

Commissioner 2019 Budget Retreat Questions - May 23, 2018

Question	Commissioner	Question	Division	Document	Attachment	Response
1	Bourn	When will we know the impacts of property values on property taxes?	Superintendent			Historically the impacts have become available the last week of August.
2	Forney	Toilets at parks need work.	Planning			Permanent and plumbed toilet facilities are being master planned along with neighborhood and regional parks. Once these plans provide guidance on toilet buildings, they would be eligible for any funding directed to a park (Regional, NPP20, rehabilitation).
3	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	Is MERF budgeted for?	Deputy Superintendent			The City of Minneapolis levies property taxes to pay the MERF payments. The Park Board General Fund share of the MERF payments is included in the tax levy. The City has indicated they will include the increased Park Board General Fund MERF payment in the tax levy. The increase to the Park Board Enterprise and Internal Service Fund MERF payments is included in the five-year projections.
4	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	How much is in our reserve fund? How much is required to be retained on hand-what percentage of our budget?	Deputy Superintendent			The audited unassigned General Fund - Fund Balance as of 12/31/2017 is \$5,329,349. Financial Management policy requires a General Fund - fund balance of five (5) percent of the current year's adopted budget which calculates to \$4,038,033. The current General Fund - fund balance is 1.6% higher than the requirement or \$1,291,316.
5	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	Would it be possible to get a summary briefing on the initiatives underway to diversify the MPRB spend and use of Racial Equity tools in the procurement process?	Deputy Superintendent			The 2017-2018 MPRB Racial Equity Action Plan includes item D. MPRB investments in contracting and procurement benefit the diversity of the community. The Finance Department has a goal to develop and implement the use of racial equity tools in the review and update of MPRB Procurement policies and procedures to ensure barriers to racial equity are reduced and dollars are accessible to and benefiting the diversity of the region. The Finance Department's work on this goal has been delayed due to the City of Minneapolis implementation of the Target Market Program (TMP) in 2017. The MPRB's participation in the TMP has been exceptional and has been recognized by the City of Minneapolis. Juli Wiseman, Finance Director will present a discussion item at the July 11, Administration and Finance Committee to report results of MPRB Diverse Spending as of 12/31/2017 and provide an update on The Finance Department Goal.

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6	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	What percentage of employees have received implicit bias training? When are we anticipating having 100% of our employees, including commissioners, being trained in recognizing implicit bias and addressing it in their work?	Deputy Superintendent			Approximately 23.2% of staff have received implicit bias training. The next training will take place in the fourth quarter of 2018. The MPRB also has a cohort of nearly 70 staff that are receiving intensive racial equity training and support that is extending over a year time period. This group is called our Internal Influencers and represents approximately 10% of the certified and appointed staff. We intend to offer this to additional groups of staff in the future. Organization-wide Racial Equity 101 training is being rolled out. This is a 1.5 day training that each staff member will receive. Commissioner training has been identified in the Racial Equity Action Plan. Per that plan, which spans 2017-2018, the previous Board was offered implicit bias training and three sessions with the Government Alliance on Race and Equity. A training plan for the current Board will be developed.
7	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	Will any commissioners be engaged to help shape the tuition reimbursement policy?	Deputy Superintendent			The work team for the tuition reimbursement policy includes staff and union representation. Commissioner engagement is not anticipated as it will be an administrative versus a public policy.
8	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	Is it part of the Community Outreach Department's hiring priorities when filling positions to try and identify and hire candidates that are bilingual (for example: Spanish, Hmong or Somali)?	Deputy Superintendent			Yes, The Community Outreach Access Coordinator job description indicated a preference for Somali, Hmong and Spanish bilingual speakers . More points are given to applicants with a proficiency (reading, writing, speaking) in these languages.
9	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	When will commissioners begin seeing reporting from the Asset Management system? In particular our close out stats on work tickets within the districts, details for items that are experiencing a delay that prevents their closure, etc.? It would be really nice if we could look things up and be able to tell residents what's going on rather than having to pester Sr. level staff with simple customer service questions.	Deputy Superintendent			The system is designed to be able to provide much faster response to inquiries so that when patrons and commissioners contact staff or the customer service department, staff are able to provide them with up to date information or status on the issue. The asset management system is designed to be an internal system and as such there would not be a direct viewing feature of reports for commissioners. As the system becomes more robust, there would be options to provide regular reports to commissioners. More comprehensive reporting is anticipated by mid-summer when we have more data to work with and as staff continue to use and improve the system.
10	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	Is the Minneapolis International Festival on for this year? Will it be held in December? Is there a complete list of all MPRB sponsored events/festivals somewhere?	Deputy Superintendent			Yes, the Minneapolis International Festival take place in December of 2018 @ Richard Green Central Gym. The MPRB does not sponsor events. It does host several events through the Community Outreach Department (Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Celebration, Kite Festival, Minneapolis International Festival, Owámi Falling Water Festival, Red White Boom 4th of July Celebration, Minneapolis Bike Tour, Mobile Jazzmobile, Earth Day, and Movie and Concert series). Recreation Centers commonly provide ice cream socials and other community events throughout the year. There are some events hosted by others where we purchase tables to provide information or showcase our services. This year, the MPRB is also hosting the Juneteenth Celebration.

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11	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	How much is revenue/expense for bike tour? Are revenue funds used for rehab of trails?	Deputy Superintendent			In 2017 the Minneapolis Bike Tour event took in \$98,000 and spent just over \$74,000. A portion of the revenue goes to bike safety or bike educational programs. For example, some funding will be allocated to the bike safety portion of MPRB safety camp this year. No revenue from the bike tour is used for rehab trails. Unspent revenue is carried over to the next year to help with expenses or used to reinvest in the event.
12	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	What positions have MPRB owned smart phones assigned to them? Do we intend to roll these out to our recreation center directors, if they do not already have them, to help increase efficiency and response times?	Deputy Superintendent		1	Hiring managers determine the need for MPRB issued mobile phones based on the work needs of a position or a work group. We do not have a list of positions that have phones, however, the attached document provides guidance on how phones should be distributed. Recreation Facility Specialists have the option of having a cell phone for work purposes. They are not assigned them unless they request them. Phones for Recreation field staff were cut in the mid 2000's due to budget implications. It would cost approximately \$4000 initially to outfit staff with phones, and then an additional \$30,000 per year for service.
13	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	For slide 24, can we get this data broken out by concessionaire?	Deputy Superintendent		2	See attached chart.
14	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	What is the "Revenue Loss" if event sites are "rested" for rejuvenation of grounds between uses? Please suggest a policy to use and rejuvenate, re-invest, restore event areas?: 5000 users - 5 weeks no use, 10,000 users - 10 weeks no use, 20,000 users - 20 weeks no use? Are there other impacts that we should consider?	Deputy Superintendent			Currently, the MPRB spread out larger festivals to allow for rejuvenation. Typically, the following occurs: 2 weeks for large crowds 4 weeks or more if we have to re-sod or seed. In addition, at Neiman Athletic Fields, we keep two fields "resting" each season which rotates. In neither scenario, there is not lost revenue due to the "resting." Staff do not recommend creating a policy to use and rejuvenate, re-invest, restore event areas based on the suggestion provided. An event like the Minneapolis Bike Tour could include 5000 participants but not require 5 weeks of suspension of use on park grounds depending on their actual impact to the property (as an example). Staff are working to review procedures related to reinvestment in areas where events are permitted to address concerns raised by park visitors and neighbors. If improvements to the procedures require policy changes, staff will bring an amendment to the existing permit and use policy to the Board.
15	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	In the Sculpture Garden assessment, are we looking at the parking lot revenue loss and potential better leverage of these lands?	Deputy Superintendent			The model for the Sculpture Garden dedicates a portion of the revenue generated by the adjacent parking lot to the Garden. At times, the newly paved portion of the lot is part of event rentals and provides a location for food trucks. The model does not contemplate a different land use for the parking lot.
16	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	What is the financial impact of the Common's potential management by the MPRB?	Environmental Stewardship			Data will be provided to the Board at a later date.

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17	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	Is there a system in place to ensure that assets and their condition ratings are entered in a systemic way, so that ratings tie out in a consistent manner to conditions on the ground?	Environmental Stewardship			In the first two years of the Equity Metrics for Capital Project Scheduling in Neighborhood Parks, field staff evaluated all the major facilities (buildings, courts, fields, play areas, aquatic facilities) in each park and assigned ratings to them. These ratings and the resultant scores were updated in 2017 and will be again in 2018, to take into account both continued wear and new facilities. Once the Asset Management System is on-line, this process will become even more efficient. The new asset management system will allow for lifespan evaluations and deterioration to be calculated automatically instead of manually updated in a spreadsheet. Periodic inspections will be used to determine if actual conditions in the field match calculated conditions.
18	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	With the continued large scale loss of canopy to storms, urban challenges and illness- I am glad to see you've identified when an appropriate time to begin discussing extension of the levy (or partial extension) to ensure that we are able to maintain an equivalent or better percentage of tree cover within city limits.	Environmental Stewardship			Please refer to the question #50 below that pertains to extension of Tree Preservation & Reforestation Levy (TPRL). The Forestry Department is suggesting that when the Canopy Replacement Plan reaches its conclusion in 2022, the levy funds be used for tree purchase and stump grinding. Current funding levels limit tree planting to replacing trees that are removed. When the plan concludes, tree planting will be reduced by 5000 trees annually. By bolstering the funds for tree purchase through a redirection of the levy, it will be possible to address the need to fill vacant planting sites and grow tree canopy in areas that have been historically lacking. Because stump grinding is a task that needs to happen prior to planting, these two expenses are connected to each other. Redirecting levy dollars will not mean losing the levy funded positions. This is because using general fund dollars to support tree purchase and stump grinding means that general fund dollars could be used to support the positions currently funded by the levy.
19	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	Are tree selections in parks that are wetter now than they have been in the past (Solomon, Nok-Hia, etc.) taking these conditions into consideration? We do not want to see the MPRB invest in trees that can't tolerate "wet feet" in areas that cannot support them.	Environmental Stewardship			The Forestry Department considers soil conditions when deciding on the type of tree to plant and works to match the right species for the right site. Examples of trees that tolerate wet soil conditions include: Red and Silver maple, River birch, Catalpa, Cottonwood, Swamp white oak, Northern Pin Oak, Tamarack, Alder & Elm.
20	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	Are we still actively seeking a permanent home for wood processing within the city?	Environmental Stewardship			The current site, essentially the south portion of the North Side Operations Center, will be available until the end of 2023. Environmental Stewardship and Planning staff continue to seek alternative sites, including sites that might be pursued collaboratively with other agencies. The ideal site size would be 7 acres. A site of this size could also function as a tree reception & distribution site (TRDS). This year was our last year operating a TRDS at 5th St NE & 37th Ave NE on property owned by Hennepin County Regional Railroad Authority. That property has been sold. A new TRDS will need to be found this year in preparation for spring 2019 tree deliveries. With regard to wood processing, more than one site at opposite ends of the city would be ideal because it would help reduce the time it takes to transport wood waste. However, with the difficulty in finding a site we will do well to secure one location on a long term basis.

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21	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	When do we anticipate having the appropriate staffing mix to accommodate more natural area management? What is the plan to ensure that we get to a place where more of this type of work can be done in house rather than through contractors?	Environmental Stewardship			The MPRB is currently in a 2 year contract with Applied Ecological Services for Phase II of the MPRB's natural areas planning work. This work involves developing Management Reports for high interest MPRB natural areas and Regional Park corridors. Management Reports will include site inventories, assessments and management cost estimates. This information will be utilized to determine staffing, equipment, and contractual needs for natural areas management. Contractors may be needed for certain types of work such as conducting burns due to the training, certification, safety and equipment needs associated with burning.
22	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	Can district commissioners get a list of all stewardship groups operating within their districts? And At-large commissioners be provided with a summary of this activity citywide?	Environmental Stewardship		3	Yes, a list that delineates stewardship groups and the associated commissioner district is attached.
23	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	Is the mapping of storm water BMP's being utilized by forestry to ensure they are not planting trees in the BMP's unless called for in their implementation plans?	Environmental Stewardship			The Forestry Department uses DAVEY Tree Keeper software to map the trees and record areas where trees cannot be planted for a variety of reasons. Among those reasons are storm water areas. Additional areas include places where recreation activities take place. Examples include sledding, Frisbee, soccer, etc. These no-plant areas can also be on boulevards to indicate an upcoming construction project or the presence of underground utility lines.
24	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	What is the status of Lake Harriet zebra mussels? What are the costs associated with managing and monitoring this aquatic invasion?	Environmental Stewardship			Lake Harriet is listed as an infested water for zebra mussels due to the discovery of the one adult zebra mussel in September 2017. No additional zebra mussels were found after 67 hours of searching. The zebra mussel search included examining suitable habitat and objects for the presence of zebra mussels while wading, snorkeling, and diving in areas of Lake Harriet where the initial zebra mussel was found and where there is suitable habitat for zebra mussel survival. The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Minnehaha Creek Watershed District (MCWD), and two contractors experienced in aquatic invasive species (AIS) searches helped MPRB with the Harriet search effort. Contractual costs for this search were less than \$4,000; agencies donated their services. In 2018, the MPRB will use budgeted staff time in the form of inspectors and water quality staff to conduct AIS searches via wading, substrate monitoring and shoreline surveys. We will also collect water samples to be analyzed for zebra mussel veligers, which is the larval state of zebra mussels. Analytical costs for these veliger analyses are estimated at less than \$2,000.
25	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	Status of below ground infrastructure failures - well sealing, etc. What is the cost for adding city water fed fountains in areas where there are no nearby sources of public water once the wells have been sealed?	Environmental Stewardship			Currently there is a contract in-place to close eight wells that have been identified and tagged by the City Environmental Department as requiring closure. Planning staff understands that there are two of these locations where drinking fountains have been requested to replace the closed wells, and both of these sites are located within Regional Park boundaries. Staff is investigating the cost to provide a connection to City water, a drinking fountain and make a request for Regional Park funding to implement these fountains in 2019.

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26	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	Extension of Tree Levy – Is the appropriate documentation in place to make a case for the ask for extension? What is our tree survival rate now that we have a few years of survival data?	Environmental Stewardship			<p>Extension of Tree Preservation & Reforestation Levy (TPRL): The TPRL that funds the Canopy Replacement Plan (CRP) is in the 5th year of the 8 year plan. The levy is used to replace public ash trees and replace other public trees lost to storms. The following positions are funded by the levy: Arborist (4), Arborist Crewleader (1) & MEO (1). The amount collected in 2017 is ~\$1.7 million. When the 8 year plan is finished, the Forestry Department will have planted over 60,000 new trees over 8 years. These trees will require the pruning & maintenance needed to ensure that they reach maximum longevity. Retaining the positions that are funded by the levy is needed to make this happen. An alternative to using the levy to fund positions would be to fund tree purchase and stump grinding. The amount collected by the levy is coincidentally about the same as the combined cost of these two expenses. Once the CRP has been completed, it will be possible to focus tree planting on filling vacancies and not just replacing trees that have been removed. This would enable the Forestry Department to concentrate on filling vacancies in RCAP neighborhoods starting with those that have the lowest amount of canopy cover. Using the levy for these tasks would be a common sense way to accomplish both tree preservation and reforestation and as such would be very marketable to the public.</p> <p>Survival Rate of Trees: The tree survival study that began in 2013 thanks to the volunteer help of Dr. Robert Buck, MTAC Member, is an ongoing effort. As the study continues over time we will learn more from the data that is collected. The initial results are showing our year-to-year survival rate hitting an average of 95.3%.</p>
27	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	Is there a budget set for Historic Properties issues?	Planning			There is no specific budget for historical features in the parks, but any of these would be eligible for most funding directed to a park, whether that be NPP20 funds, rehabilitation funds, or Regional dollars.
28	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	Should we be developing a Bird Safety Policy to guide development on park properties? What are standards for our new buildings like the one planned for Water Works?	Planning			Planning staff have been collecting standards and guidance from a variety of sources and will be translating the best of that information into a policy concurrent with the next major building project. Staff has also been investigating a variety of "after market" approaches that might be used to create safer built structures for birds. This approach will be used at The Trailhead.
29	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	Will any City revisions to Park Dedication impact our budget or ability to have new park amenities available for increased resident densities in the city?	Planning			The Parkland Dedication Ordinance (PB-15) is a concurrent with City of Minneapolis Title 22, Article V.. The City cannot unilaterally change the ordinance without concurrence of the Board of Commissioners. The impact of a change that reduces or eliminates parkland dedication will diminish the MPRB's ability to deliver new park assets supporting the recreation needs of new park users that result from new development projects.

