

MEETING RECORD

NAME OF GROUP: PLANNING COMMISSION

DATE, TIME AND PLACE OF MEETING: Wednesday, September 16, 2020, 1:00 p.m., Hearing Room 112, on the first floor of the County-City Building, 555 S. 10th Street, Lincoln, Nebraska

MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE: Tom Beckius, Dick Campbell, Tracy Corr, Tracy Edgerton, Deane Finnegan, Cindy Ryman Yost and Dennis Scheer; Cristy Joy absent; 9th Seat Vacant; Steve Henrichsen, David Cary, Geri Rorabaugh, George Wesselhoft, Allan Zafft and Rhonda Haas (via broadcast) of the Planning Department; media and other interested citizens.

STATED PURPOSE OF MEETING: Regular Planning Commission Hearing

Chair Corr called the meeting to order and acknowledged the posting of the Open Meetings Act in the room.

Chair Corr requested a motion approving the minutes for the regular meeting held September 2, 2020.

Motion for approval of the minutes made by Campbell, seconded by Finnegan and carried 7-0: Campbell, Edgerton, Finnegan, Ryman Yost, Scheer, Beckius and Corr voting 'yes'; Joy absent.

CONSENT AGENDA

PUBLIC HEARING & ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION

BEFORE PLANNING COMMISSION:

SEPTEMBER 16, 2020

Members present: Campbell, Edgerton, Finnegan, Ryman Yost, Scheer, Beckius and Corr; Joy absent.

The Consent Agenda consisted of the following item: Change of Zone 217K, Change of Zone 12018B, Change of Zone 20026, Use Permit 20010, Special Permit 20032 and Special Permit 20033.

Clerk noted that a Memorandum was sent to the Planning Commission with revisions to the conditions of the staff report on Item 1.3b, Use Permit 20010.

There were ex-parte communications disclosed.

Commissioner Scheer stated that he had a conversation with Greg Newport on Item 1.1, Change of Zone 2179K. Scheer stated that Mr. Newport was representing the owner on site related selection issues.

Commissioner Campbell stated that he had received an email that was included in their packet a week prior to receiving the packet.

Commissioner Beckius stated that he had a conversation with Greg Newport on Item 1.1, Change of Zone 2179K, and everything discussed is fully encapsulated in the packet.

Commissioner Edgerton stated that she had received the same email that her fellow commissioner had received.

There was no ex-parte communications disclosed relating to site visits.

Beckius moved approval of Consent Agenda items, seconded by Finnegan and carried 7-0: Campbell, Edgerton, Finnegan, Ryman Yost, Scheer, Beckius and Corr voting 'yes'; Joy absent.

Note: This is **FINAL ACTION** on **Special Permit 20032 and Special Permit 20033** unless appealed by filing a letter in the Office of the City Clerk within 14 days.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN CONFORMANCE 20012

1- AND 6-YEAR LANCASTER COUNTY ROAD AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 2021 AND 2022-2026, AS TO THE CONFORMANCE WITH THE 2040 LINCOLN-LANCASTER COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

PUBLIC HEARING:

SEPTEMBER 16, 2020

Members present: Campbell, Edgerton, Finnegan, Ryman Yost, Scheer, Beckius and Corr; Joy absent.

Staff Recommendation: Conformance with the Comprehensive Plan

There was no ex-parte communications disclosed.

There was no ex-parte communications disclosed relating to site visits.

Staff Presentation: Allan Zafft, Planning Department, came forward and stated that annually Lancaster County is required to prepare a County Road and Bridge Construction Program, which is required by State Law. Each year this plan is brought before the Planning Commission for review as to its conformance with the Comprehensive Plan. This covers Fiscal Year 2021 and 2022-2026. Staff has done their review and the program was determined to be in conformance. Zafft stated that this will go before the County Board for financing on October 8, 2020. Zafft stated that he reviews the transportation section of the Comprehensive Plan for conformance and he recommends that the 1-and-6 Plan is in general conformance with the 2040 Comprehensive Plan. The majority of the projects in the 1-and-6 Plan are for system

maintenance and preservation, which is called second stage paving. A few of the projects will go from gravel to pavement and there will be channel repair along bridge and bridge encasement with a concrete slab.

Larry Legg, Assistant County Engineer, came forward and stated that he would be referencing a Power Point presentation on the 1-and-6 Road and Bridge Construction Program (see Exhibit “1”). Legg stated this a short overview of where the County is at now, what has been accomplished to date, and what is to come. He shared that they have 302 bridges or bridge length culverts in the county, 45 miles of dirt roads, and 1,052 miles of gravel roads, and 286 miles of paved roads. The county also has approximately 1,000 box culverts that are under 20 feet in span and approximately 6,900 pipe culverts, which includes driveway culverts. Legg shared that Lancaster County also provides surveying and GIS services, has material storage locations, 17 buildings around the county, and a rock quarry. He explained that they do have a shop that does repairs on all county vehicles, heavy equipment, and supplies all of Lancaster County’s and the Lincoln Police Department’s vehicles with gas.

Legg shared that the 2019-2020 winter and spring was milder than the past year, but they have still faced challenges in 2020. The damage to Saltillo Road, primarily associated with heavy trucks from the construction of Lincoln South Beltway. In addition, there have been road closures associated with the construction of the beltway, which has diverted traffic to 54th and 82nd Streets.

Legg stated that they are still working on getting the roads back to their previous conditions that were damaged by the 2019 flooding. He shared that there have been material shortages, increased costs, and with the amount of work that needs done, it has been challenging. Other challenges they have faced was equipment being hit by lightning, equipment damaged by vandalism, and major windstorms knocked down trees.

Legg stated that they were awarded approximately \$1.3 million from the 2019 FEMA declared disaster and that amount is to be reimbursed in a 75% FEMA, 12.5% NEMA, and 12.5% is the local responsibility.

Legg shared that the milder weather allowed staff to continue to work on repairing and reopening closed bridges. Staff also reduced the number of scour critical bridges from 62 to 54, but still above the 2018 number of 42. There are 16 closed bridges, 11 bridges in design or construction and 9 bridges with no funding source for construction or repair. Legg shared that 29 of their bridges are structurally deficient, 4 are functionally obsolete, 38 are scour susceptible, 20 are scour critical and 22 have a sufficiency rating of less than 50.

Legg stated that when a road has an ADT (Average Daily Travel) of over 300, the county looks at paving that road. The county has 9 miles of road with an ADT of over 400 and 24 miles of road with an ADT of over 300 with no funding to address these needs.

Legg explained in 2020, they have completed 4 bridges, 2 bridge repairs were done, 8 bridges are under construction or contract and 1 bridge ready to let for next year. They have also completed 15 miles of asphalt overlays, 2 miles of new pavement and were unable to do any grading or engineering for future projects. He shared that with the new pavement they did add an edge line rumble strip as a safety feature.

Legg stated they have proposed one bridge to be constructed, one bridge for repair, and the design of four bridges for the FY21, and he further stated that there are several bridges that were contracted in FY20 and to be constructed in FY21. The proposed road projects for next year includes 7 miles of asphalt overlay, 21 miles of pavement preservation, 24 miles of engineering roadway. Legg shared they want to try to put pavement preservation in place so they do not have to overlay as often. The county has been working with the Nebraska Department of Game and Parks and the Nebraska Department of Transportation and have used the recreation road funds to overlay several recreation roads east of Hickman.

Legg stated that other projects proposed for FY21 is the design and construction of 98th Street in cooperation with the Lincoln Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO), that has already committed LCLC funds to this project. They anticipate that the East Beltway Corridor Protection Program will have several large payments to purchase right of way in FY21. There is a future focus on North 14th Street and the 3-bridge to box culverts, which will be completed this fall. In FY21, they will be doing F-88 Bridge near Waverly Road and, at the same time, they will be doing several pipe or small box culvert replacements from Arbor Road to Waverly Road.

The Fiscal Years 2022-2026 projects include bridges that are under contract and being repaired by LCED forces. Lancaster County will continue to aggressively maintain paved roads in order to preserve the existing system. They will do the engineering, permitting, right of way acquisition, and construction of the Saltillo Road Safety project and the engineering, permitting and construction of the 98th Street corridor, which is on the east side of Lincoln over the next five years.

Pam Dingman, Lancaster County Engineer, arrived late due to another commitment.

Dingman came forward thanking Mr. Legg for the presentation and asked if there were any questions.

Corr stated that the program funding summary indicates that the bridges from last year to this year are cut drastically, and she asked if that was due to funding from the county or another source. Dingman said yes, as the FEMA funds came in last year, they had asked for additional spending authority because they had already prepared the design for the structures that they had been awarded funding for. She shared that a number of things have happened to the budget this year with a decrease in the Highway Allocation funds that they would normally receive and, sadly, the County Commissioners reduced the budget by \$3.8 million. Dingman stated that the funding they received is only 1 to 1 ½ percent of their critical needs and they only received \$1.75 million. She stated that she repeatedly asks the commissioners if not now,

then when. Dingman stated they continue day by day in a crisis state and dread the next phone call that something is wrong with a road. In the last 18 months, there have been 20 unexpected pipe cave ins, which were 4 to 8 feet deep and left a hole in the road. Dingman shared that Mr. Legg has been instrumental to the team in seeking additional federal funding and funding from other sources for these structures. Dingman stated that sadly county roads is the last thing that the County Commissioners consider funding and last year the commissioners funded 99 percent of all department's budget requests and cut theirs.

No one came forward in support or opposition.

Campbell moved to close the public hearing on this item, seconded by Edgerton and carried 7-0: Campbell, Edgerton, Finnegan, Ryman Yost, Scheer, Beckius and Corr voting 'yes'; Joy absent.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN CONFORMANCE 20012

ACTION BY PLANNING COMMISSION:

SEPTEMBER 16, 2020

Campbell moved approval, seconded by Ryman Yost.

Corr stated that the County Engineering staff does a good job of managing what they have and doing what they can with what little funding they receive. She shared that she is disappointed that their funding continues to decrease when more funding is needed and not less.

Motion carried 7-0: Campbell, Edgerton, Finnegan, Ryman Yost, Scheer, Beckius and Corr voting 'yes'; Joy absent.

Chair Corr stated that anyone wishing to speak on an item not on the agenda may come forward and do so; no one came forward.

Chair Corr stated that the Planning Commission Meeting portion has concluded, and they will move directly into the briefing.

PROPOSED TRANSITIONAL LIVING REGULATIONS BRIEFING:

Members present: Campbell, Edgerton, Finnegan, Joy (via Zoom teleconference), Ryman Yost, Scheer, Beckius and Corr.

Steve Henrichsen, Planning Department, came forward and stated this is for a new text amendment on transitional living. He shared that staff members from the Nebraska Office of Courts and Probation are in attendance to answer questions. Henrichsen shared that two special permits on alternative to imprisonment had come before the commissioners a short time ago. The current text states that a special permit is required, but there are no conditions

listed. The Planning Department has been looking at this since the beginning of the year when the first special permit was submitted. He shared that they have been gathering information and have had an open house on this subject in August 2020. While this is a land use issue, there were comments that this is a human issue and the department does agree. He shared that you cannot take the human component out of this and there are several concerns from neighbors. The moratorium passed by the City Council on new applications expires November 16.

The alternative to imprisonment was added to the group home category prior to 2005. Back in 2005, a new use was created for alternative to imprisonment facilities requiring a special permit and the first application for this type of use was not received until 2020. Currently, transitional living could be for persons on pre-release, work release, probationary or parole, but not necessarily, would it be an alternative to imprisonment and that is one of the main reasons it was felt, that there needed to be a better and more accurate name. He shared that the residents that resided in one of these facilities could be living at home.

