

Community Development Agency following the 6p.m. City Council meeting
Monday, July 6, 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. R26-88 authorizing issuance of Tax Increment Revenue Bond in the amount of \$1,066,000 for B&R Stores Redevelopment Project.

RESOLUTION NO. R26-88

A RESOLUTION OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF THE CITY OF COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA, ADOPTED BY THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COLUMBUS, ACTING AS THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF THE CITY OF COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA; AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE OF A TAX INCREMENT REVENUE BOND FOR THE B & R STORES REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT; PROVIDING FOR THE TERMS AND PROVISIONS OF SAID BOND; AND PLEDGING REVENUES OF THE AGENCY PURSUANT TO THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT LAW.

BE IT RESOLVED by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Columbus, Nebraska, acting as the governing body of the Community Development Agency of the City of Columbus, Nebraska, as follows:

Section 1. The Mayor and Council of the City of Columbus, Nebraska (the "City") hereby find and determine:

(a) that, pursuant to the Nebraska Community Development Law, Article 21 of Chapter 18, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska (the "Act"), the Community Development Agency of the City of Columbus (the "Agency") has been duly created by ordinance for purposes of assisting with redevelopment of blighted and substandard real estate located within the City; that the Agency has and may exercise all of the powers of a redevelopment authority provided for under the Community Development Law of the State of Nebraska; that there has been prepared a redevelopment plan, entitled "Redevelopment Plan for B & R Stores Redevelopment Project" (the "Plan") for the redevelopment of the real estate described and referred to in the Plan (hereinafter in this Resolution referred to as the "Redevelopment Area");

(b) that prior to the recommendation or approval of the Plan an area which includes the Redevelopment Area was declared blighted and substandard by action of the Mayor and Council of the City;

(c) that the City has had in effect its general plan for the development of the City from the time prior to the preparation of the Plan;

(d) that the Plan was submitted to the City Planning Commission of the City and approved and thereafter recommended by the Agency to the Mayor and Council of the City, as and to the extent required by the Act;

(e) that on the 18th day of April, 2022, the Mayor and City Council of the City held a public hearing on the Plan, for which notice was given by publication prior to such hearing in conformance with the Act, and, after such hearing, the Mayor and City Council approved and adopted the Plan;

(f) that the Plan, among other things, calls for the construction of a new Super

Saver grocery store and fuel center on an expanded footprint (than the current store), and the demolition of the existing Super Saver grocery store, together with such other public and private improvements ancillary thereto within the Redevelopment Area, as the initial phase of the redevelopment activities set forth therein (such first phase being referred to herein as the "Project");

(g) that the Project is located on a portion of the larger Redevelopment Area, as described and set forth on Exhibit A, attached hereto and incorporated herein (the "Project Area").

(h) that the subsequent redevelopment phases set forth in the Plan and Redevelopment Contract, and such tax-increment financing indebtedness issued in association therewith, shall be governed by separate resolution(s).

(i) that Columbus Realty Holdings, LLC, a Nebraska limited liability company (hereafter in this Resolution referred to as the "Redeveloper"), has undertaken or will undertake the redevelopment of the real estate constituting a portion of the Project Area by constructing the Project as described in the redevelopment contract between the Agency and Redeveloper, attached hereto and incorporated herein as Exhibit B ("Redevelopment Contract"), and the City and the Agency have previously communicated willingness to assist such redevelopment in order to encourage employment and economic development of the City as well as for the redevelopment of a blighted and substandard area of the City;

(j) that Redeveloper has completed the Project;

(k) that the Agency, upon the written request of Redeveloper, timely filed a "Notice to Divide Tax" for the Project with the county assessor for Platte County, Nebraska, for the 2025 tax year;

(l) that the Agency and the City have agreed to assist the Redeveloper with certain grants as set forth in the Redevelopment Contract and in consideration for undertaking the costs of the Project and for such purpose it is necessary for the Agency to authorize the issuance of its tax increment revenue bond in the amount of \$1,066,000;

(m) that the Redevelopment Contract between the Agency and the Redeveloper in the form presented provides that the Agency and the City will assist the Redeveloper with certain grant assistance and the issuance of the tax increment revenue bond as provided for in this resolution;

(n) that all ad valorem taxes received by the Agency's Treasurer related to the Project Area shall be allocated to the tax increment revenue bond pursuant to the terms of said bond; and

(o) that all conditions, acts and things required by law to exist or to be done precedent to the authorizing of the Agency's tax increment revenue bond as provided for in this Resolution do exist and have been done as provided by the Act.