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30	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	Will enterprise fund capital projects include installing storm water management best practices as part of any lot refurbishment? If not, why not? How can we prioritize treating run off from our properties to provide a measure of protection to our city's water bodies as part of lot refurbishment?	Planning			As parking areas are fully reconstructed, the MPRB will be required to implement stormwater management aligned with standards of the various watershed districts and the City of Minneapolis. A mill and overlay process does not carry the same requirements for increasing stormwater management to current standards. Recent master plans for regional parks have placed a priority on treatment of parking lot runoff, particularly for those parking areas near water bodies. As improvements are made to those parking facilities, the master plans provide direction requiring stormwater management improvements.
31	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	Is there need for additional North Mississippi Regional Park funding?	Planning			The funding for North Mississippi Regional Park that came from bond interest and that supported the original acquisition and development of the entire park, as well as implementation of the Webber Natural Swimming Pool, is no longer available to the MPRB. North Mississippi Regional Park will receive funding based on the regional park equity metrics as indicated in Chapter 18 of the MPRB's Code of Ordinances.
32	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	What oversight of city planning for parkway paving is being done to ensure the parks are getting the road dollar amount agreed to with the public works department?	Planning			Environmental Stewardship staff will be involved in an annual review of the pavement condition indices generated by Public Works. The PCI will be the basis upon which parkway paving funding is determined and the same staff will be involved in that process. Because responsibility for parkway paving shifted from Planning to Environmental Stewardship in 2018, Planning staff will remain involved for 2019 project planning.
33	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	Will the Real Property Strategic Plan include an estimate for increased legal costs for the board as we begin to work through the backlog of encroachment issues that need to be addressed?	Planning			Planning staff have estimated that at least a half time position would significantly benefit the Real Property Administrator in the pursuit of the encroachment backlog. In addition, Planning staff envisions the need for more aggressive actions that will include legal consultants, as well as the possible evolution of the encroachment policies to an ordinance that more fully addresses encroachments onto parklands.
34	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	Has Isles/Cedar master planning been budgeted? If not, what is the timeline for beginning this planning effort?	Planning			Planning staff have been discussing the need to advance a master plan for Lake of the Isles and Cedar Lake, the remaining portions of the Minneapolis Chain of Lakes Regional Parks that exist without the guidance of a master plan. During 2018, several inquiries have been directed to Planning staff related to the further development of Cedar Lake and the need to resolve encroachments. The work of the master plan will be aligned with a historic preservation plan for Lake of the Isles, which is part of the mitigation for the implementation of the Southwest Light Rail Transit project and which will be funded by the Metropolitan Council according to a Memorandum of Agreement between the Metropolitan Council and the Federal Transit Administration. Planning intends to propose funding for 2019 for the master planning of these portions of Minneapolis Chain of Lakes Regional Park, with that funding and the master planning to be aligned with other planning activities supported by the Metropolitan Council.

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35	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	Assessment of bathroom needs to create a policy such as one within a 10 minute walk radius within the system to ensure adequate access. The MPRB should explore sustainable self-contained restroom options other than portable restroom facilities.	Planning			The need for comfort stations and their appropriate placement was discussed as part of the Central Mississippi Riverfront Regional Park Master Plan. The standards for distribution will likely be revisited as part of the Minnehaha Parkway Regional Trail master planning process. While standards for frequency will be more finitely framed, Planning staff believes the need exists to explore a range of options for the function of the comfort stations. Further, the standards for operations and funding need to be considered; while Planning staff is supportive of expanding the number of comfort stations along the MPRB's regional trails because of the service they provide to park users, issues related to cost of implementation, operations, and security remain unresolved.
36	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	<u>Shade Structures - with more 90+ degree days, there is a need to increase these, especially adjacent to wading pools and splash pads. How many don't have adequate shading presently? Is it possible for us to tap this funding source?:</u> https://www.aad.org/members/volunteer/shade-structure-program	Planning			Planning staff will investigate the funding opportunity.
37	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	Can we get a staff update on the Survivors of Sexual Assault memorial recommendations that was requested earlier this year?	Planning			Planning staff conducted an intensive review of the proposal for a Survivors of Sexual Violence Memorial, conveyed a number of questions raised about the proposal to the project's sponsor, and offered a range of options related to implementation for the proposer's consideration. Staff have not have recent conversations with the proposer and can only assume the proposer's efforts are continuing. Staff can update the Board of Commissioners through a discussion item on the Planning Committee's agenda.
38	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	<u>What available funding opportunities are there for the creation of rusty patched bumblebee habitat to help implement components of adopted master plans?</u> https://www.fws.gov/midwest/Endangered/insects/rpbb/index.html	Planning			The MPRB is pursuing funding for pollinator habitat in collaboration with the Minnehaha Creek Watershed District for extensive portions of Meadowbrook Golf Course through a program of the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Other sites might logically be identified for similar collaboration and potential funding through the FWS.
39	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	MPRB/MPS memorandum and agreement implementation – We would also like to know where are we at as an organization with each of the items identified, and what is still in the works, or unaddressed or waiting for information from MPS in order to proceed?	Recreation			We have completed many of the MOU's deliverables and have made significant progress on others. Staff will bring a full report to the annual joint board meeting in August as directed by the MOU.

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40	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	Recreational youth programming is fundamental to the MPRB mission. The shortfall of funding for after-school and middle-school programming is a serious threat to our community's youth. Like the NPP20 program, the critical needs of this community crisis need to be documented and a strategy for support developed by community stakeholders, including the MPRB. We cannot make any commitment that is short of long-term. A long-term solution is required. In order to understand what our partners are doing to address the shortfalls in funding from the state government, federal government and the philanthropic community, how has MPS addressed this need in their budget and upcoming levy request? Has this topic been discussed by the superintendents of the two organizations, and can those discussions please be shared with us. It is difficult to understand the gap in activities without knowing how the public schools are responding via their budgeting process and upcoming levy request.	Recreation			Staff will provide a high level assessment of the out of school time programming provided by MPRB, Minneapolis Public Schools and other community agencies. We will discuss existing program gaps, funding needs and the extent to which MPRB can expand its programming to engage more students.
41	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	Can we add a question in the checkout process for registration within ActiveNet that asks if is paying the fee is a financial hardship for the household?	Recreation			Will check with the Active Net Steering Committee to see if this is an option
42	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	Could we do some research to see what the impact to our budget would be if we were to let people self select who can and who cannot afford the fee?	Recreation			It is difficult to know what the financial impact will be with any real certainty. There is ax when respondents are given the option to self-report, according research it is inconsistent with actual behavior. For budgeting purposes, we would need to prepare as if no one would be able afford fees until we have some data that demonstrates
43	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	Where is ActiveNet at with the translation of their application to Spanish?	Recreation			MPRB ActiveNet Steering Committee added this as an enhancement request in 2016. ActiveNet is unable to fulfill this request at this time and has stated this may take them a few years.
44	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	Is Minneapolis Swims still fundraising in anticipation of end of MPS funding support as well as cost overruns? Assurance of sustainability is critical for ongoing maintenance of the Phillips Pool.	Recreation			I am not aware of any ongoing fundraising commitment from the Minneapolis Swims as it was not included in the original fundraising agreement between Minneapolis Swims and MPRB

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45	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	Have we explored alternative funding for Teen Teamworks as well as Green Team—such as corporate sponsorships?	Recreation			Teen Teamworks' staff explore new funding sources and staff responds to Requests for Proposals when the program qualifies. As a government entity, MPRB's Teen Teamworks program is not a 501(c)(3) non-profit so the program does not qualify for some funding. Grants for which Teen Teamworks qualifies are extremely competitive, and when Requests for Proposals are released, funders report an overwhelming number of proposals are submitted. This year, Teen Teamworks staff applied for \$100,000 funding from Otto Bremer and was denied. Teen Teamworks staff pursues and establishes partnerships with local youth serving organizations to maximize the quality and quantity of youth served by pooling resources and funding. Additional funding sources researched and pursued include those from DEED, Grants.gov and the National Council of Non Profits. The Mississippi River Green Team is already utilizing alternative funding by combining funds from multiple departments and agencies. The program is made possible through MPRB Teen Teamworks and Environmental Education, Mississippi Watershed Management Organization, and fee for services with City of Minneapolis Public Works (youth crews work on city-owned stormwater BMPs). Corporate sponsorships were investigated early in the Green Team's program history and not pursued. Corporations require high visibility projects or programs that put their name/logo in front of tens of thousands of people; the Green Team program cannot provide that. Corporate support for nominal dollar amounts, like \$400 to \$500, is not enough to truly impact the program's budget. Corporate sponsorships are also inconsistent year to year as their focus shifts to different causes.
46	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	We support pilot openings of rec centers on Sundays and request that engagement be tracked and reported back as part of the budgeting process.	Recreation			A pilot program will begin in July as discussed at the June 6th Board meeting
47	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	It sounds as if President Bourn already has a plan for long term spending to support free programming for youth. What are the details of this plan and how does he intend to fund it in a sustainable manner? What racial equity tools are being utilized to ensure that this expenditure is helping underserved communities have access to the same levels of service as are found in better off neighborhoods that can afford whatever fees are currently being charged for existing programming? Has President Bourn worked with Assistant Superintendent of Recreation Cox to figure out what the Recreation staff's priorities are for the division? Do we have adequate funding built into the budget to support those needs?	Recreation			Assistant Superintendent Cox is aware of the Board's interest in making all youth programming free across the system. However, a detailed plan for implementation has not yet been developed. If all programs are free, we would not need to apply a racial equity tool because the assumption would be that free programs increases access for those whom costs have been a barrier to participation. Given that universally free youth programs has not in recent history been an MPRB program or budget strategy, we do not have adequate funding to support this initiative.
48	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	Can we please be provided with the same chart as slides 19 & 20 broken out by course? And for slide 20, show what demographic data we have for the players of these rounds?	Recreation		4	See attached for golf course information. Demographic data is not obtained from the golfers.

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Question	Commissioner	Question	Division	Document	Attachment	Response
49	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	During the discussion of golf operations revenue and expense it was noted that golf employees are charged against the course accounts for 12 months of pay, yet work on the courses for only 9-10 months. Are these employees working the full year by doing other tasks when the courses are closed? Should the wages for the months the courses are closed be charged against the maintenance budgets for the areas in which they are working instead?	Recreation			To the extent possible, staff are reassigned to work in other areas of the organization during the off season and are charged to the receiving department's budgets. In other cases, staff are only allowed to do same or similar work as defined by contract. An example of this is in the 363 labor agreement. Because they can not be easily reassigned to non-golf work, this group is allowed to accumulate 320 hours of comp time during the season which can be used during the winter months. While we are still paying staff during the winter, this model has significantly reduced the amount of overtime that is accumulated during the very busy golf season. Golf courses are open twelve hours per day, seven days per week thus making overtime work unavoidable at our current staffing levels.
50	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	What were the upfront costs to establish the needs to advocate and implement the NPP20 plan? Similar funding and staff support will be needed to set the framework for a long term solution for youth programming in the city, an obligation we share with the public school system and partners, if such an effort is to be successful. Teeing up this additional cost is paramount to the success of an ask for significant increase in funding from the public and other elected officials on the Board of Estimate and Taxation.	Superintendent		5	The initial costs associated with the NPP20 can be broken into two categories - data development/research/information sharing and implementation start-up. Data development/research/information sharing was completed in house by staff. Estimates of these hours can be developed and would include - staff time for public meetings (31 meetings), to develop neighborhood park information sheets (staff for 9-12 months to do data development and site reviews), to meet with key partners, and to analysis of how others have funding capital in the park system. The overall work is captured in the Closing the Gap Final Report (attached). In this category there was a \$50,000 grant that City Parks Alliance received that supported researching how communities are filling capital funding gaps. The implementation category is tied directly to the \$1.5 million in start up funding provided by the City of Minneapolis in 2016. This work is outlined in the NPP20 Annual Report.
51	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	What was "return on investment of all lobbyists? Please break down for federal and state lobbying teams.	Superintendent		6	Attached is the total funding we have received from local, state and federal sources and the lobbying fees for the past five years. It is important to note that benefits of lobbying can include retaining or not losing existing funding (such as pension fees or sales tax considerations) as well as acquiring new funding sources. In addition, lobbying can help pave the way for legislation that benefits the Board and the public it serves such as work to address permit issues for Hall's Island. These items are not as easy to quantify from a ROI perspective.
52	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	What access do commissioners have to PBIIntra? Is there an image repository that we can pull from for social media/newsletter communications with our constituents?	Superintendent			Commissioners will have access to a PBIIntra Commissioner page and image repository by the end of June. PBIIntra launched in April but without the image repository, which is taking much longer than anticipated to develop due to ADA web requirements that all images have metadata explaining key details for each image. The metadata will also make searching for and finding images within the photo repository much easier.

Commissioner 2019 Budget Retreat Questions - May 23, 2018

Question	Commissioner	Question	Division	Document	Attachment	Response
53	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	Why is the superintendent's office spending Workplace Climate and Community Connections funds for a contract employee to do the work of commissioners and the superintendent (IGR) when we have a need in the Communications and Marketing department for a consultant to develop a translation and interpretation organizational plan? Wouldn't this be a better use of those dollars? Is the contract the RFP was put out for a one-time expense or something that taxpayers will be on the hook for in 2019 as well?	Superintendent			The MPRB contracts with lobbyists to further the interests of the MPRB. The IGR contract is consistent with that practice. The current contract expires on 12/31/18 and is a contractual service being funded through the 2018 Superintendent Office contractual services budget. If IGR services are determined to be needed in 2019, the Superintendent would submit a budget request for consideration during the 2019 budget process. Cost estimates for a consultant and for translation and interpretation services were identified in early June by staff. The Communications and Marketing Department will be including a budget request for the consultant and translation and interpretation services as part of the 2019 budget process.
54	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	The need to review and amend the code of ordinances is not listed as part of the Park Police Budget initiatives...will funding for this be included in the Superintendent's proposed budget for 2019?	Superintendent			The review of the code of ordinances was identified in the over all 2019 Budget Issues. This will be considered as part of the development of the recommended 2019 Superintendent Budget.
55	Forney, Musich, Vetaw	<u>Will the Police Advisory Commission be listed along with our other commissions on the website along with how to apply to serve?</u> [https://www.minneapolisparke.org/volunteer_and_give/advisory_board_commission_appointments/] <u>How often will they meet and where? Will the 2019 budget contain funding to adequately support the staffing needs of this new commission?</u>	Superintendent			Staff participants presenting a proposed charge and composition for the Park Police Advisory Council at the June 20, 2018 Board of Commissioners' Meeting. If the action is approved, the application process for appointees will begin. That process will be posted on the website. The Park Police Department will likely include a budget request to support the Park Police Advisory Council as part of the 2019 budget process.
56	Meyers	What is the history of commissioner salaries over the last few decades? What would it be if it had raised with inflation? Can you also examine what other government bodies provide?	Deputy Superintendent		7	See attached charts.
57	Musich, Vetaw	Need water fountains in more locations.	Planning			Assuming this is intended as drinking fountains (as opposed to ornamental water fountains) service area master plans are identifying the general need for drinking fountains in neighborhood parks, which are typically implemented along with capital projects. Regional park master planning efforts have begun identifying the locations of comfort stations, which could include drinking fountains.
58	Vetaw	Would like to see environmental factors in the project ranking.	Planning			Natural resources conditions are a factor in the Regional Park rankings, with the metric rewarding parks with higher quality natural resources. If the question is referring to environmental justice issues such as air quality, soil pollution, and others, as a factor in the neighborhood rankings, we can consider it. We have not to date been able to find consistent, city-wide data about environmental justice. However, the staff work group that meets to review and update the metrics will consider this item and bring forward ideas to the Board during the CIP and equity metrics discussion in August.

Mobile Device Management Procedures

These procedures support the Mobile Device Management Policy.

