

Friend City Council Meeting
Tuesday, July 1, 2025 7:00 PM

City Hall
235 Maple Street
Friend, NE 68359

Agenda

ROLL CALL

ANNOUNCEMENTS: Open Meetings Act

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES

TREASURER'S REPORT

APPROVAL OF CLAIMS AND PAYROLL

APPROVAL OF HOSPITAL FINANCIAL REPORTS

MAYOR COMMENTS

PUBLIC COMMENTS:

COMMUNICATIONS

NEW BUSINESS

Discussion/Possible Action: Removing election wards

Discussion/Possible Action: Changes to utility shut offs

Discussion/Possible Action: NDOT Updated documentation of speed zones on US-6

Discussion/Possible Action: updating Building Rental Policy RE late utility bills

Discussion/ Possible Action: AMGL services letter

Discussion/ Possible action: Saline County Rural Fire MFO agreement FYs 2025-26, 2026-27, and 2027-28

Discussion/Possible action: Public Works maintenance job posting

Discussion/Possible Action: Brad Drake Complaint

DEPARTMENT REPORTS

Friend Community Healthcare Systems

Building Inspector Report

Fire Department Report

Rescue Squad Report

Police Report

Pool Report

Public Works Report

Clerks Report

ADJOURNMENT

The Mayor and the Board reserve the right to enter into Executive Session

The Council will review all items above and will take action as deemed appropriate

NEBRASKA OPEN MEETINGS ACT

84-1407. Act, how cited.

Sections 84-1407 to 84-1414 shall be known and may be cited as the Open Meetings Act.

Source: Laws 2004, LB 821, § 34.

84-1408. Declaration of intent; meetings open to public.

It is hereby declared to be the policy of this state that the formation of public policy is public business and may not be conducted in secret.

Every meeting of a public body shall be open to the public in order that citizens may exercise their democratic privilege of attending and speaking at meetings of public bodies, except as otherwise provided by the Constitution of Nebraska, federal statutes, and the Open Meetings Act.

Source: Laws 1975, LB 325, § 1; Laws 1996, LB 900, § 1071; Laws 2004, LB 821, § 35.

Annotations

- Nebraska's public meetings laws do not apply to school board deliberations pertaining solely to disputed adjudicative facts. *McQuinn v. Douglas Cty. Sch. Dist. No. 66*, 259 Neb. 720, 612 N.W.2d 198 (2000).
- The primary purpose of the public meetings law is to ensure that public policy is formulated at open meetings. *Marks v. Judicial Nominating Comm.*, 236 Neb. 429, 461 N.W.2d 551 (1990).
- The public meetings law is broadly interpreted and liberally construed to obtain the objective of openness in favor of the public, and provisions permitting closed sessions must be narrowly and strictly construed. *Grein v. Board of Education of Fremont*, 216 Neb. 158, 343 N.W.2d 718 (1984).
- A county board of equalization is a public body whose meetings shall be open to the public. *Wolf v. Grubbs*, 17 Neb. App. 292, 759 N.W.2d 499 (2009).

84-1409. Terms, defined.

For purposes of the Open Meetings Act, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1)(a) Public body means (i) governing bodies of all political subdivisions of the State of Nebraska, (ii) governing bodies of all agencies, created by the Constitution of Nebraska, statute, or otherwise pursuant to law, of the executive department of the State of Nebraska, (iii) all independent boards, commissions, bureaus, committees, councils, subunits, or any other bodies created by the Constitution of Nebraska, statute, or otherwise pursuant to law, (iv) all study or

advisory committees of the executive department of the State of Nebraska whether having continuing existence or appointed as special committees with limited existence, (v) advisory committees of the bodies referred to in subdivisions (i), (ii), and (iii) of this subdivision, and (vi) instrumentalities exercising essentially public functions; and

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

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

(3) Virtual conferencing means conducting or participating in a meeting electronically or telephonically with interaction among the participants subject to subsection (2) of section 84-1412.

Source: Laws 1975, LB 325, § 2; Laws 1983, LB 43, § 1; Laws 1989, LB 429, § 42; Laws 1989, LB 311, § 14; Laws 1992, LB 1019, § 124; Laws 1993, LB 635, § 1; Laws 1996, LB 1044, § 978; Laws 1997, LB 798, § 37; Laws 2004, LB 821, § 36; Laws 2007, LB296, § 810; Laws 2011, LB366, § 2; Laws 2021, LB83, § 11.

Annotations

- A township is a political subdivision, and as such, a township board is subject to the provisions of the public meetings laws. *Steenblock v. Elkhorn Township Bd.*, 245 Neb. 722, 515 N.W.2d 128 (1994).
- A county agricultural society is a public body to which the provisions of the Nebraska public meetings law are applicable. *Nixon v. Madison Co. Ag. Soc'y*, 217 Neb. 37, 348 N.W.2d 119 (1984).
- Failure by a public governing body, as defined under section 84-1409, R.R.S.1943, to take and record a roll call vote on an action, as required by section 84-1413(2), R.S.Supp.,1980, grants any citizen the right to sue for the purpose of having the action declared void. In this case such failure could not be later corrected by a nunc pro tunc order because there was no showing that a roll call vote on the disputed action was actually taken, and even if it was the record showed it was not recorded until over a year later. Sections 23-1301, R.R.S.1943, and 23-1302, R.R.S.1943, make it the duty of the county clerk to record proceedings of the board of county commissioners. *State ex rel. Schuler v. Dunbar*, 208 Neb. 69, 302 N.W.2d 674 (1981).

- As an administrative agency of the county, a county board of equalization is a public body. *Wolf v. Grubbs*, 17 Neb. App. 292, 759 N.W.2d 499 (2009).
- The electors of a township at their annual meeting are a public body under the Open Meetings Act. *State ex rel. Newman v. Columbus Township Bd.*, 15 Neb. App. 656, 735 N.W.2d 399 (2007).
- The meeting at issue in this case was a "meeting" within the parameters of subsection (2) of this section because it involved the discussion of public business, the formation of tentative policy, or the taking of any action of the public power district. *Hansmeyer v. Nebraska Pub. Power Dist.*, 6 Neb. App. 889, 578 N.W.2d 476 (1998).
- Informational sessions in which the governmental body hears reports are briefings. *Johnson v. Nebraska Environmental Control Council*, 2 Neb. App. 263, 509 N.W.2d 21 (1993).

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

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

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

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

(c) Investigative proceedings regarding allegations of criminal misconduct;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Laws 1975, LB 325, § 3; Laws 1983, LB 43, § 2; Laws 1985, LB 117, § 1; Laws 1992, LB 1019, § 125; Laws 1994, LB 621, § 1; Laws 1996, LB 900, § 1072; Laws 2004, LB 821, § 37; Laws 2004, LB 1179, § 1; Laws 2006, LB 898, § 1; Laws 2011, LB390, § 29; Laws 2012, LB995, § 17.

