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CHAPTER 30: ELECTED OFFICIALS; ORDINANCES

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BOARD OF TRUSTEES

§ 30.01 ELECTION; TERMS; QUALIFICATIONS.

(A) The corporate powers and duties of the village shall be vested in a Board of Trustees, which shall consist of five members. At the first statewide general election held after the incorporation of the village, two Trustees shall be elected to serve two years and three Trustees shall be elected to serve four years. Thereafter, the Board members shall be elected as provided in the Election Act. The terms shall begin on the first regular meeting of the Board in December following the statewide general election. (Neb. RS 17-202)

(B) (1) The members of the Board of Trustees shall be elected at the statewide general election as provided in division (A) above and each four years thereafter.

(2) Except as provided in division (A) above, the term of each Board member shall be four years or until his or her successor is elected and qualified.
(Neb. RS 32-532)

(C) Any person may be a Trustee who is a citizen of the United States, resides in the village, and is a registered voter.
(Neb. RS 17-203)

(D) Unless the village provides otherwise, members of the Board of Trustees shall be elected from the village at large on a nonpartisan ballot.

(E) The Board of Trustees shall determine whether the person meets all requirements before swearing in a Trustee.
(Neb. RS 32-602)

Statutory reference:

Ability to elect Trustees at large or by ward, see Neb. RS 32-554

Ability to provide for a partisan ballot, see Neb. RS 32-557

Election Act, see Neb. RS 32-101

Holding other office or employment, see Neb. RS 17-209.02 and 32-604

§ 30.02 GENERAL POWERS.

(A) (1) The Board of Trustees shall have the power to pass ordinances to prevent and remove nuisances within the village or within its extraterritorial zoning jurisdiction; to restrain and prohibit gambling; to provide for licensing and regulating theatrical and other amusements within the village; to prevent the introduction and spread of contagious diseases; to establish and regulate markets; to erect and repair bridges; to erect, repair, and regulate wharves; to regulate the landing of watercraft; to provide for the inspection of building materials to be used or offered for sale in the village; to govern the planting and protection of shade trees in the streets and the building of structures projecting upon or over and adjoining, and all excavations through and under, the sidewalks of the village; to maintain the peace, good government, and welfare of the village and its trade and commerce; and to enforce all ordinances by inflicting penalties upon inhabitants or other persons for violation of such ordinances not exceeding \$500 for any one offense, recoverable with costs.

(2) Nothing in this division (A) shall be construed to apply to bingo, lotteries, lotteries by the sale of pickle cards, or raffles conducted in accordance with the State Bingo Act, the State Lottery and Raffle Act, the State Pickle Card Lottery Act, the State Small Lottery and Raffle Act, or the State Lottery Act.

(B) The village has the power and authority by ordinance to define, regulate, suppress, and prevent nuisances, and to declare what constitutes a nuisance, and to abate and remove the same. The village may exercise this power and authority within its zoning jurisdiction.

(Prior Code, § 30.02) (Ord. 2016-01, passed 3-7-2016)

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 17-207 and 18-1720

State Bingo Act, see Neb. RS 9-201 et seq.

State Lottery and Raffle Act, see Neb. RS 9-401 et seq.

State Pickle Card Lottery Act, see Neb. RS 9-301 et seq.

State Small Lottery and Raffle Act, see Neb. RS 9-501 et seq.

State Lottery Act, see Neb. RS 9-801 et seq.

§ 30.03 OATH; ORGANIZATION; CHAIRPERSON.

Every village Trustee, before entering upon the duties of his or her office, shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the state and faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties of his or her office. All Trustees elected to office shall qualify and meet on the first regular meeting of the Board of Trustees in December thereafter, organize, elect a Chairperson of the Board of Trustees, and appoint the officers required by law.

(Neb. RS 17-204)

Statutory reference:

Oath, see Neb. RS 11-101

§ 30.04 CHAIRPERSON; POWERS AND DUTIES; ABSENCE.

(A) The Chairperson shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Trustees and perform all duties of his or her office in accordance with the laws of the state and the ordinances of the village.

(B) The Chairperson of the Board of Trustees shall cause the ordinances of the Board to be printed and published for the information of the inhabitants and cause such ordinances to be carried into effect. In the absence of the Chairperson from any meeting of the Board, the Board shall have power to appoint a Chairperson pro tempore, who shall exercise and have the powers and perform the same duties as the regular Chairperson.

(Neb. RS 17-210)

(C) The Chairperson and the Chairperson pro tempore shall have the same powers and privileges as other members of the Board of Trustees.

§ 30.05 STANDING COMMITTEES.

(A) At the organizational meeting of the Board of Trustees each year, the Chairperson shall appoint members of those standing committees as the Board may create by ordinance or resolution. The membership of the standing committees may be changed at any time by the Chairperson. The Chairperson shall be an ex officio member of each standing committee. The members of the standing committees shall serve terms of office of one year, unless reappointed.

(B) The standing committees shall be appointed or reappointed each year until changed by the Board of Trustees.

§ 30.06 VACANCY; GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(A) Every elective office shall be vacant upon the happening of any of the events specified in Neb. RS 32-560, except as provided in Neb. RS 32-561.

(B) (1) Except as otherwise provided in division (C) or (D) below, vacancies in municipal elected offices shall be filled by the governing body for the balance of the unexpired term. Notice of a vacancy, except a vacancy resulting from the death of the incumbent, shall be in writing and presented to the governing body at a regular or special meeting and shall appear as a part of the minutes of that meeting. The governing body shall at once give public notice of the vacancy by causing to be published in a newspaper of general circulation within the municipality or by posting in three public places in the municipality the office vacated and the length of the unexpired term.

(2) The Chairperson of the Board shall call a special meeting of the governing body or place the issue of filling the vacancy on the agenda at the next regular meeting at which time the Chairperson shall submit the name of a qualified registered voter to fill the vacancy for the balance of the unexpired term. The regular or special meeting shall occur upon the death of the incumbent, or within four weeks after the meeting at which such notice of vacancy has been presented.

(3) The governing body shall vote upon the nominee, and if a majority votes in favor of the nominee, the vacancy shall be declared filled. If the nominee fails to receive a majority of the votes, the nomination shall be rejected and the Chairperson shall, at the next regular or special meeting, submit the name of another qualified registered voter to fill the vacancy. If the subsequent nominee fails to receive a majority of the votes, the Chairperson shall continue at that meeting to submit the names of qualified registered voters in nomination, and the governing body shall continue to vote upon the nominations at such meeting until the vacancy is filled.

(4) All members of the governing body present shall cast a ballot for or against the nominee. Any member of the governing body who has been appointed to fill a vacancy on the governing body shall have the same rights, including voting, as if that person were elected.

(C) The Chairperson and governing body may, in lieu of filling a vacancy in a village elected office as provided in division (B) above, call a special election to fill that vacancy.

(D) If vacancies exist in the offices of one-half or more of the members of the governing body, the Secretary of State shall conduct a special municipal election to fill those vacancies.

(Prior Code, § 30.06) (Ord. 2016-02, passed 3-7-2016)

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 32-569

§ 30.07 VACANCY DUE TO UNEXCUSED ABSENCES.

(A) In addition to the events listed in Neb. RS 32-560 and any other reasons for a vacancy provided by law, after notice and a hearing, a vacancy on the Board of Trustees shall exist if a member is absent from more than five consecutive regular meetings of the Board unless the absences are excused by a majority vote of the remaining members.

(Neb. RS 19-3101)

(B) The Board shall take a vote on whether to excuse a member's absence from a meeting upon either:

(1) A written request from the member submitted to the Village Clerk; or

(2) A motion of any other Board member.

(C) If a member has been absent from six consecutive regular meetings and none of the absences have been excused by a majority vote of the remaining members, the Clerk shall include this as an item on the agenda for the next regular meeting. At that meeting, the Board shall set a date for a hearing and direct the Clerk to give the member notice of the hearing by personal service or first class mail to the member's last known address.

(D) (1) At the hearing, the Board member shall have the right to present information on why one or more of the absences should be excused.

(2) If the Board does not excuse one or more of the member's absences by a majority vote at the conclusion of the hearing, there shall be a vacancy on the Board.

ORDINANCES, RESOLUTIONS AND MOTIONS

§ 30.20 GRANT OF POWER.

In addition to its special powers, the village shall have the power to make all ordinances, bylaws, rules, regulations, and resolutions, not inconsistent with the laws of the state, as may be expedient for maintaining the peace, good government, and welfare of the village and its trade, commerce, and

manufactories, and to enforce all ordinances by inflicting fines or penalties for the breach thereof, not exceeding \$500 for any one offense, recoverable with costs.

(Neb. RS 17-505)

Statutory reference:

Adoption of standard codes, see Neb. RS 18-132 and 19-922

Prosecution in county court, see Neb. RS 25-2703

§ 30.21 PROCEDURE FOR RESOLUTIONS AND MOTIONS.

(A) Unless the Board of Trustees has specified other procedures, resolutions, and motions shall be introduced in one of the methods prescribed in § 30.22 for the introduction of ordinances.

(B) The issue raised by the resolution or motion shall be disposed of in accordance with the usage of parliamentary law adopted for the guidance of the Board of Trustees. A majority vote shall be required to pass any resolution or motion. The vote on any resolution or motion shall be by roll call vote.

§ 30.22 INTRODUCTION OF ORDINANCES.

Unless the Board of Trustees has specified other procedures, ordinances shall be introduced by members of the Board of Trustees in one of the following ways:

(A) With the recognition of the Chairperson, a member may, in the presence and hearing of a majority of the members elected to the Board of Trustees, read aloud the substance of the proposed ordinance and file a copy with the Village Clerk for future consideration; or

(B) With the recognition of the Chairperson, a member may present the proposed ordinance to the Clerk who, in the presence and hearing of a majority of the members elected to the Board of Trustees, shall read aloud the substance of the ordinance and file it for future consideration.

§ 30.23 ORDINANCES; STYLE, TITLE.

(A) The style of all village ordinances shall be: "Be it ordained by the Chairperson and Board of Trustees of the Village of Hoskins, Nebraska:...."

(Neb. RS 17-613)

(B) No ordinance shall contain a subject which is not clearly expressed in the title.

(Neb. RS 17-614)

§ 30.24 READING AND PASSAGE OF ORDINANCES, RESOLUTIONS, ORDERS, BYLAWS.

(A) All ordinances and resolutions or orders for the appropriation or payment of money shall require for their passage or adoption the concurrence of a majority of all members elected to the Board of Trustees. Ordinances of a general or permanent nature shall be read by title on three different days unless three-fourths of the Board of Trustees vote to suspend this requirement. Such requirement shall not be suspended for any ordinance for the annexation of territory, or the redrawing of boundaries for Village Board of Trustees election districts or wards, except as otherwise provided in Neb. RS 17-614(3) or as otherwise provided by law. In case this requirement is suspended, the ordinance shall be read by title and then moved for final passage. Three-fourths of the Board of Trustees may require a reading of any such ordinance in full before enactment under either procedure set out in this section.

(Neb. RS 17-614)

(B) (1) On the passage or adoption of every bylaw or ordinance, and every resolution or order to enter into a contract by the Board of Trustees, the yeas and nays shall be called and recorded. To pass or adopt any bylaw, ordinance, or any such resolution or order, a concurrence of a majority of the whole number of members elected to the Board of Trustees shall be required.

(2) All appointments of the officers by the Board of Trustees shall be made viva voce, and the concurrence of a like majority shall be required, and the names of those, and for whom they voted, on the vote resulting in an appointment, shall be recorded. The requirements of a roll call or viva voce vote shall be satisfied by a village which utilizes an electronic voting device which allows the yeas and nays of each member of the Board of Trustees to be readily seen by the public.

(Neb. RS 17-616)

Statutory reference:

Adjustments to boundaries of election districts, see Neb. RS 17-614

§ 30.25 PUBLICATION OR POSTING.

All ordinances of a general nature shall, before they take effect, be published within 15 days after they are passed:

(A) In legal newspaper in or of general circulation in the village or, if no paper is published in the village, then by posting a written or printed copy in each of three public places in the village; or

(B) In book, pamphlet, or electronic form.

(Neb. RS 17-613)

Statutory reference:

Additional provisions, see Neb. RS 18-131

Chairperson of Board of Trustees; duties, see Neb. RS 17-210

§ 30.26 CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION OR POSTING.

The passage, approval, and publication or posting of an ordinance shall be sufficiently proved by a certificate under the seal of the village from the Village Clerk showing that the ordinance was passed and approved, and when and in what paper the ordinance was published, or when and by whom and where the ordinance was posted.

(Neb. RS 17-613)

Statutory reference:

Passage; rules and regulations, see Neb. RS 17-615

§ 30.27 EFFECTIVE DATE; EMERGENCY ORDINANCES.

(A) Except as provided in § 30.25 and division (B) below, an ordinance for the government of the village which has been adopted by the Board of Trustees without submission to the voters of the village shall not go into effect until 15 days after the passage of the ordinance.

(Neb. RS 19-3701)

(B) (1) In the case of riot, infectious or contagious diseases, or other impending danger, failure of a public utility, or any other emergency requiring its immediate operation, an ordinance shall take effect upon the proclamation of the Chairperson and the posting thereof in at least three of the most public places in the village.

(2) The emergency ordinance shall recite the emergency, be passed by a three-fourths vote of the Board of Trustees, and be entered of record on the Village Clerk's minutes.

(Neb. RS 17-613)

§ 30.28 AMENDMENTS AND REVISIONS.

No ordinance or section thereof shall be revised or amended unless the new ordinance contains the entire ordinance or section as revised or amended and the ordinance or section so amended is repealed, except that an ordinance revising all the ordinances of the village and modifications to zoning or building districts may be adopted as otherwise provided by law.

(Neb. RS 17-614)

Statutory reference:

Modifications to zoning or building districts, see Neb. RS 19-915

Ordinances revising all the ordinances of the village, see Neb. RS 17-614

CHAPTER 31: APPOINTED VILLAGE OFFICIALS

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§ 31.01 APPOINTMENT; REMOVAL; POWERS; DUTIES.

(A) (1) The Board of Trustees may appoint a Village Clerk, Treasurer, Attorney, Engineer, Overseer of the Streets, and Chief of Police, and other such officers as shall be required by ordinance or otherwise required by law. Pursuant to division (A)(2) below, the Village Chief of Police or any other police officer may appeal to the Village Board his or her removal, demotion, or suspension with or without pay. After a hearing, the Village Board of Trustees may uphold, reverse, or modify the action.

(2) The Village Board of Trustees shall by ordinance adopt rules and regulations governing the removal, demotion, or suspension with or without pay of any police officer, including the Chief of Police, in accordance with the requirements of Neb. RS 17-208. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the preemptory suspension or immediate removal from duty of an officer by the appropriate authority, pending the hearing authorized by this section, in cases of gross misconduct, neglect of duty, or disobedience of orders.

(3) Division (A)(2) above does not apply to a police officer during his or her probationary period.

(B) The Village Clerk, Treasurer, Attorney, Overseer of the Streets, members of the Board of Health, and other appointed officers, except regular police officers, shall hold office for one year unless removed by the Chairperson of the Village Board with the advice and consent of the Trustees.
(Neb. RS 17-208)

(C) (1) The village may enact ordinances or bylaws to regulate and prescribe the powers and duties of officers not provided for in state law.

(Neb. RS 17-604)

(2) If the Village Board of Trustees appoints any of the officials specified in this chapter or any other officials, the officials shall have the powers and duties, if any, provided in this chapter or as otherwise provided by village ordinances and state law.

§ 31.02 QUALIFICATION FOR OFFICE.

Each appointive officer who is required to give bond shall qualify by filing the required bond and oath as provided in §§ 33.25 and 33.26. Each appointive officer who is not required to give bond shall qualify by filing the required oath as provided in § 33.26.

§ 31.03 MERGER OF OFFICES.

(A) (1) The Board of Trustees may, by ordinance, combine or merge any elective or appointive village office or village employment or any combination of duties of any such offices or employments, except that the office of Trustee shall not be combined or merged with any other village office or village employment except as provided in division (B) below.

(2) The village offices or village employments combined or merged shall always be construed to be separate, and the effect of the combination or merger shall be limited to a consolidation of official duties only.

(B) (1) The office of Trustee shall not be combined or merged with any other village office or village employment, except that a member of the Board of Trustees may receive compensation to perform seasonal or emergency work upon approval by the Board of Trustees.

(2) No member of the Board of Trustees shall receive compensation from the village in excess of the maximum amount provided by law.

(C) For purposes of this section, volunteer firefighters and volunteer rescue squad personnel shall not be considered village officers.

(Neb. RS 17-209.02)

§ 31.04 VILLAGE CLERK.

(A) The Village Clerk shall have the custody of all laws and ordinances and shall keep a correct journal of the proceedings of the Board of Trustees. After the period of time specified by the State Records Administrator pursuant to the Records Management Act, the Clerk may transfer the journal of the proceedings of the Board of Trustees to the State Archives of the State Historical Society for

permanent preservation. The Clerk shall also perform such other duties as may be required by the ordinances of the village. If the Clerk is acting as the Treasurer, he or she shall also comply with the requirements of § 31.05(A)(3).

(Neb. RS 17-605)

(B) (1) It shall be the duty of the Clerk to prepare and publish the official proceedings of the Board of Trustees within 30 days after any meeting of the Board. The publication shall be in a newspaper of general circulation in the village, shall set forth a statement of the proceedings of the meeting, and shall also include the amount of each claim allowed, the purpose of the claim, and the name of the claimant, except that the aggregate amount of all payroll claims may be included as one item. Between July 15 and August 15 of each year, the employee job titles and the current annual, monthly, or hourly salaries corresponding to such job titles shall be published. Each job title published shall be descriptive and indicative of the duties and functions of the position. The charge for the publication shall not exceed the rates provided for in Neb. RS 23-122.

(Neb. RS 19-1102)

(2) Publication under division (B)(1) above shall be made in one legal newspaper of general circulation in the village. If no legal newspaper is published in the village, then the publication shall be made in one legal newspaper published or of general circulation within the county in which the village is located. The cost of publication shall be paid out of the General Funds of the village.

(Neb. RS 19-1103)

(C) The Clerk shall dispose of or destroy village public records when the records have been determined to be of no further legal, administrative, fiscal, or historical value by the State Records Administrator pursuant to the Records Management Act. This shall not apply to the minutes of the Clerk and the permanent ordinance and resolution books, or any other record classified as permanent by the State Records Administrator.

(Neb. RS 18-1701)

(D) (1) The Clerk shall permit any person to examine and copy the public records in the Clerk's custody, and may charge a fee for providing copies of a public record, as provided in Neb. RS 84-712 through 84-712.09.

(2) The Clerk may charge a reasonable fee for certified copies of any record in his or her office as set by resolution of the Board of Trustees.

(E) The Clerk shall permit no records, public papers, or other documents of the village kept and preserved in his or her office to be taken therefrom, except by such officers of the village as may be entitled to the use of the same, but only upon their leaving a receipt therefor, and except pursuant to Neb. RS 84-712(2). He or she shall keep all the records of his or her office, including a record of all licenses issued by him or her, in a blank book with a proper index. He or she shall include as part of his or her records all petitions under which the Board of Trustees shall order public work to be done at the expense of the property fronting thereon, together with references to all resolutions and ordinances relating to the same. He or she shall endorse the date and hour of filing upon every paper or document so filed in his or her office. All such filings made by him or her shall be properly docketed. Included

in his or her records shall be all standard codes, amendments thereto, and other documents incorporated by reference and arranged in triplicate in a manner convenient for reference. He or she shall keep an accurate and complete account of the appropriation of the several funds and draw, sign, and attest all warrants ordered for the payment of money on the particular fund from which the same is payable. At the end of each month, he or she shall then make a report of the amounts appropriated to the various funds and the amount of the warrants drawn thereon.

(F) The Clerk shall deliver all warrants, ordinances, and resolutions under his or her charge to the Chairperson for his or her signature. He or she shall also deliver to officers, employees, and committees all resolutions and communications which are directed at such officers, employees, or committees. With the seal of the village, he or she shall duly attest the Chairperson's signature to all ordinances, deeds, and papers required to be attested to when ordered to do so by the Board of Trustees.

(G) The Clerk shall issue and sign all licenses, permits, and occupation tax receipts authorized by law and required by the village ordinances. He or she shall collect all occupation taxes and license money, except where some other village officer is specifically charged with that duty. He or she shall keep a register of all licenses granted in the village and the purpose for which they have been issued.

(H) The Clerk shall keep in a book with a proper index, copies of all notices required to be published or posted by the Clerk by order of the Board of Trustees or under the ordinances of the village. To each of the file copies of the notices shall be attached the printer's affidavit of publication, if the notices are required to be published, or the Clerk's certificate under seal where the same are required to be posted only.

(I) The Clerk shall receive all objections to creation of paving districts and other street improvements. He or she shall receive the claims of any person against the village, and in the event that the claim is disallowed in part or in whole, the Clerk shall notify the claimant or his or her agent or attorney by letter within five days after the disallowance, and the Clerk shall then prepare transcripts on appeals of any disallowance of a claim in all proper cases.

(Prior Code, § 31.04) (Ord. 2021-20, passed 8-2-2021; Ord. 2021-32, passed 12-6-2021)

Statutory reference:

Records Management Act, see Neb. RS 84-1201 et seq.

§ 31.05 VILLAGE TREASURER.

(A) (1) The Village Treasurer shall be the custodian of all money belonging to the village. He or she shall keep a separate account of each fund or appropriation and the debts and credits belonging thereto. He or she shall give every person paying money into the treasury a receipt therefor, specifying the date of payment and on what account paid. He or she shall also file copies of such receipts with his or her monthly reports. The Treasurer shall, at the end of every month, and as often as may be required, render an account to the Board of Trustees, under oath, showing the state of the treasury at the date of such account and the balance of money in the treasury. He or she shall also accompany such accounts with a statement of all receipts and disbursements, together with all warrants redeemed and paid by him or her, which warrants, with any and all vouchers held by him or her, shall be filed with his or her

account in the Village Clerk's office. If the Treasurer fails to render his or her account within 20 days after the end of the month, or by a later date established by the Board of Trustees, the Chairperson may use this failure as cause to remove the Treasurer from office.

(2) The Treasurer shall keep a record of all outstanding bonds against the village, showing the number and amount of each bond, for and to whom the bonds were issued, and the date upon which any bond is purchased, paid, or canceled. The Treasurer shall accompany the annual statement submitted pursuant to Neb. RS 19-1101 with a description of the bonds issued and sold in that year and the terms of sale, with every item of expense thereof.

(3) The Treasurer shall annually complete continuing education through a program approved by the Auditor of Public Accounts, and proof of completion of such program shall be submitted to the Auditor of Public Accounts.
(Neb. RS 17-606)

(B) (1) The Treasurer shall prepare and publish annually within 60 days after the close of the village fiscal year a statement of the receipts and expenditures of funds of the village for the preceding fiscal year. The statement shall also include the information required by Neb. RS 16-318(3) or Neb. RS 17-606(2). Not more than the legal rate provided for in Neb. RS 33-141 shall be charged and paid for such publication.
(Neb. RS 19-1101)

(2) Publication shall be made in one legal newspaper of general circulation in the village. If no legal newspaper is published in the village, then such publication shall be made in one legal newspaper published or of general circulation within the county in which the village is located.
(Neb. RS 19-1103)

(C) (1) All warrants upon the Treasurer shall be paid in the order of their presentation therefor and as otherwise provided in Neb. RS 77-2201 through 77-2215.
(Neb. RS 77-2201)

(2) The Treasurer shall keep a warrant register, which register shall show in columns arranged for that purpose the number, the date, and the amount of each warrant presented and registered, the particular fund upon which the same is drawn, the date of presentation, the name and address of the person in whose name the warrant is registered, the date of payment, the amount of interest, and the total amount paid thereon, with the date when notice to the person in whose name such warrant is registered is mailed.
(Neb. RS 77-2202)

(3) The Treasurer shall make duplicate receipts for all sums which shall be paid into his or her office, which receipts shall show the source from which such funds are derived, and shall, by distinct lines and columns, show the amount received to the credit of each separate fund, and whether the same was paid in cash, in warrants, or otherwise. The Treasurer shall deliver one of the duplicates to the person making the payment and retain the other in his or her office.
(Neb. RS 77-2209)

(4) The Treasurer shall daily, as money is received, foot the several columns of the cash book and of the register, and carry the amounts forward, and at the close of each year, in case the amount of money received by the Treasurer is insufficient to pay the warrants registered, he or she shall close the account for that year in the register and shall carry forward the excess.

(Neb. RS. 77-2210)

(5) The cash book, register, and retained receipts of the Treasurer shall at all times be open to the inspection of any person in whose name any warrants are registered and unpaid.

(Neb. RS 77-2212)

(D) The Treasurer shall permit any person to examine and copy the public records in the Treasurer's custody, and may charge a fee for providing copies of a public record, as provided in Neb. RS 84-712 through 84-712.09.

(E) The Treasurer shall keep all money belonging to the village separate and distinct from his or her own money. He or she shall cancel all bonds, coupons, warrants, and other evidences of debt against the village, whenever paid by him or her, by writing or stamping on the face thereof, "Paid by the Village Treasurer," with the date of payment written or stamped thereon. He or she shall collect all special taxes, allocate special assessments to the several owners, and obtain from the County Treasurer a monthly report as to the collection of delinquent taxes.

(Prior Code, § 31.05) (Ord. 2021-21, passed 8-2-2021)

§ 31.06 VILLAGE ATTORNEY.

(A) (1) The Village Attorney shall be the legal advisor of the Board of Trustees.

(2) He or she shall commence, prosecute, and defend all suits and actions necessary to be commenced, prosecuted, or defended on behalf of the village, or that may be ordered by the Board. When requested, he or she shall attend meetings of the Board and give them his or her opinion upon any matters submitted to him or her, either orally or in writing, as may be required. He or she shall draft or review for legal correctness ordinances, contracts, franchises, and other instruments as may be required, and he or she shall perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him or her by general law or ordinance.

(3) The Board shall have the right to pay the Village Attorney compensation for legal services performed by him or her for it on such terms as the Board and Attorney may agree, and to employ additional legal assistance and to pay for such legal assistance out of the funds of the village.

(Neb. RS 17-610)

(B) The Village Attorney shall also examine, when requested to do so by the Board of Trustees, the ordinance records and advise and assist the Village Clerk as much as may be necessary to the end that each procedural step will be taken in the passage of each ordinance to ensure that it will be a valid and subsisting local law in so far as its passage and approval are concerned.

§ 31.07 OVERSEER OF STREETS.

The Overseer of Streets shall, subject to the order of the Board of Trustees, have general charge, direction, and control of all works on streets, sidewalks, culverts, and bridges of the village, and shall perform such other duties as the Board may direct.

(Neb. RS 17-214)

Statutory reference:

Incentive payments to street superintendents, see Neb. RS 39-2512

§ 31.08 FIRE CHIEF.

The Fire Chief shall be elected by the members of the Fire Department. He or she shall enforce all laws and ordinances covering the prevention of fires, the storage and use of explosives and flammable substances, the installation of fire alarm systems, the maintenance of fire extinguishing equipment, the regulation of fire escapes, and the inspection of all premises requiring adequate fire escapes.

§ 31.09 WATER COMMISSIONER/PUBLIC WORKS COMMISSIONER.

(A) (1) As soon as a system of waterworks or mains or portion or extension of any system of waterworks or water supply has been established by the village, the Chairperson shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Trustees shall appoint any competent person who shall be known as the Water Commissioner of the village and whose term of office shall be for one fiscal year or until his or her successor is appointed and qualified. Annually at the first regular meeting of the Board of Trustees in December, the Water Commissioner shall be appointed as provided in this section.

(2) The Water Commissioner may at any time, for sufficient cause, be removed by a two-thirds' vote of the Board of Trustees. Any vacancy occurring in the office of Water Commissioner by death, resignation, removal from office, or removal from the village may be filled in the manner provided in this section for the appointment of the Commissioner.

(3) The Water Commissioner shall, before he or she enters upon the discharge of his or her duties, execute a bond or provide evidence of equivalent insurance to the village in a sum to be fixed by the Board of Trustees, but not less than \$5,000, conditioned upon the faithful discharge of his or her duties, and such bond shall be signed by two or more good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Board of Trustees or executed by a corporate surety.

(4) The Water Commissioner, subject to the supervision of the Board of Trustees, shall have the general management and control of the system of waterworks or mains or portion or extension of any system of waterworks or water supply in the village.

(5) In a village where no Board of Public Works exists, and the village has other public utilities than its waterworks system, the Board of Trustees shall by ordinance designate Water Commissioner as Public Works Commissioner with authority to manage not only the system of waterworks but also other

public utilities, and all of the provisions of this division (A) applying to the Water Commissioner shall apply to the Public Works Commissioner.

(Neb. RS 17-541)

(B) (1) The Water Commissioner shall collect all money received by the village on account of its system of waterworks and shall faithfully account for and pay over the same to the Village Treasurer, taking his or her receipt therefor in duplicate, filing one of the same with the Village Clerk.

(2) He or she shall make a detailed report to the Board of Trustees, at least once every six months, of the condition of the water system, of all mains, pipes, hydrants, reservoirs, and machinery, and such improvements, repairs, and extension thereof as he or she may think proper. The report shall show the amount of receipts and expenditures on account thereof for the preceding six months. No money shall be expended for improvements, repairs, or extension of the waterworks system except upon recommendation of the Water Commissioner.

(3) The Water Commissioner shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by ordinance.

(4) The Water Commissioner shall be paid such salary as the Board of Trustees may by ordinance provide, and upon his or her written recommendation, the Board shall employ such laborers and clerks as may to them seem necessary.

(5) If the village owns public utilities other than the waterworks system and the Water Commissioner has been designated by ordinance as the Public Works Commissioner under the authority of division (A) above, then all provisions of this division (B) in reference to a Water Commissioner shall apply to the Public Works Commissioner.

(Neb. RS 17-543)

§ 31.10 VILLAGE ENGINEER; SPECIAL ENGINEER.

(A) The Village Engineer shall, when requested by the Board of Trustees, make estimates of the cost of labor and material which may be done or furnished by contract with the village and make all surveys, estimates, and calculations necessary to be made for the establishment of grades, the building of culverts, sewers, electric light systems, waterworks, power plants, public heating systems, bridges, curbing, and gutters, the improvement of streets, and the erection and repair of buildings and shall perform such other duties as the Board may require.

(Neb. RS 17-568.01)

(B) The Village Engineer, when ordered to do so by the Village Board of Trustees, shall make surveys, estimates, and calculations necessary to be made for the establishment and maintenance of public works by the village.

(Neb. RS 17-213.01)

(C) The Board of Trustees may employ a special engineer to make, or assist in making, any estimate necessary or to perform any other duty provided for in Neb. RS 17-568.01. Any work executed by such special engineer shall have the same validity and serve in all respects as though executed by the Village Engineer.

(Neb. RS 17-568)

(C) The Village Engineer shall make a record of the minutes of his or her surveys and of all work done for the village and, when directed by the Board of Trustees, shall accurately make such plats, sections, profiles, and maps as may be necessary in the prosecution of any public work, which shall be public records and belong to the village and be turned over to his or her successor.

Statutory reference:

Duties related to areas to be annexed, see Neb. RS 18-3301

Duties related to sewerage systems, see Neb. RS 17-919

§ 31.11 DEPUTY VILLAGE CLERK.

(A) The Board of Trustees may, if the Board deems assistance necessary, appoint a Deputy Village Clerk. The Deputy Village Clerk so appointed shall take the same oath as the Village Clerk in the same manner as said Village Clerk. The Deputy Village Clerk shall also give a bond in favor of the Village the same as is required of the Village Clerk.

(B) In the absence or disability of the Village Clerk, the Deputy Village Clerk shall perform the duties of the Village Clerk pertaining to the office of Clerk with the duties and responsibilities to include, but not be limited to, those set forth in § 31.04, and as amended, but, however, the Deputy Village Clerk shall not perform any duty that is the sole responsibility of the Village Clerk as required by law.

(Ord. 2022-02, passed 4-12-2022)

CHAPTER 32: VILLAGE ORGANIZATIONS

Section

Boards and Commissions

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- 32.02 Planning Commission
- 32.03 Board of Adjustment
- 32.04 Board of Park Commissioners

Fire Department

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BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

§ 32.01 BOARD OF HEALTH.

(A) (1) The Board of Trustees shall appoint a Board of Health consisting of three members: The Chairperson of the Board of Trustees and two other members. One member shall be a physician or health care provider, if one can be found who is willing to serve. Such physician or health care provider, if appointed, shall be the Board of Health's medical advisor. If the Board of Trustees has appointed a Chief of Police, the Chief of Police may be appointed to the Board of Health and serve as secretary and quarantine officer.

(2) A majority of the Board of Health shall constitute a quorum, and shall enact rules and regulations, which shall have the force and effect of law, to safeguard the health of the people of such

village and prevent nuisances and unsanitary conditions. The Board of Health shall enforce such rules and regulations and provide fines and punishments for violations.

(3) The appointees shall hold office for one year unless removed by the Chairperson of the Board of Trustees with the advice and consent of the Trustees.
(Neb. RS 17-208)

(B) The Board of Health shall reorganize at its meeting each year after the Board of Trustees' meeting when appointments are regularly made and, if necessary, select a member to serve as secretary. No member of the Board of Health shall hold more than one Board of Health position. The secretary shall keep full and correct minutes and records of all meetings and file the same with the Village Clerk where they shall be available for public inspection during office hours.

(C) The Board shall meet at such times as the Board of Trustees may designate. Special meetings may be held upon the call of the Chairperson or any two members of the Board of Health.

(D) The members of the Board of Health shall serve without compensation. The Board of Health shall be funded by the Board of Trustees from time to time out of the General Fund.

(E) The Board of Health may regulate, suppress, and prevent the occurrence of nuisances and enforce all laws of the state and ordinances of the village relating to nuisances and to matters of sanitation which affect the health and safety of the people. The Board shall regularly inspect such premises and businesses as the Board of Trustees may direct.

(F) All members of the Board of Health shall be responsible for making such reports and performing such other duties as the Board of Trustees may, from time to time, designate.

§ 32.02 PLANNING COMMISSION.

(A) (1) The Board of Trustee has adopted zoning and other regulations pursuant to Neb. RS 19-901 et seq., and has established the Joint Planning Commission with the Village of Winside, Nebraska, and the Village of Carroll, Nebraska by mutual Interlocal Agreement ("Commission"). The Commission shall consist of nine regular members, three of which shall be appointed by the Board of Trustees; three of which shall be appointed by the Board of Trustees of the Village of Winside, Nebraska; and three of which shall be appointed by the Board of Trustees of the Village of Carroll, Nebraska. One of the regular members may be a resident of the area over which the village is authorized to exercise extraterritorial zoning and subdivision regulation. When there are 200 residents in the area over which the village exercises extraterritorial zoning and subdivision regulations, one regular member of the Commission shall be a resident from the area. If it is determined by the Board of Trustees that 200 residents reside in the area subject to extraterritorial zoning or subdivision regulation and no resident is a regular member of the Commission, the first available vacancy on the Commission shall be filled by the appointment of such individual. A number of Commissioners equal to a majority of the number of regular members appointed to the Commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business. All regular members of the Commission shall serve without compensation and shall hold no

other village office, except if appointed to serve on the Board of Adjustment as provided in Neb. RS 19-908. The term of each regular member shall be three years. All regular members shall hold office until their successors are appointed. Any member may, after a public hearing before the Board of Trustees, be removed by the Chairperson of the Board with the consent of a majority vote of the members elected to the Board for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office or other good and sufficient cause. Vacancies occurring otherwise and through the expiration of term shall be filled for the unexpired portion of the term by the Chairperson of the applicable board.

(2) The Chairperson of the Board of Trustees may, with approval of a majority vote of the elected members of the Board, appoint one alternate member to the Commission. The alternate member shall serve without compensation and shall hold no other village office. The term of the alternate member shall be three years, and he or she shall hold office until his or her successor is appointed and approved. The alternate member may be removed from office in the same manner as a regular member.

(3) If the alternate member position becomes vacated other than through the expiration of the term, the vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired portion of the term by the Chairperson of the Board with an approval of a majority vote of the elected members of the Board. The alternate member may attend any meeting and may serve as a voting and participating member of the Commission at any time when less than a full number of regular commission members is present and capable of voting.
(Neb. RS 19-926)

(B) (1) The Commission shall elect its Chairperson from its members and create and fill all of its other offices as it may determine. The term of the Chairperson shall be one year, and he or she shall be eligible for reelection.

(2) The Commission shall hold at least one regular meeting in each quarter, except the Board of Trustees may require the Commission to meet more frequently, and the Chairperson of the Commission may call for a meeting when necessary to deal with business pending before the Commission. If no business is pending before the Commission, the Chairperson of the Commission may cancel a quarterly meeting, but no more than three quarterly meetings may be cancelled per calendar year.

(3) The Commission shall adopt rules and regulations for the transaction of business and shall keep a record of its resolutions, transactions, findings, and determinations, which shall be a public record.

(C) No member of the Commission shall serve in the capacity of both the Chairperson and Secretary of the Commission. The Secretary shall keep the full and complete minutes and records of all meetings and file them with the Village Clerk where they shall be available for public inspection during office hours.

(D) The Board of Trustees may provide the funds, equipment, and accommodations necessary for the work of the Commission, but the expenditures of the Commission, exclusive of gifts, shall be within the amounts appropriated for that purpose by the Board; and no expenditures or agreements for expenditures shall valid in excess in those amounts.

(E) (1) (a) Except as provided in Neb. RS 19-930 to 19-933, the Commission shall:

1. Make and adopt plans for the physical development of the village, including any areas outside its boundaries which in the Commissions' judgment bear relation to the planning of the village and include a comprehensive development plan as defined by Neb. RS 19-903;

2. Prepare and adopt such implemental means as a capital improvement program, subdivision regulations, building codes, and a zoning ordinance in cooperation with other interested village departments; and

3. Consult with and advise public officials and agencies, public utilities, civic organizations, educational institutions, and citizens with relation to the promulgation and implementation of the comprehensive development plan and its implemental programs. The Commission may delegate authority to any such group to conduct studies and make surveys for the Commission, make preliminary reports on its findings, and hold public hearings before submitting its final reports.

(b) The Board of Trustees shall not take final action on matters relating to the comprehensive development plan, capital improvements, building codes, subdivision development, the annexation of the territory or zoning until it has received the recommendation of the Commission, provided that the Commission shall make its recommendation so that it is received by the Board of Trustees within 60 days after the Commission begins consideration of a matter or within such other number of days as the Board of Trustees has set by ordinance.

(c) A recommendation from the Commission shall not be required for subdivision of existing lots and blocks whenever all requirement public improvements have been installed, no new dedication of public rights-of-way or easements is involved, and the subdivision complies with the ordinance requirements concerning minimum areas and dimensions of lots and blocks, if the Board of Trustees has designated, by ordinance, an agent pursuant to Neb. RS 19-916.

(2) (a) The Commission may, with the consent of the Board of Trustees, in its own name:

1. Make and enter into contracts with public or private bodies;

2. Receive contributions, requests, gifts, or grant funds from public or private sources;

3. Expend the funds appropriated to it by the village;

4. Employ agents and employees; and

5. Acquire, hold, and dispose of property.

(b) The Commission may, on its own authority, make arrangements consistent with its program, conduct or sponsor special studies or planning work for any public body or appropriate agency,

receive grants, remuneration, or reimbursement for such studies or work, and at its public hearings, summon witnesses, administer oaths, and compel the giving of testimony.

(3) (a) The Commission may grant conditional uses or special exceptions to property owners for the use of their property if the Board of Trustees has, through a zoning ordinance or special ordinance, generally authorized the Joint Planning Commission to exercise the powers and has approved the standards and procedures adopted by the Commission for equitably and judicially granting the conditional uses or special exceptions. The granting of a conditional use permit or special exception shall only allow property owners to put their property to a special use if it is among those uses specifically identified in the zoning ordinance as classification of uses which may require special conditions or requirements to be met by the owners before a use permit or building permit is authorized.

(b) The power to grant conditional uses or special exceptions shall be the exclusive authority of the Commission; except that, the Board of Trustees may choose to retain for itself the power to grant conditional uses or special exceptions for those classification of uses specified in the zoning ordinance. The Village Board may exercise such power if it has formally adopted its standards and procedures for granting such conditional uses or special exceptions in a manner that is equitable and will promote the public interest.

(c) An appeal of a decision by the Commission and/or the Board of Trustees of the village regarding a conditional use or special exception shall be made to the District Court of the county.
(Neb. RS 19-929)
(Prior Code, § 32.02) (Ord. 2022-01, passed 2-15-2022)

§ 32.03 BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT.

(A) If the Board of Trustees adopts zoning or other regulations pursuant to Neb. RS 19-901 et seq., except as provided in division (C) below, the Board shall provide for the appointment of a Board of Adjustment. Any actions taken by the Board of Adjustment shall not exceed the powers granted by division (G) below.
(Neb. RS 19-907)

(B) Notwithstanding the provisions of division (A) above and division (D) below, the Board of Trustees may, except as set forth in division (C) below, provide by ordinance that it shall constitute a Board of Adjustment, and in the regulations and restrictions adopted pursuant to the authority of Neb. RS 19-901 to 19-905 may provide that as such Board of Adjustment it may exercise only the powers granted to Boards of Adjustment by division (G) below. As such Board of Adjustment it shall adopt rules and procedures that are in harmony with division (A) above and division (D), (F), and (G) below, and shall have the powers and duties therein provided for the Board of Adjustment, and other parties shall have all the rights and privileges therein provided for. The concurring vote of two-thirds of the members of the Board of Trustees acting as a Board of Adjustment shall decide any question upon which it is required to pass as such Board.
(Neb. RS 19-911)

(C) If the county has adopted a comprehensive development plan, as defined by Neb. RS 23-114.02, and is enforcing zoning regulations based upon such a plan, the Zoning Board of Adjustment of the county shall, upon request of the Board of Trustees, serve as the Zoning Board of Adjustment for the village. If the village is located in more than one county, it shall be served by request or otherwise only by the County Zoning Board of Adjustment of the county in which the greatest area of the village is located, and the jurisdiction of such County Zoning Board of Adjustment shall include all portions of the village and its extraterritorial control, regardless of county lines.

(Neb. RS 19-912.01)

(D) (1) The Board of Adjustment shall consist of five regular members, plus one additional member designated as an alternate who shall attend and serve only when one of the regular members is unable to attend for any reason, each to be appointed for a term of three years and removable for cause by the appointing authority upon written charges and after public hearings. Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term of any member whose term becomes vacant. One member only of the Board of Adjustment shall be appointed from the membership of the Planning Commission, and the loss of membership on the Planning Commission by such member shall also result in his or her immediate loss of membership on the Board of Adjustment and the appointment of another Planning Commissioner to the Board of Adjustment. The first vacancy occurring on the Board of Adjustment shall be filled by the appointment of a person who resides in the extraterritorial zoning jurisdiction of the village at such time as more than 200 persons reside within such area. Thereafter, at all times, at least one member of the Board of Adjustment shall reside outside of the corporate boundaries of the village but within its extraterritorial zoning jurisdiction.

(2) The Board of Adjustment shall adopt rules in accordance with the provisions of any ordinance adopted pursuant to Neb. RS 19-901 to 19-914. Meetings of the Board of Adjustment shall be held at the call of the Chairperson and at such other times as the Board may determine. Such Chairperson, or in his or her absence the Acting Chairperson, may administer oaths and compel the attendance of witnesses. All meetings of the Board shall be open to the public. The Board shall keep minutes of its proceedings, showing the vote of each member upon each question, or, if absent or failing to vote, indicating such fact, and shall keep records of its examinations and other official actions, all of which shall be immediately filed in the office of the Board and shall be a public record.

(Neb. RS 19-908)

(E) A number of members equal to a majority of the number of regular members appointed to the Board of Adjustment shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business. All members of an appointed Board of Adjustment shall serve without compensation and shall hold no other village office except for the member of the Planning Commission appointed to serve on the Board of Adjustment. No member of the Board of Adjustment shall serve in the capacity of both Chairperson and Secretary of the Board. The Secretary shall keep the full and correct minutes and records of all meetings and file them with the Village Clerk where they shall be available for public inspection during office hours.

(F) Appeals to the Board of Adjustment may be taken by any person aggrieved or by any officer, department, board, or bureau of the village affected by any decision of the administrative officer. Such appeal shall be taken within a reasonable time, as provided by the rules of the Board, by filing with the officer from whom the appeal is taken and with the Board of Adjustment a notice of appeal specifying

the grounds thereof. The officer from whom the appeal is taken shall forthwith transmit to the Board all the papers constituting the record upon which the action appealed from was taken. An appeal stays all proceedings in furtherance of the action appealed from, unless the officer from whom the appeal is taken certifies to the Board of Adjustment, after the notice of appeal shall have been filed with him or her, that by reason of facts stated in the certificate a stay would, in his or her opinion, cause imminent peril to life or property. In such case proceedings shall not be stayed otherwise than by a restraining order which may be granted by the Board of Adjustment or by a court of record on application on notice to the officer from whom the appeal is taken and on due cause shown. The Board of Adjustment shall fix a reasonable time for the hearing of the appeal, give public notice thereof, as well as due notice to the parties in interest, and decide the same within a reasonable time. Upon the hearing any party may appear in person or by agent or by attorney.
(Neb. RS 19-909)

(G) (1) The Board of Adjustment shall, subject to such appropriate conditions and safeguards as may be established by the Board of Trustees, have only the following powers:

(a) To hear and decide appeals when it is alleged there is error in any order, requirement, decision, or determination made by an administrative official or agency based on or made in the enforcement of any zoning regulation or any regulation relating to the location or soundness of structures, except that the authority to hear and decide appeals shall not apply to decisions made by the Board of Trustees or Planning Commission regarding a conditional use or special exception under Neb. RS 19-929(3);

(b) To hear and decide, in accordance with the provisions of any zoning regulation, requests for interpretation of any map; and

(c) When by reason of exceptional narrowness, shallowness, or shape of a specific piece of property at the time of the enactment of the zoning regulations, or by reason of exceptional topographic conditions or other extraordinary and exceptional situation or condition of such piece of property, the strict application of any enacted regulation under Neb. RS 19-901 and 19-903 to 19-904.01 and division (D) above and this division (G) would result in peculiar and exceptional practical difficulties to or exceptional and undue hardships upon the owner of such property, to authorize, upon an appeal relating to the property, a variance from such strict application so as to relieve such difficulties or hardship, if such relief may be granted without substantial detriment to the public good and without substantially impairing the intent and purpose of any ordinance or resolution.

(2) (a) No such variance shall be authorized by the Board unless it finds that:

1. The strict application of the zoning regulation would produce undue hardship;
2. Such hardship is not shared generally by other properties in the same zoning district and the same vicinity;
3. The authorization of such variance will not be of substantial detriment to adjacent property and the character of the district will not be changed by the granting of the variance; and

4. The granting of such variance is based upon reason of demonstrable and exceptional hardship as distinguished from variations for purposes of convenience, profit, or caprice.

(b) No variance shall be authorized unless the Board finds that the condition or situation of the property concerned or the intended use of the property is not of so general or recurring a nature as to make reasonably practicable the formulation of a general regulation to be adopted as an amendment to the zoning regulations.

(3) In exercising the powers granted in this division (G), the Board may, in conformity with Neb. RS 19-901 to 19-915, reverse or affirm, wholly or partly, or may modify the order, requirement, decision, or determination appealed from, and may make such order, requirement, decision, or determination as ought to be made, and to that end shall have all the powers of the officer from whom the appeal is taken. The concurring vote of four members of the Board shall be necessary to reverse any order, requirement, decision, or determination of any such administrative official or to decide in favor of the applicant on any matter upon which it is required to pass under any such regulation or to effect any variation in such regulation.

(Neb. RS 19-910)

(H) (1) Any person or persons, jointly or severally, aggrieved by any decision of the Board of Adjustment, or any taxpayer, or any officer, department, board, or bureau of the village, may present to the district court a petition duly verified, setting forth that such decision is illegal, in whole or in part, and specifying the grounds of such illegality. Such petition must be presented to the court within 15 days after the filing of the decision in the office of the Board. Upon the filing of such petition a summons shall be issued and be served upon the Board of Adjustment, together with a copy of the petition. Return of service shall be made within four days after the issuance of the summons.

(2) Within ten days after the return day of such summons, the Board of Adjustment shall file an answer to the petition which shall admit or deny the substantial averments of the petition and shall state the contentions of the Board with reference to the matters in dispute as disclosed by the petition. The answer shall be verified in like manner as required for the petition. At the expiration of the time for filing answer, the court shall proceed to hear and determine the cause without delay and shall render judgment thereon according to the forms of law.

(3) If, upon the hearing, it appears to the court that testimony is necessary for the proper disposition of the matter, it may take evidence or appoint a referee to take such evidence as it may direct and report the same to the court with his or her findings of fact and conclusions of law, which shall constitute a part of the proceedings upon which the determination of the court shall be made.

(4) The court may reverse or affirm, wholly or partly, or may modify the decision brought up for review. The appeal to the district court shall not stay proceedings upon the decision appealed from, but the court may, on application, on notice to the Board and on due cause shown, grant a restraining order. Any appeal from such judgment of the district court shall be prosecuted in accordance with the general laws of the state regulating appeals in actions at law.

(Neb. RS 19-912)

§ 32.04 BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS.

(A) If the Board of Trustees has provided for the creation of a Board of Park Commissioners or Board of Park and Recreation Commissioners pursuant to Neb. RS 17-952, the Board shall be composed of not less than three members, who shall be residents of the village, and who shall have charge of all parks and recreational facilities belonging to the village, and shall have the power to establish rules for the management, care, and use of the same.

(Neb. RS 17-952)

(B) No member of the Board of Trustees shall serve as a member of the Park Board while serving a term of office as member of the Board of Trustees. The members of the Park Board shall serve terms of office of the length specified by the Board of Trustees and may be reappointed.

(C) The Park Board shall organize at its meeting after appointments are regularly considered by the Board of Trustees and select members to serve as chairperson and secretary. No member of the Park Board shall hold more than one Board position. The secretary shall keep full and correct minutes and records of all meetings and file the same with the Village Clerk where they shall be available for public inspection during office hours.

(D) The Park Board shall meet at such times as the Board of Trustees may designate. Special meetings may be held upon the call of the Chairperson of the Park Board or any two members of the Board. A majority of the Park Board members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

(E) The members of the Park Board shall serve without compensation. The Park Board shall be funded by the Board of Trustees from time to time out of the General Fund.

(F) All members of the Park Board shall be responsible for making such reports and performing such other duties as the Board of Trustees may, from time to time, designate.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

§ 32.15 OPERATION AND FUNDING.

(A) The village may operate a Fire Department through the Fire Chief and firefighters.

(B) (1) If the village has only a voluntary fire department or companies, the Board of Trustees may levy a tax annually of not more than \$0.07 on each \$100 upon the taxable value of all the taxable property within the village for the maintenance and benefit of the fire department or companies.

(2) The amount of such tax shall be established at the beginning of the year and shall be included in the adopted budget statement.

(3) Upon collection of such tax, the Village Treasurer shall disburse the same upon the order of the Fire Chief with the approval of the Board of Trustees.

(Neb. RS 17-718)

Statutory reference:

Fire station acquisition, construction, and maintenance, see Neb. RS 17-953 et seq.

§ 32.16 FIRE CHIEF.

The Fire Chief shall manage the Fire Department, and it shall be his or her duty to inform the Board of Trustees when any of the fire engines, hose, ladders, or other apparatus needs repair. Upon the written consent and directive of the Board of Trustees, the Fire Chief shall cause the repair, improvement, or maintenance of the equipment and shall personally supervise and approve of the same. It shall be the duty of the Fire Chief to come before the Board of Trustees at the regular meeting in January of each year to give an annual report to the Board of Trustees of the general condition and the proposed additions or improvements recommended by him or her.

§ 32.17 MEMBERSHIP.

(A) The Fire Department shall consist of so many members as may be decided by the Board of Trustees. The members may organize themselves in any way they may decide, subject to the review of the Board of Trustees.

(B) (1) The volunteer Fire Department shall not have upon its rolls at one time more than 25 persons, for each engine and hose company in the Fire Department, and no hook and ladder company shall have upon its rolls at any one time more than 25 members.

(2) No organization shall be deemed to be a bona fide fire or hook and ladder company until it has procured for active service apparatus for the extinguishment or prevention of fires, in case of a hose company, to the value of \$700, and of a hook and ladder company to the value of \$500.

(Neb. RS 35-102)

(C) Members in good standing are those who keep their dues promptly paid up and are present and render active service when called out for the legitimate purposes of the Fire Department.

(Neb. RS 35-103)

(D) (1) Volunteer firefighters of the Fire Department shall be deemed employees of the village while in the performance of their duties as members of the Department. Members of the volunteer Fire Department, before they are entitled to benefits under the State Workers' Compensation Act, shall be recommended by the Fire Chief or some person authorized to act for the Chief for membership therein to the Chairperson and Board of Trustees and upon confirmation shall be deemed employees of the village. Members of the Fire Department after confirmation to membership may be removed by a majority vote of the Board of Trustees and thereafter shall not be considered employees of the village.

(2) Firefighters of the Fire Department shall be considered as acting in the performance and within the course and scope of their employment when performing activities outside of the corporate limits of the village, but only if directed to do so by the Fire Chief or some person authorized to act for the Chief.

(Neb. RS 48-115)

(E) The Board of Trustees shall purchase and maintain in force a policy of group term life insurance to age 65 covering the lives of all of the active volunteer fire and rescue personnel, except that when any such person serves more than one village or rural or suburban fire protection district, the policy shall be purchased only by the first village or district which he or she serves. The policy shall provide a minimum death benefit of \$10,000 for death from any cause and shall, at the option of the insured, be convertible to a permanent form of life insurance at age 65. The coverage of such policy shall terminate as to any individual who ceases to be an active volunteer member of the Fire Department.

(Neb. RS 35-108)

(F) For purposes of the prohibition on receipt of any witness fee, attendance fee, or mileage fee by an employee of the village called as a witness in connection with his or her officially assigned duties, volunteer firefighters and rescue squad members testifying in that capacity alone shall not be deemed employees of the village.

(Neb. RS 33-139.01)

(G) The Board of Trustees may compensate or reimburse any member of the Fire Department for expenses incurred in carrying out his or her duties in an amount set by resolution.

(H) All members of the Fire Department shall be subject to such rules and regulations, and shall perform such duties, as may be prescribed or required of them by the Fire Chief or the Board of Trustees. The members of the Fire Department shall, during the time of a fire or great public danger, have and exercise the powers and duties of police officers and shall have full power and authority to arrest all persons guilty of any violation of the village code or the laws of the state.

(I) Members of the Fire Department may hold meetings and engage in social activities with the approval of the Board of Trustees. The secretary shall, upon request, keep a record of all meetings and shall make a report to the Board of Trustees of all meetings and activities of the Fire Department.

Statutory reference:

State Workers' Compensation Act, see Neb. RS 48-101 et seq.

§ 32.18 RECORDS.

The Fire Chief shall keep or cause to be kept a record of all meetings of the Fire Department, the attendance record of all members, and a record of all fires and shall make a full report of these records to the Village Clerk during the last week in April each year. The record of any fire shall include the cause, origin, circumstances, property involved, and whether criminal conduct may have been involved.

In the event of sizable property damage, the Fire Chief shall include the information of whether the losses were covered by insurance, and if so, in what amount. All records shall be available to the public at any reasonable time.

§ 32.19 FIRES.

It shall be the duty of the Fire Department to use all proper means for the extinguishment of fires, to protect property within the village, and to secure the observance of all ordinances, laws, and other rules and regulations with respect to fires and fire prevention.

§ 32.20 DISTANT FIRES.

(A) Upon the permission of the Chairperson of the Board of Trustees or the Fire Chief, or pursuant to any agreement with a rural fire district for mutual aid protection, such fire equipment of the village as may be designated by the Board of Trustees as rural equipment may be used beyond the corporate limits to extinguish reported fires.

(B) The firefighters of the village shall be considered as acting in the performance and within the scope of their duties in fighting fire or saving property or life outside the corporate limits of the village when directed to do so by the Board of Trustees or the Fire Chief or some person authorized to act for the Chief, and in so doing, may take such fire equipment of the village as may be designated by the Board of Trustees.

§ 32.21 INSPECTIONS.

(A) The Fire Chief where a fire department is established or the Chairperson of the Board of Trustees where no fire department exists, at all reasonable hours, may enter into all buildings and upon all premises within his or her jurisdiction for the purposes of examination, in harmony with Neb. RS 81-501.01 to 81-531, the State Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1969, the Petroleum Products and Hazardous Substances Storage and Handling Act, and any other statutory duties imposed upon the State Fire Marshal.

(Neb. RS 81-512)

(B) (1) It shall be the duty of the Fire Chief, when directed to do so by the Board of Trustees, to inspect or cause to be inspected by Fire Department officers, members, or some other official as often as may be necessary, but not less than two times a year, all buildings, premises, and public thoroughfares, except the interiors of private dwellings, for the purpose of ascertaining and causing to be corrected any conditions liable to create a fire hazard.

(2) The inspection shall be of the storage, sale, and use of flammable liquids, combustibles, and explosives; electric wiring and heating; the means and adequacy of exits, in case of fire in schools, churches, hotels, halls, theaters, factories, hospitals, and all other buildings in which numbers of persons

congregate from time to time for any purpose whether publicly or privately owned; the design, construction, location, installation, and operation of equipment for storing, handling, and utilizing liquefied petroleum gases, specifying the odorization of such gases and the degree thereof; and chemicals, prozylin plastics, nitrocellulose films, or any other hazardous material that may now or hereafter exist.

Statutory reference:

Petroleum Products and Hazardous Substances Storage and Handling Act, see Neb. RS 81-15,117 et seq.

State Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1969, see Neb. RS 81-542 et seq.

§ 32.22 NOTICE OF VIOLATION.

(A) Upon the finding that the village code has been violated, the Fire Chief shall notify, or cause to be notified, the owner, occupant, or manager of the premises where a violation has occurred. Notice may be made personally or by delivering a copy to the premises and affixing it to the door of the main entrance of the premises. Whenever it may be necessary to serve such an order upon the owner, the order may be served personally, or by mailing a copy to the owner's last known post office address if the owner is absent from the jurisdiction.

(B) Any such order shall be immediately complied with by the owner, occupant, or manager of the premises or building. The owner, occupant, or manager may, within five days after such an order by the Fire Chief or his or her agent, appeal the order with the Board of Trustees requesting a review, and it shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees to hear the same within not less than five days nor more than ten days from the time when the request was filed in writing with the Village Clerk. The Board of Trustees shall then affirm, modify, or rescind the order as safety and justice may require and the decision shall then be final, subject only to any remedy which the aggrieved person may have at law or equity. The order shall be modified or rescinded only where it is evident that reasonable safety exists and that conditions necessitate a variance due to the probable hardship in complying literally with the order of the Fire Chief. A copy of any decision so made shall be sent to both the Fire Chief and the owner, occupant, or manager making the appeal.

§ 32.23 POWER OF ARREST.

The Fire Chief or the Assistant Fire Chief shall have the power, during the time of a fire and for a period of 36 hours after its extinguishment, to arrest any suspected arsonist, or other person hindering or resisting the firefighting effort, or any person who conducts himself or herself in a noisy or disorderly manner. The officials shall be severally vested with the usual powers and authority of village police officers to command all persons to assist them in the performance of their duties. Failure to obey a lawful order of the Fire Chief or Assistant Fire Chief shall be an offense.

Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 32.24 FIRE INVESTIGATION.

(A) The Fire Chief shall investigate or cause to be investigated the cause, origin, and circumstances of every fire occurring in the village by which property has been destroyed or damaged. All fires of unknown origin shall be reported, and such officer shall especially make an investigation and report as to whether such fire was the result of carelessness, accident, or design.

(B) The investigation shall begin immediately after the occurrence of the fire, and the State Fire Marshal shall have the right to supervise and direct the investigation whenever he or she deems it expedient or necessary. The officer making the investigation of fires occurring in the village shall forthwith notify the State Fire Marshal and shall within one week of the occurrence of the fire furnish him or her a written statement of all the facts relating to the cause and origin of the fire and such further information as he or she may call for.

(Neb. RS 81-506)

CHAPTER 33: GENERAL MUNICIPAL POLICIES

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MEETINGS

§ 33.01 DEFINITIONS.

For the purpose of this subchapter, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

MEETING. 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.

PUBLIC BODY.

(1) (a) The Board of Trustees;

(b) All independent boards, commissions, bureaus, committees, councils, subunits, or any other bodies created by the Constitution of the state, statute, ordinance, or otherwise pursuant to law; and

(c) Advisory committees of the bodies listed above.

(2) **PUBLIC BODY** does not include subcommittees of such bodies unless a quorum of the public body attends a subcommittee meeting or unless the subcommittees are holding hearings, making policy, or taking formal action on behalf of their parent body.
(Neb. RS 84-1409)

§ 33.02 OPEN TO PUBLIC; NOTICE; AGENDA.

(A) 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 the state, federal statutes, and the Open Meetings Act.

(B) (1) Each public body shall give reasonable advance publicized notice of the time and place of each meeting as provided in division (B)(2) below. The notice shall be transmitted to all members of the public body and to the public.

(2) The notice shall be published by:

(a) Publication in a newspaper of general circulation within the public body's jurisdiction and, if available, on such newspaper's website; or

(b) Posting written notice in three conspicuous public places in the village. The notice shall be posted in the same three places for each meeting.

(3) In addition to a method of notice required by division (B)(2) above, the notice shall also be provided by any other appropriate method designated by the public body.

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

(5) The 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, is readily available for public inspection at the 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 24 hours before the scheduled commencement of the meeting or 48 hours before the scheduled commencement of a meeting of the Board of Trustees scheduled outside the corporate limits of the village. The public body shall have the right to modify the agenda to include items of an emergency nature only at such public meeting.

(Prior Code, § 33.02) (Ord. 2021-23, passed 10-5-2021)

Statutory reference:

Open Meetings Act, see Neb. RS 84-1407 et seq.

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 84-1408 and 84-1411

§ 33.03 NOTICE TO NEWS MEDIA.

The Village Clerk, in the case of the Board of Trustees, and the secretary or other designee of each other 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.

(Neb. RS 84-1411)

§ 33.04 VILLAGE BOARD MEETINGS; WHEN; WHERE; QUORUM.

(A) (1) The Village Board of Trustees shall, by ordinance, fix the time and place of holding its stated meetings and may be convened at any time by the Chairperson.

(Neb. RS 17-204)

(2) Unless otherwise provided by the Board, special meetings may also be called by any three members of the Board of Trustees. The object of a special meeting shall be submitted to the Village Clerk in writing. The call and object, as well as the disposition thereof, shall be entered upon the journal by the Clerk. On filing the call for a special meeting, the Clerk shall notify the members of the Board of Trustees of the special meeting, stating the time and its purpose.

(B) At the hour specified for a meeting, the Village Clerk shall proceed to call the roll of members and announce whether a quorum is present. If a quorum is present, the Board shall be called to order by the Chairperson.

(C) (1) At all meetings of the Village Board of Trustees, a majority of the trustees shall constitute a quorum to do business. A smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may compel the attendance

of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as prescribed by the Village Board of Trustees.

(Neb. RS 17-205)

(2) Unless otherwise provided by the Board, on the request of any two members, whether a quorum is present or not, all absent members shall be sent for and compelled to attend.

§ 33.05 EMERGENCY MEETINGS.

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 that meeting shall pertain only to the emergency. Such emergency meetings may be held by means of electronic or telecommunication equipment. The provisions of § 33.03 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.

