

City of Sidney Planning Commission Meeting, Monday, June 16, 2025, 5:30 pm

AGENDA

Call to Order

Pledge of Allegiance

1. Announcement of Public Meetings Act: The Open Meetings Law poster is posted at the rear of the room, please refer to the posted information if you have any questions regarding the open meetings law.
2. Approval of minutes for May 19, 2025
3. **PUBLIC HEARING:** The application for a Conditional Use Permit for Tina Taylor, for a Day Care Service, 31 14 49 Lot 3 Blk 6 Sidney Clarkson Second Addition, Cheyenne County, Nebraska, also known as 1431 Quince Street, Sidney, Nebraska. Current zoning R2.
4. Comments by the public and action concerning other business by the commission.

ADJOURNMENT

NEBRASKA OPEN MEETINGS ACT

EFF. DATE: JULY 19, 2024

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). • Although a committee was a subcommittee of a natural resources district board, it was not subject to the Open Meetings Act because there was never a quorum of board members in attendance and the committee did not hold hearings, make policy, or take formal action on behalf of the board. *Koch v. Lower Loup NRD*, 27 Neb. App. 301, 931 N.W.2d 160 (2019). • A county board of equalization is a public body whose meetings shall be open to the public. *Wolf v. Grubbs*, 17 Neb. App. 292, 759 N.W.2d 499 (2009).

84-1409. Terms, defined. For purposes of the Open Meetings Act, unless the context otherwise requires: -2- (1)(a) Public body means (i) governing bodies of all political subdivisions of the State of Nebraska, (ii) governing bodies of all agencies, created by the Constitution of Nebraska, statute, or otherwise pursuant to law, of the executive department of the State of Nebraska, (iii) all independent boards, commissions, bureaus, committees, councils, subunits, or any other bodies created by the Constitution of Nebraska, statute, or otherwise pursuant to law, (iv) all study or advisory committees of the executive department of the State of Nebraska whether having continuing existence or appointed as special committees with limited existence, (v) advisory committees of the bodies referred to in subdivisions (i), (ii), and (iii) of this subdivision, and (vi) instrumentalities exercising essentially public functions; and (b) Public body does not include (i) subcommittees of such bodies unless a quorum of the public body attends a subcommittee meeting or unless such subcommittees are holding hearings, making policy, or taking formal action on behalf of their parent body, except that all meetings of any subcommittee established under section 81-15,175 are subject to the Open Meetings Act, (ii) entities conducting judicial proceedings unless a court or other judicial body is exercising rulemaking authority, deliberating, or deciding upon the issuance of administrative orders, and (iii) the Judicial Resources Commission or subcommittees or subgroups of the commission; (2) Meeting means all regular, special, or called meetings, formal or informal, of any public body for the purposes of briefing, discussion of public business, formation of tentative policy, or the taking of any action of the public body; and (3) Virtual conferencing means conducting or participating in a meeting electronically or telephonically with interaction among the participants subject to subsection (2) of section 84-1412. Source: Laws 1975, LB 325, § 2; Laws 1983, LB 43, § 1; Laws 1989, LB 429, § 42; Laws 1989, LB 311, § 14; Laws 1992, LB 1019, § 124; Laws 1993, LB 635, § 1; Laws 1996, LB 1044, § 978; Laws 1997, LB 798, § 37; Laws 2004, LB 821, § 36; Laws 2007, LB296, § 810; Laws 2011, LB366, § 2; Laws 2021, LB83, § 11; Laws 2022, LB922, § 12. Annotations • A township is a political subdivision, and as such, a township board is subject to the provisions of the public meetings laws. *Steenblock v. Elkhorn Township Bd.*, 245 Neb. 722, 515 N.W.2d 128 (1994). • A county agricultural society is a public body to which the provisions of the Nebraska public meetings law are applicable. *Nixon v. Madison Co. Ag. Soc'y*, 217 Neb. 37, 348 N.W.2d 119 (1984). • Failure by a public governing body, as defined under section 84-1409, R.R.S.1943, to take and record a roll call vote on an action, as required by section 84-1413(2), R.S.Supp.,1980, grants any citizen the right to sue for the purpose of having the action declared void. In this case such failure could not be later -3- corrected by a nunc pro tunc order because there was no showing that a roll call vote on the disputed action was actually taken, and even if it was the record showed it was not recorded until over a year later. Sections 23-1301, R.R.S.1943, and 23-1302, R.R.S.1943, make it the duty of the county clerk to record proceedings of the board of county commissioners. *State ex rel. Schuler v. Dunbar*, 208 Neb. 69, 302 N.W.2d 674 (1981). • Although a committee was a subcommittee of a natural resources district board, it was not subject to the Open Meetings Act