Ryman Yost inquired if there would there be some differentiation between transitional living for this population verses transitional living in the HUD homeless population. Henrichsen stated that this text amendment is primarily for persons who are coming out of the corrections system. Ryman Yost asked if that is specifically stated. Henrichsen said yes.

Shane Stutzman, Assistant Deputy Administrator for the Nebraska Administrative Office of the Courts and Probation, came forward and stated that they started working with transitional living in 2015, when the Nebraska Legislature passed LB-605 and LB-1094. What that means, is historically, probation has been pre-incarceration and this legislation gave them supervision over level felonies.

Corr asked for examples of what a lower level felon would be. Stutzman stated that there are 4 classes of felonies, with Class I and a Class II, being a higher-class felony and parole handles those, and they handle the Class III and Class IV felonies, which are lower level crimes. The difference is that the Department of Parole is under the Executive Branch of Government and they are under the Judicial Branch of Government, which has different leadership, policies and procedures. The population they supervise is now required to have a period of community supervision upon release. In the past, someone could say they wanted to do all their time before released, and that is not an option any longer. These individuals are now required to serve a period of community supervision under their watch. That meant there was a new type of population coming out of incarceration and they struggled to find a safe and sober living environment for these individuals. Stutzman shared that many of them were either homeless, going into a shelter, or they could not keep track of them, and it was felt that a shelter was not an appropriate place for them. She explained that they would initiate a service definition, which is a call to communities saying they have a need can you help, and that is when the transitional living houses began to appear across the state. Stutzman explained that there are three levels of transitional living a halfway house, transitional living with in-house programming, and transitional living without programs.

Edgerton asked what types of crimes would be in the III to IV Class felony type. **Tyson Jenkins, Director of Field Services for the Nebraska Administrative Office of the Courts and Probation,** came forward and stated that Class I and II felonies would be headline grabbing like murder and rape. Traditionally, their largest population is Class IV felonies, which the vast majority of those are for substance abuse. When LB-605 passed it required that the court was to consider probation before they consider incarceration. Jenkins stated that there is a large number of people that are in this type of facility that were not ever incarcerated, but their current living situation was not appropriate and would not encourage them to change their behavior for a successful probation. This type of facility is meant to be a short-term intervention for stabilization. Edgerton asked if as the individual gets to the end of their incarceration term the Administrative Office of the Courts and Probation would then evaluate to see which of the three housing options would best fit that individual's situation. Jenkins said that is correct. He explained that they are an open provider network, which gives the individual some say in what they feel is best for them.

Stutzman stated that these facilities have been around for a longtime and this is not a new enterprise, but they have expanded in the last year. Ryman Yost said that being familiar with places like "Places of Hope and Saint Monica's" that are nationally accredited and follow other standards, and those are different than someone opening a house and putting together a program plan with some supervision. Ryman Yost stated that she has heard from neighbors and they are concerned with the level of supervision, licensure and oversight of those people that are choosing to get into this. Stutzman explained that probation's role is around case management, service management, and zoning and oversight is not under their purview. She shared that they are trying to amp-up some of the expectations, and appreciate the input received from the Planning Department and other municipalities, which has helped them improve how their process. Stutzman stated that public safety is their number one priority, always, but there is also an obligation to try to help these individuals change their behavior.

Ryman Yost inquired if there are several women who have substance abuse and trauma history, what is the level of supervision that is required from a program standpoint, of the provider. Jenkins stated that supervision is a duty of the Probation Officer. Ryman Yost asked about the in-house supervision requirements in the program plan for this type of facility beyond the required five hours of programming a week. Jenkins stated that each provider would submit to them, their program plan, and he further stated that the provider and probation would collaborate for success. Ryman Yost asked if there was staff onsite. Stutzman stated that currently they only require 24/7 responsiveness, and they are looking at those definitions to consider what the supervision onsite should be based on the level service.

Corr stated that responsiveness means that they do not need to be onsite. Stutzman said correct, and at this point, they are not required to have an employee onsite 24/7.

Finnegan inquired if the two different types of transitional living and their requirements being different would be confusing to the surrounding neighbors. Stutzman shared these homes would have individuals with similar issues who will try to hold each other accountable and get

back on their feet, and it is important to remember this is short-term. The level of treatment is based on risk and need level, because the higher the risk, the higher the need, and the more involved they would need to be in targeted programming. The majority of individuals in transitional living would be drug tested three times a week, which is the expectation in Lancaster County. Stutzman said that she could see how that may be confusing with those two levels. Finnegan stated that both being called transitional living adds to the confusion, because the neighbors would think of the higher level and not the lower level. Stutzman stated that they have been talking with Neighborhood Association's to inform the ones that are interested. She shared that it is helpful for them to know what the system looks like and to answer questions that they have.

Campbell stated that he has trouble understanding how someone is rehabilitated when they are living somewhere with no program, and he questions if that should even be an option. Stutzman said that is a good point, although the individual would be in programming with their office and may just need a place to stay. Each individual in this program would have different risks, needs and different supports. Jenkins stated there are only two individuals that are at that level. Ryman Yost asked how many individuals need transitional living with the programming. **Hannah Glenn, Transitional Living Specialist for the Nebraska Office of Courts and Probation,** came forward and stated there are eight individuals that need the programming.

Beckius stated that prior to 2015 the individuals would be released into the community under the supervision of probation, but not necessarily required to go through this process. Now, post 2015, there is both, and it seems like this is adding another layer of community support and supervision. Stutzman said that is correct. Jenkins stated that in 2014 all of these individuals were still hear, just not accountable to anyone. Beckius asked if the majority of the programming is coming from probation and not the service provider. Jenkins said in a way yes, that they work as a collaborative team, with each area doing their part.

Scheer inquired if when this type of application comes before the Planning Commission for place, land use, and certain questions, he wants to know that the technical aspects for the facility would have already been addressed regarding the provider, what is needed, the programming for this facility, so they can deal with this from a physical planning standpoint.

David Cary, Planning Department, came forward and stated that the commissioner's question was perfect. He shared that is what has happened in this process. The Planning Department is proposing something that is land use based and zoning based. It is clear that there are other questions about this on the state level and neighbors have concerns with the level of oversight, the type of programming, and how this works. Cary stated he wants to be clear that the Commissioners would be asked to act on the zoning and the land use only for this type of application. It does not mean that the other issues go away, but they have to be handled at the state level, if something is going to be changed. Cary stated the commissioners need to continue through this process, because the moratorium expires November 16, and he recommended that the commissioners focus on the land use and zoning issues. He shared that he feels that there will be an ongoing conversation at the state level.

Scheer stated that the applications that come before the commissioners need to be aware of health, public safety, and welfare and that is when the underlying issues come up. If there was something in the report or testimony that said it is being dealt with, and then this would give the commissioners a basis that they could say from a land use standpoint, this is okay to go forward with. Discussion continued.

Cary said basically, they have already been stating that, but if it will help the process to clarify that information, they would be more than happy to do that. Finnegan stated that there is a lot of misunderstanding of what they can and cannot do. Edgerton stated that they do need that clarification, and that the requirements of the state were met for the facility. Cary said yes, and that is why the state is here today to help gain the clarity, and that there is a state level discussion on what is currently being done.

Campbell stated that this proposal does not have these types of facilities going before Planning Commission with a public hearing, instead they will be approved by the Planning Department. Cary stated that currently this type of facility would need a special permit, which requires a public hearing. He explained what also happens with a special permit if it is kept at this level, is there would be inconsistencies of what the requirements are on a case-by-case basis. The value of a conditional permit is that you have requirements that you are required to show that you are doing, and then you would get your conditional permit. Cary stated that they are recommending that this is the correct way to handle conditional permits, because the key is that the community is identifying what the right conditions are and if they meet those conditions, they will get their permit to move forward. The other part of this proposal is the Administrative Permit to the Planning Department, which requires an additional step that each of these providers would need to provide to planning the site plan, parking and the notification for all property owners within 200 feet of this facility, to move forward on their application, which is another level of review. Cary stated that the commissioner is correct, and that there would not be a public hearing on the application, and he further stated that there is a value to this use and if the conditions are met this use should not go through the public hearing process.

Henrichsen stated that they are not proposing that this board regulates what happens on the inside of the facility, and today's presentation was just to inform this board of what does happen inside of one of these facilities and who is responsible for the regulations, because of the questions that came up at the neighborhood meetings and open house. Henrichsen stated that they felt that it would be useful to hear from the state what is going on inside one of these facilities and how the programs work, for a better understanding of these facilities.

Cary reiterated that the commissioners should take some action on what is being proposed for the zoning and land use side of things, because the moratorium will end November 16. The Planning Department will be better off if there is updated and improved regulations for this use, regardless of the changes at the state level. Cary recommended to the commissioners that they focus on the land uses for their work, and the state will continue their conversations at the state level.

Campbell stated that from what the state has said the City Council could set requirements for facilities like this to be licensed, and if passed, those would then be the parameter in which the state would operate within Lincoln, and asked if that was correct. Cary said technically yes, although right now another level of licensing is not being discussed.

Corr asked about the steps an applicant goes through for approval of a transitional living facility. Glenn stated that the application mirrors the processes of becoming a service provider with probation and the courts. There is an application that is submitted and with a program plan and there are specific requirements for each level of service, which can be found in the service definition. The program plan is where the applicant would detail exactly how they would meet the states service definition expectations. The plan is then reviewed by one or several staff members and ensure that all parts of the service definition are accounted for in their program plan. When they have been established, they will then move to the next step and register in the states service provider system and would need to agree to follow all of the state's rules and regulations. Glenn stated that someone would go to the facility to make sure that the facility was a safe place for someone to be staying, which is the last step before going on the list for placement and reimbursement.

Commissioners thanked the state speakers for coming and explaining the process.

Henrichsen stated that today's conversation was helpful, and he further stated that he wanted for follow up one part, that there could be individuals in other programs here. He shared that they felt that this conversation would be helpful to explain what one provider requires, and that they may not be the only provider for this.

Henrichsen stated that today this land use is a special permit with no specific conditions. It is important to note that this is not the only group living that is in the zoning ordinance. Transitional living falls into the Group living category, which includes several uses. He explained that this is a zoning family, which would have one to three people that are unrelated and live together. The definition of transitional living means it is affiliated with an alternative to imprisonment program where there are more than three unrelated persons living and there will not necessarily be 24-hour supervision. Group homes has more than three individuals but less than sixteen unrelated who are receiving therapy or counseling, but not nursing care. These two types of facilities do have some similarities, but transitional living will be the primary placement for those on probation and a group home must have therapy or counseling onsite.

Ryman Yost stated that it is the primary reason because the chances that someone who has come from a Class III or Class IV felony does not have some sort of a condition that would qualify as a disability, and it is the primary reason for placement and not a co-occurring kind of thing, and asked if that was correct. Henrichsen said correct, and the people that are there are primarily there because they were released from the corrections system. He shared that they could also be receiving counseling or therapy somewhere else, but what is going on inside is primarily providing a safe and sober living environment.

Ryman Yost left the chambers at 3:00 P.M.

Henrichsen stated that a group home is allowed as a conditional use in the current zoning ordinance with the condition that they be licensed by the state, and they are not required to come before the Commission.