(Neb. RS 84-1411)

§ 33.06 ATTENDANCE OTHER THAN IN PERSON.

A public body may allow a member of the public or any other witness other than a member of the public body to appear before the public body by means of video or telecommunications equipment.

(Neb. RS 84-1411)

§ 33.07 CLOSED SESSIONS.

(A) (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 that 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; or

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

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

(B) 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 at 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** means 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 division (A)(1)(a) above.

(C) 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 the protection of the public interest or 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. The challenge and its disposition shall be recorded in the minutes.

(D) Nothing in this section shall be construed to require that any meeting be closed to the public. (Neb. RS 84-1410)

§ 33.08 PROHIBITED ACTS; EXEMPT EVENTS.

(A) 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 this subchapter or the Open Meetings Act. No closed session, informal meeting, chance meeting, social gathering, email, fax, or electronic communication shall be used for the purpose of circumventing the requirements of this subchapter or the Act.

(B) This subchapter and the Act do 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.

(Neb. RS 84-1410)

Statutory reference:

Open Meetings Act, see Neb. RS 84-1407 et seq.

§ 33.09 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.

(A) Subject to this subchapter and 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 § 33.07, 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.

(B) It shall not be a violation of division (A) above for any public body to make and enforce reasonable rules and regulations regarding the conduct of persons attending, speaking at, videotaping, televising, photographing, broadcasting, or recording its meetings, including meetings held by virtual conferencing. A body may not be required to allow citizens to speak at each meeting, but it may not forbid public participation at all meetings.

(C) 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.

(D) No public body shall, for the purpose of circumventing this subchapter or the Open Meetings Act, hold a meeting in a place known by the body to be too small to accommodate the anticipated audience.

(E) 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.

(F) 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 member entity of the public body is located outside of this state and the other requirements of Neb. RS 84-1412 are met.

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

(H) Public bodies shall make available at the meeting, 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.

(Neb. RS 84-1412)

Statutory reference:

Open Meetings Act, see Neb. RS 84-1407 et seq.

§ 33.10 VILLAGE BOARD; ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Promptly at the hour set by law on the day of each regular meeting, the members of the Village Board, the Village Clerk, and such other village officials that may be required shall take their regular stations in the meeting place, and the business of the village shall be taken up for consideration and disposition in the order prescribed by the official agenda on file at the office of the Village Clerk.

§ 33.11 VOTES.

(A) 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 village which utilizes an electronic voting device which allows the yeas and nays of each member of the Board of Trustees to be readily seen by the public.

(B) 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.
(Neb. RS 84-1413)

§ 33.12 VILLAGE BOARD; PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

(A) Unless the Board of Trustees provides otherwise, the rules of parliamentary procedure specified in this section shall apply to meetings of the Board of Trustees. The Chairperson shall preserve order during meetings of the Board of Trustees and shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Board. When any person is called to order, he or she shall be seated until the point is decided. When the Chairperson is putting the question, no person shall leave the meeting room. Every person present, previous to speaking, shall rise from his or her seat and address the presiding officer and while speaking shall confine his or her comments to the question. When two or more persons rise at once, the Chairperson shall recognize the one who spoke first. All resolutions or motions shall be reduced to writing before being acted upon, if requested by the Village Clerk or any member of the Board. Every member of the Board who is present when a question is voted upon shall cast his or her vote unless excused by a majority of the members of the Board present.

(B) No motion shall be put or debated unless seconded. When seconded, it shall be stated by the Chairperson before being debatable. In all cases where a motion or resolution is entered on the minutes, the name of the member of the Board making the motion or resolution shall be entered also. After each vote, the yeas and nays shall be taken and entered in the minutes. Before the vote is actually taken, any resolution, motion, or proposed ordinance may be withdrawn from consideration by the sponsor with the consent of the member of the Board seconding the resolution, motion, or ordinance.

(C) When, in the consideration of an ordinance, different times or amounts are proposed, the question shall be put on the largest sum, or the longest time. A question to reconsider shall be in order

when made by a member voting with the majority, but the motion to reconsider must be made before the expiration of the third regular meeting after the initial consideration of the question. When any question is under debate, no motion shall be made, entertained, or seconded except the previous question, a motion to table, and to adjourn. Each of those motions shall be decided without debate.

(D) Any of the rules of the Board for meetings may be suspended by a two-thirds' vote of the members present. In all cases in which provisions are not made by these rules, Robert's Rules of Order is the authority by which the Board shall decide all procedural disputes that may arise.

§ 33.13 MINUTES.

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

(B) 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.

(C) 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 the village 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.

(Neb. RS 84-1413)

§ 33.14 VILLAGE BOARD; CHANGE IN OFFICE.

(A) The Board of Trustees shall meet at the time and place of the regular meeting in December in each election year, and the outgoing officers and the outgoing members of the Board shall present their reports. Upon the outgoing Board having completed its business, the outgoing Trustees shall surrender their offices to the incoming Trustees, and the outgoing officers shall thereupon each surrender to their successors in office all property, records, papers, and moneys belonging to the same.

(B) The newly elected Trustees and those continuing in office shall convene immediately after the prior Board adjourns and proceed to organize themselves for the ensuing year. The Chairperson pro tempore shall call the meeting to order. The Clerk shall report to the Board the names of all Trustees-elect who have qualified for their respective offices. The Board shall examine the credentials of its members and any other elective officers of the village to see that each has been duly and properly elected and to see that such oaths and bonds as are required have been given. The Clerk's report shall be spread upon the minutes of the meeting preceding the roll call.

(C) After ascertaining that all Trustees and officers are duly qualified and after the Clerk has called the roll, the Board shall elect a Chairperson and shall appoint the officers required by state law or village ordinance. The Chairperson shall then proceed with the regular order of business.

BONDS AND OATHS

§ 33.25 BONDS; REQUIREMENTS.

(A) (1) The village may enact ordinances or bylaws to require from all officers and servants, elected or appointed, bonds and security or evidence of equivalent insurance for the faithful performance of their duties.

(2) The village may pay the premium for such bonds or insurance coverage.
(Neb. RS 17-604)

(B) (1) All official bonds of officers of the village shall be in form joint and several and made payable to the village in such penalty as the Board of Trustees may fix.

(2) In place of the individual bonds required to be furnished by municipal officers, a schedule, position, blanket bond or undertaking, or evidence of equivalent insurance may be given by municipal officers, or a single corporate surety fidelity, schedule, position, or blanket bond or undertaking, or evidence of insurance coverage covering all the officers, including officers required by law to furnish an individual bond or undertaking, may be furnished. The municipality may pay the premium for the bond or insurance coverage. The bond or insurance coverage shall be, at a minimum, an aggregate of the amounts fixed by law or by the Board of Trustees, and with such terms and conditions as may be required.
(Neb. RS 11-104)

(3) The penalty amount on any bond shall not fall below the legal minimum, when one has been set by the state, for each particular official.

(C) (1) Official bonds, with the oath endorsed thereon, shall be filed in the Village Clerk's office within the following time:

(a) Of all officers elected at any general election, following receipt of their election certificate and not later than ten days before the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January next succeeding the election;

(b) Of all appointed officers, within 30 days after their appointment; and

(c) Of officers elected at any special election and village officers, within 30 days after the canvass of the votes of the election at which they were chosen.

(2) The filing of the bond with the oath endorsed thereon does not authorize a person to take any official action prior to the beginning of his or her term of office pursuant to Art. XVII, § 5, of the Constitution of the state.
(Neb. RS 11-105)

(D) (1) All official bonds of village officers shall be executed by the principal named in such bonds and by at least two sufficient sureties who shall be freeholders of the county in which such bonds are given, or any official bond of a village officer may be executed by the officer as principal and by a guaranty, surety, fidelity, or bonding company as surety, or by two or more such companies.

(2) Only such companies as are legally authorized to transact business in this state shall be eligible to suretyship on the bond of a village officer.

(Neb. RS 11-109)

(E) The Village Clerk shall carefully record and preserve the bonds in his or her office and shall give certified copies thereof, when required, under the seal of his or her office, and shall be entitled to receive for the same the usual fee allowed by law for certified copies of records in other cases.

(Neb. RS 11-110)

(F) (1) The approval of each official bond shall be endorsed upon such bond by the officer approving the same, and no bond shall be filed and recorded until so approved.

(Neb. RS 11-111)

(2) No bond shall be deemed to be given or complete until the approval of the Board of Trustees and all sureties are endorsed in writing on the instrument by the Chairperson and Village Clerk pursuant to the approval of the Board of Trustees.

(G) All official bonds shall obligate the principal and sureties for the faithful discharge of all duties required by law of such principal and shall inure to the benefit of any persons injured by a breach of the conditions of such bonds.

(Neb. RS 11-112)

(H) No official bond shall be rendered void by reason of any informality of irregularity in its execution or approval.

(Neb. RS 11-113)

(I) No village official shall be taken as security on the bond of any administrator, executor, or other officer from whom by law bond is or may be required.

(Neb. RS 11-114)

(J) (1) If any person elected or appointed to any office neglects to have his or her official bond executed and approved as provided by law and filed for record within the time limited by this section, the Village Clerk shall immediately issue an order to such person to show cause why he or she has failed to properly file such bond and why his or her office should not be declared vacant.

(2) If such person properly files the official bond within ten days of the issuance of the show cause order for appointed officials or before the date for taking office for elected officials, such filing shall be deemed to be in compliance with this section. If such person does not file the bond within ten days of the issuance of such order for appointed officials or before the date for taking office for elected officials and sufficient cause is not shown within that time, his or her office shall thereupon ipso facto

become vacant and such vacancy shall thereupon immediately be filled by election or appointment as the law may direct in other cases of vacancy in the same office.

(Neb. RS 11-115)

(K) Any person appointed to fill a vacancy, before entering upon the duties of the office, must give a bond corresponding in substance and form with the bond required of the officer originally elected or appointed, as herein provided.

(Neb. RS 11-116)

(L) When the incumbent of an office is reelected or reappointed, he or she shall qualify by taking the oath and giving the bond as above directed, but when such officer has had public funds or property in his or her control, his or her bond shall not be approved until he or she has produced and fully accounted for such funds and property. When it is ascertained that the incumbent of an office holds over by reason of the nonelection or nonappointment of a successor or of the neglect or refusal of the successor to qualify, he or she shall qualify anew within ten days from the time at which his or her successor, if elected, should have qualified.

(Neb. RS 11-117)

(M) No person shall be surety for the same officer for more than two successive terms of the same office, but this provision shall not apply to incorporated surety companies.

(Neb. RS 11-118)

(N) If the sureties on the official bond of any appointed officer of the village, in the opinion of the Board of Trustees, become insufficient, the Board may, by resolution, fix a reasonable time within which the officer may give a new bond or additional sureties as directed. If the officer fails, refuses, or neglects to give a new bond or additional sureties to the satisfaction and approval of the Board, the office shall, by such failure, refusal, or neglect, become vacant, and it shall be the duty of the Board to appoint a competent and qualified person to fill the office.

§ 33.26 OATH OF OFFICE; VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

(A) All officials of the village, whether elected or appointed, except when a different oath is specifically provided herein, shall before entering upon their respective duties take and subscribe the following oath, which shall be endorsed upon their respective bonds:

“I, _____, do solemnly swear that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of Nebraska, against all enemies foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely and without mental reservation or for the purpose of evasion; and that I will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of the office of _____, according to law and to the best of my ability. And I do further swear that I do not advocate nor am I a member of any political party or organization that advocates the overthrow of the government of the United States or of this state by force or violence; and that during such time as I am in this position I

will not advocate nor become a member of any political party or organization that advocates the overthrow of the government of the United States or of this state by force or violence. So help me God.”

(B) If any such officer is not required to give bond, the oath shall be filed with the Village Clerk.
(Neb. RS 11-101)

COMPENSATION; CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

§ 33.40 COMPENSATION; HOW FIXED; LIMITATIONS.

(A) The appointive officials and other employees of the village shall receive such compensation as the Board of Trustees shall designate by ordinance; and the annual salary of the Chairperson and other members of the Board of Trustees shall be fixed by ordinance.
(Neb. RS 17-209)

(B) Trustees may perform and upon Village Board of Trustees approval receive compensation for seasonal or emergency work subject to § 33.41.
(Neb. RS 17-209.02)

(C) The village may enact ordinances or bylaws to regulate and prescribe the compensation of officers not provided for in state law.
(Neb. RS 17-604)

(D) No officer shall receive any pay or perquisites from the village other than his or her salary. The Board of Trustees shall not pay or appropriate any money or other valuable thing to any person not an officer for the performance of any act, service, or duty, the doing or performance of which shall come within the proper scope of the duties of any officer of the village.
(Neb. RS 17-611)

(E) The salary of any elective officer shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which he or she shall have been elected, except when there has been a combination and merger of offices as provided in § 31.03, except that when there are officers elected to the Board of Trustees, or any other board or commission having more than one member and the terms of one or more members commence and end at different times, the compensation of all members of such board or commission may be increased or diminished at the beginning of the full term of any member thereof. No person who shall have resigned or vacated any office shall be eligible to the same during the time for which he or she was elected if during the same time the salary was increased.
(Neb. RS 17-612)

§ 33.41 CONFLICT OF INTEREST INVOLVING CONTRACTS.

(A) For the purpose of this section, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

BUSINESS ASSOCIATION.

(a) A business:

1. In which the individual is a partner, limited liability company member, director, or officer; or
2. In which the individual or a member of the individual’s immediate family is a stockholder of closed corporation stock worth \$1,000 or more at fair market value or which represents more than a 5% equity interest or is a stockholder of publicly traded stock worth \$10,000 or more at fair market value or which represents more than 10% equity interest.

(b) An individual who occupies a confidential professional relationship protected by law shall be exempt from this definition. This definition shall not apply to publicly traded stock under a trading account if the filer reports the name and address of the stockbroker.
(Neb. RS 49-1408)

IMMEDIATE FAMILY. A child residing in an individual’s household, a spouse of an individual, or an individual claimed by that individual or that individual’s spouse as a dependent for federal income tax purposes.
(Neb. RS 49-1425)

OFFICER.

(a) Includes:

1. A member of any board or commission of the village which spends and administers its own funds, who is dealing with a contract made by that board or commission; or
2. Any elected village official.

(b) ***OFFICER*** does not mean volunteer firefighters or ambulance drivers with respect to their duties as firefighters or ambulance drivers.

(B) (1) Except as provided in Neb. RS 49-1499.04 or 70-624.04, no officer may have an interest in any contract to which his or her governing body, or anyone for its benefit, is a party. The existence of such an interest in any contract shall render the contract voidable by decree of a court of competent jurisdiction as to any person who entered into the contract or took assignment of the contract with actual knowledge of the prohibited conflict. An action to have a contract declared void under this section may

be brought by the County Attorney, the governing body, or any resident within the jurisdiction of the governing body, and shall be brought within one year after the contract is signed or assigned. The decree may provide for the reimbursement of any person for the reasonable value of all money, goods, material, labor, or services furnished under the contract, to the extent that the governing body has benefitted thereby.

(2) The prohibition in this division (B) shall apply only when the officer or his or her parent, spouse, or child:

- (a) Has a business association with the business involved in the contract; or
- (b) Will receive a payment, fee, or commission as a result of the contract.

(C) Division (B) above does not apply if the contract is an agenda item approved at a meeting of the governing body and the interested officer:

(1) Makes a declaration on the record to the governing body responsible for approving the contract regarding the nature and extent of his or her interest prior to official consideration of the contract;

(2) Does not vote on the matters of granting the contract, making payments pursuant to the contract, or accepting performance of work under the contract, or similar matters relating to the contract, except that if the number of members of the governing body declaring an interest in the contract would prevent the body with all members present from securing a quorum on the issue, then all members may vote on the matters; and

(3) Does not act for the governing body which is a party to the contract as to inspection or performance under the contract in which he or she has an interest.

(D) The receiving of deposits, cashing of checks, and buying and selling of warrants and bonds of indebtedness of any such governing body by a financial institution shall not be considered a contract for purposes of this section. The ownership of less than 5% of the outstanding shares of a corporation shall not constitute an interest within the meaning of this section.

(E) If an officer's parent, spouse, or child is an employee of the officer's governing body, the officer may vote on all issues of the contract which are generally applicable to all employees, or all employees within a classification, and do not single out his or her parent, spouse, or child for special action.

(F) Neb. RS 49-14,102 does not apply to contracts covered by this section.
(Neb. RS 49-14,103.01)

(G) (1) The person charged with keeping records for the governing body shall maintain separately from other records a ledger containing the information listed in divisions (G)(1)(a) through (G)(1)(e)

below about every contract entered into by the governing body in which an officer of the body has an interest and for which disclosure is made pursuant to division (C) above. This information shall be kept in the ledger for five years from the date of the officer's last day in office and shall include:

- (a) The names of the contracting parties;
- (b) The nature of the interest of the officer in question;
- (c) The date that the contract was approved by the governing body;
- (d) The amount of the contract; and
- (e) The basic terms of the contract.

(2) The information supplied relative to the contract shall be provided no later than ten days after the contract has been signed by both parties. The ledger kept pursuant to this division (G) shall be available for public inspection during the normal working hours of the office in which it is kept.
(Neb. RS 49-14,103.02)

(H) An open account established for the benefit of any governing body with a business in which an officer has an interest shall be deemed a contract subject to this section. The statement required to be filed by division (G) above shall be filed within ten days after the account is opened. Thereafter, the person charged with keeping records for the governing body shall maintain a running account of amounts purchased on the open account. Purchases made from petty cash or a petty cash fund shall not be subject to this section.
(Neb. RS 49-14,103.03)

(I) Notwithstanding divisions (A) through (H) above, the governing body may prohibit contracts over a specific dollar amount in which an officer of the governing body may have an interest.
(Neb. RS 49-14,103.05)

(J) The governing body may exempt from divisions (A) through (H) above, contracts involving \$100 or less in which an officer of that body may have an interest.
(Neb. RS 49-14,103.06)

Statutory reference:

Other provisions on conflicts of interest, see Neb. RS 18-305 through 18-312 and 49-1499.03 through 49-14,103

Penalty for violation of restrictions on contracts, see Neb. RS 49-14,103.04

CHAPTER 34: ELECTIONS

Section

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§ 34.01 GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(A) (1) All village issues and offices shall be combined on the statewide primary and general election ballots whenever possible.

(2) The issuance of separate ballots shall be avoided in a statewide election if village offices or issues can reasonably be combined with the nonpartisan ballot and state law does not require otherwise.

(3) All village elections involving the election of officers shall be held in accordance with the Election Act and in conjunction with the statewide primary or general election.

(B) (1) When the village holds an election in conjunction with the statewide primary or general election, the election shall be held as provided in the Election Act.

(2) Any other election held by the village shall be held as provided in the Election Act unless otherwise provided by the charter, code, or bylaws of the village.

(Prior Code, § 34.01) (Ord. 1995-9, passed 9-25-1995)

Statutory reference:

Election Act, see Neb. RS 32-101

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 32-404 and 32-556

§ 34.02 NOTICE.

The notice of election required to be published by the Election Commissioner or County Clerk pursuant to Neb. RS 32-802 shall serve as the notice requirement for all village elections which are held in conjunction with the statewide primary or general election.

§ 34.03 REGISTERED VOTERS; QUALIFICATIONS.

(A) For the purpose of this section, the following definition shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

REGISTERED VOTER. An elector who has a current voter registration record on file with the Election Commissioner or County Clerk in the county of his or her residence.
(Neb. RS 32-115)

(B) All registered voters residing within the corporate limits of the village on or before election day shall be entitled to vote at all village elections.
(Neb. RS 17-602)

Statutory reference:

Definition of elector, see Neb. RS 32-110

§ 34.04 SPECIAL ELECTIONS.

(A) (1) Except as provided in Neb. RS 77-3444, any issue to be submitted to the registered voters at a special election by the village shall be certified by the Village Clerk to the Election Commissioner or County Clerk on or before the eighth Friday prior to the election. A special election may be held by mail as provided in Neb. RS 32-952 through 32-959. Any other special election under this section shall be subject to division (B) below.

(2) In lieu of submitting the issue at a special election, the village may submit the issue at a statewide primary or general election or at any scheduled county election, except that no such issue shall be submitted at a statewide election or scheduled county election unless the issue to be submitted has been certified by the Village Clerk to the Election Commissioner or County Clerk by March 1 for the primary election and by September 1 for the general election.

(3) After the Election Commissioner or County Clerk has received the certification of the issue to be submitted, he or she shall be responsible for all matters relating to the submission of the issue to the registered voters, except that the Village Clerk shall be responsible for the publication or posting of any required special notice of the submission of the issue other than the notice required to be given of the statewide election issues. The Election Commissioner or County Clerk shall prepare the ballots and issue ballots for early voting and shall also conduct the submission of the issue, including the receiving and counting of ballots on the issue. The election returns shall be made to the Election Commissioner or County Clerk. The ballots shall be counted and canvassed at the same time and in the same manner

as the other ballots. Upon completion of the canvass of the vote by the County Canvassing Board, the Election Commissioner or County Clerk shall certify the election results to the Board of Trustees. The canvass by the County Canvassing Board shall have the same force and effect as if made by the Board of Trustees.

(B) (1) A political subdivision that has submitted an issue for a special election under division (A)(1) above may cancel the special election if the Secretary of State, election commissioner, or county clerk receives a resolution adopted by the village canceling the special election on or before the fourth Thursday prior to the election. No cancellation shall be effective after such date. If a special election is canceled in such manner, the village shall be responsible for the costs incurred that are related to the canceled election. Such costs shall include all chargeable costs as provided in Neb. RS 32-1202 associated with preparing for and conducting a special election.

(2) A political subdivision that has submitted an issue at a statewide primary or general election or at any scheduled county election under division (A)(2) above may withdraw the issue from the ballot if the Secretary of State, election commissioner, or county clerk receives a resolution adopted by the political subdivision withdrawing the issue from the ballot no later than March 1 prior to a statewide primary election or September 1 prior to a statewide general election. No withdrawal shall be effective after such date. Any issue withdrawn in this manner shall not be printed on the ballot.

(C) Any special election under the Election Act shall be held on the first Tuesday following the second Monday of the selected month unless otherwise specifically provided. No special election shall be held under the Election Act in April, May, June, October, November, or December of an even-numbered year unless it is held in conjunction with the statewide primary or general election. No special election shall be held under the Election Act in September of an even-numbered year except for a special election by a political subdivision pursuant to Neb. RS 13-519 or Neb. RS 77-3444 to approve a property tax levy or exceed a property tax levy limitation.
(Prior Code, § 34.04) (Ord. 2021-26, passed 10-5-2021)

Statutory reference:

Election Act, see Neb. RS 32-101

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 32-405 and 32-559

§ 34.05 ELECTION OF OFFICERS; CERTIFICATION.

No later than June 15 of each even-numbered year, the Village Board shall certify to the Secretary of State, the Election Commissioner, or the County Clerk, the name of the village, the number of officers to be elected, the length of the terms of office, the vacancies to be filled by election and length of remaining term, and the number of votes to be cast by a registered voter for each office. The Secretary of State, Election Commissioner, and County Clerk shall prescribe the forms to be used for certification to him or her.

(Neb. RS 32-404)

§ 34.06 PARTISAN BALLOT; WHEN ALLOWED; REQUIREMENTS.

All elective village officers shall be nominated and elected on a nonpartisan basis unless the village provides for a partisan ballot by ordinance. No ordinance providing for nomination and election on a partisan ballot shall permit affiliation with any party not recognized as a political party for purposes of the Election Act. Such ordinance providing for nomination and election on a partisan ballot shall be adopted and effective not less than 60 days prior to the filing deadline.

(Neb. RS 32-557)

Statutory Reference:

Election Act, see Neb. RS 32-101

§ 34.07 CANDIDATE FILING FORMS; DEADLINES; FILING OFFICER.

(A) Any candidate for the Board of Trustees may place his or her name on the general election ballot by filing a candidate filing form prescribed by the Secretary of State as provided in division (B) below. If a candidate is an incumbent of an elective office, the filing period for filing the candidate filing form shall be between January 5 and July 15 prior to the date of the primary election. No incumbent who resigns from elective office prior to the expiration of his or her term shall file for any office after July 15 of that election year. All other candidates shall file for office between January 5 and August 1 prior to the date of the general election.

(Neb. RS 32-606)

(B) Candidate filing forms shall be filed in the office of the Election Commissioner or County Clerk.

(Neb. RS 32-607)

Statutory reference:

Filing of vacancy on ballot, see Neb. RS 32-625 and 32-627

Withdrawal after filing, see Neb. RS 32-622

§ 34.08 FILING FEE.

(A) Except as provided in division (D) or (E) below, a filing fee shall be paid to the Village Treasurer by or on behalf of each candidate for village office prior to filing for office. The fee shall be placed in the General Fund of the village. No candidate filing forms shall be filed until the proper payment or the proper receipt showing the payment of such filing fee is presented to the filing officer. On the day of the filing deadline, the Village Treasurer's office shall remain open to receive filing fees until the hour of the filing deadline.

(B) Except as provided in division (D) or (E) below, the filing fee shall be a sum equal to 1% of the annual salary as of November 30 of the year preceding the election for the office for which he or she files as a candidate.

(C) All declared write-in candidates shall pay the filing fees that are required for the office at the time that they present the write-in affidavit to the filing officer.

(D) No filing fee shall be required for any candidate filing for an office in which a per diem is paid rather than a salary or for which there is a salary of less than \$500 per year.

(E) (1) No filing fee shall be required of any candidate completing an affidavit requesting to file for elective office in forma pauperis.

(2) For the purpose of this section, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

AVAILABLE RESOURCES. Includes every type of property or interest in property that an individual owns and may convert into cash except:

1. Real property used as a home;
2. Household goods of a moderate value used in the home; and
3. Assets to a maximum value of \$3,000 used by a recipient in a planned effort directed towards self-support.

PAUPER. A person whose income and other resources for maintenance are found under assistance standards to be insufficient for meeting the cost of his or her requirements and whose reserve of cash or other available resources does not exceed the maximum available resources that an eligible individual may own.

(F) If any candidate dies prior to an election, the spouse of the candidate may file a claim for refund of the filing fee with the Board of Trustees prior to the date of the election. Upon approval of the claim by the Board of Trustees, the filing fee shall be refunded.
(Neb. RS 32-608)

§ 34.09 CAUCUS CANDIDATES.

(A) The Board of Trustees may, by ordinance, call a caucus for the purpose of nomination of candidates for offices to be filled in the village election. This caucus shall be held at least ten days before the filing deadline for that election, and the Board of Trustees shall publish notice of the caucus in at least one legal newspaper in or of general circulation in the county at least once each week for two consecutive weeks before the caucus.
(Neb. RS 17-601.01)

(B) The chairperson of the caucus at which candidates are nominated shall notify the Village Clerk in writing of the candidates so nominated, not later than two days following the caucus. The Village Clerk shall then notify the persons so nominated of their nomination, this notification to take place not

later than five days after the caucus. No candidate so nominated shall have his or her name placed upon the ballot unless, not more than ten days after the holding of the caucus, he or she files with the Village Clerk a written statement accepting the nomination of the caucus and pays the filing fee, if any, for the office for which he or she was nominated.

(Neb. RS 17-601.02)

(C) The provisions of this section shall not preclude in any manner any person from filing for the offices to which this section is applicable, either by direct filing or by petition.

(Neb. RS 17-601.03)

§ 34.10 PETITION, WRITE-IN AND OTHER CANDIDATES FOR GENERAL ELECTION BALLOT; PROCEDURES.

(A) (1) Any registered voter who was not a candidate in the primary election and who was not registered to vote with a party affiliation on or after March 1 and before the general election in the calendar year of the general election may have his or her name placed on the general election ballot for a partisan office by filing petitions as prescribed in this section and Neb. RS 32-621 or by nomination by political party convention or committee pursuant to Neb. RS 32-627 or 32-710.

(2) Any candidate who was defeated in the primary election and any registered voter who was not a candidate in the primary election may have his or her name placed on the general election ballot if a vacancy exists on the ballot under Neb. RS 32-625(2) and the candidate files for the office by petition as prescribed in divisions (B) and (C) below, files as a write-in candidate as prescribed in Neb. RS 32-615, or is nominated by political party convention or committee pursuant to Neb. RS 32-710.

(B) (1) Petitions for nomination shall conform to the requirements of Neb. RS 32-628. Petitions shall state the office to be filled and the name and address of the candidate. Petitions for partisan office shall also indicate the party affiliation of the candidate. A sample copy of the petition shall be filed with the filing officer prior to circulation.

(2) Petitions shall be signed by registered voters residing in the village, if candidates are chosen at large, or in the ward in which the officer is to be elected, if candidates are chosen by ward, and shall be filed with the filing officer in the same manner as provided for candidate filing forms in Neb. RS 32-607. Petition signers and petition circulators shall conform to the requirements of Neb. RS 32-629 and 32-630. No petition for nomination shall be filed unless there is attached thereto a receipt showing the payment of the filing fee required pursuant to Neb. RS 32-608. The petitions shall be filed by September 1 in the year of the general election.

(C) (1) The number of signatures of registered voters needed to place the name of a candidate upon the nonpartisan ballot for the general election shall be at least 10% of the total number of registered voters voting for Governor or President of the United States at the immediately preceding general election in the village or in the ward in which the officer is to be elected, not to exceed 2,000.

(2) The number of signatures of registered voters needed to place the name of a candidate for an office upon the partisan ballot for the general election shall be as follows:

(a) For each partisan office to be filled by the registered voters of the entire state, at least 4,000, and at least 750 signatures shall be obtained in each congressional district in the state;

(b) For each partisan office to be filled by the registered voters of a county, at least 20% of the total number of registered voters voting for Governor or President of the United States at the immediately preceding general election within the county, not to exceed 2,000, except that the number of signatures shall not be required to exceed 25% of the total number of registered voters voting for the office at the immediately preceding general election; and

(c) For each partisan office to be filled by the registered voters of a political subdivision other than a county, at least 20% of the total number of registered voters voting for Governor or President of the United States at the immediately preceding general election within the political subdivision, not to exceed 2,000.

(Prior Code, § 34.10) (Ord. 2021-01, passed 6-15-2021)

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 32-616, 32-617, and 32-618

§ 34.11 RECALL PROCEDURE.

(A) For the purpose of this section, the following definition shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

FILING CLERK. The Election Commissioner or County Clerk.

(Neb. RS 32-1301)

(B) Any member of the Board of Trustees may be removed from office by recall pursuant to this section.

(Neb. RS 32-1302)

(C) (1) A petition demanding that the question of removing a member of the Board of Trustees be submitted to the registered voters shall be signed by registered voters equal in number to at least 45% of the total vote cast for the person receiving the most votes for that office in the last general election. The signatures shall be affixed to petition papers and shall be considered part of the petition.

(2) Petition circulators shall conform to the requirements of Neb. RS 32-629 and 32-630.

(3) The petition papers shall be procured from the filing clerk. Prior to the issuance of such petition papers, a recall petition filing form shall be signed and filed with the filing clerk by at least one registered voter. Such voter or voters shall be deemed to be the principal circulator or circulators of the recall petition. The filing form shall state the name and office of the Trustee sought to be removed, shall include in concise language of 60 words or less the reason or reasons for which recall is sought, and

shall request that the filing clerk issue initial petition papers to the principal circulator for circulation. The filing clerk shall notify the Trustee by any method specified in Neb. RS 25-505.01 or, if notification cannot be made with reasonable diligence by any of the methods specified in Neb. RS 25-505.01, by leaving a copy of the filing form at the Trustee's usual place of residence and mailing a copy by first-class mail to the Trustee's last-known address. If the Trustee chooses, he or she may submit a defense statement in concise language of 60 words or less for inclusion on the petition. Any such defense statement shall be submitted to the filing clerk within 20 days after the Trustee receives the copy of the filing form. The filing clerk shall prepare the petition papers within five business days after receipt of the defense statement. The principal circulator or circulators shall gather the petition papers within 20 days after being notified by the filing clerk that the petition papers are available. The filing clerk shall notify the principal circulator or circulators that the necessary signatures must be gathered within 30 days from the date of issuing the petitions.

(4) The filing clerk, upon issuing the initial petition papers or any subsequent petition papers, shall enter in a record, to be kept in his or her office, the name of the principal circulator or circulators to whom the papers were issued, the date of issuance, and the number of papers issued. The filing clerk shall certify on the papers the name of the principal circulator or circulators to whom the papers were issued and the date they were issued. No petition paper shall be accepted as part of the petition unless it bears such certificate. The principal circulator or circulators who check out petitions from the filing clerk may distribute such petitions to persons who may act as circulators of such petitions.

(5) Petition signers shall conform to the requirements of Neb. RS 32-629 and 32-630. Each signer of a recall petition shall be a registered voter and qualified by his or her place of residence to vote for the office in question.

(Neb. RS 32-1303)

(D) Each petition paper shall conform to the requirements of Neb. RS 32-1304.

(E) (1) The principal circulator or circulators shall file, as one instrument, all petition papers comprising a recall petition for signature verification with the filing clerk within 30 days after the filing clerk issues the initial petition papers to the principal circulator or circulators as provided in division (C) above.

(2) Within 15 days after the filing of the petition, the filing clerk shall ascertain whether or not the petition is signed by the requisite number of registered voters. No new signatures may be added after the initial filing of the petition papers. No signatures may be removed unless the filing clerk receives an affidavit signed by the person requesting his or her signature be removed before the petitions are filed with the filing clerk for signature verification. If the petition is found to be sufficient, the filing clerk shall attach to the petition a certificate showing the result of such examination. If the requisite number of signatures has not been gathered, the filing clerk shall file the petition in his or her office without prejudice to the filing of a new petition for the same purpose.

(Neb. RS 32-1305)

(F) (1) If the recall petition is found to be sufficient, the filing clerk shall notify the Trustee whose removal is sought and the Board of Trustees that sufficient signatures have been gathered. Notification

of the Trustee may be by any method specified in Neb. RS 25-505.01 or, if notification cannot be made with reasonable diligence by any of the methods specified in Neb. RS 25-505.01, by leaving such notice at the Trustee's usual place of residence and mailing a copy by first-class mail to the Trustee's last known address.

(2) The Board of Trustees shall, within 21 days after receipt of the notification from the filing clerk pursuant to division (F)(1) above, order an election. The date of the election shall be the first available date that complies with Neb. RS 32-405 and that can be certified to the election commissioner or county clerk at least 50 days prior to the election, except that if any other election is to be held in the village within 90 days after such notification, the Board shall provide for the holding of the recall election on the same day.

(3) All resignations shall be tendered as provided in Neb. RS 32-562. If the Trustee whose removal is sought resigns before the recall election is held, the Board may cancel the recall election if the Board notifies the election commissioner or county clerk of the cancellation on or before the fourth Thursday prior to the election, otherwise the recall election shall be held as scheduled.

(4) If a filing clerk is subject to a recall election, the Secretary of State shall conduct the recall election.
(Neb. RS 32-1306)

(G) The form of the official ballot at a recall election held pursuant to division (F) above shall conform to the requirements of Neb. RS 32-1307.

(H) (1) If a majority of the votes cast at a recall election are against the removal of the Trustee named on the ballot or the election results in a tie, the Trustee shall continue in office for the remainder of his or her term but may be subject to further recall attempts as provided in division (I) below.

(2) If a majority of the votes cast at a recall election are for the removal of the Trustee named on the ballot, he or she shall, regardless of any technical defects in the recall petition, be deemed removed from office unless a recount is ordered. If the Trustee is deemed removed, the removal shall result in a vacancy in the office which shall be filled as otherwise provided in this section and Neb. RS 32-567 to 32-570 and 32-574.

(3) If the election results show a margin of votes equal to 1% or less between the removal or retention of the Trustee in question, the Secretary of State, Election Commissioner, or County Clerk shall order a recount of the votes cast unless the Trustee files a written statement with the filing clerk that he or she does not want a recount.

(4) If there are vacancies in the offices of one-half or more of the members of the Board of Trustees at one time due to the recall of such members, a special election to fill such vacancies shall be conducted as expeditiously as possible by the Secretary of State, Election Commissioner, or County Clerk.

(5) No Trustee who is removed at a recall election or who resigns after the initiation of the recall process shall be appointed to fill the vacancy resulting from his or her removal or the removal of any other member of the governing body during the remainder of his or her term of office.
(Neb. RS 32-1308)

(I) No recall petition shall be filed against an elected Trustee within 12 months after a recall election has failed to remove him or her from office or within six months after the beginning of his or her term of office or within six months prior to the incumbent filing deadline for the office.
(Neb. RS 32-1309)
(Prior Code, § 34.11) (Ord. 2016-03, passed 3-3-2016)

§ 34.12 EXIT POLLS.

(A) No person shall conduct an exit poll, a public opinion poll, or any other interview with voters on election day seeking to determine voter preference within 20 feet of the entrance of any polling place or, if inside the polling place or building, within 100 feet of any voting booth.

(B) (1) No poll watcher shall interfere with any voter in the preparation or casting of such voter's ballot or prevent any election worker from performing the worker's duties.

(2) A poll watcher shall not provide assistance to a voter as described in Neb. RS 32-918 unless selected by the voter to provide assistance as provided in Neb. RS 32-918.

(3) A poll watcher shall not engage in electioneering as defined in Neb. RS 32-1524 while engaged in observing at a polling place.

(4) A poll watcher shall maintain a distance of at least eight feet from the sign-in table, the sign-in register, the polling booths, the ballot box, and any ballots which have not been cast, except that if the polling place is not large enough for a distance of eight feet, the judge of election shall post a notice of the minimum distance the poll watcher must maintain from the sign-in table, the sign-in register, the polling booths, the ballot box, and any ballots which have not been cast. The posted notice shall be clearly visible to the voters and shall be posted prior to the opening of the polls on election day. The minimum distance shall not be determined to exclude a poll watcher from being in the polling place.
(Prior Code, § 34.12) (Ord. 2021-27, passed 10-5-2021) Penalty, see § 10.99

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 32-1525

§ 34.13 INABILITY TO ASSUME OFFICE.

In any general election where the person who received the highest number of votes is ineligible, disqualified, deceased or for any other reason unable to assume the office for which he or she was a candidate and the electorate had reasonable notice of the disability at the time of the election, the candidate in the election who received the next highest number of votes shall be declared elected and

shall be entitled to the certificate of election; provided, that any candidate so declared elected received not less than 35% of the total number of votes cast for the office in the election. If any of the qualifications of this section are not met by the candidate to be declared elected or reasonable notice of the winner's ineligibility is not available to the voters, a vacancy in the office shall be declared to exist at the time of commencement of the term and shall be filled as prescribed by law.

(Prior Code, § 34.13)

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 32-537(7) and 32-537(8)

CHAPTER 35: FINANCE AND REVENUE

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GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 35.01 DEFINITIONS.

For the purpose of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

BIENNIAL BUDGET. A budget by the village that provides for a biennial period to determine and carry on the village's financial and taxing affairs.

BIENNIAL PERIOD. The two fiscal years comprising a biennium commencing in odd-numbered or even-numbered years used by the village in determining and carrying on its financial and taxing affairs.

PUBLIC FUNDS. All money, including non-tax money, used in the operation and functions of governing bodies. If the village has a lottery established under the State County and Village Lottery Act, only those net proceeds which are actually received by the village from a licensed lottery operator shall be considered **PUBLIC FUNDS**, and **PUBLIC FUNDS** shall not include amounts awarded as prizes. (Neb. RS 13-503)

Statutory reference:

Nebraska County and City Lottery Act, see Neb. RS 9-601 et seq.

§ 35.02 ANNUAL AUDIT; FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

(A) (1) For the purpose of this division (A), the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

ACCOUNTANT. A duly licensed public accountant or certified public accountant who otherwise is not an employee of or connected in any way with the village.

ANNUAL AUDIT REPORT. The written report of the accountant and all appended statements and schedules relating thereto presenting or recording the findings of an examination or audit of the financial transactions, affairs, or financial condition of the village and its proprietary functions for the fiscal year immediately prior to the making of the **ANNUAL REPORT**.

FISCAL YEAR. The fiscal year for the village or the fiscal year established in Neb. RS 18-2804 for a proprietary function if different than the village **FISCAL YEAR**.
(Neb. RS 19-2902)

(2) The Board of Trustees shall cause an audit of the village's accounts to be made by a recognized independent and qualified accountant as expeditiously as possible following the close of the fiscal year and to cover all financial transactions and affairs of the village for that preceding fiscal year. The audit shall be made on a cash or accrual method at the discretion of the Board of Trustees. The audit shall be completed and the annual audit report made by the accountant shall be submitted within six months after the close of the fiscal year in any event, unless an extension of time is granted by a written resolution adopted by the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees may request a waiver of the audit requirement subject to the requirements of Neb. RS 84-304. If the village is required to conduct an audit under Neb. RS 84-304 and owns or operates any type of public utility or other enterprise which substantially generates its own revenue, the Board of Trustees shall have that phase of the village's affairs reported separately from the other functions of the village. The result of that audit shall appear separately in the annual audit report made by the accountant to the village, and the audit shall be on a cash or accrual basis at the discretion of the Board of Trustees.
(Neb. RS 19-2903)

(3) The annual audit report shall set forth, insofar as possible, the financial position and results of financial operations for each fund or group of accounts of the village. When the accrual method is selected for the annual audit report, the report shall be in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The annual audit report shall also include the professional opinion of the accountant with respect to the financial statements, or, if an opinion cannot be expressed, a declaration that the accountant is unable to express such an opinion with an explanation of the reasons why he or she cannot do so.
(Neb. RS 19-2904)

(4) At least three copies of such annual audit report shall be properly signed and attested by the accountant; two copies shall be filed with the Village Clerk, and one copy shall be filed with the Auditor of Public Accounts. The annual audit report filed, together with any accompanying comment or explanation, shall become a part of the public records of the Village Clerk and shall at all times thereafter be open and subject to public inspection.
(Neb. RS 19-2905)

(B) The Board of Trustees shall provide and file with the Village Clerk, not later than August 1 of each year, financial statements showing the village's actual and budgeted figures for the most recently completed fiscal year.
(Neb. RS 13-606)

Statutory reference:

Other provisions on audits, Neb. RS 19-2906 through 19-2909

§ 35.03 CONTRACTS AND PURCHASES; BIDDING AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS.

(A) Except as provided in Neb. RS 18-412.01 for a contract with a public power district to operate, renew, replace, or add to the electric distribution, transmission, or generation system of the village, no contract for enlargement or general improvements, such as water extensions, sewers, public heating systems, bridges, work on streets, or any other work or improvement when the cost of the enlargement or improvement is assessed to the property, costing over \$30,000, shall be made unless it is first approved by the Board of Trustees.

(B) Except as provided in Neb. RS 18-412.01, before the Board of Trustees makes any contract in excess of \$30,000 for enlargement or general improvements, such as water extensions, sewers, public heating systems, bridges, work on streets, or any other work or improvement when the cost of the enlargement or improvement is assessed to the property, an estimate of the cost shall be made by the Village Engineer and submitted to the Board of Trustees. In advertising for bids as provided in divisions (C) and (E) below, the Board of Trustees may publish the amount of the estimate.

(C) Advertisements for bids shall be required for any contract costing over \$30,000 entered into:

(1) For enlargement or general improvements, such as water extensions, sewers, public heating systems, bridges, work on streets, or any other work or improvement when the cost of the enlargement or improvement is assessed to the property; or

(2) For the purchase of equipment used in the construction of the enlargement or general improvements.

(D) A village electric utility may enter into a contract for the enlargement or improvement of the electric system or for the purchase of equipment used for the enlargement or improvement without advertising for bids if:

(1) The price is \$30,000 or less;

(2) The price is \$60,000 or less and the village electric utility has gross annual revenue from retail sales in excess of \$1,000,000;

(3) The price is \$90,000 or less and the village electric utility has gross annual revenue from retail sales in excess of \$5,000,000; or

(4) The price is \$120,000 or less and the village electric utility has gross annual revenue from retail sales in excess of \$10,000,000.

(E) The advertisement provided for in division (C) above shall be published at least seven days prior to the bid closing in a legal newspaper published in or of general circulation in the village. In case of a public emergency resulting from infectious or contagious diseases, destructive windstorms, floods, snow, war, or an exigency or pressing necessity or unforeseen need calling for immediate action or remedy to prevent a serious loss of or serious injury or damage to life, health, or property, estimates of costs and

advertising for bids may be waived in the emergency ordinance authorized by Neb. RS 17-613 when adopted by a three-fourths' vote of the Board of Trustees and entered of record.

(F) If, after advertising for bids as provided in this section, the Board of Trustees receives fewer than two bids on a contract or if the bids received by the Board of Trustees contain a price which exceeds the estimated cost, the Board of Trustees may negotiate a contract in an attempt to complete the proposed enlargement or general improvements at a cost commensurate with the estimate given.

(G) If the materials are of such a nature that, in the opinion of the manufacturer and with the concurrence of the Board of Trustees, no cost can be estimated until the materials have been manufactured or assembled to the specific qualifications of the village, the Board of Trustees may authorize the manufacture and assemblage of those materials and may thereafter approve the estimated cost expenditure when it is provided by the manufacturer.

(Neb. RS 17-568.01)

(H) Any village bidding procedure may be waived by the Board of Trustees:

(1) When materials or equipment are purchased at the same price and from the same seller as materials or equipment which have formerly been obtained pursuant to the state bidding procedure in Neb. RS 81-145 through 81-162;

(2) When the contract is negotiated directly with a sheltered workshop pursuant to Neb. RS 48-1503; or

(3) When required to comply with any federal grant, loan, or program.
(Neb. RS 17-568.02)

(I) (1) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law or a home rule charter, a village which has established, by an interlocal agreement with any county, a joint purchasing division or agency may purchase personal property without competitive bidding if the price for the property has been established by the federal General Services Administration or the materiel division of the Department of Administrative Services.

(2) For the purpose of this division (I), the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

PERSONAL PROPERTY. Includes but is not limited to supplies, materials, and equipment used by or furnished to any officer, office, department, institution, board, or other agency.

PURCHASING or PURCHASE. The obtaining of personal property by sale, lease, or other contractual means.

(Neb. RS 18-1756)

Statutory reference:

Requirements for public lettings, see Neb. RS 73-101 et seq.

§ 35.04 ORDERS OR WARRANTS FOR MONEY; CONTRACTS; EXPENDITURES; REQUIREMENTS.

(A) The Board of Trustees shall have no power to appropriate, issue, or draw any order or warrant on the Village Treasurer for money, unless the same has been appropriated or ordered by ordinance, or the claim for the payment of which such order or warrant is issued has been allowed according to the provisions of § 35.05, and funds for the class or object out of which such claim is payable have been included in the adopted budget statement or transferred according to law.

(Neb. RS 17-708)

(B) No contract shall be hereafter made by the Board of Trustees, or any committee or member thereof, and no expense shall be incurred by any of the officers or departments of the village, whether the object of the expenditures shall have been ordered by the Board of Trustees or not, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made concerning such expense, except as otherwise expressly provided in division (A) above.

(Neb. RS 17-709)

(C) (1) All warrants drawn upon the Village Treasurer must be signed by the Chairperson and countersigned by the Village Clerk, stating the particular fund to which the same is chargeable, the person to whom payable, and for what particular object. No money shall be otherwise paid than upon such warrants so drawn.

(2) Each warrant shall specify the amount included in the adopted budget statement for such fund upon which it is drawn and the amount already expended of such fund.

(Neb. RS 17-711)

§ 35.05 CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS PAYABLE.

(A) (1) All liquidated and unliquidated claims and accounts payable against the village shall:

(a) Be presented in writing;

(b) State the name and address of the claimant and the amount of the claim; and

(c) Fully and accurately identify the items or services for which payment is claimed or the time, place, nature, and circumstances giving rise to the claim.

(2) As a condition precedent to maintaining an action for a claim, other than a tort claim as defined in Neb. RS 13-903, the claimant shall file the claim within 90 days of the accrual of the claim in the office of the Village Clerk.

(3) The Village Clerk shall notify the claimant or his or her agent or attorney by letter mailed to the claimant's address within five days if the claim is allowed by the Board of Trustees.

(4) No costs shall be recovered against the village in any action brought against it for any claim or for any claim allowed in part which has not been presented to the Board of Trustees to be audited, unless the recovery is for a greater sum than the amount allowed with the interest due.

(B) Upon the allowance of claims by the Board of Trustees, the order for their payment shall specify the particular fund or appropriation out of which they are payable as specified in the adopted budget statement; and no order or warrant shall be drawn in excess of 85% of the current levy for the purpose for which it is drawn, unless there is sufficient money in the treasury at the credit of the proper fund for its payment; provided, that if there exists at the time the warrant is drawn, obligated funds from the federal government or the state or both from the federal government and the state, for the general purpose or purposes of the warrant, then the warrant may be drawn in excess of 85% of the current levy for the purpose for which it is drawn to the additional extent of 100% of the obligated federal or state funds. No claim shall be audited or allowed unless an order or warrant for the payment thereof may legally be drawn.

(C) (1) Specific pre-approved and liquidated claims that would be authorized for payment, prior to the approval of the Board of Trustees each month, without further action are:

- (a) Village employee payroll and all associated state and federal taxes;
- (b) Village employee benefits including pension and health insurance;
- (c) Claims offering a discount for early payment;
- (d) Claims incurring a penalty for late payment;
- (e) Claims which would become delinquent if not paid timely; and
- (f) Legal document filing fees for approved documents for filing.

(2) Other claims may be prepaid when authorized by the initials or signature, of all of the following:

- (a) Village Clerk; and
- (b) Three members of the Board of Trustees.

(Prior Code, § 35.05) (Ord. 2022-03, passed 5-10-2022)

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see 17-414 and 17-415

§ 35.06 COLLECTION OF SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS; PROCEDURE.

(A) The village shall have authority to collect the special assessments which it levies and to perform all other necessary functions related thereto including foreclosure.

(B) The Board of Trustees of any village collecting its own special assessments shall direct that notice that special assessments are due shall be mailed or otherwise delivered to the last known address of the person against whom those special assessments are assessed or to the lending institution or other party responsible for paying those special assessments. Failure to receive the notice shall not relieve the taxpayer from any liability to pay the special assessments and any interest or penalties accrued thereon.

(C) A village collecting its own assessments shall:

(1) File notice of the assessments and the amount of assessment being levied for each lot or tract of land to the Register of Deeds; and

(2) File a release of assessment upon final payment of each assessment with the Register of Deeds.

(Neb. RS 18-1216)

Statutory reference:

Refunding erroneously paid special assessments, see Neb. RS 17-703

§ 35.07 SPECIAL ASSESSMENT FUND.

All money received on special assessments shall be held by the Village Treasurer as a special fund to be applied to the payment of the improvement for which the assessment was made, and this money shall be used for no other purpose whatever, unless to reimburse the village for money expended for any such improvement.

(Neb. RS 17-710)

§ 35.08 SINKING FUNDS; GIFTS OF MONEY OR PROPERTY.

(A) The village is hereby empowered to receive money or property by donation, bequest, gift, devise, or otherwise for the benefit of any one or more of the public purposes for which sinking funds are established by this section, as stipulated by the donor. Title to any money or property so donated shall vest in the Board of Trustees, or in its successors in office, who shall become the owners thereof in trust to the uses of the sinking fund or funds. In the event of a donation of real estate, the Board of Trustees may manage such real estate as in the case of real estate donated to the village for village library purposes under the provisions of Neb. RS 51-215 and 51-216.

(Neb. RS 19-1301)

(B) The Board of Trustees, subject to all the limitations set forth in this section, shall have the power to levy a tax of not to exceed \$0.105 on each \$100 in any one year upon the taxable value of all the taxable property within the village for a term of not to exceed ten years, in addition to the amount of tax which may be annually levied for the purposes of the adopted budget statement of the village, for the purpose of establishing a sinking fund for the construction, purchase, improvement, extension, original equipment, or repair, not including maintenance, of any one or more of the following public improvements, including acquisition of any land incident to the making thereof: village libraries; village

auditoriums or community houses for social or recreational purposes; village halls; village public libraries, auditoriums, or community houses in a single building; village swimming pools; village jails; village fire stations, together with firefighting equipment or apparatus; village parks; village cemeteries; village medical buildings, together with furnishings and equipment; or village hospitals. The village shall not be authorized to levy the tax or to establish the sinking fund as provided in this division (B) if, having bonded indebtedness, such village has been in default in the payment of interest thereon or principal thereof for a period of ten years prior to the date of the passage of the resolution providing for the submission of the proposition for establishment of the sinking fund as required in division (C) below. (Neb. RS 19-1302)

(C) Before any sinking fund or funds are established or before any annual tax is levied for any such planned village improvements mentioned in division (B) above by the village, the Board of Trustees shall declare its purpose by resolution to submit to the qualified electors of the village at the next general village election the proposition to provide the village with the specific village improvement planned under this section. The resolution of submission shall, among other things, set forth a clear description of the improvement planned, the estimated cost according to the prevailing costs, the amount of annual levy over a definite period of years, not exceeding ten years, required to provide such cost, and the specific name or designation for the sinking fund sought to be established to carry out the planned improvement, together with a statement of the proposition for placement upon the ballot at the election. Notice of the submission of the proposition, together with a copy of the official ballot containing the proposition, shall be published in its entirety three successive weeks before the day of the election in a legal newspaper in or of general circulation in the village or, if no legal newspaper is in or of general circulation in the village, in a legal newspaper in or of general circulation in the county in which the village is located. No such sinking fund shall be established unless the same has been authorized by a majority or more of the legal votes of the village cast for or against the proposition. If less than a majority of the legal votes favor the establishment of the sinking fund, the planned improvement shall not be made, no annual tax shall be levied therefor, and no sinking fund or sinking funds shall be established in connection therewith, but such resolution of submission shall immediately be repealed. If the proposition shall carry at such election in the manner prescribed in this division (C), the Board of Trustees and its successors in office shall proceed to do all things authorized under such resolution of submission but never inconsistent with this section. The election provided for under this section shall be conducted as provided under the Election Act. (Neb. RS 19-1303)

(D) All funds received by the Village Treasurer, by donation or by tax levy, as hereinbefore provided, shall, as they accumulate, be immediately invested by the Treasurer, with the written approval of the Board of Trustees, in the manner provided in Neb. RS 17-540. Whenever investments of such sinking fund or funds are made, as aforesaid, the nature and character of the same shall be reported to the Board of Trustees, and the investment report shall be made a matter of record by the Village Clerk in the proceedings of the Board of Trustees. The sinking fund, or sinking funds, accumulated under the provisions of this section, shall constitute a special fund, or funds, for the purpose or purposes for which the same was authorized and shall not be used for any other purpose unless authorized by 60% of the qualified electors of the village voting at a general election favoring such change in the use of the sinking fund or sinking funds. The question of the change in the use of the sinking fund or sinking funds, when

it fails to carry, shall not be resubmitted in substance for a period of one year from and after the date of such election.

(Neb. RS 19-1304)

(Prior Code, § 35.08) (Ord. 2021-09, passed 6-15-2021)

Statutory reference:

Additional levy limitations, see Neb. RS 17-702

Election Act, see Neb. RS 32-101

Investment in warrants, see Neb. RS 77-2337

§ 35.09 DEPOSIT OF FUNDS.

(A) (1) The Village Treasurer shall deposit, and at all times keep on deposit, for safekeeping, in banks, capital stock financial institutions, or qualifying mutual financial institutions of approved and responsible standing, all money collected, received, or held by him or her as Village Treasurer. These deposits shall be subject to all regulations imposed by law or adopted by the Board of Trustees for the receiving and holding thereof. The fact that a stockholder, director, or other officer of the bank, capital stock financial institution, or qualifying mutual financial institution is also serving as a member of the Board of Trustees or as any other officer of the village shall not disqualify the bank, capital stock financial institution, or qualifying mutual financial institution from acting as a depository for the village funds.

(2) The Board of Trustees shall require from all banks, capital stock financial institutions, or qualifying mutual financial institutions a bond in such penal sum as may be the maximum amount on deposit at any time less the amount insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or, in lieu thereof, security given as provided in the Public Funds Deposit Security Act, to secure the payment of all such deposits and accretions. The Board of Trustees shall approve this bond or giving of security. The Village Treasurer shall not be liable for any loss of any money sustained by reason of the failure of any such depository so designated and approved.

(Neb. RS 17-607)

(B) The insurance afforded to depositors in banks, capital stock financial institutions, or qualifying mutual financial institutions through the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation shall be deemed and construed to be a surety bond or bonds to the extent that the deposits are insured or guaranteed by that corporation, and for deposits so insured or guaranteed, no other surety bond or bonds or other security shall be required.

(Neb. RS 77-2362)

(C) Neb. RS 77-2366 shall apply to deposits in capital stock financial institutions. Neb. RS 77-2365.01 shall apply to deposits in qualifying mutual financial institutions.

(Neb. RS 17-607 and 77-2362)

Statutory reference:

Other provisions on deposits of public funds, see Neb. RS 77-2363 and 77-2364

Public Funds Deposit Security Act, see Neb. RS 77-2386

§ 35.10 CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT; TIME DEPOSITS; CONDITIONS.

The Village Treasurer may, upon resolution of the Board of Trustees authorizing the same, purchase certificates of deposit from and make time deposits in any bank, capital stock financial institution, or qualifying mutual financial institution in the state to the extent that those certificates of deposit or time deposits are insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Deposits may be made in excess of the amounts so secured by the corporation, and the amount of the excess deposit shall be secured by a bond or by security given in the same manner as is provided for cities of the first class in Neb. RS 16-714 through 16-716 as of the time the deposit is made. Neb. RS 77-2366 shall apply to deposits in capital stock financial institutions. Neb. RS 77-2365.01 shall apply to deposits in qualifying mutual financial institutions.

(Neb. RS 17-720)

§ 35.11 INVESTMENT AND USE OF SURPLUS FUNDS.

(A) When the Village Treasurer holds funds of the village in excess of the amount required for maintenance or set aside for betterments and improvements, the Board of Trustees may, by resolution, direct and authorize the Treasurer to invest the surplus funds in the outstanding bonds or registered warrants of the village, bonds and debentures issued either singly or collectively by any of the 12 federal land banks, the 12 intermediate credit banks, or the 13 banks for cooperatives under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration, or in interest-bearing bonds or the obligations of the United States. The interest on such bonds or warrants shall be credited to the fund out of which the bonds or warrants were purchased.

(Neb. RS 17-608)

(B) All income received by the village from public utilities and from the payment and collection of water taxes, rents, rates or assessments shall be applied to the payment of running expenses, interest on bonds or money borrowed and the erection and construction of public utilities; should there be any surplus, it shall be annually created into a sinking fund for the payment of public utility bonds or for the improvements of the works, or into the General Fund as the Board may direct. The surplus remaining, if any, may, if the Board, be invested in interest-bearing bonds or obligations of the United States.

(Neb. RS 17-540)

(C) The Board of Trustees may, by resolution, direct and authorize the Treasurer to dispose of the surplus electric light, water, or gas funds, or the funds arising from the sale of electric light, water, or natural gas distribution properties, by the payment of outstanding electric light, water, or gas distribution bonds or water warrants then due. The excess, if any, after such payments, may be transferred to the General Fund of the village.

(Neb. RS 17-609)

(D) (1) Whenever the village has accumulated a surplus of any fund in excess of its current needs or has accumulated a sinking fund for the payment of its bonds and the money in such sinking fund exceeds the amount necessary to pay the principal and interest of any such bonds which become due during the current year, the Board of Trustees may invest any such surplus in excess of current needs

or such excess in its sinking fund in certificates of deposit, in time deposits, and in any securities in which the State Investment Officer is authorized to invest pursuant to the State Capital Expansion Act and the State Funds Investment Act and as provided in the authorized investment guidelines of the State Investment Council in effect on the date the investment is made. The State Investment Officer shall upon request furnish a copy of current authorized investment guidelines of the State Investment Council.

(2) Nothing in division (D)(1) above shall be construed to authorize investments in venture capital.

(Neb. RS 77-2341)

Statutory reference:

State Capital Expansion Act, see Neb. RS 17-1269 et seq.

State Funds Investment Act, see Neb. RS 17-1237 et seq.

§ 35.12 BOND ISSUES.

The Board of Trustees may, after meeting all the requirements of state law, issue bonds, fund bonds, and retire bonds for such purposes as may be permitted by state law. The Board of Trustees shall have the authority to levy special assessments for the payment of interest and principal on these bonds and may spread the payments up to the maximum number of years permitted by state law.

Statutory reference:

Bonds in general, see Neb. RS 18-1801 through 18-1805

General provisions, see Neb. RS 10-101 through 10-143

§ 35.13 DEBT COLLECTION; AUTHORITY TO CONTRACT WITH COLLECTION AGENCY.

(A) The village may contract to retain a collection agency licensed pursuant to the Collection Agency Act, within or without this state, for the purpose of collecting public debts owed by any person to the village.

(B) No debt owed pursuant to division (A) above may be assigned to a collection agency unless:

(1) There has been an attempt to advise the debtor by first class mail, postage prepaid, at the last known address of the debtor:

(a) Of the existence of the debt; and

(b) That the debt may be assigned to a collection agency for collection if the debt is not paid.

(2) At least 30 days have elapsed from the time the notice was sent.

(C) A collection agency which is assigned a debt under this section shall have only those remedies and powers which would be available to it as an assignee of a private creditor.

(D) For purposes of this section, **DEBT** shall include all delinquent fees or payments except delinquent property taxes on real estate. In the case of debt arising as a result of an order or judgment of a court in a criminal or traffic matter, a collection fee may be added to the debt. The collection fee shall be an amount specified in the fee schedule codified in § 36.01. The collection fee shall be paid by the person who owes the debt directly to the person or agency providing the collection service.

(Prior Code, § 35.13) (Ord. 2021-24, passed 10-5-2021)

Statutory reference:

Collection Agency Act, see Neb. RS 45-601 et seq.

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 45-623

§ 35.14 CREDIT CARDS; AUTHORITY TO ACCEPT.

(A) If authorized by the Board of Trustees, any village official may accept credit cards, charge cards, or debit cards, whether presented in person or electronically, or electronic funds transfers as a method of cash payment of any tax, levy, excise, duty, custom, toll, interest, penalty, fine, license, fee, or assessment of whatever kind or nature, whether general or special, as provided by Neb. RS 77-1702.

(B) The total amount of the taxes, levies, excises, duties, customs, tolls, interest, penalties, fines, licenses, fees, or assessments of whatever kind or nature, whether general or special, paid for by credit card, charge card, debit card, or electronic funds transfer shall be collected by the village official.

(C) With respect to a facility which it operates in a proprietary capacity, the Board of Trustees may choose to accept credit cards, charge cards, or debit cards, whether presented in person or electronically, or electronic funds transfers as a means of cash payment and may adjust the price for services to reflect the handling and payment costs.

(D) The village official shall obtain, for each transaction, authorization for use of any credit card, charge card, or debit card used pursuant to this section from the financial institution, vending service company, credit card or charge card company, or third-party merchant bank providing that service.

(E) The types of credit cards, charge cards, or debit cards accepted and the payment services provided shall be determined by the State Treasurer and the Director of Administrative Services with the advice of a committee convened by the State Treasurer and the director. The committee shall consist of the State Treasurer, the Tax Commissioner, the director, and representatives from counties, cities, and other political subdivisions as may be appropriate. The committee shall develop recommendations for the contracting of such services. The State Treasurer and the director shall contract with one or more credit card, charge card, or debit card companies or third-party merchant banks for services on behalf of the state and those counties, cities, and political subdivisions that choose to participate in the state contract for such services. The State Treasurer and the director shall consider, for purposes of this section, any negotiated discount, processing, or transaction fee imposed by a credit card, charge card, or debit card company or third-party merchant bank as an administrative expense. If the Board of Trustees chooses not to participate in the state contract, it may choose types of credit cards, charge cards, and debit cards and may negotiate and contract independently or collectively as a governmental

entity with one or more financial institutions, vending service companies, credit card, charge card, or debit card companies, or third-party merchant banks for the provision of these services.

