LINCOLN COUNTY TRAFFIC SAFETY COMMITTEE
Tuesday, February 17, 2015 at 9:00 a.m.
Lincoln County Safety Building
Lower Level Conference Room,
Merrill, WI 54452

AGENDA

1. Call to order.
   A. Roll call of members present.
   B. Welcome Visitors.

2. Approval of previous meeting minutes.

3. Review Crash Data – Merrill Police Dept.

4. Review Crash Data – Lincoln County Sheriff's Office.

5. State Report.

6. Schedule next regular meeting (Tuesday, May 19, 2015 at 9:00 a.m., Lincoln County Safety Building, Lower Level Conference Room).

7. Adjournment.

DISTRIBUTION: Traffic Safety Committee Members – Sheriff Jaeger, Mike VanDeWeerd, Doug Duchac, Nancy Bergstrom, Chief Neff, David Jackson, Robert Lee, Bryan Plautz, Bill Jelinek, Jack Keiffer, Michael Panosh, Trooper Wanless, Chief Deputy Nathan Walrath.

Administrative Coordinator
Other County Board Supervisors
Department Heads
Others

News Media – Notified on _____ at _____m. by_____
Bulletin Boards:
Courthouse – Posted on _____ at_____m. by_____
Service Center – Posted on_____ at_____m. by_____
Tomahawk Annex – Posted on_____at_____m. by_____

There may be a quorum of other Lincoln County committees present at this meeting.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. Must be held in a location, which is reasonably accessible to the public.
2. Must be open to all members of the public unless the law specifically provides otherwise.

NOTICE REQUIREMENTS:

1. In addition to any requirements set forth below, notice must also be in compliance with any other specific statute.
2. Chief presiding officer or his/her designee must give notice to the official newspapers and to any member of the news media likely to give notice to the public.

MANNER OF NOTICE:

Date, time, place, and subject matter, including subject manner to be considered in a closed session, must be provided in a manner and form reasonably likely to give notice to the public.

TIME FOR NOTICE:

1. Normally, a minimum of 24 hours prior to the commencement of the meeting.
2. No less than 2 hours priors to the meeting if the presiding officer establishes there is a good cause that such notice is impossible or impractical.

EXEMPTIONS FOR COMMITTEES AND SUB-UNITS:

Legally constituted sub-units of a parent governmental body may conduct a meeting during the recess or immediately after the lawful meeting to act or deliberate upon a subject which was the subject of the meeting, provided the presiding officer publicly announces the time, place, and subject matter of the sub-unit meeting in advance of the meeting of the parent governmental body.

PROCEDURE FOR GOING INTO CLOSED SESSION:

1. Motion must be made, seconded, and carried by roll call majority vote and recorded in the minutes.
2. If motion is carried, chief presiding officer must advise those attending the meeting of the nature of the business to be conducted in a closed session, and the specific statutory exemption under which the closed session is authorized.

STATUTORY EXEMPTIONS UNDER WHICH CLOSED SESSIONS ARE PERMITTED:

1. Deliberation of judicial or quasi-judicial matters. Sec. 19.85(1)(a).
2. Considering dismissal, demotion, or discipline of any public employee or the investigation of charges against such person and the taking of formal action on any such matter; provided that the person is given actual notice of any evidentiary hearing which may be held prior to final action being taken and of any meeting at which final action is taken. The person under consideration must be advised of his/her right that the evidentiary hearing be held in open session and the notice of the meeting must state the same. Sec. 19.85(1)(b).
3. Considering employment, promotion, compensation, or performance evaluation data of any public employee. Sec. 19.85(1)(c).
4. Considering strategy for crime detection or prevention. Sec. 19.85(1)(d).
5. Deliberating or negotiating the purchase of public properties, the investing of public funds, or conducting other specified public business whenever competitive or bargaining reasons require a closed session. Sec. 19.85(1)(c).
6. Considering financial, medical, social, or personal histories or disciplinary data of specific persons, preliminary consideration of specific personnel problems or the investigation of specific charges, which, if discussed in public would likely have an adverse effect on the reputation of the person referred to in such data. Sec. 19.85(1)(f).
7. Conferring with legal counsel concerning strategy to be adopted by the governmental body with respect to litigation in which it is or is likely to become involved. Sec. 19.85(1)(g).
8. Considering a request for advice from any applicable ethics board. Sec. 19.85(1)(h).

CLOSED SESSION RESTRICTIONS:

1. Must convene in open session before going into closed session.
2. May not convene in open session, then reconvene into closed session and thereafter reconvene in open session within twelve (12) hours unless proper notice of this sequence was given at the same time and in the same manner as the original open meeting.
3. Final approval or ratification of a collective bargaining agreement may not be given in closed session.

BALLOTS, VOTES, AND RECORDS:

1. Secret ballot is not permitted except for the election of officers of the body or unless otherwise permitted by specific statutes.
2. Except as permitted above, any member may require that the vote of each member be ascertained and recorded.
3. Motions and roll call votes must be preserved in the record and be available for public inspection.

USE OF RECORDING EQUIPMENT:

The meeting may be recorded, filmed, or photographed, provided that it does not interfere with the conduct of the meeting or the rights of the participants.

LEGAL INTERPRETATION:

1. The Wisconsin Attorney General will give advice concerning the applicability or clarification of the Open Meeting Law upon request.
2. The municipal attorney will give advice concerning the applicability or clarification of the Open Meeting Law upon request.

PENALTY:

Upon conviction, any member of a governmental body who knowingly attends a meeting held in violation of Subchapter IV, Chapter 19, Wisconsin Statutes, or who otherwise violates the same law shall be subject to forfeiture of not less than $25.00 nor more than 300.00 for each violation.