Henrichsen stated on August 25, there was an open house where many of the concerns mentioned were about the operations of these facilities. It was felt that the city should have background checks, licensing and check out what is going on in those types of facilities. Henrichsen stated as Mr. Cary's recommendation is to let the other agencies handle those types of issues, and he further stated that Planning would handle the land use concerns. Henrichsen stated that the public still call with complaints on the facility, but the Planning Department and Building & Safety are not set up to be a licensing agency.

Henrichsen stated in the compromised proposal there would be a 6-person limit in the R-1 to R-4 and a 12- person limit in the R-5 to R-8 zoning. There would be spacing requirement to limit clustering, this would be a conditional use, and the state would handle the inside operations. Some zoning districts have been added where it is currently not allowed. They will be required to apply for an Administrative Permit and meet those requirements. There will be a spacing requirement of 1,000 feet in the AG, AGR, and R-1 through R-4 districts, and 500 feet in the R-5 through R-8, O-1, R-T and B-4 districts. Transitional living facilities will need to use this spacing around other transitional living, domestic shelters, homeless shelters, fraternities and sororities, group homes and residential healthcare facilities.

Henrichsen stated that is it a conditional use, because if they meet all of the conditions they would be approved. The Administrative Permit would be approved by the Planning Director, and they would notify properties within 200 feet after approval. He shared that there is not an appeal process for Administrative Permits, because if there was an appeal process the public would appeal and then they would want conditions added. However, there is a revocation process and if they violate local, city or state law, the Planning Director may revoke the conditional permit. If the provider stops following the conditions, their Administrative Permit could be revoked. Henrichsen stated that they will also require a site plan and floor plan and if it is a new facility it would need to fit in with the character of the neighborhood and follow the Neighborhood Design Standards throughout the city.

Beckius asked why these buildings would need to meet design standards when other construction is not needing to meet those standards. Henrichsen stated that this would be a good guide to help with reviewing a transitional living facility to make sure that there are windows and doors and basic minimums to ensure that it fits into the area. Signs would be prohibited for this type of facility.

Henrichsen explained that the proposal does address several, but not all, of the community's concerns with this type of facility. He shared that they are also trying to address to the providers

that they will have specific conditions and if they are met, they will get their Administrative Permit. He stated that this is an important service that needs to be provided in the community. The people that will be living in these facilities would like to be accepted in the neighborhood.

City Council will be briefed on this September 21, with no public hearing, and it will be before the Planning Commission on September 30, with public hearing. Then, it will go before City Council on October 26. Henrichsen stated that the public hearing for this item will be at 1:30 p.m. on September 30.

Finnegan thanked them for the well thought out proposal. Henrichsen thanked Abby Littrell from the Law Department for her assistance.

Campbell stated if the Planning Director rescinds an Administrative Permit is there is a list that he is basing that on. Henrichsen stated that the Director would need to have some sort of findings that is put together in a letter indicating the circumstances. He shared that they would first try to work with the provider on complaints received to get them back into compliance.

Beckius asked if the Planning Director's ability to revoke this would be limited to the conditional permitting process, so if there were complaints of loud parties, which is not a condition of the permit and thus the Planning Director would not be able to revoke the permit. Henrichsen stated that they would need to be in violation of city, state or federal law.

Campbell moved to adjourn the Planning Commission Meeting of September 16, 2020, seconded by Ryman Yost and carried 6-0: Campbell, Edgerton, Finnegan, Ryman Yost, Scheer, Beckius and Corr voting 'yes'; Joy absent.

Meeting adjourned 3:23 p.m.

Note: The Planning Commission will not formally approve these minutes until their next regular meeting on Wednesday, September 30, 2020.

2021 Lancaster County 1 & 6 Road and Bridge Program



September 16, 2020
1:00 pm

Lancaster County Engineer



Pam Dingman, PE

Lancaster County
Engineer

402-441-8332

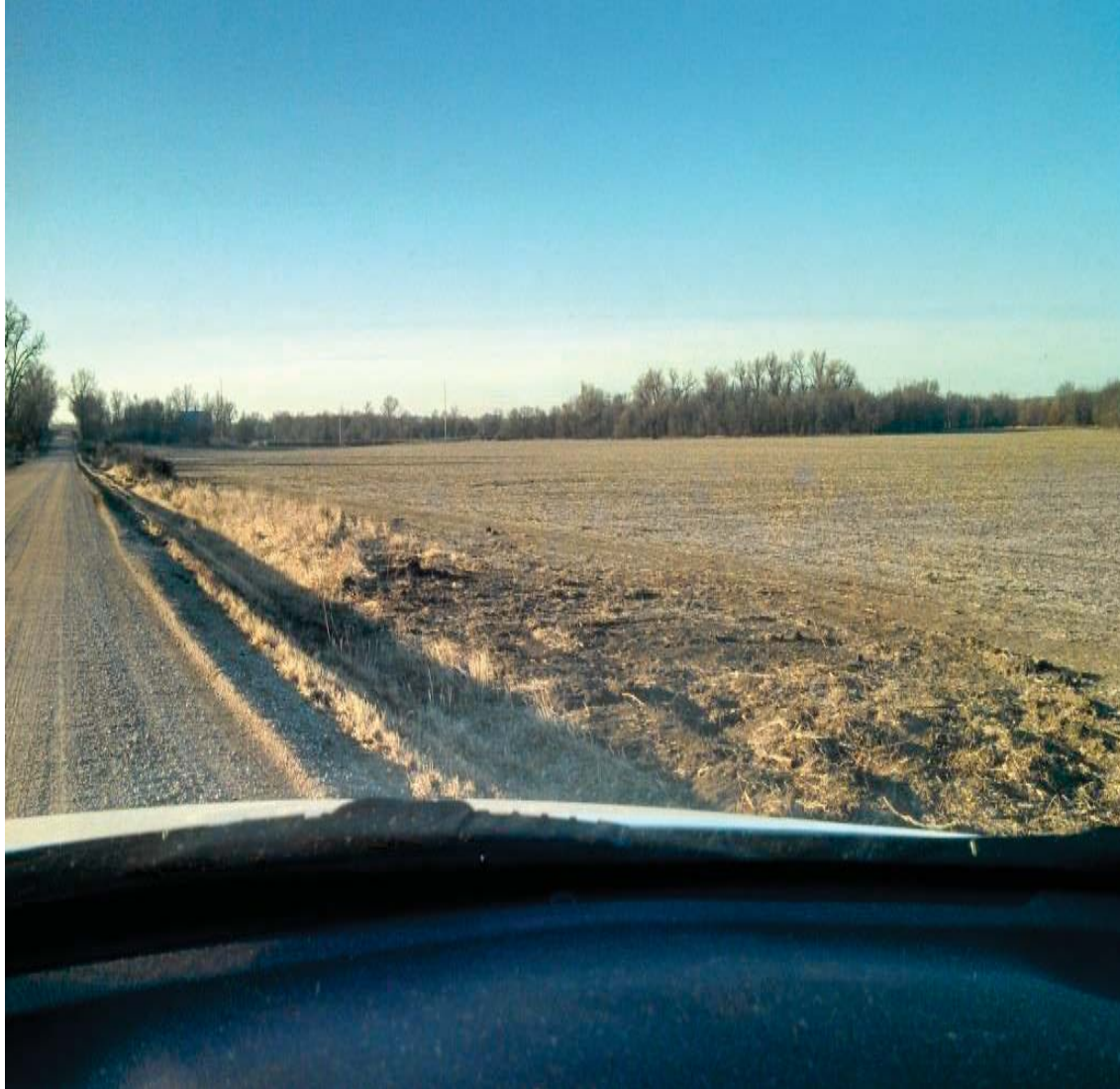
[pdingman@Lancaster.
ne.gov](mailto:pdingman@Lancaster.ne.gov)

Lancaster County Bridges



302 Bridges or
Bridge Length Box
Culverts

Lancaster County Roads



- 45 miles of Dirt Roads
- 1,052 miles of Gravel Roads
- 286 miles of Paved Roads