I. Mobile Device Eligibility and Issuance

A. Determine Eligibility

The appropriate supervising Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent is required to review the following eligibility requirements when determining the type and level of mobile device access employees will be provided to perform work duties:

MPRB-Owned Devices

1. Full Time/Part Time Civil Service Employees

a. Issuance requirements:

- For full time or part time regular civil service employees; this includes employees who are detailed or permitted into full or part time civil service jobs

b. Additional considerations:

- Employee does not have access to a computer, landline or other communication device when doing a substantial portion (75% or more of work time) of their job during working hours
- Employee is routinely responsible for urgent matters where they must be available during non-business hours; this only applies to exempt employees
- The use of another less expensive device is not a viable alternative for employee to perform their work duties
- Employee job effectiveness will significantly increase through the use of a mobile device
- Employee personal safety will significantly increase through the use of a mobile device
- Employee travels out of the office regularly and needs to be in contact with other staff, supervisors, or the public on a regular basis during working hours

c. Minimum service provided:

- Will receive a mobile device with voice, internet, texting and email

2. Seasonal Civil Service/Temporary and Seasonal Non-Civil Service Employees

a. Issuance requirements:

- For a seasonal civil service/temporary and seasonal non civil service employees

b. Additional considerations:

- Employee does not have access to a landline or other voice communication device when doing a substantial portion (75% or more of work time) of their job during working hours
- The use of another less expensive voice device is not a viable alternative for employee to perform their work duties
- Employee job effectiveness will significantly increase through the use of a mobile device

Mobile Device Management Procedures

These procedures support the Mobile Device Management Policy.

- Employee personal safety will significantly increase through the use of a mobile device
 - Employee travels out of the office regularly and needs to be in contact with other staff, supervisors, or the public on a regular basis during working hours
 - c. Minimum service provided:
 - Will receive a mobile device for voice calls and text, but no email or internet access
 - d. Additional expectations:
 - When a mobile device is shared by multiple employees, supervisors will need to keep a schedule of the assignment of the device to specific employees. The schedule will be used for billing, monitoring and auditing purposes.
 - Supervisors are responsible for placing seasonally used devices in standby mode during the off season to save money
- 3. Mobile Work Crew Based Devices**
- a. Issuance requirements:
 - Will be issued to the supervisor for each of the work crews identified below. The following supervisors are responsible for allocation of the device for the work crews identified below:
 - i. Community Outreach Supervisor Events for Special Events Unit: Movies in the Park, Music in the Park, or Information Booth
 - ii. Recreation Plus Supervisor for Recreation Plus Unit: Service Area Field Trip
 - iii. Forestry Forman for Forestry Department: Service Area Work Crew
 - If a mobile device is assigned to a work crew, employees on these work crews will not be issued employee assigned mobile devices (Exception: Forestry Crew Leaders may be assigned a mobile device in addition to the work crew mobile device.)
 - b. Additional considerations:
 - None
 - c. Minimum service provided:
 - Will receive a mobile device for voice calls and texts, but no email or internet access
 - d. Additional expectations:
 - When a mobile device is shared by multiple employees, supervisors will need to keep a schedule of the assignment of the device to a specific employee in the work crew. The schedule will be used for billing, monitoring and auditing purposes

Mobile Device Management Procedures

These procedures support the Mobile Device Management Policy.

4. Police Squad Based Devices

- a. Issuance requirements:
 - Be assigned to a MPRB police department vehicle already equipped with the mobile devices required to do MPRB police work including a ticket writer and/or a computer
 - Assignment to the Police vehicle will replace issuance to individual employees
- b. Minimum service provided:
 - Will receive a mobile device for voice calls and texts, but no email or internet access
- c. Additional expectations:
 - When a mobile device is shared by multiple employees, supervisors will need to keep a schedule of the assignment of the device to a specific employee in the work crew. The schedule will be used for billing, monitoring and auditing purposes.

5. Mobile Devices for Special Events run by Community Outreach Department and Recreation Division

- a. Issuance requirements:
 - Be assigned to an MPRB employee responsible for managing an MPRB event
 - Assignment will occur not more than 3 days before and for not more than 3 days after an event
- b. Additional considerations:
 - Devices are to assist in the communication needed during the setup, management and cleanup of an MPRB managed event
- c. Minimum service provided:
 - ITS will provide a mobile device with voice calls and texts, but no email or internet access
- d. Additional expectations:
 - Requests for mobile devices for events should be submitted to ITS at least 10 days in advance
 - When a mobile device is shared by multiple employees, supervisors or event managers will need to keep a schedule of the assignment of the device to a specific employee involved in an event. The schedule will be used for billing, monitoring and auditing purposes.
 - MPRB-owned mobile devices are not intended for use by anyone other than an MPRB employee

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Bde Maka Ska Boats										
Revenue	43,304	46,054	53,195	65,813	92,192	94,114	133,452	169,234	150,692	153,441
Expense	1,577	1,305	784	1,051	263	-	-	-	288	-
Net Income (Loss)	41,727	44,749	52,411	64,762	91,929	94,114	133,452	169,234	150,404	153,441
Charter Excursion Boats										
Revenue	-	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	28,000	35,000	37,114	37,142
Expense	5,708	5,764	308	4,576	744	1,994	374	132	-	-
Net Income (Loss)	(5,708)	29,236	34,692	30,424	34,256	33,006	27,626	34,868	37,114	37,142
Harriet Boats										
Revenue	2,257	3,155	2,988	4,779	11,709	13,438	15,220	19,308	16,100	16,666
Expense	130	979	24	144	151	91	-	-	-	-
Net Income (Loss)	2,127	2,176	2,964	4,635	11,558	13,347	15,220	19,308	16,100	16,666
Minnehaha Bike Rentals										
Revenue	15,863	20,795	20,981	25,413	28,709	39,594	41,956	38,513	47,508	50,072
Expense	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Income (Loss)	15,863	20,771	20,957	25,413	28,709	39,594	41,956	38,513	47,508	50,072
Nokomis Boats										
Revenue	989	1,873	1,683	2,924	5,287	7,721	17,012	26,016	25,426	30,152
Expense	142	4,312	288	-	168	-	-	-	-	-
Net Income (Loss)	847	(2,439)	1,395	2,924	5,119	7,721	17,012	26,016	25,426	30,152
Sailing Lessons										
Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,951	11,458	11,575	15,100
Expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,174	-
Net Income (Loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,951	11,458	(11,599)	15,100
Bde Maka Ska Concession										
Revenue	127,179	154,235	156,406	164,938	183,308	193,753	214,087	178,766	139,806	177,516
Expense	25,137	23,337	20,239	20,303	18,822	19,390	12,346	18,783	20,754	16,966
Net Income (Loss)	102,042	130,898	136,167	144,635	164,486	174,363	201,741	159,983	119,052	160,549
Harriet Concession										
Revenue	71,432	50,248	45,548	73,885	112,816	117,731	120,140	172,354	144,937	130,708
Expense	18,371	41,220	45,214	18,979	22,497	11,258	7,221	29,927	25,659	28,669
Net Income (Loss)	53,061	9,028	334	54,906	90,319	106,473	112,919	142,427	119,278	102,039
Minnehaha Concession										
Revenue	133,411	162,165	223,354	248,700	279,021	309,557	346,576	375,554	422,882	443,363
Expense	43,821	31,843	37,212	35,086	31,396	28,595	67,224	44,677	41,342	49,266
Net Income (Loss)	89,590	130,322	186,142	213,615	247,625	280,962	279,352	330,877	381,540	394,097

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Nokomis Concession										
Revenue	12,975	-	-	-	-	29,389	4,342	85,048	94,441	98,550
Expense	1,319	1,367	1,478	1,069	2,009	2,612	2,531	2,193	2,528	4,240
Net Income (Loss)	11,656	(1,367)	(1,478)	(1,069)	(2,009)	26,777	1,811	82,855	91,913	94,309
Mobile Vending										
Revenue	7,581	11,999	7,913	20,680	19,445	-	-	-	-	-
Expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Income (Loss)	7,581	11,999	7,913	20,680	19,445	-	-	-	-	-
Nicollet Island Pavilion										
Revenue	491,827	390,892	384,845	391,209	415,609	472,525	486,251	481,276	564,560	536,577
Expense	64,430	52,403	76,273	56,255	56,721	57,620	61,685	61,909	72,431	74,777
Net Income (Loss)	427,397	338,489	308,572	334,954	358,888	414,905	424,566	419,367	492,129	461,800
Concession Administration										
Revenue	76,745	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expense	10,537	-	-	39,783	27,792	33,206	27,317	36,929	36,428	35,455
Net Income (Loss)	66,208	-	-	(39,783)	(27,792)	(33,206)	(27,317)	(36,929)	(36,428)	(35,455)
Total										
Revenue	983,564	876,417	931,913	1,033,341	1,183,096	1,312,822	1,419,987	1,592,527	1,655,040	1,689,286
Expense	171,172	162,554	181,843	177,246	160,562	154,765	178,698	194,550	222,604	209,374
Net Income (Loss)	812,392	713,863	750,070	856,095	1,022,534	1,158,057	1,241,289	1,397,977	1,432,436	1,479,912

Location	Group	Comissioner	Note
Adams Triangle	Trevor Russell (Adams Apples)	Musich	Orchard tending, pruning, harvesting, watering
Alcott Triangle	Scott Abbott	Cowgill	Sign bed - plant, weed, water, trash
St Louis Pk Triangle	Scott Abbott	Cowgill	Trash
Bassetts Creek Park	Liz Anderson	Cowgill	Buckthorn and garlic mustard
Beltrami Park (building garden bed)	Nancy Repp	Meyer	Garden tending and watering
BF Nelson Flower Garden	Luba Lewytzkyj	Meyer	Garden tending and watering
BM Garden Cedar Lake Sign Bed	Bryn Mawr Garden Club/BMNA	Cowgill	Garden tending
BM Garden Laurel Triangle Laurel Ave W & Cedar Lk Rd	Bryn Mawr Garden Club/BMNA	Cowgill	Garden tending
BM Garden Upton Garden Upton/Cedar Lk Pkwy	Bryn Mawr Garden Club/BMNA	Cowgill	Garden tending
Cedar Lake Cedar Ave Areas	Steven Lillehaug	Cowgill	New, processing application, buckthorn
Cedar Lake Park	Cedar Lake Park Association/Keith Prussing	Cowgill	trails, invasives, prairie plantings
Cedar Lake Sign Bed @394 Median	Colleen Smith	Cowgill	Garden tending
Columbia Park Golf Course/Iris Garden	Tatiana Allen/Iris Society of MN	Meyer	Garden tending
Diamond Lake	Friends of Diamond Lake (Dave Oltmans)	Musich	Buckthorn, frog monitoring, native plant tending at 2 sites
Bloomington Ave S/49th (Arbor Garden)	Hale Page Diamond Lk Neighborhood (Laurie Frevert volunteer)	Musich	Plant, weed, water, tend
Father Hennepin Bluffs; Lucy Morris, P. Pillsbury	Marcy Holmes Neighborhood Assn (Cordelia Pierson)	Meyer	Invasives and trash
Fremont Triangle (Mt Curve/Fremont)	Mark Addicks Lowry Hill Neighborhd Assn.	Cowgill	Plant, weed, water, tend
Irving Triangle 22nd St & Irving Ave N	Metro Blooms	Severson	Native plant tending
Jackson Sq Park (garden bed)	Holland Neighborhood Improvement Assn	Meyer	native garden tending, HAVE NOT YET RENEWED FOR 2018
Kenwood Park; Morgan/Mt Curve/Kenwood Island Garden	Amos Deinard	Cowgill	Sun garden, plant, weed
Kenwood Park; shade garden across from 1728 Morgan	Amos Deinard	Cowgill	Shade garden, plant, weed
King Park Orchard	Kingfield Nieghborhood Assn; Sarah Linnes-Robinson	Bourn	Orchard tending, pruning, harvesting, watering; potential native pollinator garden
Bde Maka and Harriet	Jim Nicholas	Bourn	Invasives, trash, beach cleanup
Lake Hiawatha	Sean Connaughty	Musich	Trash
Lake Nokomis	Friends of Lake Nokomis (Matt Musich)	Musich	Buckthorn, Garlic Mustard, Zebra mussel

Location	Group	Comissioner	Note
Lake Nokomis Gateway East Sign Bed	Denise Remak	Musich	Plant, weed, water, tend
Lake Nokomis Sign Bed on Cedar	Denise Remak	Musich	Plant, weed, water, tend
Lake Nokomis Gateway Garden	Tom Henry	Musich	Plant, weed, water, tend
Lake Nokomis Naturescape E 50th @ Nokomis Pkwy	NENA/Naturescape Gardeners/Vicki Bonk	Musich	Native Garden - plant, weed, water, tend
Lake of the Isles	Bernadette Knaeble	Cowgill	Loosestrife
Lake of the Isles; West Peavey Fountain to Channel Shrub Beds	Dave Schaezner	Cowgill	Shrub bed tending, mulching, bulb planting
Lake of the Isles; East Side Shrub Beds	Karen Carney	Cowgill	Shrub bed tending, mulching, bulb planting
Lake of the Isles; Calhoun Entrance Bed	Mark Addicks	Cowgill	Garden tending, bulb planting, mulching, watering, weeding
Lake of the Isles Peavey Fountain Garden	Jane Scallen and neighbors	Cowgill	Garden tending, bulb planting, mulching, watering, weeding
Loring Park Gardens	Friend of Loring Park	Cowgill	Garden of the Seasons work crew + additional volunteer maintained gardens in the park
Lyndale Park Bee Team	Mens & Womens Garden Club - Kirky Otto	Bourn	Native pollinator garden - planting, weeding, mulching
Lyndale Park Winter Interest	Mens & Womens Garden Club - Robert Kean	Bourn	Winter interest garden at corner of dupont; mainly shrubs; plant weed, tend, mulch
Lyndale Park Perennial Border & Trial Garden	Mens & Womens Garden Club - Kay Wolfe	Bourn	Mixed perennial, annual, shrub garden; plant, weed, mulch, tend
Lynnhust Courtyard Garden	Amy Melcher (BS Troop 110)	Bourn	Edible garden to benefit the Sabathani food shelf; Badge earning garden: plant, weed, water, harvest
Mall Garden Beds	Mark Addicks East Isles Residents Assn.	Cowgill	Garden tending, bulb planting, mulching, watering, weeding
Minnehaha 46th and Nawadaha	Bob Linde w/Marcus Strong	Musich	Garden tending, planting, mulching, watering, weeding
Minnehaha Pkwy/Lyndale Sign Bed	Hollis Fricsek	Bourn	Garden tending, planting, mulching, watering, weeding
Mississippi River - MPC various sites	National Park Service/Mississippi Park Connection	Cowgill, Meyer	Invasives
Mississippi River; Broadway to Ole Olson on WWR	Celeste Hanson (Life Souce)	Severson	Trash pick Ole Olson to Broadway
Mississippi River; FMR - more than one site	Friends of the Mississippi River	Meyer, Hassan, Severson	Invasives
Newton and 51st	LeRoy Barnhart	Bourn	Buckthorn
Overlook Garden 17th & 2nd Stevens	Stevens Square Community Org	Cowgill	Native garden, plant, weed, water, mulch
Painter Park Building Bed (Monarch Way Station)	Jen Ericson (Painter Park Group)	Bourn	2006 Monarch Way Station, plant weed, water, mulch
Park Siding Park Garden Beds	Cedar Isles Dean Neighborhood Assn	Cowgill	Plant, weed, water, mulch, bulbs