because there was never a quorum of board members in attendance and the committee did not hold hearings, make policy, or take formal action on behalf of the board. *Koch v. Lower Loup NRD*, 27 Neb. App. 301, 931 N.W.2d 160 (2019). • Although the Open Meetings Act does not define "subcommittee," a subcommittee is generally defined as a group within a committee to which the committee may refer business. *Koch v. Lower Loup NRD*, 27 Neb. App. 301, 931 N.W.2d 160 (2019). • The Open Meetings Act does not require policymakers to remain ignorant of the issues they must decide until the moment the public is invited to comment on a proposed policy. By excluding nonquorum subgroups from the definition of a public body, the Legislature has balanced the public's need to be heard on matters of public policy with a practical accommodation for a public body's need for information to conduct business. *Koch v. Lower Loup NRD*, 27 Neb. App. 301, 931 N.W.2d 160 (2019). • As an administrative agency of the county, a county board of equalization is a public body. *Wolf v. Grubbs*, 17 Neb. App. 292, 759 N.W.2d 499 (2009). • The electors of a township at their annual meeting are a public body under the Open Meetings Act. *State ex rel. Newman v. Columbus Township Bd.*, 15 Neb. App. 656, 735 N.W.2d 399 (2007). • The meeting at issue in this case was a "meeting" within the parameters of subsection (2) of this section because it involved the discussion of public business, the formation of tentative policy, or the taking of any action of the public power district. *Hansmeyer v. Nebraska Pub. Power Dist.*, 6 Neb. App. 889, 578 N.W.2d 476 (1998). • Informational sessions in which the governmental body hears reports are briefings. *Johnson v. Nebraska Environmental Control Council*, 2 Neb. App. 263, 509 N.W.2d 21 (1993).

84-1410. Closed session; when; purpose; reasons listed; procedure; right to challenge; prohibited acts; chance meetings, conventions, or workshops. (1) Any public body may hold a closed session by the affirmative vote of a majority of its voting members if a closed session is clearly necessary for the protection of the public interest or -4- 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 -5- 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). -6- • Public meeting law was not violated where the Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska voted to hold a closed session to consider the university president's resignation, and also discussed the appointment of an interim president during such session. *Meyer v. Board of Regents*, 1 Neb. App. 893, 510 N.W.2d 450 (1993).

84-1411. Meetings of public body; notice; method; contents; when available; right to modify; duties concerning notice; virtual conferencing authorized; requirements; emergency meeting without notice; appearance before public body; applicability of section. (1) Until January 1, 2025: (a) Except as provided in subsection (10) of this section, each public body shall give reasonable advance publicized notice of the time and place of each meeting as provided in this subsection. Such notice shall be transmitted to all members of the public body and to the public. (b)(i) Except as provided in subdivision (1)(b)(ii) of this section, in the case of a public body described in subdivision (1)(a)(i) of section 84-1409 or such body's advisory 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 or the governing body of a rural or suburban fire protection district, 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, village, or district. 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. (iv) In case of refusal, neglect, or inability of the newspaper to timely publish the notice, the public body shall (A) post such notice on its website, if available, and (B) post such notice in a conspicuous public place in such public body's jurisdiction. The public body shall keep a written record of such posting. The record of such posting shall be evidence that such posting was done as required and shall be sufficient to fulfill the requirement of publication. (c) In addition to a method of notice required by subdivision (1)(b)(i) or (ii) of this section, such notice may also be provided by any other appropriate method designated by such public body or such advisory committee. (d) Each public body shall record the methods and dates of such notice in its minutes. -7- (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) Beginning January 1, 2025: (a) Except as provided in subsection (10) of this section, each public body shall give reasonable advance publicized notice of the time and place of each meeting as provided in this subsection. Such notice shall be transmitted to all members of the public body and to the public. (b)(i) Except as provided in subdivision (2)(b)(ii) of this section, in the case of a public body described in subdivision (1)(a)(i) of section 84-1409 or such body's advisory committees, such notice shall be given by: (A)(I) Publication in a newspaper of general circulation within the public body's jurisdiction that is finalized for printing prior to the time and date of the meeting, (II) posting on such newspaper's website, if available, and (III) posting on a statewide website established and maintained as a repository for such notices by a majority of Nebraska newspapers. Such notice shall be placed in the newspaper and on the websites by the newspaper; or (B)(I) Posting to the newspaper's website, if available, and (II) posting to a statewide website established and maintained as a repository for such notices by a majority of Nebraska newspapers if no edition of a newspaper of general circulation within the public body's jurisdiction is to be finalized for printing prior to the time