Lancaster County Culverts



Approximately 1000 Box
Culverts under 20' in
span

Approximately 6,900
Pipe Culverts including
Driveway Culverts

Lancaster County Surveying & GIS



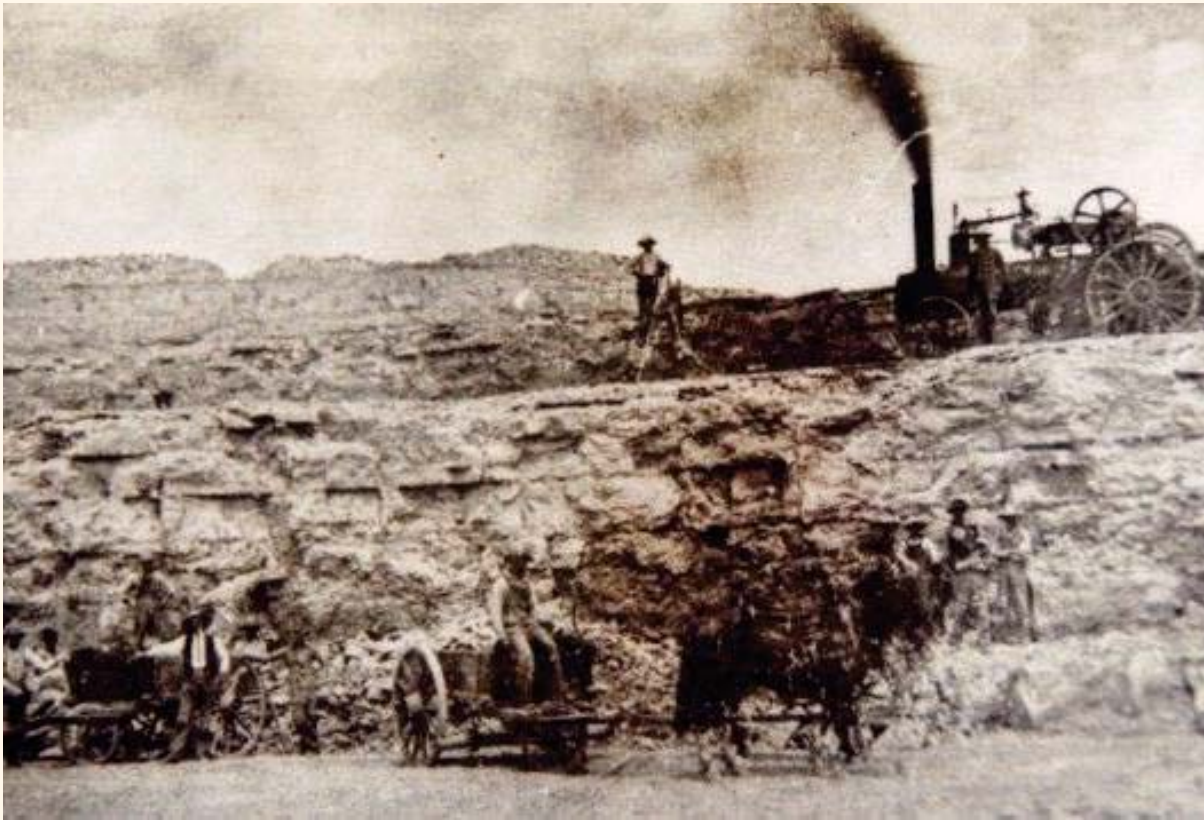
Construction Survey

Monument Corner
Preservation

Land Subdivision

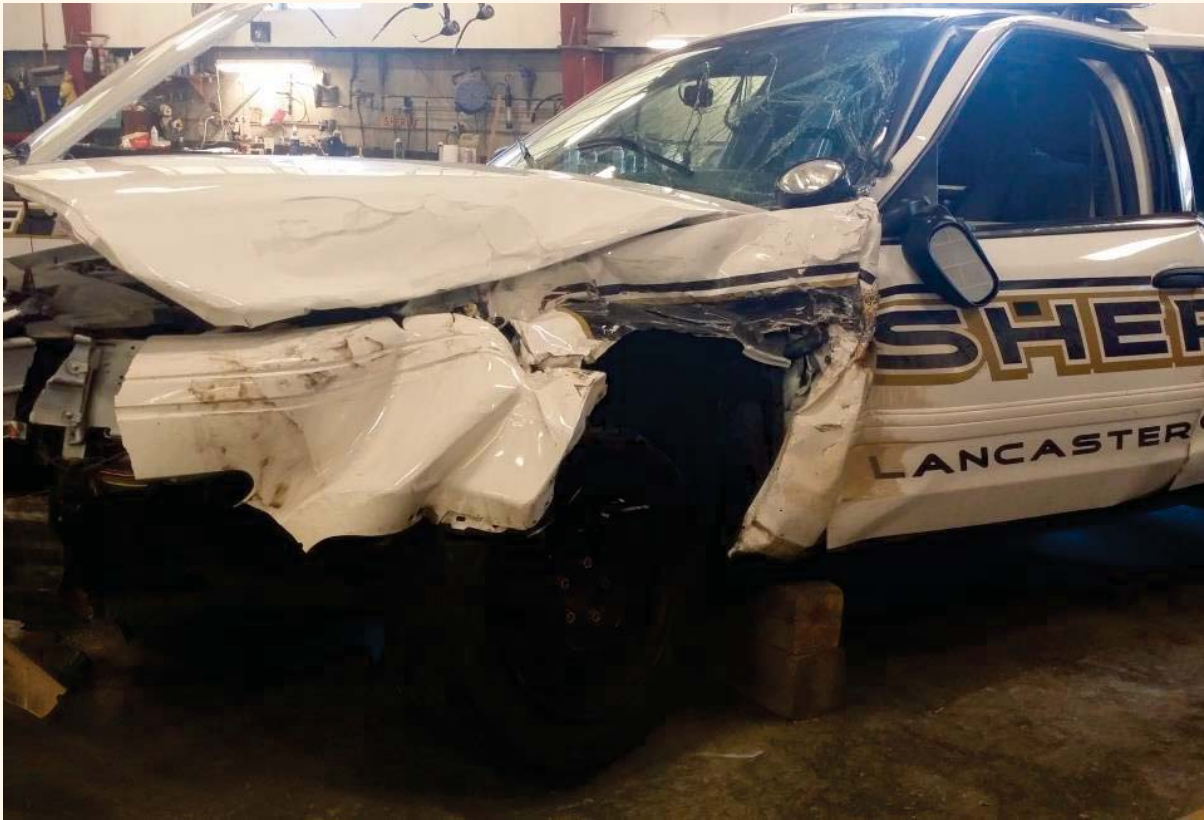
Geodetic Information &
Control

Maintenance Operations



- 17 Buildings around the county
- Several material storage locations
- Rock quarry

Lancaster County Shop



- Repairs all county vehicles
- Repairs heavy equipment
- Supplies all county vehicles with gas
- Supplies LPD with gas

2019-2020 Winter and Spring

- Mild Winter
- Minimal flooding in the spring

Challenges faced in 2020

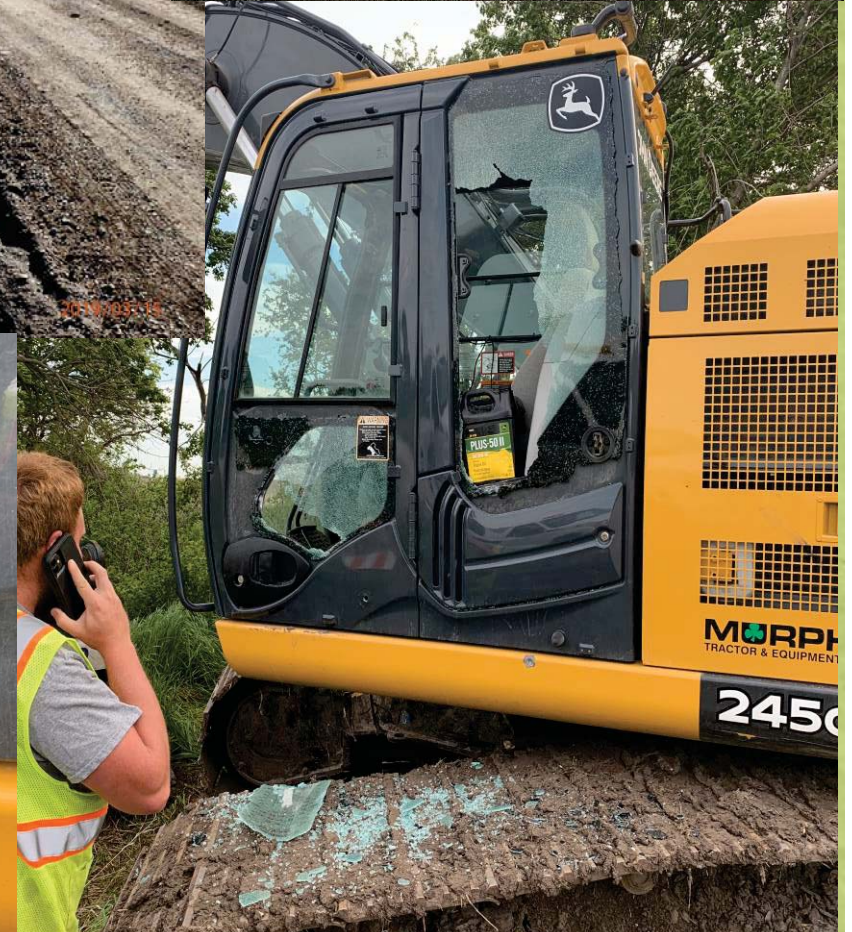


- Ongoing Saltillo Road damage associated with heavy trucks from Lincoln South Beltway construction.
- Road closures and detours due to Lincoln South Beltway construction.



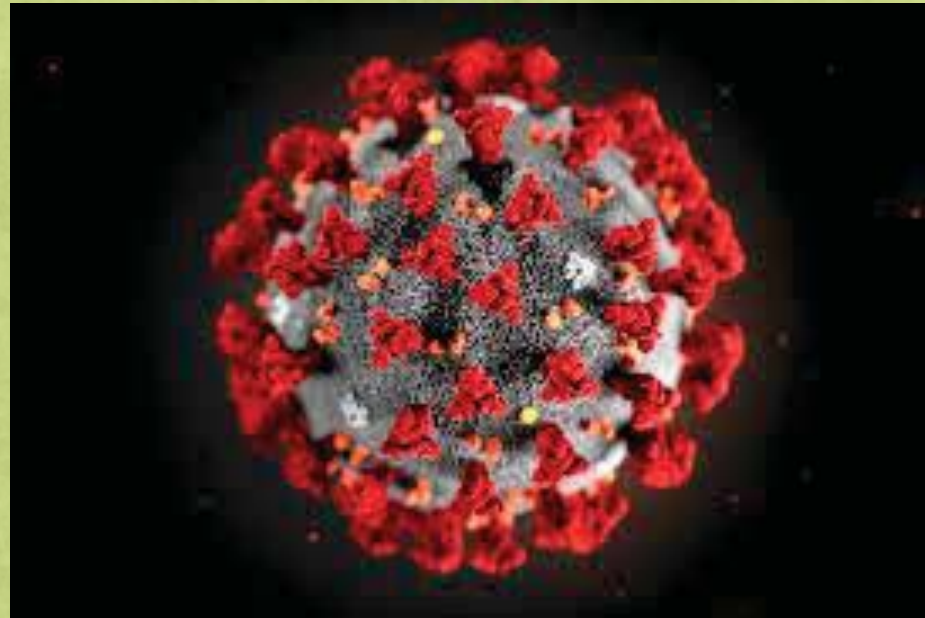
Challenges faced in 2020

- The process is ongoing to restore gravel roads to their previous condition.
- Equipment hit by lightning
- Equipment damaged by vandalism
 - Used for target practice
- Major windstorms that knocked down trees.



Challenges faced in 2020.

COVID-19



2020 FEMA Process



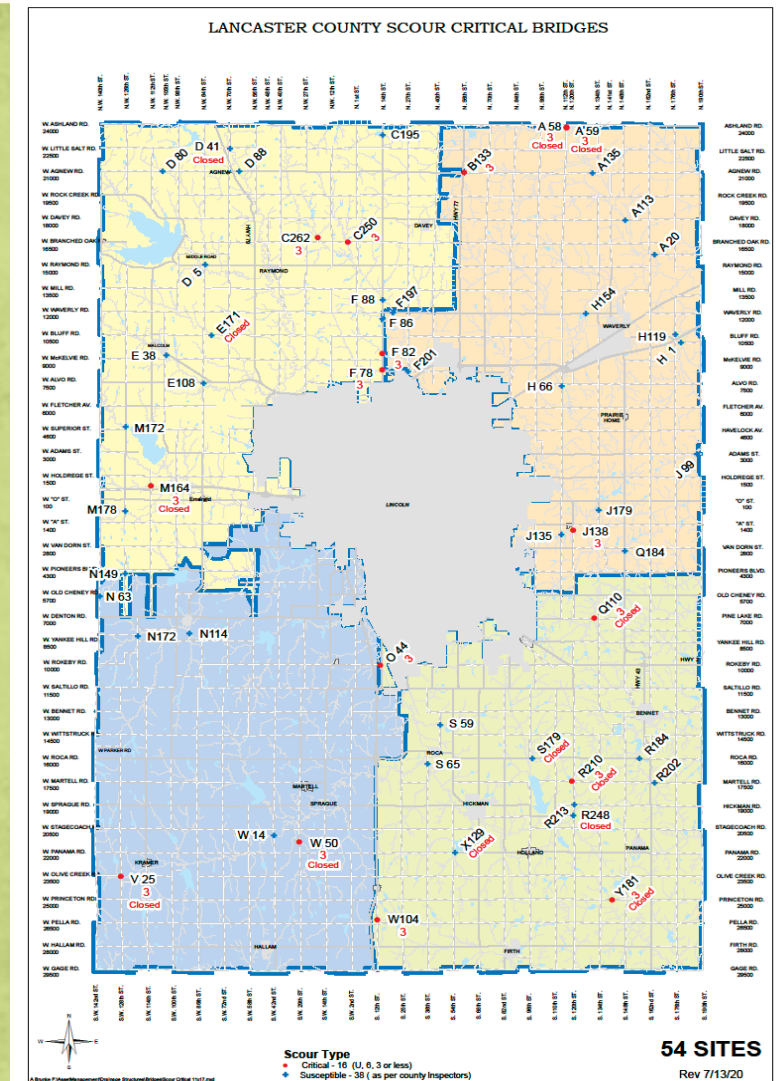
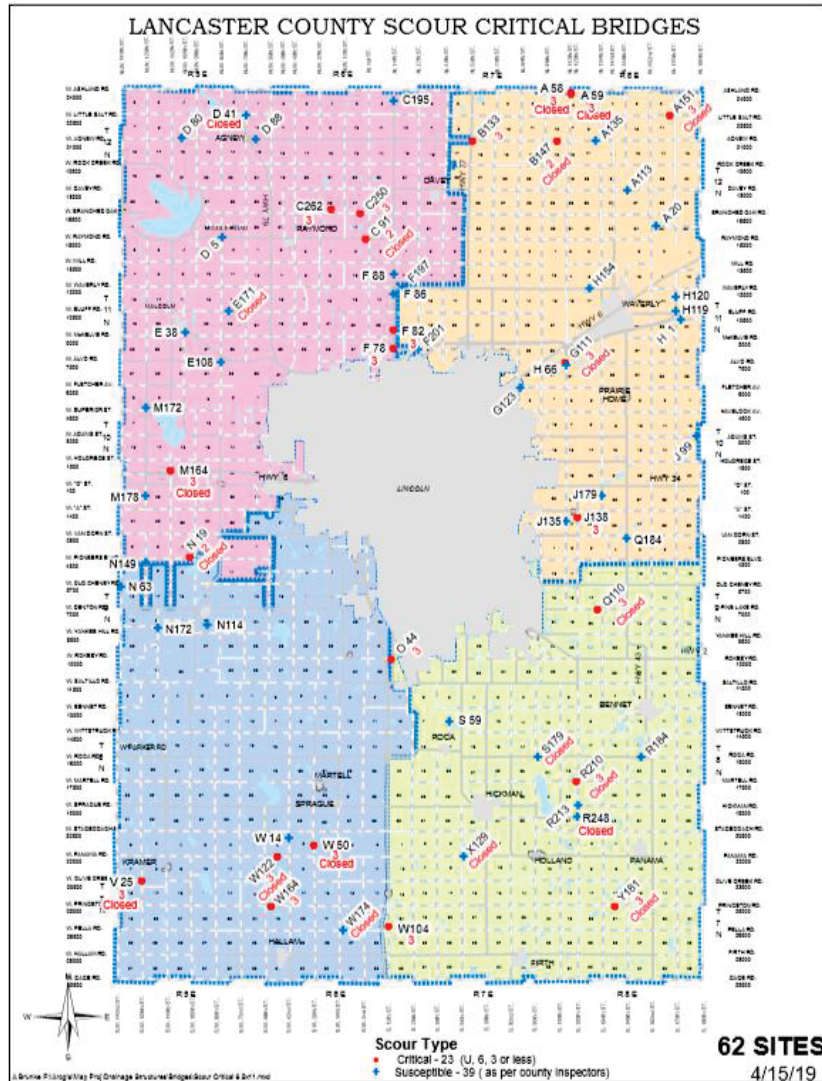
- We were awarded approximately 1.3 million from the 2019 FEMA declared disaster.
- That amount is to be reimbursed in a 75% FEMA, 12.5% NEMA, and 12.5% LCED cost share.
- We have received the majority of FEMA funding.
- NEMA is still left to pay approximately 165k.