Location	Group	Comissioner	Note
Pearl Park Hampshire Dr/Diamond Lk Rd	Hale Page Diamond Lake Neighborhood; Paul Thillen volunteer	Musich	Plant, weed, water, mulch, bulbs
Roberts Bird Sanctuary	Friends of Roberts	Bourn	Invasives, bird walks, plant natives
Roberts Outside Fenceline	Brian Crotteau	Bourn	Buckthorn
Ryan Lake Park	Victory Neighborhood Assn.	Severson	Garden tending; NEED 2018 RENEWAL
Sheridan Memorial Park	Bob Sorg Jr.	Meyer	Garden tending, trash, clean markers
Sibley Triangle Wash St NE & 5th St	Robin Russell	Meyer	Garden tending, planting, mulching, watering, weeding
Stinson Parkway	Stinson Parkway Conservancy Nieghbors	Meyer	Garden tending, planting, mulching, watering, weeding
Stone Arch/Joans Garden	Lions Club Downtown and Lions Next Generation Minneapolis & Ambassadors	Meyer	Garden tending, planting, mulching, weeding
Thomas Lowry Park	Suzanne Payne/Neighbors	Cowgill	Garden tending, planting, mulching, weeding
Van Cleve Accord Native Garden	Lila Smith and Friends	Meyer	Garden tending, planting, mulching, weeding
West Bank Area/Bluff St area	West Bank Parks/Tom Forester	Meyer, Hassan	Trash, invasives, sign bed tending
Willaim Berry Woods	Linden Hills Neighborhood Council Env Comm/Connie Pepin	Bourn	Invasives

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Admin, Marketing Junior Golf and Lessons										
Revenue	67,682	68,493	107,262	81,758	76,485	70,208	107,623	58,172	12,769	5,137
Expense	409,979	300,342	288,389	250,625	287,883	447,128	339,884	338,696	229,331	246,128
Net Income (Loss)	(342,297)	(231,849)	(181,127)	(168,867)	(211,398)	(376,920)	(232,261)	(280,524)	(216,562)	(240,991)
Columbia										
Revenue	1,286,908	1,211,046	1,001,092	939,369	1,184,230	1,018,568	1,173,242	1,368,825	1,303,652	1,229,280
Expense	1,035,580	1,062,752	1,027,469	1,108,160	1,163,942	1,148,386	1,159,257	1,063,409	1,177,669	1,198,960
Net Income (Loss)	251,328	148,294	(26,377)	(168,791)	20,288	(129,818)	13,985	305,416	125,983	30,320
Rounds Played	38,745	37,266	33,145	28,348	33,146	29,266	32,906	37,348	34,253	32,207
Ft. Snelling										
Revenue	363,382	350,178	316,516	267,423	336,578	288,151	328,818	348,674	332,720	297,063
Expense	426,960	392,813	391,417	393,950	386,411	348,172	399,641	404,584	460,046	485,484
Net Income (Loss)	(63,578)	(42,635)	(74,901)	(126,527)	(49,833)	(60,021)	(70,823)	(55,910)	(127,326)	(188,421)
Rounds Played	22,932	22,059	21,290	16,290	19,260	16,264	17,392	19,264	17,335	15,475
Gross										
Revenue	1,176,401	1,234,665	1,185,267	1,186,324	1,340,829	1,111,251	1,247,730	1,460,990	1,406,105	1,314,534
Expense	1,036,769	1,095,283	1,077,870	1,065,653	1,062,248	1,114,688	1,146,904	1,154,188	1,249,320	1,334,633
Net Income (Loss)	139,632	139,382	107,397	120,671	278,581	(3,437)	100,826	306,802	156,785	(20,099)
Rounds Played	40,292	43,571	42,107	39,821	43,275	36,459	39,085	45,300	42,035	39,063
Hiawatha										
Revenue	1,315,238	1,338,353	1,201,818	1,016,120	1,090,880	741,843	473,667	443,741	765,845	908,354
Expense	1,019,284	1,071,955	1,080,837	1,027,242	1,050,481	994,188	1,085,489	705,440	892,444	1,116,738
Net Income (Loss)	295,954	266,398	120,981	(11,122)	40,399	(252,345)	(611,822)	(261,699)	(126,599)	(208,384)
Rounds Played	43,085	43,721	40,756	31,057	31,541	23,416	14,090	17,987	24,752	29,527
Meadowbrook										
Revenue	1,302,785	1,226,171	1,150,094	994,013	1,111,100	949,932	266,706	-	-	349,254
Expense	1,078,808	1,046,189	1,020,313	966,305	971,994	952,177	913,427	411,180	460,835	676,547
Net Income (Loss)	223,977	179,982	129,781	27,708	139,106	(2,245)	(646,721)	(411,180)	(460,835)	(327,293)
Rounds Played	39,310	42,224	39,127	33,070	36,357	29,378	8,671	-	-	10,549

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Wirth 18										
Revenue	1,030,823	919,354	973,753	847,827	897,634	891,126	860,623	1,006,056	1,054,998	640,089
Expense	1,016,747	969,451	864,692	795,212	799,583	739,008	804,768	911,724	922,854	815,336
Net Income (Loss)	14,076	(50,097)	109,061	52,615	98,051	152,118	55,855	94,332	132,144	(175,247)
Rounds Played	32,756	31,719	31,681	25,868	27,132	24,598	23,459	28,425	25,414	19,305
Wirth Par 3										
Revenue	186,158	190,662	158,191	121,512	131,783	114,640	92,678	100,068	91,910	10,013
Expense	102,455	85,907	122,071	117,520	120,350	105,176	90,183	92,063	130,325	61,990
Net Income (Loss)	83,703	104,755	36,120	3,992	11,433	9,464	2,495	8,005	(38,415)	(51,977)
Rounds Played	15,981	16,973	15,182	7,881	14,025	12,005	9,925	10,206	7,754	2,651
Total										
Revenue	6,729,377	6,538,922	6,093,993	5,454,346	6,169,519	5,185,719	4,551,087	4,786,526	4,967,999	4,753,724
Expense	6,126,582	6,024,692	5,873,058	5,724,667	5,842,892	5,848,923	5,939,553	5,081,284	5,522,824	5,935,816
Net Income (Loss)	602,795	514,230	220,935	(270,321)	326,627	(663,204)	(1,388,466)	(294,758)	(554,825)	(1,182,092)
Rounds Played	233,101	237,533	223,288	182,335	204,736	171,386	145,528	158,530	151,543	148,777

Closing the Gap:

Investing in Neighborhood Parks



Minneapolis
Park & Recreation Board

October 21, 2015



Closing the Gap: Investing in Neighborhood Parks (Closing the Gap) is an initiative of the Superintendent and Commissioners to share information with Minneapolis residents and partners about the current condition and service level of neighborhood parks, and gather information about investment priorities for replacement, operating, and maintenance of existing park assets. It looks at the impacts of the age of the system and deferred maintenance – or delaying regular upkeep past the point of repair – has had on the 157 neighborhood parks in Minneapolis. This report articulates the key findings of the engagement that has been conducted from February through October 15, 2015.

Minneapolis' neighborhood parks have the greatest number of physical assets that require greater resources to operate, maintain, and replace. To sustain the current level of physical assets in the park system the MPRB needs \$14.3 million plus inflation each year to meet capital investment needs. The MPRB currently has \$4-5 million per year to invest in these assets.

The current annual capital gap is \$9.3 million plus inflation. The neighborhood parks also require annual investments to operate them to industry standards for activities such as mowing, building maintenance, tree pruning, roof repairs, and path repairs. The current operational gap is a minimum of \$3 million plus inflation per year.

A spectrum of community engagement methods and communications tools were used to share and collect information for the Closing the Gap initiative. The engagement methods were a resident phone survey, community meetings, intercept events, online and paper survey, and stakeholder meetings. The communications tools that were used for the initiative included informational materials, a webpage, and notifications (delivered by new releases, govdelivery notices, ads in local papers, and stakeholder contact lists).

Key Findings

Much of the engagement for Closing the Gap was conducted in collaboration with RecQuest (which focuses on recreation centers) and Service Area Master Plans (which focuses on the outdoor facilities in neighborhood parks) initiatives. This allowed for a collaborative, robust engagement process. This report, however, articulates the key findings of the engagement that relates to Closing the Gap, such as ideas for funding strategies and how well the current programs, services, recreation centers, and outdoor park facilities are serving residents. Significant information was collected during this time period that is critical to the success of RecQuest and Service Area Master Plans, a complete analysis of that information will be used and reported in the respective reports for those projects. Below are the key findings as they relate to Closing the Gap.

Funding Ideas and Strategies Sponsorships, donations, additional vendors/concessions, and partnerships were supported across the engagement. Expressions of support, however, were typically accompanied with a desire to ensure the sponsors, donors, potential vendors, and partners are well matched to the mission and values of the Minneapolis park and recreation system. Across the engagement methods participants expressed

a willingness to address the funding gap through an increase in property taxes. The support for maintaining the system was higher than the support for enhancing it. The Morris Leatherman Company indicated that responses to the resident survey revealed that judicious improvements or expansion would be seen as part of a greater “maintenance” effort.

Programs/Services The most common theme that emerged across the engagement methods was the support for youth programming and sports. Respondents of the resident survey and online/paper survey indicated that youth sports and programs, and police protection in parks are important. Adventure recreation, and adult programs and sports were typically least important among these respondents. Community meeting and intercept respondents expressed the need for diversity in and different types of programs. Community meeting participants also articulated a need for more programming that is customized to the demographics of a community.

Recreation Centers Across many of the engagement methods, participants expressed the need to make recreation centers more welcoming, comfortable, and safe. These recommendations ranged from providing working air conditioning to amenities such as coffee kiosks. In the online/paper survey and community meetings respondents provided insights into what is needed at recreation centers. Gymnasiums and fitness areas were most commonly identified in the responses to this question. Based on the responses from the community meetings, there is some variation in views for centers across the city. It appears that there is a greater desire for enhanced facilities with greater amenities in southwest, safety was a priority in north, and multi-use spaces were discussed in downtown, north, northeast/southeast and south. In some cases, participants indicated that more, better or larger facilities are needed to be able to address the variety of recreation options desired.

Outdoor Facilities and Assets Resident needs and perceptions of outdoor assets and facilities varied by engagement method and location of the city. In general, playgrounds, athletic fields, dog parks, ice rinks, and wading pools were considered important. A common theme that emerged across community meetings and online/paper survey respondents was the desire to introduce more natural areas, paths, nature play, gardens, and trees into neighborhood parks. The importance of restrooms, functioning drinking fountains, and/or benches was raised in each service area during community meetings.

Maintenance and Care The resident survey provided an overall look at the perceptions of maintenance and care of the park system. It indicated that 94% of residents think the maintenance and appearance of the park system is good or excellent. The community meetings and online/paper survey provided opportunities to learn more about which maintenance and care services might be most important. Respondents to both methods

Throughout 2015, the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board (MPRB) has been undergoing what may be the most comprehensive planning effort in its 130 year history. Minneapolis residents have been encouraged to get involved and help the MPRB with three distinct, yet deeply intertwined projects: RecQuest, Service Area Master Plans, and Closing the Gap: Investing in our Neighborhood Parks (Closing the Gap). RecQuest is the MPRB’s in-depth assessment of its recreation centers. Service Area Master Plans focuses on the future of the outdoor facilities within the parks.

Closing the Gap: Investing in Neighborhood Parks is an initiative of the Superintendent and Commissioners to share information with Minneapolis residents and partners about the current condition and service level of neighborhood parks, and gather information about investment priorities for replacement, operating, and maintenance of existing park assets. It looks at the impacts that the age of the system and deferred maintenance – or delaying regular upkeep past the point of repair – has had on the 157 neighborhood parks in Minneapolis. This report articulates the key findings of the engagement that relates to Closing the Gap, such as ideas for funding strategies and how well the current programs, services, recreation centers, and outdoor park facilities are serving residents. Significant information was collected during this time period that is critical to the success of RecQuest and Service Area Master Plans, a complete analysis of that information will be used and reported in the respective reports for those projects.

Capital Gap

Neighborhood parks have greatest number of physical assets that require greater resources to operate, maintain, and replace.

These assets range from outdoor amenities such as wading pools and playgrounds to structural and property infrastructure including recreation centers, roofs, windows, parking lots, and much more. To sustain the current level of physical assets in the park system the MPRB needs \$14.3 million plus inflation each year. The MPRB currently has \$4-5 million per year to invest in these assets. Looking back at capital investments made from 2000 to 2015, the capital funding gap for neighborhood parks has grown to \$111 million. The current annual capital gap is \$9.3 million plus inflation.

Unless the replacement and preventative maintenance costs associated with the neighborhood park system’s infrastructure are addressed, the backlog and costs will continue to increase. Assuming the current funding levels remain constant, the capital funding gap will grow an additional \$46 million from 2016-2020 and by 2040 the capital gap will be over \$461 million.

Park Maintenance and Care Gap

Park attendance, usage, and demand for enhanced programs and services have all been increasing on an aging park system, while at the same time budget reductions were enacted to manage funding shortfalls and rising expenses. These budget reductions have contributed to increased maintenance and care and capital funding gaps in the park system. From 2003-2012, the workforce was reduced by 136 full-time positions (23 percent); since 2013 the Park Board has been able to add 28 full-time positions back to the workforce, leaving the organization with 18% fewer full-time positions today. During that same time period, the staffing losses were coupled with reductions in park maintenance and care resources, creating significant challenges for the MPRB to keep up with the annual needs of

Table 1. Examples of Maintenance and Care Gaps in the Neighborhood Park System

Activity	Quantity	Current Service Level	Best Practice/ Desired Service Level	Additional Cost for Best Practices/Desired Service Level
Mowing	2750 acres	14-day cycle	10-day cycle	\$875,000
Trail repair	51 miles	.25 miles/year	1 mile/year	\$625,000
Roof repair	62 roofs	40-50 years	20-25 years	\$400,000
Building maintenance	978,017 sf	4,167 hours	8,500 hours	\$194,863
Tree pruning	157 parks	10 year cycle	5 year cycle	\$578,200

To reach a broad audience, a spectrum of community engagement methods and communications tools were used to share and collect information for the Closing the Gap initiative from February through October 15, 2015. The engagement methods were a resident phone survey, community meetings, intercept events, online and paper survey, and stakeholder meetings. The communications tools that were used for the initiative included informational materials, a webpage, and notifications (delivered by new releases, govdelivery notices, ads in local papers, and stakeholder contact lists).

Engagement

Each engagement method is described below.

Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board 2015 Residential Survey: This survey was completed in early 2015 by the Morris Leatherman Company, a research firm located in Minneapolis (*Attachment A*). A random sample of 500 residents shared their perspectives about current and future park needs and issues. Care was taken by The Morris Leatherman Company to ensure respondents represented the demographics of the city for race and ethnicity, household type, and renter versus owner. The survey was administered by phone (land lines and cell phones). When necessary, language interpreters were engaged to help individuals complete the survey. Questions focused on perceptions of the entire park and recreation system, usage of the park and recreation system, demographic data, and perceptions of different funding strategies. The results of this survey are statistically valid and can be considered representative of the city as a whole.

Community Meetings: These meetings provided community members with the opportunity to learn about the neighborhood park funding gap, RecQuest, and Service Area Master Planning and to provide input into these projects. In each meeting, a presentation (*Attachment B*) provided the background for the capital and operational funding gap for the system, and citywide and park specific capital gap information about individual parks through park profiles (*Attachment C*). In total, 31 meetings were held. After the presentation, participants were asked a range of questions that focused on funding strategies and ideas, perceptions of parks and recreation centers, what does and doesn't work at parks and recreation centers, which programming and facilities are desired, and priorities for maintenance and care of the system (*Attachment D*). MPRB

staff facilitated the discussions and took notes summarizing participants' responses and comments.

Prior to holding the meetings staff held a kick-off meeting for neighborhood organization staff to learn about the initiative and to gather insights about how to make the meetings most valuable to residents. Neighborhood organization staff were very helpful in providing input that shaped the content and design of the meetings and in notifying residents of the meetings.

Similar to the kick-off meeting for neighborhoods, several meetings were held for MPRB staff to learn more about the funding gap and the information that was or would be shared in the community meetings. Staff were instrumental in helping identify questions that would be asked by the community. The frequently asked questions document was created based on their questions (*Attachment E*).

This method does not produce statistically valid information; it represents qualitative, anecdotal evidence of priorities noted among community meeting respondents. It does, however, provide an interactive opportunity to delve into greater detail on questions that were asked in phone, paper or online surveys. This information, when combined with statistically valid information, provides a more robust picture of the preferences and needs of the community.

Intercepts/Events: Intercepts take the engagement process to community events that are already occurring and to locations where people already gather. Using posters with questions people can contribute feedback on the spot (*Attachment F*). Participants used stickers on posters to answer questions about funding strategies and maintenance priorities. These posters were typically paired with others that focused recreation centers and/or the outdoor assets of neighborhood parks (*Attachment G*). Staff was on hand to provide assistance. The posters that included translation were developed, as needed.