and date of the meeting. Such notice shall be placed in the newspaper and on the websites by the newspaper. (ii) In the case of the governing body of a city of the second class or village, any advisory committee of such governing body, or the governing body of a rural or suburban fire protection district, such notice shall be given by: (A)(I) Publication in a newspaper of general circulation within the public body's jurisdiction that is finalized for printing prior to the time and date of the meeting, (II) posting on such newspaper's website, if available, and (III) posting on a statewide website established and maintained as a repository for such notices by a majority of Nebraska newspapers. Such notice shall be placed in the newspaper and on the websites by the newspaper; -8- (B)(I) Posting to the newspaper's website, if available, and (II) posting on a statewide website established and maintained as a repository for such notices by a majority of Nebraska newspapers if no edition of a newspaper of general circulation within the public body's jurisdiction is to be finalized for printing prior to the time and date of the meeting. Such notice shall be placed in the newspaper and on the websites by the newspaper; or (C) Posting written notice in three conspicuous public places in such city, village, or district. Such notice shall be posted by the public body in the same three places for each meeting. (iii) In the case of a public body not described in subdivision (2)(b)(i) or (ii) of this section, such notice shall be given by a method designated by the public body. (iv) In case of refusal, neglect, or inability of the newspaper to publish the notice, the public body shall (A) post such notice on its website, if available, (B) submit a post on a statewide website established and maintained as a repository for such notices by a majority of Nebraska newspapers, and (C) post such notice in a conspicuous public place in such public body's jurisdiction. The public body shall keep a written record of such posting. The record of such posting shall be evidence that such posting was done as required and shall be sufficient to fulfill the requirement of publication. (3)(a) The following entities may hold a meeting by means of virtual conferencing if the requirements of subdivision (3)(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; -9- (xi) A metropolitan utilities district; (xii) A regional metropolitan transit authority; and (xiii) A natural resources district. (b) The requirements for holding a meeting by means of virtual conferencing are as follows: (i) Reasonable advance publicized notice is given as provided in subsections (1) and (2) of this section, including providing access to a dial-in number or link to the virtual conference; (ii) In addition to the public's right to participate by virtual conferencing, reasonable arrangements are made to accommodate the public's right to attend at a physical site and participate as provided in **section 84-1412**, including reasonable seating, in at least one designated site in a building open to the public and identified in the notice, with: At least one member of the entity holding such meeting, or his or her designee, present at each site; a recording of the hearing by audio or visual recording devices; and a reasonable opportunity for input, such as public comment or questions, is provided to at least the same extent as would be provided if virtual conferencing was not used; (iii) At least one copy of all documents being considered at the meeting is available at any physical site open to the public where individuals may attend the virtual conference. The public body shall also provide links to an electronic copy of the agenda, all documents being considered at the meeting, and the current version of the Open Meetings Act; and (iv) Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, subsection (1) of section 70-1014, subsection (2) of section 70-1014.02, or subsection (4) of section 79-2204, no more than one-half of the meetings of the state entities, advisory committees, boards, councils, organizations, or governing bodies are held by virtual conferencing in a calendar year. In the case of (A) an organization created under the Interlocal Cooperation Act that sells electricity or natural gas, (B) an organization created under the Municipal Cooperative Financing Act, (C) a governing body of a risk management pool and any advisory committee of such governing body, or (D) any advisory committee of any state entity created in response to the Opioid Prevention and Treatment Act, such organization, governing body, or committee may hold more than one-half of its meetings by virtual conferencing if such organization holds at least one meeting each calendar year that is not by virtual conferencing. (4) 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. (5) 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. -10- (6) 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 (5) 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. (7) 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. (8)(a) Notwithstanding subsections (3) and (6) 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 subsections (1) and (2) 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 (5) of this section shall be complied with in conducting such meetings. (c) The nature of the emergency shall be stated in the minutes. Complete minutes of such meeting specifying the nature of the emergency and any formal action taken at the meeting shall be made available for inspection as provided in subsection (5) of section **84-1413**. (9) In addition to any other statutory authorization for virtual conferencing, any public body not listed in subdivision (3)(a) of this section may hold a meeting by virtual conferencing if: (a) The purpose of the virtual meeting is to discuss items that are scheduled to be discussed or acted upon at a subsequent non-virtual open meeting of the public body; (b) No action is taken by the public body at the virtual meeting; and (c) The public body complies with subdivisions (3)(b)(i) and (ii) of this section. (10) This section does not apply to a meeting of the Nebraska Power Review Board or a public power district, a public power and irrigation district, an electric membership association, -11- an electric cooperative company, a municipality having a generation and distribution system, or a registered group of municipalities if such meeting is subject to section 70-1034. Source: Laws 1975, LB 325, § 4; Laws 1983, LB 43, § 3; Laws 1987, LB 663, § 25; Laws 1993, LB 635, § 2; Laws 1996, LB 469, § 6; Laws 1996, LB 1161, § 1; Laws 1999, LB 47, § 2; Laws 1999, LB 87, § 100; Laws 1999, LB 461, § 1; Laws 2000, LB 968, § 85; Laws 2004, LB 821, § 38; Laws 2004, LB 1179, § 2; Laws 2006, LB 898, § 2; Laws 2007, LB199, § 9; Laws 2009, LB361, § 2; Laws 2012, LB735, § 1; Laws 2013, LB510, § 1; Laws 2017, LB318, § 1; Laws 2019, LB212, § 5; Laws 2020, LB148, § 3; Laws 2021, LB83, § 12; Laws 2022, LB742, § 1; Laws 2022, LB908, § 1; Laws 2022, LB922, § 13; Laws 2024, LB287, § 74; Laws 2024, LB399, § 4; Laws 2024, LB1370, § 8. Note: The Revisor of Statutes has pursuant to section 49-769 correlated LB287, section 74, with LB399, section 4, and LB1370, section 8, to reflect all amendments. Note: Changes made by LB287 became operative April 17, 2024. Changes made by LB399 became effective July 19, 2024. Changes made by LB1370 became operative July 19, 2024. Cross References • Emergency Management Act, see section 81-829.36. • Intergovernmental Risk Management Act, see section 44-4301. • Interlocal Cooperation Act, see section 13-801. • Joint Public Agency Act, see section 13-2501. • Municipal Cooperative Financing Act, see section 18-2401. • Opioid Prevention and Treatment Act, see section 71-2485. Annotations • Under subsection (1) of this section, the Legislature has imposed only two conditions on the public body's notification method of a public meeting: (1) It must give reasonable advance publicized notice of the time and place of each meeting and (2) it must be recorded in the public body's minutes. *City of Elkhorn v. City of Omaha*, 272 Neb. 867, 725 N.W.2d 792 (2007). • An emergency is "(a)ny event or occasional combination of circumstances which calls for immediate action or remedy; pressing necessity; exigency; a sudden or unexpected happening; an unforeseen occurrence or condition." *Steenblock v. Elkhorn Township Bd.*, 245 Neb. 722, 515 N.W.2d 128 (1994). • An agenda which gives reasonable notice of the matters to be considered at a meeting of a city council complies with the requirements of this section. *Pokorny v. City of Schuyler*, 202 Neb. 334, 275 N.W.2d 281 (1979). • When notice is required, a notice of a special meeting of a city council posted in three public places at 10:00 p.m. on the day preceding the meeting is not reasonable advance publicized notice of a meeting as is required by this section. *Pokorny v. City of Schuyler*, 202 Neb. 334, 275 N.W.2d 281 (1979). -12- • Teacher waived right to object to lack of public notice in board of education employment hearing by voluntary participation in the hearing without objection. *Alexander v. School Dist. No. 17*, 197 Neb. 251, 248 N.W.2d 335 (1976). • A county board of commissioners and a county board of equalization are not required to give separate notices when the notice states only the time and place that the boards meet and directs a citizen to where the agendas for each board can be found. *Wolf v. Grubbs*, 17 Neb. App. 292, 759 N.W.2d 499 (2009). • A county board of equalization is a public body which is required to give advanced publicized notice of its meetings. *Wolf v. Grubbs*, 17 Neb. App. 292, 759 N.W.2d 499 (2009). • Notice of recessed and reconvened meetings must be given in the same fashion as the original meeting. *Wolf v. Grubbs*, 17 Neb. App. 292, 759 N.W.2d 499 (2009). • True notice of a meeting is not given by burying such in the minutes of a prior board proceeding. *Wolf v. Grubbs*,