(F) (1) Subject to the direction of the Board of Trustees, a village official authorizing acceptance of credit card or charge card payments shall be authorized but not required to impose a surcharge or convenience fee upon the person making a payment by credit card or charge card so as to wholly or partially offset the amount of any discount or administrative fees charged to the village, but the surcharge or convenience fee shall not exceed the surcharge or convenience fee imposed by the credit card or charge card companies or third-party merchant banks which have contracted under division (E) above.

(2) The surcharge or convenience fee shall be applied only when allowed by the operating rules and regulations of the credit card or charge card involved or when authorized in writing by the credit card or charge card company involved. When a person elects to make a payment to the village by credit card or charge card and such a surcharge or convenience fee is imposed, the payment of the surcharge or convenience fee shall be deemed voluntary by that person and shall be in no case refundable.

(3) If a payment is made electronically by credit card, charge card, debit card, or electronic funds transfer as part of a system for providing or retrieving information electronically, the village official shall be authorized but not required to impose an additional surcharge or convenience fee upon the person making a payment.

(G) For the purpose of this section, the following definition shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

ELECTRONIC FUNDS TRANSFER. The movement of funds by non-paper means, usually through a payment system, including, but not limited to, an automated clearinghouse or the Federal Reserve's Fedwire system.

(Neb. RS 13-609)

ANNUAL BUDGET

§ 35.25 FISCAL YEAR.

The fiscal year of the village and any public utility of the village commences on October 1 and extends through the following September 30, except as provided in the Municipal Proprietary Function Act.

(Prior Code, § 35.25) (Ord. 1995-10, passed 9-25-1995)

Statutory reference:

Municipal Proprietary Function Act, see Neb. RS 18-2801 et seq.

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 17-701

§ 35.26 BUDGET PROCEDURES.

The budget instruction manual prepared by the Auditor of Public Accounts is incorporated by reference for the purpose of proper budget preparation.

§ 35.27 EXPENDITURES PRIOR TO ADOPTION OF BUDGET.

(A) (1) On and after the first day of its fiscal year in 1993 and of each succeeding year or on or after the first day of its biennial period and until the adoption of the budget by the Board of Trustees in September, the Board of Trustees may expend any balance of cash on hand for the current expenses of the village.

(2) Except as provided in division (B) below, the expenditures shall not exceed an amount equivalent to the total amount expended under the last budget in the equivalent period of the prior budget year or biennial period. The expenditures shall be charged against the appropriations for each individual fund or purpose as provided in the budget when adopted.

(Neb. RS 13-509.01)

(B) The restriction on expenditures in division (A) above may be exceeded upon the express finding of the Board of Trustees that expenditures beyond the amount authorized are necessary to enable the village to meet its statutory duties and responsibilities. The finding and approval of the expenditures in excess of the statutory authorization shall be adopted by the Board of Trustees in open public session. Expenditures authorized by this section shall be charged against appropriations for each individual fund or purpose as provided in the budget when adopted, and nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize expenditures by the village in excess of that authorized by any other statutory provision.

(Neb. RS 13-509.02)

§ 35.28 PROPOSED BUDGET STATEMENT; CONTENTS; AVAILABILITY; CORRECTION.

(A) The Board of Trustees shall annually or biennially prepare a proposed budget statement on forms prescribed and furnished by the Auditor of Public Accounts. The proposed budget statement shall be made available to the public prior to publication of the notice of the hearing on the proposed budget statement pursuant to § 35.29. A proposed budget statement shall contain the following information, except as provided by state law:

(1) For the immediately preceding fiscal year or biennial period, the revenue from all sources, including motor vehicle taxes, other than revenue received from personal and real property taxation, allocated to the funds and separately stated as to each such source: the unencumbered cash balance at the beginning and end of the year or biennial period; the amount received by taxation of personal and real property; and the amount of actual expenditures;

(2) For the current fiscal year or biennial period, actual and estimated revenue from all sources, including motor vehicle taxes, allocated to the funds and separately stated as to each such source: the

actual unencumbered cash balance available at the beginning of the year or biennial period; the amount received from personal and real property taxation; and the amount of actual and estimated expenditures, whichever is applicable. This statement shall contain the cash reserve for each fiscal year or biennial period and shall note whether or not the reserve is encumbered. The cash reserve projections shall be based upon the actual experience of prior years or biennial periods. The cash reserve shall not exceed 50% of the total budget adopted exclusive of capital outlay items;

(3) For the immediately ensuing fiscal year or biennial period, an estimate of revenue from all sources, including motor vehicle taxes, other than revenue to be received from taxation of personal and real property, separately stated as to each such source: the actual or estimated unencumbered cash balances, whichever is applicable, to be available at the beginning of the year or biennial period; the amounts proposed to be expended during the year or biennial period; and the amount of cash reserve, based on actual experience of prior years or biennial periods, which cash reserve shall not exceed 50% of the total budget adopted exclusive of capital outlay items;

(4) A statement setting out separately the amount sought to be raised from the levy of a tax on the taxable value of real property:

(a) For the purpose of paying the principal or interest on bonds issued or authorized to be issued by the Board of Trustees or the legal voters of the political subdivision; and

(b) For all other purposes.

(5) A uniform summary of the proposed budget statement, including each proprietary function fund included in a separate proprietary budget statement prepared pursuant to the Municipal Proprietary Function Act, and a grand total of all funds maintained by the Board of Trustees; and

(6) A list of the proprietary functions which are not included in the budget statement. These proprietary functions shall have a separate budget statement which is approved by the Board of Trustees as provided in the Municipal Proprietary Function Act.

(B) The actual or estimated unencumbered cash balance required to be included in the budget statement by this section shall include deposits and investments of the village as well as any funds held by the County Treasurer for the village and shall be accurately stated on the proposed budget statement.

(C) The village shall correct any material errors in the budget statement detected by the Auditor of Public Accounts or by other sources.

(Neb. RS 13-504)

(D) The estimated expenditures plus the required cash reserve for the ensuing fiscal year or biennial period less all estimated and actual unencumbered balances at the beginning of the year or biennial period and less the estimated income from all sources, including motor vehicle taxes, other than taxation of personal and real property shall equal the amount to be received from taxes, and that amount shall be shown on the proposed budget statement pursuant to this section. The amount to be raised from taxation of personal and real property, as determined above, plus the estimated revenue from other sources,

including motor vehicle taxes, and the unencumbered balances shall equal the estimated expenditures, plus the necessary required cash reserve, for the ensuing year or biennial period.

(Neb. RS 13-505)

Statutory reference:

Municipal Proprietary Function Act, see Neb. RS 18-2801 et seq.

§ 35.29 PROPOSED BUDGET STATEMENT; HEARING; ADOPTION; CERTIFICATION OF TAX AMOUNT.

(A) The Board of Trustees shall each year or biennial period conduct a public hearing on its proposed budget statement. Such hearing shall be held separately from any regularly scheduled meeting of the governing body and shall not be limited by time. Notice of the place and time of the hearing, together with a summary of the proposed budget statement, shall be published four calendar days prior to the date set for hearing in a newspaper of general circulation within the village's jurisdiction. For purposes of such notice, the four calendar days shall include the day of publication but not the day of hearing. When the total operating budget, not including reserves, does not exceed \$10,000 per year or \$20,000 per biennial period, the proposed budget summary may be posted at the Board of Trustees's principal headquarters. At such hearing, the governing body shall make at least three copies of the proposed budget statement available to the public and shall make a presentation outlining key provisions of the proposed budget statement, including, but not limited to, a comparison with the prior year's budget. Any member of the public desiring to speak on the proposed budget statement shall be allowed to address the governing body at the hearing and shall be given a reasonable amount of time to do so.

(B) After the hearing, the proposed budget statement shall be adopted, or amended and adopted as amended, and a written record shall be kept of the hearing. The amount to be received from personal and real property taxation shall be certified to the levying board after the proposed budget statement is adopted or is amended and adopted as amended. The certification of the amount to be received from personal and real property taxation shall specify separately the amount to be applied to the payment of principal or interest on bonds issued by the Board of Trustees and the amount to be received for all other purposes.

(C) If the adopted budget statement reflects a change from that shown in the published proposed budget statement, a summary of the changes shall be published within 20 calendar days after its adoption in the manner provided in this section, but without provision for hearing, setting forth the items changed and the reasons for the changes.

(D) Upon approval by Board of Trustees, the budget shall be filed with the Auditor of Public Accounts. The Auditor may review the budget for errors in mathematics, improper accounting, and noncompliance with the State Budget Act or Neb. RS 13-518 to 13-522. If the Auditor detects such errors, he or she shall immediately notify the Board of such errors. The Board shall correct any such error as provided in § 35.34. Warrants for the payment of expenditures provided in the budget adopted under this section shall be valid notwithstanding any errors or noncompliance for which the Auditor has notified the Board.

(Neb. RS 13-506)

(E) When a levy increase has been authorized by vote of the electors, the adopted budget statement shall indicate the amount of the levy increase.

(Neb. RS 13-507)

(Prior Code, § 35.29) (Ord. 2021-25, passed 10-5-2021)

Statutory reference:

State Budget Act, see Neb. RS 13-501 et seq.

§ 35.30 ADOPTED BUDGET STATEMENT; FILING; CERTIFICATION OF TAX AMOUNT.

(A) (1) After publication and hearing on the proposed budget statement and within the time prescribed by law, the Board of Trustees shall file with and certify to the levying board or boards on or before September 30 of each year or September 30 of the final year of a biennial period and file with the Auditor of Public Accounts a copy of the adopted budget statement which complies with Neb. RS 13-518 to 13-522, together with the amount of the tax required to fund the adopted budget, setting out separately:

(a) The amount to be levied for the payment of principal or interest on bonds issued or authorized to be issued by the Board of Trustees or the legal voters of the political subdivision; and

(b) The amount to be levied for all other purposes.

(2) Proof of publication shall be attached to the statements.

(B) (1) If the prime rate published by the Federal Reserve Board is 10% or more at the time of the filing and certification required under this subsection, the Board of Trustees, in certifying the amount required, may make allowance for delinquent taxes not exceeding 5% of the amount required plus the actual percentage of delinquent taxes for the preceding tax year or biennial period and for the amount of estimated tax loss from any pending or anticipated litigation which involves taxation and in which tax collections have been or can be withheld or escrowed by court order.

(2) For purposes of this section, anticipated litigation shall be limited to the anticipation of an action being filed by a taxpayer who or which filed a similar action for the preceding year or biennial period which is still pending. Except for such allowances, the Board of Trustees shall not certify an amount of tax more than 1% greater or lesser than the amount determined under § 35.28.

(C) (1) The Board of Trustees shall use the certified taxable values as provided by the County Assessor pursuant to Neb. RS 13-509 for the current year in setting or certifying the levy.

(2) The Board of Trustees may designate one of its members to perform any duty or responsibility required of the Board by this section.

(Neb. RS 13-508)

§ 35.31 APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Board of Trustees shall adopt a budget statement pursuant to the State Budget Act, to be termed, "The Annual Appropriation Bill," in which the Board may appropriate those sums of money as may be deemed necessary to defray all necessary expenses and liabilities of the village.

(Neb. RS 17-706)

Statutory reference:

State Budget Act, see Neb. RS 13-501 et seq.

§ 35.32 GENERAL FUND.

If the village has not decided to follow the all-purpose levy method of financing for the fiscal year, all money not specifically appropriated in the annual appropriation bill shall be deposited in and known as the General Fund.

§ 35.33 TRANSFER OF FUNDS.

(A) Whenever during the current fiscal year it becomes apparent to the Board of Trustees that due to unforeseen emergencies there is temporarily insufficient money in a particular fund to meet the requirements of the adopted budget of expenditures for that fund, the Board may by a majority vote, unless otherwise provided by state law, transfer money from other funds to such fund.

(B) No expenditure during any fiscal year shall be made in excess of the amounts indicated in the adopted budget statement, except as authorized in § 35.34 or by state law.

(C) Any officer or officers of the Board who obligate funds contrary to the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offense.

(Neb. RS 13-510) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 35.34 REVISION OF BUDGET.

(A) (1) Unless otherwise provided by law, the Board of Trustees may propose to revise the previously adopted budget statement and shall conduct a public hearing on that proposal whenever during the current fiscal year it becomes apparent to the Board of Trustees that:

(a) There are circumstances which could not reasonably have been anticipated at the time the budget for the current year was adopted;

(b) The budget adopted violated Neb. RS 13-518 through 13-522, such that the revenue of the current fiscal year for any fund thereof will be insufficient, additional expenses will be necessarily

incurred, or there is a need to reduce the budget requirements to comply with Neb. RS 13-518 through 13-522; or

(c) The Board of Trustees has been notified by the Auditor of Public Accounts of a mathematical or accounting error or noncompliance with the State Budget Act.

(2) The public hearing requirement shall not apply to emergency expenditures pursuant to Neb. RS 81-829.51.

(B) Notice of the time and place of the hearing shall be published at least four calendar days prior to the date set for hearing in a newspaper of general circulation within the Board's jurisdiction. For purposes of such notice, the four calendar days shall include the day of publication but not the day of hearing. This published notice shall set forth:

(1) The time and place of the hearing;

(2) The amount in dollars of additional or reduced money required and for what purpose;

(3) A statement setting forth the nature of the unanticipated circumstances and, if the budget requirements are to be increased, the reasons why the previously adopted budget of expenditures cannot be reduced during the remainder of the current year to meet the need for additional money in that manner;

(4) A copy of the summary of the originally adopted budget previously published; and

(5) A copy of the summary of the proposed revised budget.

(C) At the hearing any taxpayer may appear or file a written statement protesting any application for additional money. A written record shall be kept of all such hearings.

(D) Upon conclusion of the public hearing on the proposed revised budget and approval of the proposed revised budget by the Board of Trustees, the Board of Trustees shall file with the County Clerk of the county or counties in which the Board of Trustees is located, and with the Auditor of Public Accounts, a copy of the revised budget, as adopted. The Board of Trustees may then issue warrants in payment for expenditures authorized by the adopted revised budget. These warrants shall be referred to as registered warrants and shall be repaid during the next fiscal year from funds derived from taxes levied therefor.

(E) Within 30 calendar days after the adoption of the budget under § 35.29, the Board of Trustees may, or within 30 calendar days after notification of an error by the Auditor of Public Accounts, the Board of Trustees shall correct an adopted budget which contains a clerical, mathematical, or accounting error which does not affect the total amount budgeted by more than 1% or increase the amount required from property taxes. No public hearing shall be required for such a correction. After correction, the Board of Trustees shall file a copy of the corrected budget with the County Clerk of the county or

counties in which the Board of Trustees is located and with the Auditor of Public Accounts. The Board of Trustees may then issue warrants in payment for expenditures authorized by the budget. (Neb. RS 13-511) (Prior Code, § 35.34) (Ord. 2016-04, passed 3-3-2016)

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 13-511

State Budget Act, see Neb. RS 13-501 et seq.

§ 35.35 PROPRIETARY FUNCTIONS; FISCAL YEAR; BUDGET STATEMENTS; FILING; HEARING; ADOPTION; RECONCILIATION.

(A) For the purpose of this section, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

PROPRIETARY FUNCTION. A water supply or distribution utility, a wastewater collection or treatment utility, an electric generation, transmission, or distribution utility, a gas supply, transmission, or distribution utility, an integrated solid waste management collection, disposal, or handling utility, or a hospital or a nursing home owned by the village.
(Neb. RS 18-2803)

SUBSIDIZATION. The costs of operation of a proprietary function are regularly financed by appropriations from the village's General Fund in excess of the amount paid by the village to the proprietary function for actual service or services received.
(Neb. RS 18-2804)

(B) The Board of Trustees may establish a separate fiscal year for each proprietary function, except that any proprietary function which is subsidized by appropriations from the village's General Fund shall have the same fiscal year as the village.

(C) (1) At least 30 days prior to the start of the fiscal year of each proprietary function, a proposed proprietary budget statement shall be prepared in writing and filed with the Village Clerk containing the following information:

(a) For the immediately preceding fiscal year, the revenue from all sources, the unencumbered cash balance at the beginning and end of the year, the amount received by taxation, and the amount of actual expenditure;

(b) For the current fiscal year, actual and estimated revenue from all sources separately stated as to each such source, the actual unencumbered cash balance available at the beginning of the year, the amount received from taxation, and the amount of actual and estimated expenditure, whichever is applicable;

(c) For the immediately ensuing fiscal year, an estimate of revenue from all sources separately stated as to each such source, the actual or estimated unencumbered cash balance, whichever

is applicable, to be available at the beginning of the year, the amounts proposed to be expended during the fiscal year, and the amount of cash reserve based on actual experience of prior years; and

(d) A uniform summary of the proposed budget statement which shall include a total of all funds maintained for the proprietary function.

(2) The statement shall contain the estimated cash reserve for each fiscal year and shall note whether or not the reserve is encumbered. The cash reserve projections shall be based upon the actual experience of prior years.

(3) Each proprietary budget statement shall be filed on forms prescribed and furnished by the Auditor of Public Accounts following consultation with representatives of such governing bodies as operate proprietary functions subject to the provisions of the Municipal Proprietary Function Act. (Neb. RS 18-2805)

(D) (1) After a proposed proprietary budget statement is filed with the Village Clerk, the Board of Trustees shall conduct a public hearing on the statement. Notice of the time and place of the hearing, a summary of the proposed proprietary budget statement, and notice that the full proposed proprietary budget statement is available for public review with the Village Clerk during normal business hours shall be published one time at least five days prior to the hearing in a legal newspaper in or of general circulation within the Board's jurisdiction or by mailing to each resident within the Board's jurisdiction.

(2) After the hearing, the proposed proprietary budget statement shall be adopted or amended and adopted as amended, and a written record shall be kept of the hearing. If the adopted proprietary budget statement reflects a change from the proposed proprietary statement presented at the hearing, a copy of the adopted proprietary budget statement shall be filed with the Village Clerk within 20 days after its adoption and published in a legal newspaper in or of general circulation within the Board's jurisdiction or by mailing to each resident within the Board's jurisdiction. (Neb. RS 18-2806)

(E) If the actual expenditures for a proprietary function exceed the estimated expenditures in the proprietary budget statement during its fiscal year, the Board of Trustees shall adopt a proprietary function reconciliation statement within 90 days after the end of the fiscal year which reflects any difference between the adopted proprietary budget statement for the previous fiscal year and the actual expenditures and revenue for that fiscal year. After the adoption of a proprietary function reconciliation statement, it shall be filed with the Village Clerk and published in a legal newspaper in or of general circulation within the Board's jurisdiction or by mailing to each resident within the Board's jurisdiction. If the difference between the adopted proprietary budget for the previous fiscal year and the actual expenditures and revenues for that fiscal year is greater than 10%, the proprietary function reconciliation statement shall only be adopted following a public hearing. (Neb. RS 18-2807)

(F) (1) If the budget of a proprietary function is included in the village budget statement created pursuant to the State Budget Act, the Municipal Proprietary Function Act need not be followed for that proprietary function.

(2) Any income from a proprietary function which is transferred to the General Fund of the village shall be shown as a source of revenue in the village budget statement created pursuant to the State Budget Act.

(Neb. RS 18-2808)

Statutory reference:

Municipal Proprietary Function Act, see Neb. RS 18-2801 et seq.

State Budget Act, see Neb. RS 13-501 et seq.

TAX LEVIES

§ 35.50 PROPERTY TAX LEVY FOR GENERAL REVENUE PURPOSES.

(A) The village shall have power to levy taxes for general revenue purposes in any one year not to exceed \$0.35 on each \$100 upon the taxable value of all the taxable property in the village.

(B) The valuation of such property shall be ascertained from the books or assessment rolls of the County Assessor.

(Neb. RS 17-506)

§ 35.51 LEVIES FOR OTHER TAXES AND SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

The village shall have power to levy any other tax or special assessment authorized by law.

(Neb. RS 17-507)

§ 35.52 ALL-PURPOSE LEVY; EXTRAORDINARY LEVIES; ALLOCATION; ABANDONMENT.

(A) Notwithstanding provisions in the statutes of the state and this code to the contrary, for any fiscal year the Board of Trustees may decide to certify to the County Clerk for collection one all-purpose levy required to be raised by taxation for all village purposes instead of certifying a schedule of levies for specific purposes added together. Subject to the limits in § 35.53, the all-purpose levy shall not exceed an annual levy of \$1.05 on each \$100 upon the taxable valuation of all the taxable property in the village. Otherwise authorized extraordinary levies to service and pay bonded indebtedness of the village may be made by the village in addition to such all-purpose levy.

(Neb. RS 19-1309)

(B) If the method provided in division (A) above is followed in village financing, the village shall allocate the amount so raised to the several departments of the village in its annual budget and appropriation ordinance, or in other legal manner, as the Board of Trustees deems wisest and best.

(Neb. RS 19-1310)

(C) If the village elects to follow the method provided in division (A) above, it shall be bound by that election during the ensuing fiscal year but may abandon such method in succeeding fiscal years. (Neb. RS 19-1311)

(D) If it is necessary to certify the amount to county officers for collection, the same shall be certified as a single amount for General Fund purposes. (Neb. RS 19-1312)

§ 35.53 PROPERTY TAX LEVY; MAXIMUM; AUTHORITY TO EXCEED.

(A) Property tax levies for the support of the village for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 1998, shall be limited to the amounts set forth in this division (A), except as provided in division (C) below. The village may levy a maximum levy of \$0.45 per \$100 of taxable valuation of property subject to the levy plus an additional \$0.05 per \$100 of taxable valuation to provide financing for the village's share of revenue required under an agreement or agreements executed pursuant to the Interlocal Cooperation Act or the Joint Public Agency Act. The maximum levy shall include amounts levied to pay for sums to support a library pursuant to Neb. RS 51-201, museum pursuant to Neb. RS 51-501, visiting community nurse, home health nurse, or home health agency pursuant to Neb. RS 71-1637, or statue, memorial, or monument pursuant to Neb. RS 80-202. Property tax levies for judgments, except judgments or orders from the Commission of Industrial Relations, obtained against the village which require or obligate the village to pay that judgment, to the extent the judgment is not paid by liability insurance coverage of the village, for preexisting lease-purchase contracts approved prior to July 1, 1998, for bonded indebtedness approved according to law and secured by a levy on property, and for payments by a public airport to retire interest-free loans from the Department of Aeronautics in lieu of bonded indebtedness at a lower cost to the public airport are not included in the levy limits established by this division (A). The limitations on tax levies provided in this division (A) are to include all other general or special levies provided by law. Notwithstanding other provisions of law, the only exceptions to the limits in this division (A) are those provided by or authorized by this section. Tax levies in excess of the limitations in this section shall be considered unauthorized levies under Neb. RS 77-1606 unless approved under division (C) below.

(Neb. RS 77-3442)

(B) (1) All city airport authorities established under the Cities Airport Authorities Act, and community redevelopment authorities established under the Community Development Law may be allocated property taxes as authorized by law which are authorized by the village and are counted in the village levy limit provided by division (A) above, except that such limitation shall not apply to property tax levies for preexisting lease-purchase contracts approved prior to July 1, 1998, for bonded indebtedness approved according to law and secured by a levy on property, and for payments by a public airport to retire interest-free loans from the Department of Aeronautics in lieu of bonded indebtedness at a lower cost to the public airport. The Board of Trustees shall review and approve or disapprove the levy request of the political subdivisions subject to this division (B). The Board of Trustees may approve all or a portion of the levy request and may approve a levy request that would allow a levy greater than that permitted by law. The levy allocated by the village may be exceeded as provided in division (C) below.

(2) On or before August 1, all political subdivisions subject to village levy authority under this division (B) shall submit a preliminary request for levy allocation to the Board of Trustees. The preliminary request of the political subdivision shall be in the form of a resolution adopted by a majority vote of members present of the political subdivision's governing body. The failure of a political subdivision to make a preliminary request shall preclude that political subdivision from using procedures set forth in Neb. RS 77-3444 to exceed the final levy allocation as determined in this division (B).

(3) (a) The Board of Trustees shall:

1. Adopt a resolution by a majority vote of members present which determines a final allocation of levy authority to its political subdivisions; and
2. Forward a copy of that resolution to the chairperson of the governing body of each of its political subdivisions.

(b) No final levy allocation shall be changed after September 1 except by agreement between both the Board of Trustees and the governing body of the political subdivision whose final levy allocation is at issue.

(Neb. RS 77-3443)

(C) (1) The village may exceed the limits provided in division (A) above by an amount not to exceed a maximum levy approved by a majority of registered voters voting on the issue in a primary, general, or special election at which the issue is placed before the registered voters. A vote to exceed the limits must be approved prior to October 10 of the fiscal year which is to be the first to exceed the limits.

(2) The Board of Trustees may call for the submission of the issue to the voters:

(a) By passing a resolution calling for exceeding the limits by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members of the Board of Trustees and delivering a copy of the resolution to the County Clerk or Election Commissioner of every county which contains all or part of the village; or

(b) Upon receipt of a petition by the County Clerk or Election Commissioner of every county containing all or part of the village requesting an election signed by at least 5% of the registered voters residing in the village.

(3) The resolution or petition shall include the amount of levy which would be imposed in excess of the limits provided in division (A) above and the duration of the excess levy authority. The excess levy authority shall not have a duration greater than five years. Any resolution or petition calling for a special election shall be filed with the County Clerk or Election Commissioner on or before the fifth Friday prior to the election, and the time of publication and providing a copy of the notice of election required in Neb. RS 32-802 shall be no later than 20 days prior to the election.

(4) The County Clerk or Election Commissioner shall place the issue on the ballot at an election as called for in the resolution or petition which is at least 31 days after receipt of the resolution

or petition. The election shall be held pursuant to the Election Act. For petitions filed with the County Clerk or Election Commissioner on or after May 1, 1998, the petition shall be in the form as provided in Neb. RS 32-628 through 32-631.

(5) Any excess levy authority approved under this division (C) shall terminate pursuant to its terms, on a vote of the Board of Trustees to terminate the authority to levy more than the limits, at the end of the fourth fiscal year following the first year in which the levy exceeded the limit, or as provided in division (C)(9) below, whichever is earliest.

(6) The Board of Trustees may pass no more than one resolution calling for an election pursuant to this division (C) during any one calendar year. Only one election may be held in any one calendar year pursuant to a petition initiated under this division (C). The ballot question may include any terms and conditions set forth in the resolution or petition and shall include the language specified in Neb. RS 77-3444.

(7) If a majority of the votes cast upon the ballot question are in favor of the tax, the County Board shall authorize a tax in excess of the limits in division (A) above, but the tax shall not exceed the amount stated in the ballot question. If a majority of those voting on the ballot question are opposed to the tax, the Board of Trustees shall not impose the tax.

(8) In lieu of the election procedures in this division (C), the village may approve a levy in excess of the limits in division (A) above for a period of one year at a meeting of the residents of the village, called after notice is published in a newspaper of general circulation in the village at least 20 days prior to the meeting. At least 10% of the registered voters residing in the village shall constitute a quorum for purposes of taking action to exceed the limits or final levy allocation. A record shall be made of the registered voters residing in the political subdivision or village who are present at the meeting. The method of voting at the meeting shall protect the secrecy of the ballot. If a majority of the registered voters present at the meeting vote in favor of exceeding the limits, a copy of the record of that action shall be forwarded to the County Board prior to October 10, and the County Board shall authorize a levy as approved by the residents for the year. If a majority of the registered voters present at the meeting vote against exceeding the limits, the limit shall not be exceeded and the village shall have no power to call for an election under this division (C).

(9) (a) The village may rescind or modify a previously approved excess levy authority prior to its expiration by a majority of registered voters voting on the issue in a primary, general, or special election at which the issue is placed before the registered voters. A vote to rescind or modify must be approved prior to October 10 of the fiscal year for which it is to be effective.

(b) The Board of Trustees may call for the submission of the issue to the voters:

1. By passing a resolution calling for the rescission or modification by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members of the Board of Trustees and delivering a copy of the resolution to the County Clerk or Election Commissioner of every county which contains all or part of the village; or

2. Upon receipt of a petition by the County Clerk or Election Commissioner of every county containing all or part of the village requesting an election signed by at least 5% of the registered voters residing in the village.

(c) The resolution or petition shall include the amount and the duration of the previously approved excess levy authority and a statement that either the excess levy authority will be rescinded or the excess levy authority will be modified. If the excess levy authority will be modified, the amount and duration of the modification shall be stated. The modification shall not have a duration greater than five years. The County Clerk or Election Commissioner shall place the issue on the ballot at an election as called for in the resolution or petition which is at least 31 days after receipt of the resolution or petition, and the time of publication and providing a copy of the notice of election required in Neb. RS 32-802 shall be no later than 20 days prior to the election. The election shall be held pursuant to the Election Act.

(Neb. RS 77-3444)

§ 35.54 PROPERTY TAX LEVY; CERTIFICATION OF AMOUNT; COLLECTION.

The Board of Trustees shall, at the time and in the manner provided by law, cause to be certified to the County Clerk the amount of tax to be levied upon the taxable value of all the taxable property of the village which the village requires for the purposes of the adopted budget statement for the ensuing year, including all special assessments and taxes assessed as otherwise provided. The County Clerk shall place the same on the property tax lists to be collected in the manner provided by law for the collection of county taxes in the county where the village is situated. In all sales for any delinquent taxes for municipal purposes, if there are other delinquent taxes due from the same person or a lien on the same property, the sale shall be for all the delinquent taxes. Such sales and all sales made under or by virtue of this section or the provision of law herein referred to shall be of the same validity and in all respects be deemed and treated as though such sales had been made for the delinquent county taxes exclusively. (Neb. RS 17-702)

§ 35.55 PROPERTY TAX REQUEST; PROCEDURE FOR SETTING.

(A) If the annual assessment of property would result in an increase in the total property taxes levied by a county, municipality, school district, learning community, sanitary and improvement district, natural resources district, educational service unit, or community college, as determined using the previous year's rate of levy, the village's property tax request for the current year shall be no more than its property tax request in the prior year, and the village's rate of levy for the current year shall be decreased accordingly when such rate is set by the County Board of Equalization pursuant to Neb. RS 77-1601. The Board of Trustees shall pass a resolution or ordinance to set the amount of its property tax request after holding the public hearing required in division (C) below. If the Board of Trustees seeks to set its property tax request at an amount that exceeds its property tax request in the prior year, it may do so after holding the public hearing required in division (C) below and by passing a resolution or

ordinance that complies with division (D) below. If any county, city, school district, or community college seeks to increase its property tax request by more than the allowable growth percentage, such political subdivision shall comply with the requirements of Neb. 77-1633 in lieu of the requirements in divisions (C) and (D) below.

(B) If the annual assessment of property would result in no change or a decrease in the total property taxes levied by a county, city, village, school district, learning community, sanitary and improvement district, natural resources district, educational service unit, or community college, as determined using the previous year's rate of levy, the village's property tax request for the current year shall be no more than its property tax request in the prior year, and the Board of Trustee's rate of levy for the current year shall be adjusted accordingly when such rate is set by the County Board of Equalization pursuant to Neb. RS 77-1601. The Board of Trustees shall pass a resolution or ordinance to set the amount of its property tax request after holding the public hearing required in division (C) below. If the Board of Trustees seeks to set its property tax request at an amount that exceeds its property tax request in the prior year, it may do so after holding the public hearing required in division (C) below and by passing a resolution or ordinance that complies with division (D) below. If any county, city, school district, or community college seeks to increase its property tax request by more than the allowable growth percentage, such political subdivision shall comply with the requirements of Neb. 77-1633 in lieu of the requirements in divisions (C) and (D) below.

(C) The resolution or ordinance required under this section shall only be passed after a special public hearing called for the purpose is held and after notice is published in a newspaper of general circulation in the area of the village at least four calendar days prior to the hearing. For purposes of such notice, the four calendar days shall include the day of publication but not the day of hearing. If the village's total operating budget, not including reserves, does not exceed \$10,000 per year or \$20,000 per biennial period, the notice may be posted at the Board of Trustee's principal headquarters.

(D) The hearing notice shall contain the following information:

(1) The certified taxable valuation under Neb. RS 13-509 for the prior year, the certified taxable valuation under Neb. RS 13-509 for the current year, and the percentage increase or decrease in such valuations from the prior year to the current year;

(2) The dollar amount of the prior year's tax request and the property tax rate that was necessary to fund that tax request;

(3) The property tax rate that would be necessary to fund last year's tax request if applied to the current year's valuation;

(4) The proposed dollar amount of the tax request for the current year and the property tax rate that will be necessary to fund that tax request;

(5) The percentage increase or decrease in the property tax rate from the prior year to the current year; and

(6) The percentage increase or decrease in the total operating budget from the prior year to the current year.

(E) Any resolution or ordinance setting a village’s property tax request under Neb. RS 77-1632 at an amount that exceeds the village’s property tax request in the prior year shall include, but not be limited to, the following information:

- (1) The name of the village;
- (2) The amount of the property tax request;
- (3) The following statements:

(a) The total assessed value of property differs from last year’s total assessed value by _____ percent;

(b) The tax rate which would levy the same amount of property taxes as last year, when multiplied by the new total assessed value of property, would be \$_____ per \$100 of assessed value;

(c) The village proposes to adopt a property tax request that will cause its tax rate to be \$_____ per \$100 of assessed value; and

(d) Based on the proposed property tax request and changes in other revenue, the total operating budget of (name of village) will exceed last year’s by _____ percent; and

- (4) The record vote of the Board of Trustees in passing such resolution or ordinance.

(F) Any resolution or ordinance setting a property tax request under this section shall be certified and forwarded to the County Clerk on or before October 15 of the year for which the tax request is to apply.

(G) Any tax levy which is not in compliance with this section and Neb. RS 77-1601 shall be construed as an unauthorized levy under Neb. RS 77-1606.

(Prior Code, § 35.50) (Ord. 2021-04, passed 6-15-2021; Ord. 2021-30, passed 12-6-2021)

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 77-1632

§ 35.56 MOTOR VEHICLE FEE.

(A) For the purpose of this section, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

LIMITS OF THE VILLAGE. Includes the extraterritorial zoning jurisdiction of the village.

PERSON. Includes bodies corporate, societies, communities, the public generally, individuals, partnerships, limited liability companies, joint-stock companies, cooperatives, and associations. ***PERSON*** does not include any federal, state, or local government or any political subdivision thereof.

(B) (1) Except as otherwise provided in division (D) below, the governing body of the village shall have power to require any individual whose primary residence or person who owns a place of business which is within the limits of the village and that owns and operates a motor vehicle within such limits to pay an annual motor vehicle fee and to require the payment of such fee upon the change of ownership of such vehicle. All such fees which may be provided for under this section shall be used exclusively for constructing, repairing, maintaining, or improving streets, roads, alleys, public ways, or parts thereof or for the amortization of bonded indebtedness when created for such purposes.

(2) To ensure compatibility with the Vehicle Title and Registration System maintained by the Department of Motor Vehicles:

(a) Any village that collects the annual motor vehicle fee authorized under this section shall use the plate types listed under Neb. RS 60-3,104 and, as applicable, weight categories listed under the Motor Vehicle Registration Act when reporting information to the Vehicle Title and Registration System; and

(b) Any village that adopts an annual motor vehicle fee under this section or that modifies an existing motor vehicle fee shall notify the Department of Motor Vehicles of such new or modified fee within ten business days after the passage of the ordinance authorizing such new or modified fee and at least 60 days prior to the implementation of such new or modified fee.

(C) No motor vehicle fee shall be required under this section if:

(1) A vehicle is used or stored but temporarily in the village for a period of six months or less in a 12-month period;

(2) An individual does not have a primary residence or a person does not own a place of business within the limits of the village and does not own and operate a motor vehicle within the limits of the village; or

(3) An individual is a full-time student attending a postsecondary institution within the limits of the village and the motor vehicle's situs under the Motor Vehicle Certificate of Title Act is different from the place at which he or she is attending such institution.

(D) After December 31, 2012, no motor vehicle fee shall be required of any individual whose primary residence is or person who owns a place of business within the extraterritorial zoning jurisdiction of the village.

(E) The fee shall be paid to the County Treasurer of the county in which the village is located when the registration fees as provided in the Motor Vehicle Registration Act are paid. These fees shall be credited by the County Treasurer to the Road Fund of the village.

(Prior Code, § 35.51) (Ord. 2021-22, passed 8-2-2021)

Statutory reference:

Motor Vehicle Certificate of Title Act, see Neb. RS 60-101 et seq.

Motor Vehicle Registration Act, see Neb. RS 60-301

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 18-1214

CHAPTER 36: FEE SCHEDULE

Section

36.01 Fee schedule

§ 36.01 FEE SCHEDULE.

<i>FEE</i>	<i>RATE</i>
Board of Adjustment	
Sale of fireworks permit from December 28 to December 31	\$25
Sale of fireworks permit from June 24 to July 4	\$75
Liquor license	\$500
SDL (Special Designated Liquor)	\$25
Tobacco license	\$20
Building permit	\$25
Debt collection fee	\$25 or 4.5% of the debt collected
Dog license	\$5
Fire insurance corporation/company/association occupation tax	\$5 per annum
Food truck permit fee	\$25
Planning Commission	
Conditional use permit	\$125
Rezoning	\$125
Special use permit	\$125
Waivers	\$75
Subdivision platting	
Final plats (10 lots and under)	\$75
Final plats (11 lots and under)	\$125

Hoskins - Administration

<i>FEE</i>	<i>RATE</i>
Lot boundary change	\$60
Lot subdivision	\$75
Preliminary plats (10 lots and under)	\$75
Preliminary plats (11 lots and under)	\$125
Sewer rates	
Based on an average water usage from the months November, December, January, and February recalculated annually	\$12 a month plus \$1.50 per 1,000 gallon
Water rates	
Hook-up fee - new occupants	\$100
Late fee for water/sewer bill	\$10 if not paid by the fifteenth of each month
Public water sold	\$25 for first 2,000 gallons \$5 per 1,000 gallon after
Residential and commercial	\$25 for first 1,000 gallon \$40 for out of village limits \$2.75 per 1,000 gallon after
Return service to delinquent customer	\$35
Tapping fee	\$400

(Res. 2021-03, passed 7-6-2021)

CHAPTER 10: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section

- 10.01 Title of code
- 10.02 Interpretation
- 10.03 Application to future ordinances
- 10.04 Captions
- 10.05 Definitions
- 10.06 Rules of interpretation
- 10.07 Severability
- 10.08 Reference to other sections
- 10.09 Reference to offices
- 10.10 Errors and omissions
- 10.11 Official time
- 10.12 Reasonable time
- 10.13 Ordinances repealed
- 10.14 Ordinances unaffected
- 10.15 Repeal or modification of ordinance
- 10.16 Section histories; statutory references
- 10.17 Local changes to this code of ordinances

- 10.99 General penalty

§ 10.01 TITLE OF CODE.

This codification of ordinances shall be designated as the Village of Hoskins Code of Ordinances and may be so cited.

§ 10.02 INTERPRETATION.

Unless otherwise provided herein, or by law or implication required, the same rules of construction, definition, and application shall govern the interpretation of this code as those governing the interpretation of state law.

§ 10.03 APPLICATION TO FUTURE ORDINANCES.

All provisions of Title I compatible with future legislation shall apply to ordinances hereafter adopted amending or supplementing this code unless otherwise specifically provided.

§ 10.04 CAPTIONS.

Headings and captions used in this code other than the title, chapter, and section numbers are employed for reference purposes only and shall not be deemed a part of the text of any section.

§ 10.05 DEFINITIONS.

(A) *General rule.* Words and phrases shall be taken in their plain, or ordinary and usual sense. However, technical words and phrases having a peculiar and appropriate meaning in law shall be understood according to their technical import.

(B) *Definitions.* For the purpose of this code, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES, VILLAGE BOARD, or GOVERNING BODY. The legislative body of the village.

CODE, THIS CODE, or THIS CODE OF ORDINANCES. This village code as modified by amendment, revision, and adoption of new titles, chapters, or sections.

COUNTY. Wayne County, Nebraska.

MAY. The act referred to is permissive.

MONTH. A calendar month.

OATH. Includes an affirmation in all cases in which, by law, an affirmation may be substituted for an oath, and in such cases the words **SWEAR** and **SWORN** shall be equivalent to the words **AFFIRM** and **AFFIRMED**.

OFFICER, OFFICE, EMPLOYEE, COMMISSION, or DEPARTMENT. An officer, office, employee, commission, or department of this village unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

PERSON. Includes bodies politic and corporate, societies, communities, the public generally, individuals, partnerships, limited liability companies, joint-stock companies, and associations.
(Neb. RS 49-801(16))

PRECEDING or FOLLOWING. Next before or next after, respectively.

SHALL. The act referred to is mandatory.

SIGNATURE or **SUBSCRIPTION.** Includes a mark when the person cannot write.

STATE. The State of Nebraska.

SUBCHAPTER. A division of a chapter, designated in this code by a heading in the chapter analysis and a capitalized heading in the body of the chapter, setting apart a group of sections related by the subject matter of the heading. Not all chapters have **SUBCHAPTERS.**

VILLAGE, MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, or MUNICIPALITY. The village of Hoskins, Nebraska.

WRITTEN. Any representation of words, letters, or figures, whether by printing or otherwise.

YEAR. A calendar year, unless otherwise expressed.

§ 10.06 RULES OF INTERPRETATION.

The construction of all ordinances of this village shall be by the following rules, unless that construction is plainly repugnant to the intent of the Village Board or of the context of the same ordinance:

(A) **AND** or **OR.** Either conjunction shall include the other as if written “and/or,” if the sense requires it.

(B) **Acts by assistants.** When a statute or ordinance requires an act to be done which, by law, an agent or deputy as well may do as the principal, the requisition shall be satisfied by the performance of the act by an authorized agent or deputy.

(C) **Gender; singular and plural; tenses.** Words denoting the masculine gender shall be deemed to include the feminine and neuter genders; words in the singular shall include the plural, and words in the plural shall include the singular; the use of a verb in the present tense shall include the future, if applicable.

(D) **General term.** A general term following specific enumeration of terms is not to be limited to the class enumerated unless expressly so limited.

§ 10.07 SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this code as now or later amended or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application.

§ 10.08 REFERENCE TO OTHER SECTIONS.

Whenever a section refers to another section hereof, that reference shall extend and apply to the section referred to as subsequently amended, revised, recodified, or renumbered unless the subject matter is materially altered by the amendment or revision.

§ 10.09 REFERENCE TO OFFICES.

Reference to a public office or officer shall be deemed to apply to any office, officer, or employee of this village exercising the powers, duties, or functions contemplated in the provision, irrespective of any transfer of functions or change in the official title of the functionary.

§ 10.10 ERRORS AND OMISSIONS.

If a manifest error is discovered, consisting of the misspelling of any words; the omission of any word or words necessary to express the intention of the provisions affected; the use of a word or words to which no meaning can be attached; or the use of a word or words when another word or words was clearly intended to express the intent, the spelling shall be corrected and the word or words supplied, omitted, or substituted as will conform with the manifest intention, and the provisions shall have the same effect as though the correct words were contained in the text as originally published. No alteration shall be made or permitted if any question exists regarding the nature or extent of the error.

§ 10.11 OFFICIAL TIME.

The official time, as established by applicable state/federal laws, shall be the official time within this village for the transaction of all village business.

§ 10.12 REASONABLE TIME.

(A) In all cases where an ordinance requires an act to be done in a reasonable time or requires reasonable notice to be given, reasonable time or notice shall be deemed to mean the time which is necessary for a prompt performance of the act or the giving of the notice.

(B) The time within which an act is to be done, as herein provided, shall be computed by excluding the first day and including the last. If the last day is Sunday, it shall be excluded.

§ 10.13 ORDINANCES REPEALED.

This code contains all of the provisions of a general nature pertaining to the subjects enumerated and embraced in this code. All prior ordinances pertaining to the subjects treated by this code are repealed,

except that nothing shall affect any rights acquired under, actions involving, or fines, penalties, forfeitures, or liabilities incurred pursuant to those ordinances prior to repeal.

§ 10.14 ORDINANCES UNAFFECTED.

All ordinances of a temporary or special nature and all other ordinances pertaining to subjects not embraced in this code, including ordinances specified in this section, shall remain in full force and effect unless repealed expressly or by necessary implication:

- (A) Vacating or setting the boundaries of streets, alleys, or other public places;
- (B) Annexing or detaching territory;
- (C) Granting or accepting easements, plats, or dedication of land to public use;
- (D) Providing for the acquisition or conveyance of real or personal property;
- (E) Authorizing or directing public improvements to be made;
- (F) Levying taxes or special assessments;
- (G) Appropriating money;
- (H) Granting franchises or special licenses; or
- (I) Providing for the issuance of bonds or other instruments of indebtedness.

§ 10.15 REPEAL OR MODIFICATION OF ORDINANCE.

(A) Whenever any ordinance or part of an ordinance is repealed or modified by a subsequent ordinance, the ordinance or part of an ordinance thus repealed or modified shall continue in force until the publication of the ordinance repealing or modifying it to give effect thereto.

(B) No suit, proceedings, right, liability, fine, forfeiture, or penalty instituted, created, given, secured, or accrued under any ordinance previous to its repeal shall in any way be affected, released, or discharged, but may be prosecuted, enjoyed, and recovered as fully as if the ordinance had continued in force, unless it is otherwise expressly provided.

(C) When any ordinance repealing a former ordinance, clause, or provision is itself repealed, the repeal shall not be construed to revive the former ordinance, clause, or provision, unless it is expressly provided.

Statutory reference:

Requirements for amendments and revisions, see Neb. RS 17-614

§ 10.16 SECTION HISTORIES; STATUTORY REFERENCES.

(A) A statutory cite included in the history indicates that the text of the section reads substantially the same as the statute. Example: (Neb. RS 18-132)

(B) A statutory cite set forth as a “statutory reference” following the text of the section indicates that the reader should refer to that statute for further information. Example:

§ 39.01 PUBLIC RECORDS AVAILABLE.

This municipality shall make available to any person for inspection or copying all public records, unless otherwise exempted by state law.

Statutory reference:

Inspection of public records, see Neb. RS 84-712 et seq.

§ 10.17 LOCAL CHANGES TO THIS CODE OF ORDINANCES.

Any provision of this code of ordinances may be repealed, modified or superseded by an ordinance passed by the Village Board.

§ 10.99 GENERAL PENALTY.

(A) Any person who violates any of the provisions of this village code, unless otherwise specifically provided herein, shall be deemed guilty of an offense and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$500. A new violation shall be deemed to have been committed every 24 hours of failure to comply with the provisions of this code.

(B) (1) Whenever a nuisance exists as defined in Title IX of this code, the village may proceed by a suit in equity to enjoin and abate the same, in the manner provided by law.

(2) Whenever, in any action, it is established that a nuisance exists, the court may, together with the fine or penalty imposed, enter an order of abatement as a part of the judgment in the case.

Statutory reference:

Authority to abate nuisances, see Neb. RS 18-1720 and 18-1722

Authority to impose fines, see Neb. RS 17-207 and 17-505

TITLE V: PUBLIC WORKS

Chapter

50. UTILITIES, GENERALLY

51. WATER

52. SEWERS

53. GARBAGE

CHAPTER 50: UTILITIES, GENERALLY

Section

- 50.01 Denial of service; when prohibited
- 50.02 Discontinuance of service; notice procedure
- 50.03 Diversion of services, meter tampering, unauthorized reconnection, prohibited; evidence
- 50.04 Diversion of services; civil action
- 50.05 Delinquent utility charges; lien; civil action
- 50.06 Owner responsibility for utility payments involving rental property

§ 50.01 DENIAL OF SERVICE; WHEN PROHIBITED.

No applicant for the services of a public or private utility company furnishing water, natural gas, or electricity at retail in this village shall be denied service because of unpaid bills for similar service which are not collectible at law because of statutes of limitations or discharge in bankruptcy proceedings. (Neb. RS 70-1601)

§ 50.02 DISCONTINUANCE OF SERVICE; NOTICE PROCEDURE.

(A) For the purpose of this section, the following definition shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

DOMESTIC SUBSCRIBER. Shall not include municipalities, cities, villages, political subdivisions, companies, corporations, partnerships, limited liability companies, or businesses of any nature.

(Neb. RS 70-1602)

(B) No utility owned and operated by the village furnishing water, natural gas, or electricity at retail in the village shall discontinue service to any domestic subscriber for nonpayment of any past-due account unless the utility first gives written notice by mail to any subscriber whose service is proposed to be terminated at least seven days prior to termination. As to any subscriber who has previously been identified as a welfare recipient to the utility by the Department of Health and Human Services, the notice shall be by certified mail and notice of such proposed termination shall be given to the department. (Neb. RS 70-1603)

(C) Prior to the discontinuance of service to any domestic subscriber by a utility owned and operated by the village, the domestic subscriber, upon request, shall be provided a conference with the Board of Trustees. A utility owned and operated by the village shall not be subject to Neb. RS 70-1608 to 70-1614, but the Board of Trustees shall establish a procedure to resolve utility bills when a conference is requested by a domestic subscriber. The procedure shall be in writing and a copy of such procedure shall be furnished upon the request of any domestic subscriber. The Board of Trustees shall notify the domestic subscriber of the time, place, and date scheduled for such conference.

(Neb. RS 70-1604)

(D) The utility shall establish a third-party notice procedure for the notification of a designated third party of any proposed discontinuance of service and shall advise its subscribers, including new subscribers, of the availability of such procedures.

(Neb. RS 70-1607)

(E) This section shall not apply to any disconnections or interruptions of services made necessary by the utility for reasons of repair or maintenance or to protect the health or safety of the domestic subscriber or of the general public.

(Neb. RS 70-1615)

§ 50.03 DIVERSION OF SERVICES, METER TAMPERING, UNAUTHORIZED RECONNECTION, PROHIBITED; EVIDENCE.

(A) It is an offense for any person to do any of the following:

(1) To connect any instrument, device, or contrivance with any wire supplying or intended to supply electricity or electric current or to connect any pipe or conduit supplying gas or water, without the knowledge and consent of any village utility supplying such products or services, in such a manner that any portion thereof may be supplied to any instrument by or at which electricity, electric current, gas, or water may be consumed without passing through the meter made or provided for measuring or registering the amount or quantity thereof passing through it;

(2) To knowingly use or knowingly permit the use of electricity, electric current, gas, or water obtained unlawfully pursuant to this section;

(3) To reconnect electrical, gas, or water service without the knowledge and consent of any village utility supplying such service if the service has been disconnected pursuant to Neb. RS 70-1601 through 70-1615 or § 50.02; or

(4) To willfully injure, alter, or by any instrument, device, or contrivance in any manner interfere with or obstruct the action or operation of any meter made or provided for measuring or registering the amount or quantity of electricity, electric current, gas, or water passing through it, without the knowledge and consent of any village utility supplying the electricity, electric current, gas, or water passing or intended to pass through the meter.

(B) Proof of the existence of any wire, pipe, or conduit connection or reconnection or of any injury, alteration, interference, or obstruction of a meter is prima facie evidence of the guilt of the person in possession of the premises where that connection, reconnection, injury, alteration, interference, or obstruction is proved to exist.

(Neb. RS 28-515.02) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 50.04 DIVERSION OF SERVICES; CIVIL ACTION.

(A) For purposes of this section, the definitions found in Neb. RS 25-21,275 shall apply.

(B) (1) The village utility may bring a civil action for damages against any person who commits, authorizes, solicits, aids, abets, or attempts bypassing, tampering, or unauthorized metering when that act results in damages to the utility. A village utility may bring a civil action for damages pursuant to this section against any person receiving the benefit of utility service through means of bypassing, tampering, or unauthorized metering.

(2) In any civil action brought pursuant to this section, the village utility shall be entitled, upon proof of willful or intentional bypassing, tampering, or unauthorized metering, to recover as damages:

(a) The amount of actual damage or loss if the amount of the damage or loss is susceptible of reasonable calculation; or

(b) Liquidated damages of \$750 if the amount of actual damage or loss is not susceptible of reasonable calculation.

(3) In addition to damage or loss under division (B)(2) above, the utility may recover all reasonable expenses and costs incurred on account of the bypassing, tampering, or unauthorized metering including, but not limited to, disconnection, reconnection, service calls, equipment, costs of the suit, and reasonable attorneys' fees in cases within the scope of Neb. RS 25-1801.

(Neb. RS 25-21,276)

(C) (1) There shall be a rebuttable presumption that a tenant or occupant at any premises where bypassing, tampering, or unauthorized metering is proven to exist caused or had knowledge of that bypassing, tampering, or unauthorized metering if the tenant or occupant had access to the part of the utility supply system on the premises where the bypassing, tampering, or unauthorized metering is proven to exist and was responsible or partially responsible for payment, either directly or indirectly, to the utility or to any other person for utility services to the premises.

(2) There shall be a rebuttable presumption that a customer at any premises where bypassing, tampering, or unauthorized metering is proven to exist caused or had knowledge of that bypassing, tampering, or unauthorized metering if the customer controlled access to the part of the utility supply system on the premises where the bypassing, tampering, or unauthorized metering was proven to exist.

(Neb. RS 25-21,277)

(D) The remedies provided by this section shall be deemed to be supplemental and additional to powers conferred by existing laws. The remedies provided in this section are in addition to and not in limitation of any other civil or criminal statutory or common-law remedies.

(Neb. RS 25-21,278)

Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 50.05 DELINQUENT UTILITY CHARGES; LIEN; CIVIL ACTION.

(A) All water rates, taxes, or rent assessed by the Board of Trustees shall be a lien upon the premises or real estate, upon or for which the same is used or supplied; and such taxes, rents, or rates shall be paid and collected and such lien enforced in such manner as the Board of Trustees shall by ordinance direct and provide.

(Neb. RS 17-538)

(B) All sewer charges established by the Board of Trustees shall be a lien upon the premises or real estate for which such water is used or supplied. Such lien shall be enforced in such manner as the Board or Trustees provides by ordinance.

(Neb. RS 17-925.01)

(C) If the service charge established by the Board of Trustees for the use of any village sewage disposal plant and sewerage system is not paid when due, such sum may be recovered by the village in a civil action or it may be certified to the County Assessor and assessed against the premises served and collected or returned in the same manner as other village taxes are certified, assessed, collected, and returned.

(Neb. RS 18-503)

(D) (1) Unless the Board of Trustees otherwise provides, on June 1 of each year, the Village Clerk shall report to the Board a list of all unpaid accounts due for utilities service together with a description of the premises served.

(2) If the Board approves the report, the Clerk shall certify the report to the County Clerk to be collected as a special tax in the manner provided by law.

§ 50.06 OWNER RESPONSIBILITY FOR UTILITY PAYMENTS INVOLVING RENTAL PROPERTY.

(A) (1) From and after the effective date of this section, the utility charges for providing utility services to residents of the village are hereby determined to be the primary responsibility of the party utilizing such services.

(2) In reference to rental properties served by village utilities, the property owner shall be primarily responsible for such utility services even though those services may be utilized by the renter of the property and not the owner.

(B) In the event that the owner fails or refuses to pay for such services, all utility services to the property with delinquent utility charges shall be disconnected and shall not be reconnected until all delinquent utility charges and reconnect charges, if any, have been paid in full.

(Ord. 2013-02, passed 8-5-2013)

CHAPTER 51: WATER

Section

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§ 51.01 OPERATION AND FUNDING.

The municipality owns and operates the Municipal Water Department through the Utilities Superintendent. The governing body, for the purpose of defraying the cost of the care, management, and maintenance of the Municipal Water Department, may each year levy a tax not exceeding the maximum limit prescribed by state law, on the actual valuation of all real estate and personal property within the corporate limits that is subject to taxation. The revenue from the tax shall be known as the Water Fund and shall remain in the custody of the Village Treasurer. The Utilities Superintendent shall have the direct management and control of the Municipal Water Department and shall faithfully carry out the duties of his or her office. The Utilities Superintendent shall have the authority to adopt rules and regulations for the sanitary and efficient management of the Water Department, subject to the supervision and review of the governing body. The governing body shall set the rates to be charged for services

rendered by ordinance or resolution and shall file a copy of the rates in the office of the Village Clerk for public inspection at any reasonable time.

(Prior Code, § 51.01)

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 17-531, 17-534, and 19-1305

§ 51.02 DEFINITIONS.

For the purpose of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

MAIN. Any pipe other than a supply or service pipe that is used for the purpose of carrying water to and dispersing the same in the municipality.

SEPARATE PREMISES. More than one consumer procuring water from the same service or supply pipe. The **SECOND PREMISES** may be a separate dwelling, apartment, building, or structure used for a separate business.

SERVICE PIPE. Any pipe extending from the shut-off, stop box, or curb cock at or near the lot line to and beyond the property line of the consumer to the location on the premises where the water is to be dispersed.

SUPPLY PIPE. Any pipe tapped into a main and extending from there to a point at or near the lot line of the consumer's premises where the shut-off, stop box, or curb cock is located.

(Prior Code, § 51.02)

§ 51.03 CONSUMER'S APPLICATION.

(A) Every person or persons desiring a supply of water must make application therefor to the Village Clerk. The Clerk shall require any applicant requesting utility service to pay a hook up fee in the amount specified in the fee schedule codified in § 36.01.

(B) The Clerk shall also collect any tap fees required by this chapter and shall then forward the application to the Utilities Superintendent.

(C) Water may not be supplied to any house or private service pipe, except upon the order of the Superintendent.

(Prior Code, § 51.03)

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 17-537

§ 51.04 WATER CONTRACT.

(A) The municipality, through its Water Department, shall furnish water to persons within its corporate limits whose premises abut a street or alley in which a commercial main now is or may hereafter be laid.

(B) The municipality may furnish water to persons within its corporate limits whose premises do not abut a street or alley in which a municipal commercial main is now or may hereafter be laid and may also furnish water to persons whose premises are situated outside the corporate limits of the municipality, as and when, according to law, the governing body may see fit to do so.

(C) The rules, regulations, and water rates hereinafter named in this chapter shall be considered a part of every application hereafter made for water service and shall be considered a part of the contract between every consumer now or hereafter served. Without further formality, the making of application on the part of any applicant or the use or consumption of water service by present consumers thereof and the furnishing of water service to the consumer, shall constitute a contract between the consumer and the municipality to which the contract both parties are bound. If the consumer shall violate any of the provisions of the contract or any reasonable rules and regulations that the governing body may hereafter adopt, the Utilities Superintendent or his or her agent, may cut off or disconnect the water service from the building or premises or place of the violation. No further connection for water service to the building, premises, or place shall again be made, save or except by order of the Superintendent or his or her agent.

(Prior Code, § 51.04)

§ 51.05 INSTALLATION PROCEDURE.

(A) Upon the approval of the customer's application, the municipality shall be responsible for tapping the municipal main and installing the supply pipe from the main to the customer's lot line, including curb stop and corporation cock. The customer shall then be responsible for installation of all service pipe from the curb stop located on or near his or her lot line to the point of dispersement and the water meter.

(B) In making excavations in streets, alleys, or sidewalks for the purpose of installing pipe or making repairs, the paving, stones, and earth must be removed and deposited in a manner that will occasion the least inconvenience to the public and provide for adequate drainage. No person shall leave an excavation made in the street, alley, or sidewalk open at any time without a barricade and during the night, warning lights. After service pipes are laid, the streets, alleys, and sidewalks shall be restored in good condition. If the excavation in any street, alley, or sidewalk is left open or unfinished for a period of 24 hours or more, the Utilities Superintendent shall have the duty to finish or correct the work and all expenses so incurred shall be charged to the consumer. All installations or repairs of pipes require two inspections by the Utilities Superintendent. The first inspection shall be made when connections or repairs are completed and before the pipes are covered. The second inspection shall be made after the dirt work is completed and the service is restored. It is the customer's responsibility to notify the Superintendent at the time the work is ready for each inspection. All installation shall be done under the

supervision and strictly in accordance with the rules, regulations, and specifications prescribed for the installation by the Utilities Superintendent; provided, that the rules, regulations, and specifications have been reviewed and approved by the governing body.

(Prior Code, § 51.05)

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 17-537

§ 51.06 INSTALLATION EXPENSE.

The customer shall pay any deposits required and shall also be required to pay a tap fee of an amount specified in the fee schedule codified in § 36.01 for new and upgraded water service and he or she shall pay all labor costs incurred by the municipality. The customer shall be required to pay the expense of procuring the services of a licensed plumber and shall pay the expense of furnishing and installing pipe, trenching and the necessary labor to bring water service from the lot line to the place of dispersement.

(Prior Code, § 51.06)

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 17-542

§ 51.07 REPAIRS.

Effective September 8, 2014, repairs to the service pipe shall be made by and at the expense of the customer. All other repairs to the property of the Water Department, including the meter, shall be made by the municipality. All water meters shall be kept in repair by the municipality at the expense of the municipality. When meters are worn out, they shall be replaced and reset by the municipality at the expense of the municipality; provided, that if the customer permits or allows a water meter to be damaged, injured, or destroyed through his or her own recklessness, carelessness, or neglect so that the meter must be repaired or replaced, the Water Operator shall bill and collect from the customer the cost of such meter repair or replacement in the same manner as water rent is collected. Permitting a water meter to be damaged or destroyed by freezing shall be considered negligence on the part of the customer. Meters shall be tested at the customer's request at the expense of the customer any reasonable number of times; provided, that if the test shows the water meter to be running 2% or higher of actual usage, the expense of the test shall be borne by the municipality. The municipality reserves the right to test any water service meter at any time, and if the meter is found to be beyond repair, the municipality shall always have the right to place a new meter on the customer's water service fixtures at municipal expense. Should a consumer's meter fail to register properly, the customer shall be charged for water during the time the meter is out of repair on the basis of the quarterly consumption during the same quarter of the preceding year; provided, that if no such basis for comparison exists, the customer shall be charged such amount as may be reasonably fixed by the Water Operator.

(Prior Code, § 51.07) (Ord. 2014-01, passed 9-8-2014)

Statutory reference:

Related state law provisions, see Neb. RS 17-542

§ 51.08 FEES AND COLLECTIONS.

The governing body has the power and authority to fix the rates to be paid by the water consumers for the use of water from the Water Department. All fees shall be on file for public inspection at the office of the Village Clerk. The Village Clerk shall bill the consumers and collect all money received by the municipality on the account of the Water Department. He or she shall faithfully account for and pay to the Village Treasurer, all revenue collection by him or her, taking his or her receipt therefor in duplicate, and maintaining official records.

(Prior Code, § 51.08)

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 17-540

§ 51.09 WATER BILLS; FEES AND CHARGES; DELINQUENT CHARGES.

(A) Bills shall be due on the first day of each month and shall be payable by the fifteenth day of that month. Bills not paid by the sixteenth day of that month shall be deemed delinquent. The Village Clerk shall assess an additional fee of an amount specified in the fee schedule codified in § 36.01 in the event that water is shut off for the non-payment of any water bill to compensate the village for the additional hook-up necessary to again provide water service to the delinquent customer.

(B) (1) *Mandatory hook-up.* All persons within 300 feet of a water main shall be required, upon notice by the Board of Trustees, to hook-up with the village's water system.

(2) *Hook-up fee.* Every person or persons desiring a supply of water must apply therefore to the Village Clerk. A hook-up fee for the privilege of connection into the system shall be paid by the applicant to the Clerk, the fee to be set by resolution of the Board of Trustees. A hook-up fee of an amount specified in the fee schedule codified in § 36.01 shall be paid to the Clerk.

