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<b>Minnesota Department of Natural Resources</b>	Why can't there be a clear statement about pumping from the MnDNR, especially focused on the prospects of pumping 242 million gallons of groundwater?	The current study for the Hiawatha Golf Course is a planning level study evaluating potential water management concepts for the Hiawatha Golf Course area. Although several meetings have been held with agency staff to discuss the current pumping situation at the golf course and present the alternative concepts to better understand potential regulatory implications, a specific project is not selected yet. The MnDNR typically does not officially comment on a project until an appropriations permit application is submitted.
<b>Minnesota Department of Natural Resources</b>	Why does the MnDNR have a say in closing the golf course?	Significant groundwater pumping is required to maintain the Hiawatha Golf Course as a playable 18-hole course. The MnDNR regulates (and requires a permit for) all pumping from groundwater and surface waters that exceed 10,000 gallons per day or one million gallons per year.
<b>Minnesota Department of Natural Resources</b>	Would the MnDNR not consider lake seepage since it's being pumped right back into the lake?	Specifically, this would need to be discussed with the MnDNR. However, even if the MnDNR would not consider the volume of seepage from the lake through the berm (volume "recirculating"), there is enough pumping of the regional groundwater from the west (~100 million gallons per year) that would require a permit from the MnDNR. The MnDNR regulates (and requires a permit for) all pumping from groundwater and surface waters that exceed 10,000 gallons per day or one million gallons per year.
<b>Minnesota Department of Natural Resources</b>	Why does pumping in circle require a permit?	Specifically, this would need to be discussed with the MnDNR. However, even if the MnDNR would not consider the volume of seepage from the lake through the berm (volume "recirculating"), there is enough pumping of the regional groundwater from the west (~100 million gallons per year) that would require a permit from the MnDNR. The MnDNR regulates (and requires a permit for) all pumping from groundwater and surface waters that exceed 10,000 gallons per day or one million gallons per year.
<b>Minnesota Department of Natural Resources</b>	Where is the MnDNR in these meetings? Why is the MnDNR not present?	The MnDNR has requested that the MPRB pursue its process and make an application when a specific request related to groundwater appropriations is known. As noted above, at this point, there is not a specific project for the MnDNR to respond to.
<b>Minnesota Department of Natural Resources</b>	The MnDNR said to make a decision in three to five years, but it's only year two. Why is this decision being made now?	The MnDNR indicated it would take three to five years to resolve the pumping issue fully. They did not say it would take three to five years to make a decision. MPRB, City staff, and the project consultants have met several times with MnDNR staff to review scopes, share progress, and ask questions. The MnDNR seem satisfied with the investigations and the collected information, and have encouraged work to continue along the path the MPRB and City have defined.
<b>Sedimentation of lake, dredging of lake and creek</b>	Filling of lake with sediment is causing the problems with water and flooding.	Sedimentation in Lake Hiawatha is not the cause of the pumping issues at the Hiawatha Golf Course. Although sedimentation reduces the water volume in the lake basin, it would not increase the water levels, unless sediments were accumulated at the outlet from the lake, ultimately holding back water at a higher elevation.
<b>Sedimentation of lake, dredging of lake and creek</b>	Dredging the lake would prevent flooding and pumping for 50 years.	Dredging the lake makes it deeper but doesn't lower the level of the lake. Once dredged, the newly created volume in the lake will fill with water from the lake. Therefore, dredging the lake will not reduce pumping.