17 Neb. App. 292, 759 N.W.2d 499 (2009). • An agenda notice which merely stated "work order reports" was an inadequate notice under this section because it did not give interested persons knowledge that plans for a 345 kv transmission line through the district was going to be discussed and voted upon at the meeting. Inadequate agenda notice under this section meant there was a substantial violation of the public meeting laws; however, later actions by the board of directors cured the defects in notice, and such actions were in substantial compliance with the statute. *Hansmeyer v. Nebraska Pub. Power Dist.*, 6 Neb. App. 889, 578 N.W.2d 476 (1998).

84-1412. Meetings of public body; rights of public; public body; powers and duties. (1) Subject to the Open Meetings Act, the public has the right to attend and the right to speak at meetings of public bodies, and all or any part of a meeting of a public body, except for closed sessions called pursuant to section 84-1410, may be videotaped, televised, photographed, broadcast, or recorded by any person in attendance by means of a tape recorder, a camera, video equipment, or any other means of pictorial or sonic reproduction or in writing. Except for closed sessions called pursuant to section 84-1410, a public body shall allow members of the public an opportunity to speak at each meeting. (2) It shall not be a violation of subsection (1) of this section for any public body to make and enforce reasonable rules and regulations regarding the conduct of persons attending, speaking at, videotaping, televising, photographing, broadcasting, or recording its meetings, including meetings held by virtual conferencing. (3) No public body shall require members of the public to identify themselves as a condition for admission to the meeting nor shall such body require that the name of any member of the public be placed on the agenda prior to such meeting in order to speak about items on the agenda. The body shall require any member of the public desiring to address the body to identify -13- 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, LB 962, § 1; Laws 2021, LB 83, § 13; -14- Laws 2024, LB 43, § 21. Operative Date: July 19, 2024 Annotations • To preserve an objection that a public body failed to make documents available at a public meeting as required by subsection (8) of this section, a person who attends a public meeting must not only object to the violation, but must make that objection to the public body or to a member of the public body. *Stoetzel & Sons v. City of Hastings*, 265 Neb. 637, 658 N.W.2d 636 (2003).

