

Meeting Minutes

Comprehensive Plan Community Committee
July 30, 2020, 3:00 p.m., Zoom Video Conference

Attendees: David Cary, Paul Barnes, Andrew Thierolf, Kellee Van Bruggen, Allan Zafft, Stacey Hageman and Teresa McKinstry of the Planning Dept.; Lynn Johnson, Sara Hartzell, JJ Yost and Nicole Fleck-Tooze of Parks and Recreation; Maggie Stuckey with the Lincoln Parks Foundation; Dan Marvin from Urban Development; Cristy Joy; Tom Beckius; Deane Finnegan; Tracy Edgerton; Cindy Ryman Yost; Dick Campbell; Tom Beckius; Meghan Sittler; Marco Barker; Burdette Piening; Jose Lemus; Marilyn McNabb; Bo Jones; DaNay Kalkowski; Susan Rodenburg; Grant Daily; Grant Daily; Meghan Sittler; Shawn Ryba; Silas Clarke; Shawn Ryba; Sheila Dorsey Vinton; and other interested parties via Zoom.

David Cary welcomed everyone. He stated that today is a building block meeting. We will focus on parks, open space and trails. These are things that make a community. It completes a community. It is very important to have these aspects and do them well. He believes our community does them well. There are always budget challenges and we want to continue to do these things well. He thanked the colleagues from Parks and Recreation who do good work and provide us with good information. He mentioned that starting in September, these meetings will be held twice a month to get through the multitude of topics. This will allow staff to compile the materials.

Kellee Van Bruggen stated that Parks and Recreation will be providing information today to talk about different aspects of the Parks and Open Space discussion. There will be breakout discussions, with a different topic area assigned to each group.

JJ Yost is the Planning and Facilities Manager for Parks and Recreation. We categorize parks into three categories. Regional parks encompass land of regional interest. They provide gathering space, perhaps fishing and boating. There are four regional parks; Antelope Park, Pioneers Park, Holmes Park and Union Park. The level of service is about 2.8 acres per 1,000 residents. There are two undeveloped regional park sites; South Haymarket Park and Stevens Creek Park. South Haymarket Park will be a high amenity park. Stevens Creek will be a community or regional park depending upon potential acquisition of additional land immediately to the east.

Community parks are about 30 to 50 acres in size. We like them accessible from arterial streets and the trail system. They include play fields, play courts, playground, day use facilities, and we try to provide off street parking. They may include swimming pools, a recreation center and passive recreational space such as meadows, prairies or forest. They often serve as a neighborhood park as well. In LPlan 2040, a goal was set for 1.3 acres per 1,000 residents in new growth areas. The city-wide measure expected by the end of 2040 is 2.4 acres per 1,000 residents, which is lower than the goal but reflects financial realities and planned park sites. The service area radius is two miles.

Neighborhood parks are generally smaller parks from four to six acres that we try to centrally locate.

These include playground equipment, open space, play courts, shaded seating and a pollinator garden. Our current level of service is 1.5 acres per 1,000 residents. The LPlan goal is 1.0 acres per 1,000 residents in new growth areas. The city-wide measure expected by the end of 2040 is 1.3 acres per 1,000 residents. The funding for neighborhood parks come from the collection of impact fees. We would like to consider two levels of service for future neighborhood parks, four acres for standalone parks and two acres for parks that are co-located with schools. The collection of impact fees that go for purchase of land have held constant, while the price of land has gone up.

We have a dog run established in every quadrant of the city. These are separated fenced areas for both small and large dogs. In 2016, we developed a Dog Use Facilities Master Plan. This identifies a dog park in the downtown/Haymarket area. We want to continue to explore opportunities with the group, Friends of the Dog Park, Inc.

We currently have 13 public gardens, malls and plazas. We are not anticipating an increase in this area.

In regards to recreation and community centers, we currently have six facilities. Three are co-located with schools. Our goal is to have a center integrated with each new elementary and middle school. The service area radius is approximately two miles. The proposed CIP(Capital Improvement Program) includes replacement of the Air Park Recreation Center. We want to continue to explore opportunities with schools. The CLC model has been in Lincoln for about 20 years. CLC services are delivered through a collaborative community partner model. They are multi-generational programming.