Annotations

- There is no absolute discovery privilege for communications that occur during a closed session. *State ex rel. Upper Republican NRD v. District Judges*, 273 Neb. 148, 728 N.W.2d 275 (2007).
- If a person present at a meeting observes a public meetings law violation in the form of an improper closed session and fails to object, that person waives his or her right to object at a later date. *Wasikowski v. Nebraska Quality Jobs Bd.*, 264 Neb. 403, 648 N.W.2d 756 (2002).
- The public interest mentioned in this section is that shared by citizens in general and by the community at large concerning pecuniary or legal rights and liabilities. *Grein v. Board of Education*, 216 Neb. 158, 343 N.W.2d 718 (1984).
- Hearing in closed executive session was contrary to this section since there was no showing of necessity or reason under subdivision (1)(a), (b), or (c), but did not result in reversal of board decision. *Simonds v. Board of Examiners*, 213 Neb. 259, 329 N.W.2d 92 (1983).
- Negotiations for the purchase of land need not be conducted at an open meeting but the deliberations of a city council as to whether an offer to purchase real estate should be made should take place in an open meeting. *Pokorny v. City of Schuyler*, 202 Neb. 334, 275 N.W.2d 281 (1979).
- Public meeting law was not violated where the Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska voted to hold a closed session to consider the university president's resignation, and also discussed the appointment of an interim president during such session. *Meyer v. Board of Regents*, 1 Neb. App. 893, 510 N.W.2d 450 (1993).

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

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

(b)(i) Except as provided in subdivision (1)(b)(ii) of this section, in the case of a public body described in subdivision (1)(a)(i) of section 84-1409 or such body's advisory committee, such notice shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation within the public body's jurisdiction and, if available, on such newspaper's website.

(ii) In the case of the governing body of a city of the second class or village or such body's advisory committee, such notice shall be published by:

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

(B) Posting written notice in three conspicuous public places in such city or village. Such notice shall be posted in the same three places for each meeting.

(iii) In the case of a public body not described in subdivision (1)(b)(i) or (ii) of this section, such notice shall be given by a method designated by the public body.

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

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

(e) Such notice shall contain an agenda of subjects known at the time of the publicized notice or a statement that the agenda, which shall be kept continually current, shall be readily available for public inspection at the principal office of the public body during normal business hours. Agenda items shall be sufficiently descriptive to give the public reasonable notice of the matters to be considered at the meeting. Except for items of an emergency nature, the agenda shall not be altered later than (i) twenty-four hours before the scheduled commencement of the meeting or (ii) forty-eight hours before the scheduled commencement of a meeting of a city council or village board scheduled outside the corporate limits of the municipality. The public body shall have the right to modify the agenda to include items of an emergency nature only at such public meeting.

(2)(a) The following entities may hold a meeting by means of virtual conferencing if the requirements of subdivision (2)(b) of this section are met:

(i) A state agency, state board, state commission, state council, or state committee, or an advisory committee of any such state entity;

(ii) An organization, including the governing body, created under the Interlocal Cooperation Act, the Joint Public Agency Act, or the Municipal Cooperative Financing Act;

(iii) The governing body of a public power district having a chartered territory of more than one county in this state;

(iv) The governing body of a public power and irrigation district having a chartered territory of more than one county in this state;

(v) An educational service unit;

(vi) The Educational Service Unit Coordinating Council;

(vii) An organization, including the governing body, of a risk management pool or its advisory committees organized in accordance with the Intergovernmental Risk Management Act;

(viii) A community college board of governors;

- (ix) The Nebraska Brand Committee;
- (x) A local public health department;
- (xi) A metropolitan utilities district;
- (xii) A regional metropolitan transit authority;
- (xiii) A natural resources district; and
- (xiv) The Judicial Resources Commission.

(b) The requirements for holding a meeting by means of virtual conferencing are as follows:

(i) Reasonable advance publicized notice is given as provided in subsection (1) of this section, including providing access to a dial-in number or link to the virtual conference;

(ii) In addition to the public's right to participate by virtual conferencing, reasonable arrangements are made to accommodate the public's right to attend at a physical site and participate as provided in section 84-1412, including reasonable seating, in at least one designated site in a building open to the public and identified in the notice, with: At least one member of the entity holding such meeting, or his or her designee, present at each site; a recording of the hearing by audio or visual recording devices; and a reasonable opportunity for input, such as public comment or questions, is provided to at least the same extent as would be provided if virtual conferencing was not used;

(iii) At least one copy of all documents being considered at the meeting is available at any physical site open to the public where individuals may attend the virtual conference. The public body shall also provide links to an electronic copy of the agenda, all documents being considered at the meeting, and the current version of the Open Meetings Act; and

(iv) Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision or subsection (4) of section 79-2204, no more than one-half of the meetings of the state entities, advisory committees, boards, councils, organizations, or governing bodies are held by virtual conferencing in a calendar year. In the case of an organization created under the Interlocal Cooperation Act that sells electricity or natural gas at wholesale on a multistate basis or an organization created under the Municipal Cooperative Financing Act, the organization may hold more than one-half of its meetings by virtual conferencing if such organization holds at least one meeting each calendar year that is not by virtual conferencing. The governing body of a risk management pool that meets at least quarterly and the advisory committees of the governing body may each hold more than one-half of its meetings by virtual conferencing if the governing body's quarterly meetings are not held by virtual conferencing.

(3) Virtual conferencing, emails, faxes, or other electronic communication shall not be used to circumvent any of the public government purposes established in the Open Meetings Act.

(4) The secretary or other designee of each public body shall maintain a list of the news media requesting notification of meetings and shall make reasonable efforts to provide advance notification to them of the time and place of each meeting and the subjects to be discussed at that meeting.

(5) When it is necessary to hold an emergency meeting without reasonable advance public notice, the nature of the emergency shall be stated in the minutes and any formal action taken in such meeting shall pertain only to the emergency. Such emergency meetings may be held by virtual conferencing. The provisions of subsection (4) of this section shall be complied with in conducting emergency meetings. Complete minutes of such emergency meetings specifying the nature of the emergency and any formal action taken at the meeting shall be made available to the public by no later than the end of the next regular business day.

(6) A public body may allow a member of the public or any other witness to appear before the public body by means of virtual conferencing.

(7)(a) Notwithstanding subsections (2) and (5) of this section, if an emergency is declared by the Governor pursuant to the Emergency Management Act as defined in section 81-829.39, a public body the territorial jurisdiction of which is included in the emergency declaration, in whole or in part, may hold a meeting by virtual conferencing during such emergency if the public body gives reasonable advance publicized notice as described in subsection (1) of this section. The notice shall include information regarding access for the public and news media. In addition to any formal action taken pertaining to the emergency, the public body may hold such meeting for the purpose of briefing, discussion of public business, formation of tentative policy, or the taking of any action by the public body.

(b) The public body shall provide access by providing a dial-in number or a link to the virtual conference. The public body shall also provide links to an electronic copy of the agenda, all documents being considered at the meeting, and the current version of the Open Meetings Act. Reasonable arrangements shall be made to accommodate the public's right to hear and speak at the meeting and record the meeting. Subsection (4) of this section shall be complied with in conducting such meetings.

(c) The nature of the emergency shall be stated in the minutes. Complete minutes of such meeting specifying the nature of the emergency and any formal action taken at the meeting shall be made available for inspection as provided in subsections (5) and (6) of section 84-1413.