Section 2. A tax increment revenue bond in an amount not to exceed One Million Sixty-Six Thousand & 00/100 Dollars (\$1,066,000) is hereby ordered issued in accordance with Section 18-2125 of the Act, by the Agency and shall be designated as its "Tax Increment Revenue Bond of the Community Development Agency for City of Columbus, Nebraska (The B&R Stores Redevelopment Project – Phase I), Series 2026" (herein referred to as the "Bond"). The Bond shall be issued in the single denomination in the amount of \$1,066,000. The Bond shall be dated as of the date of its delivery ("Dated Date"). The Bond shall bear interest from the Dated Date until maturity (or earlier redemption) at the rate of four and sixty-five-hundredths percent (4.65%) per annum. The principal of the Bond shall become due on December 1, 2040, provided that such principal amount shall be subject to mandatory redemption from "Available Funds" as described in Section 5 below on June 1 and December 1 of each year. All interest upon the Bond shall be payable on September 1, 2026, and semiannually thereafter on June 1 and December 1 of each year.

The Bond shall be issued in fully registered form; provided that, in accordance with Section 18-2144 of the Act, no proceedings for the issuance of the Bond shall be required other than those explicitly required by the Act, including but not limited to notice requirements applicable to other registered municipal bonds. The Agency's Treasurer (the City Treasurer of the City of Columbus) is hereby designated as paying agent and registrar for the Bond (the "Agent"). The Agent shall serve in such capacities pursuant to the terms of this Resolution. The interest due on each interest payment date prior to maturity shall be payable to the registered owner of record as of the last business day of the calendar month immediately preceding the calendar month in which such interest payment date occurs (the "Record Date"), subject to the provisions of Section 4 hereof. Payments of interest due on the Bond, except for payments due on final maturity date, or other final payment, shall be made by the Agent by mailing or delivering a check or draft in the amount then due for interest on the Bond to the registered owner of the Bond, as of the Record Date for such interest payment date, to such owner's registered addresses as shown on the books of registration as required to be maintained in Section 3 hereof. Payments of principal and interest due at final maturity or other final payment shall be made by the Agent to the registered owner upon presentation and surrender of the Bond to the Agent at the Agency's offices at City Hall in the City of Columbus, Nebraska. The Agency and the Agent may treat the registered owner of the Bond as the absolute owner of the Bond for the purpose of making payments thereon and for all other purposes and neither the Agency nor the Agent shall be affected by any notice or knowledge to the contrary, whether the Bond or any installment of interest due thereon shall be overdue or not. All payments on account of interest or principal made to the registered owner of the Bond in accordance with the terms of this Resolution shall be valid and effectual and shall be a discharge of the Agency and the Agent, in respect of the liability upon the Bond or claims for interest to the extent of the sum or sums so paid. Notwithstanding anything in this Resolution or the Redevelopment Contract to the contrary, the Agent shall not disburse any amounts toward payment on the Bond unless and until Redeveloper has provided the Agency with certifications of Eligible Costs (as defined in the Redevelopment Contract) pursuant to Section 2 of the Redevelopment Contract. If Redeveloper fails to submit certifications of Eligible Cost in an amount equal to or greater than the principal amount on the Bond upon completion of the Project, the principal and outstanding interest on the Bond shall be adjusted to reflect the aggregate total of the certified Eligible Costs.