For aquatic facilities, we try to provide water recreation in all areas of the city. There are currently nine outdoor pools and one free standing sprayground. Four pools are community pools and five are neighborhood pools. These facilities are old. They range from 20 to 70 years old. Our current level of service is 3.2 outdoor public pools per 100,000 residents. We have seen the number of swims reach a high in the early 1980's. It is trending slightly downward. Star City Shores with multi-amenities typically recovers 100 percent of its operating costs. Other facilities have a typical recovery rate of 60 percent. We would like to explore the opportunity for an indoor facility. We want to consider spraygrounds or splash pads on a quadrant basis. We are considering developing a multi-amenity aquatic facility in perhaps Stevens Creek Park.

For municipal golf, currently have five golf courses, one of which is a junior course. We don't anticipate any changes in this area.

Sara Hartzell stated that a lot of trails are associated with greenways and open spaces. We currently have 135 miles of trails. A lot of them run along waterways. A lot of them are sidepaths and trails in the road right-of-way. We try to serve schools, particularly middle and high schools. We work with developers as neighborhoods are constructed, and existing neighborhoods as well. Our current goal is to get a trail within one mile of each residential unit. We have been running at about 98 percent. There are some gaps that we want to integrate with on-street bike facilities in some instances. Trails are very much a part of the parks and recreation program.

Emerging recreational activities are things that are emerging. There are adventure sports. An existing facility was installed at Woods Park. It was done in association with AARP (American Association of Retired Persons). It is an outdoor recreation facility. An emerging activity that we currently have in place is disc golf. There is a south and a north facility. We have skate park, one north and one south as well. We have pickle ball, ten dedicated parks. There is a foot golf facility at Ager Junior Facility Golf

Course. There are designated areas for remote control airplanes. There has been interest in a bike park with single tracks for mountain biking. This could include jumps and pump tracks. A botanical garden and conservatory is in the comprehensive plan now. We have identified a future location at Van Dorn Park. Zip Lines, climbing facilities and adventure runs are often brought up. Mini pitch soccer is an emerging activity, along with bocce ball. Kayaking is very popular now. There is no real water trail for kayaking.

Nicole Fleck-Tooze stated that one of the major features is the Greenprint Challenge. This was developed two updates ago, but continues to be a very important resource and a planning tool. This set up some of the highest priority resources we have. Three core imperatives are saline and freshwater wetlands, native prairies and riparian, floodplains and stream corridors. She showed the Salt Valley Greenway and connecting corridors. There is open space and greenway linkages that form systems of land that conserve unique natural attributes. Stevens Creek on the east, helps form the Salt Valley Greenway. They provide connections between neighborhoods and rural and urban areas. There are opportunities for resource conservation and recreation. We try to quantify where we are at, in terms of conservation. A map was generated to report on the protection of some of these areas. The Comprehensive Plan identifies specific features. Crescent Green and Wilderness Park is at the core of the community and one of the early plans that was developed. There are state lakes that were developed primarily for flood control, but now have a lot of habitat and recreation. Prairie Corridor on Haines Branch has an opportunity to connect Pioneers Park. Other conservation areas and connecting corridors are Stevens Creek Park, Prairie Pines and the South Beltway. The benefits are floodplain protection, carbon sequestration and environmental resiliency. These areas are built upon and conserved through a broad public/private partnership.

The native landscape is tall grass prairies. Trees contribute many things to our community. Lincoln has worked hard as a Tree City. There is a community forest that includes public trees, and then there is the broader urban forest that we want to consider as we do our planning. There are public/private partnerships that support this. It has been postulated if we should promote conservation of trees in new urban areas. Some challenges are the emerald ash borer. The larvae feed on the inner bark of about 12,000 public ash trees. We have been systematically removing and replacing them. We need to also consider climate change and what the additional stresses will be. Forest diversification is key.

Kellee Van Bruggen stated there was a question about the flexibility to do some of the new activities. Lynn Johnson stated that when we master plan facilities, we strive for multi-functional. The ability to change out equipment, there is obviously a cost related to that. With our pools, we have some play features that can be moved between pools.

Johnson stated that Parks and Recreation manages about \$350 million of parks facilities. Every two years, we look at the existing facilities and take into consideration, facilities that are perhaps ending their life span or need repaired. In the 2019 update of the 10 year Facilities Plan, we identified about \$34.6 million for repair and replacement. We identified \$5.9 million of development of new neighborhood parks and trail systems. This is money over a ten year period. \$39.2 million was identified for new community recreational facilities. About 30 years ago, softball was at its peak. Trails were brand new. Now we serve about half that for softball. The heaviest used facilities are trails. We take cues from the community with respect to things that they would like to see. This will be updated again in one year, ahead of budget preparations. This information feeds into how we develop a funding strategy.