2019 vs 2020

Lancaster County Scour Critical or Suspectable Bridges

This year's mild weather allowed Lancaster County Engineering Staff to progress on repairing and reopening closed bridges.

Lancaster County Engineering Staff reduced the number of scour critical bridges from 62 to 54. Which is still higher than the 42 in 2018.



Closed Bridges

Bridges Currently Closed

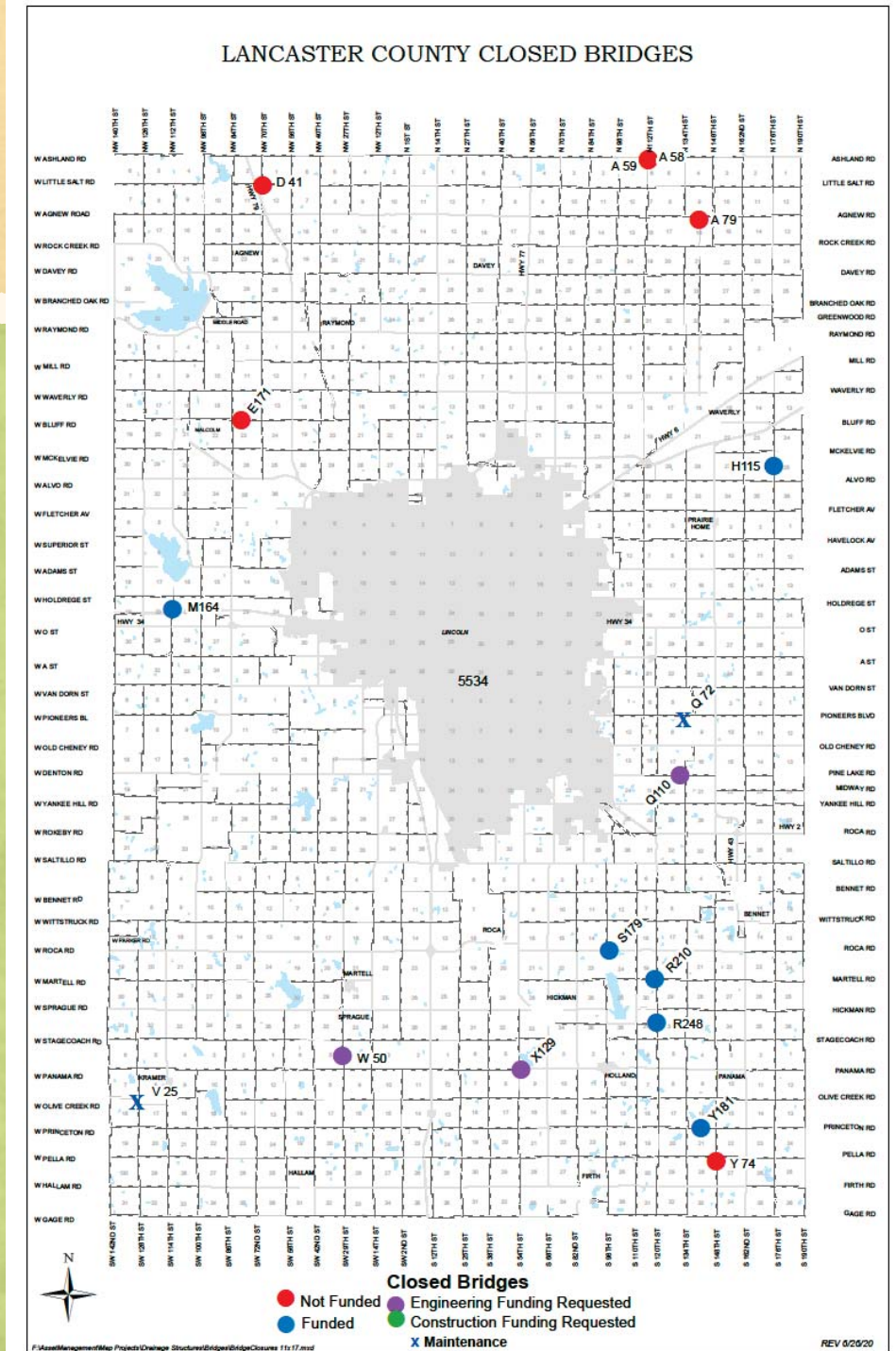
16

Bridges in Design or Construction

11

Bridges with no Construction funding or repair plan

9



Current Bridge Needs

- 29 - Structurally Deficient
- 4 - Functionally Obsolete
- 38 - Scour Susceptible
- 20 - Scour Critical
- 22 - Sufficiency Rating less than 50
- 62/93 - Counties in Nebraska