Source: Laws 1975, LB 325, § 4; Laws 1983, LB 43, § 3; Laws 1987, LB 663, § 25; Laws 1993, LB 635, § 2; Laws 1996, LB 469, § 6; Laws 1996, LB 1161, § 1; Laws 1999, LB 47, § 2; Laws 1999, LB 87, § 100; Laws 1999, LB 461, § 1; Laws 2000, LB 968, § 85; Laws 2004, LB 821, § 38; Laws 2004, LB 1179, § 2; Laws 2006, LB 898, § 2; Laws 2007, LB199, § 9; Laws 2009, LB361, § 2; Laws 2012, LB735, § 1; Laws 2013, LB510,

§ 1; Laws 2017, LB318, § 1; Laws 2019, LB212, § 5; Laws 2020, LB148, § 3; Laws 2021, LB83, § 12.

Cross References

- **Intergovernmental Risk Management Act**, see section 44-4301.
- **Interlocal Cooperation Act**, see section 13-801.
- **Joint Public Agency Act**, see section 13-2501.
- **Municipal Cooperative Financing Act**, see section 18-2401.

Annotations

- Under subsection (1) of this section, the Legislature has imposed only two conditions on the public body's notification method of a public meeting: (1) It must give reasonable advance publicized notice of the time and place of each meeting and (2) it must be recorded in the public body's minutes. *City of Elkhorn v. City of Omaha*, 272 Neb. 867, 725 N.W.2d 792 (2007).
- An emergency is "(a)ny event or occasional combination of circumstances which calls for immediate action or remedy; pressing necessity; exigency; a sudden or unexpected happening; an unforeseen occurrence or condition." *Steenblock v. Elkhorn Township Bd.*, 245 Neb. 722, 515 N.W.2d 128 (1994).
- An agenda which gives reasonable notice of the matters to be considered at a meeting of a city council complies with the requirements of this section. *Pokorny v. City of Schuyler*, 202 Neb. 334, 275 N.W.2d 281 (1979).
- When notice is required, a notice of a special meeting of a city council posted in three public places at 10:00 p.m. on the day preceding the meeting is not reasonable advance publicized notice of a meeting as is required by this section. *Pokorny v. City of Schuyler*, 202 Neb. 334, 275 N.W.2d 281 (1979).
- Teacher waived right to object to lack of public notice in board of education employment hearing by voluntary participation in the hearing without objection. *Alexander v. School Dist. No. 17*, 197 Neb. 251, 248 N.W.2d 335 (1976).
- A county board of commissioners and a county board of equalization are not required to give separate notices when the notice states only the time and place that the boards meet and directs a citizen to where the agendas for each board can be found. *Wolf v. Grubbs*, 17 Neb. App. 292, 759 N.W.2d 499 (2009).
- A county board of equalization is a public body which is required to give advanced publicized notice of its meetings. *Wolf v. Grubbs*, 17 Neb. App. 292, 759 N.W.2d 499 (2009).
- Notice of recessed and reconvened meetings must be given in the same fashion as the original meeting. *Wolf v. Grubbs*, 17 Neb. App. 292, 759 N.W.2d 499 (2009).
- True notice of a meeting is not given by burying such in the minutes of a prior board proceeding. *Wolf v. Grubbs*, 17 Neb. App. 292, 759 N.W.2d 499 (2009).
- An agenda notice which merely stated "work order reports" was an inadequate notice under this section because it did not give interested persons knowledge that

plans for a 345 kv transmission line through the district was going to be discussed and voted upon at the meeting. Inadequate agenda notice under this section meant there was a substantial violation of the public meeting laws; however, later actions by the board of directors cured the defects in notice, and such actions were in substantial compliance with the statute. *Hansmeyer v. Nebraska Pub. Power Dist.*, 6 Neb. App. 889, 578 N.W.2d 476 (1998).

84-1412. Meetings of public body; rights of public; public body; powers and duties.

(1) Subject to the Open Meetings Act, the public has the right to attend and the right to speak at meetings of public bodies, and all or any part of a meeting of a public body, except for closed sessions called pursuant to section 84-1410, may be videotaped, televised, photographed, broadcast, or recorded by any person in attendance by means of a tape recorder, a camera, video equipment, or any other means of pictorial or sonic reproduction or in writing.

(2) It shall not be a violation of subsection (1) of this section for any public body to make and enforce reasonable rules and regulations regarding the conduct of persons attending, speaking at, videotaping, televising, photographing, broadcasting, or recording its meetings, including meetings held by virtual conferencing. A body may not be required to allow citizens to speak at each meeting, but it may not forbid public participation at all meetings.

(3) No public body shall require members of the public to identify themselves as a condition for admission to the meeting nor shall such body require that the name of any member of the public be placed on the agenda prior to such meeting in order to speak about items on the agenda. The body shall require any member of the public desiring to address the body to identify himself or herself, including an address and the name of any organization represented by such person unless the address requirement is waived to protect the security of the individual.

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

(5) No public body shall be deemed in violation of this section if it holds its meeting in its traditional meeting place which is located in this state.

(6) No public body shall be deemed in violation of this section if it holds a meeting outside of this state if, but only if:

(a) A member entity of the public body is located outside of this state and the meeting is in that member's jurisdiction;

(b) All out-of-state locations identified in the notice are located within public buildings used by members of the entity or at a place which will accommodate the anticipated audience;

(c) Reasonable arrangements are made to accommodate the public's right to attend, hear, and speak at the meeting, including making virtual conferencing available at an in-state location to members, the public, or the press, if requested twenty-four hours in advance;

(d) No more than twenty-five percent of the public body's meetings in a calendar year are held out-of-state;

(e) Out-of-state meetings are not used to circumvent any of the public government purposes established in the Open Meetings Act; and

(f) The public body publishes notice of the out-of-state meeting at least twenty-one days before the date of the meeting in a legal newspaper of statewide circulation.

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

(8) Public bodies shall make available at the meeting or the in-state location for virtual conferencing as required by subdivision (6)(c) of this section, for examination and copying by members of the public, at least one copy of all reproducible written material to be discussed at an open meeting, either in paper or electronic form. Public bodies shall make available at least one current copy of the Open Meetings Act posted in the meeting room at a location accessible to members of the public. At the beginning of the meeting, the public shall be informed about the location of the posted information.

Source: Laws 1975, LB 325, § 5; Laws 1983, LB 43, § 4; Laws 1985, LB 117, § 2; Laws 1987, LB 324, § 5; Laws 1996, LB 900, § 1073; Laws 2001, LB 250, § 2; Laws 2004, LB 821, § 39; Laws 2006, LB 898, § 3; Laws 2008, LB962, § 1; Laws 2021, LB83, § 13.

Annotations

- To preserve an objection that a public body failed to make documents available at a public meeting as required by subsection (8) of this section, a person who attends a public meeting must not only object to the violation, but must make that objection to the public body or to a member of the public body. *Stoetzel & Sons v. City of Hastings*, 265 Neb. 637, 658 N.W.2d 636 (2003).

84-1413. Meetings; minutes; roll call vote; secret ballot; when; agenda and minutes; required on website; when.