Maggie Stuckey stated that she is a partner of the department and implementation of a lot of these projects. The Lincoln Parks Foundation was founded in 1992 as a charitable non-profit organization. There is a Board of Directors and two dedicated staff. They are guided by LPRD (Lincoln Parks and Recreation Department) priorities. They focus on fundraising for enhancements such as Union Plaza and the renovation of Centennial Mall. There is municipal funding, but the Parks Foundation is a partner.

Johnson continued that there is multi-pronged funding. For the repair and replacement of existing facilities, the annual need is \$3.46 million. The Keno funds were established. A number of cell towers are on Parks and Recreation property. That is about \$240,000.00 a year of revenue that is generated. The annual funding gap is \$1.16 million. Typically, a portion of that gap is funded with tax revenue. We continue to defer repair and replacement over the years. How should we fund the gap? The City of Omaha uses a quality of life bond issue. Every ten years, they work with the community and develop a plan and go back to the community and ask to continue the quality of life bond issue. We have talked about this in Lincoln. A number of years ago, the State Legislature gave cities a tool called the local option sales tax. We can ask for either a quarter or half cent sales tax. This was recently used for Lincoln Police. There can be some targeted fundraising that can help the gap as well.

The development of new neighborhood parks and trails is funded with impact fees. We are projecting to generate about \$260,000.00 revenue annually to help support this. There is an annual gap of about \$275,000.00. At the time the impact fee system was developed, it was projected it would cover about 90 percent. The gap could be closed with quality of life bond issues. Occasionally, we sell park land. This money goes into the Advance Land Acquisition Fund.

Right now, we don't have a strategy for developing new community recreational facilities. We don't have funding for this now. A quality of life bond issue, local option sales tax, fundraising or community partners could all be utilized. Pickle ball came about due to community partners and their fundraising efforts. It is a lengthy list of partners. This is how many of the new facilities have been developed.

The next topic is open space and greenways conservation. This is opportunity funding that drives this work. We have designated funding of about \$90,000.00 a year through the CIP. There is the opportunity for fundraising through grants and foundations, along with community partners. There could be a local land trust that would be in a position to do fundraising. There may be other strategies out there as well.

For the area of golf infrastructure, we don't anticipate any new golf courses, but there is existing infrastructure that needs repaired. We have identified an annual need of about \$471,000.00, with an annual funding gap of \$141,000.00. We also have cell towers on golf properties that generate revenue. One of the big challenges we have is the irrigation systems are all 20 years old at this point. Pioneers Golf Course is about 35 years old. The next priority we have for city golf is to develop a funding strategy to replace the irrigation systems. Their life span is about 25 years. Once again, fundraising or bond financing could be used.

Johnson stated there was a question from Dick Campbell about the AARP funding for Woods Park. Campbell wondered if there is an endowment in the funding for upkeep. Johnson responded that there is not specifically for that facility.

There was a question from Deane Finnegan if the Covid pandemic has dropped the funding from Keno. Johnson replied that it initially dropped, but has rebounded.

There was a question from Grant Daily about the pandemic's impact on impact fees. Johnson replied that impact fees covered about 90 percent at the time they were established. At this point, it is about 40 percent.

There was a question from Paul Barnes regarding the golf courses and how they are trending. Johnson finds it interesting. People are engaging in more outdoor sports. There has been an increase in the number of rounds of golf.

There was a question about the South Beltway and how green corridors relate. Johnson stated that when the Greenprint Challenge was developed, it began in large part with the hook that Salt Creek takes. Stevens Creek is on the east side. The two drainageways don't connect. The South Beltway gives the opportunity for the east and west side to connect.

Van Bruggen stated that everyone will break up into discussion groups. The following are the discussion questions and responses from all groups.