84-1413. Meetings; minutes; roll call vote; secret ballot; when; agenda and minutes; required on website; when. (1) Each public body shall keep minutes of all meetings showing the time, place, members present and absent, and the substance of all matters discussed. (2) Any action taken on any question or motion duly moved and seconded shall be by roll call vote of the public body in open session, and the record shall state how each member voted or if the member was absent or not voting. The requirements of a roll call or viva voce vote shall be satisfied by a public body which utilizes an electronic voting device which allows the yeas and nays of each member of such public body to be readily seen by the public. (3) The vote to elect leadership within a public body may be taken by secret ballot, but the total number of votes for each candidate shall be recorded in the minutes. (4) The minutes of all meetings and evidence and documentation received or disclosed in open

session shall be public records and open to public inspection during normal business hours. (5) Minutes shall be written or kept as an electronic record and shall be available for inspection within ten working days or prior to the next convened meeting, whichever occurs earlier, except that cities of the second class and villages may have an additional ten working days if the employee responsible for writing or keeping the minutes is absent due to a serious illness or emergency. (6) Beginning July 31, 2022, the governing body of a natural resources district, the city council of a city of the metropolitan class, the city council of a city of the primary class, the city council of a city of the first class, the county board of a county with a population greater than twenty-five thousand inhabitants, and the school board of a school district shall make available on such entity's public website the agenda and minutes of any meeting of the governing body. The agenda shall be placed on the website at least twenty-four hours before the meeting of the governing body. Minutes shall be placed on the website at such time as the minutes are available for inspection as provided in subsection (5) of this section. This information shall be available on the public website for at least six months. -15- Source: Laws 1975, LB 325, § 6; Laws 1978, LB 609, § 3; Laws 1979, LB 86, § 9; Laws 1987, LB 663, § 26; Laws 2005, LB 501, § 1; Laws 2009, LB361, § 3; Laws 2015, LB365, § 2; Laws 2016, LB876, § 1; Laws 2021, LB83, § 14; Laws 2022, LB742, § 2. Annotations • 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 -16- 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). -17- • 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).

Planning Commission Meeting

A meeting of the Planning Commission of the City of Sidney, Nebraska, was convened in open and public session at 5:30 p.m., on May 19, 2025, in the City Council Chambers, located at 1115 13th Avenue. Present were: Chairman Loghry and Commissioners, Beitel, Jones, Schmitt, Spiker, Sweetser. Others present: City Manager Scott, City Clerk Borchert, City Attorney Strommen, Chief Building Official Hall. Notice of the meeting was given in advance thereof by publication in the Sidney Sun-Telegraph, the designated method for giving notice, a copy of the proof of publication being attached to these minutes. Advance notice of the meeting was also given to the Chairman and all members of the Commission, and a copy of their acknowledgment of receipt of notice is attached to these minutes. Availability of the agenda was communicated in the advance notice and in the notice to the Planning Commission of this meeting. All proceedings shown hereafter were taken while the convened meeting was open to the attendance of the public.

Chairman Loghry announced that a current copy of the Nebraska Open Meetings Act was available for review at the rear of the room.

Loghry asked for approval of the April 21, 2025 minutes. Spiker moved, Beitel seconded, "That the April 21, 2025 minutes be approved." Roll call: Yeas: Beitel, Jones, Loghry, Spiker, Sweetser. Abstain: Schmitt. Absent: Benzel, England, Glenn. Motion approved.

Loghry opened a public hearing at 5:32 pm for an application for a conditional use permit for Sidney1025, LLC/Jessica McKay, for placement of a handicap ramp at 1025 10th Avenue. McKay stated that current access does not allow wheelchairs to enter the establishment. McKay said that she has been working with Hall on the specifications. The ramp will be concrete with steel railing. Spiker asked how much sidewalk would be left. Hall stated that there would be 5 feet by 7 feet available. Hall stated that the railing would be modular with a requirement to sustain 250 pounds. There were no public comments. Loghry closed the meeting at 5:36 pm. Loghry asked for a motion. Schmitt moved, Spiker seconded, "That a conditional use permit be issued to Sidney1025 LLC/Jessica McKay for placement of a handicap ramp at 1025 10th Avenue." Roll call: Yeas: Jones, Loghry, Schmitt, Spiker, Sweetser, Beitel. Absent: Benzel, England, Glenn. Motion approved.