Section 3. The Agent shall keep and maintain for the Agency books for the registration and transfer of the Bond at the Agency's offices at City Hall in Columbus, Nebraska. The name

and registered address of the registered owner of the Bond shall at all times be recorded in such books. The Bond may be transferred pursuant to its provisions at the Agency's offices by surrender of such Bond for notation of transfer, accompanied by a written instrument of transfer, in form satisfactory to the Agent, duly executed by the registered owner in person or by such owner's duly authorized agent, and thereupon the Agent on behalf of the Agency will register such transfer upon its books and make notation thereof on the Bond and deliver the Bond at its office to the transferee owner (or send it by registered mail to the transferee owner thereof at such transferee owner's expense). Any transfers of the Bond shall be upon the basis of a private placement and each proposed transferee registered owner shall furnish the Agent with assurances in form satisfactory to the Agent that such Bond is being purchased for investment purposes only, without view to redistribution and upon the independent credit judgment and investigation of the proposed transferee. The Agency and the Agent shall not be required to transfer the Bond during any period from any Record Date until its immediately following interest payment date or to transfer the Bond when called for redemption, in whole or in part, for a period of 15 days next preceding any date fixed for redemption or partial redemption.

Section 4. In the event that payments of interest or for mandatory partial redemption due on the Bond on any interest payment date are not timely made, such interest or redemption price shall cease to be payable to the registered owner as of the Record Date for such interest payment date and shall be payable to the registered owner of the Bond as of a special date of record for payment of such defaulted interest or redemption price as shall be designated by the Agent whenever monies for the purpose of paying such defaulted interest or redemption price become available.

Section 5. At any time, the Agency shall have the option of prepaying in whole or in part principal of the Bond. Any such optional prepayment of principal shall be accompanied by an amount equal to all accrued but unpaid interest on the principal amount being prepaid. Notice of any optional redemption for the Bond shall be given at the direction of the Agency by the Agent by mail not less than 15 days prior to the date fixed for redemption, first class, postage prepaid, sent to the registered owner of the Bond at said owner's registered address. Notice of call for redemption may be waived in writing by any registered owner. In the event of prepayment in whole the Bond shall be cancelled. The determination of the amount and timing of any optional redemption of the Bond shall be in the absolute discretion of the Agency. The Bond shall also be subject to mandatory partial redemption, without notice, on each interest payment date from all funds to be available in the Bond Fund (as hereinafter established and defined), including all amounts, if any, from investment earnings for such fund, rounded down to the nearest one hundred dollars, after payment of all accrued but unpaid interest on each interest payment date (which funds are referred to in this Resolution as "Available Funds"). Available Funds shall be applied to the prepayment of principal on each interest payment date and shall be remitted to the registered owner of the Bond with interest payments. The Agent shall mark the Agent's records with respect to each mandatory partial principal prepayment made from Available Funds and it shall not be necessary for the registered owner to present the Bond for notation of such prepayment. The records of the Agent shall govern as to any determination of the principal amount of the Bond outstanding at any time and the registered owner shall have the right to request information in writing from the Agent at any time as to the principal amount outstanding upon the Bond.

Section 6. The Bond shall be in substantially the following form:

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
STATE OF NEBRASKA
COUNTY OF PLATTE**

**TAX INCREMENT REVENUE BOND OF
THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF THE CITY OF COLUMBUS,
NEBRASKA (THE B&R STORES REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT – PHASE I)
SERIES 2026**

Dated Date: _____, 2026

<u>Principal Amount</u>	<u>Interest Rate Per Annum</u>	<u>Final Maturity Date</u>
\$1,066,000.00	4.65%	December 1, 2040

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS: That the Community Development Agency of the City of Columbus, Nebraska (the “Agency”), hereby acknowledges itself to owe and for value received promises to pay, but only from the sources herein designated, to the registered owner designated on the reverse hereof, or registered assigns, the principal sum shown above in lawful money of the United States of America with such principal sum to become due on the maturity date set forth above, with interest on the unpaid balance from date of delivery hereof until maturity or earlier redemption at the rate per annum set forth above. Said interest shall be payable on September 1, 2026 and semiannually thereafter on June 1 and December 1 of each year.