Intercept events were held throughout the city and, at several of the community meetings, the posters were brought out into the park to collect information from patrons that were engaged in activities within the park. In total, intercepts were conducted at 24 events, including cultural events (Falling Water Festival, Monarch Festival), neighborhood-based events and festivals (MPRB movies in the park, Luxton Summer Celebration, West Bank Block Party, Corcoran neighborhood BBQ, Central Gym Family Fun Day), and broader community celebrations (Minneapolis Urban League Family Day, Battle of the Badges cook-off, multiple Open Streets events).

Like the community meetings, this method does not produce

statistically valid information; it represents the opinions and thoughts shared by those who completed an intercept versus the city as a whole. The information, however, when combined with results of other methods helps build the overall awareness and depth of knowledge about the preferences and needs of the community.

Online and Paper Survey: This survey was available online and by paper (*Attachment H*) through September 30, 2015. Like the resident phone survey, the questions focused on perceptions of the park and recreation system, usage of the park and recreation system, demographic data, and perceptions of different funding strategies. The survey was available on the Closing the Gap webpage, at community meetings for the initiative, and at recreation centers. Readily available throughout the city, the questionnaire provided a simple and convenient way for residents and park visitors to participate in the engagement process.

This method does not produce statistically valid information; it represents the opinions and thoughts shared by those who completed a survey versus the city as a whole. The information, however, when combined with results of other methods helps build the overall awareness and depth of knowledge about the preferences and needs of the community.

Stakeholder Meetings: These meetings focused on the MPRB's partners or underserved/under-represented populations. Each meeting was tailored for the needs of the organization or the MPRB's relationship with the organization, including Asian Media Access, Mujeres en Accion, Phillips Community Center tenants,

YMCA, Phyllis Wheatley, and Youth Coordinating Board.

The primary focus of these meetings was to share information and identify future opportunities to gather input from the individuals the partner or stakeholder services. In a few meetings, data was collected using the same questions that were used in the community meetings. Where applicable, that data was added into the community meetings findings.

Communications

Each communication tool is described below.

Informational Materials: Informational materials were developed and distributed in the public meetings, stakeholder meetings, staff meetings, and online. These materials were:

- A fact sheet about the project (*Attachment I*);
- Two budget information sheets (*Attachments J and K*);
- A frequently ask questions sheet (*Attachment E*); and
- Funding profiles for each neighborhood park with significant assets and a citywide profile of neighborhood parks (see *Attachment C* for an example).

Webpage: To reach residents across the city and provide consistent information about the neighborhood park funding gap staff developed a webpage that provided links to materials shared in the meetings, a link to the online survey, history about the project, information about engagement opportunities, the resident survey results, and the funding profiles that were developed for the neighborhood parks. In September, to help community members who were not able to attend a meeting where they could learn more about the initiative, a video of the presentation that was provided at each community meeting was posted on the webpage in both a long and short version.

Notifications: Throughout the initiative the MPRB shared key

Participation Statistics

Resident Survey

500 respondents

Considerations for the findings for this method:

- The findings are statistically valid.
- The findings are representative of the city as a whole.
- The respondents are geographically balanced across the city.
- The respondents reflect the race/ethnicity, household type, and rent versus owner demographics of the city.

Community Meetings

322 attendees

Considerations for the findings for this method:

- There is a greater representation of respondents from south and southwest Minneapolis.
- The results cannot be generalized across the larger population of Minneapolis.
- The trends identified provide another data point for uncovering community priorities for the future of Minneapolis parks and recreation.
- The findings should be compared to findings from other engagement activities.

Intercepts

24 events (participation varied, with 10-100 participants per event)

Considerations for the findings of this method:

- Service area master plan data is collected primarily with in the particular service area that the intercept was held.
- RecQuest data is collected across the city.
- The tool is very successful in reaching underserved/under-represented populations and those that have minimal time to devote to engagement processes.
- The results cannot be generalized across the larger population of Minneapolis.
- The trends identified provide another data point for uncovering community priorities for the future of Minneapolis parks and recreation.

- The findings should be compared to findings from other engagement activities.

Online/Paper Survey

354 respondents (260 online and 94 paper)

Considerations for the findings of this method:

- There is a greater representation of respondents from south and southwest Minneapolis.
- The results cannot be generalized across the larger population of Minneapolis.
- The trends identified provide another data point for uncovering community priorities for the future of Minneapolis parks and recreation.
- The findings should be compared to findings from other engagement activities.

Stakeholder Interviews

7 meetings

Considerations for the findings of this method:

- In a few meetings, data was collected using the same questions that were used in the

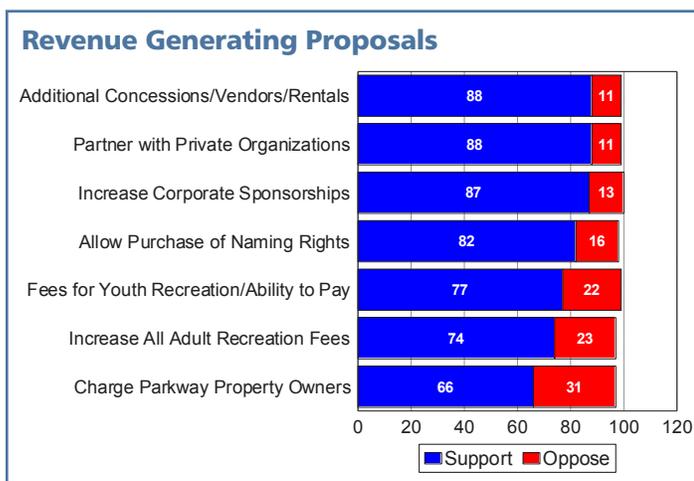
community meetings. Where applicable, that data was added into the community meetings findings.

Funding Ideas and Strategies

Sponsorships, donations, additional vendors/concessions, and partnerships were supported across the engagement for addressing the funding gap. Expressions of support, however, were typically accompanied with a desire to ensure the sponsors, donors, potential vendors, and partners are well matched to the mission and values of the Minneapolis park and recreation system. Naming rights were supported in the resident survey but were less supported in methods that are not statically valid. Across the engagement methods participants expressed a willingness to address the funding gap through an increase in property taxes. The support for maintaining the system was higher than the support for enhancing it. The Morris Leatherman Company indicated that responses to the resident survey revealed that judicious improvements or expansion would be seen as part of a greater “maintenance” effort. Increasing fees for youth or adult programs and services received the most opposition throughout the process, and suggestions to increase fees were commonly paired with the concept of providing scholarships for those that could not pay the fee. Common themes of the community meetings that were not included in the other methods were the desire to reduce the number of assets (such as golf courses), and to strategically tap into the resources within the community, and to apply technologies that make the system more efficient (such as investing in renewable energy).

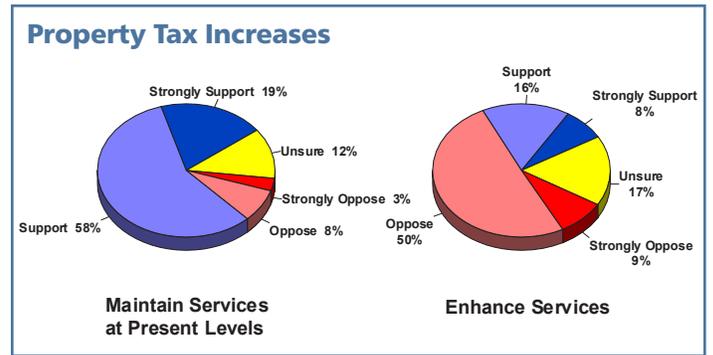
Resident Survey Results

Figure 1. Resident Survey Responses to Revenue Generating Proposals



The Morris Leatherman Company

Figure 2. Resident Survey Responses to Property Tax Increases



The Morris Leatherman Company

The resident survey revealed that Minneapolis residents are supportive of several revenue generating strategies including additional concessions or vendors, partnering with private organizations, corporate sponsorships, and naming rights. There was also support, but to a lesser degree, for increasing program fees for adults and youth, and assessments to property owners along parkways for parkway improvements (Figure 1).

The survey also revealed that residents are supportive of increasing taxes to maintain the current service level provided by the MPRB. According to The Morris Leatherman Company, support for a property tax increase to maintain the park and recreation system is very high and judicious improvements or expansion would be seen as part of a greater “maintenance” effort (Figure 2).

Community Meeting and Intercept Results

During the community meetings, participants were asked “What ideas or funding strategies should the MPRB consider to solve the funding gap for neighborhood parks?” At seven intercept events, park patrons responded to an intercept poster that focused on preferred funding strategies. The summary of these methods are combined below and fall into five major themes. The findings provide qualitative, anecdotal evidence of priorities noted among community meeting and intercept event respondents. The community meeting and intercept event findings should be compared to findings from other engagement activities.

Look to the state, city, and taxpayers for funding. Community meeting respondents answered that additional funding for neighborhood parks could come through a variety of government-based channels, such as “increased city and state funding,” “state bonding,” and “neighborhood assessments.” Additional specific funding sources included allocating any remaining funds from the City of Minneapolis’ Neighborhood Revitalization Program, “lottery funds,” and a greater allocation

of the City of Minneapolis' budget. In all areas of the city, respondents suggested that a dedicated park referendum would be an appropriate funding approach. Those that completed the intercept posters also supported increasing property taxes.

Seek capital from alternative sources. Looking for funds from alternative sources was raised as a viable funding strategy across the city. Community meeting responses ranged from fundraising (memberships similar to MPR), seeking park sponsorships (from a variety of sources), grants, donations, endowments, naming rights for buildings and facilities, advertising in buildings, fields and ice rinks, and additional concessions, including lifting the ban on alcohol so more events can take place in neighborhood parks. Respondents also mentioned raising fees for vendors and permits, and raising fees for activities and programs that are non-sustainable (but ensuring scholarships are available for those in need). While sponsorships were mentioned multiple times, respondents also noted that the sponsoring organizations need to be a good fit for MPRB. Those that completed the intercept boards for this question supported additional concessions (like Sea Salt) more than additional vending opportunities (food trucks) and didn't want additional rental opportunities (fields, rooms, canoes). Intercept respondents supported increasing adult sport and program fees.

Look to community partners. Partnering with a variety of community organizations was raised as a way to cut costs (schools, YMCA, YWCA, neighborhood associations, churches, professional sports teams). Options respondents identified

Figure 3. Online and Paper Survey Responses to Funding Methods

for partnering included sharing resources, spaces, labor, and dedicated fundraising.

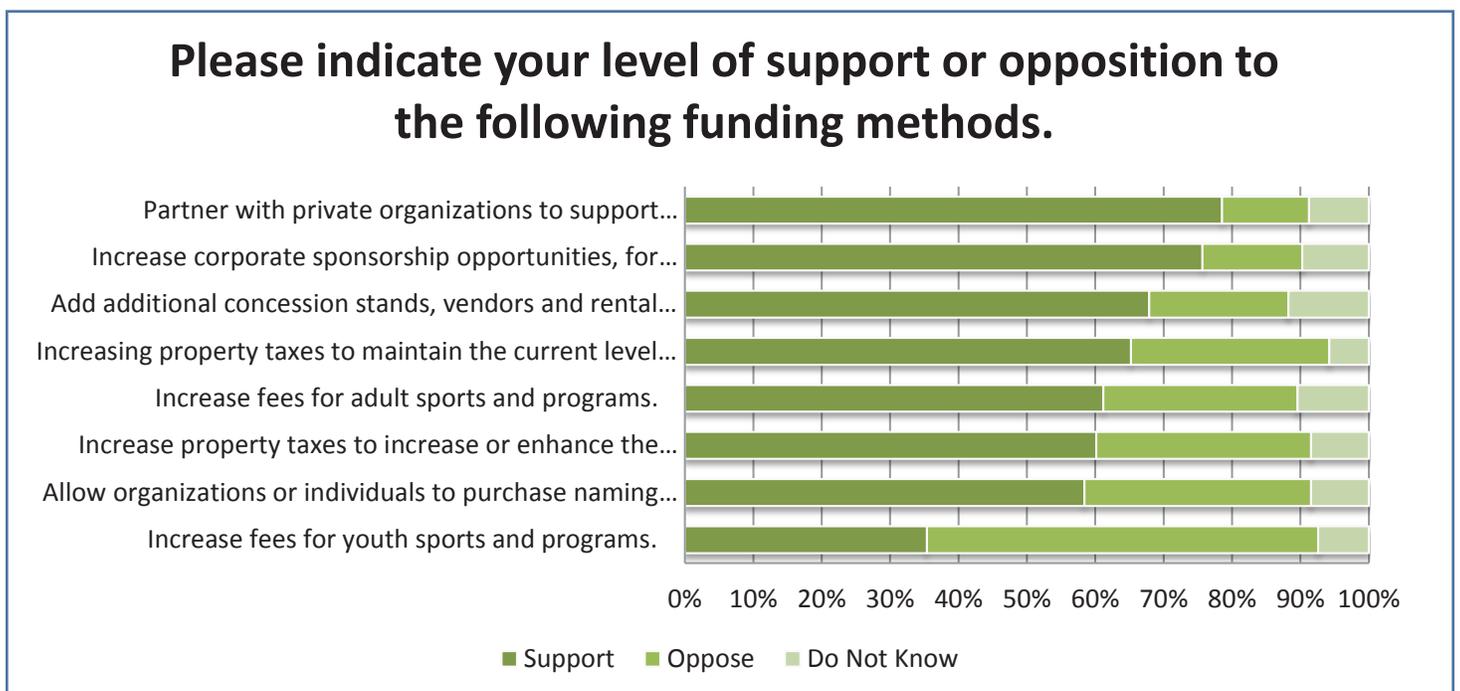
Lighten the load. Selling underused properties or facilities was raised, including Meadowbrook Golf Course. Also, before deciding to renovate or replace facilities and amenities, determine if replacement is necessary (how often it is used?). Discontinuing golf (if not profitable) and selling courses was raised.

Be strategic and think long-term. Suggestions included investing in renewable energy to save money in the future, increasing use of volunteers for neighborhood park maintenance, shifting from maintained park areas to natural to lessen maintenance, and creating a foundation for each neighborhood park.

Online and Paper Survey Results

Online and paper survey respondents favor partnerships with private organizations, sponsorships, concessions/vendors/ rental opportunities, and property tax increases to maintain current service levels over program fee increases (adult or youth), naming rights, and property tax increases for enhancements (see Figure 3). More specifically:

Closing the Gap survey respondents are opposed to increasing fees for youth sports and programs. Over half of respondents (57%) oppose increased fees for youth programs. This parallels early findings from other engagement activities.



Programs/Services

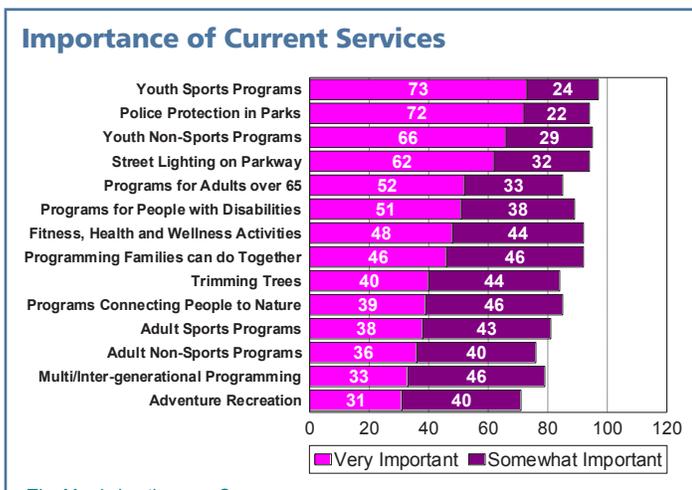
The most common theme that emerged across the engagement methods was the support for youth programming and sports. Respondents of the resident survey and online/paper survey indicated that youth sports and programs and police protection in parks are important. Adventure recreation and adult programs and sports were typically least important among these respondents.

Community meeting and intercept respondents expressed the need for diversity in and different types of programs. Community meeting participants also articulated a need for more programming that is customized to the demographics of a community. When asked what would encourage more use of recreation centers or parks, through intercepts and the online/paper survey, low cost or free programming rated the highest.

