequate, indicate that the Property is unsuitable for Buyer's use, or cannot be purchased by Buyer, then Buyer may terminate this Agreement by written notice to Seller prior to the expiration of the Contingency and Diligence Period. Buyer's failure to terminate this Agreement as provided in this Section shall be deemed an election by Buyer to waive this contingency and proceed to Closing.

9. **Default.** Unless otherwise provided in this Agreement, if Seller fails to materially comply with any obligation or duty set forth herein, and fails to cure the same within fifteen (15) days of written notice from Buyer to Seller, then Buyer may terminate this Agreement and the Earnest Deposit shall be returned to Buyer. Return of the Earnest Deposit shall be Buyer's sole and exclusive remedy. In the event Buyer fails to comply with any obligation or duty set forth in this Agreement, then Seller may pursue any remedy available to Seller at law or in equity, including, without limitation, specific performance of this Agreement, or, Seller may terminate this Agreement and retain the Earnest Deposit as liquidated damages.

10. **Representations of Buyer.** Buyer hereby represents to Seller as of the Effective Date, to be recertified at Closing:

(a) Buyer is a liability company, duly-organized and in good standing under the laws of the State of Nebraska, and has the authority and is duly authorized to execute and perform this Agreement, and such execution and performance will not violate any law, rule, judgment, regulation, order, writ, injunction or decree of any court or governmental or quasi-governmental entity with jurisdiction over the Buyer, which would prevent Buyer from performing its obligations pursuant to this Agreement;

(b) No petition in bankruptcy (voluntary or otherwise), assignment for the benefit of creditors, or other action under federal or state bankruptcy laws is pending against or contemplated by Buyer;

(c) Buyer shall use and develop the Property in accordance with the CCREs, Affordability Covenants, and the approved Improvement Plans;

(d) Buyer shall not take, or fail to take, any action that would have the effect of violating any of the representations, warranties, covenants, and agreements of Buyer contained in this Agreement;

(e) Buyer will submit its Improvement Plans to Seller within twenty-five (25) days of the Effective Date; and

(f) Buyer shall execute and deliver such documents as are necessary to effectuate any of the agreements or obligations of Buyer hereunder.

If any representation above is found by Seller to become untrue and is not remedied by Buyer prior to the Closing Date, Seller may: (i) terminate this Agreement, in which event neither Party shall have any further rights or obligations pursuant to this Agreement, other than those that explicitly survive termination, and Seller shall retain the Earnest Deposit as liquidated damages; or (ii) waive its objections and proceed to Closing. The representations in this Section shall survive Closing.

11. **Representations of Seller.** To the best of Seller's actual knowledge, Seller hereby represents to Buyer as follows:

(a) There are no parties in possession of the Property, or any part thereof, as lessees, sublessees, or trespassers;

(b) There is no pending or threatened condemnation affecting the Property, or any part thereof;

(c) Seller is duly formed and is authorized and empowered to execute this Agreement and to sell the Property;

(d) There are and will be no unrecorded liens or Uniform Commercial Code liens created by Seller against any of the Property which will not be satisfied out of the Purchase Price or from other funds of Seller at or prior to Closing;

(e) Seller shall not further encumber the title to the Property without the prior written consent of Buyer;

(f) There are no service contracts or other contracts that will affect the Property after Closing;

(g) Neither Seller nor any of its affiliates, nor any of their respective partners, members, shareholders or other equity owners, and none of their respective employees, officers, directors, representatives or agents is, nor will they become, a person or entity with whom United States persons or entities are restricted from doing business under regulations of the Office of Foreign Asset Control ("OFAC") of the Department of the Treasury (including those named on OFAC's Specially Designated and Blocked Persons List) or under any statute, executive order (including, without limitation, the September 24, 2001, Executive Order Blocking Property and Prohibiting Transactions with Persons Who Commit, Threaten to Commit, or Support Terrorism), or other governmental action, and is not and will not engage in any dealings or transactions or be otherwise associated with such persons or entities;

(h) Seller shall not take, or fail to take, any action that would have the effect of violating any of the representations, warranties, covenants, and agreements of Seller contained in this Agreement; and

(i) Seller shall execute such documents as are necessary to effectuate any of the agreements or obligations of Seller hereunder.

If any representation above is found by Buyer, prior to Closing, to become materially untrue and is not remedied by Seller prior to Closing, Buyer may: (i) terminate this Agreement, in which event neither Party shall have any further rights or obligations pursuant to this Agreement, other than those that explicitly survive termination, and the Earnest Deposit shall be returned to Buyer, or (ii) waive its objections and proceed to Closing.