Loghry asked for the update on shipping containers. Hall reported that Commission Loghry presented a list of addresses where cargo containers had been dropped. The idea was to establish whether the owners of the containers had obtained a permit for its installation. If not, letters would be sent out for the container to be removed or to go through the process of having the containers permitted. Hall stated that per legal counsel, a third-party contractor would need to collect this information to avoid any appearance of favoritism or other wrong doing. City Manager Scott contacted Panhandle Area Development District (PADD). PADD did studies in the past, called nuisance abatement, where they find violators and send out letters and do the follow ups. Hall stated If the violators do not abide, PADD would then take it to City Council and start the process of legal action. The cost is about 10% of the population, which would run anywhere from \$10,000 to \$20,000. If the Planning Commission decides to pursue this, it would then go to City Council for approval. Schmitt asked there was an option to do only the survey. Strommen stated that PADD would probably do that, but the cost to have her do the follow up, would be outside the scope of her contract and the firms' hourly fees would apply. Strommen also said that there would also be attorney fees involved if a violator would decide to fight it. A third-party would assure that everyone is treated fairly. Scott did not have an exact time frame or cost. Scott stated he wanted to see what route the Planning Commission wanted to take before he pursued this further. Beitel asked if a survey would have to be done periodically to make sure residents were in compliance. Clerk Borchert stated that going forward, after the survey was completed, would allow the Chief Building Official to know who hasn't been permitted. Hall stated he is only one person, even if he started with a clean slate, it would be hard to keep track. Schmitt asked if there was a record for people obtaining permits. Hall stated that the City has records in agendas, minutes and on a spread sheet, but there is no data base. Schmitt asked what the motion would be to move forward. Strommen stated that the Commission can vote to make a recommendation to Council. Council discussed that the survey should include shipping containers, nuisance properties in general. Strommen suggested making a motion to do further investigation on costs before making a recommendation to Council. Schmitt said that Scott could get a formal proposal from PADD with options. Spiker suggested getting costs on shipping containers and also costs on nuisances in general. Loghry asked for a motion. Schmitt moved, Jones seconded, "That an investigation be executed on costs given by a third-party contractor for different options of a nuisance study and be brought back to the Planning Commission for review." Roll call: Yeas: Loghry, Schmitt, Spiker, Sweetser, Beitel, Jones. Absent: Benzel, England, Glenn. Motion approved.

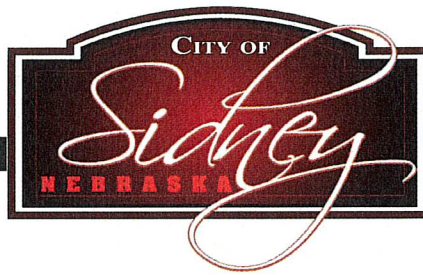
Spiker asks what the term is for conditional use permits. Hall stated that the conditional use permits last for the particular owner. Hall explained to the Commission that the Commission can specify term limits.

There were no further comments.

Meeting adjourned at 6:06 pm.

Doug Loghry, Chairman

Lori Borchert, City Clerk



SMALL TOWN VALUES

1115 13TH AVENUE PO Box 79
SIDNEY NEBRASKA 69162

BIG TIME OPPORTUNITIES

PHONE (308) 254-5300 FAX (308) 254-3164
www.cityofs Sidney.org

MEMORANDUM

DATE: June 16, 2025

MEMO TO: Planning and Zoning Commission

FROM: Marshall Hall Chief Building Official

RE: Major Home Occupation | Conditional Use Permit | 1431 Quince Street | Zoned R2

SUMMARY: Tina Taylor is requesting to provide Day Care services for up to 12 children. She has already applied to the state for Licensure and has been approved. Per ordinance 1274.02 "Major home occupations may be conducted only after issuance of a major home occupation permit by the planning commission for a yearly fee in the amount established by the city. Permits must be renewed annually on May 1 of each year".

BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION: Per Ordinance 1274.02. "Single-family residential neighborhoods should, in general, be protected from major home occupations, unless it can be specifically demonstrated that such a use will have no short- or long-term negative impact on said neighborhood".

RECOMMENDATION: Staff Recommends approval of the Conditional Use Permit for a Day Care. It is also recommended that there be no stated expiration date. There are currently no annual fees listed in our fee schedule. The prior person approved for this same type of Conditional Use permit, May 16, 2016, was not required to pay any renewal fees or have an expiration date. (attachment)

Sidney, Nebraska, May 16, 2016

A meeting of the Planning Commission of the City of Sidney, Nebraska, was convened in open and public session at 5:30 P.M. on May 16, 2016 in the City Council Chambers, located at 1115 13th Avenue. Present were: Vice-Chairman Phillips and Commissioners: Cortney, Egging, England, McCarville, Sherlock, Smith and Volkmer. Absent: Spiker. Others present: City Manager Sadler, Zoning Administrator Dayton, Deputy Clerk Heilbrun and City Attorney Leef. Notice of the meeting was given in advance thereof by publication in The Sidney Sun Telegraph, the designated method for giving notice, a copy of the proof of publication being attached to these minutes. Advance notice of the meeting was also given to the Chairman and all members of the Commission, and a copy of their acknowledgment of receipt of notice is attached to these minutes. Availability of the agenda was communicated in the advance notice and in the notice to the Planning Commission of this meeting. All proceedings shown hereafter were taken while the convened meeting was open to the attendance of the public.

Vice-Chairman Phillips announced to all in attendance, that a current copy of the Nebraska Open Meetings Act was available for review at the rear of the room.

Cortney moved, McCarville seconded, "That the minutes of the April 18, 2016 meeting be approved as printed." Roll call vote: Yeas: Volkmer, Cortney, Phillips, Egging, Smith, McCarville and Sherlock. Abstain: England. Absent: Spiker.