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

(2) Any action taken on any question or motion duly moved and seconded shall be by roll call vote of the public body in open session, and the record shall state how each member voted or if the member was absent or not voting. The requirements of a roll call or viva voce vote shall be

satisfied by a public body which utilizes an electronic voting device which allows the yeas and nays of each member of such public body to be readily seen by the public.

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

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

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

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

(7) Beginning July 31, 2022, the governing body of a natural resources district, the city council of a city of the metropolitan class, the city council of a city of the primary class, the city council of a city of the first class, the county board of a county with a population greater than twenty-five thousand inhabitants, and the school board of a school district shall make available on such entity's public website the agenda and minutes of any meeting of the governing body. The agenda shall be placed on the website at least twenty-four hours before the meeting of the governing body. Minutes shall be placed on the website at such time as the minutes are available for inspection as provided in subsection (5) of this section. This information shall be available on the public website for at least six months.

Source: Laws 1975, LB 325, § 6; Laws 1978, LB 609, § 3; Laws 1979, LB 86, § 9; Laws 1987, LB 663, § 26; Laws 2005, LB 501, § 1; Laws 2009, LB361, § 3; Laws 2015, LB365, § 2; Laws 2016, LB876, § 1; Laws 2021, LB83, § 14.

Annotations

- If a person present at a meeting observes and fails to object to an alleged public meetings laws violation in the form of a failure to conduct rollcall votes before taking actions on questions or motions pending, that person waives his or her right to object at a later date. *Hauser v. Nebraska Police Stds. Adv. Council*, 264 Neb. 944, 653 N.W.2d 240 (2002).
- Subsection (2) of this section does not require the record to state that the vote was by roll call, but requires only that the record show if and how each member voted. Neither does the statute set a time limit for recording the results of a vote, after which no corrections of the record can be made. If no intervening rights of third persons have arisen, a board of county commissioners has power to correct the record of the proceedings had at a previous meeting so as to make them speak the

truth, particularly where the correction supplies some omitted fact or action and is done not to contradict or change the original record but to have the record show that a certain action was taken or thing done, which the original record fails to show. *State ex rel. Schuler v. Dunbar*, 214 Neb. 85, 333 N.W.2d 652 (1983).

- Failure by a public governing body, as defined under section 84-1409, R.R.S.1943, to take and record a roll call vote on an action, as required by section 84-1413(2), R.S.Supp.,1980, grants any citizen the right to sue for the purpose of having the action declared void. In this case such failure could not be later corrected by a nunc pro tunc order because there was no showing that a roll call vote on the disputed action was actually taken, and even if it was the record showed it was not recorded until over a year later. Sections 23-1301, R.R.S.1943, and 23-1302, R.R.S.1943, make it the duty of the county clerk to record proceedings of the board of county commissioners. *State ex rel. Schuler v. Dunbar*, 208 Neb. 69, 302 N.W.2d 674 (1981).
- There is no requirement that a public body make a record of where notice was published or posted. *Wolf v. Grubbs*, 17 Neb. App. 292, 759 N.W.2d 499 (2009).

84-1414. Unlawful action by public body; declared void or voidable by district court; when; duty to enforce open meeting laws; citizen's suit; procedure; violations; penalties.

(1) Any motion, resolution, rule, regulation, ordinance, or formal action of a public body made or taken in violation of the Open Meetings Act shall be declared void by the district court if the suit is commenced within one hundred twenty days of the meeting of the public body at which the alleged violation occurred. Any motion, resolution, rule, regulation, ordinance, or formal action of a public body made or taken in substantial violation of the Open Meetings Act shall be voidable by the district court if the suit is commenced more than one hundred twenty days after but within one year of the meeting of the public body in which the alleged violation occurred. A suit to void any final action shall be commenced within one year of the action.

(2) The Attorney General and the county attorney of the county in which the public body ordinarily meets shall enforce the Open Meetings Act.

(3) Any citizen of this state may commence a suit in the district court of the county in which the public body ordinarily meets or in which the plaintiff resides for the purpose of requiring compliance with or preventing violations of the Open Meetings Act, for the purpose of declaring an action of a public body void, or for the purpose of determining the applicability of the act to discussions or decisions of the public body. It shall not be a defense that the citizen attended the meeting and failed to object at such time. The court may order payment of reasonable attorney's fees and court costs to a successful plaintiff in a suit brought under this section.

(4) Any member of a public body who knowingly violates or conspires to violate or who attends or remains at a meeting knowing that the public body is in violation of any provision of

the Open Meetings Act shall be guilty of a Class IV misdemeanor for a first offense and a Class III misdemeanor for a second or subsequent offense.

Source: Laws 1975, LB 325, § 9; Laws 1977, LB 39, § 318; Laws 1983, LB 43, § 5; Laws 1992, LB 1019, § 126; Laws 1994, LB 621, § 2; Laws 1996, LB 900, § 1074; Laws 2004, LB 821, § 40; Laws 2006, LB 898, § 4.

Annotations

- The Legislature has granted standing to a broad scope of its citizens for the very limited purpose of challenging meetings allegedly in violation of the Open Meetings Act, so that they may help police the public policy embodied by the act. *Schauer v. Grooms*, 280 Neb. 426, 786 N.W.2d 909 (2010).
- Any citizen of the state may commence an action to declare a public body's action void. *City of Elkhorn v. City of Omaha*, 272 Neb. 867, 725 N.W.2d 792 (2007).
- The reading of ordinances constitutes a formal action under subsection (1) of this section. *City of Elkhorn v. City of Omaha*, 272 Neb. 867, 725 N.W.2d 792 (2007).
- If a person present at a meeting observes a public meetings law violation in the form of an improper closed session and fails to object, that person waives his or her right to object at a later date. *Wasikowski v. Nebraska Quality Jobs Bd.*, 264 Neb. 403, 648 N.W.2d 756 (2002).
- Under the Public Meetings Act, a county lacks capacity to maintain an action to declare its official conduct "void" for noncompliance with the act. *County of York v. Johnson*, 230 Neb. 403, 432 N.W.2d 215 (1988).
- When a petitioner under this section is successful in the district court, that court may allow attorney fees. *Tracy Corp. II v. Nebraska Pub. Serv. Comm.*, 218 Neb. 900, 360 N.W.2d 485 (1984).
- Informal discussions between the Tax Commissioner and the State Board of Equalization in which instructions were clarified, with such clarification leading to the amendment of hearing notices, did not constitute a public meeting subject to the provisions of this section. *Box Butte County v. State Board of Equalization and Assessment*, 206 Neb. 696, 295 N.W.2d 670 (1980).
- The right to collaterally attack an order made in contravention of the Public Meeting Act must occur within a period of one year as is specifically provided by this section. *Witt v. School District No. 70*, 202 Neb. 63, 273 N.W.2d 669 (1979).
- Statutory change, requiring "publicized notice" for board of education employment hearings, occurring between dates meeting scheduled and conducted, held not to void proceedings. *Alexander v. School Dist. No. 17*, 197 Neb. 251, 248 N.W.2d 335 (1976).
- Voiding an entire meeting is a proper remedy for violations of the Open Meetings Act. Once a meeting has been declared void pursuant to Nebraska's public meetings law, board members are prohibited from considering any information

obtained at the illegal meeting. *Wolf v. Grubbs*, 17 Neb. App. 292, 759 N.W.2d 499 (2009).