12. **As Is, Where Is.** THE PROPERTY IS BEING SOLD IN “AS IS, WHERE IS” CONDITION AND “WITH ALL FAULTS” AS OF THE DATE OF THIS AGREEMENT AND OF CLOSING. NO REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES HAVE BEEN MADE OR ARE MADE AND NO RESPONSIBILITY HAS BEEN OR IS ASSUMED BY SELLER OR BY ANY PARTNER, MEMBER, OFFICER, PERSON, FIRM, AGENT, ATTORNEY OR REPRESENTATIVE ACTING OR PURPORTING TO ACT ON BEHALF OF SELLER AS TO (I) THE CONDITION OR STATE OF REPAIR OF THE PROPERTY; (II) THE COMPLIANCE OR NON-COMPLIANCE OF THE PROPERTY WITH ANY APPLICABLE LAWS, REGULATIONS OR ORDINANCES (INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, ANY APPLICABLE ZONING, BUILDING OR DEVELOPMENT CODES); (III) THE VALUE, EXPENSE OF OPERATION, OR INCOME POTENTIAL OF THE PROPERTY; (IV) ANY OTHER FACT OR CONDITION WHICH HAS OR MIGHT AFFECT THE PROPERTY OR THE CONDITION, STATE OF REPAIR, COMPLIANCE, VALUE, EXPENSE OF OPERATION OR INCOME POTENTIAL OF THE PROPERTY OR ANY PORTION THEREOF, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION ITS MERCHANTABILITY OR ITS FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE; OR (V) WHETHER THE PROPERTY CONTAINS ASBESTOS OR HARMFUL OR TOXIC SUBSTANCES OR PERTAINING TO THE EXTENT, LOCATION OR NATURE OF SAME. THE PARTIES AGREE THAT ALL UNDERSTANDINGS AND AGREEMENTS MADE BETWEEN THEM OR THEIR RESPECTIVE AGENTS OR REPRESENTATIVES ARE MERGED INTO THIS AGREEMENT, WHICH ALONE FULLY AND COMPLETELY EXPRESSES THEIR AGREEMENT, AND THIS AGREEMENT HAS BEEN ENTERED INTO WITH THE PARTIES SATISFIED WITH THE OPPORTUNITY AFFORDED FOR FULL INVESTIGATION, NEITHER PARTY RELYING UPON ANY STATEMENT OR REPRESENTATION BY THE OTHER UNLESS SUCH STATEMENT OR REPRESENTATION IS SPECIFICALLY EMBODIED IN THIS AGREEMENT. THE AGREEMENTS IN THIS SECTION SHALL SURVIVE CLOSING.

13. **Condemnation.** If prior to Closing, condemnation proceedings are commenced against all or a portion of the Property, which materially and adversely affect access thereto in Buyer's sole judgment, Buyer, at Buyer's option, may terminate this Agreement by written notice to Seller within five (5) days after Buyer is advised of the commencement of condemnation proceedings in which event neither party shall have any further rights or obligations pursuant to this Agreement except those obligations that are specifically to survive termination. If this Agreement is so terminated, the Earnest Deposit shall be refunded to Buyer. If not so terminated, Buyer shall close this Agreement without adjustment to the Purchase Price and Buyer shall have the right to appear in and defend such condemnation proceedings, whether occurring or completed prior to or after Closing, and any award in condemnation relating to the Property shall become the Property of Buyer. Any condemnation award or payment in lieu of such condemnation proceedings made to Seller prior to Closing shall reduce the Purchase Price by the amount

P.O. Box 1677
Columbus, NE 68602
Tara.Vasicek@columbusne.us

If to Buyer: RBack Enterprises, LLC
c/o Cory Reeder
12 Timberwood Drive
Columbus, NE 68601
Email: reeders@rbackent.com

(c) This Agreement shall be construed under and in accordance with the laws of the State of Nebraska.

(d) This Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the Parties hereto and their respective heirs, executors, administrators, legal representatives, successors and assigns.

(e) In case any one or more of the provisions contained in this Agreement shall for any reason be held invalid, illegal, or unenforceable in any respect, such invalidity, illegality, or unenforceability shall not affect any other provision hereof, and this Agreement shall be construed as if such invalid, illegal, or unenforceable provision had never been contained herein.

(f) This Agreement constitutes the sole agreement of the Parties with respect to the Property, supersedes any prior understandings or written or oral agreements between the Parties, and cannot be modified except by a writing signed by both Parties.

(g) Time is of the essence regarding the payment and performance of this Agreement.

(h) Words of any gender used in this Agreement shall be held and construed to include any other gender, and words in the singular number shall be held to include plural, and vice versa, unless the context requires otherwise. The headings in this Agreement are for the convenience of reference only and shall not be used in construing this Agreement; an.

(i) Upon at least seven (7) days' prior written notice to Seller and Escrow Agent, Buyer may assign this Agreement, without obtaining Seller's prior consent, to an entity owned by or under common control of Buyer. Such assignment shall not relieve Buyer of Buyer's obligations hereunder.

(j) This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which when executed and delivered shall constitute a duplicate original, but all counterparts together shall constitute a single agreement.

[Signature pages follow]

Executed in multiple originals effective as of the Effective Date.

SELLER:

**Community Development Agency of the City of
Columbus, Nebraska**

By: _____

Name: _____

Its: _____

Executed in multiple originals effective as of the Effective Date.

BUYER:

RBack Enterprises, LLC, a Nebraska limited liability company

By: _____
Cory Reeder, Owner

EXHIBIT A

The Property

Lots 1-7, Block A, and Lots 1 and 2, Block C, all in Vitality Village Addition to the City of Columbus, Platte County, Nebraska, and any subdivisions or replats thereof.

3. Adjournment.