2014/08/28



D-41 #C005531130
NW70th St., Hwy79
to W. Little Salt Rd.
Looking South
03/15/05

Subdivisions Currently Maintained by Lancaster County



Current Gravel Subdivisions

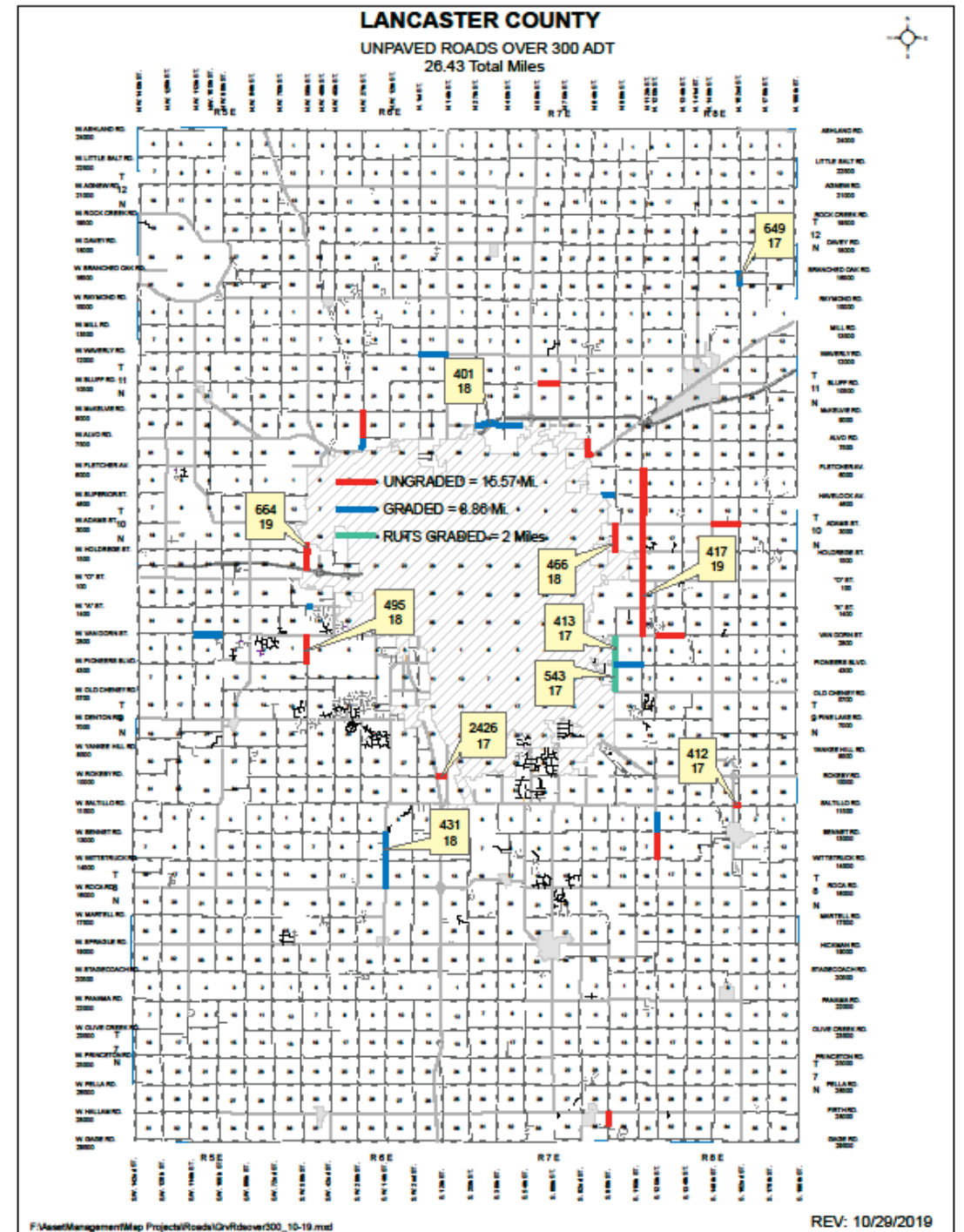
42 miles

Current Paved Subdivisions

35 miles

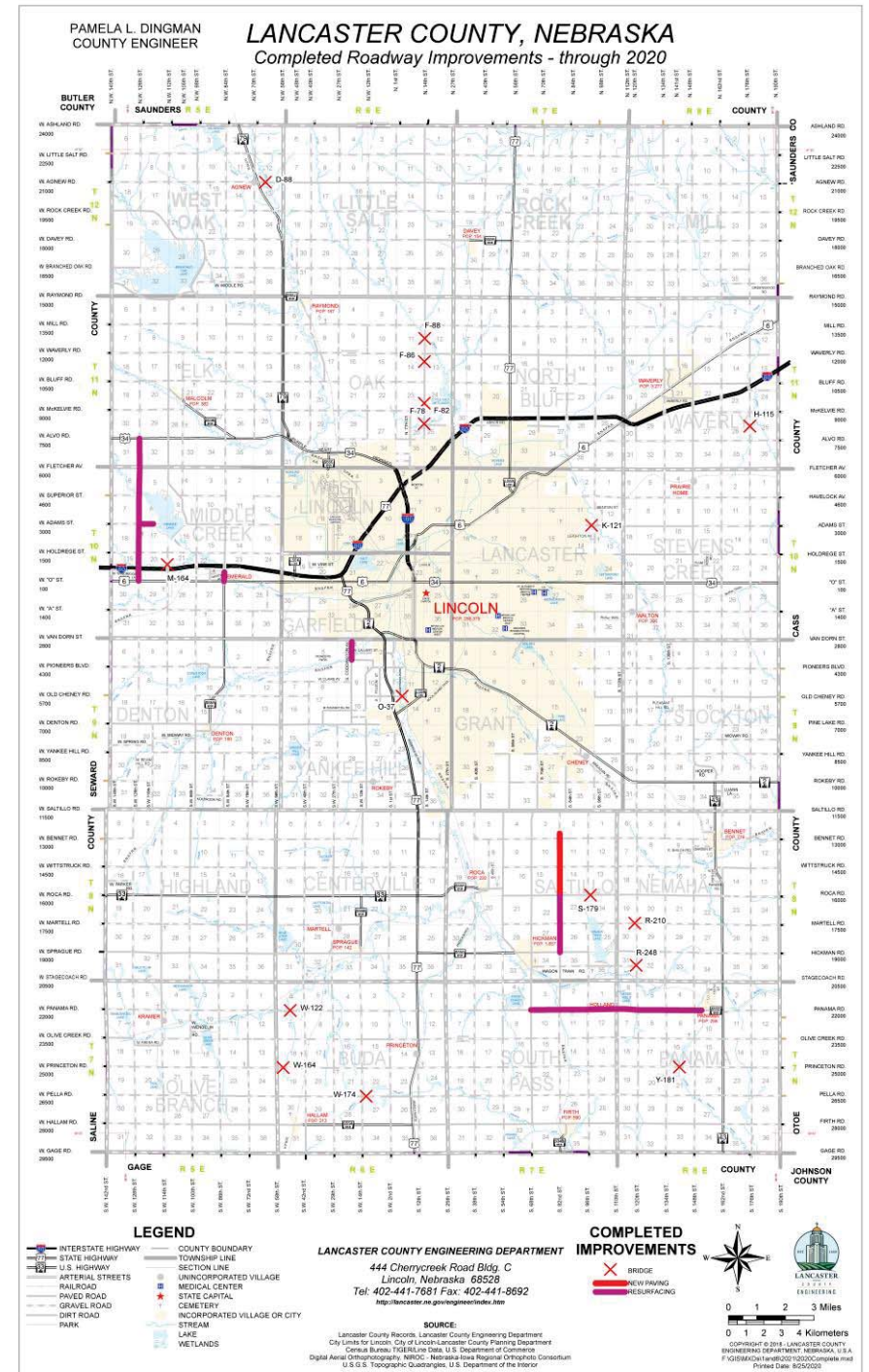
■ Gravel Roads

- ADT Over 400 – 9 Miles
- ADT Over 300 – 24 Miles



Bridge Projects Completed or in Progress FY 2020

- Bridges Constructed
4
- Bridges Repaired
2
- Bridges Under Construction/Contract
8
- Bridges ready to let
1



4 Bridge to Box replacements Completed this year

W164 on W Princeton
Road east of SW 58th.



Bridge repairs

Hickman Viaduct and F-44

- Had voids underneath the approach slabs. Filled with foam to prevent additional erosion.



Bridge repairs

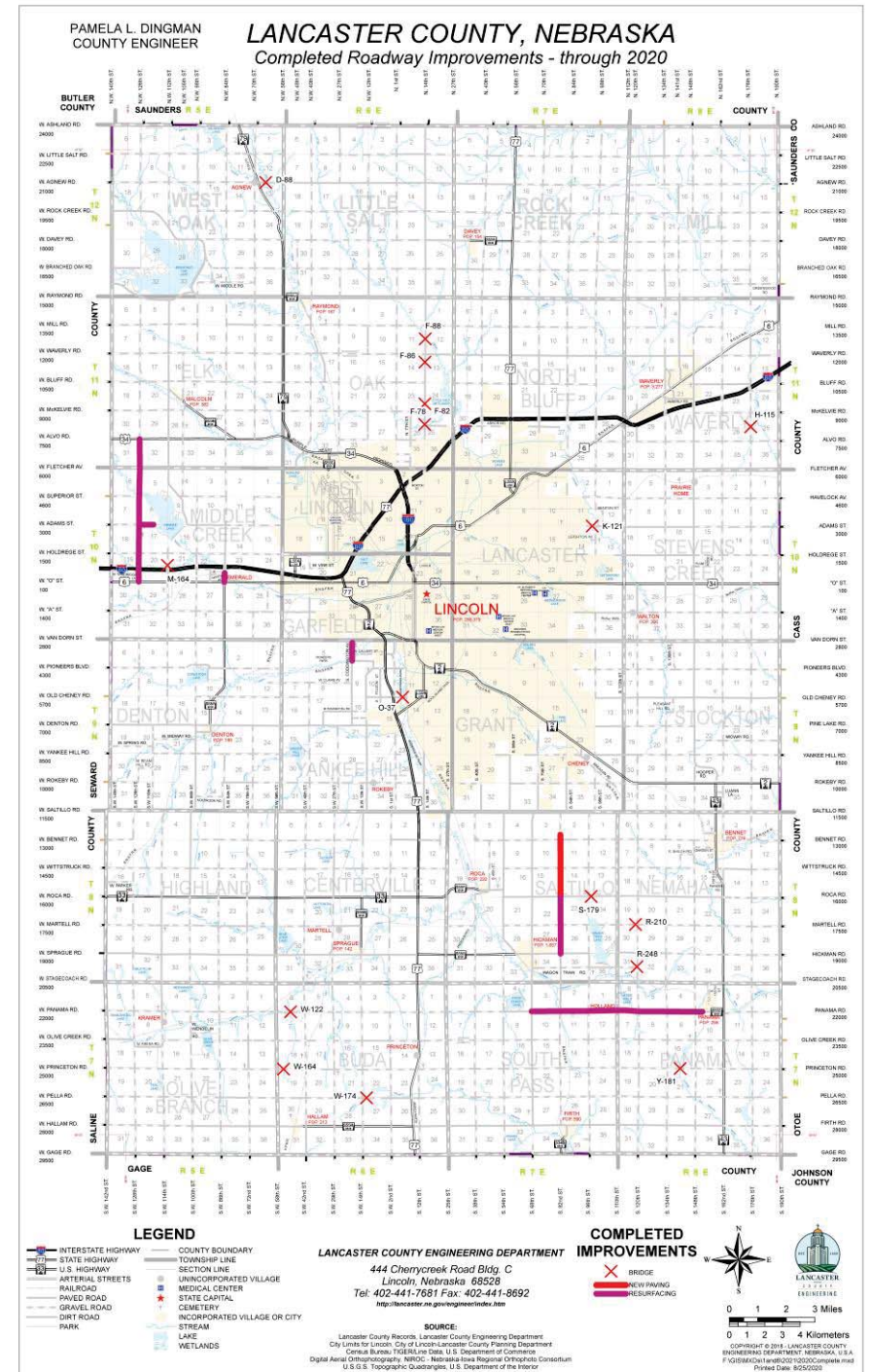
Q-72

- Lancaster County staff are reconstructing backwall and wings.



Projects Completed or In Progress FY20

- Asphalt Overlay
15 Miles
- New Pavement
2 Miles
- Grading
0 Miles
- Engineering
0 Miles