- Actions by the board of directors were merely voidable under this section, and not void. Pursuant to subsection (3) of this section, the plaintiffs were awarded partial attorney fees because they were successful in having the court declare that the board of directors was in substantial violation of the statute, even though the plaintiffs did not get the relief requested of having the board's actions declared void. *Hansmeyer v. Nebraska Pub. Power Dist.*, 6 Neb. App. 889, 578 N.W.2d 476 (1998).

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Source: http://nebraskalegislature.gov/laws/display_html.php?begin_section=84-1407&end_section=84-1414

Date: July 2021



**I pledge allegiance to the Flag
of the United States of America,
and to the Republic for which it stands,
one Nation under God, indivisible,
with liberty and justice for all.**

NEBRASKA

Good Life. Great Journey.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

May 13, 2025

Heather Varney, Deputy City Clerk
City of Friend
235 Maple Street
Friend, NE 68359

Dear Ms. Varney:

As per our conversation, the State of Nebraska, Department of Transportation (NDOT) would like to update our documentation for the speed zones on US-6 through the City of Friend. NDOT is not proposing any changes to the current speed zones.

For NDOT to proceed with a new Authorization, a new Ordinance is requested from the City. Please find attached the proposed plat, the existing Ordinance and plat. NDOT recommends the new Ordinance include the following:

The speed limit on U.S. Highway #6 within the corporate limits of the City of Friend, shall not exceed 45 miles per hour from the City limits on the west end of town, 1,370 feet west of State Street, to Cedar Street and from the City limits on the east side of town, 50 feet west of Page Street, to Spring Street; and that the speed limit between Cedar Street and Spring Street, within the corporate limits of the City of Friend, on U.S. Highway #6, shall not exceed 35 miles per hour.

If you have any questions, please feel free to call me at (402)-479-4594 or by email.

Sincerely,

Scott Milliken, P.E.
Nebraska Department of Transportation
Traffic Engineering Division
scott.milliken@nebraska.gov

cc: Brandon Varilek, District 1 Engineer (electronic)

Vicki Kramer, Director

Department of Transportation

MAILING ADDRESS

PO Box 94759
Lincoln, NE 68509-4759

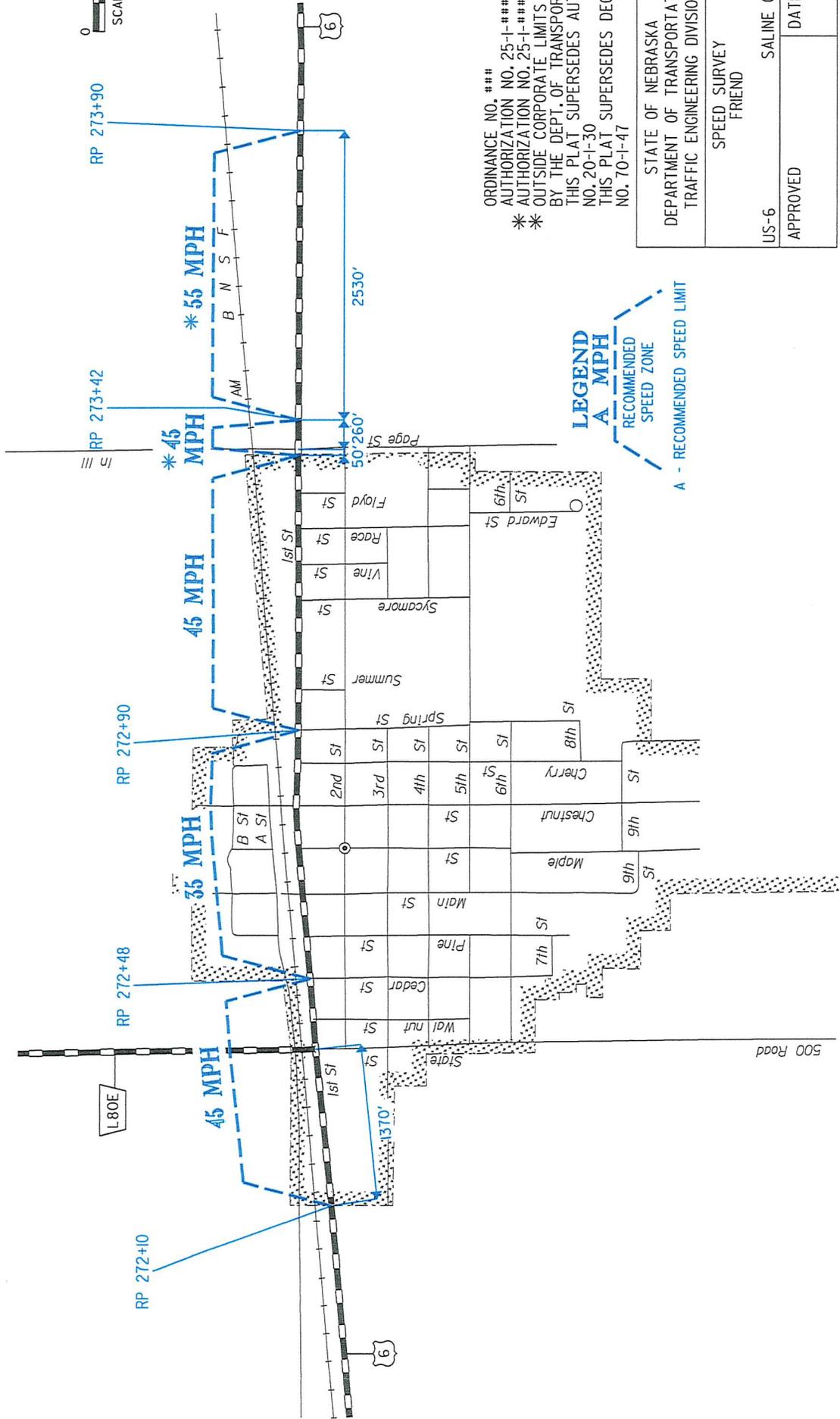
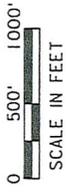
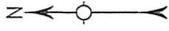
PHYSICAL ADDRESS