(3) *Rates.* Each customer shall be liable for water provided to said customer's premises at the following rates. With the effective date of August 28, 2011, the rates specified in the fee schedule codified in § 36.01 shall apply.

(C) In addition to all other remedies allowed by law, if the customer shall for any reason remain indebted to the village for water service furnished, the amount due, together with any bills, late fees, and charges in arrears, shall be considered a delinquent water rent which is hereby declared to be a lien upon the real estate for which the same is used. The Village Clerk shall cause to be notified in writing all owners of the premises or other agents whenever their tenants or lessees are 30 days or more delinquent in the payment of water rent. The lien shall be enforced in such manner as the Village Board shall direct, including but not limited to foreclosure of the lien upon the premises for which water rent is due and/or by a civil action for collection filed in a court of competent jurisdiction. Any delinquent water rentals which remain unpaid for a period of 60 days after they have become due shall be, by resolution of the Village Board, assessed against the real estate as a special assessment and shall be certified by the Village Clerk to the County Clerk and/or Treasurer for placement of the same on the tax rolls for collection, subject to the same penalties and to be collected in like manner as other village taxes. It shall be the duty

of the Village Clerk on June 1 of each year to report to the Village Board of Trustees a list of all unpaid accounts due for water that are at least 90 days delinquent, together with a description of the premises upon which the same was used.

(D) There shall be a late fee charge of an amount specified in the fee schedule codified in § 36.01 added to water bills that are not paid by the fifteenth day of each month.
(Prior Code, § 51.09) (Ord. 2020-01, passed 1-6-2020)

§ 51.10 SINGLE PREMISES.

No consumer shall supply water to other families or allow them to take water from his or her premises, nor after water is supplied into a building, shall any person make or employ a plumber or other person to make a tap or connection with the pipe upon the premises for alternation, extension, or attachment without the written permission of the Utilities Superintendent. It shall further be unlawful for any person to tamper with any water meter or by means of any contrivance or device, to divert the water from the service pipe so that the water will not pass through the meter or while passing through the meter, to cause the meter to register inaccurately.

(Prior Code, § 51.10) Penalty, see § 10.99

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 17-537

§ 51.11 RESTRICTED USE.

The governing body or the Utilities Superintendent may order a reduction in the use of water or shut off the water on any premises in the event of a water shortage due to fire or other good and sufficient cause. The municipality shall not be liable for any damages caused by shutting off the supply of water of any consumer while the system or any part thereof is undergoing repairs or when there is a shortage of water due to circumstances over which the municipality has no control.

(Prior Code, § 51.11)

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 17-537

§ 51.12 FIRE HYDRANTS.

All hydrants, for the purpose of extinguishing fires, are hereby declared to be public hydrants and it shall be unlawful for any person, other than members of the Municipal Fire Department under the orders of the Fire Chief or the Assistant Fire Chief or members of the Water Department, to open or attempt to open any of the hydrants and draw water from the same or in any manner to interfere with the hydrants.

(Prior Code, § 51.12) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 51.13 MANDATORY HOOK-UP.

All persons within the municipality shall be required, upon notice by the governing body, to hook-up with the municipal water system.

(Prior Code, § 51.13)

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 17-539

§ 51.14 WATER SERVICE CONTRACTS.

Contracts for water service are not transferable. Any person wishing to change from one location to another, shall make a new application and sign a new contract. If any consumer shall move from the premises where service is furnished or if the same premises is destroyed by fire or other casualty, he or she shall at once inform the Utilities Superintendent, who shall cause the water service to be shut off at the premises. If the consumer should fail to give the notice, he or she shall be charged for all water used on the premises until the Utilities Superintendent is otherwise advised of the circumstances.

(Prior Code, § 51.14)

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 17-537

§ 51.15 INSPECTION.

The Utilities Superintendent or his or her duly authorized agents, shall have free access, at any reasonable time, to all parts of each premises and building to or in which water is delivered for the purpose of examining the pipes, fixtures, and other portions of the system to ascertain whether there is any disrepair or unnecessary waste of water.

(Prior Code, § 51.15)

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 17-537

§ 51.16 DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

(A) It shall be unlawful for any person to willfully or carelessly break, injure or deface any building, machinery, apparatus, fixture, attachment, or appurtenances of the Municipal Water Department.

(B) No person may deposit anything in a stop box or commit any act tending to obstruct or impair the intended use of any of the above mentioned property without the written permission of the Utilities Superintendent.

(Prior Code, § 51.16) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 51.17 LICENSED PLUMBER.

(A) It shall be unlawful for any plumber or pipefitter to do any work upon any of the pipes or appurtenances of the system of waterworks or to make any connection with or extension of the supply pipes of any consumer taking water from the system until the plumber or pipefitter shall have first procured a license or permit from the municipality.

(B) All plumbing shall be done in the manner required by the Utilities Superintendent.

(C) The licensed plumber shall be, at all times, subject to the inspection and approval of the Utilities Superintendent and it shall be further unlawful to cover and conceal willfully any defective or unsatisfactory plumbing work.

(Prior Code, § 51.17)

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 17-537

§ 51.18 FLOURIDE PROHIBITED.

Fluoride shall not be added to the water supply of the municipality.

(Prior Code, § 51.18)

§ 51.19 DISCONTINUANCE OF SERVICE; NOTICE PROCEDURE.

(A) For the purpose of this section, the following definition shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

DOMESTIC SUBSCRIBER. Shall not include municipalities, cities, villages, political subdivisions, companies, corporations, partnerships, limited liability companies, or businesses of any nature.

(Neb. RS 70-1602)

(B) (1) No public or private utility company, including any utility owned and operated by the village, furnishing water, natural gas, or electricity at retail in the village shall discontinue service to any domestic subscriber for nonpayment of any past-due account unless the utility company first gives notice to any subscriber whose service is proposed to be terminated.

(2) Such notice shall be given in person, by first class mail, or by electronic delivery, except that electronic delivery shall only be used if the subscriber has specifically elected to receive such notices by electronic delivery.

(3) If notice is given by first class mail or electronic delivery, such notice shall be conspicuously marked as to its importance.

(4) Service shall not be discontinued for at least seven days after notice is sent or given.

(5) Holidays and weekends shall be excluded from the seven days.

(6) A public or private utility company shall not charge a fee for the discontinuance or reconnection of utility service that exceeds the reasonable costs of providing such service.
(Neb. RS 70-1605)

(C) The notice required by division (A) above shall contain the following information:

(1) The reason for the proposed disconnection;

(2) A statement of the intention to disconnect unless the domestic subscriber either pays the bill or reaches an agreement with the utility regarding payment of the bill;

(3) The date upon which service will be disconnected if the domestic subscriber does not take appropriate action;

(4) The name, address, and telephone number of the utility's employee or department to whom the domestic subscriber may address an inquiry or complaint;

(5) The domestic subscriber's right, prior to the disconnection date, to request a conference regarding any dispute over such proposed disconnection;

(6) A statement that the utility may not disconnect service pending the conclusion of the conference;

(7) A statement to the effect that disconnection shall be postponed or prevented upon presentation of a duly licensed physician's, physician assistant's, or advanced practice registered nurse's certificate, which shall certify that a domestic subscriber or resident within such subscriber's household has an existing illness or handicap which would cause such subscriber or resident to suffer an immediate and serious health hazard by the disconnection of the utility's service to that household. Such certificate shall be filed with the utility within five days of receiving notice under this section, excluding holidays and weekends, and will prevent the disconnection of the utility's service for a period of at least 30 days from such filing. Only one postponement of disconnection shall be required under this division (C) for each incidence of nonpayment of any past-due account;

(8) The cost that will be borne by the domestic subscriber for restoration of service;

(9) A statement that the domestic subscriber may arrange with the utility for an installment payment plan;

(10) A statement to the effect that those domestic subscribers who are welfare recipients may qualify for assistance in payment of their utility bill and that they should contact their caseworker in that regard; and

(11) Any additional information not inconsistent with this section which has received prior approval from the Board of Trustees or Board of Public Works, in the case of a village utility, or the board of directors or administrative board of any other utility.
(Neb. RS 70-1606)

(D) The utility shall establish a third-party notice procedure for the notification of a designated third party of any proposed discontinuance of service and shall advise its subscribers, including new subscribers, of the availability of such procedures.
(Neb. RS 70-1607)

(E) The provisions of Neb. RS 70-1608 through 70-1614 shall apply to disputes over a proposed discontinuance of service.

(F) The procedures adopted for resolving utility bills by the Board of Trustees or Board of Public Works for any village utility, one copy of which is on file in the office of the Village Clerk, are hereby incorporated by reference in addition to any amendments thereto and are made a part of this section as though set out in full.

(G) This section shall not apply to any disconnections or interruptions of services made necessary by the utility for reasons of repair or maintenance or to protect the health or safety of the domestic subscriber or of the general public.
(Neb. RS 70-1615)
(Prior Code, § 51.19) (Ord. 2021-16, passed 8-2-2021)

§ 51.20 BACKFLOW PREVENTION DEVICES.

(A) A customer of the Village Water Department may be required by the Utilities Superintendent to install and maintain a properly located backflow prevention device at the customer's expense, appropriate to the potential hazards set forth in Neb. Admin. Code, Title 179, State Department of Health and Human Services, Ch. 22, and approved by the Utilities Superintendent.

(B) The customer shall make application to the Utilities Superintendent to install a required backflow prevention device on a form provided by the municipality. The application shall contain at a minimum the name and address of the applicant, the type of potential hazard required protection, and the type of backflow device to be installed, including brand and model number.

(C) The Utilities Superintendent shall approve or disapprove the application based on whether the installation will protect the municipal water distribution system from potential backflow and backsiphonage hazards.

(D) The installation of the device shall be subject to all other sections of this code dealing with installation of plumbing, including the use of a plumber licensed by the municipality if applicable.

(E) The customer shall also certify to the municipality at least one time annually that the backflow prevention device has been tested by a State Department of Health Grade VI certified water operator if the device is equipped with a test port. The certification shall be made on a form available at the office of the Village Clerk.

(F) Any decision of the Utilities Superintendent may be appealed to the Chairperson and Board of Trustees.

(Prior Code, § 51.20) (Ord. 1993-6-1, passed 7-26-1993)

§ 51.21 WATER WELLS.

(A) *Drilling and operation of wells, and other underground facilities or contaminating facilities without permit unlawful.* From and after the effective date of this section, it shall be unlawful for any person, corporation or other legal entity to drill and/or operate any of the following facilities within the corporate limits of the village, without first having obtained the proper permit from the governing body of the village: potable water well; any other well; sewage lagoon; absorption or disposal field for water; cesspool; dumping grounds; feedlot; livestock pasture or corral; chemical product storage facility; septic tank; sewage treatment plan; or sewage wet well.

(B) *Procedure to obtain permit.*

(1) In order to obtain a permit to drill and/or operate any of the facilities listed in division (A) above, the owner of property on which the proposed facility is to be located, must make application on the proper form provided by the governing body of the village.

(2) The application must be presented to the Board of Trustees at any regular or special meeting. After reviewing the application of any person desiring to drill or operate any of the above described facilities, then the Board of Trustees must approve or deny the permit.

(C) *Drilling or installation of other facilities within designated distance from municipal water sources prohibited.* Under no circumstances shall the Board of Trustees approve any permit to drill or operate any of the below described facilities within the indicated number of feet from the village.

<i>Facility</i>	<i>Distance</i>
Absorption or disposal field for water	Within 500 ft.
Cesspool	Within 500 ft.
Chemical product storage facility	Within 500 ft.
Dumping grounds	Within 500 ft.
Feedlot or feedlot runoff	Within 500 ft.
Livestock pasture or corral	Within 500 ft.
Potable water well	Within 1,000 ft.
Sewage lagoon	Within 1,000 ft.
Any other well	Within 1,000 ft.

(Prior Code, § 51.21) (Ord. 1996-7, passed - -) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 51.22 NEW CUSTOMER TAPPING EXPENSE; SPECIAL CONNECTION CHARGES.

(A) Applicants for water shall be charged the fee listed the fee schedule as codified in § 36.01 for tapping services. No service will be provided until the applicant pays the fee to the Village Clerk. If the actual cost of providing water service to the customer's lot line, of which said cost shall include installation and materials, is greater than the fee, the customer shall pay the additional cost in excess of the stated fee to the village prior to receiving water service. In no event shall a refund be made if said costs should be less than the tap fee that is required as a minimum payment. Village representatives shall have the power to make arrangements with plumbers or others as the representatives may deem expedient to carry this section into effect.

(B) Applicants for sewer shall be charged for expenses of tapping and for all service pipe and trenching from the main to which such applicant's connection is to be made and the village representative shall have the power to make arrangements with plumbers or others as the village representative may deem expedient to carry this section into effect.

(C) Customer who requests "replacement" in water line, the village will pay for expenses from the main line to the property line. Customer who requests an upgrade in line to increase water pressure will pay all costs charged for expenses of tapping and for all service pipe and trenching from the main to which such applicant's connection is to be made. The village representative shall have the power to make arrangements with plumbers or others as the village representative may deem expedient to carry this section into effect.

(Ord. 2021-28, passed 10-5-2021)

CHAPTER 52: SEWERS

Section

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- 52.13 Manholes
- 52.14 Inspections
- 52.15 Lead pipes, solder, and flux

§ 52.01 OPERATION AND FUNDING.

(A) The municipality owns and operates the municipal sewer system through the Utilities Superintendent. The governing body, for the purpose of defraying the cost of the management and maintenance of the municipal sewer system may, each year, levy a tax not exceeding the maximum limited prescribed by state law on the actual valuation of all real estate and personal property within the corporate limits that is subject to taxation. The revenue from the tax shall be known as the Sewer Maintenance Fund.

(B) The Utilities Superintendent shall have the direct management and control of the Sewer Department and shall faithfully carry out the duties of his or her office. He or she shall have the authority to adopt rules and regulations for the sanitary and efficient management of the Department, subject to the supervision and review of the governing body.

(Prior Code, § 52.01)

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 17-925.01

§ 52.02 DEFINITIONS.

For the purpose of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

BIOLOGICAL OXYGEN DEMAND. The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure in five days at 20°C, expressed in parts per million by weight.

GARBAGE. Solid wastes from the preparation of cooking and dispensing of food and produce.

pH. The logarithm of the reciprocal of the weight of hydrogen ions in grams per liter of solution.

PROPERLY SHREDDED. Shredding to a degree that all particles will be carried freely under the flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers with no particle larger than one-half inch in diameter.

SANITARY SEWER. A sewer which carries sewage and to which storm, surface, and ground waters are not intentionally admitted.

SEWAGE. A combination of the water-carried wastes from residences, business buildings, institutions and industrial establishments, together with ground, surface and storm waters as may be present.

SEWER SYSTEM. All facilities for collecting, pumping, treating and disposing of sewage.

STORM SEWER. A sewer which carries storm and surface drainage, but excludes sewage and polluted industrial wastes.

SUSPENDED SOLIDS. Solids that either float on the surface of or are in immersion in water, sewage or other liquids and are removable by filtering.

TRAP. Any fitting or device so constructed as to prevent the passage of air or gas through a pipe without materially affecting the flow of sewage or waste through it.
(Prior Code, § 52.02)

§ 52.03 APPLICATION FOR PERMIT.

Any person wishing to connect with the sewer system shall make an application therefor to the Village Clerk. The Clerk shall require every applicant requesting service to rental property or mobile homes to make a utility service deposit as required herein.

(Prior Code, § 52.03)

§ 52.04 SEWER CONTRACT.

The municipality, through the Municipal Sewer Department, shall furnish sewer services to persons within its corporate limits whose premises abut a street or alley in which a commercial main is now or may hereafter be laid. The municipality may also furnish sewer service to persons whose premises are situated outside the corporate limits of the municipality, as and when, according to law, the governing body may see fit to do so. The rules, regulations, and sewer rental rates hereinafter named in this chapter shall be considered a part of every application hereafter made for sewer service and shall be considered a part of the contract between every customer now or hereafter served. Without further formality, the making of the application on the part of any applicant or the use of sewer service by present customers thereof shall constitute a contract between the customer and the municipality to which the contract both parties are bound. If the customer shall violate any of the provisions of the contract or any reasonable rules and regulations that the governing body may hereafter adopt, the Utilities Superintendent or his or her agent may cut off or disconnect the sewer service from the building or premises of the violation. No further connection for sewer service to the building or premises shall again be made, save or except by order of the Superintendent or his or her agent.

(Prior Code, § 52.04)

§ 52.05 MANDATORY HOOK-UP.

Upon written notice by the Utilities Superintendent, the property owner, occupant, or lessee of any premises within 300 feet of any sewer main, shall, without delay, cause the building to be connected with the sewer system and equipped with inside sewage facilities. Every building hereafter erected shall be connected with the sewer system at the time of its construction. In the event that any property owner, occupant or lessee shall neglect, fail, or refuse, within a period of ten days after notice has been given to him or her to do so by registered mail or by publication in a newspaper in or of general circulation in the municipality, to make the connection, the governing body shall have the power to cause the same to be done, to assess the cost thereof against the property and to collect the assessment thus made in the manner provided for collection of other special taxes and assessments.

(Prior Code, § 52.05) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 52.06 SERVICE CONTRACTS.

(A) Contracts for sewer service are not transferable. Any person wishing to change from one location to another shall make a new application and sign a new contract.

(B) If any customer shall move from the premises where service is furnished or if the premises is destroyed by fire or other casualty, he or she shall at once inform the Utilities Superintendent, who shall cause the sewer service to be shut off from the premises. If the customer should fail to give notice, he or she shall be charged for that period of time until the official in charge of sewers is otherwise advised of the circumstances.

(Prior Code, § 52.06)

§ 52.07 INSTALLATION PROCEDURE.

(A) Upon the approval of his or her application, the customer shall be responsible for all installation of sewer service from the municipal main to the premises to be served. The municipality shall install all municipal sewer mains.

(B) In making excavation in streets, alleys, or sidewalks for the purpose of installing pipe or making repairs, the paving, stories, and earth must be removed and deposited in a manner that will occasion the least inconvenience to the public and provide for adequate drainage. No person shall leave an excavation made in the street, alley, or sidewalk open at any time without a barricade and during the night, warning lights. After the house sewer is laid, the public ways and property shall be restored to good condition. If the excavation in the public ways and property is left open or unfinished for a period of 24 hours or more, the Utilities Superintendent may finish or correct the work, and all expenses so incurred shall be charged to the owner, occupant, or lessee of the property. All installations or repairs of pipes require two inspections by the Utilities Superintendent. The first inspection shall be made when connections or repairs are complete and before the pipes are covered. The second inspection shall be made after the dirt work is completed and the service restored. It is the customer's responsibility to notify the Utilities Superintendent at the time the work is ready for each inspection. All installation shall be done under the supervision and strictly in accordance with the rules, regulations, and specifications for the installation prescribed by the Utilities Superintendent; provided, that the rules, regulations, and specifications have been reviewed and approved by the governing body.

(Prior Code, § 52.07) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 52.08 INSTALLATION EXPENSE.

The customer, upon approval of his or her application for sewer service, shall pay the expense of procuring the materials required as well as the services of a licensed plumber and shall pay all other costs of installation from the main to the premises to be served, including tapping into the municipal main.

(Prior Code, § 52.08)

§ 52.09 REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE.

(A) The municipality shall repair or replace, as the case may be, all pipe constituting major sewer mains.

(B) It shall be the responsibility of the customer to repair or replace all other sewer pipe and appurtenances from the main to and including the customer's property. All replacements and repairs made by the customer shall be done in the manner and with the materials approved by the Utilities Superintendent; provided, that the same have been previously approved by the governing body.

(Prior Code, § 52.09)

§ 52.10 SEWER RENTAL BILLS; RATES.

(A) Sewer bills shall be due and payable monthly at the office of the Village Clerk in the same manner and on the same dates as water bills are collected. Any bill not paid on the due date as established herein shall be deemed to be delinquent. Upon being deemed to be delinquent, as herein defined, the Municipal Clerk shall give a written notice to the customer of the delinquency and shall demand payment immediately. In the event that the bill is not paid within seven days after the sending of the notice, it shall be discretionary with the Superintendent to cut off service at any time.

(B) Sewer rates are an amount specified in the fee schedule codified in § 36.01.

(C) There will be a late fee charge of an amount specified in the fee schedule codified in § 36.01 for sewer bills if not paid by due date.

(Prior Code, § 52.10) (Res. 2-3-03, passed 1-3-2005; Ord. 2011-02, passed 6-6-2011; Ord. 2011-02, passed 2-6-2012; Ord. 2013-01, passed 3-14-2013)

§ 52.11 UNLAWFUL USE.

(A) It shall be unlawful for any person to discharge or cause to be discharged any stormwater, surface water, groundwater, roof runoff, surface drainage, or unpolluted industrial process waters into the sanitary sewer.

(B) Except as hereinafter provided, no person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any of the following described waters or wastes into the municipal sewer system:

- (1) Liquids or vapors having a temperature higher than 150°F;
- (2) Water or waste which may contain more than 100 parts per million by weight of fat, oil, or grease;
- (3) Gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil, other flammable or explosive liquid, solid, or gas;
- (4) Garbage that has not been properly shredded;
- (5) Sand, mud, metal, rags, paper, or other solid or viscous substance capable of causing obstruction to the flow in the sewer system;
- (6) Toxic or poisonous substances in sufficient quantity to interfere with or injure the sewage treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans, animals, or fish or create any hazard in the receiving area of the sewage treatment plant;
- (7) Suspended solids of a character and quantity that unusual attention or expense is required to handle the materials;

(8) Waters or wastes having a pH lower than 5.5 or higher than 9.0 or having other corrosive properties capable of causing damage to the structures, equipment and personnel of the Municipal Sewer Department; and

(9) Any noxious or malodorous gas or substance capable of creating a public nuisance.
(Prior Code, § 52.11) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 52.12 SPECIAL EQUIPMENT.

In the event a customer of the Municipal Sewer Department discharges an unusually large amount of waste daily, an unusually large amount of grease or oil or waste with an unusually high biochemical oxygen demand, the Utilities Superintendent may require the customer to install interceptors or other preliminary treatment equipment to reduce the objectionable characteristics of the waste to within the maximum limits as he or she shall prescribe, subject to the review of the governing body. All preliminary treatment facilities shall be purchased and maintained continuously in satisfactory and efficient operation at the customer's expense. Nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit a special agreement or arrangement between the governing body and an industrial concern whereby an industrial waste of unusual strength or character may be accepted by the municipality for treatment, subject to additional rental fees or other charges.

(Prior Code, § 52.12)

§ 52.13 MANHOLES.

Entrance into a manhole or opening for any purpose, except by authorized persons, is hereby prohibited. It shall be unlawful to deposit or cause to be deposited in any receptacle connected with the sewer system, any substance which is not the usual and natural waste carried by the sewer system.

(Prior Code, § 52.13) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 52.14 INSPECTIONS.

The Utilities Superintendent, or his or her authorized agents, shall have free access at any reasonable time to all parts of each premises and building which is connected with the sewer system to ascertain whether there is any disrepair or violations of this chapter.

(Prior Code, § 52.14)

§ 52.15 LEAD PIPES, SOLDER, AND FLUX.

(A) Any pipe, solders, or flux used in the installation or repair of any residential or non-residential plumbing system which is connected to the public water supply system shall be lead free.

(B) For purposes of this section, **LEAD FREE** shall mean:

(1) Solders and flux: not more than 0.2% lead; and

(2) Pipe and pipe fittings: not more than 8% lead.

(Prior Code, § 52.15) (Ord. 1990-1-1, passed - -) Penalty, see § 10.99

CHAPTER 53: GARBAGE

Section

- 53.01 Garbage, trash, and waste
- 53.02 Garbage collection; vehicles
- 53.03 Municipal disposal of refuse

§ 53.01 GARBAGE, TRASH, AND WASTE.

(A) It shall be unlawful for any person to keep in, on, or about any dwelling, building, or premises or any other place in the municipality decayed vegetable or animal substance, garbage or refuse matter of any kind that be injurious to the public health or offensive to the residents of the municipality, unless the same is kept in receptacles of not less than ten gallons, nor more than 32 gallons for residences and not exceeding 50 gallons for commercial establishments. The containers shall be made of durable, water-tight, rust-resistant material having a tight cover and as nearly air-tight as may be practical. It shall be unlawful to permit the accumulation of residue of liquids, solids, or a combination of the material on the bottom or sides of containers. All containers shall be kept clean by thorough rinsing and draining as often as necessary. Each householder, commercial establishment, or person having refuse shall provide himself or herself with approved refuse containers and shall place and keep all refuse therein. All refuse shall be drained free of liquids before disposal and garbage shall wrapped in paper or similar material.

(B) It shall be unlawful to throw or sweep into the streets, alleys, parks, or other public grounds any dirt, paper, nails, pieces of glass, refuse, waste, or rubbish of any kind. No person may permit garbage, rubbish, waste, or refuse to collect and all persons shall remove the same from their property within 24 hours after being notified to do so by the governing body. However, hotels, restaurants, institutions, and commercial establishments may be required to have more frequent collection if determined by the governing body or Board of Health to be essential to protect the public health.

(Prior Code, § 53.01) Penalty, see § 10.99

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 19-2106

§ 53.02 GARBAGE COLLECTION; VEHICLES.

All vehicles used for collection of garbage shall have closed bodies and enclosed cargo space.
(Prior Code, § 53.02) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 53.03 MUNICIPAL DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

It shall be unlawful to dump, bury, destroy, or otherwise dispose of refuse within the jurisdictional limits of the municipality.

(Prior Code, § 53.03) Penalty, see § 10.99

TITLE VII: TRAFFIC CODE

Chapter

70. GENERAL PROVISIONS

71. TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

72. PARKING REGULATIONS

73. RECREATIONAL VEHICLES

CHAPTER 70: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section

- 70.01 Definitions
- 70.02 Traffic regulations; general authority
- 70.03 Regulation of highways; police powers
- 70.04 Prohibitions on operation of vehicles
- 70.05 Ordinances contrary to state law prohibited
- 70.06 Placement and maintenance of traffic control devices
- 70.07 Enforcement of rules and laws
- 70.08 Failure or refusal to obey order
- 70.09 Obedience to traffic control devices; exceptions
- 70.10 Authorized emergency vehicles; privileges
- 70.11 Traffic officers

- 70.99 Penalty

§ 70.01 DEFINITIONS.

For the purpose of this traffic code, the following definitions and the other definitions in Neb. RS 60-606 through 60-676 shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

ALLEY. A highway intended to provide access to the rear or side of lots or buildings and not intended for the purpose of through vehicular traffic.
(Neb. RS 60-607)

AUTHORIZED EMERGENCY VEHICLE. Such fire department vehicles, police vehicles, rescue vehicles, and ambulances as are publicly owned, such other publicly or privately owned vehicles as are designated by the Director of Motor Vehicles, and such publicly owned military vehicles of the National Guard as are designated by the Adjutant General pursuant to Neb. RS 55-133.
(Neb. RS 60-610)

BUSINESS DISTRICT. The territory contiguous to and including a highway when within any 600 feet along such highway there are buildings in use for business or industrial purposes, including, but not limited to, hotels, banks, office buildings, railroad stations, or public buildings which occupy at least 300 feet of frontage on one side or 300 feet collectively on both sides of a highway.
(Neb. RS 60-613)

HIGHWAY. The entire width between the boundary limits of any street, road, avenue, boulevard, or way which is publicly maintained when any part thereof is open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular travel.
(Neb. RS 60-624)

MANUAL. The Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices adopted by the Department of Transportation pursuant to Neb. RS 60-6,118.
(Neb. RS 60-631)

MOTOR VEHICLE. Every self-propelled land vehicle, not operated upon rails, except bicycles, mopeds, self-propelled chairs used by persons who are disabled, and electric personal assistive mobility devices.
(Neb. RS 60-638)

PEACE OFFICER. The Village Marshal or other chief law enforcement official, any village police officer, or any other person authorized to enforce village ordinances. With respect to directing traffic only, **PEACE OFFICER** shall also include any person authorized to direct or regulate traffic.
(Neb. RS 60-646)

RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT. The territory contiguous to and including a highway not comprising a business district when the property on such highway for a distance of 300 feet or more is in the main improved with residences, or residences and buildings in use for business.
(Neb. RS 60-654)

ROADWAY. The portion of a highway improved, designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular travel, exclusive of the berm or shoulder. If a highway includes two or more separate **ROADWAYS**, the term **ROADWAY** shall refer to any such **ROADWAY** separately, but not to all such **ROADWAYS** collectively.
(Neb. RS 60-656)

SCHOOL CROSSING ZONE. The area of a roadway designated to the public by the Board of Trustees as a school crossing zone through the use of a sign or traffic control device as specified by the Board in conformity with the Manual but does not include any area of a freeway. A **SCHOOL CROSSING ZONE** starts at the location of the first sign or traffic control device identifying the **SCHOOL CROSSING ZONE** and continues until a sign or traffic control device indicates that the **SCHOOL CROSSING ZONE** has ended.
(Neb. RS 60-658.01)

SHOULDER. The part of the highway contiguous to the roadway and designed for the accommodation of stopped vehicles, for emergency use, and for lateral support of the base and surface courses of the roadway.
(Neb. RS 60-661)

TRAFFIC. Pedestrians, ridden or herded animals, and vehicles and other conveyances either singly or together while using any highway for purposes of travel.
(Neb. RS 60-669)

TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICE. Any sign, signal, marking, or other device not inconsistent with the State Rules of the Road placed or erected by authority of the Board of Trustees or any official having jurisdiction for the purpose of regulating, warning, or guiding traffic.
(Neb. RS 60-670)

TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNAL. Any signal, whether manually, electrically, or mechanically operated, by which traffic is alternately directed to stop and permitted to proceed.
(Neb. RS 60-671)

TRAFFIC INFRACTION. The violation of any provision of the State Rules of the Road or of any law, ordinance, order, rule, or regulation regulating traffic which is not otherwise declared to be a misdemeanor or a felony or, in this traffic code, an offense.
(Neb. RS 60-672)

VEHICLE. Every device in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a highway except devices moved solely by human power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.
(Neb. RS 60-676)

§ 70.02 TRAFFIC REGULATIONS; GENERAL AUTHORITY.

(A) The Board of Trustees may, in its jurisdiction, enact regulations permitting, prohibiting, and controlling the use of motor vehicles, minibikes, motorcycles, off-road recreation vehicles of any and all types, other powered vehicles, electric personal assistive mobility devices, and vehicles which are not self-propelled. Any person who operates any of such vehicles without the permission of the Board or its designated representative or in a place, time, or manner which has been prohibited by the Board shall be guilty of an offense.

(B) The Board may further authorize the supervising official of any area under its ownership or control to permit, control, or prohibit operation of any motor vehicle, minibike, motorcycle, off-road recreational vehicle of any or all types, other powered vehicle, electric personal assistive mobility device, or vehicle which is not self-propelled on all or any portion of any area under its ownership or control at any time by posting or, in case of an emergency, by personal notice. Any person operating any such vehicle where prohibited, where not permitted, or in a manner so as to endanger the peace and safety of the public or as to harm or destroy the natural features or human-made features of any such area shall be guilty of an offense.
(Neb. RS 60-678) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 70.03 REGULATION OF HIGHWAYS; POLICE POWERS.

(A) The Board of Trustees with respect to highways under its jurisdiction and within the reasonable exercise of the police power may:

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- (1) Regulate or prohibit stopping, standing, or parking;
- (2) Regulate traffic by means of peace officers or traffic control devices;
- (3) Regulate or prohibit processions or assemblages on the highways;
- (4) Designate highways or roadways for use by traffic moving in one direction;
- (5) Establish speed limits for vehicles in public parks;
- (6) Designate any highway as a through highway or designate any intersection as a stop or yield intersection;
- (7) Restrict the use of highways as authorized in § 70.04;
- (8) Regulate operation of bicycles and require registration and inspection of such, including requirement of a registration fee;
- (9) Regulate operation of electric personal assistive mobility devices;
- (10) Regulate or prohibit the turning of vehicles or specified types of vehicles;
- (11) Alter or establish speed limits authorized in the State Rules of the Road;
- (12) Designate no-passing zones;
- (13) Prohibit or regulate use of controlled-access highways by any class or kind of traffic except those highways which are a part of the state highway system;
- (14) Prohibit or regulate use of heavily traveled highways by any class or kind of traffic it finds to be incompatible with the normal and safe movement of traffic, except that such regulations shall not be effective on any highway which is part of the state highway system unless authorized by the Department of Transportation;
- (15) Establish minimum speed limits as authorized in the Rules;
- (16) Designate hazardous railroad grade crossings as authorized in the Rules;
- (17) Designate and regulate traffic on play streets;
- (18) Prohibit pedestrians from crossing a roadway in a business district or any designated highway except in a crosswalk as authorized in the Rules;
- (19) Restrict pedestrian crossings at unmarked crosswalks as authorized in the Rules;

(20) Regulate persons propelling push carts;

(21) Regulate persons upon skates, coasters, sleds, and other toy vehicles;

(22) (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, adopt and enforce an ordinance or resolution prohibiting the use of engine brakes on the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways that has a grade of less than five degrees within its jurisdiction.

(b) For the purpose of this division (A), the following definition shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

ENGINE BRAKE. A device that converts a power producing engine into a power-absorbing air compressor, resulting in a net energy loss.

(23) Adopt and enforce such temporary or experimental regulations as may be necessary to cover emergencies or special conditions; and

(24) Adopt other traffic regulations except as prohibited by state law or contrary to state law.

(B) The Board of Trustees shall not erect or maintain any traffic control device at any location so as to require the traffic on any state highway or state-maintained freeway to stop before entering or crossing any intersecting highway, unless approval in writing has first been obtained from the Department of Transportation.

(C) No ordinance or regulation enacted under divisions (A)(4), (A)(5), (A)(6), (A)(7), (A)(10), (A)(11), (A)(12), (A)(13), (A)(14), (A)(16), (A)(17), or (A)(19) above shall be effective until traffic control devices giving notice of such local traffic regulations are erected upon or at the entrances to such affected highway or part thereof affected as may be most appropriate.

(Neb. RS 60-680)

§ 70.04 PROHIBITIONS ON OPERATION OF VEHICLES.

(A) (1) The Board of Trustees may by ordinance or resolution prohibit the operation of vehicles upon any highway or impose restrictions as to the weight of vehicles, for a total period not to exceed 180 days in any one calendar year, when operated upon any highway under the jurisdiction of and for the maintenance of which the Board is responsible whenever any such highway by reason of deterioration, rain, snow, or other climatic condition will be seriously damaged or destroyed unless the use of vehicles thereon is prohibited or the permissible weight thereof reduced.

(2) The Board shall erect or cause to be erected and maintained signs designating the provisions of the ordinance or resolution at each end of that portion of any highway affected thereby, and the ordinance or resolution shall not be effective until such signs are erected and maintained.

(B) The Board may also, by ordinance or resolution, prohibit the operation of trucks or other commercial vehicles or impose limitations as to the weight thereof on designated highways, which prohibitions and limitations shall be designated by appropriate signs placed on such highways.
(Neb. RS 60-681)

§ 70.05 ORDINANCES CONTRARY TO STATE LAW PROHIBITED.

The Board of Trustees shall not enact or enforce any ordinance directly contrary to the State Rules of the Road unless expressly authorized by the Legislature.
(Neb. RS 60-6,108)

§ 70.06 PLACEMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES.

The Board of Trustees shall place and maintain such traffic control devices upon highways under its jurisdiction as it deems necessary to indicate and to carry out the provisions of this traffic code or to regulate, warn, or guide traffic. All such traffic control devices erected pursuant to this traffic code shall conform with the Manual.
(Neb. RS 60-6,121)

§ 70.07 ENFORCEMENT OF RULES AND LAWS.

(A) All peace officers are hereby specifically directed and authorized and it shall be deemed and considered a part of the official duties of each of such officers to enforce the provisions of the State Rules of the Road and this traffic code, including the specific enforcement of maximum speed limits, and any other state or village law regulating the operation of vehicles or the use of the highways.

(B) To perform the official duties imposed by this section, peace officers shall have the power:

(1) To make arrests upon view and without warrant for any violation committed in their presence of any of the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Operator's License Act or this traffic code or of any other law regulating the operation of vehicles or the use of the highways, if and when designated or called upon to do so as provided by law;

(2) To make arrests upon view and without warrant for any violation committed in their presence of any provision of the laws of this state relating to misdemeanors or felonies or of similar village ordinances if and when designated or called upon to do so as provided by law;

(3) At all times to direct all traffic in conformity with law or, in the event of a fire or other emergency or in order to expedite traffic or ensure safety, to direct traffic as conditions may require;

(4) When in uniform, to require the driver of a vehicle to stop and exhibit his or her operator's license and registration certificate issued for the vehicle and submit to an inspection of such vehicle and

the license plates and registration certificate for the vehicle and to require the driver of a motor vehicle to present the vehicle within five days for correction of any defects revealed by such motor vehicle inspection as may lead the inspecting officer to reasonably believe that such motor vehicle is being operated in violation of the statutes of the state, the rules and regulations of the Director of Motor Vehicles, or any village ordinance or regulation;

(5) To inspect any vehicle of a type required to be registered according to law in any public garage or repair shop or in any place where such a vehicle is held for sale or wrecking;

(6) To serve warrants relating to the enforcement of the laws regulating the operation of vehicles or the use of the highways; and

(7) To investigate traffic accidents for the purpose of carrying on a study of traffic accidents and enforcing motor vehicle and highway safety laws.

(Neb. RS 60-683)

Statutory reference:

Motor Vehicle Operator's License Act, see Neb. RS 60-462

§ 70.08 FAILURE OR REFUSAL TO OBEY ORDER.

(A) Any person who knowingly fails or refuses to obey any lawful order of any peace officer who is controlling or directing traffic shall be guilty of a traffic infraction.

(B) Any person who knowingly fails to obey any lawful order of a peace officer shall be guilty of an offense whenever such order is given in furtherance of the apprehension of a person who has violated the State Rules of the Road or this traffic code or of a person whom such officer reasonably believes has violated the Rules or this traffic code.

(Neb. RS 60-6,110) Penalty, see § 70.99

§ 70.09 OBEDIENCE TO TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES; EXCEPTIONS.

(A) The driver of any vehicle shall obey the instructions of any traffic control device applicable thereto placed in accordance with the State Rules of the Road or this traffic code, unless otherwise directed by a peace officer, subject to the exceptions granted the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle in the Rules and this traffic code.

(B) No provision of the Rules or this traffic code for which traffic control devices are required shall be enforced against an alleged violator if at the time and place of the alleged violation an official device is not in proper position and sufficiently legible to be seen by a reasonably observant person. Whenever any provision of the Rules or this traffic code does not state that traffic control devices are required, such provision shall be effective even though no devices are erected or in place.

(C) Whenever traffic control devices are placed in position approximately conforming to the requirements of the Rules or this traffic code, such devices shall be presumed to have been so placed by the official act or direction of lawful authority unless the contrary is established by competent evidence.

(D) Any traffic control device placed pursuant to the Rules or this traffic code and purporting to conform with the lawful requirements pertaining to such devices shall be presumed to comply with the requirements of the Rules or this traffic code unless the contrary is established by competent evidence. (Neb. RS 60-6,119) Penalty, see § 70.99

§ 70.10 AUTHORIZED EMERGENCY VEHICLES; PRIVILEGES.

(A) Subject to the conditions stated in the State Rules of the Road and this traffic code, the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle, when responding to an emergency call, when pursuing an actual or suspected violator of the law, or when responding to but not when returning from a fire alarm, may:

(1) Stop, park, or stand, irrespective of the provisions of the Rules and this traffic code, and disregard regulations governing direction of movement or turning in specified directions; and

(2) Except for wreckers towing disabled vehicles and highway maintenance vehicles and equipment:

(a) Proceed past a steady red indication, a flashing red indication, or a stop sign but only after slowing down as may be necessary for safe operation; and

(b) Exceed the maximum speed limits so long as he or she does not endanger life, limb, or property.

(B) Except when operated as a police vehicle, the exemptions granted in division (A) above shall apply only when the driver of such vehicle, while in motion, sounds an audible signal by bell, siren, or exhaust whistle as may be reasonably necessary and when such vehicle is equipped with at least one lighted light displaying a red light visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of 500 feet to the front of such vehicle.

(C) The exemptions granted in division (A) above shall not relieve the driver from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons, nor shall such provisions protect such driver from the consequences of his or her reckless disregard for the safety of others.

(D) Authorized emergency vehicles operated by police and fire departments shall not be subject to the size and weight limitations of sections Neb. RS 60-6,288 to 60-6,290 and 60-6,294. (Neb. RS 60-6,114)

§ 70.11 TRAFFIC OFFICERS.

The Board of Trustees or the village police may, at any time, detail officers, to be known as “traffic officers,” at street intersections. All traffic officers shall be vested with the authority to regulate and control traffic at the intersections to which they are assigned. It shall be their duty to direct the movement of traffic and prevent congestion and accidents. It shall be unlawful for any person to violate any order or signal of any such traffic officer notwithstanding the directive of a stop sign or signal device that may have been placed at any such intersection.

Penalty, see § 70.99

§ 70.99 PENALTY.

(A) Unless otherwise declared in this traffic code with respect to particular offenses, a violation of any provision of this traffic code shall constitute a traffic infraction.

(Neb. RS 60-682)

(B) Any person who is found guilty of a traffic infraction in violation of this traffic code for which a penalty has not been specifically provided shall be fined:

(1) Not more than \$100 for the first offense;

(2) Not more than \$200 for a second offense within a one-year period; and

(3) Not more than \$300 for a third and subsequent offense within a one-year period.

(Neb. RS 60-689)

Statutory reference:

Other provisions on traffic infractions, see Neb. RS 60-684 through 60-694.01

CHAPTER 71: TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

Section

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- 71.02 Right-of-way; stop and yield signs
- 71.03 Interference with traffic control devices or railroad signs or signals
- 71.04 Signs, markers, devices, or notices; prohibited acts
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 - 71.48 Driving in sidewalk space
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-
- 71.99 Penalty

GENERAL PROVISIONS**§ 71.01 RESTRICTIONS ON DIRECTION OF TRAVEL.**

(A) The Board of Trustees with respect to highways under its jurisdiction may designate any highway, roadway, part of a roadway, or specific lanes upon which vehicular traffic shall proceed in one direction at all times or at such times as shall be indicated by traffic control devices.

(B) Except for emergency vehicles, no vehicle shall be operated, backed, pushed, or otherwise caused to move in a direction which is opposite to the direction designated by competent authority on any deceleration lane, acceleration lane, access ramp, shoulder, or roadway.

(C) A vehicle which passes around a roundabout shall be driven only to the right of the central island while on the circulatory roadway in such roundabout.

(Neb. RS 60-6,138) Penalty, see § 71.99

§ 71.02 RIGHT-OF-WAY; STOP AND YIELD SIGNS.

(A) The Board of Trustees may provide for preferential right-of-way at an intersection and indicate such by stop signs or yield signs erected by such authorities.

(B) Except when directed to proceed by a peace officer or traffic control signal, every driver of a vehicle approaching an intersection where a stop is indicated by a stop sign shall stop at a clearly marked stop line or shall stop, if there is no such line, before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, if no crosswalk is indicated, at the point nearest the intersecting roadway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway before entering the intersection. After having stopped, such driver shall yield the right-of-way to any vehicle which has entered the intersection from another highway or which is approaching so closely on such highway as to constitute an immediate hazard if such driver moved across or into such intersection.

(C) The driver of a vehicle approaching a yield sign shall slow to a speed reasonable under the existing conditions and, if required for safety to stop, shall stop at a clearly marked stop line or shall stop, if there is no such line, before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, if no crosswalk is indicated, at the point nearest the intersecting roadway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway. After slowing or stopping, such driver shall yield the right-of-way to any vehicle in the intersection or approaching on another highway so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard if such driver moved across or into such intersection.

(Neb. RS 60-6,148) Penalty, see § 71.99

§ 71.03 INTERFERENCE WITH TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES OR RAILROAD SIGNS OR SIGNALS.

No person shall, without lawful authority, attempt to or in fact alter, deface, injure, knock down, or remove any traffic control device, any railroad sign or signal, or any part of such a device, sign, or signal.

(Neb. RS 60-6,129) Penalty, see § 71.99

§ 71.04 SIGNS, MARKERS, DEVICES, OR NOTICES; PROHIBITED ACTS.

(A) Any person who willfully or maliciously shoots upon the public highway and injures, defaces, damages, or destroys any signs, monuments, road markers, traffic control devices, traffic surveillance devices, or other public notices lawfully placed upon such highways shall be guilty of an offense.

(B) No person shall willfully or maliciously injure, deface, alter, or knock down any sign, traffic control device, or traffic surveillance device.

(C) It shall be unlawful for any person, other than a duly authorized representative of the Department of Transportation, the county, or the village, to remove any sign, traffic control device, or traffic surveillance device placed along a highway for traffic control, warning, or informational purposes by official action of the department, county, or village. It shall be unlawful for any person to possess a sign or device which has been removed in violation of this division (C).

(D) Any person violating division (B) or (C) above shall be guilty of an offense and shall be assessed liquidated damages in the amount of the value of the sign, traffic control device, or traffic surveillance device and the cost of replacing it.

(Neb. RS 60-6,130) Penalty, see § 71.99

§ 71.05 TIRE REQUIREMENTS AND PROHIBITIONS; PERMISSIVE USES.

(A) Every solid rubber tire on a vehicle moved on any highway shall have rubber on its entire traction surface at least one inch thick above the edge of the flange of the entire periphery.

(B) No tire on a vehicle moved on a highway shall have on its periphery any clock, stud, flange, cleat, or spike or any other protuberance of any material other than rubber which projects beyond the tread of the traction surface of the tire, except that:

(1) This prohibition shall not apply to pneumatic tires with metal or metal-type studs not exceeding five-sixteenths of an inch in diameter inclusive of the stud-casing with an average protrusion beyond the tread surface of not more than seven-sixty-fourths of an inch between November 1 and April 1, except that school buses, mail carrier vehicles, and emergency vehicles shall be permitted to use metal or metal-type studs at any time during the year;

(2) It shall be permissible to use farm machinery with tires having protuberances which will not injure the highway; and

(3) It shall be permissible to use tire chains of reasonable proportions upon any vehicle when required for safety because of snow, ice, or other condition tending to cause a vehicle to slide or skid.

(C) (1) No person shall operate or move on any highway any motor vehicle, trailer, or semitrailer:

(a) Having any metal tire in contact with the roadway; or

(b) Equipped with solid rubber tires.

(2) Division (C)(1) above shall not apply to farm vehicles having a gross weight of 10,000 pounds or less or to implements of husbandry.

(D) The village may, in its discretion, issue special permits authorizing the operation upon a highway of traction engines or tractors having movable tracks with transverse corrugations upon the periphery of such movable tracks or farm tractors or other farm machinery.

(Neb. RS 60-6,250) Penalty, see § 71.99

Statutory reference:

Rubber tired cranes, see Neb. RS 60-6,288

§ 71.06 TRUCK ROUTES.

The governing body may, by resolution, designate certain streets in the municipality that trucks shall travel upon and it shall be unlawful for persons operating the trucks to travel on other streets than those designated for trucks, unless to pick up or deliver goods, wares, or merchandise and in that event, the operator of the truck shall return to the truck routes as soon as possible in traveling through or about the municipality. The governing body shall cause notices to be posted or shall erect signs, indicating the streets so designated as truck routes.

(Prior Code, § 71.06) Penalty, see § 71.99

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 39-6,189

§ 71.07 TRAFFIC LANES; DESIGNATION.

The governing body may, by resolution, mark lanes for traffic on street pavements at places as it may deem advisable.

(Prior Code, § 71.07)

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 39-697

§ 71.08 ARTERIAL STREETS; DESIGNATION.

The governing body may, by resolution, designate any street or portion thereof, as an arterial street and shall provide for appropriate signs or markings when the street has been so designated.

(Prior Code, § 71.08)

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 39-697

§ 71.09 TURNING MOVEMENTS.

(A) *U turns.* No vehicle shall be turned so as to proceed in the opposite direction, except at a street intersection. No vehicle shall be turned so as to proceed in the opposite direction at any intersection where an automatic signal is in operation or where a sign is posted indicating that U turns are prohibited.

(B) *Generally.*

(1) Vehicles turning to the right into an intersecting street shall approach the intersection in the lane of traffic nearest to the right-hand side of the highway and must turn the corner as near the right-hand curb as possible to keep between the curb to the right and the center of the intersection of the two streets.

(2) The driver of a vehicle intending to turn to the left shall approach the center line of the highway and in turning, shall pass as near as possible to the center of the intersection, passing as closely as practicable to the right thereof before turning the vehicle to the left.

(3) For the purposes of this section, the **CENTER OF THE INTERSECTION** shall mean the meeting point of the medial lines of the highways intersecting one another.

(Prior Code, § 71.09) Penalty, see § 71.99

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 39-650 and 39-697

§ 71.10 POSITION OF VEHICLE ON HIGHWAY.

(A) Upon all highways of sufficient width, one-way streets excepted, the driver of a vehicle shall drive the same on the right half of the roadway.

(B) In passing or meeting other vehicles, drivers shall give each other at least one-half of the main traveled portion of the roadway.

(Prior Code, § 71.10) Penalty, see § 71.99

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 39-620

§ 71.11 CROSSWALKS.

The governing body may, by resolution, establish and maintain by appropriate devices, markers, or lines upon the street, crosswalks, at intersections where there is particular danger to pedestrians crossing the street and at other places as it may deem necessary.
(Prior Code, § 71.11)

SPEED LIMITS**§ 71.25 BASIC RULE.**

(A) No person shall drive a vehicle on a highway at a speed greater than is reasonable and prudent under the conditions and having regard to the actual and potential hazards then existing.

(B) A person shall drive at a safe and appropriate speed when approaching and crossing an intersection or railroad grade crossing, when approaching and going around a curve, when approaching a hillcrest, when traveling upon any narrow or winding roadway, and when special hazards exist with respect to pedestrians or other traffic or by reason of weather or highway conditions.
(Neb. RS 60-6,185) Penalty, see § 71.99

§ 71.26 MAXIMUM LIMITS.

(A) Except when a special hazard exists that requires lower speed for compliance with § 71.25, the limits set forth in this section and Neb. RS 60-6,187, 60-6,188, 60-6,305, and 60-6,313 shall be the maximum lawful speeds unless reduced pursuant to division (B) below, and no person shall drive a vehicle on a highway at a speed in excess of such maximum limits:

- (1) In any residential district: 25 mph;
- (2) In any business district: 20 mph;
- (3) Upon any highway that is gravel or not dustless surfaced: 50 mph;
- (4) Upon any dustless-surfaced highway not a part of the state highway system: 55 mph;
- (5) Upon any four-lane divided highway not a part of the state highway system: 65 mph;
- (6) Upon any part of the state highway system other than an expressway, a super-two highway, or a freeway: 65 mph.

(B) The maximum speed limits established in division (A) above may be reduced by the Department of Transportation or the Board of Trustees pursuant to § 71.28 or Neb. RS 60-6,188.

(C) The Board may erect and maintain suitable signs along highways under its jurisdiction in such number and at such locations as it deems necessary to give adequate notice of the speed limits established pursuant to divisions (A) or (B) above upon such highways.
(Neb. RS 60-6,186)

(D) The following table lists speed limits on specific streets.

<i>Street</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Speed Limit</i>	<i>Ord./Res. No.</i>	<i>Date</i>
848th Road	Beginning at 561st Avenue and ending one-half mile east of 561st Avenue	35 mph	R. 1-7-08	8-4-2008

(Prior Code, Ch. 74 Sched. I)
Penalty, see § 71.99

§ 71.27 BRIDGES AND OTHER ELEVATED STRUCTURES.

(A) No person shall drive a vehicle over any public bridge, causeway, viaduct, or other elevated structure at a speed which is greater than the maximum speed which can be maintained with safety thereon when such structure is posted with signs as provided in division (B) below.

(B) The Department of Transportation or the Board of Trustees may conduct an investigation of any bridge or other elevated structure constituting a part of a highway under its jurisdiction, and if it finds that the structure cannot safely withstand vehicles traveling at the speed otherwise permissible, the Department or the Board shall determine and declare the maximum speed of vehicles which the structure can safely withstand and shall cause suitable signs stating the maximum speed to be erected and maintained before each end of the structure.

(C) Upon the trial of any person charged with a violation of division (A) above, proof of the determination of the maximum speed by the Department or the Board and the existence of such signs shall constitute conclusive evidence of the maximum speed which can be maintained with safety on the bridge or structure.
(Neb. RS 60-6,189) Penalty, see § 71.99

§ 71.28 ALTERNATIVE MAXIMUM LIMITS.

(A) Whenever the Department of Transportation determines, upon the basis of an engineering and traffic investigation, that any maximum speed limit is greater or less than is reasonable or safe under the

conditions found to exist at any intersection, place, or part of the state highway system outside of the corporate limits of cities and villages as well as inside the corporate limits of cities and villages on freeways which are part of the state highway system, it may determine and set a reasonable and safe maximum speed limit for such intersection, place, or part of such highway which shall be the lawful speed limit when appropriate signs giving notice thereof are erected at such intersection, place, or part of the highway, except that the maximum rural and freeway limits shall not be exceeded. Such a maximum speed limit may be set to be effective at all times or at such times as are indicated upon such signs.

(B) On all highways within its corporate limits, except on state-maintained freeways which are part of the state highway system, the Board of Trustees shall have the same power and duty to alter the maximum speed limits as the Department if the change is based on engineering and traffic investigation, except that no imposition of speed limits on highways which are part of the state highway system in the village shall be effective without the approval of the Department.

(C) Not more than six such speed limits shall be set per mile along a highway, except in the case of reduced limits at intersections, and the difference between adjacent limits shall not be more than 20 mph.

(D) When the Department or the Board determines by an investigation that certain vehicles in addition to those specified in Neb. RS 60-6,187, 60-6,305, and 60-6,313 cannot with safety travel at the speeds provided in §§ 71.26 and 71.27 and Neb. RS 60-6,187, 60-6,305, and 60-6,313 or set pursuant to this section, § 71.27, or Neb. RS 60-6,188, the Department or the Board may restrict the speed limit for such vehicles on highways under its respective jurisdiction and post proper and adequate signs. (Neb. RS 60-6,190)

§ 71.29 NEAR SCHOOLS.

(A) It shall be unlawful for the driver of any vehicle, when passing premises on which school buildings are located and which are used for school purposes, during school recess or while children are going to or leaving school during the opening or closing hours, to drive the vehicle at a rate of speed in excess of 15 mph past the premises.

(B) The driver shall stop at all stop signs located at or near such school premises, and it shall be unlawful for the driver to make a U turn at any intersection where such stop signs are located at or near such school premises.

Penalty, see § 71.99

PROHIBITED ACTIVITY; CONDITIONS**§ 71.40 LITTERING.**

It shall be unlawful for any person to drop or cause to be left, upon any municipal highway, street or alley, except at places designated by the governing body, any rubbish, debris, or waste and any person so doing shall be guilty of littering.

(Prior Code, § 71.40) Penalty, see § 71.99

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 39-683

§ 71.41 GLASS; POINTED OBJECTS.

It shall be unlawful for any person to throw, cast, lay, or place upon any street any thorns, nails, tacks, glass, bottles, window glass, or other articles made of or containing glass and in case of an accident causing the breaking of any glass upon any street, the owner or person in charge of the glass or the person responsible for the breakage, shall at once remove or cause the same to be removed, from the street.

(Prior Code, § 71.41) Penalty, see § 71.99

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 39-683

§ 71.42 RECKLESS DRIVING.

(A) Any person who drives a motor vehicle in a manner as to indicate an indifferent or wanton disregard for the safety of persons or property, shall be deemed to be guilty of reckless driving and, as such, shall be punished as provided by statute.

(B) Any person who drives a motor vehicle in a manner as to indicate a willful disregard for the safety of persons or property shall be deemed to be guilty of willful reckless driving and shall be punished as provided by statute.

(Prior Code, § 71.42) Penalty, see § 71.99

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 39-669.01, 39-669.02, 39-669.03 through 39-669.06, and 39-669.26

§ 71.43 BACKING.

It shall be unlawful for any person to back a motor vehicle on the municipal streets, except to park in or to remove the vehicle from a permitted parking position, to move the vehicle from a driveway or

to back to the curb for unloading where the unloading is permitted; provided, a vehicle shall be backed only when the movement can be made in safety and, in no case, shall the distance of the backing exceed one and one-half lengths of the vehicle.

(Prior Code, § 71.43) Penalty, see § 71.99

§ 71.44 UNNECESSARY STOPPING.

It shall be unlawful for any person to stop any vehicle on any public street or alley, other than in permitted parking areas, except when such a stop is necessary for emergency situations, to comply with traffic control devices and regulations or to yield the right-of-way to pedestrians or to other vehicles.

(Prior Code, § 71.44) Penalty, see § 71.99

§ 71.45 PASSING; INTERSECTIONS.

The driver of a vehicle shall not overtake and pass another vehicle proceeding in the same direction while traversing a street intersection, if the passing requires the overtaking vehicle to drive to the left of the center of the street.

(Prior Code, § 71.45) Penalty, see § 71.99

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 39-625

§ 71.46 DRIVING ABREAST.

Two or more vehicles shall not be driven abreast, except when passing or when traversing a multi-lane or one-way street; provided, motorcycles may be driven no more than two abreast in a single lane.

(Prior Code, § 71.46) Penalty, see § 71.99

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 39-628 and 39-694

§ 71.47 RIDING OUTSIDE VEHICLE.

No person shall permit any other person to ride on the running board, hood, top, or fenders of any motor vehicle. Nor shall any person ride on the running board, hood, top, or fenders of any motor vehicle.

(Prior Code, § 71.47) Penalty, see § 71.99

§ 71.48 DRIVING IN SIDEWALK SPACE.

No motor vehicle shall be driven or ridden within any sidewalk space, except a permanent or temporary driveway.

(Prior Code, § 71.48) Penalty, see § 71.99

§ 71.49 VEHICLE; MUFFLER.

(A) (1) Every motor vehicle operated within the municipality shall be provided with a muffler in good working order to prevent excessive or unusual noise or smoke.

(2) No person shall modify or change the exhaust muffler, intake muffler, or any other noise abatement device of a motor vehicle in a manner so that the noise emitted by the motor vehicle is increased above that emitted by the vehicle as originally manufactured.

(B) It shall be unlawful to use a muffler cut-out on any motor vehicle upon any streets; provided, the provisions of this section shall not apply to authorized emergency vehicles.

(Prior Code, § 71.49) Penalty, see § 71.99

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 39-6,137 and 60-2209

§ 71.99 PENALTY.

(A) Any person violating any provision of this chapter for which no specific penalty is prescribed shall be subject to § 10.99 of this code of ordinances.

(B) (1) Any person who operates a vehicle in violation of any maximum speed limit established for any highway or freeway is guilty of a traffic infraction and upon conviction shall be fined:

- (a) For traveling one to five mph over the authorized speed limit: \$10;
- (b) For traveling over five mph but not over ten mph over the authorized speed limit: \$25;
- (c) For traveling over ten mph but not over 15 mph over the authorized speed limit: \$75;
- (d) For traveling over 15 mph but not over 20 mph over the authorized speed limit: \$125;
- (e) For traveling over 20 mph but not over 35 mph over the authorized speed limit: \$200;

and

- (f) For traveling over 35 mph over the authorized speed limit: \$300.

(2) (a) The fines prescribed in division (B)(1) above shall be doubled if the violation occurs within a maintenance, repair, or construction zone established pursuant to Neb. RS 60-6,188.

(b) For the purpose of this division (B)(2), the following definition shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, OR CONSTRUCTION ZONE.

1. a. The portion of a highway identified by posted or moving signs as being under maintenance, repair, or construction;

b. The portion of a highway identified by maintenance, repair, or construction zone speed limit signs displayed pursuant to Neb. RS 60-6,188; and

c. Within such portion of a highway where road construction workers are present.

2. ***THE MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, OR CONSTRUCTION ZONE*** starts at the location of the first sign identifying the ***MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, OR CONSTRUCTION ZONE*** and continues until a posted or moving sign indicates that the ***MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, OR CONSTRUCTION ZONE*** has ended.

(3) The fines prescribed in division (B)(1) above shall be doubled if the violation occurs within a school crossing zone.
(Neb. RS 60-682.01)

CHAPTER 72: PARKING REGULATIONS

Section

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GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 72.01 REGULATION OR PROHIBITION AUTHORIZED.

(A) The Board of Trustees with respect to highways under its jurisdiction and within the reasonable exercise of the police power may regulate or prohibit stopping, standing, or parking.
(Neb. RS 60-680)

(B) If the Board regulates or prohibits stopping, standing, or parking all vehicles or a particular kind or class of vehicles on a highway or a portion of a highway, no person shall stop, stand, or park a

vehicle subject to such regulation or prohibition on the highway or portion thereof longer than a period of time necessary to load and unload freight or passengers.

Penalty, see § 70.99

§ 72.02 ROADWAY OUTSIDE BUSINESS OR RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT.

(A) No person shall stop, park, or leave standing any vehicle, whether attended or unattended, upon a roadway outside of a business or residential district when it is practicable to stop, park, or leave such vehicle off such part of a highway, but in any event an unobstructed width of the roadway opposite a standing vehicle shall be left for the free passage of other vehicles, and a clear view of such stopped vehicle shall be available from a distance of 200 feet in each direction upon such highway. Such parking, stopping, or standing shall in no event exceed 24 hours.

(B) No person shall stop, park, or leave standing any vehicle on a freeway except in areas designated or unless so directed by a peace officer, except that when a vehicle is disabled or inoperable or the driver of the vehicle is ill or incapacitated, such vehicle shall be permitted to park, stop, or stand on the shoulder facing in the direction of travel with all wheels and projecting parts of such vehicle completely clear of the traveled lanes, but in no event shall such parking, standing, or stopping upon the shoulder of a freeway exceed 12 hours.

(C) No person, except law enforcement, fire department, emergency management, public or private ambulance, or authorized Department of Transportation or local authority personnel, shall loiter or stand or park any vehicle upon any bridge, highway, or structure which is located above or below or crosses over or under the roadway of any highway or approach or exit road thereto.

(D) Whenever a vehicle is disabled or inoperable in a roadway or for any reason obstructs the regular flow of traffic for reasons other than an accident, the driver shall move or cause the vehicle to be moved as soon as practical so as to not obstruct the regular flow of traffic.

(E) This section does not apply to the driver of any vehicle which is disabled while on the roadway in such manner and to such extent that it is impossible to avoid stopping and temporarily leaving such disabled vehicle in such position until such time as it can be removed pursuant to division (D) above. (Neb. RS 60-6,164) Penalty, see § 70.99

§ 72.03 GENERAL PROHIBITIONS; EXCEPTIONS.

(A) Except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or when in compliance with law or the directions of a peace officer or traffic control device, no person shall:

(1) Stop, stand, or park any vehicle:

(a) On the roadway side of any vehicle stopped or parked at the edge or curb of a street;

- (b) On a sidewalk;
- (c) Within an intersection;
- (d) On a crosswalk;

(e) Between a safety zone and the adjacent curb or within 30 feet of points on the curb immediately opposite the ends of a safety zone unless the Board of Trustees indicates a different length by signs or markings;

(f) Alongside or opposite any street excavation or obstruction when stopping, standing, or parking would obstruct traffic;

(g) Upon any bridge or other elevated structure over a highway or within a highway tunnel;

(h) On any railroad track; or

(I) At any place where official signs prohibit stopping.

