DIRECTORS'/ORGANIZATIONAL AGENDA
ADDENDUM
Monday, September 21, 2020

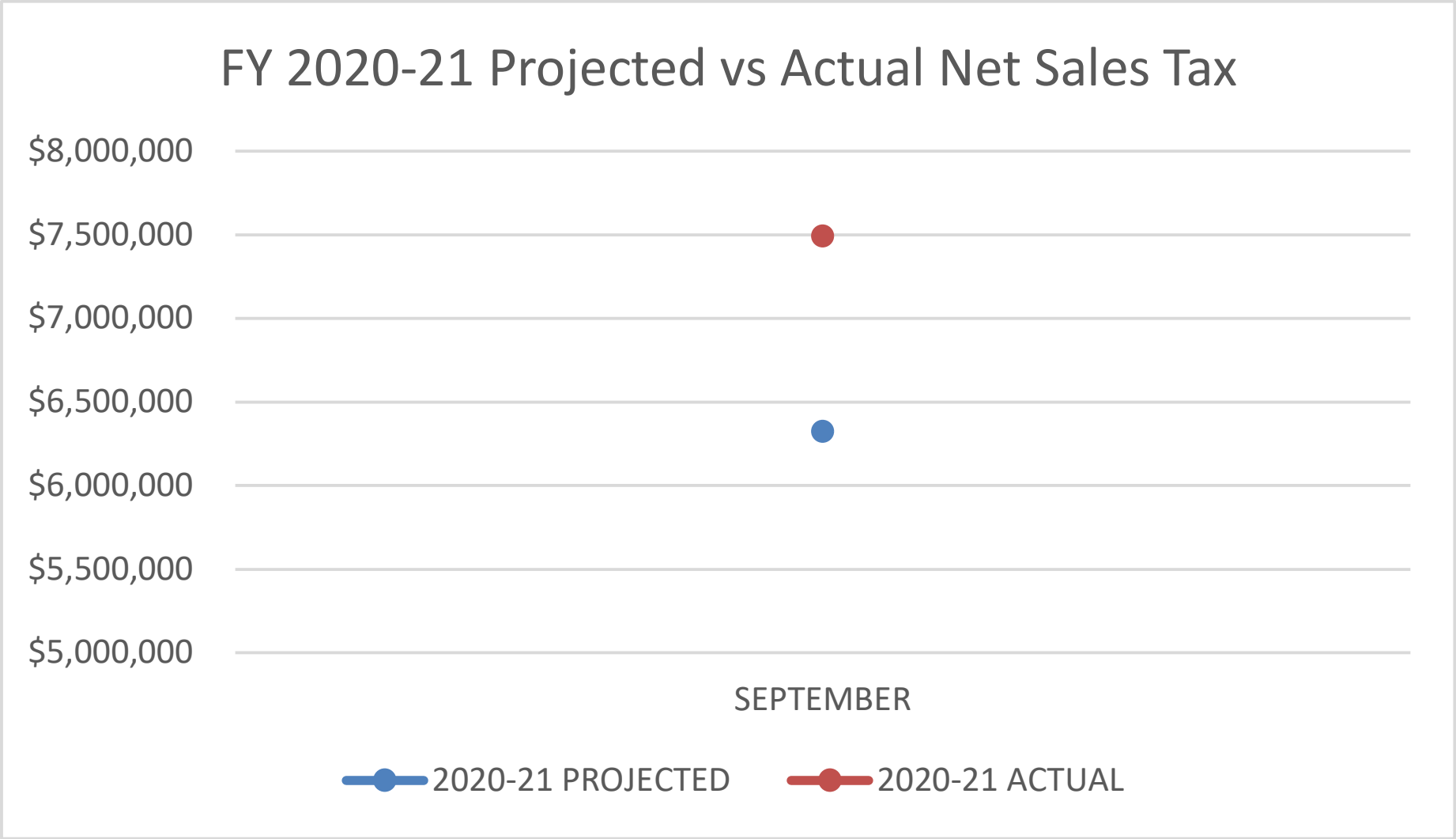
I. DIRECTORS CORRESPONDENCE

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

1. September 2020 Sales Tax Report reflecting July 2020 Sales

II. CONSTITUENT CORRESPONDENCE

1. Proposed Amendments to Title 27 - Greg Newport
2. Body Armor LPD - Ronald Rife


FY 2020-21 Projected vs Actual Net Sales Tax
$8,000,000
$7,500,000
$7,000,000
$6,500,000
$6,000,000
$5,500,000
$5,000,000
SEPTEMBER
2020-21 PROJECTED
2020-21 ACTUAL