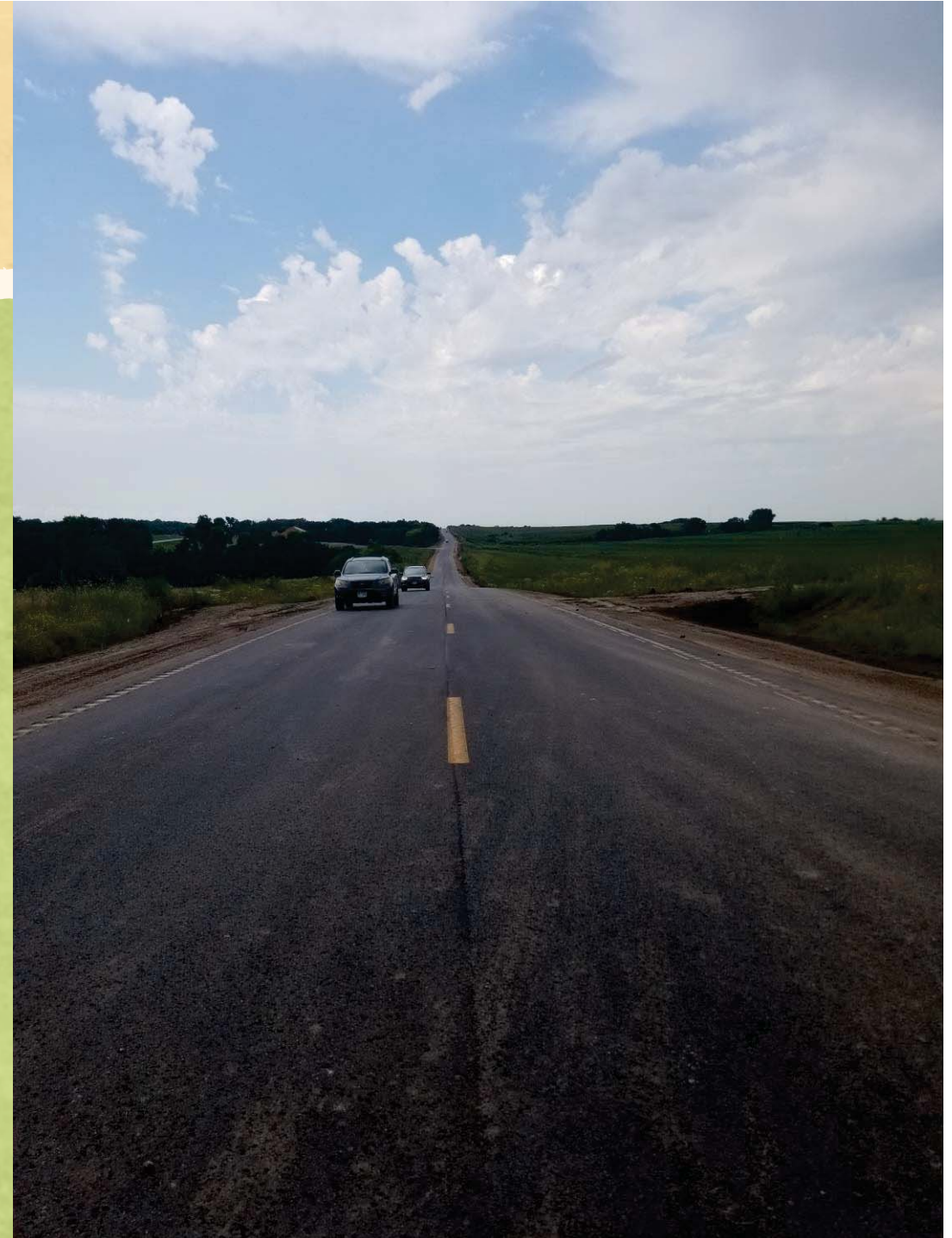


New Pavement & Safety Features



South 82nd Street
From Roca Road to Bennet Road

- 28' top
- Edge line rumble strips



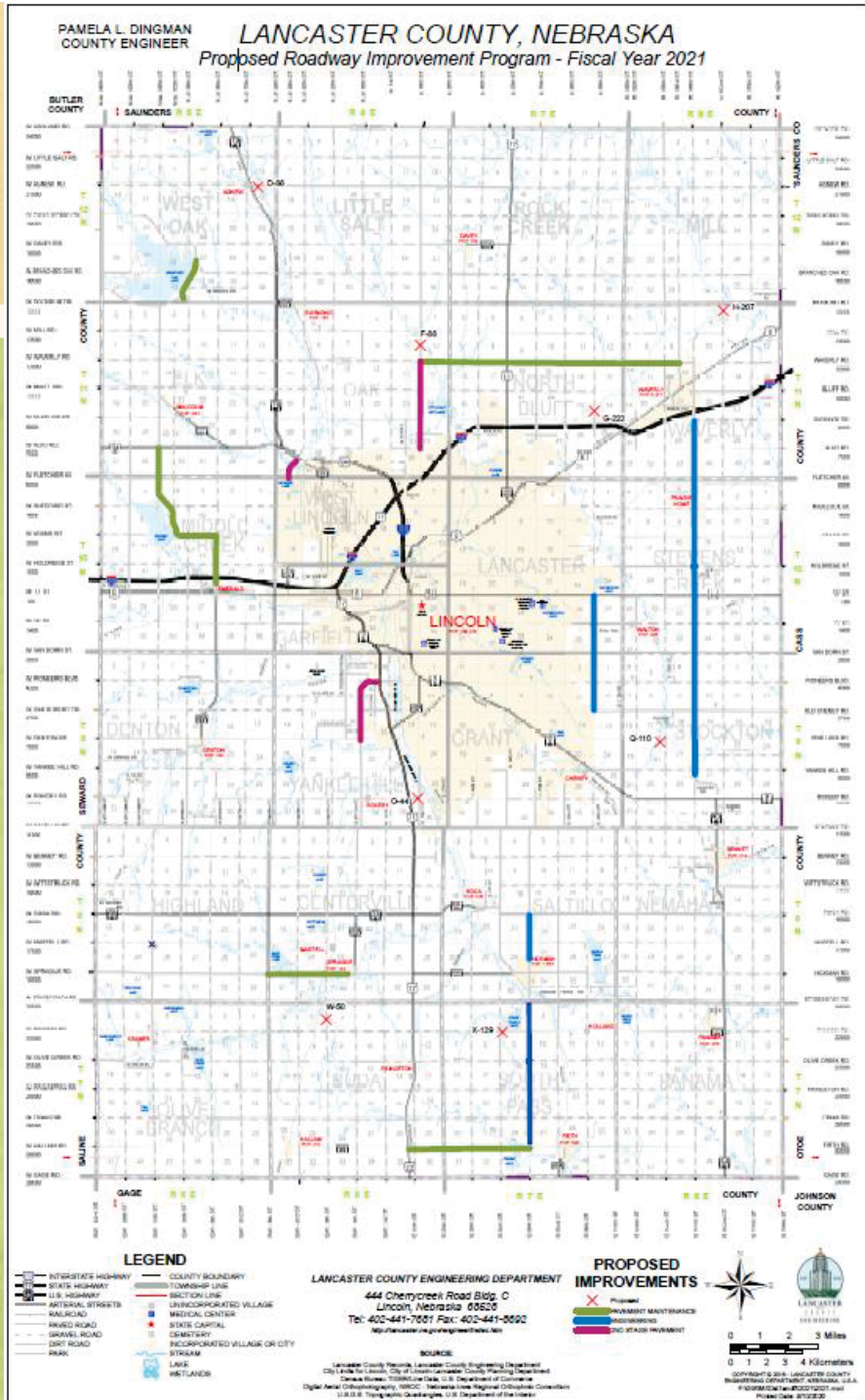
Bridge Projects Proposed FY 21

Bridges to be Constructed	1
Bridges to be Repaired	1
Bridges in Design	4

Bridges to be Repaired

Bridges in Design

Several bridges that were contracted in FY20 will be constructed in FY21.



Road Projects Proposed for FY 21

Asphalt Overlay – 7 Miles

Pavement Preservation – 21 Miles

Engineering – 24 Miles

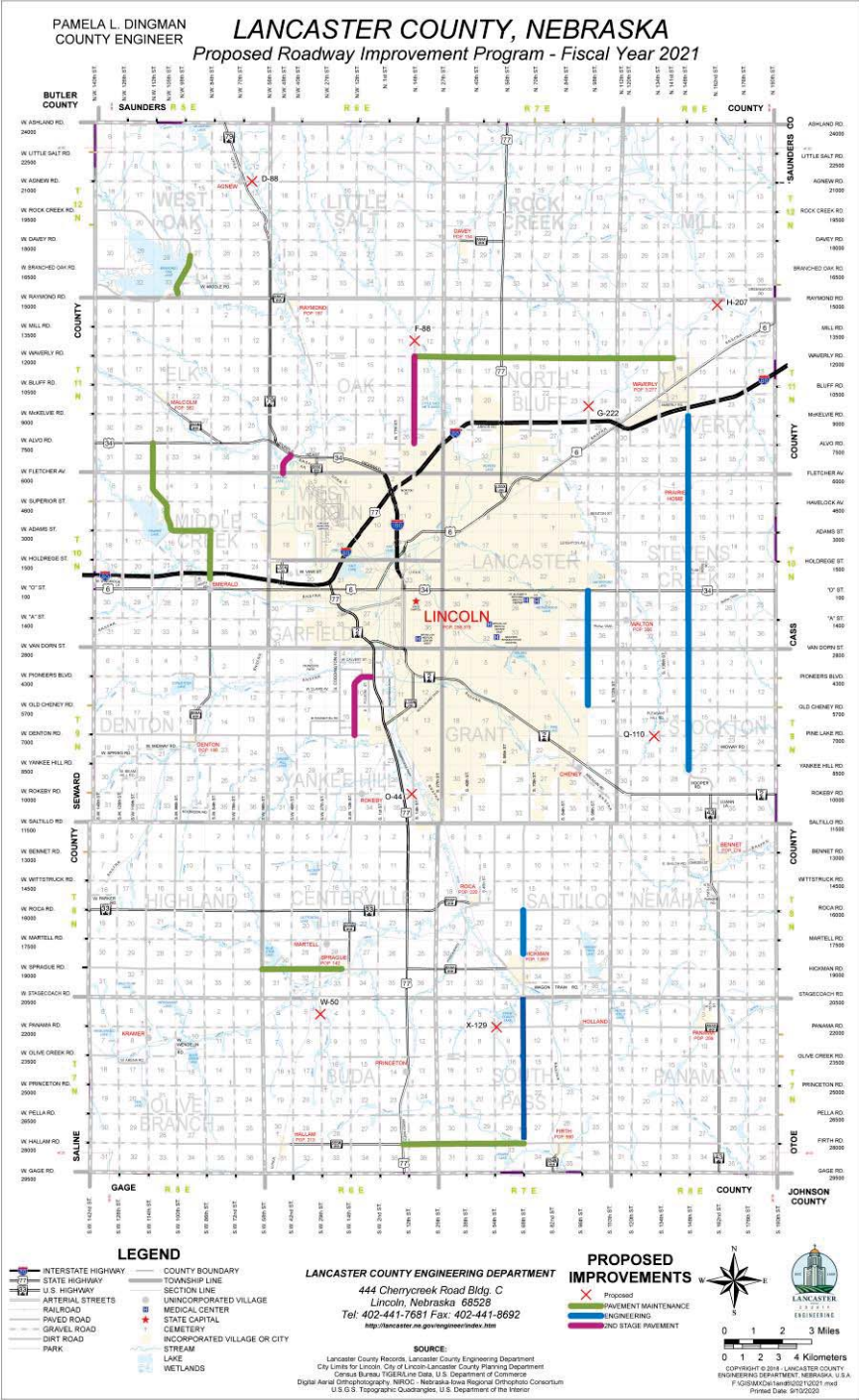
Pavement Preservation – 21 Miles

Engineering – 24 Miles

Engineering – 24 Miles

A major emphasis will continue to be on maintaining pavement.

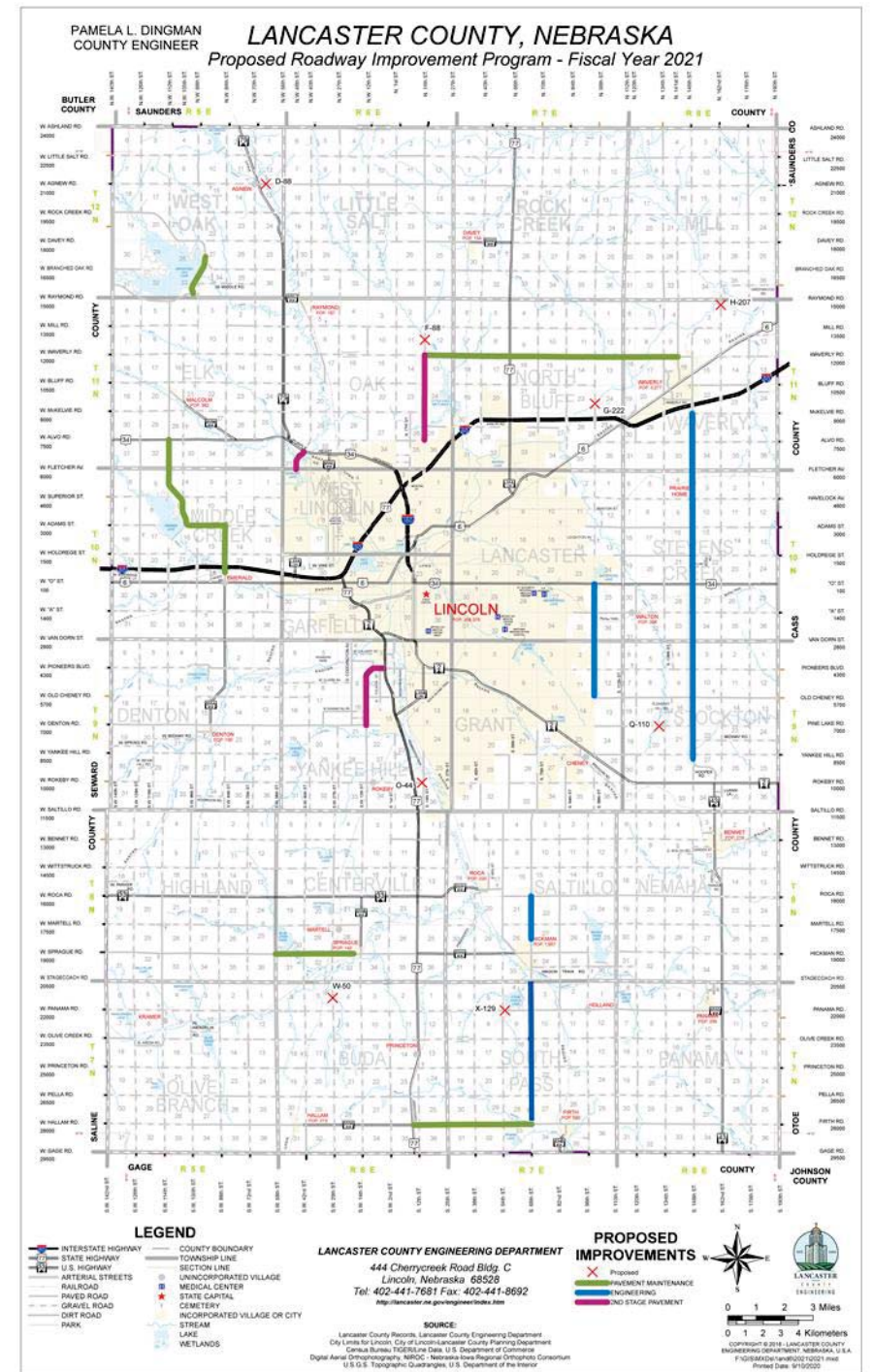
The County has been working with the Nebraska Department of Game and Parks and the Nebraska Department of Transportation to overlay several Recreation Roads east of Hickman.