(2) Stand or park a vehicle, whether occupied or not, except momentarily to pick up or discharge a passenger or passengers:

- (a) In front of a public or private driveway;
- (b) Within 15 feet of a fire hydrant;
- (c) Within 20 feet of a crosswalk at an intersection;

(d) Within 30 feet of any flashing signal, stop sign, yield sign, or other traffic control device located at the side of a roadway;

(e) Within 20 feet of the driveway entrance to any fire station and on the side of a street opposite the entrance to any fire station within 75 feet of such entrance when properly signposted; or

(f) At any place where official signs prohibit standing.

(3) Park a vehicle, whether occupied or not, except temporarily for the purpose of and while actually engaged in loading or unloading merchandise or passengers:

- (a) Within 50 feet of the nearest rail of a railroad crossing; or
- (b) At any place where official signs prohibit parking.

(B) No person shall move a vehicle not lawfully under his or her control into any such prohibited area or away from a curb such a distance as shall be unlawful.

(Neb. RS 60-6,166) Penalty, see § 70.99

§ 72.04 OBSTRUCTING STREET, INTERSECTION, OR ENTRANCE.

No person shall, except in case of an accident or emergency, stop any vehicle in any location where stopping will obstruct any street, intersection, or entrance to an alley or public or private drive.

Penalty, see § 70.99

§ 72.05 INTERSECTIONS.

Except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or when in compliance with law or the directions of a peace officer or traffic control device, no person shall park a vehicle or leave a vehicle standing for any purpose, except momentarily to load or discharge passengers, within 25 feet of the intersection of curb lines, or if none, then within 15 feet of the intersection of property lines, or where the curb lines are painted red or another color specified by the Board of Trustees to indicate such prohibition.

Penalty, see § 70.99

§ 72.06 ALLEYS.

(A) No person shall park a vehicle with any portion thereof projecting into any alley entrance.

(B) No person shall park a vehicle in any alley, except for the purpose of loading or unloading during the time necessary to load or unload, which shall not exceed the maximum limit of one-half hour. Every vehicle while loading or unloading in an alley shall be parked in such manner as will cause the least obstruction possible to traffic in the alley.

Penalty, see § 70.99

§ 72.07 TRUCK PARKING, LOADING, AND UNLOADING; OIL TANKERS.

(A) It shall be unlawful for the operator of any truck with an overall length of more than 20 feet to park or stop such vehicle on a street within the business district except to load or unload when loading or unloading in an alley is impossible and then only for the period of time reasonably necessary to load or unload.

(B) If the Board of Trustees provides truck parking areas adjoining or adjacent to the business district, all truck operators shall use such parking areas for all parking purposes.

(C) Except in an area provided for by the Board by resolution, it shall be unlawful for the operator of any truck, including an oil tanker, to park or stop for any period of time within the limits of any street outside the business district except for the purpose of loading or unloading the cargo thereof in the ordinary course of business.

Penalty, see § 70.99

§ 72.08 DISPLAY OR REPAIR OF VEHICLE.

It shall be unlawful for any person to park upon any highway or public place within the village any vehicle displayed for sale. Except when necessary due to a breakdown or other emergency, no person shall adjust or repair, or race the motor of, any motor vehicle or motorcycle while standing on the highways of the village. No person or employee connected with a garage or repair shop shall use sidewalks or highways in the vicinity of the garage or shop for the purpose of working on vehicles of any description.

Penalty, see § 70.99

§ 72.09 CURRENT REGISTRATION.

It shall be unlawful to park or place on the highways or other public property any vehicle required to be registered by the Motor Vehicle Registration Act that is not registered in accordance with the Act.

Penalty, see § 70.99

Statutory reference:

Motor Vehicle Registration Act, see Neb. RS 60-301

§ 72.10 TIME LIMITS.

(A) It shall be unlawful to park a vehicle on a public street for over 24 consecutive hours except where a different maximum time limit is posted.

(B) If the Board of Trustees adopts a resolution entirely prohibiting, or fixing a time limit for, the parking and stopping of vehicles on any highway, it is unlawful to park or stop any vehicle in such highway for a period of time longer than fixed in the resolution.

Penalty, see § 70.99

§ 72.11 SNOW; WEATHER EMERGENCIES; HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE.

(A) Unless the Board of Trustees provides otherwise, it is unlawful to park or stand any vehicle on any highway in the village at any time within 12 hours after a snowfall of three inches or more has occurred within a 24-hour period if the snow has not been removed within that time.

(B) The Chairperson of the Board of Trustees, the village police, or any other designated person may order any highway or portion thereof vacated for weather emergencies or highway maintenance. Notice shall be given by personally notifying the owner or operator of a vehicle parked on such highway or by posting appropriate signs along the highway not less than four hours prior to the time that the vacation order is to be effective. It is unlawful to park a vehicle on a highway or portion thereof vacated in accordance with this division (B).

(C) A vehicle parked in violation of this section may be removed and parked, under the supervision of the village police, to a suitable nearby location without further notice to the owner or operator of such vehicle.

Penalty, see § 70.99

§ 72.12 PARALLEL, ANGLE, AND CENTER PARKING.

(A) Except as otherwise provided in this section, any vehicle stopped or parked upon a two-way roadway where parking is permitted shall be so stopped or parked with the right-hand wheels parallel to and within 12 inches of the right-hand curb or edge of such roadway. No vehicle shall be parked upon a roadway when there is a shoulder adjacent to the roadway which is available for parking.

(B) Except when otherwise provided by the Board of Trustees, every vehicle stopped or parked upon a one-way roadway shall be so stopped or parked parallel to the curb or edge of such roadway, in the direction of authorized traffic movement, with its right-hand wheels within 12 inches of the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway or its left-hand wheels within 12 inches of the left-hand curb or edge of such roadway.

(C) The Board of Trustees may permit angle or center parking on any roadway, except that angle or center parking shall not be permitted on any federal-aid highway or on any part of the state highway system unless the Director-State Engineer has determined that such roadway is of sufficient width to permit angle or center parking without interfering with the free movement of traffic.

(D) The Board of Trustees may prohibit or restrict stopping, standing, or parking on highways under its jurisdiction and erect and maintain proper and adequate signs thereon. No person shall stop, stand, or park any vehicle in violation of the restrictions stated on such signs.

(Neb. RS 60-6,167)

(E) Where stalls are designated either on the curb or pavement, vehicles shall be parked within those stalls.

(F) Vehicles must not be parked at any curb in such a position as to prevent another vehicle already parked at the curb from moving away.

Penalty, see § 70.99

§ 72.13 BACKING FREIGHT VEHICLE TO CURB.

The operator of a vehicle of an overall length of less than 20 feet, including load, while loading or unloading freight may back the vehicle to the curb but shall occupy as little of the street as possible. Penalty, see § 70.99

§ 72.14 UNATTENDED MOTOR VEHICLE.

No person having control or charge of a motor vehicle shall allow such vehicle to stand unattended on a highway without first stopping the motor of such vehicle, locking the ignition, removing the key from the ignition, and effectively setting the brakes thereon and, when standing upon any roadway, turning the front wheels of such vehicle to the curb or side of such roadway. (Neb. RS 60-6,168) Penalty, see § 70.99

§ 72.15 PAINTING OF CURBS.

(A) The curb space within 15 feet in either direction of a fire hydrant shall be painted red, or another color specified by the Board of Trustees, to indicate that parking is prohibited in such area.

(B) If the Board adopts a resolution regulating or prohibiting the parking or stopping of vehicles at the curb on highways in front of certain facilities or at certain locations, the curbs adjacent to any such facility or location shall be painted in such manner as directed by the Board to indicate such regulation or prohibition.

(C) It shall be the duty of the Board or its agent to cause the curb space to be painted and to keep the same painted as provided in this chapter or as specified by the Board. The marking or designating of portions of highways where the parking of vehicles is prohibited or limited shall be done only by the village through its proper officers, at the direction of the Board. No person shall paint the curb of any highway or in any manner set aside, or attempt to prevent the parking of vehicles in, any highway or part thereof, except at such places where the parking of vehicles is prohibited by the provisions of this chapter or by a resolution adopted by the Board. Penalty, see § 70.99

ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT

§ 72.30 TICKETS.

All tickets issued for violations of nonmoving traffic regulations contained in this chapter shall, in addition to information normally stated on such tickets, carry the following information:

- (A) The amount of the fine if paid within 30 days;
- (B) The amount of the fine if not paid within 30 days;
- (C) The location where payment may be made; and
- (D) The fact that a complaint will be filed after 30 days if the fine is not paid in that time.

§ 72.31 REMOVAL OF ILLEGALLY STOPPED VEHICLES; LIABILITY FOR COSTS.

(A) Whenever any peace officer, or any authorized employee of a law enforcement agency who is employed by the village and specifically empowered by ordinance to act, finds a vehicle standing upon a highway in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, the individual may remove the vehicle, have such vehicle removed, or require the driver or other person in charge of the vehicle to move such vehicle to a position off the roadway of the highway or from the highway.

(B) The owner or other person lawfully entitled to the possession of any vehicle towed or stored shall be charged with the reasonable cost of towing and storage fees. Any towing or storage fee shall be a lien upon the vehicle prior to all other claims. Any person towing or storing a vehicle shall be entitled to retain possession of the vehicle until the charges are paid. The lien provided for in this section shall not apply to the contents of any vehicle.

(Neb. RS 60-6,165)

CHAPTER 73: RECREATIONAL VEHICLES

Section

- 73.01 Use
- 73.02 Mini-bikes
- 73.03 Snowmobiles
- 73.04 Mopeds
- 73.05 All-terrain vehicles

§ 73.01 USE.

The village hereby allows the use of all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) on public roadways within the village limits. All laws, as per the state, pertaining to the use of ATVs shall apply to all vehicles listed herein and will be enforced by law enforcement personnel.
(Prior Code, § 73.01) (Ord. 2009-001, passed 4-28-2009)

§ 73.02 MINI-BIKES.

(A) *Unlawful operation.* It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a mini-bike upon any street or highway within the corporate limits of the municipality. For purposes of this section, **MINI-BIKE** shall mean a two-wheel motor vehicle which has a total wheel and tire diameter of less than 14 inches or an engine rated capacity of less than 45 cubic centimeters displacement or a seat height less than 25 inches from the ground or any other two-wheel motor vehicle primarily designed by the manufacturer for off-road use only.

(B) *Emergencies and parades.* Mini-bikes shall be exempt from the provisions of this section during any public emergency or while being used in parades by regularly organized units of any recognized charitable, social, educational, or community service organization.

(C) *Public lands.* Mini-bikes shall be prohibited upon the public lands owned by the municipality, except where allowed by resolution of the governing body.

(Prior Code, § 73.02) (Ord. 2009-001, passed 4-28-2009) Penalty, see § 70.99

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 60-6,347, 60-6,348, 60-6,352, and 60-678

§ 73.03 SNOWMOBILES.*(A) Equipment.*

(1) Every snowmobile operated within the municipality shall be registered with the state as required by law. No snowmobile shall be operated upon a public street or highway unless it is equipped with at least one headlamp, one taillamp, reflector material of a minimum area of 16 square inches mounted on each side forward of the handle bars and with brakes as prescribed by the Director of Motor Vehicles.

(2) All laws applying to the operation of other motor vehicles shall apply to snowmobiles, except those relating to required equipment and those which, by their nature, have no application.

(B) Unlawful acts. It shall be deemed a misdemeanor for any person to allow a snowmobile, either owned or operated by him or her, to be operated:

(1) Within the congested area of the municipality unless weather conditions are so that it provides the only practicable method of safe vehicular travel or the snowmobile is engaged in responding to an emergency;

(2) At a rate of speed greater than reasonable or proper under the surrounding circumstances;

(3) In a careless, reckless, or negligent manner so as to endanger person or property;

(4) Without a lighted headlight and taillight, when it would be required by conditions;

(5) In any tree nursery or planting in a manner which damages or destroys growing stock; and/or

(6) Upon any private lands without first having obtained permission of the owner.

(Prior Code, § 73.03) (Ord. 2009-001, passed 4-28-2009) Penalty, see § 70.99

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 60-6,335

§ 73.04 MOPEDS.

(A) Use of traffic lanes. A moped shall be entitled to full use of a traffic lane of any street or highway with an authorized speed limit of 45 mph or less and no vehicle shall be operated in a manner as to deprive any moped of the full use of the lane. This section shall not apply to mopeds or motorcycles operated two abreast in a single lane. No person shall operate a moped between lanes of traffic or between adjacent lines or rows of vehicles. Mopeds shall not be operated more than two abreast in a single lane. Any person who operates a moped on a roadway with an authorized speed limit of more than 45 mph shall ride as near to the right side of the roadway as practicable and shall not ride more than single file.

(B) *Equipment.* Any moped which carries a passenger shall be equipped with footrests for the passenger. No person shall operate any moped with handlebars more than 15 inches above the mounting point of the handlebars.

(Prior Code, § 73.04) (Ord. 260, passed 11-5-1979; Ord. 2009-001, passed 4-28-2009) Penalty, see § 70.99

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 39-6,200 and 39-6,203

§ 73.05 ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLES.

(A) An all-terrain vehicle may be operated within the village when:

- (1) The operation occurs only between the hours of sunrise and sunset;
- (2) The headlight and taillight of the vehicle are on; and

(3) It has been equipped with a bicycle safety flag extending not less than five feet above the ground attached to the rear of the vehicle. The flag shall be triangular in shape with an area of not less than 30 square inches and shall be Day-Glo in color.

(B) Any person operating an all-terrain vehicle on a highway or village street:

(1) Shall have a valid Class O operator's license or a farm permit as provided in Neb. RS 60-4,126;

(2) Shall have liability insurance coverage for the all-terrain vehicle; the person operating the vehicle shall provide proof of insurance coverage to any law enforcement officer requesting the proof within five days of a request; and

(3) Shall not operate the vehicle at a speed in excess of 30 mph or the posted speed limit, whichever is less.

(C) All-terrain vehicles may be operated without complying with these provisions in parades which have been authorized by the village.

(Prior Code, § 73.05) (Ord. 471, passed 12-3-2007; Ord. 2009-001, passed 4-28-2009) Penalty, see § 70.99

TITLE IX: GENERAL REGULATIONS

Chapter

- 90. LEISURE AND RECREATION**
- 91. HEALTH AND SAFETY; NUISANCES**
- 92. PUBLIC WAYS AND PROPERTY**
- 93. ANIMALS**
- 94. FIRE PROTECTION AND PREVENTION**

CHAPTER 90: LEISURE AND RECREATION

Section

- 90.01 Parks and recreational facilities; operation and funding
- 90.02 Parks and recreational facilities; injury to property
- 90.03 Auditorium

§ 90.01 PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES; OPERATION AND FUNDING.

(A) If the village has already acquired or hereafter acquires land for park purposes or recreational facilities or has already built or hereafter builds swimming pools, recreational facilities, or dams, the Board of Trustees may each year make and levy a tax upon the taxable value of all the taxable property in the village. The levy shall be collected and put into the village treasury and shall constitute the Park and Recreation Fund of the village. The funds so levied and collected shall be used for amusements, for laying out, improving, and beautifying such parks, for maintaining, improving, managing, and beautifying such swimming pools, recreational facilities, or dams, and for the payment of salaries and wages of persons employed in the performance of such labor.

(Neb. RS 17-951)

(B) If the Board of Trustees creates a Board of Park Commissioners or Board of Park and Recreation Commissioners, when such Board has been appointed and qualified, all accounts against the park fund or park and recreation fund, as the case may be, shall be audited by such Board, and warrants against the fund shall be drawn by the Chairperson of the Board, and warrants so drawn shall be paid by the Village Treasurer out of the fund.

(Neb. RS 17-952)

(C) (1) Whether the title to real estate for parks, public grounds, swimming pools, or dams, either for recreational or conservational purposes, shall be acquired by gift, devise, or purchase as provided in Neb. RS 17-948, the jurisdiction of the Board of Trustees or Park Board shall at once be extended over such real estate; and the Board of Trustees or Park Board shall have power to enact bylaws, rules, or ordinances for the protection and preservation of any real estate acquired, and to provide rules and regulations for the closing of the park or swimming pool, in whole or in part, to the general public, and charge admission thereto during such closing, either by the village or by any person, persons, or corporation leasing same. They may provide suitable penalties for the violation of such bylaws, rules, or ordinances; and the police power of the village shall be at once extended over the same.

(Neb. RS 17-949)

(2) The Park Board shall not enter into a contract of any nature that involves an expenditure of funds, except for ordinary operating expenses, unless the contract has been approved by resolution of the majority of the members of the Board of Trustees prior to the contractual agreement.

Statutory reference:

Levy limits, see Neb. RS 77-3442

Parks and recreational facilities generally, see Neb. RS 17-948 through 17-952

§ 90.02 PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES; INJURY TO PROPERTY.

It shall be unlawful for any person to maliciously or willfully cut down, injure, or destroy any tree, plant, or shrub in any village park or recreational facility. It shall be unlawful for any person to injure or destroy any sodded or planted area or injure or destroy any building, structure, equipment, fence, bench, table, or any other property of any village park or recreational area. No person shall commit any waste on or litter the village parks or other public grounds.

Penalty, see § 10.99

Statutory reference:

Littering of public and private property, see Neb. RS 28-523

§ 90.03 AUDITORIUM.

(A) *Ownership.* The municipality owns and manages the community center through the governing body. The governing body, for the purpose of defraying the cost of the management, maintenance and improvements on the community center, may each year levy a tax not exceeding the maximum limit prescribed by state law on the actual valuation of all real estate and personal property within the municipality that is subject to taxation. The revenue from the tax shall be known as the Auditorium Fund, and shall include all gifts, grants, deed of conveyance, bequests, or other valuable income-producing personal property and real estate from any source for the purpose of endowing the community center. The Auditorium Fund shall at all times be in the custody of the Village Treasurer. The governing body shall have the power to hire and supervise employees as it may deem necessary and shall pass rules and regulations for the operation of the community center as may be proper for its efficient management.

(B) *Rentals.* The governing body may, for the purpose of defraying the expenses involved in maintaining, improving, managing, and beautifying the community center, make a reasonable rental charge for the use by any person or organization of the community center. Rental rates may be structured for classes of persons and organizations in a reasonable manner; provided, that nothing herein shall be construed to permit or allow discrimination on the basis of race, creed, color, or national origin in the classification of persons and organizations for rental purposes.

(C) *Rules and regulations.* The governing body shall have the power and authority to enact bylaws, rules, and regulations for the protection of the community center and the safety of those using the community center facilities. They may provide suitable penalties for the violation of the bylaws, rules, and regulations, subject to the supervision and review of the governing body. All damage suffered by

the community center during any rental shall be assessed against the person or organization responsible for the rental thereof or shall be deducted from the damage deposit which the governing body may, in its discretion, have required prior to the rental. All rental fees, rules, and regulations shall be on file for public inspection at the office of the Village Clerk at any reasonable time.

(Prior Code, § 90.03)

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 17-953 through 17-955

CHAPTER 91: HEALTH AND SAFETY; NUISANCES

Section

General Provisions

- 91.01 Health regulations
- 91.02 Enforcement official
- 91.03 County Health Board

Nuisances

- 91.15 Definition
- 91.16 Abatement procedure
- 91.17 Adjoining land owners; intervention before trial
- 91.18 Dead or diseased trees
- 91.19 Weeds; litter; stagnant water
- 91.20 Garbage and refuse

GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 91.01 HEALTH REGULATIONS.

For the purpose of promoting the health and safety of the residents of the village, the Board of Health shall, from time to time, adopt such rules and regulations relative thereto and shall make such inspections, prescribe such penalties, and make such reports as may be necessary toward that purpose.

Statutory reference:

Authority to regulate, see Neb. RS 17-208

§ 91.02 ENFORCEMENT OFFICIAL.

The Chief of Police, or other official designated by the Board of Trustees, as the quarantine officer, shall be the chief health officer of the village. It shall be his or her duty to notify the Board of Trustees and the Board of Health of health nuisances within the village and its zoning jurisdiction.

Statutory reference:

Quarantine officer, see Neb. RS 17-208

§ 91.03 COUNTY HEALTH BOARD.

It shall be the duty of the Board of Health to work closely with the County Health Board in protecting the health and welfare of the residents of the village.

NUISANCES**§ 91.15 DEFINITION.**

(A) *General definition.* For the purpose of this subchapter, the following definition shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

NUISANCE. Consists in doing any unlawful act, or omitting to perform a duty, or suffering or permitting any condition or thing to be or exist, which act, omission, condition or thing either:

- (a) Injures or endangers the comfort, repose, health, or safety of others;
- (b) Offends decency;
- (c) Is offensive to the senses;
- (d) Unlawfully interferes with, obstructs, tends to obstruct, or renders dangerous for passage any stream, public park, parkway, square, street, or highway in the village;
- (e) In any way renders other persons insecure in life or the use of property; or
- (f) Essentially interferes with the comfortable enjoyment of life and property, or tends to depreciate the value of the property of others.

(B) *Specific definition.* The maintaining, using, placing, depositing, leaving, or permitting of any of the following specific acts, omissions, places, conditions, and things are hereby declared to be ***NUISANCES***:

- (1) Any odorous, putrid, unsound, or unwholesome grain, meat, hides, skins, feathers, vegetable matter, or the whole or any part of any dead animal, fish, or fowl;
- (2) Privies, vaults, cesspools, dumps, pits, or like places which are not securely protected from flies or rats, or which are foul or malodorous;
- (3) Filthy, littered, or trash-covered cellars, houseyards, barnyards, stableyards, factory yards, mill yards, vacant areas in rear of stores, granaries, vacant lots, houses, buildings, or premises;

(4) Animal manure in any quantity which is not securely protected from flies and the elements, or which is kept or handled in violation of any ordinance of the village;

(5) Liquid household waste, human excreta, garbage, butcher's trimmings and offal, parts of fish, or any waste vegetable or animal matter in any quantity; provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the temporary retention of waste in receptacles in a manner provided by the health officer of the village, nor the dumping of non-putrefying waste in a place and manner approved by the health officer;

(6) Tin cans, bottles, glass, cans, ashes, small pieces of scrap iron, wire metal articles, bric-a-brac, broken stone or cement, broken crockery, broken glass, broken plaster, and all trash or abandoned material, unless the same be kept in covered bins or galvanized iron receptacles;

(7) Trash, litter, rags, accumulations of barrels, boxes, crates, packing crates, mattresses, bedding, excelsior, packing hay, straw, or other packing material, lumber not neatly piled, scrap iron, tin, or other metal not neatly piled, old automobiles or parts thereof, or any other waste materials when any of the articles or materials create a condition in which flies or rats may breed or multiply, or which may be a fire danger, or which are so unsightly as to depreciate property values in the vicinity thereof;

(8) Any unsightly building, billboard, or other structure, or any old, abandoned, or partially destroyed building or structure or any building or structure commenced and left unfinished, which buildings, billboards, or other structures are either a fire hazard, a menace to the public health or safety, or are so unsightly as to depreciate the value of property in the vicinity thereof;

(9) All places used or maintained as junk yards, or dumping grounds, or for the wrecking and disassembling of automobiles, trucks, tractors, or machinery of any kind, or for the storing or leaving of worn-out, wrecked, or abandoned automobiles, trucks, tractors, or machinery of any kind, or of any of the parts thereof, or for the storing or leaving of any machinery or equipment used by contractors or builders or by other persons, which places are kept or maintained so as to essentially interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property by others, or which are so unsightly as to tend to depreciate property values in the vicinity thereof;

(10) Stagnant water permitted or maintained on any lot or piece of ground;

(11) Stockyards, granaries, mills, pig pens, cattle pens, chicken pens, or any other place, building, or enclosure, in which animals or fowl of any kind are confined or on which is stored tankage or any other animal or vegetable matter, or on which any animal or vegetable matter including grain is being processed, when the places in which the animals are confined, or the premises on which the vegetable or animal matter is located, are maintained and kept in such a manner that foul and noxious odors are permitted to emanate therefrom to the annoyance of inhabitants of the village or are maintained and kept in such a manner as to be injurious to the public health; or

(12) All other things specifically designated as nuisances elsewhere in this code.

Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 91.16 ABATEMENT PROCEDURE.

(A) The owner or occupant of any real estate within the corporate limits or zoning jurisdiction of the village shall keep such real estate free of nuisances. Except to the extent that conflicting procedures are otherwise provided, the procedures in this section shall apply to abatement of nuisances.

(B) (1) Upon determination by the Board of Health or designated official that the owner or occupant of any such real estate has failed to keep the real estate free of nuisances, notice to abate and remove such nuisance and notice of the right to a hearing before the Board of Trustees and the manner in which it may be requested shall be given to each owner or owner's duly authorized agent and to the occupant, if any, by personal service or by certified mail.

(2) If notice by personal service or certified mail is unsuccessful, notice shall be given by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the village or by conspicuously posting the notice on the real estate upon which the nuisance is to be abated and removed. The notice shall describe the condition as found by the Board of Health or designated official and state that the condition has been declared a nuisance and must be remedied at once.

(C) If within five days after receipt of such notice or publication or posting, whichever is applicable, the owner or occupant of the real estate does not request a hearing with the village or fails to comply with the order to abate and remove the nuisance, the village may have such work done.

(D) (1) If within five days after receipt of such notice or publication or posting, whichever is applicable, the owner or occupant requests in writing a hearing with the Board of Trustees, the Board shall fix a time and place at which a hearing will be held.

(2) Notice of the hearing shall be given by personal service or certified mail and require the owner or occupant to appear before the Board to show cause why such condition should not be found to be a nuisance and remedied. The notice shall be given not less than seven nor more than 14 days before the time of the hearing. Upon the date fixed for the hearing and pursuant to the notice, the Board shall hear all objections made by the owner or occupant and shall hear evidence submitted by the Board of Health or designated official.

(3) If after consideration of all the evidence, the Board of Trustees finds that the condition is a nuisance, it shall, by resolution, order and direct the owner or occupant to remedy the nuisance at once. If the owner or occupant refuses or neglects to promptly comply with the order to abate and remove the nuisance, the Board may have such work done.

(E) The costs and expenses of any such work shall be paid by the owner. If unpaid for two months after such work is done, the village may either:

(1) Levy and assess the costs and expenses of the work upon the real estate so benefitted as a special assessment in the same manner as other special assessments for improvements are levied and assessed; or

(2) Recover in a civil action the costs and expenses of the work upon the real estate and the adjoining streets and alleys.

Cross reference:

Authority to obtain injunction against nuisance, see § 10.99

Statutory reference:

Authority to regulate and abate nuisances, see Neb. RS 18-1720

Nuisances prohibited, see Neb. RS 28-1321

Similar provisions, see Neb. RS 17-563

Zoning jurisdiction, Neb. RS 17-1001

§ 91.17 ADJOINING LAND OWNERS; INTERVENTION BEFORE TRIAL.

In cases of appeal from an action of the Board of Trustees condemning real property as a nuisance or as dangerous under the police powers of the village, the owners of the adjoining property may intervene in the action at any time before trial.

Statutory reference:

Similar provisions, see Neb. RS 19-710

§ 91.18 DEAD OR DISEASED TREES.

(A) (1) It is hereby declared a nuisance for a property owner to permit, allow, or maintain any dead or diseased trees within the right-of-way of streets within the corporate limits of the village or within the extraterritorial zoning jurisdiction.

(2) Notice to abate and remove such nuisance and notice of the right to a hearing and the manner in which it may be requested shall be given to each owner or owner's duly authorized agent and to the occupant, if any. The village shall establish the method of notice by ordinance. If notice is given by first class mail, such mail shall be conspicuously marked as to its importance. Within five days after receipt of such notice, the owner or occupant of the lot or piece of ground may request a hearing with the village to appeal the decision to abate or remove the nuisance by filing a written appeal with the office of the Village Clerk. A hearing on the appeal shall be held within 14 days after the filing of the appeal and shall be conducted by an elected or appointed officer as designated in the ordinance. The hearing officer shall render a decision on the appeal within five business days after the conclusion of the hearing. If the appeal fails, the village may have the work done to abate and remove the dead or diseased trees. If the owner or occupant of the lot or piece of ground does not request a hearing with the village within five days after receipt of such notice or fails to comply with the order to abate and remove the nuisance, the village may have such work done. The village may levy and assess all or any portion of the costs and expenses of the work upon the lot or piece of ground so benefitted as a special assessment. (Neb. RS 17-555)

(B) It is hereby declared a nuisance for a property owner to permit, allow, or maintain any dead or diseased trees on private property within the corporate limits of the village or within its one-mile zoning jurisdiction. The provisions in division (A)(2) above shall apply to such nuisances. For the purpose of

carrying out the provisions of this section, the village police shall have the authority to enter upon private property to inspect the trees thereon.

Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 91.19 WEEDS; LITTER; STAGNANT WATER.

(A) Lots or pieces of ground within the village or within its one-mile zoning jurisdiction shall be drained or filled so as to prevent stagnant water or any other nuisance accumulating thereon.

(B) The owner or occupant of any lot or piece of ground within the village or within its one-mile zoning jurisdiction shall keep the lot or piece of ground and the adjoining streets and alleys free of any growth of 12 inches or more in height of weeds, grasses, or worthless vegetation.

(C) The throwing, depositing, or accumulation of litter on any lot or piece of ground within the village or within its one-mile zoning jurisdiction is prohibited.

(D) It is hereby declared to be a nuisance to permit or maintain any growth of 12 inches or more in height of weeds, grasses, or worthless vegetation on any lot or piece of ground within the village or within its one-mile zoning jurisdiction or on the adjoining streets or alleys or to litter or cause litter to be deposited or remain thereon except in proper receptacles.

(E) Any owner or occupant of a lot or piece of ground shall, upon conviction of violating this section, be guilty of an offense.

(F) (1) Notice to abate and remove such nuisance shall be given to each owner or owner's duly authorized agent and to the occupant, if any. The village shall establish the method of notice by ordinance. If notice is given by first class mail, such mail shall be conspicuously marked as to its importance. Within five days after receipt of such notice, the owner or occupant of the lot or piece of ground may request a hearing with the village to appeal the decision to abate or remove a nuisance by filing a written appeal with the office of the Village Clerk. A hearing on the appeal shall be held within 14 days after the filing of the appeal and shall be conducted by an elected or appointed officer as designated in die ordinance. The hearing officer shall render a decision on the appeal within five business days after the conclusion of the hearing. If the appeal fails, the village may have such work done. Within five days after receipt of such notice, if the owner or occupant of the lot or piece of ground does not request a hearing with the village or fails to comply with the order to abate and remove the nuisance, the village may have such work done.

(2) The costs and expenses of any such work shall be paid by the owner. If unpaid for two months after such work is done, the village may either:

(a) Levy and assess the costs and expenses of the work upon the lot or piece of ground so benefitted as a special assessment in the same manner as other special assessments for improvements are levied and assessed; or

(b) Recover in a civil action the costs and expenses of the work upon the lot or piece of ground and the adjoining streets and alleys.

(G) For the purpose of this section, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

LITTER. Includes but is not limited to:

- (a) Trash, rubbish, refuse, garbage, paper, rags, and ashes;
- (b) Wood, plaster, cement, brick, or stone building rubble;
- (c) Grass, leaves, and worthless vegetation except when used as ground mulch or in a compost pile;
- (d) Offal and dead animals; and
- (e) Any machine or machines, vehicle or vehicles, or parts of a machine or vehicle which have lost their identity, character, utility, or serviceability as such through deterioration, dismantling, or the ravages of time, are inoperative or unable to perform their intended functions, or are cast off, discarded, or thrown away or left as waste, wreckage, or junk.

WEEDS. Include, but are not limited to: bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*), puncture vine (*Tribulus terrestris*), leafy spurge (*Euphorbia esula*), Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), perennial peppergrass (*Lepidium draba*), Russian knapweed (*Centaurea picris*), Johnson grass (*Sorghum halepense*), nodding or musk thistle, quack grass (*Agropyron repens*), perennial sow thistle (*Sonchus arvensis*), horse nettle (*Solanum carolinense*), bull thistle (*Cirsium lanccolatum*), buckthorn (*Rhamnus* sp.) (tourn), hemp plant (*Cannabis sativa*), and ragweed (*Ambrosiaceae*).
(Prior Code, § 91.24) (Ord. 2016-05, passed 6-6-2016) Penalty, see § 10.99

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 17-563

§ 91.20 GARBAGE AND REFUSE.

(A) The owner, duly authorized agent, or tenant of any lot or land within the corporate limits or extraterritorial zoning jurisdiction of the village shall remove garbage or refuse found upon the lot, land, streets, roads, or alleys abutting the lot or land which constitutes a public nuisance.

(B) Notice that removal of garbage or refuse is necessary shall be given to each owner or owner's duly authorized agent and to the tenant if any. The notice shall be provided by personal service or by certified mail. After providing the notice, the village shall, in addition to other proper remedies, remove the garbage or refuse, or cause it to be removed, from the lot, land, streets, roads, or alleys.

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(C) If the Chairperson of the Board of Trustees declares that the accumulation of garbage or refuse upon any lot or land constitutes an immediate nuisance and hazard to public health and safety, the village shall remove the garbage or refuse, or cause it to be removed, from the lot or land within 48 hours after notice by personal service or following receipt of a certified letter in accordance with division (B) above if the garbage or refuse has not been removed.

(D) Whenever the village removes any garbage or refuse, or causes it to be removed, from any lot or land pursuant to this section, it shall, after a hearing conducted by the Board of Trustees, assess the cost of the removal against the lot or land.

(Neb. RS 18-1752) Penalty, see § 10.99

CHAPTER 92: PUBLIC WAYS AND PROPERTY

Section

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VILLAGE PROPERTY

§ 92.001 DEFINITIONS.

For the purpose of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

OVERSEER OF STREETS. The village official with general charge, direction, and control of streets and sidewalks. If one official is responsible for streets and another official is responsible for sidewalks, ***OVERSEER OF STREETS*** shall mean whichever one is appropriate in the context the term is used.

SIDEWALK SPACE. The portion of a street between curb lines and adjacent property lines.

§ 92.002 STREETS, ALLEYS, WALKS, MALLS, AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board of Trustees may grade, partially or to an established grade, change grade, curb, recurb, gutter, regutter, pave, gravel, regravell, macadamize, remacadamize, widen, or narrow streets or roadways, resurface or re-lay existing pavement, or otherwise improve any streets, alleys, public grounds, public ways, entirely or partially, and streets which divide the village corporate area and the

area adjoining the village; construct or reconstruct pedestrian walks, plazas, malls, landscaping, outdoor sprinkler systems, fountains, decorative water ponds, lighting systems, and permanent facilities; and construct sidewalks and improve the sidewalk space. These projects may be funded at public cost or by the levy of special assessments on the property especially benefitted in proportion to such benefits, except as provided in Neb. RS 19-2428 through 19-2431. The Board of Trustees may, by ordinance, create improvement districts, to be consecutively numbered, which may include two or more connecting or intersecting streets, alleys, or public ways, and may include two or more types of the improvements authorized under this section in a single district in one proceeding. All of the improvements which are to be funded by a levy of special assessment on the property especially benefitted shall be ordered as provided in Neb. RS 17-510 to 17-512, except as otherwise provided in Neb. RS 17-509.

(Neb. RS 17-509)

Statutory reference:

Other provisions on improvements, assessments, and bonds, see Neb. RS 17-513 to 17-524, 18-1751, 19-2401, and 19-2408 to 19-2415

§ 92.003 MAINTENANCE AND CONTROL.

The Board of Trustees shall have the care, supervision, and control of all public highways, bridges, streets, alleys, public squares, and commons within the village and shall cause such highways, bridges, streets, alleys, public squares, and commons to be kept open and in repair and free from nuisances.

(Neb. RS 17-567)

§ 92.004 REGULATION OF OBSTRUCTIONS.

(A) The village may remove all obstructions from the sidewalks, curbstones, gutters, and crosswalks at the expense of the person placing them there or at the expense of the village and require and regulate the planting and protection of shade trees in and along the streets and the trimming and removing of such trees.

(B) The village may regulate the building of bulkheads, cellar and basement ways, stairways, railways, windows, doorways, awnings, lampposts, awning posts, all other structures projecting upon or over and adjoining, and all other excavations through and under the sidewalks in the village.

(Neb. RS 17-555)

§ 92.005 REGULATION OF SNOW, ICE, AND OTHER ENCROACHMENTS.

(A) The village shall have power to prevent and remove all encroachments, including snow, ice, mud or other obstructions, into and upon all sidewalks, streets, avenues, alleys, and other village property.

(Neb. RS 17-557)

(B) If the abutting property owner refuses or neglects, after five days' notice by publication or, in place thereof, personal service of such notice, to remove all encroachments from sidewalks, as provided in division (A) above, the village through the proper officers may cause such encroachments to be removed, and the cost of removal shall be paid out of the street fund. The Board of Trustees shall assess the cost of the notice and removal of the encroachment against the abutting property as a special assessment. The special assessment shall be known as a special sidewalk assessment and, together with the cost of notice, shall be levied and collected as a special assessment in addition to the general revenue taxes and shall be subject to the same penalties as other special assessments and shall draw interest from the date of the assessment. Upon payment of the assessment, the assessment shall be credited to the street fund.

(Neb. RS 17-557.01)

§ 92.006 PERMITTED USE OF PUBLIC STREET SPACE.

Any person engaged in the erection, construction, reconstruction, wrecking, or repairing of any building, or the construction or repair of a sidewalk along any street, may occupy the public street space with the building material and equipment as long as is necessary if such person makes application to and receives a permit to do so in writing from the Overseer of Streets. No permit shall authorize the occupancy of more than one-third of the roadway of the public space adjacent to the real estate on which the building or sidewalk is to be erected, constructed, reconstructed, wrecked, or repaired. A suitable passageway for pedestrians shall be maintained within the public space included in the permit, which passageway shall be protected and lighted in the manner required by the Overseer of Streets.

Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 92.007 POLES, WIRES, AND PIPE LINES.

(A) Poles, wires, conduits, gas mains, pipe lines, and other appurtenances of public service companies shall be located or erected over, upon, or under the streets, alleys, and common grounds of the village. Application for location of such appurtenances shall be made to the Board of Trustees in writing. Approval by the Board shall be issued in writing. Any public service company granted a right-of-way for the erection and maintenance of poles, wires, conduits, gas mains, pipe lines, or other appurtenances shall at all times erect and locate their appurtenances at such places and in such manner as shall be designated by the Board.

(B) All poles, wires, conduits, gas mains, pipe lines, and other appurtenances shall be removed or relocated by the companies at their own expense when requested to do so by the Board. Any such removal or relocation shall be ordered by resolution of the Board, and the Village Clerk shall notify any and all companies affected. The companies shall, within 24 hours after receiving notice, at their own expense, cause the poles, wires, conduits, gas mains, pipe lines, or other appurtenances to be removed or relocated. The Board shall designate another location as closely as possible where the appurtenances may be reset or placed.

(C) All poles, wires, conduits, gas mains, pipe lines, or other appurtenances shall be reset, placed, or erected in such a manner that they will not interfere with the water system; the sewerage system; any poles, wires, conduits, mains, lines, or other appurtenances of any public utility; any adjacent buildings; or travel on the public ways and property. Whenever possible, all poles, wires, conduits, gas mains, pipe lines, and appurtenances shall be confined to the alleys of the village.

§ 92.008 DANGEROUS STAIRWAYS AND ENTRANCES.

It shall be unlawful for any person to construct or maintain any stairway, open cellarway, open basement way, or open entrance thereto in or adjacent to any sidewalk, pavement, or street, and any such entrance is hereby declared to be a public nuisance, except that all existing stairways, open cellarways, open basement ways, or open entrances thereto in or adjacent to sidewalks, pavements, or streets may be permitted to remain from and after the adoption of this prohibition if the person owning or using the opening in the sidewalk, pavement, or street satisfies the Overseer of Streets that the opening is properly protected by a balustrade, or coping of durable material, and furnishes the village with a bond in the amount set by the Board of Trustees for the benefit of any person who might suffer an injury or damage by reason of the use of the stairway, cellarway, basement way, or entrance.

Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 92.009 EXCAVATIONS AND EXPOSURES; BARRICADES AND LIGHTS.

Any owner or occupant engaged in construction or demolition of any building or improvement upon or near the public ways and property shall protect all excavations or exposures of any kind by suitable barricades or guards by day and by warning lights at night. The failure, neglect, or refusal of the owner or occupant to erect and maintain such protections shall constitute a violation of this section, and the village may stop all work upon the buildings and improvements until suitable protections are erected and maintained in the required manner.

Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 92.010 GUTTERING AND EAVE SPOUTS.

(A) It shall be unlawful for any person to erect or maintain any dwelling house or business building within the limits of the village where the dwelling or building abuts on any sidewalk or street without providing proper guttering and eave spouts to receive the waste waters that collect on the sidewalks and streets.

(B) All eave spouts erected on any dwelling house or business building shall be constructed to drain into the alleys or shall be buried beneath the sidewalks and drain into the streets where it is found to be impossible to drain the eave spouts into the alley.

Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 92.011 PROHIBITED OBSTRUCTIONS.

(A) It shall be unlawful for any person to obstruct, or encumber, by fences, gates, buildings, structures, or otherwise, any of the streets, alleys, or sidewalks.

(B) (1) The public ways and property shall be considered to be obstructed when the owner or occupant of the adjacent property permits or suffers to remain on any premises owned or controlled by him or her any hedge, shrubbery, bush, or similar growth within two feet adjacent to the lot line, whether there is a sidewalk abutting or adjoining the premises or not.

(2) It shall be the duty of owners and occupants to at all times keep trimmed and pruned all such similar growth.

(C) Trees and shrubs growing upon the lot line partially on public ground and partially upon the abutting property, or wholly upon the abutting property, and interfering with the use, making, or construction of any public improvement or so that the roots thereof interfere with any utility wire or pipe shall be deemed an obstruction. Such trees and shrubs and their roots may be removed by the village at the expense of the owner of the property upon which the trees or shrubs are partially or wholly located if the owner fails or neglects, after notice, to do so.

(D) When any obstruction described in this section is determined to exist, the village may proceed against the owner or occupant of the property adjacent to the sidewalk space as provided in § 91.16. Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 92.012 TREES IN SIDEWALK SPACE.

(A) No person shall plant any tree or allow any tree to grow within the sidewalk space without first making a written or verbal application to and receiving a written permit from the Overseer of Streets upon payment of the fee, if any, established by the Board of Trustees.

(B) Any tree planted within the sidewalk space after the adoption of this prohibition shall be deemed to be unlawfully planted and growing and may be determined to be a nuisance. Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to any trees growing within the sidewalk space prior to the adoption of this prohibition.

(C) When any such tree is determined to be a nuisance, the village may proceed against the owner or occupant of the property adjacent to the sidewalk space as provided in § 91.16. Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 92.013 OVERHANGING BRANCHES.

(A) The owner or occupant of any lot, piece, or parcel of ground abutting or adjacent to any street or sidewalk over which there extend the branches of trees shall at all times keep the branches or limbs

thereof trimmed to the height of at least eight feet above the surface of the walk and at least 14 feet above the surface of the street or to the heights otherwise specified by the Board of Trustees.

(B) Whenever the branches or limbs of any tree extend over streets or sidewalks contrary to such provisions so as to interfere with the lighting of the street from street lights or with the convenience of the public using the street or sidewalk, the village may proceed against the owner or occupant of the property abutting or adjacent to the street or sidewalk as provided in § 91.16.
Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 92.014 SIGNS AND CANOPIES.

(A) (1) No person shall erect or maintain any sign, signboard, poster, or rigid canopy over any street, sidewalk, or alley or on other public property without having first obtained a permit therefor.

(2) Permits for signs, signboards, posters, and canopies shall be issued by the Village Clerk, subject to the approval of the Overseer of Streets, upon the payment of the fee, if any, established by the Board of Trustees.

(B) All signs, signboards, posters, and canopies extending over any public sidewalk, street, alley, or other public place must be securely fastened and constructed so that there will be no danger of the them being dislodged by ordinary winds or falling from other causes.

(C) No sign, signboard, poster, or canopy shall be erected or maintained which extends over any public sidewalk, street, alley, or other public place in such a location as to obstruct the view of any traffic light, sign, or signal.

(D) Upon a determination that a sign, signboard, poster, or canopy is in violation of this section, the village may proceed against the owner or occupant of the premises where such the sign, signboard, poster, or canopy is located as provided in § 91.16.
Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 92.015 CUTTING INTO PAVING, CURB, OR SIDEWALK.

(A) It shall be unlawful for any person to cut into any paving, curb, or sidewalk for the purpose of constructing a driveway or any other purpose whatsoever without first having obtained a written permit from the Board of Trustees. Before any person obtains a permit, he or she shall inform the Village Clerk of the place where such cutting is to be done and it shall be the duty of the Overseer of Streets to inspect the proposed place of entry into the paving, sidewalk, or curb.

(B) When cutting into any paving, curb, or sidewalk, it shall be the duty of the party to comply with such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Board or the Village Engineer. When the applicant is ready to close the opening made, he or she shall inform the Overseer of Streets, who shall supervise and inspect the materials used and the work done in closing the opening.

(C) It shall be discretionary with the Board to order the Overseer of Streets, under the supervision and inspection of the Village Engineer or the committee of the Board on the streets and alleys, to do the cutting and closing of the paving, curb, or sidewalk and charge the costs thereof to the party who obtained the permit. The Board may consent to the cutting and closing of the paving, curb, or sidewalk by the party holding the permit.

(D) Before any permit is issued by the Board, the applicant for the permit shall deposit with the Village Treasurer a sum set by resolution of the Board for all paving, curb, or sidewalk to be cut. Such sum shall be set on a per square foot cost of construction basis. The deposit shall be retained by the village for the purpose of replacing the paving, curb, or sidewalk in the event the work is done by the village. If the Board elects to require the applicant to replace the paving, curb, or sidewalk, the deposit shall be retained by the village until the work is completed to the satisfaction of the Overseer of Streets or of the committee of the Board on streets and alleys.

(E) In addition to making the deposit, the applicant shall, before any permit is issued, execute a bond to the village with a good and sufficient surety to be approved by the Board in a sum set by resolution.

Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 92.016 HEAVY EQUIPMENT.

(A) It shall be unlawful for any person to move or operate heavy equipment across any curb, gutter, bridge, culvert, sidewalk, crosswalk, or crossing on any unpaved street without first having protected such curb, gutter, bridge, culvert, sidewalks, crosswalk, or crossing with heavy plank sufficient in strength to warrant against the breaking or damaging of such curb, gutter, bridge, culvert, sidewalk, crosswalk, or crossing.

(B) Except as provided in § 71.05, it shall be unlawful to run, drive, move, operate, or convey over or across any paved street a vehicle, machine, or implement with sharp discs or sharp wheels that bear upon the pavement; with wheels having cutting edges; with wheels having lugs, any protruding parts, or bolts thereon that extend beyond a plain tire so as to cut, mark, mar, indent, or otherwise injure or damage any pavement, gutter, or curb, except that where heavy vehicles, structures, and machines move along paved or unpaved streets the village police are hereby authorized and empowered to choose the route over which the moving of such vehicles, structures, or machines will be permitted and allowed. Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 92.017 WEEDS.

It is hereby the duty of the Utilities Superintendent or his or her duly authorized agent, to view and inspect the sidewalk space within the corporate limits for growing weeds during the growing season and if rank and noxious weeds are found growing thereon, he or she shall notify the owner or occupant thereof, to cut down the weeds as close to the ground as can be practicably done and keep the weeds cut thereon in like manner during the growing season for weeds. In the event that the owner of any lot or

parcel of land within the municipality is a non-resident of the municipality or cannot be found therein, the notice may be given to any person having the care, custody or control of the lot or parcel of land. In the event that there can be found no one within the municipality to whom notice can be given, it shall be the duty of the Utilities Superintendent, or his or her agent, to post a copy of the notice on the premises and then to cut or cause the weeds thereon to be cut as therein provided and report the cost thereof in writing to the governing body. The cost shall then be audited and paid by the municipality, and the amount thereof shall be assessed against the lot or parcel of land as a special tax thereon and shall be collected as are other taxes of the municipality or may be recovered by civil suit brought by the municipality against the owner of the parcel of land. In the event the property owner is a non-resident of the county in which the property lies, the municipality shall, before levying any special assessment against that property, send a copy of any notice required by law to be published by means of certified mail, return receipt requested, to the last known address of the non-resident property owner. The last known address shall be that address listed on the current tax rolls at the time the required notice was first published.

(Prior Code, § 92.017)

SALE AND ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY; PUBLIC WORKS

§ 92.030 SALE AND CONVEYANCE; REAL PROPERTY.

(A) Except as provided in division (G) below, the power of the village to convey any real property owned by it, including land used for park purposes and public squares, except real property used in the operation of public utilities, shall be exercised by resolution, directing the sale at public auction or by sealed bid of that property and the manner and terms of such sales, except that the property shall not be sold at public auction or by sealed bid when:

- (1) The property is being sold in compliance with the requirements of federal or state grants or programs;
- (2) The property is being conveyed to another public agency; or
- (3) The property consists of streets and alleys.

(B) The Board of Trustees may establish a minimum price for real property at which bidding shall begin or shall serve as a minimum for a sealed bid.

(C) After the passage of the resolution directing the sale, notice of all proposed sales of property described in division (A) above and the terms of such sales shall be published once each week for three consecutive weeks in a legal newspaper in or of general circulation in the village.

(D) (1) If within 30 days after the third publication of the notice a remonstrance petition against the sale:

(a) Conforms to Neb. RS 32-628;

(b) Is signed by registered voters of the village equal in number to 30% of the registered voters of the village voting at the last regular village election held therein; and

(c) Is filed with the Board of Trustees, that property shall not then, nor within one year thereafter, be sold. If the date for filing the petition falls upon a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the signatures shall be collected within the 30-day period, but the filing shall be considered timely if filed or postmarked on or before the next business day.

(2) Upon the receipt of the petition, the Board of Trustees, with the aid and assistance of the Election Commissioner or County Clerk, shall determine the validity and sufficiency of signatures on the petition. The Board of Trustees shall deliver the petition to the Election Commissioner or County Clerk by hand carrier, by use of law enforcement officials, or by certified mail, return receipt requested.

(3) Upon receipt of the petition, the Election Commissioner or County Clerk shall issue to the Board of Trustees a written receipt that the petition is in the custody of the Election Commissioner or County Clerk. The Election Commissioner or County Clerk shall compare the signature of each person signing the petition with the voter registration records to determine if each signer was a registered voter on or before the date on which the petition was filed with the Board of Trustees. The Election Commissioner or County Clerk shall also compare the signer's printed name, street, and number or voting precinct, and village or post office address with the voter registration records to determine whether the signer was a registered voter. The signature and address shall be presumed to be valid only if the Election Commissioner or County Clerk determines that the printed name, street, and number or voting precinct, and village or post office address match the registration records and that the registration was received on or before the date on which the petition was filed with the Board of Trustees. The determinations of the Election Commissioner or County Clerk may be rebutted by any credible evidence which the Board of Trustees finds sufficient. The express purpose of the comparison of names and addresses with the voter registration records, in addition to helping to determine the validity of the petition, the sufficiency of the petition, and the qualifications of the signer, shall be to prevent fraud, deception, and misrepresentation in the petition process.

(4) Upon completion of the comparison of names and addresses with the voter registration records, the Election Commissioner or County Clerk shall prepare in writing a certification under seal setting forth the name and address of each signer found not to be a registered voter and the signature page number and line number where the name is found, and if the reason for the invalidity of the signature or address is other than the nonregistration of the signer, the Election Commissioner or County Clerk shall set forth the reason for the invalidity of the signature. If the Election Commissioner or County Clerk determines that a signer has affixed his or her signature more than once to the petition and that only one person is registered by that name, the Election Commissioner or County Clerk shall prepare in writing a certification under seal setting forth the name of the duplicate signature and shall count only the earliest dated signature.

(5) The Election Commissioner or County Clerk shall certify to the Board of Trustees the number of valid signatures necessary to constitute a valid petition. The Election Commissioner or County Clerk shall deliver the petition and the certifications to the Board of Trustees within 40 days after the receipt of the remonstrance from the Board of Trustees. The delivery shall be by hand carrier, by use of law enforcement officials, or by certified mail, return receipt requested. Not more than 20 signatures on one signature page shall be counted.

(6) The Board of Trustees shall, within 30 days after the receipt of the petition and certifications from the Election Commissioner or County Clerk, hold a public hearing to review the remonstrance and certifications and receive testimony regarding them. The Board of Trustees shall, following the hearing, vote on whether or not the remonstrance is valid and shall uphold the petition if sufficient valid signatures have been received.

(E) Real estate now owned or hereafter owned by the village may be conveyed without consideration to the state for state armory sites or, if acquired for state armory sites, shall be conveyed strictly in accordance with the conditions of Neb. RS 18-1001 through 18-1006.

(F) Following passage of the resolution directing a sale, publishing of the notice of the proposed sale, and passing of the 30-day right-of-remonstrance period, the property shall then be sold. The sale shall be confirmed by passage of an ordinance stating the name of the purchaser and terms of the sale. (Neb. RS 17-503)

(G) (1) Divisions (A) through (F) above shall not apply to the sale of real property if the authorizing resolution directs the sale of real property, the total fair market value of which is less than \$5,000. Following passage of the resolution directing the sale of the property, notice of the sale shall be posted in three prominent places within the village for a period of not less than seven days prior to the sale of the property.

(2) The notice shall give a general description of the property offered for sale and state the terms and conditions of sale. Confirmation of the sale by passage of an ordinance may be required. (Neb. RS 17-503.01)

§ 92.031 SALE AND CONVEYANCE; PERSONAL PROPERTY.

(A) (1) The power of the village to convey any personal property owned by it shall be exercised by resolution directing the sale and the manner and terms of the sale. Following passage of the resolution directing the sale of the property, notice of the sale shall be posted in three prominent places within the village for a period of not less than seven days prior to the sale of the property.

(2) If the fair market value of the property is greater than \$5,000, notice of the sale shall also be published once in a legal newspaper in or of general circulation in the village at least seven days prior to the sale of the property. The notice shall give a general description of the property offered for sale and state the terms and conditions of sale.

(B) Personal property may be conveyed notwithstanding the procedure in division (A) above when:

(1) Such property is being sold in compliance with the requirements of federal or state grants or programs; or

(2) Such property is being conveyed to another public agency.
(Neb. RS 17-503.02)

§ 92.032 ACQUISITION OR CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS; ELECTION REQUIREMENTS.

(A) The village is authorized and empowered to purchase, accept by gift or devise, purchase real estate upon which to erect, and erect a building or buildings for an auditorium, fire station, village building, or community house for housing village enterprises and social and recreation purposes, and other public buildings, including the construction of buildings authorized to be constructed by Neb. RS Ch. 72, Art. 14, and including construction of buildings to be leased in whole or in part by the village to any other political or governmental subdivision of the state authorized by law to lease such buildings, and maintain, manage, and operate the same for the benefit of the inhabitants of the village.

(B) Except as provided in division (C) below, before any such purchase can be made or building erected, the question shall be submitted to the electors of the village at a general village election or at an election duly called for that purpose, or as set forth in division (D) below, and be adopted by a majority of the electors voting on such question.
(Neb. RS 17-953)

(C) If the funds to be used to finance the purchase or construction of a building pursuant to this section are available other than through a bond issue, then either:

(1) Notice of the proposed purchase or construction shall be published in a legal newspaper in or of general circulation in the village and no election shall be required to approve the purchase or construction unless within 30 days after the publication of the notice, a petition against the purchase or construction is signed by registered voters of the village equal in number to 15% of the registered voters of the village voting at the last regular village election held therein and is filed with the Board of Trustees. If the date for filing the petition falls upon a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the signatures shall be collected within the 30-day period, but the filing shall be considered timely if filed or postmarked on or before the next business day. If a petition with the necessary number of qualified signatures is timely filed, the question shall be submitted to the voters of the village at a general village election or a special election duly called for that purpose. If the purchase or construction is not approved, the property involved shall not then, nor within one year following the election, be purchased or constructed; or

(2) The Board of Trustees may proceed without providing the notice and right of petition required in division (C)(1) above if the property can be purchased below the fair market value as determined by an appraisal, there is a willing seller, and the purchase price is less than \$25,000. The

purchase shall be approved by the Board of Trustees after notice and public hearing as provided in § 92.034.

(Neb. RS 17-953.01)

(D) (1) The Board of Trustees adopting the proposition to make such purchase or erect such building or buildings for the purposes set forth in division (A) above shall have the power to borrow money and pledge the property and credit of the village upon its negotiable bonds. No such bonds shall be issued until after the same have been authorized by a majority vote of the electors voting on the proposition of their issuance, at a general village election or at a special election called for the submission of such proposition.

(2) The question of such purchase or erection of such a building or buildings, as set forth in division (A) above, and the question of the issuance of the negotiable bonds referred to in this division (D) may be submitted as one question at a general village or special election if so ordered by resolution or ordinance.

(3) Notice of the time and place of the election shall be given by publication in some legal newspaper printed in or of general circulation in the village three successive weeks immediately prior thereto.

(4) No such election for the issuance of such bonds shall be called until a petition therefor signed by at least 10% of the legal voters of the village has been presented to the Board of Trustees. The number of voters voting at the last regular village election prior to the presenting of the petition shall be deemed the number of votes in the village for the purpose of determining the sufficiency of the petition.

(5) The question of bond issues for such purpose in the village when defeated shall not be resubmitted for six months from and after the date of such election.

(6) When the building to be constructed is to be used by the state or its agency or agencies under a lease authorized by Neb. RS Ch. 72, Art. 14, or the building is to be leased by any other political or governmental subdivision of the state, when the combined area of the building to be leased by the state or its agency or agencies and the political or governmental subdivision of the state is more than 50% of the area of the building, and when such sum does not exceed \$2,000,000, then no such vote of the electors will be required.

(Neb. RS 17-954)

§ 92.033 ACQUISITION OF REAL PROPERTY; APPRAISAL.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the village shall not purchase, lease-purchase, or acquire for consideration real property having an estimated value of \$100,000 or more unless an appraisal of such property has been performed by a certified real property appraiser.

(Neb. RS 13-403)

§ 92.034 ACQUISITION OF REAL PROPERTY; PUBLIC MEETING; ACCESS FOR RECREATIONAL USE.

(A) The village shall acquire an interest in real property by purchase or eminent domain only after the Board of Trustees has authorized the acquisition by action taken in a public meeting after notice and public hearing.

(B) The village shall provide to the public a right of access for recreational use to real property acquired for public recreational purposes. Such access shall be at designated access points and shall be equal to the right of access for recreational use held by adjacent landowners. The right of access granted to the public for recreational use shall meet or exceed such right held by a private landowner adjacent to the real property.

(Neb. RS 18-1755)

§ 92.035 PUBLIC WORKS INVOLVING ARCHITECTURE OR ENGINEERING; REQUIREMENTS.

(A) (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section and Neb. RS 81-3449 and 81-3453, the village shall not engage in the construction of any public works involving architecture or engineering unless the plans, specifications, and estimates have been prepared and the construction has been observed by an architect, a professional engineer, or a person under the direct supervision of an architect, professional engineer, or those under the direct supervision of an architect or professional engineer.

(2) This division (A) shall not apply to any public work in which the contemplated expenditure for the complete project does not exceed \$100,000 or the adjusted dollar amount set by the Board of Engineers and Architects.

(Neb. RS 81-3445)

(B) The provisions of division (A) above regulating the practice of architecture do not apply to the following activities or the other activities specified in Neb. RS 81-3449:

(1) Any alteration, renovation, or remodeling of a building if the alteration, renovation, or remodeling does not affect architectural or engineering safety features of the building;

(2) A public service provider who employs a design professional performing professional services for itself;

(3) The practice of any other certified trade or legally recognized profession;

(4) Earthmoving and related work associated with soil and water conservation practices performed any land owned by the village that is not subject to a permit from the Department of Natural Resources; and

(5) The work of employees and agents of the village performing, in accordance with other requirements of law, their customary duties in the administration and enforcement of codes, permit programs, and land-use regulations and their customary duties in utility and public works construction, operation, and maintenance.

(Neb. RS 81-3449)

(C) The provisions of division (A) above regulating the practice of engineering do not apply to the following activities, the activities specified in division (B) above, or the other activities specified in Neb. RS 81-3453:

(1) Those services ordinarily performed by subordinates under direct supervision of a professional engineer or those commonly designated as locomotive, stationary, marine operating engineers, power plant operating engineers, or manufacturers who supervise the operation of or operate machinery or equipment or who supervise construction within their own plant; and

(2) The construction of water wells as defined in Neb. RS 46-1212, the installation of pumps and pumping equipment into water wells, and the decommissioning of water wells, unless such construction, installation, or decommissioning is required by the village to be designed or supervised by an engineer or unless legal requirements are imposed upon the village as a part of a public water supply.
(Neb. RS 81-3453)

(D) For the purpose of this section, the village is considered a public service provider if it employs or appoints an architect or a professional engineer to be in responsible charge of the village's architectural or engineering work.

(Neb. RS 81-3423)

§ 92.036 SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS FOR PUBLIC WORKS OR IMPROVEMENTS; NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT PROPERTY OWNERS.

(A) Before any political subdivision or special taxing district for public works or public improvements shall be formed, and before the village or any political subdivision or special taxing district may impose any special assessment for public works or public improvements, a copy of any notice required to be published by law shall be mailed to the last known address of all non-resident property owners as shown on the current tax rolls at the time such notice is first published.

(Neb. RS 13-310)

(B) The Village Clerk or any other person upon whom the duty is imposed by law to publish notice required by law in regard to the formation of a special taxing district for public works or public improvements shall mail by certified mail with return receipt requested a copy of the published notice in regard to the formation of any special taxing district within the village to the last known address as shown on the current tax rolls of each non-resident property owner.

(Neb. RS 13-311)

(C) The Village Clerk or any other person upon whom the duty is imposed by law to publish notice required by law in regard to any special assessment by a special taxing district shall mail by certified mail with return receipt requested a copy of such notice to be published to the last known address as shown on the current tax rolls of each non-resident property owner.
(Neb. RS 13-312)

(D) The failure of the Village Clerk any other person upon whom the duty is imposed by law to mail a copy of a published notice as provided in this section shall invalidate the assessment against the property involved while permitting all other assessments and procedures to be lawful.
(Neb. RS 13-313)

(E) For the purpose of this section, the following definition shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

NON-RESIDENT PROPERTY OWNER. Any person or corporation whose residence and mailing address as shown on the current tax rolls is outside the boundaries of the county and who is a record owner of property within the boundaries of the village, special assessment district, or taxing district involved.

(Neb. RS 13-314)

Penalty, see § 10.99

SIDEWALKS

§ 92.050 REQUIREMENT TO KEEP CLEAN.

It shall be unlawful for the occupant of any lot or lots or the owner of any vacant lot or lots within the corporate limits to allow snow, sleet, mud, ice, or other substance to accumulate on the sidewalks or to permit any snow, sleet, ice, mud, or other substance to remain upon the sidewalk. Unless the Board of Trustees has provided otherwise, all sidewalks within the business district shall be cleaned within five hours after the cessation of a storm, unless the storm or fall of snow shall have taken place during the night, in which case the sidewalk shall be cleaned before 9:00 a.m. the following day, and sidewalks within the residential areas of the village shall be cleaned within 24 hours after the cessation of the storm.

Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 92.051 USE OF SPACE BENEATH.

(A) No person shall be allowed to keep or use the space beneath the sidewalk lying between lot line and curb line unless a permit has been obtained from the Board of Trustees. Before any permit is granted, the applicant shall submit plans and specifications of any present or proposed construction to the Village Engineer. If the plans or specifications are disapproved by the Engineer, no permit shall be

granted. All permits hereafter granted shall continue only upon the condition that the party receiving them builds, maintains, and keeps in repair a sidewalk over the space used or constructed to be used and pays all damages that may be sustained by any person by reason of such use or by reason of the sidewalk being defective or in a dangerous condition.