Resident Survey Results

The resident survey revealed that Minneapolis residents find all of the services specified in the survey were important to them and/or their household. Youth and safety services rated the highest. Those that were less important (yet still important

Figure 4. Resident Survey Responses to Importance of Current Services



The Morris Leatherman Company

overall) were adult services, intergenerational programming, and adventure recreation (Figure 4).

Community Meeting Results

Findings from the community meetings regarding programs and services are organized by service area and citywide. Some findings reflect the opinions of a few people, while others were shared by more participants. The findings provide qualitative, anecdotal evidence of priorities noted among community meeting respondents. The community meeting findings should be compared to findings from other engagement activities. Analysis suggests that reported priorities differed among participants involved in different outreach activities (e.g., resident survey, community meetings, and intercept events).

Downtown

Expanded Services. Identified gaps in services included the need for longer hours in park buildings, lifeguards at pools, improved communication about programs and events, and racially equitable programming.

Other Recreation Opportunities. Participants recommended keeping in mind that downtown workers have access to recreation programs and facilities provided by others. MPRB sites should be programmed accordingly.

Staffing Opportunities. Participants noted the need for more staff and the potential for internships to help individuals build skills while staffing the park.

Outdoor Programs. Participants noted the importance of having a wide range of programming options, such as fitness classes and sports, environmental education, meditation, gardening, ice skating, group picnicking, and singing.

North

Programs for All Age Groups. In addition to recreation programs for youth and adults, participants noted the importance of social programs for populations such as seniors, families, and parents.

Popularity of Sports. A wide range of athletic activities were identified as important, including tennis, soccer, basketball, swimming, ice skating, skiing, and walking.

Development Opportunities. Participants stressed the importance of adding skill development, job training, and

educational presentations to existing programs for youth, such as Nite Owlz.

Partnerships. Participants felt it was important to expand program offerings through partnerships with non-profits, for-profits, and other public agencies.

Northeast/Southeast

Recreation Programming. Several comments indicated the importance of or need for more recreation programming opportunities, including toddler programs; childcare and out-of-school programs; health, fitness, and sports; education or lifelong-learning; and community events such as movies in the park and community sings. Both indoor and outdoor facility programs were noted. Partnerships, such as with Community Education at the University of Minnesota, were noted as ways to extend recreation opportunities in the neighborhood.

Programs for All Age Groups. Participants felt that programs and services should reflect the demographics of the surrounding neighborhood, including high numbers of toddlers and young children. Other respondents called out needs for programs for adults, seniors, and teen girls.

Sports Programming. Participants' comments about sports emphasized a desire for more flexible scheduling with expanded drop-in and weekend hours.

Additional Hours for Youth Services. Some comments indicated a desire for expanded facility hours and better access to recreation centers for children and youth.

South

Programming Focus. Participants felt that more programs and services are needed for senior, immigrant, and middle school youth populations. More events, non-sports recreation, and activities (creative, educational, social, cultural, etc.) are needed in parks and recreation centers.

Expanded Services. Participants desire a variety of services, including signage, staffing, marketing, communication about programs, and coordination with program instructors.

Coordinated Programming. Participants desire better coordination of programs between recreation centers, greater outreach to first-generation residents, and an evaluation of the value of certain program offerings (horseshoe pits, etc.).

Partnerships. Participants suggested partnerships with student, school, and community groups, especially to increase programmatic options, and train new coaches.

Costs and Fees. Two conflicting comments were noted about

costs and fees. There is a desire to keep costs low and programs affordable, while also considering ways to improve facilities for enhanced revenue generation.

Service Improvements Needed. Comments suggested that improvements are desired in maintenance and sports field allocation.

Southwest

Recreation Programs. A desired was noted for continued, quality sports programs (especially soccer), as well as programs that respond to new trends in recreation (e.g. pickleball). Some participants supported having more staffing in recreation centers to support more fitness programming.

Popularity of Events. Participants expressed general enthusiasm for festivals, movies, music, and other events held in parks.

Broader Service Provision. Participants recognized that recreation centers are just one provider of services to residents, and should therefore seek greater efficiency by avoiding duplication.

Expanded Hours. Participants expressed a need for expanded hours for greater access to recreation opportunities.

Programming Focus. Participants felt that more programs and services are needed that reflect the ages and cultures of the surrounding community members.

Citywide

Customized Programs and Services. Across the city, comments illustrated a desire to tailor services to the demographics of nearby or local residents, creating opportunities for all ages and multi-cultural groups in the community.

Diverse Recreation Opportunities and Programs. Comments illustrated an interest in a wide range of drop-in and organized activities and events. There is a clear interest in sports, health, and fitness, as well as a desire to balance these opportunities with social gatherings, educational programs, youth development/childcare programs, and other non-sports activities.

Support Amenities and Services. There is an interest in services that support a more welcoming, comfortable recreation experience. These included better maintenance, enhanced staffing, and concessions.

Intercept Results

RecQuest Eighty one percent (81%) of the respondents to the

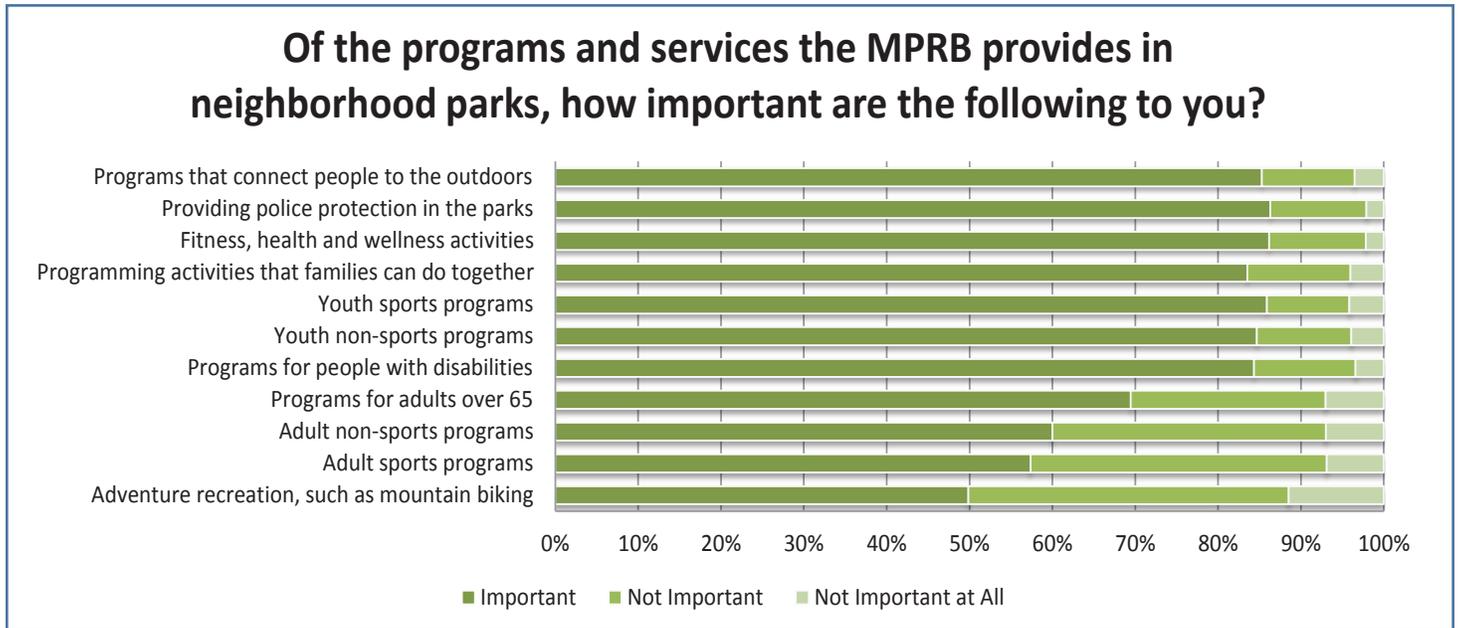
RecQuest intercepts indicated that they or a member of their household had participated in an organized program/event in a Minneapolis park in the last two years. When asked what would encourage them to use a recreation center and park more frequently, respondents selected low-cost or free programs and different types of programs (than those that are currently

offered) most frequently. Of least importance to respondents were more reservable rooms and meeting spaces, and programs closer to public transportation.

Online and Paper Survey Results

Online and paper survey respondents identified connecting

Figure 5. Online and Paper Survey Responses to Importance of Programs and Services



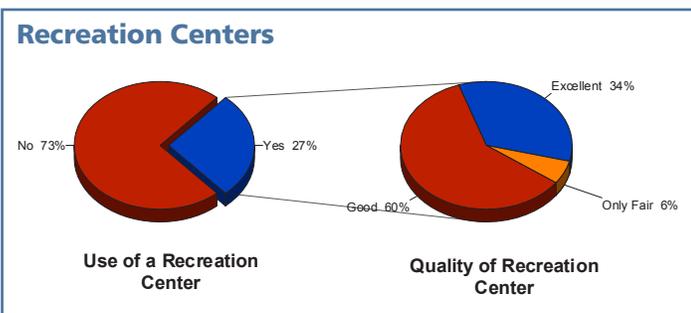
Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board online and paper survey

Recreation Centers

Across many of the engagement methods, participants expressed the need to make recreation centers more welcoming, comfortable, and safe. These recommendations ranged from providing working air conditioning to amenities such as coffee kiosks. In the online/paper survey and community meetings respondents provided insights into what is needed at recreation centers. Gymnasias and fitness areas were most commonly identified in the responses to this question. Based on the responses from the community meetings, there is some variation in views for centers across the city. It appears that there is a greater desire for enhanced facilities with greater amenities in southwest, safety was a priority in north, and multi-uses spaces were discussed in downtown, north, northeast/southeast and south. In some cases, participants indicated that more, better or larger facilities are needed to be able to address the variety of recreation options desired.

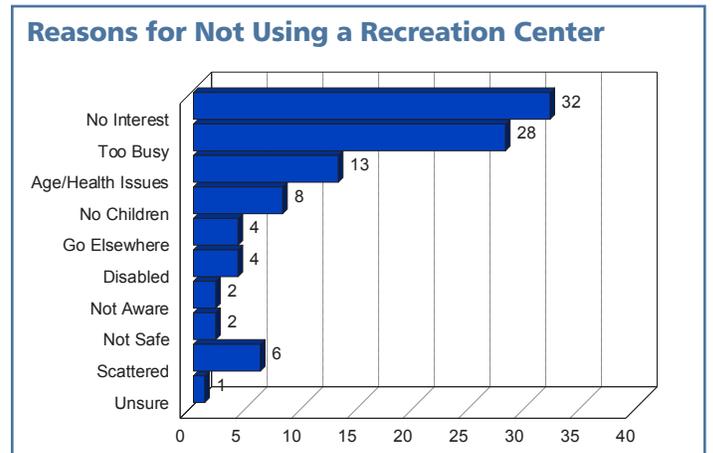
Resident Survey Results

The resident survey indicated that 27% of Minneapolis residents used a recreation center in the last two years (Figure 6). Of those respondents, 93% rated the quality of the center as good or excellent. Lack of interest and being too busy were the greatest



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Figure 7. Resident Survey Responses to Reasons for Not Using a Recreation Center



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reasons for not using a recreation center (Figure 7).

Community Meeting Results

Findings from the community meetings regarding recreation centers are organized by service area and citywide. Some findings reflect the opinions of a few people, while others were shared by more participants. The findings provide qualitative, anecdotal evidence of priorities noted among community meeting respondents. The community meeting findings should be compared to findings from other engagement activities. Analysis suggests that reported priorities differed among participants involved in different outreach activities (e.g., resident survey, community meetings, and intercept events).

Downtown

Support Amenities. Participants appreciated and expressed the desire for more amenities that create welcoming, inviting social spaces, such as coffee shops, cafés, popcorn machines, art, and multicultural displays.

Multi-Use Spaces. Participants noted the benefits of a flexible space to host art exhibits, weddings, meeting rooms, offices for neighborhood organizations, and art classes.

North

Recreation Spaces. Comments indicated a desire for a sports complex or gym where they can attend recreation classes or other athletic activities.

Community Spaces. Comments suggested that participants desire flexible multi-use spaces that are warm and welcoming, where they can attend organized programs and meet and rent space for social, educational, and entertainment purposes.

Safety. Generally speaking, recreation centers are important as safe spaces for youth. Safety cameras are needed.

Northeast/Southeast

Insufficient Space. Comments indicated that programs and parking/facility needs are outgrowing the available space. New, expanded multi-use centers are needed, offering a variety of spaces where people can socialize and meet.

Improvements Needed. In addition to space issues, participants noted a range of building updates and maintenance needs, as well as issues around lack of bathroom access and uncomfortable furniture.

South

Insufficient Facilities and Spaces. Participants noted the importance of multi-use spaces, storage space, and meeting space. Comments indicated a desire for more indoor facilities to support active recreation, such as gymnasiums, pickleball and bocce courts, and play areas.

Improvements Needed. Participants noted shortcomings with amenities (storage, lighting, air conditioning, etc.) and facility condition, particularly gyms. A desire for 'green' facilities was noted.

Southwest

Recreation Center Enhancements. There were more comments in the Southwest than any other service area around expectations for recreation center facilities. Noted needs include larger gymnasiums, fitness space, pools, attractive lobbies, more modern facilities, more flexible use spaces, meetings rooms, party rooms, attractive reservable spaces, specialized classrooms, computer labs, and improved support amenities such as air conditioning, restrooms, registration technology, audio-visual equipment, safety cameras, coffee bars, book nooks, foosball tables, storage, fireplaces, and comfortable furniture.

Unstructured Social Spaces. Participants noted the importance of indoor spaces where people of all ages can drop in to socialize and feel comfortable while engaging in unstructured activities.

Accessibility. Participants expressed a need for improved infrastructure and greater physical accessibility of indoor facilities.

Facility Equity. Some comments indicated that all recreation

centers should have the same amenities while others prioritized the need to base amenities on the interests and character of individual neighborhoods.

Improvements Needed. Participants noted the need for larger centers, working air conditioning, safety updates, storage and energy efficiency, and infrastructure improvements.

Insufficient Space. Participants desire both indoor and outdoor facilities and equipment for active recreation, plus multi-use spaces such as classrooms, kitchens, and other rooms for social/meeting purposes.

Facility Efficiencies. Participants noted a need to introduce efficiencies where possible, ranging from a focus on energy to a regular review of facility use to prioritize funding, development, and improvements.

Citywide

Space and Place. In commenting on recreation center spaces, many respondents noted the amenities, services, staffing, and programming options that make recreation centers safe, accessible, and desirable places to socialize and play.

Improvements Needed. Comments suggested that a variety of upgrades that are needed in recreation centers to ensure safety, comfort, and usability.