Actual Compared to
Projected Sales Tax Collections

	2020-21 PROJECTED	2020-21 ACTUAL	VARIANCE FROM PROJECTED	$ CHANGE FROM 19-20	% CHANGE FROM 19-20
SEPTEMBER	$6,325,838	$7,492,398	$1,166,560	$693,111	10.19%
OCTOBER	$6,621,779				
NOVEMBER	$6,537,834				
DECEMBER	$6,292,944				
JANUARY	$6,294,730				
FEBRUARY	$7,542,765				
MARCH	$5,894,467				
APRIL	$5,740,899				
MAY	$6,709,386				
JUNE	$6,338,704				
JULY	$6,445,755				
AUGUST	$6,914,489				
TOTAL	$77,659,590	$7,492,398	$1,166,560	$693,111	10.19%

Actual collections for the fiscal year to date are 18.44% over projections for the year.

CITY OF LINCOLN
GROSS SALES TAX COLLECTIONS (WITH REFUNDS ADDED BACK IN)
2016-2017 THROUGH 2020-2021

	ACTUAL 2016-17	ACTUAL 2017-18	ACTUAL 2018-19	% CHG. FROM PRIOR YEAR	ACTUAL 2019-20	% CHG. FROM PRIOR YEAR	ACTUAL 2020-21	% CHG. FROM PRIOR YEAR
SEPTEMBER	$6,265,764	$6,386,734	$6,457,192	1.10%	$6,927,862	7.29%	$7,514,711	8.47%
OCTOBER	$6,598,756	$6,811,452	$6,817,440	0.09%	$7,116,483	4.39%		
NOVEMBER	$6,471,721	$6,537,754	$6,637,486	1.53%	$7,146,575	7.67%		
DECEMBER	$6,128,386	$6,371,026	$6,493,888	1.93%	$6,897,823	6.22%		
JANUARY	$6,285,444	$6,432,363	$6,516,808	1.31%	$6,776,561	3.99%		
FEBRUARY	$7,293,928	$7,459,132	$7,386,107	-0.98%	$8,118,745	9.92%		
MARCH	$5,521,761	$5,930,406	$5,981,967	0.87%	$6,303,510	5.38%		
APRIL	$5,639,028	$5,618,037	$5,586,708	-0.56%	$6,350,301	13.67%		
MAY	$6,708,815	$6,759,407	$6,623,556	-2.01%	$6,308,611	-4.75%		
JUNE	$6,255,952	$6,325,718	$6,721,994	6.26%	$5,793,431	-13.81%		
JULY	$6,440,709	$6,644,137	$6,804,001	2.41%	$6,282,775	-7.66%		
AUGUST	$6,736,493	$6,770,977	$7,199,568	6.33%	$7,595,398	5.50%		
TOTAL	$76,346,757	$78,047,143	$79,226,715	1.51%	$81,618,075	3.02%	$7,514,711	8.47%

CITY OF LINCOLN
SALES TAX REFUNDS
2016-2017 THROUGH 2020-2021

	ACTUAL 2016-2017	ACTUAL 2017-2018	ACTUAL 2018-2019	% CHG. FROM PRIOR YEAR	ACTUAL 2019-2020	% CHG. FROM PRIOR YEAR	ACTUAL 2020-2021	% CHG. FROM PRIOR YEAR
SEPTEMBER	($217,212)	($98,235)	($52,954)	-46.09%	($128,575)	142.81%	($22,314)	-82.65%
OCTOBER	($31,712)	($30,920)	($7,524)	-75.66%	($37,469)	397.97%	($33,982)	-9.31%
NOVEMBER	($81,460)	($923)	($2,944)	218.96%	($35,446)	1104.01%		
DECEMBER	($79,179)	($46,365)	($58,585)	26.36%	($14,114)	-75.91%		
JANUARY	($294,431)	($379,926)	($342,169)	-9.94%	($796,890)	132.89%		
FEBRUARY	($90,752)	($719)	($33,054)	4497.22%	($88,992)	169.23%		
MARCH	($92,105)	($49,445)	($40,643)	-17.80%	($36,630)	-9.87%		
APRIL	($29,707)	($41,280)	($31,464)	-23.78%	($30,982)	-1.53%		
MAY	($67,726)	($91,272)	($41,555)	-54.47%	($15,309)	-63.16%		
JUNE	($83,394)	($51,268)	($13,186)	-74.28%	($10,195)	-22.68%		
JULY	($1,932)	($347,486)	($29,772)	-91.43%	($45,946)	54.32%		
AUGUST	($17,202)	($96,471)	($9,385)	-90.27%	($34,190)	264.30%		
TOTAL	($1,086,812)	($1,234,310)	($663,236)	-46.27%	($1,274,738)	92.20%	($56,296)	-66.10%
						Year to date vs. previous year		Year to date vs. previous year