(B) As a condition precedent to the issuance or continuance of any permit for the use of any space underneath the village sidewalks as contemplated in this section, the Board of Trustees may require the applicant to furnish a bond to the village as obligee for the benefit of any person who may suffer an injury or damage by reason of such use. The bond shall be in such sum as the Board of Trustees, in its discretion, may designate.

Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 92.052 CONSTRUCTION AT OWNER’S INITIATIVE.

(A) Any person desiring to construct, or cause to be constructed, any sidewalk shall do so only as provided in this section. It shall be unlawful for any person to construct any sidewalk without first having obtained a permit.

(B) The owner shall make application in writing for a permit and file such application in the office of the Village Clerk. The permit shall give a description of the lot or piece of land along which the sidewalk is to be constructed. The Overseer of Streets shall issue the desired permit unless good cause appears why the permit should be denied, except that if it is desired to construct the sidewalk at any other than the regularly prescribed location, grade, or elevation, the Overseer of Streets shall submit the application to the Board of Trustees for determination as to whether the permit should be granted or denied. It shall be unlawful for any person to construct, or cause to be constructed, such sidewalk at any other location, grade, or elevation than so designated by the village. All sidewalks shall be built and constructed on the established grade or elevation, and if there is no established grade, then on the grade or elevation indicated by the Overseer of Streets.

Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 92.053 CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR AT VILLAGE DIRECTION.

(A) (1) The Board of Trustees may construct and repair sidewalks or cause the construction and repair of sidewalks in such manner as the Board of Trustees deems necessary and assess the expense of such construction or repairs on the property in front of which such construction or repairs are made, after having given notice:

(a) By publication in one issue of a legal newspaper in or of general circulation in the village; and

(b) By either causing a written notice to be served upon the occupant in possession of the property involved or to be posted upon such premises ten days prior to the commencement of such construction or repair.

(2) The powers conferred under this section are in addition to those provided in Neb. RS 17-509 to 17-521 and may be exercised without creating an improvement district.

(3) If the owner of any property abutting any street or avenue or part thereof fails to construct or repair any sidewalk in front of the owner's property within the time and in the manner as directed and requested by the Board of Trustees, after having received due notice to do so, the Board of Trustees may cause the sidewalk to be constructed or repaired and may assess the cost of such construction or repairs against the property.
(Neb. RS 17-522)

(B) All sidewalks shall be constructed and repaired in conformity with such plans and specifications as may be approved by the Board of Trustees.

(C) Assessments made under the provisions of this section shall be made and assessed in the following manner:

(1) Such assessment shall be made by the Board of Trustees at a special meeting, by a resolution, taking into account the benefits derived or injuries sustained in consequence of such improvements, and the amount charged against the same, which, with the vote, shall be recorded in the minutes. Notice of the time of holding such meeting and the purpose for which it is to be held shall be published in a legal newspaper in or of general circulation in the village at least four weeks before the same shall be held or, in lieu thereof, personal service may be made upon persons owning or occupying property to be assessed; and

(2) All such assessments shall be known as special assessments for improvements and shall be levied and collected as a separate tax, in addition to the taxes for general revenue purposes, and shall be placed on the tax roll for collection, subject to the same penalties and collected in like manner as other village taxes.
(Neb. RS 17-524)

Statutory reference:

Authority to improve through sidewalk district, see Neb. RS 19-2417 through 19-2419

§ 92.054 CONSTRUCTION BIDS; PETITION.

(A) Whenever the municipality shall construct, widen, replace, or reconstruct any sidewalk, notice prepared by the Municipal Attorney, specifying the work to be done and calling for bids for doing the work and supplying the necessary materials and labor, shall be published in at least one issue of a legal newspaper of general circulation in the municipality; provided, bids so invited shall be filed in the office of the Village Clerk within ten days after the date of publication. Bids shall be opened at the next regular or special meeting of the governing body and the governing body shall then award the work to the lowest responsible bidder. Upon approval of the work, the governing body may require the contractor to accept payment in certificates issued to him or her by the Village Clerk entitling him or her to all assessments or special taxes against the real estate, whenever the assessments or special taxes shall be collected together with the interest or penalty collected thereon. Each certificate shall give the legal description

of the lot, lots, or parcel of ground against which the assessments or special taxes are assessed. The certificate or certificates may be assigned and transferred, entitling the holder to the same rights as if held by the original contractor. The County Treasurer shall pay over to the contractor or other holder of the certificate or certificates, all assessments or special taxes against the real estate, together with the interest and penalty thereon, at any time upon presentation of the certificate or certificates after the assessments or special taxes against the real estate, together with interest or penalty thereon, shall have been collected.

(B) If three-fifths of the record resident abutting owners of property in fee simple subject to assessment for sidewalk improvements, petition the governing body to make the same, the governing body shall proceed in all things as though the construction had been ordered by it. Upon the petition of any freeholder who is an abutting owner in fee simple of property subject to assessment for sidewalk improvements, the governing body may order permanent sidewalks built in accordance herewith upon the freeholder making, executing, and delivering to the municipality, an agreement to the effect that the petitioning freeholder will pay the engineering service fee and the cost of the construction of the sidewalk and that the cost of the construction, including the engineering service fee and all other incidental construction costs until paid, shall be a perpetual lien upon the real estate along which the freeholder desires the sidewalk to be constructed and that the petitioner gives and grants to the municipality the right to assess and levy the costs of the construction against the freeholder's real estate abutting the sidewalk improvement and promises to pay the costs with interest. The total cost of the improvement shall be levied, allocated, financed, and specially assessed as provided by law. In the event the property owner is a non-resident of the county in which the property lies, the municipality shall, before levying any special assessment against that property, send a copy of any notice required by law to be published by means of certified mail, return receipt requested, to the last known address of the non-resident property owner. The last known address shall be that address listed on the current tax rolls at the time the required notice was first published.

(Prior Code, § 92.054)

STREETS AND ALLEYS

§ 92.065 DEDICATION TO PUBLIC USE.

No street or alley shall be dedicated to public use, by the proprietor of ground in the village, shall be deemed a public street or alley, or shall be under the use or control of the Board of Trustees, unless the dedication shall be accepted and confirmed by an ordinance especially passed for such purpose.

(Neb. RS 17-567)

§ 92.066 GRADING, PAVING, AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

(A) The village has the power to provide for the grading and repair of any street, avenue, or alley and the construction of bridges, culverts, and sewers.

(B) No street, avenue, or alley shall be graded unless the grading is ordered to be done by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Board of Trustees.

(Neb. RS 17-508)

Statutory reference:

Acquisition of additional land or easement, see Neb. RS 18-1705

Boundary street with county or another municipality, see Neb. RS 18-2005

Limited street improvement districts, see Neb. RS 19-2416

§ 92.067 IMPROVEMENTS WITHOUT PETITION OR CREATION OF DISTRICT.

(A) The village may, without petition or creating a street improvement district, grade, curb, gutter, and pave:

(1) Any portion of a street otherwise paved so as to make one continuous paved street, but the portion to be so improved shall not exceed two blocks, including intersections, or 1,325 feet, whichever is the lesser;

(2) Any unpaved street or alley which intersects a paved street for a distance of not to exceed one block on either side of that paved street; and

(3) Any side street or alley within its corporate limits connecting with a major traffic street for a distance not to exceed one block from that major traffic street.

(B) Those improvements may be performed upon any portion of a street or alley or any unpaved street or alley not previously improved to meet or exceed the minimum standards for pavement set by the village for its paved streets.

(C) In order to defray the costs and expenses of these improvements, the Board of Trustees may levy and collect special taxes and assessments or issue paving bonds as provided in Neb. RS 18-2003. (Neb. RS 18-2001 through 18-2004)

§ 92.068 OPENING, WIDENING, IMPROVING, OR VACATING.

(A) (1) The village shall have power to open, widen, or otherwise improve or vacate any street, avenue, alley, or lane within the limits of the village and also to create, open, and improve any new street, avenue, alley, or lane. All damages sustained by the citizens of the village, or by the owners of the property therein, shall be ascertained in that manner as shall be provided by ordinance.

(2) Whenever any street, avenue, alley, or lane is vacated, such street, avenue, alley, or lane shall revert to the owners of the abutting real estate, one-half on each side thereof, and become a part of that property, unless the village reserves title in the ordinance vacating such street or alley. If title is retained by the village, such property may be sold, conveyed, exchanged, or leased upon such terms and conditions as shall be deemed in the best interests of the village.

(3) When a portion of a street, avenue, alley, or lane is vacated only on one side of the center thereof, the title to the land shall vest in the owner of the abutting property and become a part of that property, unless the village reserves title in the ordinance vacating a portion of such street, avenue, alley, or lane. If title is retained by the village, such property may be sold, conveyed, exchanged, or leased upon such terms and conditions as shall be deemed in the best interests of the village.

(4) When the village vacates all or any portion of a street, avenue, alley, or lane, the village shall, within 30 days after the effective date of the vacation, file a certified copy of the vacating ordinance with the Register of Deeds for the county in which the vacated property is located to be indexed against all affected lots.

(5) The title to property vacated pursuant to this section shall be subject to the following:

(a) There is reserved to the village the right to maintain, operate, repair, and renew public utilities existing at the time title to the property is vacated there; and

(b) There is reserved to the village, any public utilities, and any cable television systems the right to maintain, repair, renew, and operate water mains, gas mains, pole lines, conduits, electrical transmission lines, sound and signal transmission lines, and other similar services and equipment and appurtenances, including lateral connections or branch lines, above, on, or below the surface of the ground that are existing as valid easements at the time title to the property is vacated for the purposes of serving the general public or the abutting properties and to enter upon the premises to accomplish such purposes at any and all reasonable times.

(Neb. RS 17-558)

(B) The village shall have power to create, open, widen, or extend any street, avenue, alley, off-street parking area, or other public way, or annul, vacate, or discontinue such street, avenue, alley, area, or public way.

(Neb. RS 17-559)

Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 92.069 VACATING PUBLIC WAYS; PROCEDURE.

(A) For the purpose of this section, the following definition shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

SPECIAL DAMAGES. Only those losses or damages or injuries which a property owner suffers that are peculiar or special or unique to his or her property and which result from the Board of Trustees vacating a street, avenue, alley, lane, or similar public way. **SPECIAL DAMAGES** shall not mean those losses or damages or injuries that a property owner suffers that are in common with the rest of the village or public at large, even though those losses or damages or injuries suffered by the property owner are greater in degree than the rest of the village or public at large.

(B) Whenever the Board of Trustees decides that it would be in the best interests of the village to vacate a street, avenue, alley, lane, or similar public way, the Board of Trustees shall comply with the following procedure.

(1) *Notice*. Notice shall be given to all abutting property owners either by first class mail to their last known address or if there is no known address then by publishing the notice in a newspaper that is of general circulation in the village. The content of the notice shall advise the abutting property owners that the Board of Trustees will consider vacating that street, avenue, alley, lane, or similar public way at its next regular meeting, or, if a special meeting is scheduled for the discussion, then the date, time, and place of that meeting.

(2) *Consent; waiver*. The Board of Trustees may have all the abutting property owners sign a form stating that they consent to the action being taken by the Board of Trustees and waive their right of access. The signing of this form shall have no effect on claims for special damages by the abutting property owners but shall create the presumption that the Board of Trustees' action was proper. If the abutting property owners do not sign the consent/waiver form, the Board of Trustees may still proceed with vacating the street, avenue, alley, lane, or similar public way under the authority granted by Neb. RS 17-558 and 17-559.

(3) *Ordinance*. The Board of Trustees shall pass an ordinance that includes essentially the following provisions:

- (a) A declaration that the action is expedient for the public good or in the best interests of the village;
- (b) A statement that the village will have an easement for maintaining all utilities; and
- (c) A method or procedure for ascertaining special damages to abutting property owners.

(C) (1) The Chairperson shall appoint three or five or seven disinterested residents of the village to a special commission to ascertain the amount of special damages that the abutting property owners are entitled to receive and which resulted from the Board of Trustees vacating the street, avenue, alley, lane, or similar public way.

(2) The appointees of the special commission shall be approved by the Board of Trustees. Only special damages shall be awarded to the abutting property owners.

(D) In determining the amount of compensation to award the abutting property owners as special damages, the commission shall use the following rule: an abutting property owner is entitled to recover as compensation the difference between the value of the property immediately before and immediately after the vacating of the street, avenue, alley, lane, or similar public way. If no difference in value exists, the abutting property owner is entitled to no compensation.

Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 92.070 CROSSINGS.

The Board of Trustees may order and cause to be constructed, under the supervision of the Overseer of Streets, those street, avenue, and alley crossings as the Board of Trustees deems necessary. When a petition for the construction of any such crossings is filed by an interested resident in the office of the Village Clerk, the Village Clerk shall refer the application to the Overseer of Streets, who shall investigate and make a recommendation to the Board of Trustees. Action by the Board of Trustees on the application, whether the application is approved or rejected, shall be considered final.

§ 92.071 NAMES AND NUMBERS.

(A) The Board of Trustees may at any time, by ordinance, rename any street or provide a name for any new street. Buildings used for residence or business purposes and located along those streets shall retain those numbers as the Board of Trustees may require.

(B) It shall be the duty of the Overseer of Streets, upon the erection of any new building, to assign the proper numbers to the building and give notice to the owner and occupant of the same.

Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 92.072 DRIVEWAY APPROACHES.

(A) The Overseer of Streets may require the owner of property served by a driveway approach constructed or maintained upon the street right-of-way to repair or replace any such driveway approach which is cracked, broken, or otherwise deteriorated to the extent that it is causing or is likely to cause damage to or interfere with any street structure, including pavement or sidewalks.

(B) (1) The Village Clerk shall give the property owner notice by registered letter or certified mail, directed to the last known address of the owner or the agent of the owner, directing the repair or replacement of the driveway approach.

(2) If within 30 days of mailing the notice the property owner fails or neglects to cause the repairs or replacements to be made, the Overseer of Streets may cause the work to be done and assess the cost upon the property served by the approach.

(Neb. RS 18-1748) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 92.073 EXCAVATION.

It shall be unlawful for any person to make an excavation in any street or streets for any purpose whatsoever unless a written permit is issued by the Overseer of Streets authorizing those excavations.

Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 92.074 DRIVING STAKES.

It shall be unlawful for any person to drive any peg or stake of any kind into the pavement in any street or alley without first procuring the written consent of the Overseer of Streets.

Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 92.075 MIXING CONCRETE.

It shall be unlawful for any person to mix any concrete or plastering material directly on the street pavement for any reason whatsoever.

Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 92.076 HARMFUL LIQUIDS.

It shall be unlawful for any person to place or permit to leak in the gutter of any street any waste gasoline, kerosene, or high lubricating oils, which damage or act as a solvent upon the streets.

Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 92.077 SNOW, DEBRIS, AND THE LIKE ON STREET PROHIBITED.

It shall be unlawful to place, push, or deposit snow, sleet, ice, or mud, or any debris, including leaves, grass, and branches, from private property onto the streets of the village.

Penalty, see § 10.99

Statutory reference:

Authority to regulate, see Neb. RS 17-557

§ 92.078 CONSTRUCTION NOTICE.

(A) The Utilities Superintendent shall notify the owners in fee simple of real estate abutting a street, alley or a part thereof, which is to be put under contract for paving or repaving. Notice shall also be given to all gas, electric service and telephone companies. Notice shall also be given to all consumers of gas, water and sewer services which will be discontinued during the construction. The notice shall be published one time in a legal newspaper at least 20 days prior to the beginning of the construction by the party undertaking the construction and the notice shall state at what date connections must be made and excavation completed.

(B) All gas, water, sewer, and underground connections must be made prior to the paving or repaving of the street under construction. After expiration of the time, permits for excavation will not be issued, nor will excavation be allowed, until after the completion of the pavement in the street or alley and the formal final acceptance thereof by the proper officials of the municipality.

(Prior Code, § 92.078)

§ 92.079 PIPE LINES AND WIRES.

Poles, wires, gas mains, pipe lines, and other appurtenances of public service companies shall be located or erected over, upon or under the streets, alleys, and common grounds of the municipality. Application for location of the above shall be made to the governing body in writing. Approval by that body shall be issued in writing. Any public service company granted a right-of-way for erection and maintenance of poles, conduits, gas mains, pipe lines, and wires shall, at all times, erect and locate its poles, wires, gas mains, pipe lines, and other appurtenances at the places and in a manner as shall be designated by the governing body. The poles, wires, gas mains, pipe lines, and other appurtenances, shall be removed or relocated by the companies at their own expense when requested to do so by the governing body. Any relocation shall be ordered by resolution of the governing body and the Village Clerk shall notify any and all companies affected. The companies shall, within 24 hours after receiving notice, at their own expense, cause the poles, wires, gas mains, pipe lines, or other appurtenances to be removed. The governing body shall designate another location as closely as possible where the poles, wires, gas mains, pipe lines, and other appurtenances, may be reset or placed. All poles, wires, gas mains, pipe lines, or other appurtenances shall be reset, placed, or erected in a manner that they will not interfere with the water system; sewerage system; poles, wires, and mains of any public utility; adjacent buildings; or with travel on the public ways and property. Whenever possible, all pole lines, wires, gas mains, pipe lines, or appurtenances shall be confined to the alleys of the municipality.

(Prior Code, § 92.079)

CHAPTER 93: ANIMALS

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GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 93.01 DEFINITIONS.

For the purpose of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

ANIMAL. Any vertebrate member of the animal kingdom other than an uncaptured wild creature.

ANIMAL CONTROL OFFICER. Any person authorized by law or employed or appointed for the purpose of aiding in the enforcement of this chapter or any other law or ordinance relating to the licensing, control, seizure, or impoundment of animals.

OWNER.

(1) Any person who owns, possesses, keeps, harbors, or has charge, custody, or control of an animal or permits an animal to habitually remain or be lodged or fed within his or her house, store, building, enclosure, yard, lot, grounds, or premises.

(2) ***OWNER*** does not include any veterinarian or kennel operator temporarily maintaining on his or her premises an animal owned by another person for not more than 30 days.

RUN AT LARGE. Not being under the actual control of the owner by means of:

(a) A leash, cord, chain, or other suitable means of physical restraint which is securely fastened or tethered in a manner sufficient to keep the animal on the premises where tethered;

(b) A leash, cord, chain, or other suitable means of physical restraint of six feet or less in length physically held by the owner;

(c) Being confined within a cage, receptacle, enclosed vehicle, fenced enclosure, or shelter;
or

(d) Being within the real property limits of the owner and in the owner's presence and under direct and effective voice or other control.

§ 93.02 RUNNING AT LARGE; TETHERING.

(A) It shall be unlawful for the owner of any cow, hog, horse, mule, sheep, goat, dog, chicken, turkey, goose, cat, or other animal to permit the animal to run at large at any time on any of the public ways and property or the property of another in the village or to be tethered or staked out in a manner so as to allow the animal to reach or pass into any public way or property or any property of another.

(B) Any animal found running at large or tethered or staked out in violation of this section is a public nuisance and may be impounded or destroyed as provided in this chapter.

(C) Nothing in this section shall be construed to permit anyone to own an animal in the corporate limits of the village that is prohibited by the Board of Trustees.

(D) The owner of a cat may permit the cat to run at large within the corporate limits subject to any restrictions or prohibitions otherwise imposed by the Board of Trustees.

(Prior Code, § 93.02) (Ord. passed - -) Penalty, see § 10.99

Statutory reference:

Authority to regulate, see Neb. RS 17-526 and 17-547

Fine for permitting collarless dog to run at large, see Neb. RS 54-607

§ 93.03 WILD ANIMALS.

No wild animals may be kept within the corporate limits except wild animals kept for exhibition purposes by circuses and educational institutions.

Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 93.04 KILLING, POISONING, AND INJURING.

It shall be unlawful for any person to kill, administer or cause to be administered poison of any sort to, or in any manner injure, maim, or destroy or attempt to injure, maim, or destroy any animal or to place any poison or poisoned food where it is accessible to an animal, except that:

(A) This section shall not apply to any law enforcement officer or animal control officer acting within his or her power and duty;

(B) This section shall not apply if the animal is vicious, dangerous, or showing characteristics of rabies and cannot be captured without danger to the persons attempting to effect a capture of the animal; and

(C) Any owner of a dog that he or she wishes to be destroyed may place the dog in an animal pound or shelter or with a licensed veterinarian to be humanely destroyed and disposed of according to the provisions in this chapter or other provisions of law.

Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 93.05 ENCLOSURES.

All pens, cages, sheds, yards, or any other area or enclosure for the confinement of animals not specifically barred within the corporate limits shall be kept in a clean and orderly manner so as not to become a menace or nuisance to the neighborhood in which the enclosure is located.

Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 93.06 ABANDONMENT, NEGLECT, AND MISTREATMENT.

(A) *Definitions.* For the purpose of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

ABANDON. To leave any animal in one's care, whether as owner or custodian, for any length of time without making effective provision for its food, water, or other care as is reasonably necessary for the animal's health.

ANIMAL. Any vertebrate member of the animal kingdom. **ANIMAL** does not include an uncaptured wild creature or a livestock animal as defined in this section.

BOVINE. A cow, an ox, or a bison.

CRUELLY MISTREAT. To knowingly and intentionally kill, maim, disfigure, torture, beat, mutilate, burn, scald, or otherwise inflict harm upon any animal.

CRUELLY NEGLECT. To fail to provide any animal in one's care, whether as owner or custodian, with food, water, or other care as is reasonably necessary for the animal's health.

HUMANE KILLING. The destruction of an animal by a method which causes the animal a minimum of pain and suffering.

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER. Any member of the State Patrol, any county or deputy sheriff, any member of the police force of the village or any other city or village, or any other public official authorized by the village or any other city or village to enforce state or local animal control laws, rules, regulations, or ordinances. **LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER** also includes a special investigator appointed as a deputy state sheriff as authorized pursuant to Neb. RS 81-201 while acting within the authority of the Director of Agriculture.

LIVESTOCK ANIMAL. Any bovine, equine, swine, sheep, goats, domesticated cervine animals, ratite birds, or poultry.

OWNER or CUSTODIAN. Any person owning, keeping, possessing, harboring, or knowingly permitting an animal to remain on or about any premises owned or occupied by such person.

POLICE ANIMAL. A horse or dog owned or controlled by the state or any county, city, or village for the purpose of assisting a law enforcement officer in the performance of his or her official enforcement duties.

(Neb. RS 28-1008)

(B) *Enforcement powers; immunity.*

(1) A law enforcement officer who has reason to believe that an animal has been abandoned or is being cruelly neglected or cruelly mistreated may seek a warrant authorizing entry upon private property to inspect, care for, or impound the animal.

(2) It shall be the duty of a law enforcement officer who has reason to believe that an animal has been abandoned or is being cruelly neglected or cruelly mistreated to make prompt investigation of such violation. A law enforcement officer may, in lieu of making an arrest, issue a citation to the owner or custodian as prescribed in Neb. RS 29-422 to 29-429.

(3) Any law enforcement officer acting under this section shall not be liable for damage to property if such damage is not the result of the officer's negligence.

(Neb. RS 28-1012)

(C) *Violation.*

(1) A person who intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly abandons, cruelly neglects, or cruelly mistreats an animal is guilty of an offense.

(2) A person commits harassment of a police animal if he or she knowingly and intentionally teases or harasses a police animal in order to distract, agitate, or harm the police animal for the purpose of preventing such animal from performing its legitimate official duties.

(Neb. RS 28-1009)

Penalty, see § 10.99

Statutory reference:

Exemptions, see Neb. RS 28-1013

Serious illness or injury to animal; death of animal; felony, see Neb. RS 28-1008 and 28-1009

§ 93.07 EQUINE; BOVINE; PROHIBITED ACTS.

(A) (1) No person shall intentionally trip or cause to fall, or lasso or rope the legs of, any equine by any means for the purpose of entertainment, sport, practice, or contest.

(2) The intentional tripping or causing to fall, or lassoing or roping the legs of, any equine by any means for the purpose of entertainment, sport, practice, or contest shall not be considered a commonly accepted practice occurring in conjunction with sanctioned rodeos, animal racing, or pulling contests.

(Neb. RS 54-911)

(B) (1) No person shall intentionally trip, cause to fall, or drag any bovine by its tail by any means for the purpose of entertainment, sport, practice, or contest.

(2) The intentional tripping, causing to fall, or dragging of any bovine by its tail by any means for the purpose of entertainment, sport, practice, or contest shall not be considered a commonly accepted practice occurring in conjunction with sanctioned rodeos, animal racing, or pulling contests.

(Neb. RS 54-912)

Penalty, see § 10.99

Statutory reference:

Livestock Animal Welfare Act, see Neb. RS 54-907 through 54-912

§ 93.08 PITTING.

(A) For the purpose of this section, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

BEARBAITING. The pitting of any animal against a bear.

COCKFIGHTING. The pitting of a fowl against another fowl.

DOG FIGHTING. The pitting of a dog against another dog.

PITTING. Bringing animals together in combat.

(Neb. RS 28-1004)

(B) (1) No person shall knowingly:

(a) Promote, engage in or be employed at dogfighting, cockfighting, bearbaiting, or pitting an animal against another;

(b) Receive money for the admission of another person to a place kept for that purpose;

(c) Own, use, train, sell, or possess an animal for that purpose; or

(d) Permit any act as described in this division (B)(1) to occur on any premises owned or controlled by him or her.

(2) No person shall knowingly and willingly be present at and witness as a spectator dogfighting, cockfighting, bearbaiting, or the pitting of an animal against another as prohibited in division (B)(1) above.

(Neb. RS 28-1005)

(C) (1) No person shall knowingly or intentionally own or possess animal fighting paraphernalia with the intent to commit a violation of this section.

(2) (a) For purposes of this section, except as provided in division (C)(2)(b) below, **ANIMAL FIGHTING PARAPHERNALIA** means equipment, products, and materials of any kind that are used, intended for use or designed for use in the training, preparation, conditioning, or furtherance of the pitting of an animal against another as defined in division (A) above. **ANIMAL FIGHTING PARAPHERNALIA** includes, but is not limited to, the following:

1. A **BREAKING STICK**, which means a device designed for insertion behind the molars of a dog for the purpose of breaking the dog's grip on another animal or object;
2. A **CAT MILL**, which means a device that rotates around a central support with one arm designed to secure a dog and one arm designed to secure a cat, rabbit, or other small animal beyond the grasp of the dog;
3. A **TREADMILL**, which means an exercise device consisting of an endless belt on which the animal walks or runs without changing place;
4. A **FIGHTING PIT**, which means a walled area designed to contain an animal fight;
5. A **SPRINGPOLE**, which means a biting surface attached to a stretchable device, suspended at a height sufficient to prevent a dog from reaching the biting surface while touching the ground;
6. A **HEEL**, which means any edged or pointed instrument designed to be attached to the leg of a fowl;
7. A **BOXING GLOVE OR MUFF**, which means a fitted protective covering for the spurs of a fowl; and
8. Any other instrument commonly used in the furtherance of pitting an animal against another.

(b) **ANIMAL FIGHTING PARAPHERNALIA** does not include equipment, products, or materials of any kind used by a veterinarian licensed to practice veterinary medicine and surgery in this state.

(3) Any person violating division (C)(1) above is guilty of a Class I misdemeanor.
(Neb. RS 28-1005.01)
(Prior Code, § 93.08) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 93.09 IMPOUNDMENT.

(A) This section shall apply to the impoundment of animals to which § 93.29 does not apply.

(B) Any animal found in violation of the provisions of this chapter shall be impounded. All impounded domestic animals shall be given proper care, treatment, and maintenance.

(C) Notice of impoundment of all animals, including any significant marks of identification, shall be posted at the pound and at the office of the Village Clerk within 24 hours after impoundment as public notification of impoundment. Notice of the impoundment of any licensed dog shall also be mailed to the owner listed on the license application by regular United States mail to the address listed on the application.

(D) Each impounded domestic animal shall be kept and maintained at the pound for a period of not less than five days after public notice has been given unless reclaimed earlier by the owner. The owner may reclaim the animal during the period of impoundment by payment of any general impoundment and daily board fees set by resolution of the Board of Trustees and on file in the office of the Village Clerk, except that in addition, an unusual or other nondomesticated or wild animal shall only be released upon condition that the owner shall immediately remove the animal from the village or destroy it. A diseased animal may be released upon a determination that the health and safety of the public is no longer threatened. The owner of any released animal shall be required to comply with any licensing and rabies vaccination requirements applicable to such animal within 72 hours after release.

(E) If the animal is unclaimed at the end of required waiting period after public notice has been given, the animal control officer may destroy and dispose of the animal in a humane manner in accordance with applicable rules and regulations, except that if in the judgment of the officer a suitable home can be found for the animal, the animal shall be turned over to the person who can provide such home and the new owner shall be required to pay all fees and meet all applicable licensing and vaccinating requirements. The village shall acquire legal title to any unlicensed dog or any other animal impounded in the animal shelter for a period longer than the required waiting period after giving notice. The owner of the animal shall remain liable for payment of the fees established by the Board of Trustees.

Statutory reference:

Authority to establish pens and pounds, see Neb. RS 17-548 and 71-4408

Authority to impound and sell animals, see Neb. RS 17-526 and 17-547

§ 93.10 OFFICER'S COMPENSATION.

If the Board of Trustees so provides, any official appointed or designated to destroy and dispose of animals under the provisions of this chapter shall be paid, in addition to his or her regular salary or other compensation, the sum set by the Board for each animal so destroyed and disposed of.

Statutory reference:

Authority to compensate keeper of pound, see Neb. RS 17-548

§ 93.11 INTERFERENCE WITH POLICE.

It shall be unlawful for any person to hinder, delay, or interfere with any police officer or animal control officer who is performing any duty enjoined upon that person by the provisions of this chapter

or to break open, or in any manner directly or indirectly aid, counsel, or advise the breaking open, of the animal shelter, any ambulance wagon, or any other vehicle used for the collecting or conveying of animals to the shelter.

Penalty, see § 10.99

Cross reference:

Obstructing a peace officer prohibited, see § 132.05

§ 93.12 PERMIT REQUIRED; CORPORATE LIMITS.

No person shall keep or maintain any animal or animals within the corporate limits of the municipality, except upon obtaining a special permit therefor from the governing body, which permit shall specify the place or places where any animal or animals may be kept; provided, this section shall not apply to the keeping or maintaining of dogs, cats, canary birds, parakeets, parrots or other house birds and pet fish; and, provided further, this section shall not apply to commercial sale barn operators, commercial meat slaughtering or packing plant operators, commercial hatcheries, and animal hospital or clinics operated by licensed veterinarians; and, provided that, existing horse pastures larger than two acres are permissible and horses shall be allowed to remain thereon.

(Prior Code, § 93.12) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 93.13 DESTRUCTION OF ANIMALS.

(A) Notwithstanding any of the provisions of this chapter to the contrary, when the ownership of any animal is unknown to the village police and the animal is at large or the metallic license tag required for dogs is not attached and no other means of identification is found on the dog, the village police is hereby authorized to forthwith humanely destroy the animal.

(B) Any person who owns, harbors or, in any way, sustains a dog that he or she wishes to be destroyed, may place the same in the animal shelter to be destroyed and disposed of according to the provisions herein.

(Prior Code, § 93.13)

RABIES

§ 93.25 DEFINITIONS.

For the purpose of this subchapter, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

CAT. A cat which is a household pet.

DEPARTMENT. The state Department of Health and Human Services.

DOMESTIC ANIMAL. Any dog of the species *Canis familiaris*, cat of the species *Felis domesticus*, or ferret of the species *Mustela putorius furo*.

HYBRID ANIMAL. Any animal which is the product of the breeding of a domestic dog with a nondomestic canine species.

OWN. To possess, keep, harbor, or have control of, charge of, or custody of a domestic or hybrid animal. This term does not apply to domestic or hybrid animals owned by other persons which are temporarily maintained on the premises of a veterinarian or kennel operator for a period of not more than 30 days.

OWNER. Any person possessing, keeping, harboring, or having charge or control of any domestic or hybrid animal or permitting any domestic or hybrid animal to habitually be or remain on or be lodged or fed within the person's house, yard, or premises. This term does not apply to veterinarians or kennel operators temporarily maintaining on their premises domestic or hybrid animals owned by other persons for a period of not more than 30 days.

RABIES CONTROL AUTHORITY. The village health and law enforcement officials who shall enforce the provisions of this subchapter relating to the vaccination and impoundment of domestic or hybrid animals. Such public officials shall not be responsible for any accident or disease of a domestic or hybrid animal resulting from the enforcement of such sections.

VACCINATION AGAINST RABIES. The inoculation of a domestic or hybrid animal with a United States Department of Agriculture-licensed rabies vaccine administered consistent with its labeling. The **VACCINATION** shall be performed by a veterinarian duly licensed to practice veterinary medicine in the state or licensed in the state where the vaccination was administered.

(Prior Code, § 93.20) (Ord. 2021-06, passed 6-15-2021)

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 71-4401

§ 93.26 VACCINATION REQUIRED; COST; EXEMPTIONS.

(A) Every domestic animal in the village shall be vaccinated against rabies with a licensed vaccine and revaccinated at intervals specified by rules and regulations adopted and promulgated by the department. Young domestic animals shall be initially vaccinated at the age specified in the rules and regulations. Unvaccinated domestic animals acquired or moved into the village shall be vaccinated within 30 days after purchase or arrival unless under the age for initial vaccination.

(B) (1) Except as provided in division (B)(3) below, every hybrid animal in the village shall be vaccinated against rabies and shall be revaccinated at intervals specified by rules and regulations adopted and promulgated by the department. A young hybrid animal shall be initially vaccinated at the age

specified in such rules and regulations. An unvaccinated hybrid animal acquired or moved into the village shall be vaccinated within 30 after purchase or arrival unless under the age for initial vaccination.

(2) The rabies vaccine used to vaccinate a hybrid animal pursuant to this section shall be sold only to licensed veterinarians.

(3) An owner of a hybrid animal in the village prior to the date of development of a licensed vaccine determined scientifically to be reliable in preventing rabies in a hybrid animal shall have one year after such date to comply with this section.

(Neb. RS 71-4402)

(C) The cost of rabies vaccination shall be borne by the owner of the domestic or hybrid animal.
(Neb. RS 71-4404)

(D) (1) The provisions of this subchapter with respect to vaccination shall not apply to any domestic or hybrid animal owned by a person temporarily remaining within the village for less than 30 days, to any domestic or hybrid animal brought into the village for field trial or show purposes, or to any domestic or hybrid animal brought into the village for hunting purposes for a period of less than 30 days. Such domestic or hybrid animals shall be kept under strict supervision of the owner. It shall be unlawful to bring any domestic or hybrid animal into the village which does not comply with the animal health laws and import rules and regulations of the state which are applicable to domestic or hybrid animals.

(2) Domestic or hybrid animals assigned to a research institution or a similar facility shall be exempt from this subchapter.

(Neb. RS 71-4405)

Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 93.27 SEIZURE BY AUTHORITY; CONFINEMENT BY OWNER; TESTING.

(A) (1) Any animal which is owned by a person and has bitten any person or caused an abrasion of the skin of any person shall be seized by the rabies control authority for a period of not less than ten days if:

(a) The animal is suspected of having rabies, regardless of the species and whether or not the animal has been vaccinated;

(b) The animal is not vaccinated and is a dog, cat, or another animal of a species determined by the department to be a rabid species; or

(c) The animal is of a species which has been determined by the Department to be a rabid species not amenable to rabies protection by immunization, whether or not the animal has been vaccinated.

(2) If, after observation and examination by a veterinarian, at the end of the ten-day period the animal shows no clinical signs of rabies, the animal may be released to its owner.

(B) (1) Except as provided in division (B)(2) below, whenever any person has been bitten or has an abrasion of the skin caused by an animal owned by another person, which animal has been vaccinated in accordance with § 93.26 or if an injury to a person is caused by an owned dog, cat, or other animal determined by the Department to be a rabid species amenable to rabies protection by immunization which has been vaccinated, the animal shall be confined by the owner or other responsible person as required by the rabies control authority for a period of at least ten days and shall be observed and examined by a veterinarian at the end of the ten-day period. If no clinical signs of rabies are found by the veterinarian, the animal may be released from confinement.

(2) A vaccinated animal owned by a law enforcement or governmental military agency which bites or causes an abrasion of the skin of any person during training or the performance of the animal's duties may be confined as provided in division (B)(1) above. The agency shall maintain ownership of and shall control and supervise the actions of the animal for a period of 15 days following the injury. If, during the period, the death of the animal occurs for any reason, a veterinarian shall within 24 hours of the death examine the tissues of the animal for clinical signs of rabies.

(C) Any dog, cat or other animal of a rabid species which has bitten a person or caused an abrasion of the skin of a person and which is unowned or the ownership of which cannot be determined within 72 hours of the time of the bite or abrasion shall be immediately subject to any tests which the department believes are necessary to determine whether the animal is afflicted with rabies. The 72-hour period shall include holidays and weekends and shall not be extended for any reason. The tests required by this division (C) may include tests which require the animal to be destroyed.

(Neb. RS 71-4406) (Prior Code, § 93.22) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 93.28 DOMESTIC ANIMAL BITTEN BY RABID ANIMAL.

In the case of domestic or hybrid animals known to have been bitten by a rabid animal, the following rules shall apply.

(A) If the bitten or exposed domestic or hybrid animal has not been vaccinated in accordance with § 93.26, the bitten or exposed domestic or hybrid animal shall be immediately destroyed unless the owner is willing to place the domestic or hybrid animal in strict isolation in a kennel under veterinary supervision for a period of not less than six months.

(B) If the bitten or exposed domestic or hybrid animal has been vaccinated in accordance with § 93.26, the domestic or hybrid animal shall be subject to the following procedure:

(1) The domestic or hybrid animal shall be immediately revaccinated and confined for a period of not less than 30 days following vaccination;

(2) If the domestic or hybrid animal is not immediately revaccinated, the domestic or hybrid animal shall be confined in strict isolation in a kennel for a period of not less than six months under the supervision of a veterinarian; or

(3) The domestic or hybrid animal shall be destroyed if the owner does not comply with either divisions (B)(1) or (B)(2) above.

(Neb. RS 71-4407) (Prior Code, § 93.23) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 93.29 ANIMAL POUND; IMPOUNDMENT; RELEASE; FEES.

(A) (1) The rabies control authority may authorize an animal pound or pounds or may enter into a cooperative agreement with a licensed veterinarian for the establishment and operation of a pound.

(2) Any dog or hybrid of the family Canidae found outside the owner's premises whose owner does not possess a valid certificate of rabies vaccination and valid rabies vaccination tag for the dog or hybrid of the family Canidae shall be impounded. The rabies control authority may require the impoundment of domestic or hybrid animals other than dogs or hybrid of the family Canidae. All impounded domestic or hybrid animals shall be given proper care, treatment, and maintenance. Each impounded domestic or hybrid animal shall be kept and maintained at the pound for a period of not less than 72 hours unless reclaimed earlier by the owner.

(3) Notice of impoundment of all animals, including any significant marks of identification, shall be posted at the pound as public notification of impoundment. Any unvaccinated domestic or hybrid animal may be reclaimed by its owner during the period of impoundment by payment of prescribed pound fees and by complying with the rabies vaccination requirement of this subchapter within 72 hours of release.

(4) Any vaccinated domestic or hybrid animal impounded because its owner has not presented a valid certificate of rabies vaccination and a valid rabies vaccination tag for the domestic or hybrid animal may be reclaimed by its owner by furnishing proof of rabies vaccination and payment of all impoundment fees prior to release.

(5) At the expiration of impoundment a domestic or hybrid animal may be claimed by payment of established pound fees and by compliance with the rabies vaccination requirement of this subchapter within 72 hours of release.

(6) If the domestic or hybrid animal is unclaimed at the end of five days, the authorities may dispose of the domestic or hybrid animal in accordance with applicable laws or rules and regulations. (Neb. RS 71-4408)

(B) Impoundment fees shall be paid by the owner. Fees for impoundment at public facilities shall be established by the rabies control authority. (Neb. RS 71-4411)

§ 93.30 PROCLAMATION OF DANGER.

Whenever, in its opinion, the danger to the public safety from a species of rabid animals is great or imminent, the Board of Trustees shall issue a proclamation ordering all owners of any such species to muzzle the animal or to confine it for a period of not less than 30 days or more than 90 days from the date of the proclamation or until the danger is passed. The animal may be harbored by any good and sufficient means in a house, garage, or yard on the premises on which the owner may reside. Upon issuance of a proclamation, all owners of any such species shall muzzle or confine the animal as provided in this section.

Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 93.31 ENFORCEMENT.

(A) When the owner of any domestic or hybrid animal or other animal fails or refuses to comply with §§ 93.32 or 93.33, the rabies control authority shall obtain an order for seizure of the animal pursuant to Neb. RS Ch. 29, Art. 8.

(Neb. RS 71-4410)

(B) In the village, all ordinances, codes, or rules and regulations concerning the control of rabies or the vaccination of domestic or hybrid animals against rabies shall be enforced by the village health and law enforcement officials or those other officers with regulatory authority as specified by the Board of Trustees.

(Neb. RS 71-4412)

§ 93.32 DOMESTIC OR HYBRID ANIMAL OR LIVESTOCK; POSTEXPOSURE MANAGEMENT.

Domestic or hybrid animals or livestock known to have been exposed to a confirmed or suspected rabid animal shall be subjected to postexposure management as provided in rules and regulations adopted and promulgated by the department.

(Ord. 2021-07, passed 6-15-2021)

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 71-4407

§ 93.33 POST-INCIDENT MANAGEMENT.

Any domestic animal which has bitten any person or caused an abrasion of the skin of any person shall be subjected to post-incident management as provided in rules and regulations adopted and promulgated by the department.

(Ord. 2021-08, passed 6-15-2021)

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 71-4406

DOGS

§ 93.45 LICENSE AND TAX REQUIRED; EXEMPTION; TAGS.

(A) Any owner of a dog over the age of six months within the village shall, within 30 days after acquisition of the dog, acquire a license for the dog annually. Dog licenses are due January 1 of each year. Each dog, regardless of age, must have a license and proof of rabies shot, females and males, of an amount specified in the fee schedule codified in § 36.01.

(B) (1) The tax shall be delinquent from and after January 10.

(2) The owner of any dog brought into or harbored within the corporate limits subsequent to January 1 of any year shall be liable for payment of the dog tax and the tax shall be delinquent if not paid within ten days thereafter.

(3) The license shall not be transferable and no refund will be allowed in case of death, sale, or other dispositions of the licensed dog.

(C) The owner shall state, at the time the application is made and upon printed forms provided for that purpose, his or her name and address and the name, breed, color, and sex of each dog owned by him or her. A certificate of rabies vaccination, effective for the ensuing year of the license, shall be presented when application for a license is made and no license or tag shall be issued until the certificate is shown.

(D) Every service animal shall be licensed as required by this section, but no license tax shall be charged. Upon the retirement or discontinuance of the animal as a service animal, the owner of the animal shall be liable for the payment of the required license tax.

(Neb. RS 54-603)

(E) (1) Upon the payment of the license tax, the Clerk shall issue to the owner of the dog a license certificate and metallic tag, which shall be valid until December 31 following the licensing. The Clerk can renew tags to the owner of the dog, along with a new license certificate for the following year.

(2) The metallic tag and the rabies tag shall be properly attached to the collar or harness of the dog. It shall be unlawful for the owner of any dog to permit or allow the dog to wear any licensing identification other than the metallic tag issued by the Clerk.

(3) If a license tag is lost, upon satisfactory evidence that the original tag was issued in accordance with the provisions of this section, the Clerk shall issue a duplicate or new tag for the balance of the year for which the license tax has been paid and shall charge and collect a fee established by the Board of Trustees for each duplicate or new tag so issued.

(F) All license taxes, fees, and other collections shall be credited to the General Fund of the village, except as otherwise provided by Neb. RS 54-603.

(Prior Code, § 93.40) (Ord. 1976-4-1, passed 4-26-1976; Ord. passed 4-27-1976; Ord. 2011-01, passed 4-11-2011; Ord. 2014-02, passed 12-1-2014) Penalty, see § 10.99

Statutory reference:

Authority to impose license tax, require rabies certificate, and destroy unlicensed dogs, see Neb. RS 17-526, 54-603 and 71-4412

§ 93.46 COLLAR OR HARNESS REQUIRED.

(A) (1) It shall be the duty of every owner of a dog to securely place upon the neck of the dog a good and sufficient collar with a metallic plate thereon.

(2) The plate shall be plainly inscribed with the name of the owner.

(Neb. RS 54-605)

(B) The owner of a dog may use a harness instead of a collar as long as the harness meets all other requirements of division (A) above.

(Prior Code, § 93.41) (Ord. 1976-4-1, passed 4-26-1976) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 93.47 REMOVAL OF COLLAR, HARNESS, OR TAGS.

It shall be unlawful for any person to remove or cause to be removed, the collar, harness, metallic license tag, or rabies tag from any dog without the consent of the owner of the dog.

(Prior Code, § 93.42) (Ord. 1976-4-1, passed 4-26-1976) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 93.48 LIABILITY OF OWNER.

It shall be unlawful for the owner to allow a dog to injure or destroy any real or personal property of any description belonging to another person. The owner of the dog, in addition to the usual judgment upon conviction, may be made to be liable to the person injured in an amount equal to the value of the damage sustained.

(Prior Code, § 93.43) (Ord. 1976-4-1, passed 4-26-1976) Penalty, see § 10.99

Statutory reference:

Authority to guard against injuries or annoyances, see Neb. RS 17-526

Statutory liability for damages, see Neb. 54-601, 56-602 and 54-606

§ 93.49 BARKING AND CHASING; COMPLAINTS.

(A) It shall be unlawful for the owner to allow a dog to annoy or disturb any neighborhood or person by loud, continued, or frequent barking, howling, or yelping or to habitually bark at or chase

pedestrians, drivers, or owners of horses or vehicles while they are on any public sidewalks, streets, or alleys in the village.

(B) Upon the written complaint of two or more affected persons from different households, filed within any 30-day period with the Village Clerk or Animal Control Officer, that any dog owned by the person named in the complaint is an annoyance or disturbance or otherwise violates the provisions of this section, the village police or Animal Control Officer shall investigate the complaint and, if, in his or her opinion, the situation warrants, notify the owner to silence and restrain the dog.

(C) The provisions of this section shall not be construed to apply to any village animal shelter. (Prior Code, § 93.44) (Ord. 1976-4-1, passed 4-26-1976) Penalty, see § 10.99

Statutory reference:

Authority to guard against annoyances, see Neb. RS 17-526

§ 93.50 DANGEROUS DOGS.

(A) *Definitions.* For the purpose of this section, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

ANIMAL CONTROL AUTHORITY. An entity authorized to enforce the animal control laws of the village and includes any local law enforcement agency or other agency designated by the village to enforce the animal control laws of the village.

ANIMAL CONTROL OFFICER. Any individual employed, appointed, or authorized by an animal control authority for the purpose of aiding in the enforcement of this section or any other law or ordinance relating to the licensing of animals, control of animals, or seizure and impoundment of animals and includes any state or local law enforcement or other employee whose duties in whole or in part include assignments that involve the seizure and impoundment of any animal.

DANGEROUS DOG.

(a) Any dog that, according to the records of the animal control authority:

1. Has killed a human being;
2. Has inflicted injury on a human being that requires medical treatment;
3. Has killed a domestic animal without provocation; or
4. Has been previously determined to be a potentially dangerous dog by an animal control authority, the owner has received notice of the determination from an animal control authority or an Animal Control Officer and the dog inflicts an injury on a human being that does not require medical treatment, injures a domestic animal, or threatens the safety of humans or domestic animals.

(b) A dog shall not be defined as a ***DANGEROUS DOG*** if the individual was tormenting, abusing, or assaulting the dog at the time of the injury or has, in the past, been observed or reported to have tormented, abused, or assaulted the dog.

(c) A dog shall not be defined as a ***DANGEROUS DOG*** if the injury, damage, or threat was sustained by an individual who, at the time, was committing a willful trespass as defined in Neb. RS 20-203, 28-520, or 28-521, was committing any other tort upon the property of the owner of the dog, was tormenting, abusing, or assaulting the dog or has, in the past, been observed or reported to have tormented, abused, or assaulted the dog or was committing or attempting to commit a crime.

(d) A dog shall not be defined as a ***DANGEROUS DOG*** if the dog is a police animal as defined in Neb. RS 28-1008.

DOMESTIC ANIMAL. A cat, a dog, or livestock.

LIVESTOCK. Includes buffalo, deer, antelope, fowl, and any other animal in any zoo, wildlife park, refuge, wildlife area, or nature center intended to be on exhibit.

MEDICAL TREATMENT. Treatment administered by a physician or other licensed health care professional that results in sutures or surgery or treatment for one or more broken bones.

OWNER. Any person, firm, corporation, organization, political subdivision, or department possessing, harboring, keeping, or having control or custody of a dog.

POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS DOG.

(a) Any dog that, when unprovoked:

1. Inflicts an injury on a human being that does not require medical treatment;
2. Injures a domestic animal; or
3. Chases or approaches a person upon streets, sidewalks, or any public grounds in a menacing fashion or apparent attitude of attack.

(b) Any specific dog with a known propensity, tendency, or disposition to attack when unprovoked, to cause injury or to threaten the safety of humans or domestic animals.
(Neb. RS 54-617)

(B) (1) A dangerous dog that has been declared as such shall be spayed or neutered and implanted with a microchip identification number by a licensed veterinarian within 30 days after the declaration. The cost of both procedures is the responsibility of the owner of the dangerous dog. Written proof of both procedures and the microchip identification number shall be provided to the animal control authority after the procedures are completed.

(2) No owner of a dangerous dog shall permit the dog to go beyond the property of the owner unless the dog is restrained securely by a chain or leash.

(3) Except as provided in division (B)(4) below or for a reasonable veterinary purpose, no owner of a dangerous dog shall transport the dog or permit the dog to be transported to another county, city, or village in this state.

(4) An owner of a dangerous dog may transport the dog or permit the dog to be transported to another county, city, or village in this state for the purpose of permanent relocation of the owner if the owner has obtained written permission prior to the relocation from the animal control authority of the county, city, or village in which the owner resides and from the county, city, or village in which the owner will reside. Each animal control authority may grant the permission based upon a reasonable evaluation of both the owner and the dog, including if the owner has complied with the laws of this state and of the county, city, or village in which he or she resides with regard to dangerous dogs after the dog was declared dangerous. An animal control authority shall not grant permission under this section if the county, city, or village has an ordinance or resolution prohibiting the relocation of dangerous dogs. After the permanent relocation, the animal control authority of the county, city, or village in which the owner resides shall monitor the owner and the dog for a period of at least 30 days, but not to exceed 90 days, to ensure the owner's compliance with the laws of this state and of the county, city or village with regard to dangerous dogs. Nothing in this division (B)(4) shall permit the rescindment of the declaration of dangerous dog.

(Neb. RS 54-618)

(C) (1) No person, firm, partnership, limited liability company, or corporation shall own, keep, or harbor or allow to be in or on any premises occupied by him, her or it or under his, her or its charge or control any dangerous dog without the dog being confined so as to protect the public from injury.

(2) While unattended on the owner's property, a dangerous dog shall be securely confined, in a humane manner, indoors or in a securely enclosed and locked pen or structure suitably designed to prevent the entry of young children and to prevent the dog from escaping. The pen or structure shall have secure sides and a secure top. If the pen or structure has no bottom secured to the sides, the sides shall be embedded into the ground at least one foot. The pen or structure shall also protect the dog from the elements. The pen or structure shall be at least ten feet from any property line of the owner. The owner of a dangerous dog shall post warning signs on the property where the dog is kept that are clearly visible from all areas of public access and that inform persons that a dangerous dog is on the property. Each warning sign shall be no less than ten inches by 12 inches and shall contain the words warning and dangerous animal in high-contrast lettering at least three inches high on a black background.

(Neb. RS 54-619)

(D) *Failure to comply.*

(1) Any dangerous dog may be immediately confiscated by an Animal Control Officer if the owner is in violation of this section. The owner shall be responsible for the reasonable costs incurred by the animal control authority for the care of a dangerous dog confiscated by an Animal Control Officer

or for the destruction of any dangerous dog if the action by the animal control authority is pursuant to law and if the owner violated this section.

(Neb. RS 54-620)

(2) In addition to any other penalty, a court may order the animal control authority to dispose of a dangerous dog in an expeditious and humane manner.

(Neb. RS 54-621)

(E) (1) Any owner whose dangerous dog inflicts on a human being a serious bodily injury as defined in Neb. RS 28-109 is guilty of a Class I misdemeanor for the first offense, whether or not the same dangerous dog is involved.

(2) It is a defense to a violation of division (E)(1) above that the dangerous dog was, at the time of the infliction of the serious bodily injury, in the custody of or under the direct control of a person other than the owner or the owner's immediate family.

(Neb. RS 54-622.01)

(F) *Effect of prior conviction.* If a dangerous dog of an owner with a prior conviction under this section attacks or bites a human being or domestic animal, in addition to any other penalty, the dangerous dog shall be immediately confiscated by an animal control authority, placed in quarantine for the proper length of time, and thereafter destroyed in an expeditious and humane manner.

(Neb. RS 54-623)

(Prior Code, § 93.45) (Ord. 1976-4-1, passed 4-26-1976) Penalty, see § 10.99

Statutory reference:

Owner felony liability; serious bodily injury second offense, see Neb. RS 54-622.01

Prior conviction; ownership of dangerous dog prohibited for ten years after, see Neb. RS 54-623

§ 93.51 FEMALE IN SEASON.

It is hereby declared unlawful for the owner, keeper, or harbinger of a female dog to permit her to run at large within the municipality while in season. Any female dog found running at large in violation of this section shall be declared to be a public nuisance and, as such, may be impounded according to the provisions herein.

(Prior Code, § 93.46) Penalty, see § 10.99

CHAPTER 94: FIRE PROTECTION AND PREVENTION

Section

General Provisions

- 94.01 Preservation of property
- 94.02 Disorderly spectator
- 94.03 Obstruction
- 94.04 Driving over hose
- 94.05 Traffic
- 94.06 False alarm

Fire Prevention

- 94.20 Fire Code enforcement
- 94.21 Lawful entry
- 94.22 Violation notice
- 94.23 Fire limits; materials

Poisonous and Flammable Gases

- 94.35 Generally

Explosives

- 94.50 Storage registration
- 94.51 Bullets
- 94.52 Blasting permits

GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 94.01 PRESERVATION OF PROPERTY.

(A) The Fire Chief, or any officer in charge of the Fire Department, shall have the authority and power to cause the removal of property whenever it shall become necessary for the preservation of more valuable property, the protection of human life, or to prevent the spreading of fire to adjoining property.

(B) The Fire Chief may direct the municipal firefighters to remove any building, structure, or fence for the purpose of checking the progress of any fire.

(C) The Fire Chief shall have the authority to blow up or cause to be blown up with explosives, any building or structure during the progress of a fire for the purpose of checking the progress of the same. (Prior Code, § 94.01)

§ 94.02 DISORDERLY SPECTATOR.

(A) It shall be unlawful for any person during the time of a fire and for a period of 36 hours after its extinguishment, to hinder, resist, or refuse to obey the Village Fire Chief or to act in a noisy or disorderly manner.

(B) The Fire Chief and Assistant Fire Chief shall have the power and authority during that time, to arrest or command any person to assist them in the performance of their official duties. (Prior Code, § 94.02) Penalty, see § 10.99

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 28-908

§ 94.03 OBSTRUCTION.

(A) It shall be unlawful for any person to obstruct the use of a fire hydrant or have or place any material within 15 feet of the hydrant.

(B) Any vehicle or material found as an obstruction may be immediately removed by the Fire Chief or any member of the Fire Department, at the risk, cost, and expense of the owner or claimant. (Prior Code, § 94.03) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 94.04 DRIVING OVER HOSE.

It shall be unlawful for any person, without the consent of the Fire Chief or Assistant Fire Chief, to drive any vehicle over unprotected hose of the Fire Department. (Prior Code, § 94.04) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 94.05 TRAFFIC.

No vehicle, except by the specific direction of the Fire Chief or Assistant Fire Chief, shall follow, approach or park closer than 500 feet to any fire vehicle or to any fire hydrant to which a hose is connected. Nothing herein shall be construed to apply to vehicles carrying doctors, members of the Fire Department or emergency vehicles. (Prior Code, § 94.05) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 94.06 FALSE ALARM.

It shall be unlawful for any person to intentionally and without good and reasonable cause, raise any false alarm of fire.

(Prior Code, § 94.06) Penalty, see § 10.99

FIRE PREVENTION

§ 94.20 FIRE CODE ENFORCEMENT.

It shall be the duty of all municipal officials to enforce the incorporated Fire Code provisions and all infractions shall be immediately brought to the attention of the Fire Chief.

(Prior Code, § 94.20)

§ 94.21 LAWFUL ENTRY.

It shall be the duty of the owner, lessee or occupant of any building or structure, except the interiors of private dwellings, to allow the Fire Chief to inspect or cause to be inspected, as often as necessary, the structure for the purpose of ascertaining and enumerating all conditions therein that are likely to cause fire or any other violations of the provisions of the municipal ordinances affecting the hazard of fire.

(Prior Code, § 94.21) Penalty, see § 10.99

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 81-512

§ 94.22 VIOLATION NOTICE.

It shall be the duty of the owner, lessee, or occupant of any building or structure that was lawfully inspected, as hereinbefore prescribed, and who receives written or verbal notice of a violation of any of the provisions of the municipal ordinances to correct the condition that violates the ordinance or ordinances within five days from the date of receipt of the notice.

(Prior Code, § 94.22) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 94.23 FIRE LIMITS; MATERIALS.

Within the aforesaid fire limits, no structure shall be built, altered, moved, or enlarged unless the structure will be enclosed with walls constructed wholly of stone, well-burned brick, terra cotta, concrete

or other non-combustible materials as will satisfy the Fire Chief that the structure will be reasonably fireproof.

(Prior Code, § 94.23) Penalty, see § 10.99

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 17-550

POISONOUS AND FLAMMABLE GASES

§ 94.35 GENERALLY.

Any person, firm, or corporation desiring to store or keep in the municipality for any period of time any form of poisonous or flammable gas or liquefied petroleum gas in excess of 60 gallons, must store the gas underground and register the storage of the gas with the Village Clerk. The Village Clerk shall require the name of the gas, the place of storage, and the amount of gas stored. Storage registration requirements shall not apply to those facilities in existence on the effective date of this section.

(Prior Code, § 94.35) Penalty, see § 10.99

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 17-549

EXPLOSIVES

§ 94.50 STORAGE REGISTRATION.

(A) Any person, firm, or corporation showing or keeping for any period of time dynamite, gunpowder, nitroglycerine, or other high explosives within the municipality shall register the information with the Village Clerk within ten days after the explosives are brought into the municipality. The Clerk shall provide the information to the Municipal Fire Chief and to the governing body. Transfer of explosives to another individual with the municipality shall require the individual receiving the explosives to register the transfer and the new location of the explosives with the Village Clerk. Additionally, moving explosives to a new location by the owner shall require registration of that fact to the Village Clerk.

(B) All high explosives, including dynamite, gunpowder, and nitroglycerine, shall be stored in a proper receptacle which shall be closed at all times, except when actually in use. The cement, metal, or stone receptacle shall not be located in any room where there is a flame or flammable materials. The area surrounding storage facilities shall be kept clear of rubbish, brush, dry grass, or trees for not less than 25 feet in all directions. Any other combustible materials shall be kept a distance of not less than 50 feet from outdoor storage facilities.

(Prior Code, § 94.50) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 94.51 BULLETS.

Cartridges, shells, and percussion caps shall be kept in their original containers away from flame, flammable materials, and high explosives.

(Prior Code, § 94.51) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 94.52 BLASTING PERMITS.

Any person wishing to discharge high explosives within the municipality must secure a permit from the governing body and shall discharge the explosives in conformance with its direction and under its supervision and, in no case, shall any person perform blasting operations unless operating under the direct supervision of a person in possession of a valid user's permit issued by the State Fire Marshal.

(Prior Code, § 94.52)

TITLE XI: BUSINESS REGULATIONS

Chapter

- 110. BUSINESS LICENSING**
- 111. ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES**
- 112. TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES**
- 113. PEDDLERS AND SOLICITORS**
- 114. JUNK; JUNKYARDS**

CHAPTER 110: BUSINESS LICENSING

Section

Occupation Taxes

- 110.01 Levies authorized
- 110.02 Collection dates
- 110.03 Certificates
- 110.04 Failure to pay

OCCUPATION TAXES

§ 110.01 LEVIES AUTHORIZED.

(A) The village shall have power to raise revenue by levying and collecting a license tax on any occupation or business within the limits of the village and regulate such occupation or business by ordinance. Any occupation tax imposed pursuant to this section shall make a reasonable classification of businesses, users of space, or kinds of transactions for purposes of imposing such tax, except that no occupation tax shall be imposed on any transaction which is subject to tax under Neb. RS 53-160, 66-489, 66-489.02, 66-4,140, 66-4,145, 66-4,146, 77-2602, or 77-4008 or which is exempt from tax under Neb. RS 77-2704.24. The occupation tax shall be imposed in the manner provided in Neb. RS 18-1208, except that Neb. RS 18-1208 does not apply to an occupation tax subject to Neb. RS 86-704. All such taxes shall be uniform in respect to the classes upon which they are imposed. All scientific and literary lectures and entertainments shall be exempt from such taxation, as well as concerts and other musical entertainments given exclusively by the citizens of the village.

(Neb. RS 17-525)

(B) The Board of Trustees shall have authority, by ordinance, to impose an occupation tax of not more than an amount specified in the fee schedule codified in § 36.01 on each fire insurance corporation, company, or association, doing business in the village, for the use, support, and benefit of volunteer fire departments, regularly organized under the laws of the state regulating the same. The Village Clerk shall collect with diligence the occupation tax so imposed. Upon the receipt of the tax, the Clerk shall pay over the proceeds thereof to the Village Treasurer who shall credit the same to a fund to be known as special occupation tax fund for benefit of the volunteer fire department. Upon proper claim filed by the

Chief of the Fire Department and allowed by the Board, the Treasurer shall pay over the proceeds of the tax in the fund from time to time for the use of the Fire Department, as hereinbefore provided.
(Neb. RS 35-106)

(C) Notwithstanding any ordinance or charter power to the contrary, the village shall not impose an occupation tax on the business of any person, firm, or corporation licensed under the Nebraska Liquor Control Act and doing business within the corporate limits of the village in any sum which exceeds two times the amount of the license fee required to be paid under the Act to obtain such license.
(Neb. RS 53-132)

Statutory reference:

Nebraska Liquor Control Act, see Neb. RS 53-101 et seq.

Occupation taxes generating more than \$300,000; imposition or increase; election required, see Neb. RS 18-1208

§ 110.02 COLLECTION DATES.

Unless provided otherwise or levied daily, any occupation taxes imposed by the Board of Trustees shall be due and payable on May 1 of each year, except that any occupation taxes collected from Class C liquor licensees shall be due and payable on November 1 of each year. Upon payment of an occupation tax by any person to the Village Clerk, the Clerk shall give a receipt, properly dated, specifying the person paying the tax and the amount paid. Any revenue collected shall be deposited into the General Fund by the Village Treasurer except as otherwise specifically provided. The Treasurer shall keep an accurate account of all revenue turned over to him or her. All forms and receipts herein mentioned shall be issued in duplicate. One copy shall then be kept by each party in the transaction.

§ 110.03 CERTIFICATES.