Support Amenities. There is an interest in having amenities and facilities that support a more welcoming, comfortable recreation experience. These varied from needs for air conditioning and facilities in good condition to desires for elements such as coffee kiosks, fireplace gathering space, and high-tech audiovisual

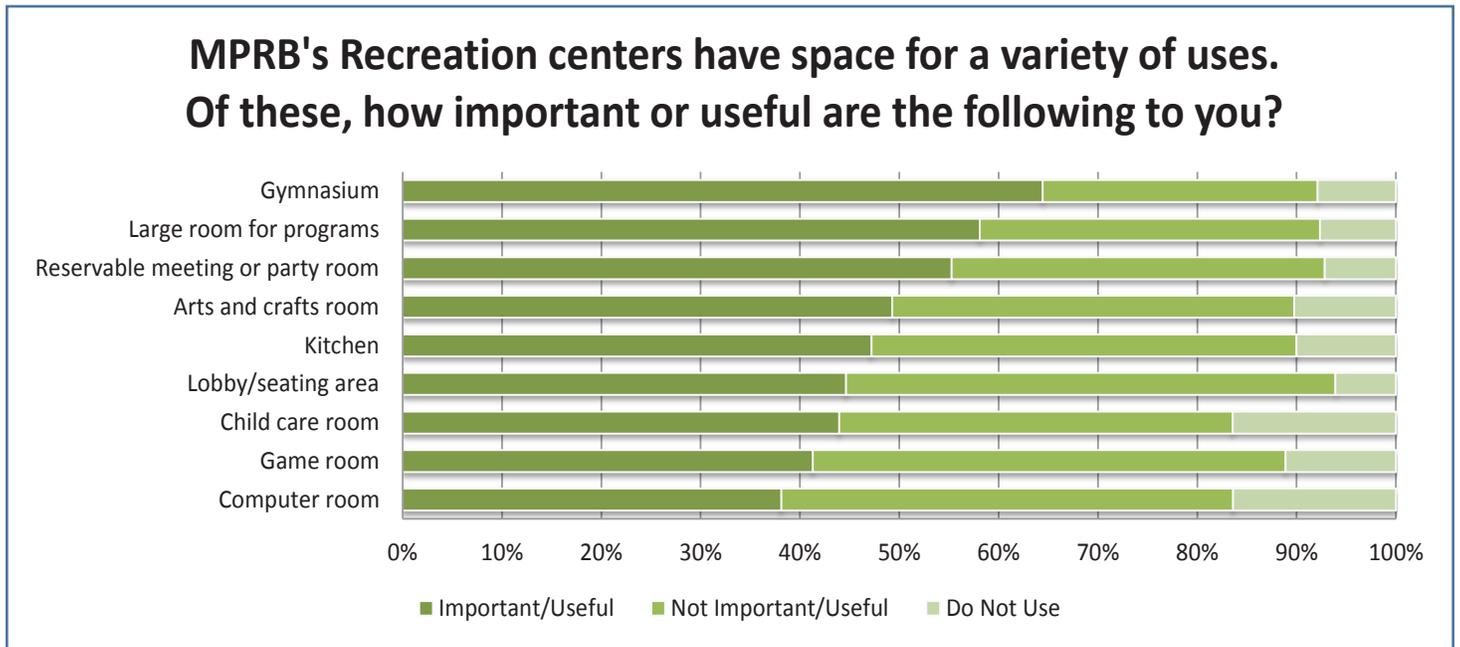
equipment.

Insufficient Space. In some cases, more, better, or larger facilities are needed to be able to address the variety of recreation options desired.

Intercept Results

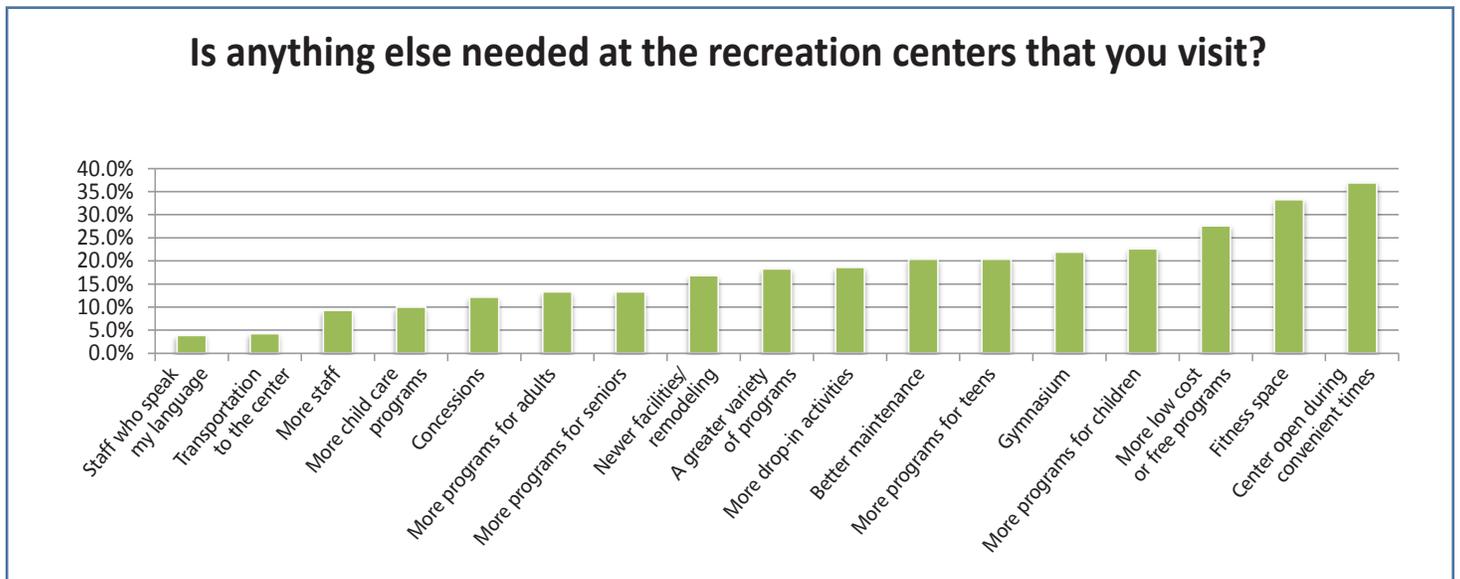
Intercept posters did not include questions about specific improvements to recreation centers.

Figure 8. Online and Paper Survey Responses Importance of Spaces in Recreation Centers



Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board online and paper survey

Figure 9. Online and Paper Survey Responses to What is Needed at Recreation Centers



Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board online and paper survey

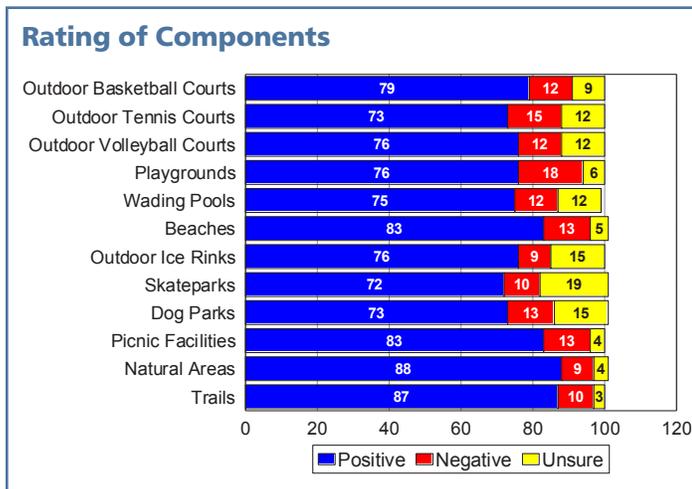
Outdoor Facilities

Resident needs and perceptions of outdoor assets and facilities varied by engagement method and location of the city. In general, playgrounds, athletic fields, dog parks, ice rinks, and wading pools were considered important. A common theme that emerged across community meetings and online/paper survey respondents was the desire to introduce more natural areas, paths, nature play, gardens, and trees into neighborhood parks. The importance of restrooms, functioning drinking fountains, and benches was raised in each service area during community meetings.

Resident Survey Results

The resident survey revealed that the majority of Minneapolis residents rate neighborhood facilities positively (Figure 10), this includes basketball, ice rinks, and playgrounds. Those assets that were rated most positively included natural areas, trails, beaches, and picnic facilities. These assets are more commonly found in regional parks in Minneapolis. The largest number of negative responses were for tennis courts and playgrounds, these assets are typically found in neighborhood parks.

Figure 10. Resident Survey Responses to Satisfaction with Assets

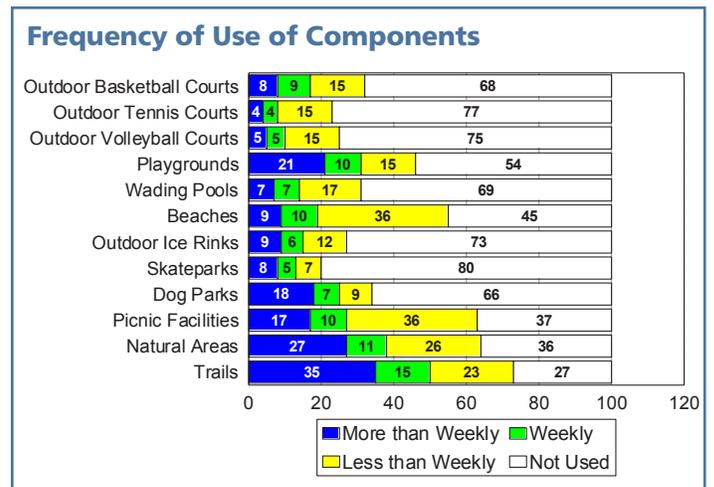


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In terms of use, the most frequently used assets are typically within regional parks (Figure 11). These include trails, natural areas, beaches, and picnic facilities. The most frequently used assets that is typically in a neighborhood park are playgrounds.

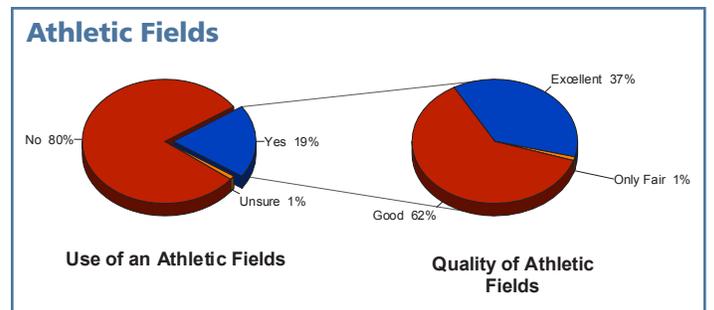
Athletic fields were discussed separately in the resident survey (Figure 12). Of the respondents, 19% used athletic fields. Of those that used them, 99% thought their quality was good or excellent.

Figure 11. Resident Survey Responses to Frequency of Use



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Figure 12. Resident Survey Responses for Athletic Field Use and Quality



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Community Meeting Results

Findings from the community meetings regarding outdoor assets and facilities are organized by service area and citywide. Some findings reflect the opinions of a few people, while others were shared by more participants. The findings provide qualitative, anecdotal evidence of priorities noted among community meeting respondents. The community meeting findings should be compared to findings from other engagement activities. Analysis suggests that reported priorities differed among participants involved in different outreach activities (e.g., resident survey, community meetings, and intercept events).

Downtown

Outdoor Recreation Facilities. Participants noted the importance of having a wide range of facilities to be able to support activities such as fitness, environmental education, meditation, gardening, picnicking, outdoor eating, and performances.

Improvements needed. Walking paths and tennis courts were identified as important outdoor facilities that need improvement.

Leisure and quiet. Participants noted parks as places for quiet walking, sitting, and leisure.

Art in Parks. Art in the parks contributes to the quality of the space.

North

Gathering Spaces. Parks were identified as important places to gather for not only social and educational activities, but also for relaxation and enjoyment of nature. This included gardens, picnic areas, outdoor classroom, and natural areas.

Safety and Security. Participants requested a focus on park safety through policing, outdoor supervision, clear posting of rules, and creating community ownership of the parks.

Improvements Needed. Participants indicated a desire for more and/or better playgrounds, sports fields, and dog parks. Concern was raised about the impacts of deferred maintenance, especially on large assets like the North Commons Water Park.

Northeast/Southeast

Insufficient Facilities and Spaces. Participants conveyed that the area lacks multi-use community facilities (such as sport fields), walking paths, and ice rinks.

Natural Areas. Participants expressed a desire for more natural areas and trees, and amenities such as gardens.

Support Facilities. Available restrooms and working drinking fountains were a concern among participants.

South

See intercept data below for more information, as the south service area intercept posters were used to collect information about outdoor facilities and assets at the community meetings in south Minneapolis.

Southwest

Outdoor Amenities and Facilities. Participants noted the importance of outdoor amenities and facilities that support year-round recreation, including sports fields (some with lighting), sports courts (basketball and tennis), sledding, ice rinks, slack lining, wading pools/splash pads, picnic areas (tables and grills), and playgrounds.

Unstructured Social Spaces. Participants noted the importance of outdoor spaces where they can socialize and feel comfortable, especially where people of all ages can drop in to participate in unstructured activities.

Nature and Gardens. Natural areas, trees, gardens, nature play, community gardens, and open spaces were common requests for participants. There was also a sense of focusing on habitat and pollinator friendly environments.

Support Facilities. Available restrooms and working drinking fountains were a concern among participants.

Citywide

Outdoor Amenities and Facilities. Participants noted the importance of several outdoor amenities and facilities. Athletic fields, dog parks, ice rinks, playgrounds, trails or paths, wading pools or pools, picnic areas, and tennis courts were important across the city.

Nature, Trees, and Gardens. Natural areas, trees, gardens, and open spaces were common requests for participants across the city.

Support Facilities. Available restrooms and working drinking fountains were a concern among participants.