Funding Parks and Recreation Infrastructure and Facilities

1. You have seen that there is a gap in funding repair and replacement of existing parks and recreation facilities. Should the Comprehensive Plan propose a series of Quality of Life Bond Issues or regular local option sales tax initiatives as a funding strategy to address the gap? Are there other ideas?
2. You have seen that there is a gap in development of new neighborhood parks and trails with community growth. Should the Comprehensive Plan propose a series of Quality of Life Bond Issues or regular local option sales tax initiatives as a funding strategy to address the gap? Are there other ideas?
3. You have seen that there is a gap in development of new community recreation facilities. Should the Comprehensive Plan propose a series of Quality of Life Bond Issues or regular local option sales tax initiatives as a funding strategy to address the gap? Are there other ideas?
 - We should note the basic point about paying for services with revenues that we have, or certain portions of the community should assume the costs to meet a certain level of service
 - It appears that the quality of life bond is the leadership's desired way to find more funding to get more done
 - It would help to have the budget process show the true cost and needs to prove the point that funding increases are needed
 - There is a gap in funding with Impact Fees; question asked why they are not indexed and raised regularly
 - o Acknowledged this was political decision so this hasn't been pushed
 - o Asked the question if the Comp Plan process could be used to recommend impact fee increases to better meet the cost of services
 - o There has been about a 40% reduction in the value of the impact fee for parks and trails over time due to a lack of regular increases to keep up with inflation
 - o Discussed how much the parks and trail impact fee is compared to others

- i. It is \$356 per single family units; needs to be double this to adequately pay for the cost of improvements in newly developed areas
 - What have other communities done to fund their parks and open space efforts? This information would be useful in determining what can or might work in Lincoln.
 - o Parks staff said they could do this type of peer review
 - o Interest in finding out if an authority model with taxing capabilities is done anywhere and if this is possible here
 - What about a parks improvement district concept? Where property owners in a particular area are charged with paying for a certain level of improvement.
 - o This is legally possible but has not been used yet
 - Comment made that a citywide bond or sales tax would be more equitable for repair and maintenance of the system and for existing facilities
 - o Impact fees or other models are more appropriate for improvements in new growth areas
 - Are there other funding models that are more fee-based that can be used?
 - o Parks staff said there were, but these models only cover operational costs, not capital improvements or repair and replacement costs
 - Can a land trust be used to help fund some things? Could be used to rent facilities or structures to generate revenue.
 - There is interest in tasking new HOA's with maintenance costs of open space instead of the City continually paying for all these costs.
 - o City would still want to maintain equipment due to liability, but the more passive areas could be placed in the hands of HOA's
 - o This may be a better model than trying to increase the impact fees
 - o This also could solve longer term maintenance issues for the city
 - o Perhaps incentivize this as well with density bonus?
4. Open space and greenway conversation is primarily funded through grants, donations and philanthropic foundations gifts. Should there be additional public funding dedicated to these efforts?
- Open space and greenways are important for resiliency and community character, but a lot of this is accomplished through private donations
 - o Maybe the Comp Plan can identify how more private citizens can help fund these efforts and point to training programs for advocacy and fundraising work

Open Space, Natural Resource and Greenways

1. You have seen an overview of the Environmental Resources chapter of the 2040 Comprehensive Plan, which includes the Greenprint Challenge, an environmental analysis and planning tool adopted in 2001 with the 2030 Comprehensive Plan. The Greenprint is intended to assist with decision making and to help guide the completion of the natural resource strategies in the Plan. Thirteen separate environmental resource features are recognized, including three that are identified as "Core Resource Imperatives":
 - Saline and Freshwater Wetlands
 - Native Prairies

- Riparian, Floodplains and Stream Corridors

- Should the Greenprint Challenge be re-affirmed with the 2050 Plan Update?
 - Are there updates needed or additional considerations?
 - Are there additional Environmental Resource Features that should be considered or emphasized?
- Should be reaffirmed. Important to be visionary to plan for future of City and County. We've done a good job of this and partner with other agencies.
 - We should look a bit broader and ahead. In Stevens Creek, are there other needs we should be looking at. Should we purchase land now before it becomes too expensive?
 - We currently have fragments of areas that are conserved. This is an important consideration as Stevens Creek continues to develop.
 - Stevens Creek Park land acquired near 112th & Adams for potential regional park. This is northward in the basin, so we need to look at also accommodating future growth area in the basin. The NRD does have conservation easements along the floodplain w/in the Stevens Creek floodplain. An interconnected piece of that is the planned trail system along the creek.
 - Mention of need for compatibility between wildlife and community. How can we promote cooperation between the two? Wildlife habitat includes larger mammals as well.
 - Some of the new greenway area can be maintained in wild/natural state. Other areas can be more manicured, such as along trails. We need to look at how to balance those needs and landscapes.
 - As we continue to grow and expand greenspace areas, consider more attention to more native areas and less manicured areas as much as possible. This could help coordinate urban growth with the nature surrounding the city.
2. How do Open Space, Natural Resource and Greenways support the themes that are providing the framework for the 2050 Plan? Are there particular elements of Resiliency and Livability that are supported by these resources?
 - Continue education of the public as to the value of having natural areas versus manicured spaces.
 - Urban agriculture and food forests: have we identified areas for either? People that want to farm underused areas, community crops, food for homeless, etc. and provide cost savings to city.
 - Framework with guidelines has been put together for community gardens (aka urban gardens). Not for profit vs. commercial/for profit ag. Lincoln has compact urban growth – in terms of public land/parks, are those the best places for commercial ag? What considerations are there with respect to competing with commercial ag in the County?
 - 40th & Old Cheney garden: only place in the country that combined community gardens, outdoor classrooms and food in partnership with the church. Look to churches in the community. Many have extra property that they aren't currently using. This could be land for community gardens or classrooms.
 - Comp Plan recognizes PPPs. Certain uses are more appropriate for private or public.
 3. There is overlap today between the Environmental Resources chapter and the Parks, Recreation & Open Space chapter with respect to this topic area. Is there an opportunity to re-organize and consolidate the goals and strategies in the 2050 Plan?
 - Planning is considering reorganization of chapters, instead by policies, goals and strategies.
 - Overlap shows interrelationship between the two.
 - Some overlap makes sense.