1500 Nebraska Parkway
Lincoln, NE 68502

PHONE 402-471-4567

EMAIL NDOT.ContactUs@nebraska.gov

dot.nebraska.gov

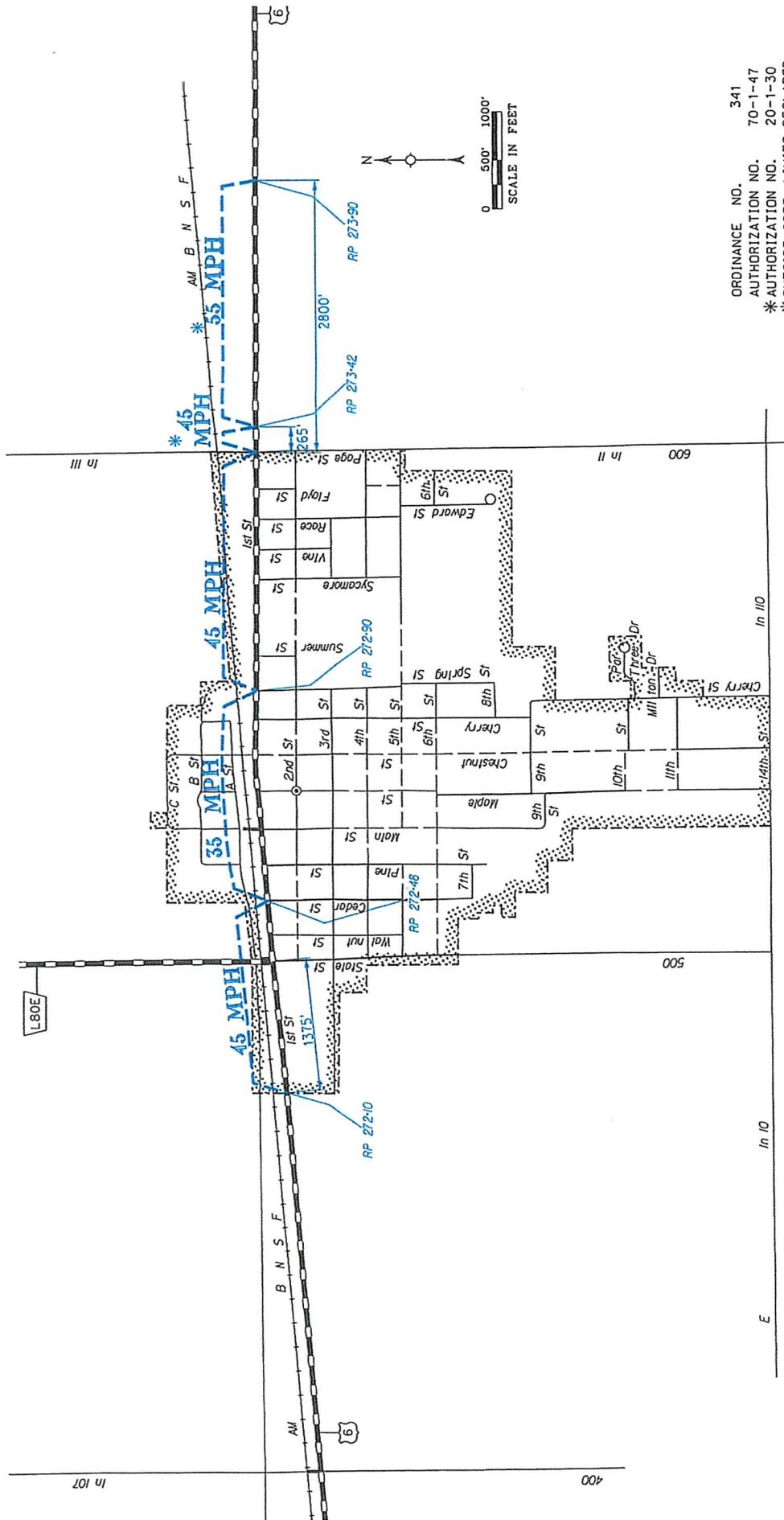


ORDINANCE NO. ###
 AUTHORIZATION NO. 25-1-###
 AUTHORIZATION NO. 25-1-###
 * OUTSIDE CORPORATE LIMITS DECLARED
 BY THE DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION
 NO. 20-1-30
 THIS PLAT SUPERSEDES AUTHORIZATION
 NO. 70-1-47

LEGEND

- A** - RECOMMENDED SPEED LIMIT
- RECOMMENDED SPEED ZONE

STATE OF NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION TRAFFIC ENGINEERING DIVISION		JOB NO. 2787	
SPEED SURVEY FRIEND		SALINE CO.-76	
US-6	APPROVED	DATE	



LEGEND
 EXISTING
 SPEED ZONE

A - RECOMMENDED SPEED LIMIT

ORDINANCE NO. 341
 AUTHORIZATION NO. 70-1-47
 AUTHORIZATION NO. 20-1-30
 *OUTSIDE CORP. LIMITS DECLARED
 BY THE DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION

STATE OF NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION TRAFFIC ENGINEERING DIVISION	US-6	SALINE CO.-76	JOB NO. 2797
SPEED SURVEY FRIEND	ORIGINAL APPROVED BY: <i>[Signature]</i>	DATE 12-21-20	

ORDINANCE 341

An Ordinance of the City of Friend, Saline County, Nebraska to amend Ordinance #241 and Section Three, Chapter One of the Municipal Code of the City of Friend, Nebraska enacted in 1934; and repealing all ordinances of said City in conflict herewith relating to the speeds at which motor vehicles may be operated within the City limits and prescribing when this ordinance shall become effective.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Friend, Saline County, Nebraska as follows:

1. That Ordinance #241 passed on January 6, 1948 is hereby repealed; that Section Three of Chapter One of the Municipal Code of the City of Friend, Nebraska, 1934, shall be amended to read as follows: "No person shall operate a motor vehicle on any street within the City of Friend at a speed greater than is reasonable and proper having regard for the traffic in the roadway and the conditions of the street, or at such speeds as to endanger the life, limb or property of any person and under no circumstances at a rate of speed greater than 15 miles per hour within the congested district or at a rate of speed greater than 25 miles per hour outside the congested district of the City of Friend as defined by Section Two, Chapter One of the Municipal Code of Friend, 1934, except the speed limit on U.S. Highway #6 within the corporate limits of the City of Friend, shall not exceed 45 miles per hour from the city limits on the West end of town to Cedar Street and from the City limits on the East side of town to Spring Street; and that the speed limit between Cedar Street and Spring Street, within the corporate limits of the City of Friend, on U.S. Highway #6, shall not exceed 35 miles per hour; provided that the speed limits in this section shall not apply to physicians, surgeons, police or fire vehicles or ambulances when answering emergency calls demanding excessive speed."

2. This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval and publication as provided for by law.

PASSED AND APPROVED this 6th day of October, 1970.

OK - 10/12/70
M. W. 70-1-47

752

ATTEST:
Minnie M. Williams CITY CLERK

William J. Yokel
MAYOR

ORDINANCE NO. 25-809

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF FRIEND, SALINE COUNTY, NEBRASKA TO SCHEDULE 1, SECTIONS 4 AND 5 OF CHAPTER 74 OF THE MUNICIPAL CODE OF THE CITY OF FRIEND, NEBRASKA; AND REPEALING ALL ORDINANCES OF SAID CITY IN CONFLICT HEREWITH RELATING TO THE SPEEDS AT WHICH MOTOR VEHICLES MAY BE OPERATED WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS ON HIGHWAY 6 AND PRESCRIBING WHEN THIS ORDINANCE SHALL BECOME EFFECTIVE.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF FRIEND, SALINE COUNTY, NEBRASKA AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1:

That Schedule 1, Sections 4 and 5 of Chapter 74 of the Municipal Code of the City of Friend , Nebraska, shall be amended to read as follows:

“The speed limit on U.S. Highway #6 within the corporate limits of the City of Friend, shall not exceed 45 miles per hour from the City limits on the west end of town, 1,370 feet west of State Street, to Cedar Street and from the City limits on the east side of town, 50 feet west of Page Street, to Spring Street; and that the speed limit between Cedar Street and Spring Street, within the corporate limits of the City of Friend, on U.S. Highway #6, shall not exceed 35 miles per hour.”