The payment of principal and interest due upon the final maturity is payable upon presentation and surrender of this bond to the Treasurer of said Agency, as Paying Agent and Registrar for said Agency, at the offices of the Community Development Agency of the City of Columbus, Nebraska, at City Hall, in Columbus, Nebraska. The payments of interest and of mandatory redemptions of principal on each interest payment date (other than at final payment) will be paid when due by a check or draft mailed or delivered by said Paying Agent and Registrar to the registered owner of this bond, as shown on the books of record maintained by the Paying Agent and Registrar, at the close of business on the last business day of the calendar month immediately preceding the calendar month in which the interest payment date occurs, to such owner's address as shown on such books and records. Any payment of interest or mandatory redemption of principal not timely paid when due shall cease to be payable to the person entitled thereto as of the record date such interest was payable, and shall be payable to the person who is the registered owner of this bond on such special record date for payment of such defaulted interest or redemption price as shall be fixed by the Paying Agent and Registrar whenever monies for such purpose become available.

This bond is the sole bond of its series of the total principal amount of One Million Sixty-Six Thousand & 00/100 Dollars (\$1,066,000) issued by the Agency for the purpose of paying a portion of the costs of redevelopment of certain real estate as described in the Redevelopment Contract (as defined in the Resolution) and as designated in that Redevelopment Plan recommended by the Agency and approved by the Mayor and Council of the City of Columbus, Nebraska, on April 18, 2022 (the "Plan"), all in compliance with the Nebraska Community Development Law, Article 21 of Chapter 18, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska (the "Act"), and has been duly authorized by Resolution No. _____, passed and approved by the Mayor and Council of the City of Columbus, acting as the governing body of the Agency (the "Resolution").

The conditions for the issuance and purchase of this bond are set forth in the Redevelopment Contract and the terms and conditions of the Redevelopment Contract are incorporated herein by reference.

The Agency, however, reserves the right and option of prepaying principal of this bond, in whole or in part, from any available sources at any time, at the principal amount thereof designated for redemption plus accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption of the principal amount so designated for optional redemption. Notice of any such optional prepayment shall be given by mail, sent to the registered owner of this bond at said registered owner's address in the manner provided in the Resolution. The principal of this bond shall be subject to mandatory optional redemptions made in part on any interest payment date from "Available Funds" (as defined in the Resolution) without any requirement for notice. Such optional and mandatory prepayments shall be made upon such terms and conditions as are provided for in the Resolution.

A PORTION OF THE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF THIS BOND MAY BE PAID OR REDEEMED WITHOUT SURRENDER HEREOF TO THE PAYING AGENT AND REGISTRAR. THE REGISTERED OWNER OR ANY TRANSFEREE OR ASSIGNEE OF SUCH REGISTERED OWNER MAY NOT RELY UPON THE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT INDICATED HEREON AS THE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT HEREOF OUTSTANDING AND UNPAID. THE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT HEREOF OUTSTANDING AND UNPAID SHALL FOR ALL PURPOSES BE THE AMOUNT DETERMINED BY THE RECORDS OF THE PAYING AGENT AND REGISTRAR IN THE MANNER PROVIDED IN THE RESOLUTION.

This bond constitutes a limited obligation of the Agency payable exclusively from that portion of the ad valorem real estate taxes mentioned in Section 18-2147 of the Act, as levied, collected and apportioned from year to year with respect to certain real estate described in the Redevelopment Contract and located within the "Project Area" (as defined in the Resolution) for all taxes received by the Agency's Treasurer attributable to the Project Area which are received by said Treasurer as of and from and after the 2025 tax year and which are attributable to valuation increases of the real estate described in the Redevelopment Contract and within the Project Area based on any increase in the taxable value determined as of the 2024 tax year.