Road Projects Proposed for FY 21

The Lincoln Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) has committed LCLC funds to the design and construction of 98th Street in cooperation with Lancaster County.

The East Beltway Corridor Protection Program will have several large payments to purchase right of way in FY 21.

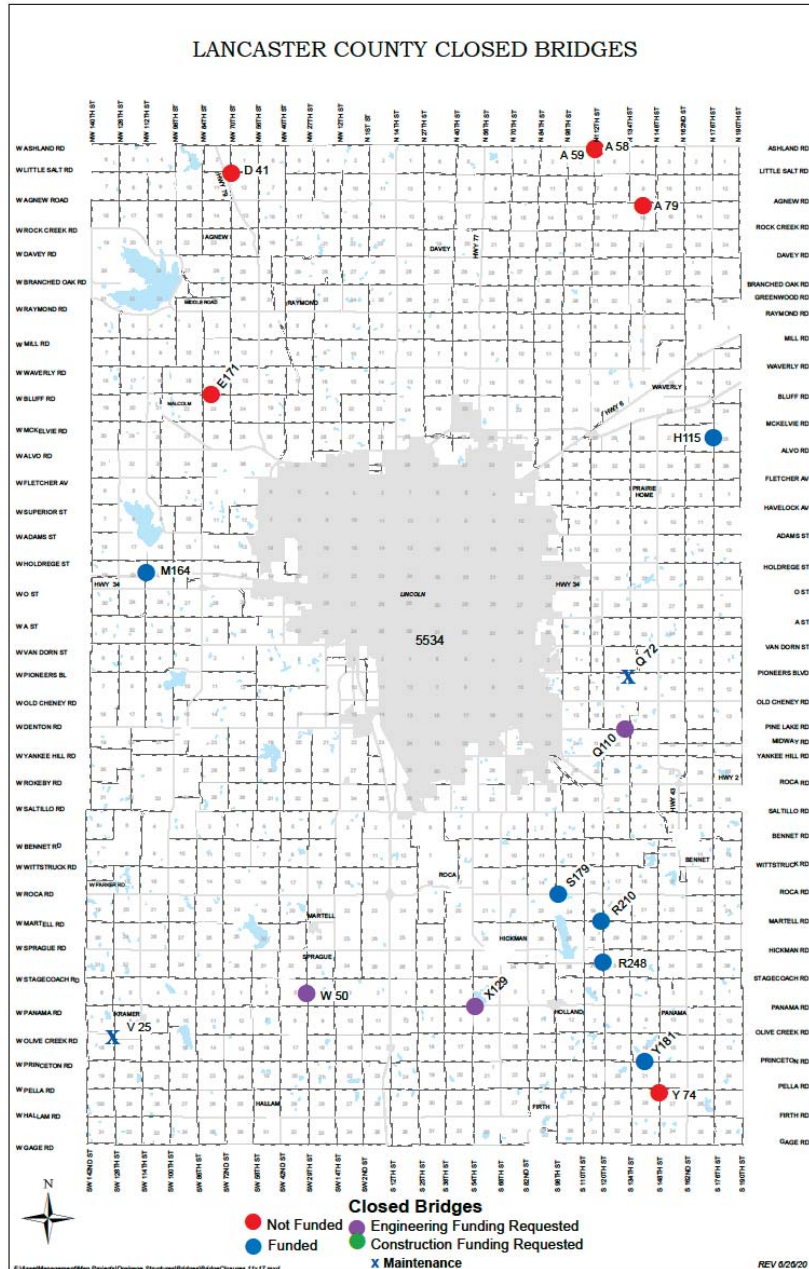


Future Focus on North 14th Street

- We will continue to Focus on N 14th Street.
 - 3- Bridge to Box Culvert locations will be completed this Fall
 - F-78, F82 and F86 Bridge to Box Culvert
- FY21 projects
 - F-88 Bridge to Bridge
 - Several pipe or smaller Box culvert replacements from Arbor Road to Waverly Road.



Proposed Bridge Projects FY 22 - FY 26

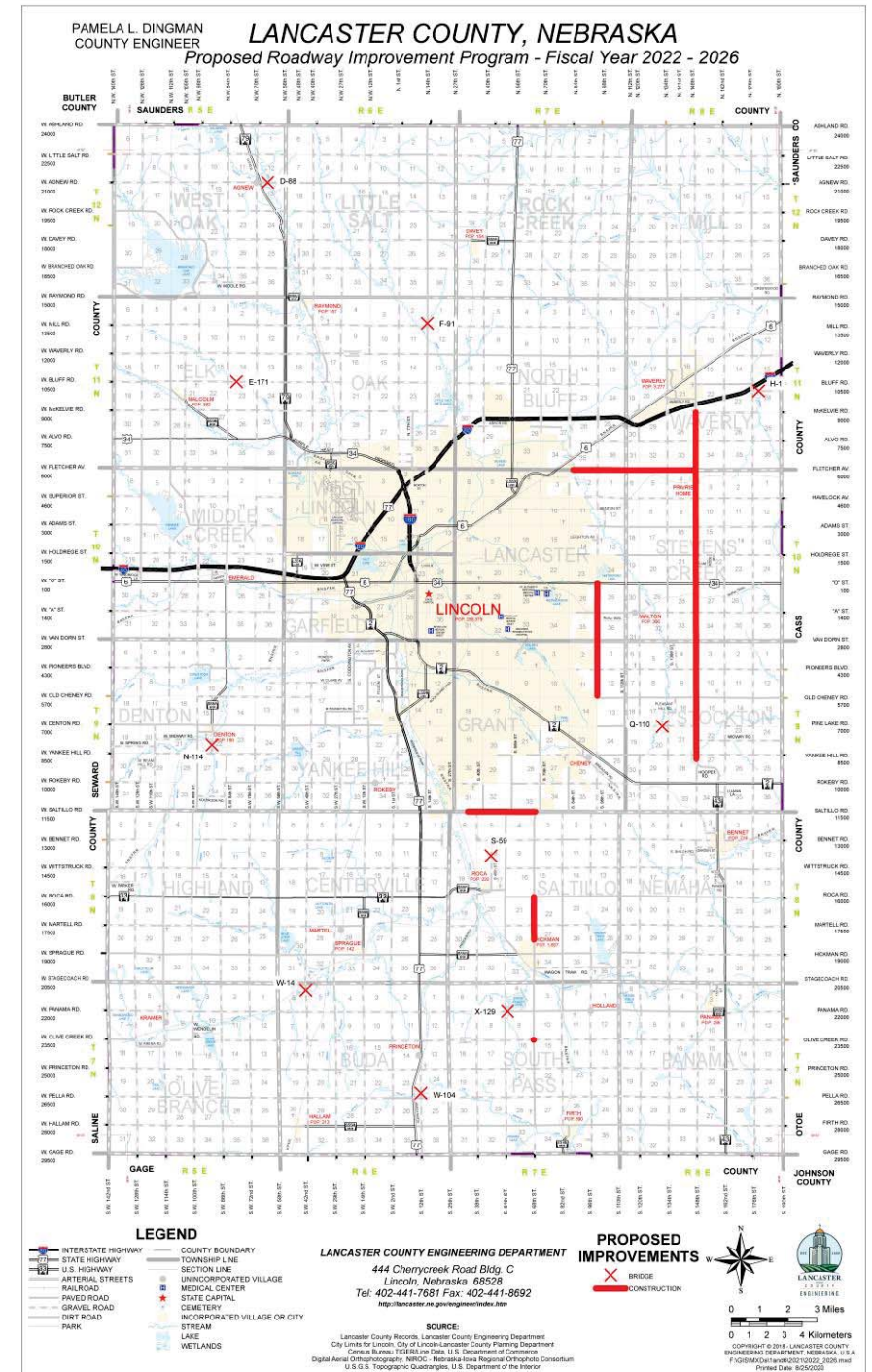


- Bridges on the map are closed.
 - Bridges with a blue dot are under contract.
 - Bridges with a blue x are being repaired by LCED forces.
- The remaining bridges do not have funding identified and could be closed for several more years.
- Most of these structures are larger and will take additional design time and funding.

FY22-26 BRIDGE PROJECTS					
Location	Township & Section	County Project	ADT Count	Improvement	Estimated Cost
S 12 th Street W-104	Buda W-24	-	57	Concrete Box Culvert	\$275,000
N 98 th Street G-222	North Bluff	-	119	Concrete Slab Bridge	\$2,100,000
N 14 th Street F-91	Oak W-1	-	2,687	Concrete Box Culvert	\$275,000
SW 28 th Street V-25	Olive Branch W-17	-	49	Concrete Box Culvert	\$350,000
SW 29 th Street W-50	Buda W-4	-	99	Engineering	\$70,000
				Concrete Box Culvert	\$500,000
S 46 th St S-59	Saltillo IN-8	-	225	Concrete Box Culvert	\$350,000
SW 91st St N-114	Denton IN-22	-	15	Bridge	\$475,000
W Agnew Road D-88	West Oak S-12	-	389	Concrete Slab Bridge	\$2,000,000
W Bluff Road E-171	Elk S-14	-	78	Engineering	\$40,000
				Concrete Box Culvert	\$500,000
Hickman Road R-213	Nemaha S-29	-	28	Concrete Box Culvert	\$350,000
Panama Road X-129	South Pass S-4	-	307	Concrete Slab Bridge	\$1,650,000
Pine Lake Road Q-110	Stockton S-17	-	135	Concrete Slab Bridge	\$1,750,000
Rokeby Road O-44	Yankee Hill S-26	-		Bridge Replacement	\$60,000
Various Locations	Varies	-		Concrete Box Culvert Replacement Repair	\$7,500,000
		-			
		-			
					\$18,245,000

Proposed Projects for FY 22 – FY 26

- Lancaster County will continue to aggressively maintain paved roads in order preserve the existing system.
- The engineering, permitting, right of way acquisition, and construction of the Saltillo Road Safety project will continue to be a major work effort of the department.
- The engineering, permitting and construction of the 98th Street Corridor on the east side of Lincoln will provide for additional development and traffic relief. The county could not afford to do this project with out MPO Funding.



Questions



Let's hope for another
mild winter and spring.