Section 2: This ordinance shall take effect and be in full force from and after its passage, approval, and publication or posting as required by law.

Passed and approved this 1st day of July, 2025.

Mayor

ATTEST:

Deputy Clerk

KALKWARF Law
& **SMITH** Offices
LLC



Bradley T. Kalkwarf
Shaylene M. Smith
Jennifer S. Craven

1240 Ivy Avenue
P.O. Box 272
Crete, NE 68333-0272
Tel (402) 826-5136
Fax (402) 826-5140

April 29, 2025

Farmers & Merchants Bank Bldg.
321 South Main, P.O. Box 905
Wilber, NE 68465-0905
Tel (402) 821-2001
Fax (402) 821-3368

Ms. Moria Holly
P.O. Box 208
DeWitt, NE 68341

Ms. Susan Bartels
P.O. Box 94
Tobias, NE 68453

Mr. Jerry Wilcox
P.O. Box 86
Crete, NE 68333

Ms. Deb Schwisow
P.O. Box 387
Western, NE 68464

Ms. Jen Kasl
P.O. Box 287
Dorchester, NE 68343

Ms. Heather Varney
235 Maple St.
Friend, NE 68359

Ms. Donna Rut
P.O. Box 23
Swanton, NE 68445

Mrs. Lori Rezny
P.O. Box 486
Wilber, NE 68465

Diane Notiffee
Saline County Clerk

Re: Saline County Rural Fire MFO Agreement

Dear Clerks:

Enclosed please find a draft copy of the above-referenced agreement for review and consideration by your City/Village/County Agency. This agreement would be for the fiscal years 2025-2026, 2026-2027 and 2027-2028. As you may recall this will be the third multi-year agreement for the MFO. The 2019-2022 agreement had a levy of 1.4¢ and the 2022-2025 agreement had a levy of 1.5¢. In keeping with that same pattern, this current agreement has a common levy of 1.6¢.

Each of your cities, villages and county agencies will need to vote on approval of the contract. Once you have approved the MFO agreement, please contact my office so that we can provide you with the original contract for signatures. We will also need a copy of the minutes showing the motion and approval of the agreement, as we need to attach that to the application for the MFO grant money each year.

Should you have any questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Very truly yours,

Bradley T. Kalkwarf

BTK:em
Enclosures

INTERLOCAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT is entered into this _____ day of _____, 2025 by and between the undersigned cities, villages and rural fire protection districts of the State of Nebraska (hereinafter referred to as "Participants"), which, by this agreement, create a mutual finance organization as authorized by the Nebraska Municipal Finance Assistance Act, Neb. Rev. Stat. 35-1201, et. Seq. (as amended).

WHEREAS, certain cities, villages and rural fire protection districts located in Saline County, Nebraska, desire to create a mutual finance organization as authorized by the Nebraska Municipal Finance Assistance Act, Neb. Rev. Stat. 35-1201, et. seq. (as amended).

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT AGREED BY THE UNDERSIGNED PARTICIPANTS AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. That the Participants hereby create a mutual finance organization as authorized by the Nebraska Municipal Finance Assistance Act, Neb. Rev. Stat. 35-1201, et. seq. (as amended). This mutual finance organization shall be known as the Saline County Rural Fire Protection Mutual Finance Organization.

Section 2. The Mutual Finance Organization Board shall determine the property tax levy needed to jointly finance the undersigned fire districts, excluding any bonded indebtedness and lease purchase contracts which are in existence on July 1, 2025.

The Participants hereby agree pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. §35-1204(1) that the Mutual Finance Organization levy and agreed upon property tax rate of .01600 for the first year of this agreement. Further the Participants agree that no Participant shall levy a higher tax rate for the remaining tax years covered by this agreement.

Section 3. This agreement shall terminate on June 30, 2028, unless extended by the mutual agreement of all Participants.

Section 4. There is hereby established a joint board responsible for administration of this cooperative undertaking to be formally known as the Saline County Rural Fire Protection Mutual Finance Organization Board of Directors (hereinafter referred to as "the Board").

Section 5. The governing body of each Participant shall designate one representative to serve on the Board herein established. The governing body of each participant shall also appoint one person to serve as an alternate representative on the Board to serve temporarily for the representative as may be necessary in the event that the representative cannot serve. No prior notice need be given to the Board that the alternate representative will serve. The Board is authorized and directed to prepare and submit a timely application to the Nebraska Mutual Finance Assistance Fund for the maximum assistance available to the Saline County Rural Fire Protection Mutual Finance Organization for the years 2025-2026, 2026-2027 and 2027-2028. The Board is authorized to do all things necessary and proper to obtain such assistance, including

signing applications and receiving funds without further or additional authorization of the individual parties to this agreement. A majority vote of the members of this board is empowered to act for the joint and mutual benefits of the parties in such matters. Each member shall be entitled to one vote. The Board shall distribute all assistance funds to the participants as herein provided. It shall not acquire or hold any property other than public funds to be distributed to the participants hereunder.

Section 6. The Chairperson shall be the Chairperson of the Saline County Rural Fire Protection District and the Secretary shall be the Secretary of the Saline County Rural Fire Protection District. An annual meeting shall be held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Saline County Rural Fire Protection District and notice shall be given to all participants with at least forty-eight (48) hours written notice to all members of the Board.

Section 7. The Mutual Finance Organization Board shall divide among the undersigned Fire Districts/Departments any funding it receives for operational and equipment needs of the Fire Districts. Any special payments received under the Nebraska Municipal Finance Assistance Act shall be paid directly to the Rural Fire District, City or Village that qualified for said payment, in accordance with the Act.

That funding shall then become the property of the respective Fire Districts/Departments. All real and personal property currently owned or acquired in the future by the respective Fire Districts/Departments shall remain their own separate property.

Section 8. This agreement shall supplement and not replace or modify the terms of any mutual assistance agreements or interlocal cooperation agreements among the parties or any of them in effect upon the date of this agreement.

Section 9. This agreement shall not be construed to have created a separate legal entity.

Section 10. Except as herein specifically provided otherwise, each Participant shall maintain its authority and indebtedness as a governmental subdivision.

DATED this _____ day of _____, 2025.