Pursuant to the Resolution and Sections 18-2124 and 18-2150 of the Act, said portion of taxes has been pledged for the payment of this bond, both principal and interest as the same fall due or become subject to mandatory redemption. This bond shall not constitute a general obligation of the Agency and the Agency shall be liable for the payment thereof only out of said portion of taxes as described in this paragraph. **This bond shall not constitute an obligation of the State of Nebraska or of the City of Columbus (except for such receipts as have been pledged pursuant to said Sections 18-2124 and 18-2150 of the Act) and neither the State of Nebraska nor the City of Columbus shall be liable for the payment thereof from any fund or source including but not limited to tax monies belonging to either thereof (except for such receipts as have been pledged as described above in this paragraph).** Neither the members of the Agency's governing body nor any person executing this bond shall be liable personally on this bond by reason of the issuance hereof.

This bond is transferable by the registered owner or such owner's attorney duly authorized in writing at the office of the Paying Agent and Registrar upon surrender of this bond for notation of transfer as provided on the reverse hereof and subject to the conditions provided for in the Resolution. The Agency, the Paying Agent and Registrar and any other person may treat the person whose name this bond is registered as the absolute owner hereof for the purposes of receiving payment due hereunder and for all purposes and shall not be affected by any notice to the contrary, whether this bond be overdue or not. THIS BOND, UNDER CERTAIN TERMS SET FORTH IN THE RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING ITS ISSUANCE, MAY ONLY BE TRANSFERRED TO PERSONS OR ENTITIES DELIVERING AN INVESTMENT LETTER TO THE PAYING AGENT AND REGISTRAR CONFORMING TO REQUIREMENTS SET FORTH IN SAID RESOLUTION.

NOTWITHSTANDING ANYTHING IN THIS BOND, THE RESOLUTION OR THE REDEVELOPMENT CONTRACT TO THE CONTRARY, THE AGENT SHALL NOT DISBURSE ANY AMOUNTS TOWARD PAYMENT ON THIS BOND UNLESS AND UNTIL REDEVELOPER HAS PROVIDED THE AGENCY WITH ELIGIBLE COSTS CERTIFICATIONS (AS DEFINED IN THE REDEVELOPMENT CONTRACT) PURSUANT TO SECTION 2 OF THE REDEVELOPMENT CONTRACT. IF REDEVELOPER FAILS TO SUBMIT ELIGIBLE COST CERTIFICATIONS IN AN AMOUNT EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE INITIAL PRINCIPAL AMOUNT ON THIS BOND UPON COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT, THE PRINCIPAL AND OUTSTANDING INTEREST ON THIS BOND SHALL BE ADJUSTED TO REFLECT THE AGGREGATE TOTAL OF THE ELIGIBLE COSTS CERTIFICATIONS.

If the day for payment of the principal or interest on this bond shall be a Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday or a day on which banking institutions in the City of Columbus, Nebraska, are authorized by law or executive order to close, then the date for such payment shall be the next succeeding day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday or a day on which such banking institutions are authorized to close, and payment on such date shall have the same force and effect as if made on the nominal date of payment.

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED AND WARRANTED that all conditions, acts and things required by law to exist or to be done precedent to and in the issuance of this bond, did exist, did happen and were done and performed in regular and due form and time as required by law and that the indebtedness of said Agency, including this bond, does not exceed any limitation imposed by law.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Mayor and Council of the City of Columbus, Nebraska, as the governing body of the Community Development Agency of the City of Columbus, Nebraska, have caused this bond to be executed on behalf of said Agency by being signed by the Chairperson (Mayor) and Secretary (City Clerk), all as of the Dated Date shown above.

Dated this ____ day of _____, 20__.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF
THE CITY OF COLUMBUS

ATTEST:

By: _____ (Sample – Do Not Sign)

Chairperson (Mayor)

(Sample – Do Not Sign)

Secretary (City Clerk)

PROVISION FOR REGISTRATION

The ownership of this Bond shall be registered as to both principal and interest on the books and records of the Community Development Agency of the City of Columbus, Nebraska kept by the Paying Agent and Registrar identified in the foregoing bond, who shall make notation of such registration in the registration blank below, and the transfer of this Bond may thereafter be registered only upon an assignment duly executed by the registered owner or such owner's attorney or legal representative, in such form as shall be satisfactory to said Paying Agent and Registrar, such registration of transfer to be made on such books and endorsed hereon by said Paying Agent and Registrar.