Vice-Chairman Phillips announced that the Planning Commission would now hold a public hearing to consider the Application for Conditional Use Permit of Mandi Barker to operate a Family Child-Care Home II at 926 Elm Street; that the Board of Education of School District No. 1, Cheyenne County, Nebraska, and the Board of Education of Western Nebraska Community College have been properly notified in the time and manner prescribed by law and have not filed objections to the proposed request.

The following filed written objections: None. The following appeared in person or by agent or by attorney and were heard: Mandi Barker.

Ms. Barker stated it was her hope to open a daycare in the area, as there was a need for quality child care on the north side of town. They have put up a fence around the side and back yard, and will put up a "chicken" fence in the front to contain the children should the permit be granted. She has preliminary approval to have ten children in the daycare, which can be raised to 12 children when her son turns 16. She noted that she does not own the property but has been granted permission by her landlord to operate a daycare in the home. She stated that she cannot file the request with the fire marshal or the Department of Health & Human Services until the City takes action on the request.

Zoning Administrator Dayton noted that there is only one other house on the street, so traffic should not be a problem.

Vice-Chairman Phillips closed the public hearing and asked for a motion on the request. McCarville moved, England seconded "That Conditional Use Permit of Mandi Barker to operate a Family Child-Care Home II at 926 Elm Street be approved." Roll call vote: Yeas: All commissioners present. Absent: Spiker.

City Manager Sadler presented the Commissioners with suggestions for revisions to our current Zoning regulations regarding enforcement of parking in front yards, weeds, abandoned buildings, signs, etc. He urged them to review the sample ordinances, make lists of other issues that concern them, and give serious consideration to putting some teeth into fines and collections for violations. He asked the Commission to choose what will be impactful when identifying issues and make suggestions for solutions. Staff can then come up with the proper language to fix the current regulations.

City Attorney Leef cautioned that we can only do what State Statutes specifically authorize us to do, which is to establish regulations to suppress and prevent nuisances and impose fines for such offenses according to the statutes.

The meeting adjourned at 6:14 P.M.

VICE-CHAIRMAN

DEPUTY CLERK



City of Sidney, Nebraska

1115 13th Avenue, P.O. Box 79, Sidney, NE 69162, (308-254-5300)

APPLICATION FOR CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT

DATE: 5-21-2025

Filing Fee: \$200.00

Receipt No.: _____

NAME OF APPLICANT: Tina Taylor

ADDRESS OF APPLICANT: 1431 Quince St. Sidney, NE 69162

ADDRESS OF CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT: SAME

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: 31 14 49 Lot 3 Blk 6 Sidney Clarkson
Second Addition

LOT: 3 BLOCK: 6 ADDITION: Clarkson

CURRENT ZONING: R2 ZONE THE USE IS PERMITTED: as approved by Council

DESCRIPTION OF USE: I am wanting to open a Family Child Care
Home daycare type 1 in my home. I will be able to have up to
10 children. I am getting licensed by the State of Nebraska and
will follow all the rules & regulations that are required of me.

STATE REASON WHY THE PERMIT SHOULD ISSUED: I believe that Parents
and children should have the opportunity to choose an in-home
Daycare.

Signature of Applicant: Tina Taylor
Contact Phone Number: 308-249-6945 Email: tina.taylor@verizon.com

Official Use Only: _____

APPROVED: _____ DISAPPROVED: _____ DATE: _____

CHAIRPERSON, PLANNING COMMISSION

SECRETARY, PLANNING COMMISSION

PERMIT NO. ISSUED: _____

DATE PERMIT EXPIRES: _____

<u>Current</u>	GLOVER/OSCAR J 12522 ROAD 80
<u>Owner:</u>	BROADWATER, NE 69125-9505

<u>Current</u>	LEMMERT/LUCAS 1714 15TH AVENUE
<u>Owner:</u>	SIDNEY, NE 69162-2116

<u>Situs</u>	1714 15TH AVENUE SIDNEY
<u>Address:</u>	

<u>Current</u>	MARX/MARLENE M C/O TOBY MARX 1735
<u>Owner:</u>	NEWTON STREET SIDNEY, NE 69162-1968

<u>Situs</u>	1734 15TH AVENUE SIDNEY
<u>Address:</u>	

<u>Current</u>	CHARLOTTE & EMERSON, LLC 2420 ROAD
<u>Owner:</u>	115 SIDNEY, NE 69162-3125

<u>Situs</u>	1444 ROSE STREET SIDNEY
<u>Address:</u>	

<u>Current</u>	SPINNER INVESTMENTS LLC 107 VIRGINIA
<u>Owner:</u>	LANE SIDNEY, NE 69162-2626