CITY OF LINCOLN
NET SALES TAX COLLECTIONS
2016-2017 THROUGH 2020-2021

	ACTUAL 2016-17	ACTUAL 2017-18	ACTUAL 2018-19	% CHG. FROM PRIOR YEAR	ACTUAL 2019-20	% CHG. FROM PRIOR YEAR	ACTUAL 2020-21	% CHG. FROM PRIOR YEAR
SEPTEMBER	$6,048,552	$6,288,498	$6,404,239	1.84%	$6,799,287	6.17%	$7,492,398	10.19%
OCTOBER	$6,567,045	$6,780,531	$6,809,916	0.43%	$7,079,014	3.95%		
NOVEMBER	$6,390,261	$6,536,831	$6,634,499	1.49%	$7,111,129	7.18%		
DECEMBER	$6,049,207	$6,324,661	$6,435,303	1.75%	$6,883,710	6.97%		
JANUARY	$5,991,013	$6,052,437	$6,174,639	2.02%	$5,979,671	-3.16%		
FEBRUARY	$7,203,175	$7,458,413	$7,353,053	-1.41%	$8,029,753	9.20%		
MARCH	$5,429,656	$5,880,960	$5,941,323	1.03%	$6,266,880	5.48%		
APRIL	$5,609,320	$5,576,757	$5,555,244	-0.39%	$6,319,319	13.75%		
MAY	$6,641,089	$6,668,135	$6,582,001	-1.29%	$6,293,302	-4.39%		
JUNE	$6,172,558	$6,274,450	$6,708,808	6.92%	$5,783,236	-13.80%		
JULY	$6,438,777	$6,296,651	$6,774,229	7.58%	$6,236,829	-7.93%		
AUGUST	$6,719,292	$6,674,506	$7,190,183	7.73%	$7,561,209	5.16%		
TOTAL	$75,259,945	$76,812,830	$78,563,436	2.28%	$80,343,339	2.27%	$7,492,398	10.19%
						Year to date vs. previous year		Year to date vs. previous year

Angela M. Birkett

From: Greg Newport <greg.newport@outlook.com>
Sent: Friday, September 18, 2020 4:48 PM
To: David R. Cary
Cc: Council Packet; Steve S. Henrichsen; George J. Wesselhoft
Subject: Proposed Amendments to Title 27
Attachments: Letter to Planning Director 091820.pdf

[CAUTION] This email comes from a sender outside your organization.

Mr. Cary:
My wife and I would appreciate your review and consideration or our concerns regarding the proposed changes to Title 27. Since learning about the proposed changes, we have reviewed all the available information and find we still have several concerns regarding the impact to our neighborhood with the changes and hope you will review them as outlined in the letter. We are available if you have any questions for us.

Thank you,

Greg Newport

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Gregory D. Newport
Shelley K. Stall
1954 A Street
Lincoln, NE 68502

September 18, 2020

Mr. David Cary, Director
Lincoln City Planning Department
555 S. 10th Street
Lincoln, NE 68508

Subject: Proposed Amendments to Title 27

Mr. Cary:

As property owners and long-term advocates of Lincoln's older neighborhoods, we have come to know the ups and downs of what it takes to revitalize an older neighborhood. It is with that perspective we would like to address the following concerns regarding the revisions to Title 27, which proposes new requirements for Transitional Living Facilities.

First, a major factor to the decline of older neighborhoods is that they are consistently being used as repositories of developer driven, higher density housing solutions. Driven by economic conditions that resulted from degraded land and property values—of which there are many causes--the result has been the creation of higher and higher population densities in portions of the city not designed for anything other than single family homes. The list of negative impacts that high density conditions bring to a neighborhood are apparent to anyone who looks at the long-term results left in its wake. One result of the developer driven high-density housing phenomenon is the continual downward spiral of the occupied neighborhood's property values. This phenomenon is especially true in older historic neighborhoods. Also, there is a direct correlation between people's desire to invest in an older neighborhood's remaining housing and the amount of a high density, non-owner occupants which the feeds the problem and holds property values down which just exacerbates the problem further. It is an easy correlation to prove.