Date of Registration	Name of Registered Owner	Signature of Paying Agent and Registrar
_____, 2026	_____	(Sample – Do Not Sign)

Section 7. This Resolution sets forth January 1, 2025 as the effective date after which ad valorem taxes on real property located within the Project Area are to be apportioned pursuant to Section 18-2147 of the Act. As of and from and after the 2025 tax year, that portion of the ad valorem taxes on the real estate located within the Project Area which is described in subdivision (1)(b) of Section 18-2147 of the Act, and which ad valorem taxes received by the Agency's Treasurer attributable to the Project Area which are attributable to valuation increases determined as of the 2024 tax year (the "Project Area Tax Receipts"), shall be paid into a special fund of the Agency to be designated as the "Community Development Agency — B&R Stores Redevelopment Project Fund" (the "Bond Fund") to be held by the Agent for application to payments on the Bond.

The Agency hereby pledges for the payment of the Bond both principal and interest as the same fall due, equally and ratably, all Project Area Tax Receipts associated with the real estate described in the Redevelopment Contract and so paid into the Bond Fund as a prior and first lien upon said receipts for the security and payment of the Bond. Monies held in the Bond Fund shall be invested to the extent practicable and investment earnings on such monies shall be applied in the same manner as all other funds held in the Bond Fund.

Section 8. The Bond shall be executed on behalf of the Agency by the Chairperson (Mayor) and Secretary (City Clerk). Upon execution, the Bond shall be registered by the Agent in the name of the Redeveloper or its designee as the initial registered owner and shall be delivered in consideration of the performance by the Redeveloper in accordance with the Redevelopment Contract and Plan. The Redeveloper may request notation of a pledge interest in the Bond on the records of the Agent. The initial purchaser (and any pledgee) of the Bond shall be required to deliver an investment representation letter to the Agent. Such letter shall be satisfactory in form to the officers of the Agency, or any one or more of them, as advised by the Agency's attorneys.

Section 9. If the date for payment of the interest or principal on the Bond shall be a Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday or a day on which banking institutions in the City of Columbus, Nebraska, are authorized by law or executive order to close, then the date for such payment shall be the next succeeding day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday or a day on which such banking institutions are authorized to close, and payment on such day shall have the same force and effect as if made on the nominal date of payment.

Section 10. The Secretary of the Agency shall make and certify one or more copies of the transcripts of the proceedings of the Agency precedent to the issuance of the Bond one of which copies shall be delivered to the Agency.

Section 11. The Chairperson (Mayor) and Secretary (City Clerk) or any one of them are hereby authorized to take any and all actions, and to execute any and all documents deemed by them necessary to effect the transactions authorized by this Resolution.

Section 12. The authorization for the Bond provided for in this Resolution is based upon expectations as to completion of construction, valuation and proposed tax rates suggested by and/or agreeable to the Redeveloper. The Agency has given and hereby gives no assurances that such expectations will in fact be fulfilled.

Section 13. Interest on the Bond shall be subject to taxation for both federal and Nebraska state income taxes, as and to the extent provided by law, and no information report shall be filed with the Internal Revenue Service under Section 149(e) of the Code.

Section 14. If any section, paragraph, clause or provision of this Resolution shall be held invalid, the invalidity of such section, paragraph, clause or provision shall not affect any of the other provisions of this Resolution.

Section 15. This Resolution shall be in force and take effect from and after its adoption as provided by law.

INTRODUCED BY COUNCIL MEMBER _____

PASSED AND ADOPTED THIS ____ DAY OF _____, 2026.

Chairperson (Mayor)

ATTEST:

Secretary (City Clerk)

APPROVED AS TO FORM:



Special City Attorney

Exhibit A

Legal Description of the Project Area

Lot 1, Super Saver Subdivision, City of Columbus, Platte County, Nebraska (PID: 710172154).

Exhibit B
Redevelopment Contract

(See attached)

3. Adjournment.