The receipt issued after the payment of any occupation tax shall be the occupation tax certificate. The certificate shall specify the amount of the tax and the name of the person and business that paid the tax. The occupation tax certificate shall then be displayed in a prominent place or carried in such a way as to be easily accessible while business is being conducted.

§ 110.04 FAILURE TO PAY.

If any person, company, or corporation fails or neglects to pay the occupation taxes as provided in this chapter on the day they become due and payable, the village shall then proceed by civil suit to collect the amount due. All delinquent taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 1% per month until paid.

CHAPTER 111: ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Section

General Provisions

- 111.01 Definitions
- 111.02 Sale or gift to minor or mentally incompetent person prohibited
- 111.03 Consumption in public places or places open to the public; restrictions
- 111.04 Removal of intoxicated persons from public or quasi-public property

Licenses Required

- 111.15 Manufacture, sale, delivery, and possession; general prohibitions; exceptions
- 111.16 Acquisition and possession; restrictions
- 111.17 Licensee requirements
- 111.18 Licenses; village powers and duties
- 111.19 Licensed premises; inspections
- 111.20 License renewal; village powers and duties
- 111.21 Catering licenses
- 111.22 Display of license
- 111.23 Owner of premises or agent; liability
- 111.24 Licensee; liability for acts of officer, agent, or employee
- 111.25 Citizen complaints

Retail Establishments

- 111.40 Location
- 111.41 Access to dwellings
- 111.42 Sanitary conditions
- 111.43 Hours of sale
- 111.44 Credit sales prohibited
- 111.45 Original package required
- 111.46 Minor's presence restricted
- 111.47 Keg sales; requirements; prohibited acts

GENERAL PROVISIONS**§ 111.01 DEFINITIONS.**

For purposes of this chapter, the definitions found in Neb. RS 53-103.01 through 53-103.49 shall be used.

§ 111.02 SALE OR GIFT TO MINOR OR MENTALLY INCOMPETENT PERSON PROHIBITED.

No person shall sell, furnish, give away, dispose of, exchange, or deliver, or permit the sale, gift, or procuring of any alcoholic liquors, to or for any minor or to any person who is mentally incompetent. (Neb. RS 53-180) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 111.03 CONSUMPTION IN PUBLIC PLACES OR PLACES OPEN TO THE PUBLIC; RESTRICTIONS.

(A) Except when the State Liquor Control Commission has issued a license as provided in Neb. RS 53-186(2) or as provided in Neb. RS 60-6,211.08, it is unlawful for any person to consume alcoholic liquor upon property owned or controlled by the state or any governmental subdivision thereof unless authorized by the governing bodies having jurisdiction over such property. (Neb. RS 53-186)

(B) It is unlawful for any person owning, operating, managing, or conducting any bottle club, dance hall, restaurant, café, or club or any place open to the general public to permit or allow any person to consume alcoholic liquor upon the premises except as permitted by a license issued for such premises pursuant to the Nebraska Liquor Control Act. It is unlawful for any person to consume alcoholic liquor in any bottle club, dance hall, restaurant, café, or club or any place open to the general public except as permitted by a license issued for such premises pursuant to the Act. This division (B) does not apply to a retail licensee while lawfully engaged in the catering of alcoholic beverages or to limousines or buses operated under Neb. RS 60-6,211.08. (Neb. RS 53-186.01)
Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 111.04 REMOVAL OF INTOXICATED PERSONS FROM PUBLIC OR QUASI-PUBLIC PROPERTY.

(A) Any law enforcement officer with the power to arrest for traffic violations may take a person who is intoxicated and in the judgment of the officer dangerous to himself, herself, or others, or who is otherwise incapacitated, from any public or quasi-public property. An officer removing an intoxicated person from public or quasi-public property shall make a reasonable effort to take the intoxicated person

to his or her home or to place the person in any hospital, clinic, or mental health substance use treatment center, or with a medical doctor as may be necessary to preserve life or to prevent injury. The effort at placement shall be deemed reasonable if the officer contacts such facilities or doctor which have previously represented a willingness to accept and treat such individuals and which regularly do accept such individuals. If these efforts are unsuccessful or are not feasible, the officer may then place the intoxicated person in civil protective custody, except that civil protective custody shall be used only as long as is necessary to preserve life or to prevent injury, and under no circumstances longer than 24 hours.

(B) The placement of the person in civil protective custody shall be recorded at the facility or jail at which he or she is delivered and communicated to his or her family or next of kin, if they can be located, or to the person designated by the person taken into civil protective custody.

(C) The law enforcement officer who acts in compliance with this section shall be deemed to be acting in the course of his or her official duty and shall not be criminally or civilly liable for these actions.

(D) The taking of an individual into civil protective custody under this section shall not be considered an arrest. No entry or other record shall be made to indicate that the person has been arrested or charged with a crime.

(E) For the purpose of this section, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

MENTAL HEALTH SUBSTANCE USE TREATMENT CENTER. Has the same meaning as in Neb. RS 71-423.

PUBLIC PROPERTY. Any public right-of-way, street, highway, alley, park, or other state, county, or village-owned property.

QUASI-PUBLIC PROPERTY. Private or publicly owned property utilized for proprietary or business uses which invites patronage by the public or which invites public ingress and egress. (Neb. RS 53-1,121) Penalty, see § 10.99

LICENSES REQUIRED

§ 111.15 MANUFACTURE, SALE, DELIVERY, AND POSSESSION; GENERAL PROHIBITIONS; EXCEPTIONS.

(A) No person shall manufacture, bottle, blend, sell, barter, transport, deliver, furnish, or possess any alcoholic liquor for beverage purposes except as specifically provided in this chapter and the Nebraska Liquor Control Act.

(B) Nothing in this chapter shall prevent:

(1) The possession of alcoholic liquor legally obtained as provided in this chapter or the Act for the personal use of the possessor and his or her family or guests;

(2) The making of wine, cider, or other alcoholic liquor by a person from fruits, vegetables, or grains, or the product thereof, by simple fermentation and without distillation, if made solely for the use of the maker and his or her family and guests;

(3) Any duly licensed practicing physician or dentist from possessing or using alcoholic liquor in the strict practice of his or her profession, any hospital or other institution caring for the sick and diseased persons from possessing and using alcoholic liquor for the treatment of bona fide patients of that hospital or other institution, or any drug store employing a licensed pharmacist from possessing or using alcoholic liquor in the compounding of prescriptions of licensed physicians;

(4) The possession and dispensation of alcoholic liquor by an authorized representative of any religion on the premises of a place of worship, for the purpose of conducting any bona fide religious rite, ritual, or ceremony;

(5) Persons who are 16 years old or older from carrying alcoholic liquor from licensed establishments when they are accompanied by a person not a minor;

(6) Persons who are 16 years old or older from handling alcoholic liquor containers and alcoholic liquor in the course of their employment;

(7) Persons who are 16 years old or older from removing and disposing of alcoholic liquor containers for the convenience of the employer and customers in the course of their employment;

(8) Persons who are 16 years old or older from completing a transaction for the sale of alcoholic liquor in the course of their employment if they are not handling or serving alcoholic liquor; or

(9) Persons who are 19 years old or older from serving or selling alcoholic liquor in the course of their employment.

(Neb. RS 53-168.06) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 111.16 ACQUISITION AND POSSESSION; RESTRICTIONS.

(A) It shall be unlawful for any person to purchase, receive, acquire, accept, or possess any alcoholic liquor acquired from any other person other than one duly licensed to handle alcoholic liquor under this chapter and the Nebraska Liquor Control Act unless within specific exemptions or exceptions provided in this chapter or the Act.

(Neb. RS 53-175)

(B) (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, it shall be unlawful for any person to transport, import, bring, ship, or cause to be transported, imported, brought, or shipped into this state for the personal use of the possessor, his or her family, or guests a quantity of alcoholic liquor in excess of nine liters in any one calendar month.

(2) Division (B)(1) above does not apply to a person importing alcoholic liquor from a holder of a retail direct sales shipping license or its equivalent, which alcoholic liquor is for personal use or for use by such person's family or guests, if the total amount imported by such person in any one calendar year does not exceed 108 liters.

(Neb. RS 53-194.03)

Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 111.17 LICENSEE REQUIREMENTS.

(A) No license shall be issued to:

(1) A person who is not a resident of this state, except in the case of railroad, airline, boat, or special party bus licenses;

(2) A person who is not of good character and reputation in the community in which he or she resides;

(3) A person who is not a resident of this state and legally able to work in this state;

(4) A person who has been convicted of or has pleaded guilty to a felony under the laws of this state, any other state, or the United States;

(5) A person who has been convicted of or has pleaded guilty to any Class I misdemeanor pursuant Neb. RS Chapter 28, Art. 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11, or 12, or any similar offense under a prior criminal statute or in another state, except that any additional requirements imposed by this division (A) on May 18, 1983, shall not prevent any person holding a license on that date from retaining or renewing that license if the conviction or plea occurred prior to May 18, 1983;

(6) A person whose license issued under the Nebraska Liquor Control Act has been revoked for cause;

(7) A person who at the time of application for renewal of any license issued under the Act would not be eligible for that license upon initial application;

(8) A partnership, unless one of the partners is a resident of this state and unless all the members of that partnership are otherwise qualified to obtain a license;

(9) A limited liability company, unless one of the members is a resident of this state and unless all the members of that company are otherwise qualified to obtain a license;

(10) A corporation, if any officer or director of the corporation or any stockholder owning in the aggregate more than 25% of the stock of that corporation would be ineligible to receive a license under this section for any reason other than the reasons stated in divisions (A)(1) and (A)(3) above, or if a manager of a corporate licensee would be ineligible to receive a license under this section for any reason. This division (A)(10) shall not apply to railroad licenses;

(11) A person whose place of business is conducted by a manager or agent, unless that manager or agent possesses the same qualifications required of the licensee;

(12) A person who does not own the premises for which a license is sought or does not have a lease or combination of leases on the premises for the full period for which the license is to be issued;

(13) Except as provided in this division (A)(13), an applicant whose spouse is ineligible under this section to receive and hold a liquor license. Such an applicant shall become eligible for a liquor license only if the State Liquor Control Commission finds from the evidence that the public interest will not be infringed upon if the license is granted. It shall be prima facie evidence that when a spouse is ineligible to receive a liquor license, the applicant is also ineligible to receive a liquor license. This prima facie evidence shall be overcome if it is shown to the satisfaction of the Commission:

(a) The licensed business will be the sole property of the applicant; and

(b) The licensed premises will be properly operated.

(14) A person seeking a license for premises which do not meet standards for fire safety as established by the State Fire Marshal;

(15) A law enforcement officer, except that this division (A)(15) shall not prohibit a law enforcement officer from holding membership in any nonprofit organization holding a liquor license or from participating in any manner in the management or administration of a nonprofit organization; or

(16) A person less than 21 years of age.

(B) When a trustee is the licensee, the beneficiary or beneficiaries of the trust shall comply with the requirements of this section, but nothing in this section shall prohibit any such beneficiary from being a minor or person who is mentally incompetent.

(Neb. RS 53-125)

§ 111.18 LICENSES; VILLAGE POWERS AND DUTIES.

(A) The Board of Trustees is authorized to regulate by ordinance, not inconsistent with the Nebraska Liquor Control Act, the business of all retail, bottle club, craft brewery, and microdistillery licensees carried on within the corporate limits of the village.

(Neb. RS 53-134.03)

(B) During the period of 45 days after the date of receipt by mail or electronic delivery from the State Liquor Control Commission notice and a copy of an application for a new license to sell alcoholic liquor at retail, a craft brewery license, or a microdistillery license, the Board of Trustees may make and submit to the Commission recommendations relative to the granting or refusal to grant the license to the applicant.

(Neb. RS 53-131)

(C) The Board of Trustees, with respect to licenses within the corporate limits of the village, has the following powers, functions, and duties with respect to retail, bottle club, craft brewery, and microdistillery licenses:

(1) To cancel or revoke for cause retail, craft brewery, or microdistillery licenses to sell or dispense alcoholic liquor or bottle club licenses issued to persons for premises within its jurisdiction, subject to the right of appeal to the State Liquor Control Commission;

(2) To enter or to authorize any law enforcement officer to enter at any time upon any premises licensed under the Nebraska Liquor Control Act to determine whether any provision of the Act, any rule or regulation adopted and promulgated pursuant to the Act, or any ordinance, resolution, rule, or regulation adopted by the Board of Trustees has been or is being violated, and at that time examine the premises of the licensee in connection with such determination. Any law enforcement officer who determines that any provision of the Act, any rule or regulation adopted and promulgated pursuant to the Act, or any ordinance, resolution, rule, or regulation adopted by the local governing body has been or is being violated shall report such violation in writing to the Executive Director of the Commission:

(a) Within 30 days after determining that such violation has occurred;

(b) Within 30 days after the conclusion of an ongoing police investigation; or

(c) Within 30 days after the verdict in a prosecution related to such an ongoing police investigation if the prosecuting attorney determines that reporting such violation prior to the verdict would jeopardize such prosecution, whichever is later.

(3) To receive a signed complaint from any citizen within its jurisdiction that any provision of the Act, any rule or regulation adopted and promulgated pursuant to the Act, or any ordinance, resolution, rule, or regulation relating to alcoholic liquor has been or is being violated and to act upon these complaints in the manner provided in the Act;

(4) To receive retail, bottle club, craft brewery, and microdistillery license fees as provided in Neb. RS 53-124 and 53-124.01 and pay the same, after the license has been delivered to the applicant, to the Village Treasurer;

(5) To examine or cause to be examined any applicant or any retail, bottle club, craft brewery, or microdistillery licensee upon whom notice of cancellation or revocation has been served as provided in the Act, to examine or cause to be examined the books and records of any applicant or licensee, except as otherwise provided for bottle club licensees under state law, and to hear testimony and to take proof

for its information in the performance of its duties. For purposes of obtaining any of the information desired, the Board of Trustees may authorize its agent or attorney to act on its behalf;

(6) To cancel or revoke on its own motion any license if, upon the same notice and hearing as provided in § 111.30 (Neb. RS 53-134.04), it determines that the licensee has violated any of the provisions of the Nebraska Liquor Control Act or any valid and subsisting ordinance, resolution, rule, or regulation duly enacted, adopted, and promulgated relating to alcoholic liquor. The order of cancellation or revocation may be appealed to the Commission within 30 days after the date of the order by filing a notice of appeal with the Commission. The Commission shall handle the appeal in the manner provided for hearing on an application in Neb. RS 53-133;

(7) Upon receipt from the Commission of the notice and copy of application as provided in Neb. RS 53-131, to fix a time and place for a hearing at which the Board of Trustees shall receive evidence, either orally or by affidavit from the applicant and any other person, bearing upon the propriety of the issuance of a license. Notice of the time and place of the hearing shall be published in a legal newspaper in or of general circulation in the village, one time not less than seven and not more than 14 days before the time of the hearing. The notice shall include, but not be limited to, a statement that all persons desiring to give evidence before the Board of Trustees in support of or in protest against the issuance of the license may do so at the time of the hearing. The hearing shall be held not more than 45 days after the date of receipt of the notice from the Commission, and after the hearing the Board of Trustees shall cause to be recorded in the minute record of its proceedings a resolution recommending either issuance or refusal of the license. The Village Clerk shall mail to the Commission by first class mail, postage prepaid, a copy of the resolution which shall state the cost of the published notice, except that failure to comply with this provision shall not void any license issued by the Commission. If the Commission refuses to issue such a license, the cost of publication of notice shall be paid by the Commission from the security for costs;

(8) To review and authorize an application by a retail, bottle club, craft brewery, farm winery, or microdistillery licensee for a temporary expansion of its licensed premises within the jurisdiction of the local governing body to an immediately adjacent area owned or leased by the licensee or to an immediately adjacent street, parking lot, or alley, not to exceed 50 days for calendar year 2020 and, for each calendar year thereafter, not to exceed 15 days per calendar year, as provided in Neb. RS 53-123.12 and Neb. RS 53-129; and

(9) To review and authorize an application by a craft brewery, farm winery, or microdistillery licensee that holds a promotional farmers market special designated license for a permit to use such promotional farmers market special designated license to sell or dispense alcoholic liquor, which the holder is licensed to produce, at a farmers market within the jurisdiction of the local governing body as provided in Neb. RS 53-124.17 (§ 14 of this Act). The local governing body shall electronically notify the Commission within five days after authorization of any permit pursuant to this section.
(Neb. RS 53-134)

(D) (1) When the State Liquor Control Commission mails or delivers to the Village Clerk a retail, craft brewery, or microdistillery license issued or renewed by the Commission, the Clerk shall deliver the license to the licensee upon receipt from the licensee of proof of payment of:

(a) The license fee if by the terms of Neb. RS 53-124 the fee is payable to the Village Treasurer;

(b) Any fee for publication of notice of hearing before the Board of Trustees upon the application for the license;

(c) The fee for publication of notice of renewal, if applicable, as provided in Neb. RS 53-135.01; and

(d) Occupation taxes, if any, imposed by the village, except that Class J retail licensees shall not be subject to occupation taxes.

(2) Notwithstanding any ordinance or charter power to the contrary, the village shall not impose an occupation tax on the business of any person, firm, or corporation licensed under the Nebraska Liquor Control Act and doing business within the corporate limits of the village in any sum which exceeds two times the amount of the license fee required to be paid under the Act to obtain that license.

(Neb. RS 53-132)

§ 111.19 LICENSED PREMISES; INSPECTIONS.

(A) The Board of Trustees shall cause frequent inspection to be made on the premises of all retail licensees and bottle club licensees. If it is found that any such licensee is violating any provision of this chapter, the Nebraska Liquor Control Act, or the rules and regulations of the State Liquor Control Commission, or is failing to observe in good faith the purposes of this chapter or the Act, the license may be suspended, canceled, or revoked after the licensee is given an opportunity to be heard in his or her defense.

(B) The Board of Trustees may inspect a charter bus providing service under a certificate of public convenience and necessity granted by the Public Service Commission when the owner or operator of the charter allows the consumption of alcoholic liquor in the charter bus by an individual who is 21 years of age or older so long as the inspection is performed when the bus has stopped for the purpose of allowing passengers to embark or disembark.

(Neb. RS 53-116.01)

§ 111.20 LICENSE RENEWAL; VILLAGE POWERS AND DUTIES.

(A) A retail or bottle club license issued by the State Liquor Control Commission and outstanding may be automatically renewed by the Commission in the absence of a written request by the Board of Trustees to require the licensee to submit an application for renewal. Any licensed retail premises located in an area which is annexed to the village shall file a formal application for a license, and while the application is pending, the licensee may continue all license privileges until the original license expires

or is canceled or revoked. If that license expires within 60 days following the annexation date of the area, the license may be renewed by order of the Commission for not more than one year.

(Neb. RS 53-135)

(B) (1) The Village Clerk shall cause to be published in a legal newspaper in or of general circulation in the village, one time between January 10 and January 30 of each year, individual notice in the form prescribed by law of the right of automatic renewal of each retail liquor and beer license and each bottle club license within the village, except that notice of the right of automatic renewal of Class C licenses shall be published between the dates of July 10 and July 30 of each year.

(2) If written protests to the issuance of automatic renewal of a license are filed in the office of the Village Clerk by three or more residents of the village on or before February 10, or August 10 for Class C licenses, the Board of Trustees shall hold a hearing to determine whether continuation of the license should be allowed. Upon the conclusion of any hearing required by this section, the Board of Trustees may request a licensee to submit an application as provided in Neb. RS 53-135.

(Neb. RS 53-135.01)

§ 111.21 CATERING LICENSES.

(A) The holder of a license to sell alcoholic liquor at retail issued under Neb. RS 53-124, a craft brewery license, a microdistillery license, or a farm winery license may obtain an annual catering license by filing an application and license fee with the State Liquor Control Commission.

(B) Upon receipt from the Commission of the notice and a copy of the application as provided in Neb. RS 53-124.12, the Board of Trustees shall process the application in the same manner as provided in § 111.18.

(C) The Board of Trustees, with respect to catering licensees within its corporate limits, may cancel a catering license for cause for the remainder of the period for which that catering license is issued. Any person whose catering license is canceled may appeal to the District Court.

(D) The Board of Trustees may impose an occupation tax on the business of a catering licensee doing business within the liquor license jurisdiction of the Board of Trustees. The tax may not exceed double the license fee for a catering license.

(Neb. RS 53-124.12)

§ 111.22 DISPLAY OF LICENSE.

Every licensee under the Nebraska Liquor Control Act shall cause his or her license to be framed and hung in plain view in a conspicuous place on the licensed premises.

(Neb. RS 53-148) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 111.23 OWNER OF PREMISES OR AGENT; LIABILITY.

If the owner of the licensed premises or any person from whom the licensee derives the right to possession of the premises, or the agent of that owner or person, knowingly permits the licensee to use the licensed premises in violation of the terms of the Nebraska Liquor Control Act or any village ordinance, that owner, agent, or other person shall be deemed guilty of a violation of the Act or ordinance to the same extent as the licensee and be subject to the same punishment.

(Neb. RS 53-1,101) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 111.24 LICENSEE; LIABILITY FOR ACTS OF OFFICER, AGENT, OR EMPLOYEE.

Every act or omission of whatsoever nature constituting a violation of any of the provisions of the Nebraska Liquor Control Act or any village ordinance by any officer, director, manager, or other agent or employee of any licensee, if the act is committed or omission is made with the authorization, knowledge, or approval of the licensee, shall be deemed and held to be the act of the employer or licensee, and the employer or licensee shall be punishable in the same manner as if the act or omission had been done or omitted by the licensee personally.

(Neb. RS 53-1,102) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 111.25 CITIZEN COMPLAINTS.

(A) Any five residents of the village shall have the right to file a complaint with the Board of Trustees stating that any retail licensee or bottle club licensee subject to the jurisdiction of the Board of Trustees has been or is violating any provision of the Nebraska Liquor Control Act or the rules or regulations issued pursuant to the Act.

(B) The complaint shall be in writing in the form prescribed by the Board of Trustees and shall be signed and sworn to by the parties complaining.

(C) The complaint shall state the particular provision, rule, or regulation believed to have been violated and the facts in detail upon which belief is based. If the Board of Trustees is satisfied that the complaint substantially charges a violation and that from the facts alleged there is reasonable cause for that belief, it shall set the matter for hearing within ten days from the date of the filing of the complaint and shall serve notice upon the licensee of the time and place of the hearing and of the particular charge in the complaint.

(D) The complaint shall in all cases be disposed of by the Board of Trustees within 30 days from the date the complaint was filed by resolution thereof, which resolution shall be deemed the final order for purposes of appeal to the State Liquor Control Commission as provided in Neb. RS 53-1,115.

(Neb. RS 53-134.04)

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS**§ 111.40 LOCATION.**

(A) Except as otherwise provided in division (B) below, no license shall be issued for the sale at retail of any alcoholic liquor or for a bottle club within 150 feet of any church, school, hospital, or home for indigent persons or for veterans and their wives or children. This prohibition does not apply to any location within such distance of 150 feet:

(1) For which a license to sell alcoholic liquor at retail or for a bottle club has been granted by the State Liquor Control Commission for two years continuously prior to making of application for license;

(2) To hotels offering restaurant service, to regularly organized clubs, or to restaurants, food shops, or other places where sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on, if such place of business so exempted was established for such purposes prior to May 24, 1935; or

(3) To a college or university in the state which is subject to Neb. RS 53-177.01.

(B) If a proposed location for the sale at retail of any alcoholic liquor or for a bottle club is within 150 feet of any church, a license may be issued if the Commission gives notice to the affected church and holds a hearing as prescribed in Neb. RS 53-133 if the affected church submits a written request for a hearing.

(Neb. RS 53-177)

(C) Unless otherwise exempted by Neb. RS 177.01, no alcoholic liquor, other than beer, shall be sold for consumption on the premises within 300 feet from the campus of any college or university within the village, and no bottle club shall be operated within 300 feet from the campus of any college, except that this section:

(1) Does not prohibit a nonpublic college or university from contracting with an individual or corporation holding a license to sell alcoholic liquor at retail for the purpose of selling alcoholic liquor at retail on the campus of such college or university at events sanctioned by such college or university but does prohibit the sale of alcoholic liquor at retail by such licensee on the campus of such nonpublic college or university at student activities or events; and

(2) Does not prohibit sales of alcoholic liquor by a community college culinary education program pursuant to Neb. RS 53-124.15.

(Neb. RS 53-177.01) Penalty, see § 10.99

Statutory reference:

State Commission may waive 300-foot requirement, see Neb. RS 53-177.01

§ 111.41 ACCESS TO DWELLINGS.

(A) Except in the case of hotels and clubs, no alcoholic liquor shall be manufactured or sold at retail or wholesale upon any premises which have any access which leads from the premises to any other portion of the same building or structure used for dwelling or lodging purposes and permitted to be used or kept accessible for use by the public.

(B) This section does not prevent any connection between the premises and such other portion of the building or structure which is used only by the licensee, his or her family, or personal guests. (Neb. RS 53-178) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 111.42 SANITARY CONDITIONS.

(A) It shall be unlawful to open for public use any retail liquor establishment that is not in a clean and sanitary condition. Toilet facilities shall be adequate and convenient for customers and patrons.

(B) The licensed premises shall be subject to any health inspections the Board of Trustees or the village police may make or cause to be made.

(C) All applications for liquor licenses shall be viewed in part from the standpoint of the sanitary conditions, and a report concerning the sanitary conditions shall be made at all hearings concerning the application for or renewal of a liquor license.

Penalty, see § 10.99

Statutory reference:

Authority to regulate licensed premises, see Neb. RS 53-134.03

State sanitary rules and regulations authorized, see Neb. RS 53-118

§ 111.43 HOURS OF SALE.

(A) No alcoholic liquor, including beer, shall be sold at retail or dispensed on any day between the hours of 1:00 a.m. and 6:00 a.m. except that the Board of Trustees with respect to area inside the corporate limits of the village may by ordinance or resolution:

(1) Require closing prior to 1:00 a.m. on any day;

(2) If adopted by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members of the Board of Trustees, permit retail sale or dispensing of alcoholic liquor for consumption on the premises, excluding sales for consumption off the premises, later than 1:00 a.m. and prior to 2:00 a.m. on any day;

(3) If adopted by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members of Board of Trustees, permit retail sale of alcoholic liquor for consumption off the premises later than 1:00 a.m. and prior to 2:00 a.m. on any day; or

(4) If adopted by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members of Board of Trustees, permit retail sale or dispensing of alcoholic liquor for consumption on the premises, excluding sales for consumption off the premises, and permit retail sale of alcoholic liquor for consumption off the premises later than 1:00 a.m. and prior to 2:00 a.m. on any day.

(B) (1) Except as provided for and allowed by ordinance of the Board of Trustees, no alcoholic liquor, including beer, shall be sold at retail or dispensed inside the corporate limits of the village between the hours of 6:00 a.m. Sunday and 1:00 a.m. Monday.

(2) This division (B) shall not apply after 12:00 p.m. on Sunday to a licensee which is a nonprofit corporation and the holder of a Class C license or a Class I license.

(C) It shall be unlawful on property licensed to sell alcoholic liquor at retail to allow alcoholic liquor in open containers to remain or be in possession or control of any person for purposes of consumption between the hours of 15 minutes after the closing hour applicable to the licensed premises and 6:00 a.m. on any day.

(D) Nothing in this section shall prohibit licensed premises from being open for other business on days and hours during which the sale or dispensing of alcoholic liquor is prohibited by this section. (Neb. RS 53-179)

§ 111.44 CREDIT SALES PROHIBITED.

(A) No person shall sell or furnish alcoholic liquor at retail to any person on credit, on a passbook, on an order on a store, in exchange for any goods, wares, or merchandise, or in payment for any services rendered, and if any person extends credit for any such purpose, the debt thereby attempted to be created shall not be recoverable at law.

(B) Nothing in this section shall prevent the following:

(1) Any club holding a Class C license from permitting checks or statements for alcoholic liquor to be signed by members or bona fide guests of members and charged to the account of such members or guests in accordance with the bylaws of such club;

(2) Any hotel or restaurant holding a retail license from permitting checks or statements for liquor to be signed by regular guests residing at such hotel or eating at such restaurant and charged to the accounts of such guests; or

(3) Any licensed retailer engaged in the sale of wine or distilled spirits from issuing tasting cards to customers.

(Neb. RS 53-183) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 111.45 ORIGINAL PACKAGE REQUIRED.

(A) (1) No person, except a manufacturer or wholesaler, shall fill or refill, in whole or in part, any original package of alcoholic liquor with the same or any other kind or quality of alcoholic liquor.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any person to have in his or her possession for sale at retail any bottles, casks, or other containers containing alcoholic liquor except in original packages.

(B) Nothing in this section shall prohibit the refilling of original packages of alcoholic liquor for strictly private use and not for resale.

(Neb. RS 53-184) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 111.46 MINOR'S PRESENCE RESTRICTED.

It shall be unlawful for any person who owns, manages, or leases an establishment selling alcoholic beverages at retail to allow any minor under the age of 18 years of age to frequent or otherwise remain in the establishment unless the minor is accompanied by his or her parent or legal guardian, and unless the minor remains seated with and under the immediate control of the parent or legal guardian.

Penalty, see § 10.99

Statutory reference:

Authority to regulate, see Neb. RS 53-134.03

§ 111.47 KEG SALES; REQUIREMENTS; PROHIBITED ACTS.

(A) (1) When any person licensed to sell alcoholic liquor at retail sells alcohol for consumption off the premises in a container with a liquid capacity of five or more gallons or 18.92 or more liters, the seller shall record the date of the sale, the keg identification number, the purchaser's name and address, and the number of the purchaser's motor vehicle operator's license, state identification card, or military identification, if the military identification contains a picture of the purchaser, together with the purchaser's signature.

(2) This record shall be on a form prescribed by the State Liquor Control Commission and shall be kept by the licensee at the retail establishment where the purchase was made for not less than six months.

(3) The records kept pursuant to this section shall be available for inspection by any law enforcement officer during normal business hours or at any other reasonable time.

(4) Any person violating this section shall be guilty of an offense.
(Neb. RS 53-167.02)

(B) Any person who unlawfully tampers with, alters, or removes the keg identification number from a container described in division (A) above or is in possession of a container described in division (A)

above with an altered or removed keg identification number after the container has been taken from the licensed premises pursuant to a retail sale and before its return to the licensed premises or other place where returned kegs are accepted shall be guilty of an offense.

(Neb. RS 53-167.03)

Penalty, see § 10.99

CHAPTER 112: TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES

Section

- 112.01 License to sell; issuance
- 112.02 License application
- 112.03 License term; fees
- 112.04 Rights of licensee
- 112.05 Disposition of fees
- 112.06 Transfer of license
- 112.07 Reissuance of revoked and forfeited license

§ 112.01 LICENSE TO SELL; ISSUANCE.

Licenses for the sale of cigars, tobacco, electronic nicotine delivery systems, cigarettes, and cigarette material to persons 21 years of age or over shall be issued to individuals, partnerships, limited liability companies, and corporations by the Village Clerk upon application duly made as provided in § 112.02.

(Prior Code, § 112.01) (Ord. 2021-12, passed 6-15-2021)

Statutory reference:

Licenses required, see Neb. RS 28-1420

Prohibited sales, see Neb. RS 28-1421

Related provisions see Neb. RS 28-1421

§ 112.02 LICENSE APPLICATION.

(A) Every person, partnership, limited liability company, or corporation desiring a license under Neb. RS 28-1420 to 28-1429 shall file with the Village Clerk a written application stating the name of the person, partnership, limited liability company, or corporation for whom the license is desired and the exact location of the place of business and shall deposit with the application the amount of the license fee provided in § 112.03.

(B) If the applicant is an individual, the application shall include the applicant's Social Security number.

(Neb. RS 28-1422)

§ 112.03 LICENSE TERM; FEES.

(A) The term for which a license shall run shall be from the date of filing the application and paying the license fee to and including December 31 of the calendar year in which application for the license is made.

(B) The license fee for any person, partnership, limited liability company, or corporation selling at retail shall be an amount specified in the fee schedule codified in § 36.01.

(C) (1) Any person, partnership, limited liability company, or corporation selling annually in the aggregate more than 150,000 cigars, packages of cigarettes, electronic nicotine delivery system, and packages of tobacco in any form, at wholesale, shall pay a license fee of an amount specified in the fee schedule codified in § 36.01, and if such combined annual sales amount to less than 150,000 cigars, packages of cigarettes, electronic nicotine delivery system, and packages of tobacco, the annual license fee shall be an amount specified in the fee schedule codified in § 36.01.

(2) No wholesaler's license shall be issued in any year on a less basis than an amount specified in the fee schedule codified in § 36.01 unless the applicant shall file with the application a statement duly sworn to by himself or herself, or if applicant is a partnership, by a member of the firm, or if a limited liability company, by a member or manager of the company, or if a corporation, by an officer or manager thereof, that in the past such wholesaler's combined sales of cigars, packages of cigarettes, electronic nicotine delivery system, and packages of tobacco in every form have not exceeded in the aggregate 150,000 annually and that such sales will not exceed such aggregate amount for the current year for which the license is to issue.

(3) Any person swearing falsely in such affidavit shall be guilty of an offense, and such wholesaler's license shall be revoked until the full license fee is paid.

(D) If application for license is made after July 1 of any calendar year, the fee shall be one-half of the fee provided in the fee schedule codified in § 36.01.

(Prior Code, § 112.03) (Ord. 2021-11, passed 6-15-2021) Penalty, see § 10.99

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 28-1423

§ 112.04 RIGHTS OF LICENSEE.

(A) The license provided for in §§ 112.01 and 112.02 shall, when issued, authorize the sale of cigars, tobacco, electronic nicotine delivery systems, cigarettes, and cigarette material by the licensee and employees, to persons 21 years of age or over, at the place of business described in the license for the term therein authorized, unless the license is forfeited as a result of court action as provided in Neb. RS 28-1425.

(B) If the license is revoked and forfeited pursuant to Neb. RS 28-1425, all rights under the license shall at once cease and terminate.

(Prior Code, § 112.04) (Ord. 2021-10, passed 6-15-2021)

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 28-1424 and 28-1425

Sale to person under 21 prohibited; penalties, see Neb. RS 28-1425

§ 112.05 DISPOSITION OF FEES.

All money collected as license fees under the provisions of this chapter shall be paid over by the Village Clerk to the treasurer of the school fund for the village.

(Neb. RS 28-1426)

§ 112.06 TRANSFER OF LICENSE.

In case of the sale of a business where the owner has a license hereunder, the Village Clerk may authorize such license to be transferred to the purchaser. In case of a change of location by any licensee hereunder, the Village Clerk may transfer such license to the new location.

(Neb. RS 28-1428)

§ 112.07 REISSUANCE OF REVOKED AND FORFEITED LICENSE.

In the event that the license of a licensee hereunder shall be revoked and forfeited as provided in Neb. RS 28-1425, no new license shall be issued to such licensee until the expiration of one year from the date of such revocation and forfeiture.

(Neb. RS 28-1429)

CHAPTER 113: PEDDLERS AND SOLICITORS

Section

- 113.01 Definitions
- 113.02 License required
- 113.03 Application procedure
- 113.04 Standards for issuance
- 113.05 Revocation procedure
- 113.06 Standards for revocation
- 113.07 Appeal procedure
- 113.08 Exhibition of identification
- 113.09 Policy on soliciting
- 113.10 Notice regulating soliciting
- 113.11 Posted notice; solicitors to comply
- 113.12 Prohibited solicitation
- 113.13 Food truck vendor rules

§ 113.01 DEFINITIONS.

For the purpose of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

BUSINESS. The business carried on by any person who is an itinerant merchant, peddler, or solicitor, as defined in this section.

FOOD TRUCK VENDOR. Any person offering food or beverages for sale from a cart, truck, or other vehicle who has obtained an itinerant merchant license from the village pursuant to this chapter.

GOODS. Merchandise of any description whatsoever, and includes, but is not restricted to, wares and foodstuffs.

ITINERANT MERCHANT. Any person, whether as owner, agent, or consignee, who engages in a temporary business of selling goods within the village and who, in the furtherance of such business, uses any building, structure, vehicle, or any place within the village. No person shall be exempt from the provisions of this chapter by reason of associating temporarily with any local dealer, trader, or merchant, or by reason of conducting such temporary or transient business in connection with or as part of the business in the name of any local dealer, trader, merchant, or auctioneer, unless the transient merchant is engaging in sales on property owned by and adjacent to a local merchant under the terms of

an agreement whereby the local merchant is compensated for the use of his or her property according to a percentage of sales by the *ITINERANT MERCHANT*.

PEDDLER. Any person, not an itinerant merchant, who:

(1) Travels from place to place by any means carrying goods for sale, or making sales, or making deliveries; or

(2) Without traveling from place to place, sells or offers goods for sale from any public place withing the village.

SOLICITOR.

(1) Any person who travels by any means from place to place, taking or attempting to take orders for sale of goods to be delivered in the future or for services to be performed in the future.

(2) A person who is a **SOLICITOR** is not a peddler.
(Prior Code, § 113.01) (Ord. 2022-04, passed 6-6-2022)

§ 113.02 LICENSE REQUIRED.

(A) Any person who is an itinerant merchant, peddler, or solicitor shall obtain a license before engaging in such activity within the village.

(B) The fee for the license required by this chapter shall be as set from time to time by the village. Refer to the fee schedule codified in § 36.01.

(C) No license issued under this chapter shall be transferrable.

(D) A license is valid for seven days and for one person as provided on the license. All licenses issued under this chapter shall expire at 1:00 a.m. on the morning after the date of use as provided on the license.

(E) (1) If the itinerant merchant is a food truck vendor, such vendor must also provide proof of insurance with a minimum coverage amount of \$1,000,000 together with an insurance certificate naming the village as an additional insured.

(2) This insurance certificate must remain valid for the duration of the itinerant merchant license.

(3) The applicant must further agree that it will hold the village harmless from any and all claims of any kind which result from its use of the designated public parking areas allowed for food truck vendor use as a part of the itinerant merchant license.

(Prior Code, § 113.02) (Ord. 2022-04, passed 6-6-2022) Penalty, See 10.99

§ 113.03 APPLICATION PROCEDURE.

(A) All applicants for licenses required by this chapter shall file an application with the Village Clerk. This application shall be signed by the applicant if an individual, or by all partners if a partnership, or by the president of a corporation. The applicant may be requested to provide information concerning the following items:

- (1) The name and address of the applicant;
- (2) (a) The name of the individual having management authority or supervision of the applicant's business during the time that it is proposed to be carried on in the village;
 - (b) The local address of such individual;
 - (c) The permanent address of such individual; and
 - (d) The capacity in which such individual will act.
- (3) The name and address of the person, if any, for whose purpose the business will be carried on, and, if a corporation, the state of incorporation;
- (4) The time period or periods during which it is proposed to carry on the applicant's business;
- (5) (a) The nature, character, and quality of the goods or services to be offered for sale or delivered;
 - (b) If goods, their invoice value and whether they are to be sold by sample as well as from stock; and
 - (c) If goods, where and by whom such goods are manufactured or grown, and where such goods are at the time of application.
- (6) The nature of the advertising proposed to be done for the business; and
- (7) Whether or not the applicant, or the individual identified in division (A)(2)(a) above, or the person identified in division (A)(3) above has been convicted of any crime or misdemeanor and, if so, the nature of each offense and the penalty assessed for each offense.

(B) Applicants for peddler or solicitor licenses may be required to provide further information concerning the following items, in addition to that requested under division (A) above:

- (1) A description of the applicant; and/or
- (2) A description of any vehicle proposed to be used in the business, including its registration number, if any.

(C) All applicants for licenses required by this chapter shall attach to their application, if required by the village, credentials from the person, if any, for which the applicant proposes to do business, authorizing the applicant to act as such representative.

(D) Applicants who propose to handle foodstuffs shall also attach to their application, in addition to any attachments required under division (C) above, a statement from a licensed physician, dated not more than ten days prior to the date of application, certifying the applicant to be free of contagious or communicable disease.

Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 113.04 STANDARDS FOR ISSUANCE.

(A) Upon receipt of an application, an investigation of the applicant's business reputation and moral character shall be made.

(B) The application shall be approved unless such investigation discloses tangible evidence that the conduct of the applicant's business would pose a substantial threat to the public health, safety, morals, or general welfare. In particular, tangible evidence of the following will constitute valid reasons for disapproval of an application, that the applicant:

- (1) Has been convicted of a crime of moral turpitude;
- (2) Has made willful misstatements in the application;
- (3) Has committed prior violations of ordinances pertaining to itinerant merchants, peddlers, solicitors, and the like;
- (4) Has committed prior fraudulent acts; or
- (5) Has a record of continual breaches of solicited contracts;

§ 113.05 REVOCATION PROCEDURE.

(A) Any license or permit granted under this chapter may be revoked by the Village Clerk after notice and hearing, pursuant to the standards in § 113.06.

(B) Notice of hearing for revocation shall be given in writing, setting forth specifically the grounds of the complaint and the time and place of the hearing.

(C) Such notice shall be mailed to the licensee at his or her last known address, at least ten days prior to the date set for the hearing.

§ 113.06 STANDARDS FOR REVOCATION.

A license granted under this chapter may be revoked for any of the following reasons:

(A) Any fraud or misrepresentation contained in the license application;

(B) Any fraud, misrepresentation, or false statement made in connection with the business being conducted under the license;

(C) Any violation of this chapter;

(D) Conviction of the licensee of any felony, or conviction of the licensee of any misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; or

(E) Conducting the business licensed in an unlawful manner or in such a way as to constitute a menace to the health, safety, morals, or general welfare of the public.

§ 113.07 APPEAL PROCEDURE.

(A) (1) Any person aggrieved by a decision under §§ 113.04 or 113.06 shall have the right to appeal to the Board of Trustees.

(2) The appeal shall be taken by filing with the Board of Trustees, within 14 days after notice of the decision has been mailed to such person's last known address, a written statement setting forth the grounds for appeal. The Board of Trustees shall set the time and place for a hearing, and notice for such hearing shall be given to such person in the same manner as provided in § 113.05.

(B) The order of the Board of Trustees after the hearing shall be final.

§ 113.08 EXHIBITION OF IDENTIFICATION.

(A) Any license issued to an itinerant merchant under this chapter shall be posted conspicuously in or at the place named therein. In the event more than one place within the village shall be used to conduct the business licensed, separate licenses shall be issued for each place.

(B) (1) The Village Clerk shall issue a license to each peddler or solicitor licensed under this chapter.

(2) The license shall contain the words "Licensed Peddler" or "Licensed Solicitor," the expiration date of the license, and the number of the license. The license shall be kept with the licensee during such time as he or she is engaged in the business licensed.

Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 113.09 POLICY ON SOLICITING.

It is hereby declared to be the policy of the village that the occupants of the residences in the village shall make the determination of whether solicitors shall be, or shall not be, invited to their respective residences.

§ 113.10 NOTICE REGULATING SOLICITING.

(A) Notice of the refusal of invitation to solicitors, to any residence, shall be given on a weatherproof card, approximately three inches by four inches in size, exhibited upon or near the main entrance door to the residence, indicating the determination by the occupant, containing the applicable words, as follows: "NO SOLICITORS INVITED."

(B) The letters shall be at least one-third of an inch in height.

(C) The card so exhibited shall constitute sufficient notice to any solicitor of the determination by the occupant of the residence of the information contained thereon.

§ 113.11 POSTED NOTICE; SOLICITORS TO COMPLY.

(A) (1) It shall be the duty of every solicitor upon going onto any premises in the village upon which a residence is located to first examine the notice provided for in § 113.10 if any is attached, and be governed by the statement contained on the notice.

(2) If the notice states "NO SOLICITORS INVITED," then the solicitor, whether registered or not, shall immediately and peacefully depart from the premises.

(B) Any solicitor who has gained entrance to any residence, whether invited or not, shall immediately and peacefully depart from the premises when requested to do so by the occupant.

Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 113.12 PROHIBITED SOLICITATION.

It is hereby declared to be unlawful and shall constitute a nuisance for any person to go upon any premises and ring the doorbell upon or near any door, or create any sound in any manner calculated to attract the attention of the occupant of such residence, for the purpose of securing an audience with the occupant thereof and engage in soliciting in defiance of the notice exhibited at the residence in accordance with the provisions of § 113.10.

Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 113.13 FOOD TRUCK VENDOR RULES.

(A) A food truck vendor will be allowed to park along any village street or public parking lot withing all zoning districts except for R-1 and R-2 Residential Zoning Districts.

(B) Food truck vendors must be completely mobile. Food truck vendors cannot place coolers on the ground or provide chairs and tables for customers. Food truck vendors may not use electrical connections of the village. Generators are acceptable.

(C) No food truck vendor may use any device which produces loud noise or use or operate any loud speaker, public address system, radio, sound amplifier, or similar device to attract public attention.

(D) All trash or debris accumulating within 30 feet of any food truck shall be collected by the owner and deposited in a trash container. All food truck vendors selling food or beverages must provide trash receptacles adjacent to or as a part of their vehicles. Food truck vendors may not discharge or dump any material of any kind from their vehicle onto village property.

(E) The food truck vendor must conspicuously display the itinerant merchant license in his or her vehicle at all times so that it is visible and can be seen by law enforcement checking the status of the licensee.

(F) Village events will have priority for use of parking over a food truck vendor. If the village is having an event, food truck vendors may be required to vacate their parking place.

(G) Should any food truck vendor violate these provisions, the Sheriff shall have discretion to revoke the food truck vendor's license.

(Ord. 2022-04, passed 6-6-2022) Penalty, see 10.99

CHAPTER 114: JUNK; JUNKYARDS

Section

- 114.01 Definitions
- 114.02 Location prohibited
- 114.03 Burning prohibited

- 114.99 Penalty

Cross-reference:

Abandoned automobiles, see § 133.40

§ 114.01 DEFINITIONS.

For the purpose of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

JUNK. Any worn out, cast off, or discarded article or material which is ready for destruction or has been collected or stored for salvation or conversion to some use. Any article or material which, unaltered or unchanged and without further reconditioning, can be used for its original purpose as readily as when new, shall not be considered **JUNK**.

JUNKYARD. The use of more than 50 square feet of the area of any lot, whether inside or outside a building, or the use of any portion of a lot or area for the storage, keeping, or abandonment of junk, as herein defined.

(Prior Code, § 114.01) (Ord. 62, passed 6-3-1962)

§ 114.02 LOCATION PROHIBITED.

It shall be unlawful for any junk dealer to keep, maintain, operate, or use any buildings, lot, or other place for the storing or depositing of junk within 300 feet of any building used for business or residential purposes within the corporate limits of the village, and any keeping, maintaining, or operation of a junkyard is declared to be a common nuisance and is hereby prohibited.

(Prior Code, § 114.02) (Ord. 62, passed 6-3-1962) Penalty, see § 114.99

§ 114.03 BURNING PROHIBITED.

The burning of auto parts, tires, upholstery, or any other parts or junked automobiles or vehicles is prohibited within the corporate limits of the village.

(Prior Code, § 114.03) (Ord. 62, passed 6-3-1962) Penalty, see § 114.99

§ 114.99 PENALTY.

Any violating any of the provisions of this chapter shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not to exceed \$100; provided, the penalty herein contained shall not be deemed an exclusive remedy for enforcing provisions of this chapter, but shall always be construed as supplemental to and accumulative with the rights which the village reserves to itself to prevent any violation of the chapter by injunction or other appropriate remedy.

(Prior Code, § 114.99) (Ord. 62, passed 6-3-1962)

TITLE XIII: GENERAL OFFENSES

Chapter

- 130. PROPERTY OFFENSES**
- 131. OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER**
- 132. OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE AND
ADMINISTRATION**
- 133. OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY**
- 134. OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS**

CHAPTER 130: PROPERTY OFFENSES

Section

- 130.01 Criminal mischief
- 130.02 Criminal trespass
- 130.03 Electrical interference
- 130.04 Injury to trees
- 130.05 Posting

§ 130.01 CRIMINAL MISCHIEF.

(A) A person commits criminal mischief if he or she:

- (1) Damages property of another intentionally or recklessly;
- (2) Intentionally tampers with property of another so as to endanger person or property; or
- (3) Intentionally or maliciously causes another to suffer pecuniary loss by deception or threat.

(B) Criminal mischief is an offense:

(1) If the actor intentionally or maliciously causes pecuniary loss of \$500 or more but less than \$5,000; or

(2) If the actor intentionally, maliciously, or recklessly causes pecuniary loss in an amount of less than \$500 or if his or her action results in no pecuniary loss.

(Neb. RS 28-519) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 130.02 CRIMINAL TRESPASS.

(A) A person commits first degree criminal trespass if:

(1) He or she enters or secretly remains in any building or occupied structure, or any separately secured or occupied portion thereof, knowing that he or she is not licensed or privileged to do so; or

(2) He or she enters or remains in or on a public power infrastructure facility knowing that he or she does not have the consent of a person who has the right to give consent to be in or on the facility.

(B) First degree criminal trespass is a Class I misdemeanor.

(C) For purposes of this section, **PUBLIC POWER INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITY** means a power plant, an electrical station or substation, or any other facility which is used by a public power supplier as defined in Neb. RS 70-2103 to support the generation, transmission, or distribution of electricity and which is surrounded by a fence or is otherwise enclosed.
(Neb. RS 28-520)

(D) (1) A person commits second degree criminal trespass if, knowing that he or she is not licensed or privileged to do so, to enter or remain in any place as to which notice against trespass is given by:

(a) Actual communication to the actor;

(b) Posting in a manner prescribed by law or reasonably likely to come to the attention of intruders; or

(c) Fencing or other enclosure manifestly designed to exclude intruders, except as otherwise provided in division (A) above.

(2) A person commits second degree criminal trespass if, knowing that he or she is not licensed or privileged to do so, he or she intentionally causes an electronic device, such as an unmanned aircraft, to enter into, upon, or above the property of another, including such property owned by such person and leased or rented to another, with the intent to observe another person without his or her consent in a place of solitude or seclusion.

(3) For purposes of this section, **UNMANNED AIRCRAFT** means an aircraft, including an aircraft commonly known as a drone, which is operated without the possibility of direct human intervention from within or on the aircraft.

(4) Second degree criminal trespass is a Class III misdemeanor, except as provided for in division (D)(5) below.

(5) Second degree criminal trespass is a Class II misdemeanor if the offender defies an order to leave personally communicated to him or her by the owner of the premises or other authorized person.
(Neb. RS 28-521)
Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 130.03 ELECTRICAL INTERFERENCE.

Any person operating, or causing to be operated, any motor, sign, or other electrical apparatus that is connected with the light and power system shall equip the apparatus with proper filtering attachments to eliminate interference; provided, that the provisions herein shall not apply to the use of necessary medical equipment or apparatus where electrical interference cannot be reasonably and safely eliminated.

Any person who so operates or causes to be operated any such electrical apparatus that interferes habitually with radio and television reception shall be deemed to be guilty of an offense.

Penalty, see § 10.99

Statutory reference:

Provisions on nuisances, see Neb. RS 18-1720 and 28-1321

§ 130.04 INJURY TO TREES.

It shall be unlawful for any person purposely or carelessly and without lawful authority to cut down, carry away, injure, break down, or destroy any fruit, ornamental, shade, or other tree or trees standing or growing on any land belonging to another person or persons or on any public land in the corporate limits. Any public service company desiring to trim or cut down any tree, except on property owned and controlled by it, shall make an application to the Board of Trustees to do so, and the written permit of the Board of Trustees in accordance with their decision to allow such an action shall constitute the only lawful authority on the part of the company to do so.

Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 130.05 POSTING.

It shall be unlawful for any person to use the streets, sidewalks, or public grounds of the village for signs, signposts, or the posting of handbills or advertisements without written permission of the Board of Trustees.

Penalty, see § 10.99

CHAPTER 131: OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER

Section

- 131.01 Disorderly conduct
- 131.02 Street games
- 131.03 Obstruction of public ways
- 131.04 Obstructing water flow
- 131.05 Disturbing the peace

Cross-reference:

Public ways and property, see Ch. 92

§ 131.01 DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in conduct or behavior which disturbs the peace and good order of the village by clamor or noise, intoxication, drunkenness, fighting, or using obscene or profane language in the streets or other public places or otherwise violating the public peace by indecent or disorderly conduct or lewd or lascivious behavior.

Penalty, see § 10.99

Statutory reference:

Authority to regulate noise, riots, and routs, see Neb. RS 17-556

§ 131.02 STREET GAMES.

(A) It shall be unlawful for any person to play catch, bat a ball, or kick or throw a football, or to engage in any exercise or sport, upon the village streets and sidewalks.

(B) Nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit or prevent the Board of Trustees from ordering from time to time certain streets and public places blocked off for the purpose of providing a safe area to engage in such exercise and sport.

Penalty, see § 10.99

Statutory reference:

Additional authority, see Neb. RS 17-555 and 17-557

§ 131.03 OBSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC WAYS.

It shall be unlawful for any person to erect, maintain, or suffer to remain on any street or public sidewalk a stand, wagon, display, or other obstruction inconvenient to or inconsistent with the public use of the same.

Penalty, see § 10.99

Statutory reference:

Additional authority, see Neb. RS 17-555 and 17-557

Penalties for injuring or obstructing roads, see Neb. RS 39-301 and 39-302

§ 131.04 OBSTRUCTING WATER FLOW.

It shall be unlawful for any person to stop or obstruct the passage of water in a street gutter, culvert, water pipe, or hydrant.

Penalty, see § 10.99

Statutory reference:

Authority to abate nuisances, see Neb. RS 17-555

Authority to prevent water obstruction, see Neb. RS 17-920

§ 131.05 DISTURBING THE PEACE.

It shall be unlawful for any person intentionally to disturb the peace and quiet of any person, family, or neighborhood.

(Neb. RS 28-1322) Penalty, see § 10.99

CHAPTER 132: OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE AND ADMINISTRATION

Section

- 132.01 Impersonating a public servant
- 132.02 Impersonating a peace officer
- 132.03 Refusing to aid a peace officer
- 132.04 Resisting arrest without the use of a deadly or dangerous weapon
- 132.05 Obstructing a peace officer; resisting
- 132.06 Interfering with firefighter
- 132.07 False reporting

§ 132.01 IMPERSONATING A PUBLIC SERVANT.

It shall be unlawful for any person falsely to pretend to be a public servant other than a peace officer and perform any act in that pretended capacity. It is no defense that the office the actor pretended to hold did not in fact exist.

(Neb. RS 28-609) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 132.02 IMPERSONATING A PEACE OFFICER.

It shall be unlawful for any person to falsely pretend to be a peace officer and perform any act in that pretended capacity.

(Neb. RS 28-610) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 132.03 REFUSING TO AID A PEACE OFFICER.

It shall be unlawful for any person, upon a request by a person known to him or her to be a peace officer, unreasonably to refuse or fail to aid the peace officer in:

(A) Apprehending any person charged with or convicted of any offense against any of the laws of this state or village;

(B) Securing the offender when apprehended; or

(C) Conveying the offender to the jail of the county or the village.

(Neb. RS 28-903) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 132.04 RESISTING ARREST WITHOUT THE USE OF A DEADLY OR DANGEROUS WEAPON.

(A) It shall be unlawful for any person, without the use of a deadly or dangerous weapon, while intentionally preventing or attempting to prevent a peace officer, acting under color of his or her official authority, from effecting an arrest of the actor or another, to:

- (1) Use or threaten to use physical force or violence against the peace officer or another;
- (2) Use any other means which creates a substantial risk of causing physical injury to the peace officer or another; or
- (3) Employ means requiring substantial force to overcome resistance to effecting the arrest.

(B) It is an affirmative defense to prosecution under this section if the peace officer involved was out of uniform and did not identify himself or herself as a peace officer by showing his or her credentials to the person whose arrest is attempted.

(Neb. RS 28-904) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 132.05 OBSTRUCTING A PEACE OFFICER; RESISTING.

(A) A person commits the offense of obstructing a peace officer when, by using or threatening to use violence, force, physical interference, or obstacle, he or she intentionally obstructs, impairs, or hinders:

- (1) The enforcement of the penal law or the preservation of the peace by a peace officer or judge acting under color of his or her official authority; or
- (2) A police animal assisting a peace officer acting pursuant to the peace officer's official authority.

(B) For purposes of this section, **POLICE ANIMAL** means a horse or dog owned or controlled by the state or any county, city, or village for the purpose of assisting a peace officer acting pursuant to his or her official authority.

(Neb. RS 28-906) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 132.06 INTERFERING WITH FIREFIGHTER.

A person commits the offense of interfering with a firefighter if at any time and place where any firefighter is discharging or attempting to discharge any official duties, the person willfully:

(A) Resists or interferes with the lawful efforts of any firefighter in the discharge or attempt to discharge an official duty;

(B) Disobeys the lawful orders given by any firefighter while performing his or her duties;

(C) Engages in any disorderly conduct which delays or prevents a fire from being extinguished within a reasonable time; or

(D) Forbids or prevents others from assisting or extinguishing a fire, or exhorts another person, as to whom he or she has no legal right or obligation to protect or control, not to assist in extinguishing a fire.

(Neb. RS 28-908) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 132.07 FALSE REPORTING.

(A) It shall be unlawful for any person to:

(1) Furnish material information he or she knows to be false to any peace officer or other official with the intent to instigate an investigation of an alleged criminal matter or impede the investigation of an actual criminal matter;

(2) Furnish information he or she knows to be false alleging the existence of the need for the assistance of an emergency medical service or emergency care provider or an emergency in which human life or property are in jeopardy to any hospital, emergency medical service, or other person or governmental agency;

(3) Furnish any information, or cause information to be furnished or conveyed by electric, electronic, telephonic, or mechanical means, knowing the same to be false concerning the need for assistance of a fire department or any personnel or equipment of such a department;

(4) Furnish any information he or she knows to be false concerning the location of any explosive in any building or other property to any person; or

(5) Furnish material information he or she knows to be false to any governmental department or agency with the intent to instigate an investigation or to impede an ongoing investigation and which actually results in causing or impeding the investigation.

(B) A person who violates this section commits the offense of false reporting.

(Neb. RS 28-907) Penalty, see § 10.99

CHAPTER 133: OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

Section

General Provisions

- 133.01 Maintaining a nuisance
- 133.02 Appliances in yard
- 133.03 Putting carcass or filthy substance into well, spring, brook, or stream
- 133.04 Prohibited fences
- 133.05 Littering
- 133.06 Raising or producing stagnant water
- 133.07 Firecrackers

Substance Offenses

- 133.20 Use of tobacco by persons under the age of 21
- 133.21 Sale of tobacco to persons under the age of 21
- 133.22 Misrepresentation by person under the age of 21 to obtain tobacco
- 133.23 Misrepresentation by minor to obtain alcohol
- 133.24 Minors; prohibited acts involving alcoholic liquor
- 133.25 Drinking on public property; open beverage container

Motor Vehicle and Highway Offenses

- 133.40 Abandoned automobiles
- 133.41 Unlicensed or inoperable vehicles

Weapons Offenses

- 133.55 Discharge of firearms
- 133.56 Slingshots, air guns, BB guns

Cross-reference:

Health and safety; nuisances, see Ch. 91

GENERAL PROVISIONS**§ 133.01 MAINTAINING A NUISANCE.**

(A) A person commits the offense of maintaining a nuisance if he or she erects, keeps up or continues, and maintains any nuisance to the injury of any part of the citizens of the village.

(B) The erecting, continuing, using, or maintaining of any building, structure, or other place for the exercise of any trade, employment, manufacture, or other business which, by occasioning noxious exhalations, noisome or offensive smells, becomes injurious and dangerous to the health, comfort, or property of individuals or the public; the obstructing or impeding, without legal authority, of the passage of any navigable river, harbor, or collection of water; or the corrupting or rendering unwholesome or impure of any watercourse, stream, or water; or unlawfully diverting any such watercourse from its natural course or state to the injury or prejudice of others; and the obstructing or encumbering by fences, building, structures, or otherwise of any of the public highways or streets or alleys of the village, shall be deemed nuisances.

(C) A person guilty of erecting, continuing, using, maintaining, or causing any such nuisance shall be guilty of a violation of this section and in every such case the offense shall be construed and held to have been committed in any county whose inhabitants are or have been injured or aggrieved thereby.

(D) The court, in case of conviction of such offense, shall order every such nuisance to be abated or removed.

(Neb. RS 28-1321) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 133.02 APPLIANCES IN YARD.

It shall be unlawful for any person to permit a refrigerator, icebox, freezer, or any other dangerous appliance to be in the open and accessible to children whether on private or public property unless the person first removes all doors and makes the same reasonably safe.

Penalty, see § 10.99

Statutory reference:

Authority to prohibit nuisances within zoning jurisdiction, see Neb. RS 18-1720

§ 133.03 PUTTING CARCASS OR FILTHY SUBSTANCE INTO WELL, SPRING, BROOK, OR STREAM.

Whoever shall put any dead animal, carcass or part thereof, or other filthy substance into any well, or into any spring, brook, or branch of running water, of which use is made for domestic purposes, shall be guilty of an offense.

(Neb. RS 28-1304) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 133.04 PROHIBITED FENCES.

It shall be unlawful for any person to erect, or cause to be erected, and maintain any barbed wire or electric fence within the corporate limits, where the fence abuts a public sidewalk, street, or alley.

Penalty, see § 10.99

Statutory reference:

Restrictions on barbed wire fences, see Neb. RS 39-307

§ 133.05 LITTERING.

(A) Any person who deposits, throws, discards, or otherwise disposes of any litter on any public or private property or in any waters commits the offense of littering unless:

(1) The property is an area designated by law for the disposal of that type of material and the person is authorized by the proper public authority to so use the property; or

(2) The litter is placed in a receptacle or container installed on the property for that purpose.

(B) For the purpose of this section, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

LITTER. Includes all waste material susceptible of being dropped, deposited, discarded, or otherwise disposed of by any person upon any property in the state, but does not include wastes of primary processes of farming or manufacturing.

WASTE MATERIAL. Any material appearing in a place or in a context not associated with that material's function or origin.

(C) Whenever litter is thrown, deposited, dropped, or dumped from any motor vehicle or watercraft in violation of this section, the operator of the motor vehicle or watercraft commits the offense of littering.

(Neb. RS 28-523) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 133.06 RAISING OR PRODUCING STAGNANT WATER.

Whoever shall build, erect, continue, or keep up any dam or other obstruction in any river or stream of water in the village and thereby raise an artificial pond, or produce stagnant waters, which shall be manifestly injurious to the public health and safety shall be guilty of an offense and the court shall, moreover, order every such nuisance to be abated or removed.

(Neb. RS 28-1303) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 133.07 FIRECRACKERS.

It shall be unlawful for any person to ignite or cause to be exploded, fireworks, or firecrackers of any description whatsoever, except sparklers, Vesuvius fountains, spray fountains, torches, color fire cones, star and comet type color aerial shells without explosive charges for the purpose of making a noise, color wheels, lady fingers, not exceeding seven-eighths inch in length or one-eighth inch in diameter and which do not contain more than one-half grain each in weight of explosive material.

(Prior Code, § 133.07) Penalty, see § 10.99

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 28-1003.07

SUBSTANCE OFFENSES**§ 133.20 USE OF TOBACCO BY PERSONS UNDER THE AGE OF 21.**

Whoever, being a person under the age of 21 years, shall smoke cigarettes or cigars, use electronic nicotine delivery systems or alternative nicotine products, or use tobacco in any form whatsoever in the village shall be guilty of an offense. Any person charged with a violation of this section may be free from prosecution if he or she furnishes evidence for the conviction of the person or persons selling or giving him or her the cigarettes, cigars, electronic nicotine delivery systems, alternative nicotine products, or tobacco.