- As an example, trails are part of open space and also transportation.
4. The Environmental Resources and Parks, Recreation & Open Space chapters of the 2040 Plan include implementation strategies that emphasize the integration of natural and cultural features into the landscape, seeking multiple benefits, and the importance of public-private partnerships, among many others. Are there additional strategies that should be considered that are not reflected in these chapters today?
- Other plan examples are not as specific as LPlan 2040 – they are much broader. The detail we have allows us to check off things. We can show success and completion.
 - One example of this is within the greenways section. That was a great framework to move forward and develop/implement the plan with a range of partners. This can be very helpful.
 - Get more specific on the needs of the Stevens Creek regional park and the Prairie Corridor and continued development of the corridor so it's in native prairie.
 - Concept of land trust is in plan today, but could be emphasized moving forward.
 - May update the parks pools section. NE "Star City Shores".
 - Anything else we should know?
 - Is LPR/City consider balance of edge projects vs. existing?
 - PPP can dictate where things go.
 - Is there an equity assessment used when looking at projects or proposals? Look at impacts to see if they are creating a greater disparity. South of Downtown residents may not have access to a lot of the new facilities. It's good to think about growth and expansion, but also look at the urban core to have the same amenities. Outdoor classrooms, water parks are good. Can we also do this in lower income areas or make them more accessible. Consider a comprehensive approach.
 - New Haymarket Park, Antelope Valley Park/spraypark, nature classroom at 22nd & O as examples. Should continue to develop more in the built community.
 - Connect with trails and other facilities.
 - There are good examples, but we need more opportunities to connect with greenspace, especially with climate change. Also, health perspective.

Trails and Emerging Recreation

The Lincoln and Lancaster County trail system is one of the most frequently mentioned features of the community when the questions "What do you love about Lincoln?" is asked. The system has been developed using three specific principles: Development along abandoned rail corridors, development along greenspaces and drainage corridors, and development through the subdivision process with new growth.

1. As storms become more frequent and heavier, should the policy of placing trails and other park facilities within floodplains be reconsidered?
 - It seems that trails/park facilities could be a good use for land that is expected to be flooded. The question is whether we should be putting anything in these areas.
 - We could look at it trail-by-trail, piece-by-piece – focusing on specific areas that are problems.
 - Floodplain land makes sense for trails because that is easier land to acquire, since it's not appropriate for other development. If recreational facilities are not along drainageways, we could be taking away developable land.

- Trails along roadways aren't as enjoyable, need to cross driveways which impacts safety.
- Perhaps we could look at getting some additional land on the fringe of the floodplain so that we can be further away from flood risk, but still not in prime development land.
- Creating trails in larger setback areas of properties.

Predicting which Emerging Recreational Activities might arise in the coming years is difficult. In the past, Parks and Recreation has reacted to desires of the community in the form of inquiries from interest groups. We have also seen dramatic changes in the ethnic, racial, and cultural mix of the community over the past 10 years.