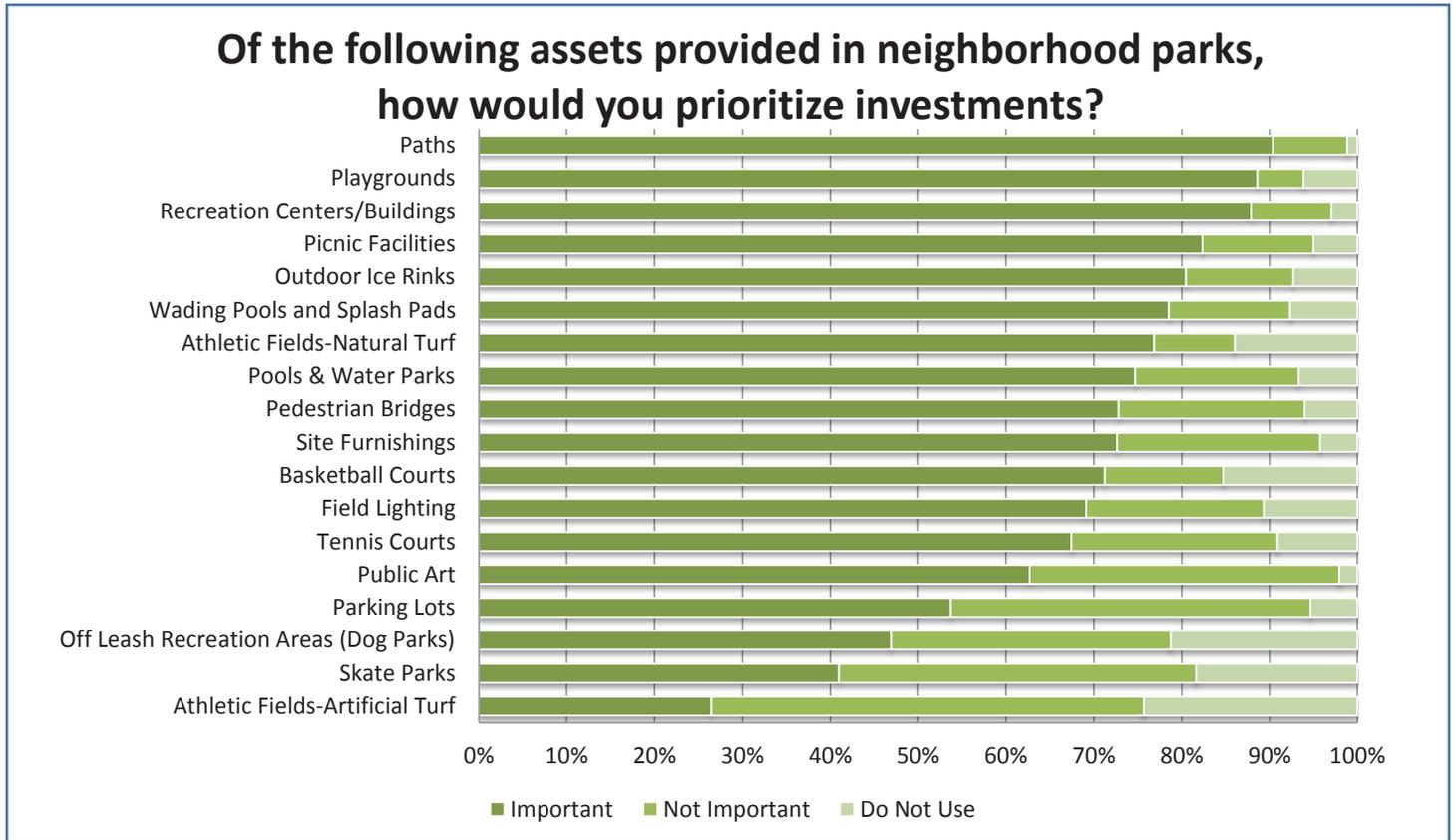
Intercept Results

South

Respondents to the South Service Area intercept posters

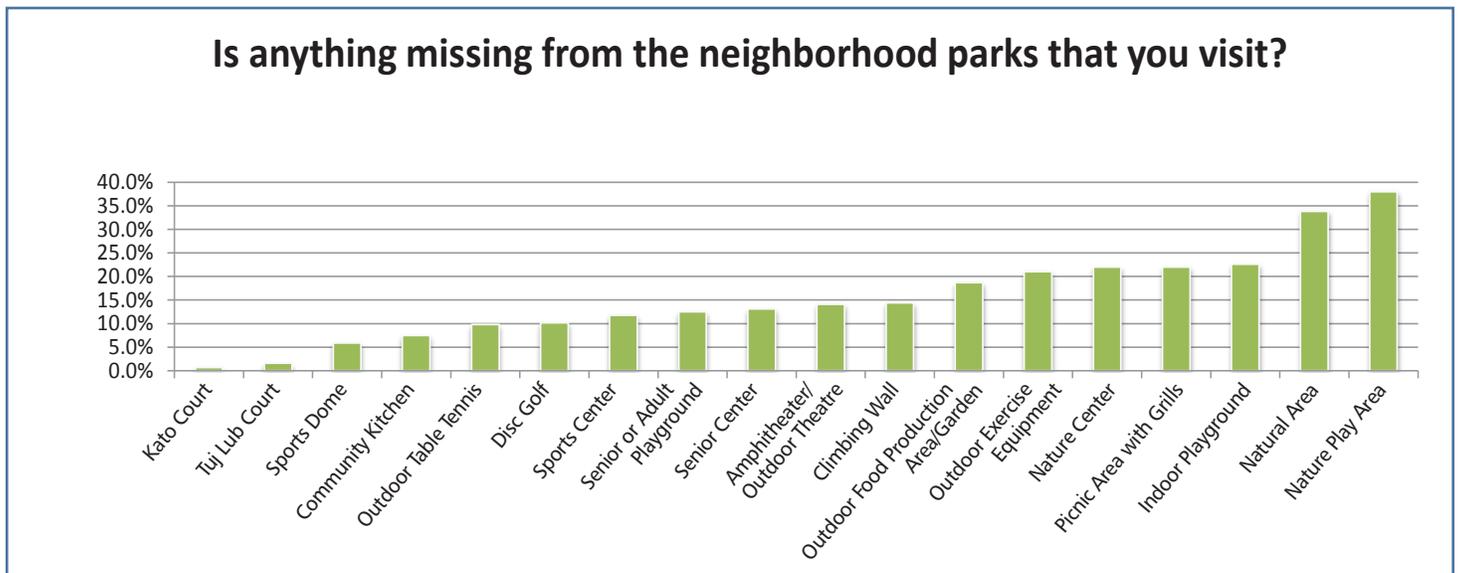
indicated the greatest preferences for existing wading pools, playgrounds, trails, and ice skating rinks. Shelter, sand volleyball, baseball, and tennis rated the lowest for existing assets. Their

Figure 13. Online and Paper Survey Responses to Investment Priority in Assets



Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board online and paper survey

Figure 14. Online and Paper Survey Responses to Assets Missing



Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board online and paper survey

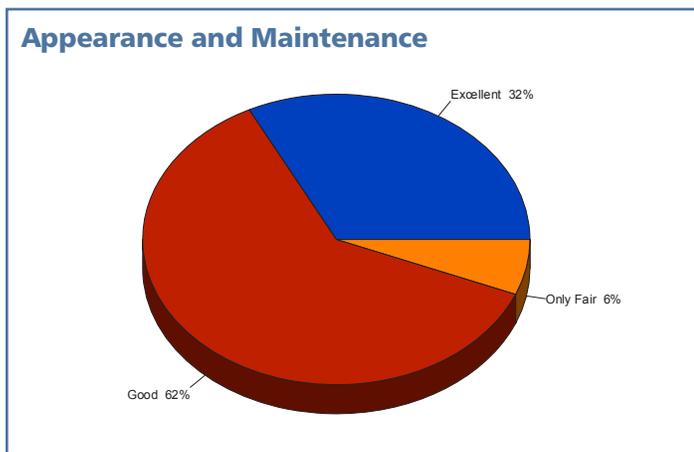
Maintenance and Care

The resident survey provided an overall look at the perceptions of maintenance and care of the park system. It indicated that 94% of residents think the maintenance and appearance of the park system is good or excellent. The community meetings and online/paper survey provided opportunities to learn more about which maintenance and care services might be most important. Respondents to both methods indicated that waste pickup and removal, and playground maintenance and safety were most important. These respondents also indicated that landscape care and mowing were least important. In the community meetings, respondents also placed higher value on recreation center maintenance and lower value on tree care, whereas online/paper survey respondents placed higher value on pathway maintenance and less value on outdoor court maintenance.

Resident Survey Results

The resident survey reveals that 94% of Minneapolis residents rate the appearance and maintenance of the park system good

Figure 15. Resident Survey Responses to Appearance and Maintenance



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or excellent (Figure 15).

Community Meeting and Intercept Results

In the community meetings participants were asked to indicate which maintenance services were most important to them and/or their household in a small group discussion or to complete an intercept poster that focused on maintenance and care of the neighborhood park system. The responses were combined and tableted to create a single number for each service. For example, if 5 respondents thought that a service was not important and 11 respondents thought it was important, the resulting value for that service was 6. The higher the number, the more important the service was to participants. The combined responses (Table 2) showed that recreation center maintenance, trash/litter pick-up and removal, and playground safety and maintenance were of

Table 2. Community Meeting Responses to Importance of Maintenance and Care Services

Service	Combined Level of Importance (higher number reflects greater importance)					Total/ Citywide
	North	SWest	South	NE/SE	Down town	
Recreation Center maintenance	11	88	44	35	8	186
Playground safety and maintenance	9	61	39	53	19	181
Waste pick up and removal	11	55	35	41	9	151
Sidewalk/pathway maintenance	7	46	31	31	12	127
Sidewalk/pathway ice and snow removal	7	47	22	35	9	120
Vandalism repair and graffiti removal	7	43	27	36	6	119
Wading pool maintenance	4	40	29	30	8	111
Outdoor court maintenance	7	27	25	33	8	100
Athletic field maintenance	6	16	28	29	7	86
Mowing within parks	7	5	25	28	2	67
Landscape care within parks	1	16	18	26	3	64
Tree care within parks	1	16	20	24	1	62

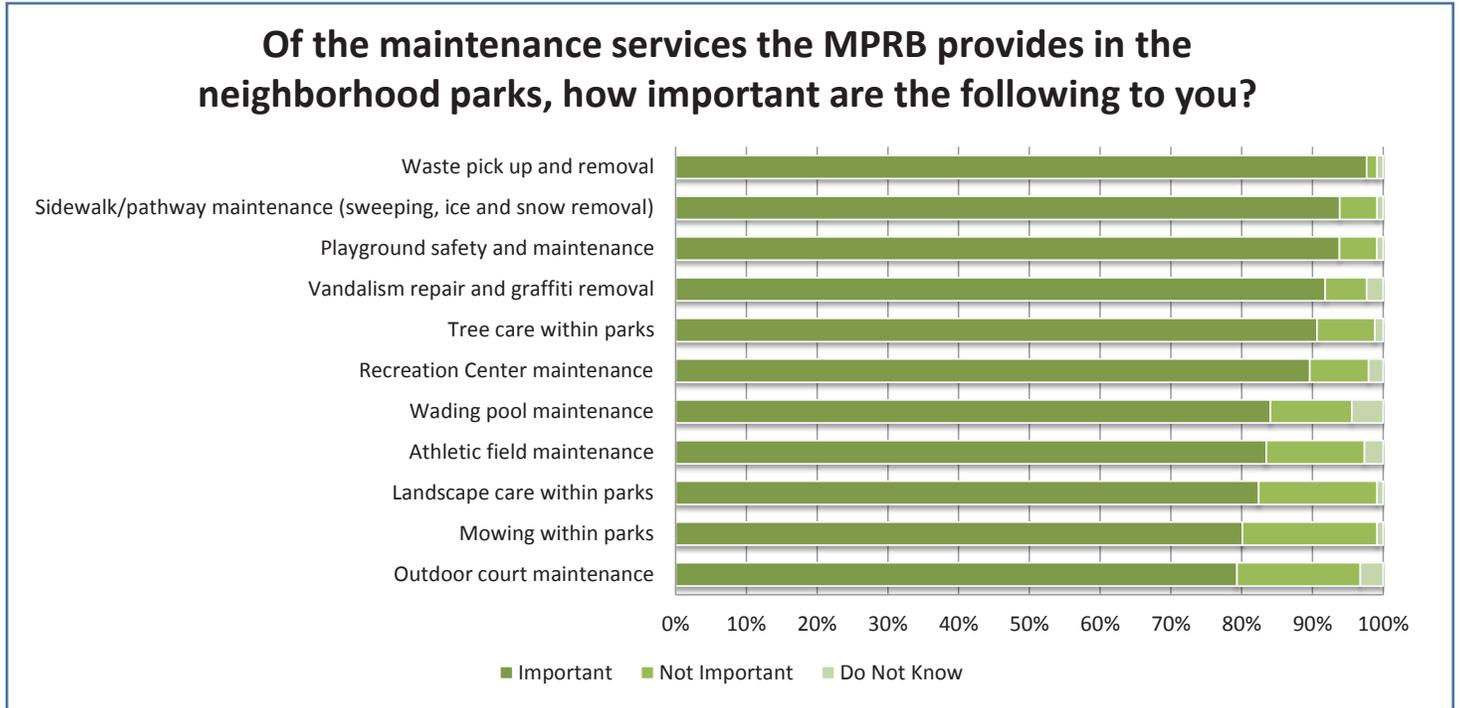
Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board community meetings and intercept results

Online and Paper Survey Results

Respondents to the online and paper survey indicated that waste pickup and removal, playground safety and maintenance, and pathway maintenance were most important to them and/or

their household. Maintenance and care services that were least important are tennis court maintenance, landscape care within parks, and mowing within parks (Figure 16).

Figure 16. Online and Paper Survey Responses to Importance of Maintenance and Care Services



Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board online and paper survey

We acknowledge, with gratitude, the contributions of the following staff for their work in the Closing the Gap initiative and the development of this report.

Adam Arvidson, Director of Strategic Planning

Ginger Cannon, Community Outreach and Research Planner

Tom Johnson, Engineering Technician II

Michelle Kellogg, Community Outreach and Access Manager

Justin Long, Assistant Superintendent of Environmental Stewardship

Jayne Miller, Superintendent

Brenda Compean Morales, Urban Scholar and Bilingual Information Ambassador

Jamie Neldner, Assistant Director of Recreation Centers and Programs

Elise Niedermeier, Community Outreach and Access Coordinator

Colleen O'Dell, Project Planner/Designer

Veronica Quillien, Community Outreach and Access Coordinator

Jennifer Ringold, Deputy Superintendent

Paul Rosen, Budget and Analysis Manager

Michael Schroeder, Assistant Superintendent of Planning

Robin Smothers, Social Media and Marketing Consultant

Dawn Sommers, Director of Communications and Marketing

Athelgra Williams, Community Outreach and Access Coordinator

J. Nicholas Williams, Assistant Superintendent of Recreation

Cordell Wiseman, Director of Community Outreach

Emily Wolfe, Recreation Administration Coordinator

We also thank the recreation center staff and environmental stewardship staff across the organization that hosted meetings at parks throughout the summer and provided critical information to develop the materials for the project.



Minneapolis
Park & Recreation Board

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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
State Funding					
LGA	\$7,570,039	\$8,977,319	\$9,133,360	\$9,182,581	\$9,194,054
Teen Teamworks	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
O&M Lottery-in-Lieu	\$1,253,399	\$1,291,483	\$1,271,813	\$1,293,958	\$1,380,037
O&M General Fund	\$631,502	\$634,456	\$654,066	\$655,867	\$612,882
Capital					
Met Council & State	\$9,148,599	\$11,608,070	\$6,320,000	\$4,608,000	\$4,482,726
Local					
Park Dedication		\$209,800	\$1,499,362	\$4,482,939	\$3,014,659
Total Local & State Funding	\$18,803,539	\$22,921,128	\$18,978,601	\$20,323,345	\$18,784,358
State Lobbying Costs					
Rice, Michels & Walther	\$71,778	\$76,950	\$77,000	\$77,523	\$78,251
Maryann Campo	\$43,000	\$43,000	\$43,000	\$45,500	\$46,500
Tom Workman	\$23,000	\$23,000	\$23,000	\$22,916	\$25,500
Total State Lobbying	\$137,778	\$142,950	\$143,000	\$145,939	\$150,251
Percentage of Funding	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Federal Funding					
Federal Capital	\$729,339	\$1,267,766	\$903,800	\$722,341	\$62,496
Federal Non-Capital	\$33,521	\$45,531	\$77,123	\$41,880	\$59,684
Total Federal Funding	\$762,860	\$1,313,297	\$980,923	\$764,221	\$122,180
Federal Lobbying Costs					
Rice, Michels, Walther	\$3,847				
Lockridge Grindal Nauen		\$45,000	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$41,795
Tom Workman	\$8,750				
Total Federal Lobbying	\$12,597	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$41,795
Percentage of Funding	1.7%	3.4%	4.6%	5.9%	34.2%

Elected Official Pay Comparison					
Entity	Wage	Health Insurance?	Year	Entity Annual Budget	Entity FTE
Crystal City Council	\$8,170	No	2016	\$26,171,925	
New Hope City Council	\$9,235	No	2018	\$26,969,787	118
White Bear Lake City Council	\$7,500	No	2016	\$35,706,655	187
Shoreview City Council	\$6,938	No	2016	\$36,562,101	154
Golden Valley City Council	\$9,136	No	2016	\$36,634,955	134
Roseville City Council	\$7,020	No	2016	\$54,239,230	201
Fridley City Council	\$8,270	Yes	2016	\$62,428,426	143
Richfield City Council	\$8,070	No	2016	\$64,651,182	344
Three Rivers Park District	\$11,683	Yes	2018	\$69,650,000	582
Maplewood City Council	\$11,986	No	2016	\$80,320,330	156
Brooklyn Center City Council	\$9,436	No	2017	\$90,460,344	164
Minneapolis Park Board	\$12,438	Yes*	2018	\$112,041,562	957
St. Paul City Council	\$63,950	Yes	2018	\$624,153,002	2,953
Minneapolis School Board	\$20,000	No	2018	\$840,450,597	6,262
Minneapolis City Council	\$98,696	Yes	2018	\$1,415,800,000	4,192
Hennepin County Commissioner	\$113,566	Yes	2018	\$2,379,198,742	8,602

*Commissioners are eligible for the following:

Health Insurance

-Single \$7,728

-Family \$20,328

Life Insurance \$17

Dental Insurance \$744

MPRB Commissioner Pay

Year	President Pay	Commissioner Pay	Inflation to 2018	Value in 2018 Dollars
1974	\$805	\$805	432%	\$4,283
1989	\$6,000	\$4,800	105%	\$9,825
1990	\$7,200	\$6,000	95%	\$11,674
1991	\$7,200	\$6,000		
1992	\$7,200	\$6,000		
1993	\$7,200	\$6,000		
1994	\$7,200	\$6,000		
1995	\$7,200	\$6,000		
1996	\$7,200	\$6,000		
1997	\$7,200	\$6,000		
1998	\$9,000	\$7,800	53%	\$11,964
1999	\$9,000	\$7,800		
2000	\$9,000	\$7,800		
2001	\$9,000	\$7,800		
2002	\$11,400	\$10,200	40%	\$14,276
2003	\$11,400	\$10,200		
2004	\$11,400	\$10,200		
2005	\$11,400	\$10,200		
2006	\$12,339	\$11,040	25%	\$13,800
2007	\$12,339	\$11,040		
2008	\$12,339	\$11,040		
2009	\$12,339	\$11,040		
2010	\$12,339	\$11,040		
2011	\$12,339	\$11,040		
2012	\$12,339	\$11,040		
2013	\$12,339	\$11,040		
2014	\$13,853	\$12,438	6%	\$13,179
2015	\$13,853	\$12,438		
2016	\$13,853	\$12,438		
2017	\$13,853	\$12,438		
2018	\$13,853	\$12,438		