SALINE COUNTY RURAL FIRE
PROTECTION DISTRICT

Attest:

Gary Baxa, Secretary

BY: _____
Allen Papik, President

Attest:

Secretary

FRIEND RURAL FIRE DISTRICT

BY: _____
_____, President

Date: _____

Attest:

Village Clerk

VILLAGE OF TOBIAS, NEBRASKA
A Municipal Corporation

By: _____
_____, Chairperson

Date: _____

Attest:

Village Clerk

VILLAGE OF SWANTON, NEBRASKA
A Municipal Corporation

By: _____
_____, Chairperson

Date: _____

Attest:

Village Clerk

VILLAGE OF DE WITT, NEBRASKA
A Municipal Corporation

By: _____
_____, Chairperson

Date: _____

Attest:

Village Clerk

VILLAGE OF WESTERN, NEBRASKA
A Municipal Corporation

By: _____
_____, Chairperson

Date: _____

Attest:

Village Clerk

VILLAGE OF DORCHESTER,
NEBRASKA
A Municipal Corporation

By: _____
_____, Chairperson

Date: _____

Attest:

City Clerk

CITY OF FRIEND, NEBRASKA
A Municipal Corporation

By: _____,
_____, Mayor
Date: _____

Attest:

City Clerk

CITY OF CRETE, NEBRASKA
A Municipal Corporation

By: _____,
_____, Mayor
Date: _____

Attest:

City Clerk

CITY OF WILBER, NEBRASKA
A Municipal Corporation

By: _____,
_____, Mayor
Date: _____

INTER-LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this 24 day of June, 2025, between Saline County, Nebraska, a political subdivision under Nebraska law, and the City of Friend, Nebraska, a municipal corporation under Nebraska law.

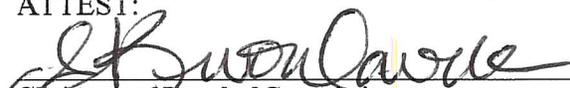
WITNESSED:

1. That the City of Friend has agreed to allow Saline County to rock and store plank and piling on the property located in Part of the Southeast Section 14 Township 8 North Range 1 East of the 6th P.M. Saline County, Nebraska. On the North side of the City building on this property which is adjacent to A Street in Friend, Nebraska.
2. That Saline County will maintain Chestnut Street and Maple Street from County Road E for ¼ mile North.
3. That Saline County will maintain A Street from City Limits to City Limits Approximately 5 Blocks, from COOP Storage Building East to City Shop entrance.
4. That the City of Friend will supply gravel or rock as needed to maintain Chestnut Street and Maple Street from County Road E for ¼ mile North and A Street from City Limits to City Limits.
5. This agreement shall become effective upon execution by both parties, and shall remain in effect perpetually.
6. This agreement may be terminated by either party giving to the other party written notice of its intention to terminate at least 30 days prior to the proposed date of termination.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this Agreement, pursuant to authority duly give, as of the date first written above.

Executed this 24 day of June, 2025.

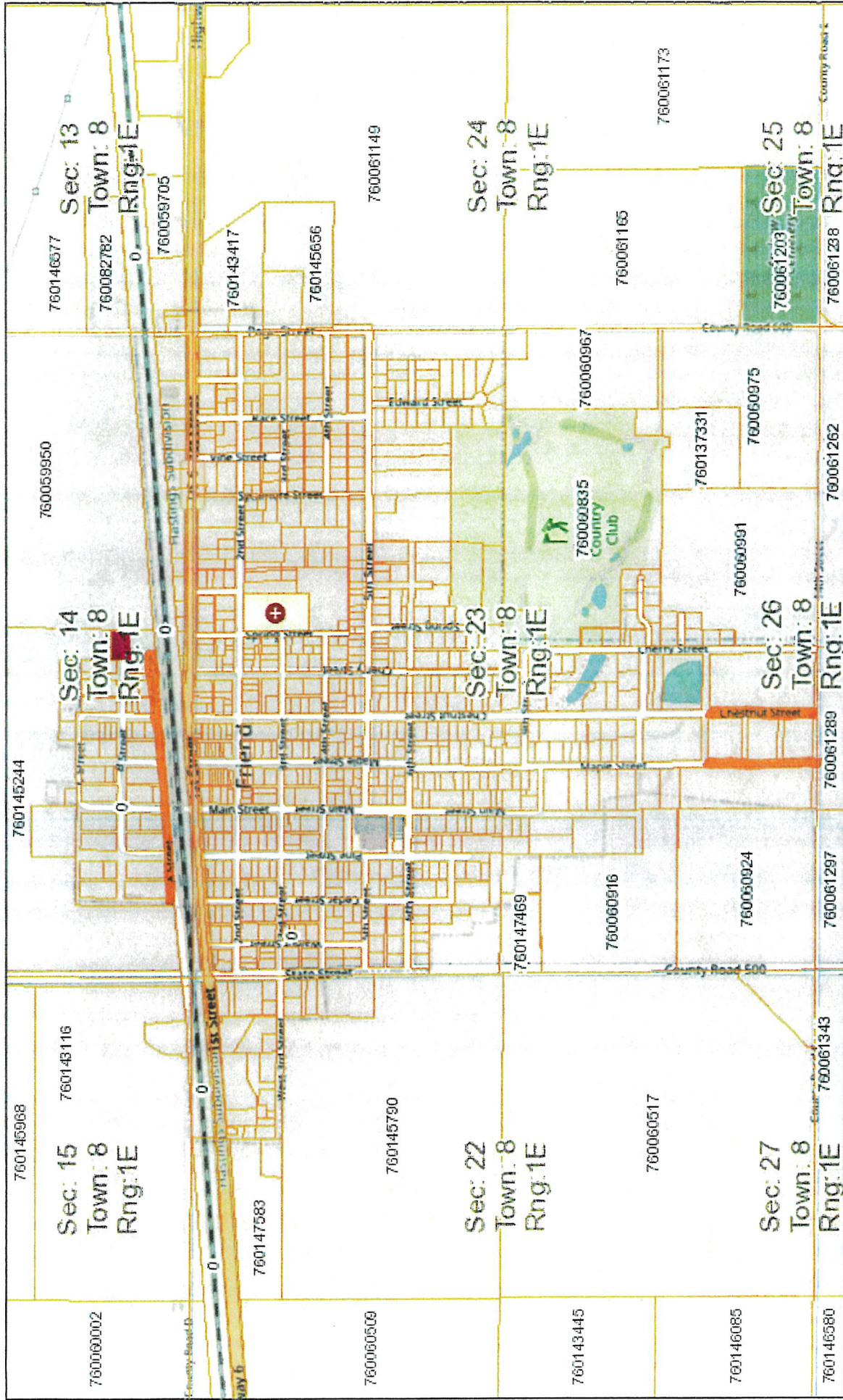
ATTEST:


Chairman of Board of Commissioners
Saline County Nebraska

Executed this _____ day of _____, 2025.

ATTEST:

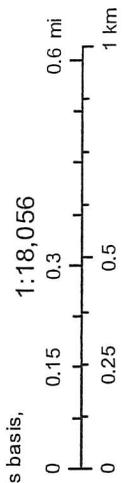
Judith Knoke
Mayor of Friend



June 23, 2025
13:26 PM

DISCLAIMER: This map is not intended for conveyances, nor is it a legal survey. The information is presented on a best-efforts basis, and should not be relied upon for making financial, survey, legal or other commitments.

-  Parcels
-  Sections



 CITY STREETS TO BE MAINTAINED BY SALINE COUNTY

 CITY OF FRIEND AREA THAT SALINE COUNTY USES FOR STORAGE (PILING AND PLANK)