2. Should there be some sort of threshold that should be reached before funds are invested in new facilities for emerging recreation? Is there a more proactive way of planning for these new uses?
 - There are some folks in the community who have interest in a particular activity, but don't have the knowledge/resources to bring those ideas forward. The City should look into doing a review of demand for new recreational facilities and activities.
 - How can we reach young groups, like skateboarders, so that they understand the process?
 - We should create an opportunity for individuals to provide input on the topic, especially when we are doing activities with our typically underrepresented communities.
 - We stay educated about emerging national trends regarding recreational activities.
 - Going to these groups is important.
 - Recreation facilities could be an engaging topic for the equity subcommittee that is being put together as part of the Comp Plan process.
 - Does Parks have any policies or rules that are clashing with values from other cultures?
 - An example is our policy of closing the parks at sunset. Another example is setting aside a time for our Muslim communities to use pools, women separate from men.

3. How much should the interest groups be relied upon for fundraising and or long term maintenance?
 - From an equity standpoint, we don't just want to provide facilities for the groups that have the most money.
 - Can we look at raising impact fees to be proportionally in line with when they were originally created?
 - Impact fees were never intended to cover 100% of the cost. The gap seems to grow with cost inflation and the public funds have not been able to keep up.
 - The Parks dollar is in competition with other funding needs in the community.
 - Fundraising is always a challenge, especially with the types of projects that aren't as exciting as others. There are certain things that people are more excited to donate to.
 - Some impact fee districts are generating significantly more funds than other areas – tied to development

4. What might we expect with the changing demographic landscape of Lincoln? How can we be more inclusive of racial and cultural desires for recreational facilities?

Park Facilities

1. Should we consider adding splash pads in each quadrant of the City during development of new community parks?

- What's the typical use of the splash parks? Trago is incredibly busy, very heavily used by neighborhood residents and daycares. Primary user is younger kids.
 - Downside to using splash pads instead of swimming pools, less learning how to swim.
 - High school pools are closed during the summer.
 - Can't get rid of them completely but splash pads are popular.
 - Cost comparison: \$250,000 splash pad (does not recirculate water), \$2.2M University Place pool +operational cost
 - What will our water supply be in 2050?
 - Pools are filled and circulated for the entire season.
 - Can capture water from a splash pad and use it to irrigate the park.
 - Should we co-locate with YMCAs? Parks is more of a partner with them.
 - We would look to develop the same size of facility in each quadrant. Would probably look at something smaller than what Trago Park has.
 - Equity in income as well, e.g. Air Park
2. Should the Comp Plan include a new multi-amenity aquatic facility in Northeast Lincoln (perhaps Stevens Creek Community Park)?
- Star City Shores is 25 years old. There is a need to do some upgrades. There is room for expansion.
 - Northeast location might draw people from Waverly.
 - Northeast Lincoln is also growing quickly and there aren't a lot of amenities in that part of town, seems like an ideal place.
 - This area has a lot of potential opportunity for growth.
 - Lack of a community park in northeast Lincoln. Mahoney Park serves that area now.
 - Divide between south Lincoln and North Lincoln. We need more equity across the community to eliminate barriers and perceptions.
 - Neighborhood pools are more inefficient to run.
 - Will neighborhood pools give way to larger community pools?

- Expanding need for outdoor and recreational activities.
- Usage of parks and trails has exploded during pandemic. Parks & Rec is uniquely situated.
- Spring Creek Prairie trail usage has doubled.

Van Bruggen spoke about outreach. Staff has met with quite a few people and received a lot of good feedback. They are doing some social media outreach. Once we get past the virtual meeting phase, we are also looking at targeted outreach and gathering thoughts on what the policies state. Staff has talked about engaging on Facebook instead of surveys. We are working on an equity subcommittee. We are currently in the process of developing what that process would be. It would help us review our policies through an equity lens, see what needs to change, look at if we are missing anything and help us with new policies that are driven through this process, to make sure everything is reviewed. It is something that we need to do and would like to do. We sent out a link to the virtual meeting and asked everyone to share. If any additional languages are needed, let us know.

Andrew Thierolf wanted to talk about upcoming activities. This committee is moving to holding two meetings a month. Staff put out three growth scenarios earlier this month. That virtual meeting is still out there. 80 people did all the steps in the virtual meeting. In terms of the Community Committee, the schedule is laid out for the rest of the year. The discussion topic for August 27 is recommended growth scenarios. September 10 topic is infill and land redevelopment. September 24 is energy and utilities. October 8 is economy. October 29 is placemaking. November 12 is transportation and December 10 is goals and strategies. The draft of goals and strategies should be mostly written for the December 10 meeting and staff will bring to this group. We will be doing a bigger push for virtual meetings over social media.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:55 p.m.