(Prior Code, § 133.20) (Ord. 2021-15, passed 6-15-2021) Penalty, see § 10.99

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 28-1418

§ 133.21 SALE OF TOBACCO TO PERSONS UNDER THE AGE OF 21.

(A) Whoever shall sell, give, or furnish in any way any tobacco in any form whatever, or any cigars, cigarettes or cigarette paper, electronic nicotine delivery systems, or alternative nicotine products to any person under 21 years of age is guilty of an offense.

(B) (1) In order to further the public policy of deterring licensees or other persons from violating division (A) above, a person who is at least 15 years of age but under 21 years of age may assist a peace officer in determining compliance with such section if:

(a) The parent or legal guardian of the person has given written consent for the person to participate in such compliance check if such person is under 19 years of age;

(b) The person is an employee, a volunteer, or an intern with a state or local law enforcement agency;

(c) The person is acting within the scope of his or her assigned duties as part of a law enforcement investigation;

(d) The person does not use or consume a tobacco product as part of such duties; and

(e) The person is not actively assigned to a diversion program, is not a party to a pending criminal proceeding or a proceeding pending under the State Juvenile Code, and is not on probation.

(2) Any person under the age of 21 years acting in accordance with and under the authority of this section shall not be in violation of Neb. RS 28-1427.

(Prior Code, § 133.21) (Ord. 2021-14, passed 6-15-2021) Penalty, see § 10.99

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 28-1419

State Juvenile Code, see Neb. RS 43-245 et seq.

§ 133.22 MISREPRESENTATION BY PERSON UNDER THE AGE OF 21 TO OBTAIN TOBACCO.

Except as provided in § 133.21(B), any person under the age of 21 years who obtains cigars, tobacco, cigarettes, or cigarette material, electronic nicotine delivery systems, or alternative nicotine products from a licensee hereunder by representing that he or she is of the age of 21 years or over, is guilty of an offense.

(Neb. RS 28-1427) (Prior Code, § 133.22) (Ord. 2021-13, passed 6-15-2021) Penalty, see § 10.99

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 28-1427

§ 133.23 MISREPRESENTATION BY MINOR TO OBTAIN ALCOHOL.

No minor, as defined by Neb. RS 53-103.23, shall obtain, or attempt to obtain, alcoholic liquor by misrepresentation of age, or by any other method, in any tavern or other place where alcoholic liquor is sold.

(Neb. RS 53-180.01) Penalty, see § 10.99

Statutory reference:

Penalty for manufacturing false identification intended for minors, see Neb. RS 53-180.05

§ 133.24 MINORS; PROHIBITED ACTS INVOLVING ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR.

(A) For purposes of this section, the definitions found in Neb. RS 53-103.01 through 53-103.49 shall apply, including, but not limited to, the definitions of the terms *ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR*, *CONSUME*, *MINOR*, *SALE*, and *TO SELL*.

(B) Except as otherwise provided in § 111.15, no minor may sell, dispense, consume, or have in his or her possession or physical control any alcoholic liquor in any tavern or in any other place, including public streets, alleys, roads, or highways, upon property owned by the state or any subdivision thereof, or inside any vehicle while in or on any other place, including, but not limited to, the public streets, alleys, roads, or highways, or upon property owned by the state or any subdivision thereof, except that a minor may consume, possess, or have physical control of alcoholic liquor as a part of a bona fide religious rite, ritual, or ceremony or in his or her permanent place of residence.

(C) It shall be unlawful for any person under 21 years of age to transport, consume, or knowingly possess or have under his or her control beer or other alcoholic liquor in or transported by any motor vehicle.

(Neb. RS 53-180.02) Penalty, see § 10.99

Statutory reference:

Minor Alcoholic Liquor Liability Act, see Neb. RS 53-401 through 53-409

§ 133.25 DRINKING ON PUBLIC PROPERTY; OPEN BEVERAGE CONTAINER.

(A) For the purpose of this section, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE.

(a) Beer, ale, porter, stout, and other similar fermented beverages, including sake or similar products, of any name or description, containing 0.5% or more of alcohol by volume, brewed or produced from malt, wholly or in part, or from any substitute therefor;

(b) Wine of not less than 0.5% alcohol by volume; or

(c) Distilled spirits, which is that substance known as ethyl alcohol, ethanol, or spirits of wine in any form, including all dilutions and mixtures thereof from whatever source or by whatever process produced.

(d) ***ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE*** does not include trace amounts not readily consumable as a beverage.

HIGHWAY. A road or street including the entire area within the right-of-way.

LIMOUSINE. A luxury vehicle used to provide prearranged passenger transportation on a dedicated basis at a premium fare that has a seating capacity of at least five and no more than 14 persons behind the driver with a physical partition separating the driver seat from the passenger compartment. ***LIMOUSINE*** does not include taxicabs, hotel or airport buses or shuttles, or buses.

OPEN ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTAINER. Except as provided in Neb. RS 53-123.04(3) and 53-123.11(1)(c), any bottle, can, or other receptacle:

- (a) That contains any amount of alcoholic beverage; and
- (b) 1. That is open or has a broken seal; or
- 2. The contents of which are partially removed.

PASSENGER AREA. The area designed to seat the driver and passengers while the motor vehicle is in operation and any area that is readily accessible to the driver or a passenger while in their seating positions, including any compartments in the area. **PASSENGER AREA** does not include the area behind the last upright seat of the motor vehicle if the area is not normally occupied by the driver or a passenger and the motor vehicle is not equipped with a trunk.

(B) Except as otherwise provided in this section, it is unlawful for any person in the passenger area of a motor vehicle to possess an open alcoholic beverage container while the motor vehicle is located in a public parking area or on any highway in the village.

(C) Except as provided in § 111.03 or division (D) below, it is unlawful for any person to consume an alcoholic beverage:

- (1) In a public parking area or on any highway in this village; or
- (2) Inside a motor vehicle while in a public parking area or on any highway in this village.

(D) This section does not apply to persons who are passengers of, but not drivers of, a limousine or bus being used in a charter or special party service as defined by rules and regulations adopted and promulgated by the State Public Service Commission and subject to Neb. RS Ch. 75, Art. 3. Such passengers may possess open alcoholic beverage containers and may consume alcoholic beverages while such limousine or bus is in a public parking area or on any highway in this village if:

- (1) The driver of the limousine or bus is prohibited from consuming alcoholic liquor; and
 - (2) Alcoholic liquor is not present in any area that is readily accessible to the driver while in the driver's seat, including any compartments in such area.
- (Neb. RS 60-6,211.08) Penalty, see § 10.99

MOTOR VEHICLE AND HIGHWAY OFFENSES

§ 133.40 ABANDONED AUTOMOBILES.

(A) For the purpose of this section, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

ABANDONED VEHICLE.

(a) A motor vehicle is an ***ABANDONED VEHICLE***:

1. If left unattended, with no license plates or valid In Transit stickers issued pursuant to the Motor Vehicle Registration Act affixed thereto, for more than six hours on any public property;
2. If left unattended for more than 24 hours on any public property, except a portion thereof on which parking is legally permitted;
3. If left unattended for more than 48 hours, after the parking of such vehicle has become illegal, if left on a portion of any public property on which parking is legally permitted;
4. If left unattended for more than seven days on private property if left initially without permission of the owner, or after permission of the owner is terminated;
5. If left for more than 30 days in the custody of a village law enforcement agency after the agency has sent a letter to the last registered owner and lienholder under division (D) below;
or
6. If removed from private property by the village pursuant to a village ordinance or this code.

(b) An all-terrain vehicle or minibike is an ***ABANDONED VEHICLE***:

1. If left unattended for more than 24 hours on any public property, except a portion thereof on which parking is legally permitted;
2. If left unattended for more than 48 hours, after the parking of such vehicle has become illegal, if left on a portion of any public property on which parking is legally permitted;
3. If left unattended for more than seven days on private property if left initially without permission of the owner, or after permission of the owner is terminated;
4. If left for more than 30 days in the custody of a village law enforcement agency after the agency has sent a letter to the last-registered owner and lienholder under division (D) below;
or
5. If removed from private property by the village pursuant to a village ordinance or this code.

(c) A ***MOBILE HOME*** is an ***ABANDONED VEHICLE*** if left in place on private property for more than 30 days after a local governmental unit, pursuant to an ordinance or resolution, has sent a certified letter to each of the last-registered owners and posted a notice on the mobile home, stating that the mobile home is subject to sale or auction or vesting of title as set forth in Neb. RS 60-1903.

(d) No motor vehicle subject to forfeiture under Neb. RS 28-431 shall be an **ABANDONED VEHICLE** under this division (A).

MOBILE HOME. A movable or portable dwelling constructed to be towed on its own chassis, connected to utilities, and designed with or without a permanent foundation for year-round living. It may consist of one or more units that can be telescoped when towed and expanded later for additional capacity, or of two or more units, separately towable but designed to be joined into one integral unit, and shall include a manufactured home as defined in Neb. RS 71-4603. **MOBILE HOME** does not include a mobile home or manufactured home for which an affidavit of affixture has been recorded pursuant to Neb. RS 60-169.

PRIVATE PROPERTY. Any privately owned property which is not included within the definition of public property.

PUBLIC PROPERTY. Any public right-of-way, street, highway, alley, or park or other state, county, or village-owned property.
(Neb. RS 60-1901)

(B) (1) If an abandoned vehicle, at the time of abandonment, has no license plates of the current year or valid In Transit stickers issued pursuant to Neb. RS 60-376 affixed and is of a wholesale value, taking into consideration the condition of the vehicle, of \$500 or less, title shall immediately vest in the village.

(2) Any certificate of title issued under this division (B) to the village shall be issued at no cost to the village.
(Neb. RS 60-1902)

(C) (1) Except for vehicles governed by division (B) above, the village shall make an inquiry concerning the last-registered owner of such vehicle as follows:

(a) Abandoned vehicle with license plates affixed, to the jurisdiction which issued such license plates; or

(b) Abandoned vehicle with no license plates affixed, to the Department of Motor Vehicles.

(2) The village shall notify the last-registered owner, if any, and any lienholder, if any, within 15 business days that the vehicle in question has been determined to be an abandoned vehicle and that, if unclaimed, either:

(a) It will be sold or will be offered at public auction after five days from the date such notice was mailed; or

(b) Title will vest in the village 30 days after the date such notice was mailed.

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(3) If the agency described in division (C)(1)(a) or (C)(1)(b) above also notifies the village that a lien or mortgage exists, such notice shall also be sent to the lienholder or mortgagee. Any person claiming such vehicle shall be required to pay the cost of removal and storage of such vehicle.

(4) Title to an abandoned vehicle, if unclaimed, shall vest in the village:

(a) Five days after the date the notice is mailed if the vehicle will be sold or offered at public auction under division (C)(2)(a) above;

(b) Thirty days after the date the notice is mailed if the village will retain the vehicle; or

(c) If the last-registered owner cannot be ascertained, when notice of such fact is received.

(5) After title to the abandoned vehicle vests pursuant to division (C)(4) above, the village may retain for use, sell, or auction the abandoned vehicle. If the village has determined that the vehicle should be retained for use, the village shall, at the same time that the notice, if any, is mailed, publish in a newspaper of general circulation in the jurisdiction an announcement that the village intends to retain the abandoned vehicle for its use and that title will vest in the village 30 days after the publication.
(Neb. RS 60-1903)

(D) (1) If a village law enforcement agency has custody of a motor vehicle for investigatory purposes and has no further need to keep it in custody, it shall send a certified letter to each of the last-registered owners, if any, and lienholders, if any, within 15 calendar days stating that the vehicle is in the custody of the law enforcement agency, that the vehicle is no longer needed for law enforcement purposes, and that after 30 days the agency will dispose of the vehicle.

(2) This division (D) shall not apply to motor vehicles subject to forfeiture under Neb. RS 28-431.

(3) No storage fees shall be assessed against the registered owner of a motor vehicle held in custody for investigatory purposes under this division (D) unless the registered owner or the person in possession of the vehicle when it is taken into custody is charged with a felony or misdemeanor related to the offense for which the law enforcement agency took the vehicle into custody. If a registered owner or the person in possession of the vehicle when it is taken into custody is charged with a felony or misdemeanor but is not convicted, the registered owner shall be entitled to a refund of the storage fees.
(Neb. RS 60-1903.01)

(E) (1) A law enforcement agency is authorized to remove an abandoned or trespassing vehicle from private property upon the request of the private property owner on whose property the vehicle is located and upon information indicating that the vehicle is an abandoned or trespassing vehicle. After removal, the law enforcement agency with custody of the vehicle shall follow the procedures in Neb. RS 60-1902 and 60-1903.

(2) A law enforcement agency is authorized to contact a private towing service in order to remove an abandoned or trespassing vehicle from private property upon the request of the private

property owner on whose property the vehicle is located and upon information indicating that the vehicle is an abandoned or trespassing vehicle. A vehicle towed away under this division (E) is subject to Neb. RS 52-601.01 to 52-605 and 60-2410 by the private towing service which towed the vehicle.

(3) A private property owner is authorized to remove or cause the removal of an abandoned or trespassing vehicle from such property and may contact a private towing service for such removal. A private towing service that tows the vehicle shall notify, within 24 hours, the designated law enforcement agency in the jurisdiction from which the vehicle is removed and provide the registration plate number, the vehicle identification number, if available, the make, model, and color of the vehicle, and the name of the private towing service and the location, if applicable, where the private towing service is storing the vehicle. A vehicle towed away under this division (E) is subject to Neb. RS 52-601.01 to 52-605 and 60-2410 by the private towing service that towed the vehicle.

(4) For purposes of this section, a trespassing vehicle is a vehicle that is parked without permission on private property that is not typically made available for public parking.
(Neb. RS 60-1903.02)

(F) If a state agency caused an abandoned vehicle described in division (A)(a)5 or (A)(b)4 above to be removed from public property in this village, the state agency shall be entitled to custody of the vehicle. If a state agency caused an abandoned vehicle described in division (A)(a)1, (A)(a)2, (A)(a)3, or (A)(a)4, or (A)(b)1, (A)(b)2, or (A)(b)3 above to be removed from public property in the village, the state agency shall deliver the vehicle to the village which shall have custody.
(Neb. RS 60-1904)

(G) Any proceeds from the sale of an abandoned vehicle in the village's custody less any expenses incurred by the village shall be held by the village without interest, for the benefit of the owner or lienholders of such vehicle for a period of two years. If not claimed within such two-year period, the proceeds shall be paid into the General Fund of the village.
(Neb. RS 60-1905)

(H) Neither the owner, owner's agent, owner's employee, lessee, nor occupant of the premises from which any abandoned vehicle is removed, nor the village, shall be liable for any loss or damage to such vehicle which occurs during its removal or while in the possession of the village or its contractual agent, while in the possession of a private towing service, or as a result of any subsequent disposition.
(Neb. RS 60-1906)

(I) No person shall cause any vehicle to be an abandoned vehicle as described in division (A)(a)1, (A)(a)2, (A)(a)3, or (A)(a)4 or (A)(b)1, (A)(b)2, or (A)(b)3 above.
(Neb. RS 60-1907)

(J) No person other than one authorized by the village or appropriate state agency shall destroy, deface, or remove any part of a vehicle which is left unattended on a highway or other public place without license plates affixed or which is abandoned. Anyone violating this division (J) shall be guilty of an offense.
(Neb. RS 60-1908)

(K) The last-registered owner of an abandoned vehicle shall be liable to the village for the costs of removal and storage of such vehicle.

(Neb. RS 60-1909)

(L) Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offense.

Penalty, see § 10.99

Statutory reference:

Motor Vehicle Registration Act, see Neb. RS 60-301

§ 133.41 UNLICENSED OR INOPERABLE VEHICLES.

(A) No person in charge or control of any property within the village, other than village property, whether as owner, tenant, occupant, lessee, or otherwise, shall allow any partially dismantled, inoperable, wrecked, junked, or discarded vehicle to remain on that property longer than 30 days.

(B) No unlicensed vehicle shall be permitted to remain on any private or public property for any length of time, provided that this section shall not apply to the following:

(1) A vehicle bearing a valid In Transit sticker;

(2) A vehicle in an enclosed building;

(3) A vehicle on the premises of a business enterprise operated in a lawful place and manner when the vehicle is necessary to the lawful operation of the business; or

(4) A vehicle in an appropriate storage place or depository maintained in a lawful place and manner by the village.

(C) Any vehicle allowed to remain on property in violation of this section shall constitute a nuisance and shall be abated, and any person violating this section shall be guilty of an offense.

Penalty, see § 10.99

Statutory reference:

In Transit stickers, see Neb. RS 60-376

WEAPONS OFFENSES

§ 133.55 DISCHARGE OF FIREARMS.

(A) It shall be unlawful for any person, except an officer of the law in the discharge of official duty, to fire or discharge any gun, pistol, or other fowling piece within the village.

(B) Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to officially sanctioned public celebrations if the persons so discharging firearms have written permission from the Board of Trustees.

Penalty, see § 10.99

Statutory reference:

Authority to regulate, see Neb. RS 17-556

§ 133.56 SLINGSHOTS, AIR GUNS, BB GUNS.

It shall be unlawful for any person to discharge a slingshot, air gun, BB gun, or the like loaded with rock or other dangerous missiles at any time or under any circumstances within the village.

Penalty, see § 10.99

CHAPTER 134: OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS

Section

- 134.01 Prostitution
- 134.02 Public indecency
- 134.03 Gambling
- 134.04 Sex offender/predatory residency restrictions; violations; exceptions

§ 134.01 PROSTITUTION.

(A) Except as provided in division (C) below, any person who performs, offers, or agrees to perform any act of sexual contact or sexual penetration, as those terms are defined in Neb. RS 28-318, with any person not his or her spouse, in exchange for money or other thing of value, commits the offense of prostitution.

(B) It is an affirmative defense to prosecution under this section that such person was a trafficking victim as defined in Neb. RS 28-830.

(C) If the law enforcement officer determines, after a reasonable detention for investigative purposes, that a person suspected of or charged with a violation of division (A) above is:

(1) A person engaging in those acts as a direct result of being a trafficking victim as defined in Neb. RS 28-830, such person shall be immune from prosecution for a prostitution offense; or

(2) A person under 18 years of age, such person shall be immune from prosecution for a prostitution offense under this section and shall be subject to temporary custody under Neb. RS 43-248 and further disposition under the State Juvenile Code. A law enforcement officer who takes a person under 18 years of age into custody under this section shall immediately report an allegation of a violation of Neb. RS 28-831 to the Department of Health and Human Services which shall commence an investigation within 24 hours under the Child Protection and Family Safety Act.

(Neb. RS 28-801) Penalty, see § 10.99

Statutory reference:

Child Protection and Family Safety Act, see Neb. RS 28-710 et seq.

State Juvenile Code, see Neb. RS 43-245 et seq.

§ 134.02 PUBLIC INDECENCY.

(A) A person, 18 years of age or over, commits the offense of public indecency if such person performs or procures, or assists any other person to perform, in a public place and where the conduct may reasonably be expected to be viewed by members of the public:

(1) An act of sexual penetration as defined in Neb. RS 28-318;

(2) An exposure of the genitals of the body done with intent to affront or alarm any person;

or

(3) A lewd fondling or caressing of the body of another person of the same or opposite sex.

(B) It shall not be a violation of this section for an individual to breast-feed a child in a public place. (Prior Code, § 134.02) (Ord. 2021-05, passed 6-15-2021) Penalty, see § 10.99

Statutory reference:

Related provisions, see Neb. RS 28-806

§ 134.03 GAMBLING.

(A) For the purpose of this section, the definitions found in Neb. RS 28-1101 shall be used.

(B) A person commits the offense of promoting gambling if he or she knowingly:

(1) Advances or profits from any unlawful gambling activity by:

(a) Engaging in bookmaking;

(b) Receiving, in connection with any unlawful gambling scheme or enterprise, any amount of money played in the scheme or enterprise in any one day; or

(c) Betting something of value in an amount of \$500 or more with one or more persons in one day.
(Neb. RS 28-1102 and 28-1103)

(2) Participates in unlawful gambling as a player by betting less than \$500 in any one day.
(Neb. RS 28-1104)

(C) (1) A person commits the offense of possession of a gambling device if he or she manufactures, sells, transports, places, possesses, or conducts or negotiates any transaction affecting or designed to affect ownership, custody, or use of any gambling device, knowing that it shall be used in the advancement of unlawful gambling activity.

(2) The owner or operator of a retail establishment who is not a manufacturer, distributor, or seller of mechanical amusement devices as defined under the Mechanical Amusement Device Tax Act, being Neb. RS 77-3001 et seq., shall have an affirmative defense to possession of a gambling device described in division (C)(1) above if the device bears an unexpired mechanical amusement device decal as required by such Act. However, such affirmative defense may be overcome if the owner or operator had actual knowledge that operation of the device constituted unlawful gambling activity at any time such device was operated on the premises of the retail establishment.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this division (C), any mechanical game or device classified by the federal government as an illegal gambling device and requiring a federal Gambling Device Tax Stamp as required by the Internal Revenue Service in its administration of 26 U.S.C. § 4461 and 4462, amended July 1, 1965, by Pub. Law 89-44, is hereby declared to be illegal.
(Neb. RS 28-1107)

(D) In any prosecution under this section, it shall be an affirmative defense that the writing, paper, instrument, or article possessed by the defendant was neither used nor intended to be used in the advancement of an unlawful gambling activity.
(Neb. RS 28-1108)

(E) Proof of possession of any gambling device shall be prima facie evidence of possession thereof with knowledge of its contents and character.
(Neb. RS 28-1109)

(F) It shall be no defense to a prosecution under any provision of this section relating to gambling that the gambling is conducted outside the village and is not in violation of the laws of the jurisdiction in which it is conducted.
(Neb. RS 28-1110)

(G) In addition to any other penalty, a sentencing court may order that any money, securities, negotiable instruments, firearms, conveyances, or electronic communication devices as defined in Neb. RS 28-833 or any equipment, components, peripherals, software, hardware, or accessories related to electronic communication devices, or any gambling devices be forfeited as a part of the sentence imposed if it finds by clear and convincing evidence adduced at a separate hearing in the same prosecution, conducted pursuant to Neb. RS 28-1601, that any or all such property was derived from, used, or intended to be used to facilitate a violation of this section.
(Neb. RS 28-1111)

(H) In any prosecution for an offense defined in this section, when the defendant's status as a player constitutes an excusing condition, the fact that the defendant was a player shall constitute an affirmative defense.
(Neb. RS 28-1112)

(I) Nothing in this section shall be construed to:

(1) Apply to or prohibit wagering on the results of horse races by the parimutuel or certificate method when conducted by licensees within the racetrack enclosure at licensed horse race meetings; or

(2) Prohibit or punish the conducting or participating in any bingo, lottery by the sale of pickle cards, lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise when conducted in accordance with the State Bingo Act, the State County and City Lottery Act, the State Lottery and Raffle Act, the State Pickle Card Lottery Act, the State Small Lottery and Raffle Act, the State Lottery Act, or Neb. RS 9-701; or

(3) Apply to or prohibit the operation of games of chance, whether using a gambling device or otherwise, by authorized gaming operators within licensed racetrack enclosures or the participation or playing of such games of chance, whether participated in or played using a gambling device or otherwise, by individuals 21 years of age or older within licensed racetrack enclosures as provided in the State Racetrack Gaming Act
(Neb. RS 28-1113)

(J) In any prosecution under this section in which it is necessary to prove the occurrence of a sporting event, a published report of its occurrence in any daily newspaper, magazine, or other periodically printed publication of general circulation shall be admissible in evidence and shall constitute prima facie evidence of the occurrence of the event.

(Neb. RS 28-1117)

(Prior Code, § 134.03) (Ord. 2021-02, passed 6-15-2021; Ord. 2021-29, passed 12-6-2021) Penalty, see § 10.99

Statutory reference:

State Bingo Act, see Neb. RS 9-201 et seq.

State County and City Lottery Act, see Neb. RS 9-601 et seq.

State Lottery Act, see Neb. RS 9-801 et seq.

State Lottery and Raffle Act, see Neb. RS 9-401 et seq.

State Pickle Card Lottery Act, see Neb. RS 9-301 et seq.

State Racetrack Gaming Act, being Neb. RS 9-1101

State Small Lottery and Raffle Act, see Neb. RS 9-501 et seq.

§ 134.04 SEX OFFENDER/PREDATORY RESIDENCY RESTRICTIONS; VIOLATIONS; EXCEPTIONS.

(A) *Prohibited location of residence.* It is unlawful for any person who is a sexual predator, as defined herein or under similar provisions of any other state, to reside within 500 feet of the real property comprising a public, private, denominational, or parochial school which meets the requirements for accreditation or approval in Neb. RS Ch. 70 or a child care facility.

(B) *Measurement of distance.* For purposes of determining the minimum distance separation, the requirement shall be measured by following a straight line from the outer property line of the permanent residence or temporary residence to the nearest outer boundary line of a public or non-public elementary or secondary school or child care facility.

(C) *Violations.* A person who violates this section shall be punished as provided generally in this code.

(D) *Exceptions.* A person residing within 500 feet of any real property comprising of a public or non-public elementary or secondary school or child care facility does not commit a violation of this section if any of the following apply:

(1) The person's residence results from a requirement to serve a sentence at jail, prison, or juvenile facility, or he or she resides in any other correctional institution or facility including a correctional or treatment facility operated by the state or any political subdivision;

(2) The person established the residence before July 1, 2006 and has not moved from that residence;

(3) The person's place of residence becomes a violation solely because of its annexation into the village; and/or

(4) The person established a residence after July 1, 2006 and the public or non-public elementary or secondary school or child care facility within 500 feet of the person's permanent residence was established after the person's initial date of residence at that location.

(Prior Code, § 134.04) Penalty, see § 10.99

TITLE XV: LAND USAGE

Chapter

150. BUILDING REGULATIONS

151. MOBILE HOME REGULATIONS

152. FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION

153. SUBDIVISIONS

154. ZONING

CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS

Section

Building Permits and Regulations

- 150.01 Requirement
- 150.02 Limitation
- 150.03 Duplicate to County Assessor
- 150.04 Excavations and exposures; barricades and lights

Moving of Buildings

- 150.15 Regulations
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Unsafe Buildings

- 150.30 Definition
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Building Inspector

- 150.50 Power and authority
- 150.51 Right of entry
- 150.52 Permit cards
- 150.53 Time of inspection
- 150.54 Appeal from decision

National Construction Codes

- 150.65 Building Code; adopted by reference

BUILDING PERMITS AND REGULATIONS**§ 150.01 REQUIREMENT.**

Any person desiring to commence or proceed to erect, construct, repair, enlarge, demolish, or relocate any building or dwelling, or cause the same to be done, shall file with the Village Clerk an application for a building permit. The application shall be in writing on a form to be furnished by the Village Clerk for that purpose. Every such application shall set forth the legal description of the land upon which the construction or relocation is to take place, the nature of the use or occupancy, the principal dimensions, the estimated cost, the names of the owner, architect, and contractor, and such other information as may be requested thereon. The application, plans, and specifications so filed with the Village Clerk shall be checked and examined by the Board of Trustees, and if they are found to be in conformity with the requirements of this chapter and all other ordinances applicable thereto, the Board of Trustees shall authorize the Village Clerk to issue the applicant a permit upon payment of a permit fee set by the Board by resolution. Whenever there is a discrepancy between permit application procedures contained herein and those contained in any building code adopted by reference, the provisions contained herein shall govern.

Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 150.02 LIMITATION.

If the work for which a permit has been issued shall not have begun within six months of the date thereof, or if the construction is discontinued for a period of six months, the permit shall be void. Before work can be resumed, a new permit shall be obtained in the same manner and form as an original permit.

Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 150.03 DUPLICATE TO COUNTY ASSESSOR.

Whenever a building permit is issued for the erection, alteration, or repair of any building within the village's corporate limits or extraterritorial zoning jurisdiction, if the improvement is \$2,500 or more, a duplicate of the permit shall be issued to the County Assessor.

(Neb. RS 18-1743)

§ 150.04 EXCAVATIONS AND EXPOSURES; BARRICADES AND LIGHTS.

Any owner, tenant, or lessee causing the construction, demolition, or moving of any building or improvement within the village shall protect all excavations, exposures, open basements, building materials, and debris by suitable barricades or guards by day and by warning lights at night. The failure, neglect, or refusal of the owner, tenant, or lessee to erect and maintain such protections shall constitute a violation of this section, and the Building Inspector or other village law enforcement authority may stop

all work upon the buildings and improvements until suitable protections are erected and maintained in the required manner.

Penalty, see § 10.99

MOVING OF BUILDINGS

§ 150.15 REGULATIONS.

(A) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to move any building or structure within the village without a written permit to do so. Application may be made to the Village Clerk and shall include the present and future location of the building to be moved, the proposed route, the equipment to be used, and such other information as the Board of Trustees may require. The application shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by the County Treasurer to the effect that all the provisions regulating the moving of buildings have been complied with on the part of the owner of the real estate upon which the building is presently located.

(B) The Village Clerk shall refer the application to the Board of Trustees or its designee for approval of the proposed route over which the building is to be moved. Upon approval, the Village Clerk shall issue the permit, provided that a good and sufficient corporate surety bond, check, or cash in an amount set by motion of the Board of Trustees and conditioned upon moving the building without doing damage to any private or village property is filed with the Village Clerk prior to the granting of any permit.

(C) No moving permit shall be required to move a building that is ten feet wide or less, and 20 feet long or less, and when in a position to move, 15 feet high or less.

(D) (1) In the event it will be necessary for any licensed building mover to interfere with the telephone or telegraph poles and wires, or a gas line, the company or companies owning, using, or operating the poles, wires, or line shall, upon proper notice of at least 24 hours, be present and assist by disconnecting the poles, wires, or line relative to the building moving operation.

(2) All expense of the disconnection, removal, or related work shall be paid in advance by the licensee unless the disconnection or work is furnished on different terms as provided in the company's franchise.

(E) Whenever the moving of any building necessitates interference with a water main, sewer main, pipes, or wire belonging to the village, notice in writing of the time and route of the building moving operation shall be given to the various officials in charge of the village utility departments, who shall proceed in behalf of the village and at the expense of the mover to make such disconnections and do such work as is necessary.

Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 150.16 DEPOSIT.

(A) At such time as the building moving has been completed, the Building Inspector or other designated official shall inspect the premises and report to the Village Clerk as to the extent of damages, if any, resulting from the relocation and whether any village laws have been violated during the operation.

(B) Upon a satisfactory report from the Building Inspector or other designated official, the Village Clerk shall return the corporate surety bond, cash, or check deposited by the applicant.

(C) In the event the basement, foundation, or portion thereof is not properly filled, covered, or in a clean and sanitary condition, the Board of Trustees may apply the money deposited for the purpose of defraying the expense of correcting the conditions. If the expense of correcting the hazardous condition is greater than the amount of the deposit set by the Board of Trustees, the Board of Trustees may recover the excess expense by civil suit or otherwise as prescribed by law.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS**§ 150.30 DEFINITION.**

(A) For the purpose of this subchapter, the following definition shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

UNSAFE BUILDING. Includes any building, shed, fence, or other human-made structure:

(a) Which is dangerous to the public health because of its condition and which may cause or aid in the spread of disease or injury to the health of the occupants of it or neighboring structures;

(b) Which, because of faulty construction, age, lack of proper repair, or any other cause, is especially liable to fire and constitutes or creates a fire hazard; or

(c) Which, by reason of faulty construction or any other cause, is liable to cause injury or damage by the collapse or fall of all or any part of the structure.

(B) Any such unsafe building in the village is hereby declared to be a nuisance.
Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 150.31 PROHIBITIONS.

It shall be unlawful to maintain or permit the existence of any unsafe building in the village, and it shall be unlawful for the owner, occupant, or person in custody of any dangerous building to permit the

same to remain in an unsafe condition or to occupy the building or permit it to be occupied while it is in an unsafe condition.

Penalty, see § 10.99

Statutory reference:

Authority to prevent and abate nuisances, see Neb. RS 18-1720

§ 150.32 DETERMINATION; NOTICE.

(A) (1) Whenever the Board of Trustees or its designee has made a determination that a building or other structure in the village is an unsafe building, it shall be the duty of the Village Clerk to post the property accordingly and to file a copy of such determination or resolution in the office of the County Register of Deeds to be recorded.

(Neb. RS 18-1722.01)

(2) The Clerk shall also serve written notice upon the owner and any occupant of the building or other structure by certified mail or personal service.

(B) (1) This notice shall state that the building has been declared to be in an unsafe condition, that the dangerous condition must be removed or remedied by repairing or altering the building or by demolishing it, and that the condition must be remedied within 60 days from the date of receipt.

(2) The notice may be in the following terms:

“To _____ (owner-occupant of premises), of the premises known and described as _____.

“You are hereby notified that _____ (describe building) on the premises above mentioned has been determined to be an unsafe building and a nuisance after inspection by _____. The causes for this decision are _____ (here insert the facts as to the dangerous condition).

“You must remedy this condition or demolish the building within 60 days from the date of receipt of this notice or the village will proceed to do so. Appeal of this determination may be made to the Board of Trustees, acting as the Board of Appeals, by filing with the Village Clerk within ten days from the date of receipt of this notice a request for a hearing.”

(C) If the person receiving the notice has not complied within 60 days from the date of receipt of the notice, or taken an appeal from the determination that a dangerous building exists within ten days from the time when this notice is served upon that person by personal service or certified mail, the Building Inspector or other designated official may, upon orders of the Board of Trustees, proceed to remedy the condition or demolish the unsafe building.

§ 150.33 APPEAL; DEMOLITION; DUTY TO INFORM COUNTY.

(A) Upon receiving the notice to repair or demolish the building, the owner of the building, within the time stipulated, may in writing to the Village Clerk request a hearing before the Board of Trustees, sitting as the Board of Appeals, to present reasons why the building should not be repaired or demolished. The Board of Trustees shall grant such a hearing within ten days from the date of receiving the request. A written notice of the Board of Trustees' decision following the hearing shall be sent to the property owner by certified mail.

(B) If the Board of Trustees rejects the appeal, the owner shall have 60 days from the sending of the decision to begin repair or demolition and removal. If after the 60-day period the owner has not begun work, the Board of Trustees shall proceed to cause the work to be done, except that the property owner may appeal the decision to the appropriate court for adjudication, during which proceedings the decision of the Board of Trustees shall be stayed.

(C) Any village police officer or member of the Board of Trustees shall at once inform the County Treasurer of the removal or demolition of or a levy of attachment upon any item of real property known to him or her.

(Neb. RS 77-1725.01)

§ 150.34 EMERGENCY.

Where any unsafe building or structure poses an immediate danger to the health, safety, or general welfare of any person or persons and the owner fails to remedy the situation in a reasonable time after notice to do so, the village may summarily repair or demolish and remove that building or structure.

§ 150.35 SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

(A) If any owner of any building or structure fails, neglects, or refuses to comply with notice by or on behalf of the village to repair, rehabilitate, or demolish and remove a building or structure which is an unsafe building or structure and a public nuisance, the village may proceed with the work specified in the notice to the property owner. A statement of the cost of this work shall be transmitted to the Board of Trustees.

(B) The Board of Trustees may:

(1) Levy the cost as a special assessment against the lot or real estate upon which the building or structure is located. Such special assessment shall be a lien on the real estate and shall be collected in the manner provided for special assessments; or

(2) Collect the cost from the owner of the building or structure and enforce the collection by civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(Neb. RS 18-1722)

BUILDING INSPECTOR

§ 150.50 POWER AND AUTHORITY.

The Building Inspector shall be the village official who shall have the duty of enforcing all village building and housing regulations, if any. He or she shall inspect all buildings repaired, altered, built, or moved in the village as often as necessary to ensure compliance with all village ordinances. He or she shall have the power and authority to order, at the direction of the Board of Trustees, all work stopped on any construction, alteration, or relocation which violates any provisions prescribed in any village building and housing regulations. He or she shall, at the direction of the Board of Trustees, issue permission to continue any construction, alteration, or relocation when the Board of Trustees is satisfied that no provision will be violated. If the stop order is an oral one, it shall be followed by a written stop order within one hour. This written order may be served by any village police officer. In the event that the village has building and housing regulations and the Board of Trustees fails to appoint a Building Inspector, the chief village law enforcement officer shall be the Building Inspector ex officio.

§ 150.51 RIGHT OF ENTRY.

It shall be unlawful for any person to refuse to allow the Building Inspector entry into any building or structure where the work of construction, alteration, repair, or relocation is taking place, for the purpose of making official inspections at any reasonable hour.

Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 150.52 PERMIT CARDS.

Upon the issuance of a building permit, the Building Inspector shall furnish to the applicant a permit card which shall be a distinctive color and shall contain the nature of the work, the location of the building, the number of the permit, and the date of issuance. The card shall be prominently displayed on the principal frontage of the building site close to or upon the building or structure and shall so remain until the final inspection has been made.

Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 150.53 TIME OF INSPECTION.

The Building Inspector, upon notification from the permit holder or his or her agent, shall make the following inspections of the building or structure and shall either approve that portion of the construction as completed or shall notify the permit holder or his or her agent that the work fails to comply with the requirements of the village code: foundation inspection shall be made after trenches are excavated and the necessary forms erected; frame inspection shall be made after the roof, framing, fire-blocking, and backing is in place and all pipes, chimneys, and vents are complete; and final inspection shall be made

after the building is completed and ready for occupancy. It shall be unlawful for any person to do work or cause work to be done beyond the point indicated in each successive inspection without the written approval of the Building Inspector.

Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 150.54 APPEAL FROM DECISION.

(A) In the event it is claimed that the true intent and meaning of any village building or housing regulation has been wrongly interpreted by the Building Inspector, that the time allowed for compliance with any order of the Building Inspector is too short, or that conditions peculiar to a particular building make it unreasonably difficult to meet the literal requirements prescribed by the regulation and by the Building Inspector, the owner, his or her agent, or the occupant may file a notice of appeal within ten days after the decision or order of the Building Inspector has been made.

(B) The Board of Trustees shall hear all appeals and shall have the power and authority, when appealed to, to modify the decision or order of the Building Inspector. Such a decision shall be final, subject only to any remedy which the aggrieved person may have at law or equity. Applications for review shall be in writing and shall state the reasons why the variance should be made. A variance shall be granted only where it is evident that reasonable safety and sanitation is assured and may include conditions not generally specified by the building or housing regulation to achieve that end. A copy of any variance so granted shall be sent to both the Building Inspector and the applicant.

NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION CODES

§ 150.65 BUILDING CODE; ADOPTED BY REFERENCE.

(A) The International Building Code, most recent edition, as published by the International Code Council, Inc., is hereby adopted as the Building Code of this municipality for establishing the minimum regulations governing the conditions and maintenance of all property, buildings, and structures, providing the standards for supplied utilities and facilities and other physical things and conditions essential to ensure that structures are safe, sanitary, and fit for occupation and use, and providing for the condemnation of buildings and structures unfit for human occupancy and use and for the demolition of such buildings and structures.

(B) Each and all of the regulations, provisions, penalties, conditions, and terms of the Building Code are hereby referred to, adopted, and made a part hereof, as if fully set out in this chapter. The Building Code, printed in book or pamphlet form, is hereby incorporated by reference in addition to all amended editions as though printed in full herein insofar as such code does not conflict with the statutes of the state.

(C) One copy of the Building Code is on file at the office of the Municipal Clerk and is available for public inspection at any reasonable time. The provisions of the Building Code shall be controlling throughout the municipality and throughout its zoning jurisdiction.

(Prior Code, § 150.70)

Statutory reference:

Authority, see Neb. RS 71-6403

CHAPTER 151: MOBILE HOME REGULATIONS

Section

- 151.01 Mobile home parks
- 151.02 Mobile homes, trailers; prohibited location
- 151.03 Mobile homes, trailers; prohibited parking

§ 151.01 MOBILE HOME PARKS.

A mobile home park, trailer park, or individual mobile home may be established and permitted upon approval of the governing body; provided, that the proposed mobile home park, trailer park, or individual mobile home installed upon a single-family lot meets all of the following requirements.

(A) Individual mobile home lots shall have an area of not less than 4,000 square feet for single-wide mobile homes and 5,000 square feet for double-wide mobile homes.

(B) (1) Planting of trees and shrubs is required to the extent needed to provide for:

- (a) Screening of objectionable views;
- (b) Adequate shade; and
- (c) A suitable setting for the mobile homes in the park, as well as neighboring uses.

(2) Determination of the needs shall be established at the time of consideration by the governing body.

(C) The area of the mobile home or trailer stand shall be improved to provide an adequate and approved foundation for the placement and tie down of the mobile home or trailer, thereby securing the superstructure against uplift, sliding, rotation, or overturning. The mobile home or trailer stand shall be incombustible materials and shall not shift or settle unevenly under the weight of the mobile home or trailer due to frost action, inadequate drainage, vibration, or other forces acting upon the superstructure.

(D) The mobile home or trailer stand shall be provided with anchors and tie downs, such as cast-in-place concrete “dead men” eyelets embedded in concrete foundations or runways, screw augers, arrowhead anchors, or other devices securing the stability of the mobile home or trailer. The tie down devices shall be compatible with the foundation system provided for the mobile home or trailer so that the tie downs are designed to resist the action of frost in the same manner as the foundation system.

(E) The fee for mobile home/trailer permits shall be an amount specified in the fee schedule codified in § 36.01.

(Prior Code, § 151.01)

§ 151.02 MOBILE HOMES, TRAILERS; PROHIBITED LOCATION.

It shall be unlawful for any person to park a mobile home, trailer, or trailer coach within the corporate limits for the purpose of using the same as a dwelling or sleeping place for one or more persons, except in a designated and approved mobile home park for which a permit has been issued and is currently valid.

(Prior Code, § 151.02) (Ord. 2022-05, passed 7-11-2022) Penalty, see § 10.99

§ 151.03 MOBILE HOMES, TRAILERS; PROHIBITED PARKING.

It shall be unlawful for any person to park any mobile home, trailer, travel coach, trailer coach, travel trailer, camper, or converted bus on any official street, avenue, road, alley, or highway within the corporate limits for a period of time in excess of four hours and then only between the hours of sunrise and sunset and subject to any further prohibitions, regulations, or limitations imposed by the traffic and parking regulations as provided by the governing body related thereto.

(Prior Code, § 151.03) Penalty, see § 10.99

CHAPTER 152: FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION

Section

- 152.01 Statutory authorization
- 152.02 Flood losses resulting from periodic inundation
- 152.03 General causes of the flood losses
- 152.04 Statement of purpose
- 152.05 Local administrator responsibilities
- 152.06 Designation of current FHBM/FIRM
- 152.07 Permits required
- 152.08 Development permit applications review
- 152.09 All applications review
- 152.10 Subdivision applications
- 152.11 Water and sewage systems
- 152.12 Storage of material and equipment
- 152.13 Flood-carrying capacity within any watercourse
- 152.14 Variance procedures
- 152.15 Nonconforming use
- 152.16 Abrogation and greater restrictions
- 152.17 Interpretation
- 152.18 Warning and disclaimer of liability
- 152.19 Appeal
- 152.20 Conflicting ordinances/resolutions
- 152.21 Definitions

- 152.99 Penalty

§ 152.01 STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION.

The legislature of the state has, in Neb. RS 31-1001 to 31-1022, assigned the responsibility to local government units to adopt floodplain management regulations designed to protect the public health, safety and general welfare.

(Prior Code, § 152.01) (Ord. 4-2-01, passed 4-2-2001)

§ 152.02 FLOOD LOSSES RESULTING FROM PERIODIC INUNDATION.

The flood hazard areas of the village are subject to inundation which results in loss of life and property, health and safety hazards, disruption of commerce and governmental services, extraordinary public expenditures for flood protection, and relief and impairment of the tax base, all of which adversely affect the public health, safety, and general welfare.
(Prior Code, § 152.02) (Ord. 4-2-01, passed 4-2-2001)

§ 152.03 GENERAL CAUSES OF THE FLOOD LOSSES.

These flood losses are caused by:

(A) The cumulative affect of obstructions in floodplains causing increases in flood heights and velocities; and

(B) The occupancy of flood hazard areas by uses vulnerable to floods or hazardous to others, which are inadequately elevated or otherwise unprotected from flood damages.
(Prior Code, § 152.03) (Ord. 4-2-01, passed 4-2-2001)

§ 152.04 STATEMENT OF PURPOSE.

It is the purpose of this chapter to promote the public health, safety and general welfare and to minimize those losses described in § 152.14 by applying the provisions of this chapter to:

(A) Restrict or prohibit uses which are dangerous to health, safety, or property in times of flooding or cause undue increases in flood heights or velocities;

(B) Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including public facilities which serve the uses, be provided with flood protection at the time of initial construction;

(C) Protect individuals from buying lands which are unsuited for intended purposes because of flood hazard; and

(D) Assure that eligibility is maintained for property owners in the community to purchase flood insurance in the National Flood Insurance Program.
(Prior Code, § 152.04) (Ord. 4-2-01, passed 4-2-2001)

§ 152.05 LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR RESPONSIBILITIES.

(A) The Floodplain Management Administrator hereby has these added responsibilities and is authorized and directed to enforce all of the provisions of this chapter and all other ordinances or

resolutions of the village now in force or hereafter adopted, related to zoning, subdivision, or building codes.

(B) The Floodplain Management Administrator shall be appointed to these additional responsibilities by resolution of the governing body and his or her appointment shall continue during good behavior and satisfactory service. During temporary absence or disability of the Floodplain Management Administrator, the governing body of the village shall designate an acting administrator. (Prior Code, § 152.05) (Ord. 4-2-01, passed 4-2-2001)

§ 152.06 DESIGNATION OF CURRENT FHBM/FIRM.

The governing body of the village hereby designates the current flood hazard boundary map/flood insurance rate map, dated March 1, 1987 and any revisions thereto, as the official map to be used in determining those areas of special flood hazard. (Prior Code, § 152.06) (Ord. 4-2-01, passed 4-2-2001)

§ 152.07 PERMITS REQUIRED.

No person, firm, or corporation shall initiate any floodplain development or substantial improvement or cause the same to be done without first obtaining a separate permit for development as defined in this chapter.

(A) Within special flood hazard areas on the official map, separate floodplain development permits are required for all new construction, substantial improvements, and other developments, including the placement of manufactured homes.

(B) To obtain a floodplain development permit, the applicant shall first file an application therefore in writing on a form furnished for that purpose. Every application shall:

- (1) Identify and describe the development to be covered by the floodplain development permit for which application is made;
- (2) Describe the land on which the proposed development is to be done by lot, block, tract, and house and street address, of similar description that will readily identify and definitely locate the proposed building or development;
- (3) Indicate the use or occupancy for which the proposed development is intended;
- (4) Be accompanied by plans and specifications for proposed construction;
- (5) Be signed by the permittee or his or her authorized agent who may be required to submit evidence to indicate the authority;

(6) Within designated floodplain areas, be accompanied by elevations of the lowest floor, including basement or in the case of flood-proofed non-residential structures, the elevation to which it shall be flood-proofed. Documentation or certification of the elevations will be maintained by the Floodplain Management Administrator; and

(7) Give other information as reasonably may be required by the Floodplain Management Administrator (i.e., require a statement from the applicant that they are aware that elevating or flood-proofing structures above the minimum levels will result in premium reduction, especially in the case of non-residential flood-proofing when a minus one foot penalty is assessed at the time of rating the structure for the policy premium).

(Prior Code, § 152.07) (Ord. 4-2-01, passed 4-2-2001)

§ 152.08 DEVELOPMENT PERMIT APPLICATIONS REVIEW.

The Floodplain Management Administrator shall review all development permit applications to determine if the site of the proposed development is reasonably safe from flooding and that all necessary permits have been received as required by federal or state law.

(Prior Code, § 152.08) (Ord. 4-2-01, passed 4-2-2001)

§ 152.09 ALL APPLICATIONS REVIEW.

The Floodplain Management Administrator, in reviewing all applications for new construction, substantial improvements, prefabricated buildings, placement of manufactured homes, and other development(s) as defined in § 152.21 will:

(A) Obtain, review, and reasonably utilize, if available, any regulatory flood elevation data and floodway data available from federal, state, or other sources, until such other data is provided by the Federal Insurance Administration in a Flood Insurance Study; and require within special flood hazard areas on the official map that the following performance standards be met.

(1) *Until a floodway has been designated.* No development or substantial improvement may be permitted within the identified floodplain unless the applicant has demonstrated that the proposed development or substantial improvement, when combined with all other existing and reasonably anticipated developments or substantial improvements, will not increase the water surface elevations of the 100-year flood more than one foot at any location.

(2) *Residential construction.* New construction or substantial improvement of any residential structure shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated at least one foot above the base flood elevation.

(3) *Non-residential construction.* New construction or substantial improvement of any commercial, industrial, or other non-residential structure shall either have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated at least one foot above the base flood elevation or, together with attendant utility and

sanitary facilities, be flood-proofed so that below such a level the structure is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy. A registered professional engineer or architect shall certify that the standards of this division (A) are satisfied. The certification shall be provided to the local administrator.

(4) *Requirement for all new construction and substantial improvements.*

(a) The fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or storage in an area other than a basement and which are subject to flooding shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters.

(b) Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria.

1. A minimum of two openings having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding shall be provided.
2. The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade.
3. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves, or other coverings or devices provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

(B) Require the use of construction materials that are resistant to flood damage;

(C) Require the use of construction methods and practices that will minimize flood damage;

(D) Require that new structures be designed (or modified) and adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy;

(E) New structures be constructed with electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, and air conditioning equipment and other service facilities that are designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding;

(F) Assure that all manufactured homes shall be anchored to resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement. Manufactured homes must be anchored in accordance with state laws, local building codes, and FEMA guidelines. In the event that over-the-top frame ties to ground anchors are used, the following specific requirements (or their equivalent) shall be met.

- (1) Over-the-top ties be provided at each of the four corners of the manufactured home with two additional ties per side at the intermediate locations and manufactured homes less than 50 feet long requiring one additional tie per side.

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(2) Frame ties be provided at each corner of the home with five additional ties per side at intermediate points and manufactured homes less than 50 feet long requiring four additional ties per side.

(3) All components of the anchoring system be capable of carrying a force of 4,800 pounds.

(4) Any additions to manufactured homes be similarly anchored.

(G) Assure that all manufactured homes that are placed or substantially improved within special flood hazard area on the community's official map on sites:

(1) Outside of a manufactured home park or subdivision;

(2) In a new manufactured home park or subdivision;

(3) In an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision; or

(4) In an existing manufactured home park or subdivision on which a manufactured home has incurred substantial damage as the result of a flood, be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor of the manufactured home is elevated at least one foot above the base flood elevation and be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system in accordance with the provisions of division (F) above.

(H) Assure that manufactured homes to be placed or substantially improved on sites in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision within special flood hazard areas on the community's official map that are not subject to the provisions of division (G) above be elevated so that either:

(1) The lowest floor of the manufactured home is at least one foot above the base flood elevation; or

(2) The manufactured home chassis is supported by reinforced piers or other foundation elements of at least equivalent strength that are no less than 36 inches in height above grade and be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system in accordance with the provisions of division (F) above.

(I) (1) Require that recreational vehicles placed on sites within the identified special flood hazard areas on the community's official map either:

(a) Be on the site for fewer than 180 consecutive days;

(b) Be fully licensed and ready for highway use; or

(c) Meet the permit requirements and the elevation and anchoring requirements for manufactured homes of this chapter.

(2) A recreational vehicle is ready for highway use if it is on its wheels or jacking system is attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities and security devices and has no permanently attached additions.

(Prior Code, § 152.09) (Ord. 4-2-01, passed 4-2-2001)

§ 152.10 SUBDIVISION APPLICATIONS.

The governing body of the village shall review all subdivision applications and other proposed new developments (including manufactured home parks or subdivisions) and shall make findings of fact and assure that:

(A) All proposed developments are consistent with the need to minimize flood damage;

(B) Subdivision proposals and other proposed new developments (including proposals for manufactured home parks and subdivisions), greater than five acres or 50 lots, whichever is lesser, include within the proposals regulatory flood elevation data in special flood hazard areas;

(C) Adequate drainage is provided so as to reduce exposure to flood hazards; and

(D) All public utilities and facilities are located so as to minimize or eliminate flood damage.

(Prior Code, § 152.10) (Ord. 4-2-01, passed 4-2-2001)

§ 152.11 WATER AND SEWAGE SYSTEMS.

New and replacement water and sewage systems shall be constructed to eliminate or minimize infiltration by or discharge into floodwaters. Moreover, on-site waste disposal systems will be designed to avoid impairment or contamination during flooding.

(Prior Code, § 152.11) (Ord. 4-2-01, passed 4-2-2001)

§ 152.12 STORAGE OF MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT.

The storage or processing of materials that are, in time of flooding, buoyant, flammable, explosive, or could be injurious to human, animal, or plant life is prohibited. Storage of other material or equipment may be allowed if not subject to major damage by floods and firmly anchored to prevent flotation or if readily removable from the area within the time available after flood warning.

(Prior Code, § 152.12) (Ord. 4-2-01, passed 4-2-2001) Penalty, see § 152.99

§ 152.13 FLOOD-CARRYING CAPACITY WITHIN ANY WATERCOURSE.

(A) The governing body of the village will ensure that the flood-carrying capacity within the altered or relocated portion of any watercourse is maintained.

(B) The village will notify, in riverine situations, adjacent communities and the State Coordinating Office (State Natural Resources Commission) prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse and submit copies of the notifications to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

(C) Moreover, the village will work with appropriate state and federal agencies in every way possible in complying with the National Flood Insurance Program in accordance with the National Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973.

(Prior Code, § 152.13) (Ord. 4-2-01, passed 4-2-2001)

Statutory reference:

National Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, see 42 U.S.C. §§ 4001 et seq.

§ 152.14 VARIANCE PROCEDURES.

(A) The Appeal Board as established by the Village Board shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this chapter.

(B) The Appeal Board shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged that there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Floodplain Management Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this chapter.

(C) Any person aggrieved by the decision of the Appeal Board or any taxpayer may appeal the decision to the District Court, as provided in Neb. RS 19-912.

(D) In passing upon the applications, the Appeal Board shall consider all technical evaluation, all relevant factors, standards specified in other sections of this chapter, and:

- (1) The danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
- (2) The danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
- (3) The susceptibility of proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of the damage on the individual owner;
- (4) The importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;
- (5) The necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;
- (6) The availability of alternative locations, not subject to flooding or erosion damage, for the proposed use;
- (7) The compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
- (8) The relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program for that area; and

(9) Safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles:

(a) The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise, and sediment transport of the floodwaters, and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site; and

(b) The costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems and streets and bridges.

(E) (1) Generally variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of one-half acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood level, providing the following divisions (E)(2) through (E)(5) below have been fully considered. As the lot size increases beyond the one-half acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.

(2) Variances may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon a determination that the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure and the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.

(3) Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.

(4) Variances shall only be issued upon:

(a) A showing of good and sufficient cause;

(b) A determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant; and

(c) A determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, create nuisances, cause fraud on or victimization of the public, or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances/resolutions.

(5) The applicant shall be given a written notice over the signature of a community official that:

(a) The issuance of a variance to construct a structure below base flood level will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance up to amounts as high as \$25 for \$100 of insurance coverage; and

(b) Construction below the base flood level increases risks to life and property. The notification shall be maintained with the record of all variance actions as required by this chapter.

(Prior Code, § 152.14) (Ord. 4-2-01, passed 4-2-2001)

§ 152.15 NONCONFORMING USE.

(A) A structure or the use of a structure or premises which was lawful before the passage or amendment of the chapter, but which is not in conformity with the provisions of this chapter may be continued subject to the following conditions.

(1) If the use is discontinued for six consecutive months, any future use of the building premises shall conform to this chapter. The Utility Department shall notify the Floodplain Management Administrator in writing of instances of nonconforming uses where utility services have been discontinued for a period of six months.

(2) Uses or adjuncts thereof which are or become nuisances shall not be entitled to continue as nonconforming uses.

(B) (1) If any nonconforming use or structure is destroyed by any means, including flood, it shall not be reconstructed if the cost is more than 50% of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred; except that if it is reconstructed in conformity with the provisions of this chapter.

(2) This limitation does not include the cost of any alteration to comply with existing state or local health, sanitary, building, or safety codes, or regulations or the cost of any alteration or a structure listed on the National Register of Historic Places or a State Inventory of Historic Places.
(Prior Code, § 152.15) (Ord. 4-2-01, passed 4-2-2001)

§ 152.16 ABROGATION AND GREATER RESTRICTIONS.

(A) It is not intended by this chapter to repeal, abrogate, or impair any existent easements, covenants, or deed restrictions.

(B) However, where this chapter imposes greater restrictions, the provision of this chapter shall prevail.

(C) All other ordinances/resolutions inconsistent with this chapter are hereby repealed to the extent of the inconsistency only.
(Prior Code, § 152.16) (Ord. 4-2-01, passed 4-2-2001)

§ 152.17 INTERPRETATION.

In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this chapter shall be held to be minimum requirements and shall be liberally construed in favor of the governing body and shall not be deemed a limitation or repeal, of any other powers granted by state statutes.

(Prior Code, § 152.17) (Ord. 4-2-01, passed 4-2-2001)

§ 152.18 WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY.

The degree of flood protection required by this chapter is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on engineering and scientific methods of study. Larger floods may occur on rare occasions or the flood height may be increased by human-made or natural causes, such as ice jams and bridge openings restricted by debris. This chapter does not imply that areas outside floodplain district boundaries or land uses permitted within the districts will be free from flooding or flood damage. This chapter shall not create liability on the part of the village or any officer or employee thereof for any flood damages that may result from reliance on this chapter or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

(Prior Code, § 152.18) (Ord. 4-2-01, passed 4-2-2001)

§ 152.19 APPEAL.

Where a request for a permit to develop or a variance is denied by the Floodplain Management Administrator, the applicant may apply for the permit or variance directly with the Board of Appeals. (Prior Code, § 152.20) (Ord. 4-2-01, passed 4-2-2001)

§ 152.20 CONFLICTING ORDINANCES/RESOLUTIONS.

This chapter shall take precedence over conflicting ordinances/resolutions or parts of ordinances/resolutions. The governing body of the village may, from time to time, amend this chapter to reflect any and all changes in the National Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973. The regulations of this chapter are in compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program Regulations as published in 44 C.F.R. § 60.3 and the 1983 State Floodplain Management Act.

(Prior Code, § 152.21) (Ord. 4-2-01, passed 4-2-2001)

Statutory reference:

1983 Nebraska Floodplain Management Act, being Neb. RS 31-1001 et seq.

National Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, see 42 U.S.C. §§ 4001 et seq.

§ 152.21 DEFINITIONS.

For the purpose of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

BASE FLOOD. The flood having 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

BASEMENT. Any area of the building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.

DEVELOPMENT. Any human-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation, or drilling operations or storage of equipment or materials.

EXISTING MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION. A manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is complete before the effective date of the floodplain management regulations adopted by a community.

EXPANSION OF EXISTING MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION. The preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads).

FLOOD. A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:

- (1) The overflow of inland or tidal waters; and/or
- (2) The unusual and rapid accumulation of runoff of surface waters from any source.

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM). An official map of a community, on which the Administrator has delineated both the special flood hazard areas and the risk premium applicable to the community.

FLOODPLAIN. Any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see definition of **FLOODING**).

FLOOD-PROOFING. Any combination of structural and non-structural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures which reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitary facilities, structures, and their contents.

FLOODWAY. The channel of the river or other watercourses and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE. Any structure that is:

- (1) Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register;
- (2) Certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district;
- (3) Individually listed on a state inventory of historic places in states with historic preservation programs which have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; or

(4) Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either:

- (a) By an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior; or
- (b) Directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

LOWEST FLOOR. The lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including the basement). An unfinished or flood-resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or storage, in an area other than a basement area, is not considered a building's **LOWEST FLOOR**; provided, that the enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation design requirements of this chapter.

MANUFACTURED HOME. A structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when attached to the required utilities. The term **MANUFACTURED HOME** does not include a recreational vehicle.

MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION. A parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

NEW CONSTRUCTION. Structures for which the start of construction commenced on or after the effective date of the floodplain management regulation adopted by a community and includes any subsequent improvements to the structures.

NEW MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION. A manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed on or after the effective date of floodplain management regulations adopted by a community.

100-YEAR FLOOD. The condition of flooding having a 1 % chance of annual occurrence.

PRINCIPALLY ABOVE GROUND. At least 51 % of the actual cash value of the structure is above ground.

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE. A vehicle which is:

- (1) Built on a single chassis;
- (2) Four hundred square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection;
- (3) Designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and
- (4) Designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

REGULATORY FLOOD ELEVATION. The water surface elevation of the 100-year flood.

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA. The land in a floodplain within a community subject to 1% or greater chance of flooding in any given year.

START OF CONSTRUCTION. For other than new construction or substantial improvements under the Coastal Barrier Resources Act of 1982, being 16 U.S.C. §§ 3501 et seq., includes substantial improvement and means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, placement, or other improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The **ACTUAL START** means the first placement of permanent construction of a structure on a site, such as the pouring of slab or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the state of excavation; or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading, and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure. For a substantial improvement, the actual **START OF CONSTRUCTION** means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of a building, whether or not the alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

STRUCTURE. A walled and roofed building that is principally above ground, as well as a manufactured home and a gas or liquid storage tank that is principally above ground.

SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE. Damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before-damaged condition would equal or exceed 50% of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT. Any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50% of the market value of the structure before start of construction of the improvement. This includes structures which have incurred substantial damage, regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either:

(1) Any project for improvement of a structure to correct existing violations of state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been identified by the local code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions; or

(2) Any alteration of a historic structure; provided, that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure.

VARIANCE. A grant of relief to a person from the terms of a floodplain management ordinance/resolution.

VIOLATION. The failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with the community's floodplain management regulations.
(Prior Code, § 152.22) (Ord. 4-2-01, passed 4-2-2001)

§ 152.99 PENALTY.

(A) Violation of the provisions of this chapter or failure to comply with any of its requirements (including violations of conditions and safeguards established in connection with grants or variances or special exceptions) shall constitute a misdemeanor.

(B) Any person who violates this chapter or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall upon conviction thereof be fined not more than \$500 and, in addition, shall pay all costs and expenses involved in the case. Each day such violation continues shall be considered a separate offense.

(C) Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Village Board or other appropriate authority from taking other lawful action as necessary to prevent or remedy any violation.
(Prior Code, § 152.99) (Ord. 4-2-01, passed 4-2-2001)

CHAPTER 153: SUBDIVISIONS

Section

153.01 Regulations adopted by reference

§ 153.01 REGULATIONS ADOPTED BY REFERENCE.

(A) This regulation shall be known and may be cited as the “Subdivision Regulations, 1996 edition,” for the village.

(B) The area of jurisdiction shall be all land within the corporate (boundaries) limits of the village and all area within the planning and zoning jurisdiction as defined on the official zoning district map of the village.

(C) The official zoning district map and official copy of the Subdivision Regulations, 1996 edition, shall be on file at the Clerk’s office and open to inspection and available to the public at the reasonable business hours.

(Prior Code, § 153.01) (Ord. 1996-8, passed 6-24-1996)

CHAPTER 154: ZONING

Section

154.01 Regulations adopted by reference

§ 154.01 REGULATIONS ADOPTED BY REFERENCE.

The Comprehensive Plan 2003 is adopted by reference as if set forth in full in this code. A copy of the Comprehensive Plan 2003 shall be on file in the Clerk's office and open to inspection and available to the public at all reasonable business hours.

(Prior Code, § 154.01) (Ord. passed - -2003)

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