In the case of the Near South Neighborhood, where efforts were successful to stem the growth of high-density housing projects by downzoning the neighborhood from R-6 to R-2, the impact has been the reversal of the tide of degrading land values. Since that occurred, a noticeable impact to the marketability of the neighborhood has stabilized the decline of property values and has been an encouragement for people to invest in older, still affordable, housing which increases the desired result of more permanent residents. It is that momentum that we feel would be jeopardized by the re-intrusion of higher density and non-owner-occupied residences. As the neighborhood's efforts have resulted in an increased stabilized neighborhood, it appears the city's planning department feels a need to work against those efforts by making it attractive to convert more of our large stately homes into congregate living facilities which is detrimental to the visions and rights of those faithful residents who have invested in the maintenance and care of their properties.

Secondly, the current language in the draft revisions (Chapter 27.62.50.c.2.i) reduces the distance between facilities from ½ mile to 1000 feet for no apparent purpose other than to benefit future potential facility operator/owners. It certainly is not in the interests of the permanent property owners nor the community as a whole when considering the detrimental effects on land values which are surely going to be negatively affected by the increase in density of the neighborhood. Current distance requirements are adequate for maintaining an equitable distribution of these types of facilities throughout the city.

Third, the current language in the draft revisions and the explanations provided in the Transitional Living Summary, do not address administering the adherence to the zoning regulations. The Planning Department is indeed not an enforcement agency, yet it seems to be in a position to place added burden to the enforcement agencies challenged to enforce such requirements as parking, noise, over population of the facility and other regulatory requirements. As an example, parking requirements for the facility are to be regulated by who? Is it up to the police department to maintain adherence to the regulations? It is difficult if not impossible to get the police department to enforce the existing residential parking requirements let alone new requirements stipulated in the draft revisions of Title 27. As for other regulatory oversight, reliance on the neighborhoods to provide that oversight is onerous and unrealistic.

In closing, as we have lived in the Near South Neighborhood for over 30 years, we feel very invested in what happens to our home and neighborhood. Residential transitional homes can enhance and culturally enrich a neighborhood if carefully planned and supervised. However, when developer/operators who do not live in the neighborhood are allowed to come into a neighborhood and buy property to convert to transitional living facilities based on a pure profit motive (as with all privately developed housing projects) their investment does not contribute to the long term enhancement of the neighborhood. The residents of the transitional facilities in our neighborhood are here temporarily and it is not realistic to expect these residents to make the same contribution to the neighborhood as our long-term homeowners and residents do. And yet, these same temporary residents benefit from the use of our parks and other public resources. For example, our neighborhood association raised over $40,000 to make landscape improvements to Breta Park and Near South Park on A Street which speaks to our commitment to the city of Lincoln. If the proposed changes to Title 27 were to go forward, a similar commitment from the developers interested in becoming a part of our (and other) neighborhoods, we feel, is in order.

As a way to signify a commitment to impacted neighborhoods, we would propose that a yearly fee be paid to the affected neighborhood association as acknowledgement of the privilege of siting their facility in the neighborhood and as a sign of commitment to the neighborhood's long-term stability. Realizing this idea is unprecedented and potentially difficult to manage, the long-term benefit would be to both the neighborhood and the facility owner who would be recognized for their stewardship of the property and exemplify their commitment to building a stable neighborhood.

Regarding the issues we've raised, we are certain more discussions are warranted and hopefully we all can come to solutions that are of benefit to both Lincoln's neighborhoods and those who are looking to invest in it for the long term.

Sincerely,

Greg Newport

Gregory D Newport

Shelley Stall

Shelley Stall

Cc: Vish Reddi, Near South Neighborhood, President
Steve Hendrichsen, Lincoln City Planning Department
George Wesselhoft, Lincoln City Planning Department
Lincoln City Council Members
Mayor Leirion Gaylor Baird

Angela M. Birkett

From: RONALD RIFE <nsp349@aol.com>
Sent: Sunday, September 20, 2020 9:59 AM
To: Council Packet
Subject: Body armor LPD

[CAUTION] This email comes from a sender outside your organization.

I was very surprised to hear that wearing of body armor was optional for Lincoln Police. I am a 27 year veteran of law enforcement and 16 years as a Federal Court Security Officer. It was mandatory as a State Trooper to have your body armor on. It is also mandatory that I wear it now as a Court Security Officer.
The vests were supplied by the agency and replaced every 5 years. A vest representative was sent out to fit and measure every officer.
I strongly believe that the City Council should make sure all Officers are equipped with a vest and required to have it on while on duty.....and not the current policy of providing funds to the Officer, with hopes they would purchase and wear the equipment.
With all the current drive by shootings, ambushed officers and other dangerous encounters, ALL officers need to have a vest and wear it!

Ron Rife
9230 Colby
Lincoln, NE
402-416-9281

Sent from Ron Rife