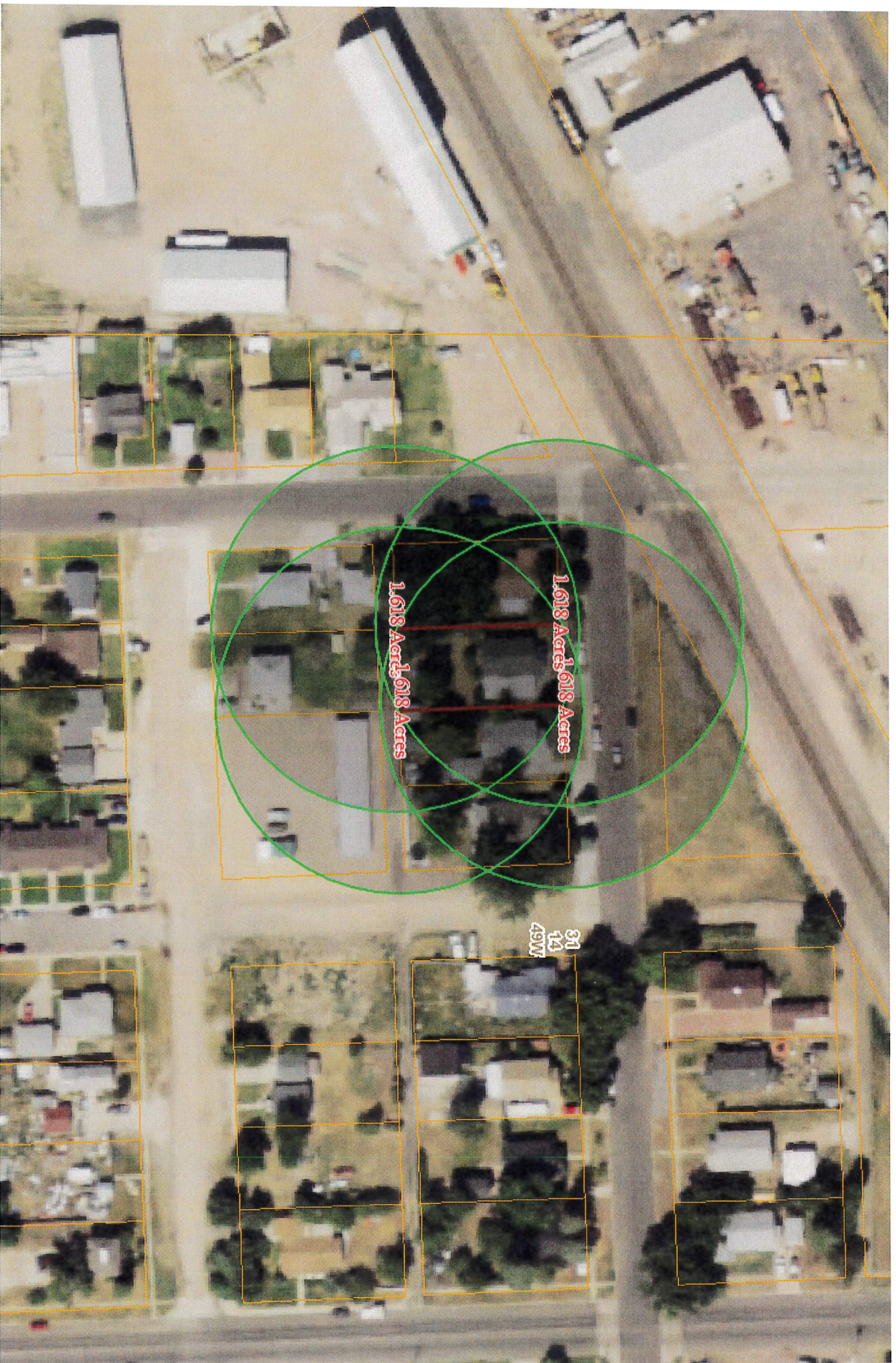
<u>Situs</u>	1436 ROSE STREET SIDNEY
<u>Address:</u>	

<u>Current</u>	SURBER/MARGIE B(TRUSTEE 2658
<u>Owner:</u>	ALVARADO ROAD SIDNEY, NE 69162-2462
<u>Situs</u>	
<u>Address:</u>	1416 ROSE STREET SIDNEY

<u>Current</u>	DREAMLAND ESTATES LLC C/O TRAVIS
<u>Owner:</u>	ARELLANO 2361 WHITETAIL DRIVE SIDNEY, NE 69162-4137
<u>Situs</u>	
<u>Address:</u>	1401 QUINCE STREET SIDNEY

<u>Current</u>	TOOLEY/KEVIN MICHAEL (JR 1417 QUINCE
<u>Owner:</u>	STREET SIDNEY, NE 69162-2153
<u>Situs</u>	
<u>Address:</u>	1417 QUINCE STREET SIDNEY

<u>Current</u>	WOOLSEY/MARLENE L & GARRY W
<u>Owner:</u>	AMMERMAN JTWROS 1445 QUINCE STREET SIDNEY, NE 69162-2153
<u>Situs</u>	
<u>Address:</u>	1445 QUINCE STREET SIDNEY



1.618 Acres

1.618 Acres

31
12
49W