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<b>Sedimentation of lake, dredging of lake and creek</b>	Dredging the creek will lower the lake level.	Dredging Minnehaha Creek will not solve stormwater and groundwater issues at the Hiawatha Golf Course for the following reasons: <b>Constructability:</b> There are several utility crossings within the Minnehaha Creek corridor that limit how much the creek could be lowered, most notably a Metropolitan Council Environmental Services (MCES) 11-foot diameter gravity sanitary sewer pipe. As a result, the most the creek could be excavated and still maintain cover over this pipe is approximately 1.0 foot. The pipe would still need some level of reinforcement/ stabilization over the pipe. There are also several bridges/crossing downstream of Lake Hiawatha that would likely need to be modified or reconstructed to achieve the lower channel elevation. Additionally, the creek channel would need to be redesigned and restored to achieve a stable channel and banks. From an ecological standpoint, the creek channel will take significant time to reestablish the existing biological communities. <b>Property protection:</b> Under existing conditions, the impacts of lowering Minnehaha Creek by 1-foot, resulting in a 1-foot drop in average water level of Lake Hiawatha, are not enough to resolve the water problems at the golf course, because it reduces the average total annual pumping required by approximately 22 million gallons per year (MGY). This means approximately 220 MGY of pumping is still required to protect homes and maintain the golf course. Additionally, lowering the creek/Lake Hiawatha only has slight impacts on the current flooding in the watershed north of the Hiawatha Golf Course. <b>Regulation:</b> Environmental permitting would be required to lower Minnehaha Creek by 1-foot, approximately 2,000 feet downstream of Lake Hiawatha from numerous federal, state, and local entities. Permits required, include but are not limited to, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Section 10/Section 404 Permit), MnDNR Permits (General/ Individual Public Waters Work Permit and Environmental Assessment Worksheet), MPCA (401 Water Quality Certification, Construction Stormwater Permit, Dredging Permit), and Minnehaha Creek Watershed District (Dredging Permit, Erosion Control, Floodplain Alteration Permit, Shoreline and Streambank Stabilization Permit, Waterbody Crossing & Structures Permit).
<b>Sedimentation of lake, dredging of lake and creek</b>	The lake is like a bowl holding water; if a hole is cut in the bottom of the bowl that water will drain out of the bowl/lake.	The lake, unlike a bowl, is complex system which requires integration with its surrounding to function properly. The outlet or 'hole' would have to tie into Minnehaha Creek, at some point, far downstream where gravity would manage the water level. This option would also run into constructability, regulatory issues in excess of the issues raised to dredge Minnehaha Creek 2,000 feet, and all of the water management alternatives considered. See the Water Management Alternatives Memo for alternatives considered.
<b>Sedimentation of lake, dredging of lake and creek</b>	What are the 16 to 20 structures in the creek? There are not that many structures.	As presented in the Water Management Alternatives Memo, the following structure and utility conflicts were identified for a 2,000-foot stretch of Minnehaha Creek downstream of Lake Hiawatha: Lake Hiawatha concrete outlet structure, three bridges (28th Avenue S, 30th Avenue S and Nokomis Avenue S), City of Minneapolis watermain and several sanitary sewer crossing, Metropolitan Council Environmental Services 11-foot by 10-foot sanitary line crosses twice, and an abandoned CenterPoint gas main. In addition to several utility crossings, there are numerous natural high points in the channel where bed material has accumulated downstream of scour holes, which are typically downstream of road crossings and bridge structures.
<b>Sedimentation of lake, dredging of lake and creek</b>	Braun Intertec recommended dredging to solve the issue.	Braun Intertec has not been part of a study to assess the impacts of dredging Lake Hiawatha or Minnehaha Creek that the MPRB is aware of.
<b>Analyses/Consideration/Documentation</b>	When will Envision and AutoCase reports be made available?	MPRB and City staff are reviewing technical documents from the project consultants. All of the information used in Envision and AutoCase and documented assumptions will be available on the project website.

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<b>Analyses/Consideration/Documentation</b>	It's up to the MPRB to prove there is a problem and they haven't. What harm is the pumping causing?	Although the investigation has demonstrated that the pumping is not affecting the deep groundwater aquifers and that the observed water quality (specifically phosphorus for which Lake Hiawatha is impaired) is similar to a typical stormwater pond, the MPRB does not view the magnitude of pumping happening at the Hiawatha Golf Course to maintain playable conditions as a long-term, viable solution with continued settlement, increases in the number of very intense storm events and the potential for regular flooding/flood damage, and declining golf trends. It is part of the MPRB's mission to preserve, manage, and enhance the natural lands and waters in the City. When taking a step back from the current recreational use of the parcel and taking a holistic view of the golf course area, the MPRB recognizes the opportunity to reduce pumping (and still protect homes), restore wetlands and natural areas and create habitat, improve water quality in Lake Hiawatha (trash management and nutrients) and provide a variety of recreational opportunities that are compatible with the larger regional park and neighborhood.
<b>Analyses/Consideration/Documentation</b>	Were kids considered in the user counts?	Yes, the MPRB golf rounds data provided from 1997-2016 included all league, First Tee, and high school team play.
<b>Analyses/Consideration/Documentation</b>	The water should be tested for chemicals used on the golf course.	The MPRB's water quality monitoring program is in alignment with the State and Federal Clean Water Act Requirements. The lake's water quality is tested for parameters identified by the State and Federal government as those that should be measured to protect fishing, swimming and recreation in the lake.
<b>Analyses/Consideration/Documentation</b>	Is this an appropriate process to compare a new use to an existing use?	The evaluation of water management alternatives led the MPRB and the City to further consider one option of maintaining existing pumping volumes and one option of reduced pumping volumes. To further understand the sustainability and cost benefit of the two alternatives, it is important to conceptualize recreational uses. This includes the consideration of golf in relationship to Alternative A and non-golf uses for alternative B.
<b>Analyses/Consideration/Documentation</b>	The measurement should be user hours vs. users.	The benefit-cost analysis has been revised to consider user hours/days in addition to total users. While we have considered user hours as a metric in addition to users, the comparison is not significantly different.
<b>Analyses/Consideration/Documentation</b>	There needs to be some consideration of property value impacts from the loss of a golf course.	Literature on the impact of parks and open space on property values was reviewed to determine if the changes proposed in Alternative B would impact property values in the surrounding neighborhood. The literature indicates that parks, trails, and golf courses generally have a positive impact on property values. The impact varies based on proximity to the park, population density, the nature of park activity, and a variety of other factors. We do not anticipate a significant impact on property values in the neighborhood because property values already reflect the positive effect of the golf course and adjacent regional park land, and the area will be maintained as park and open space.
<b>Analyses/Consideration/Documentation</b>	What are the environmental benefits of Alternative 'B'?	Environmental benefits attributed to Alternative B (and Alternative A) are presented in the Impact Assessment technical memo. The technical memo will be available on the project website once MPRB and City staff have it. In general, environmental benefits related to improved water quality in the lake and enhanced diversity of the landscape are made possible in Alternative B to greater degrees than in Alternative A.
<b>Analyses/Consideration/Documentation</b>	What's the plan for mitigating flooding?	Addressing flood mitigation and pumping are objectives of this study. See the Water Management Alternatives memo. In general, both alternatives address issues related to a large piped stormwater connection to Lake Hiawatha that runs below East 43rd Street. This large pipe would be daylighted through the golf course property to enhance flow, reducing upstream surface flooding potential. Pumping to mitigate groundwater intrusion and to reasonably protect nearby properties is necessary in both alternatives; however, the volume of pumping required for this purpose would be reduced significantly if Alternative B is implemented.
<b>Analyses/Consideration/Documentation</b>	It's too costly to correct this problem at this location?	The MPRB and the City recognize that solving issues related to groundwater pumping at Hiawatha Golf Course is important, and they are directing efforts to this study to understand solutions and potential costs. Because groundwater pumping requires a permit from the MnDNR, a solution is imperative. Turning off the pumps or continuing to pump at current volumes do not seem to be the only choices, so identifying alternatives become important.

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<b>Analyses/Consideration/Documentation</b>	The scoring system for Envision seems subjective. Can we get the raw data?	All of the information used in Envision and documented assumptions will be available on the project website once MPRB and City staff have reviewed the technical memorandums.
<b>Analyses/Consideration/Documentation</b>	There are not 450,000 additional users for this property. The numbers are not believable.	These numbers are based on the estimated annual users based on the facility capacity, users of comparable enterprise features in the MPRB system (such as Sand Castle and Tin Fish), and the estimated annual number of users per acres for Nokomis-Hiawatha Regional Park and other regional parks in the Minneapolis park system. Many of these users will be coming from the regional park; however, they are still "new" users that will have access to the 146 acres of the Hiawatha golf course, which in Alternative A has restricted access and use.
<b>Analyses/Consideration/Documentation</b>	The users numbers for the golf option (Alternative A) do not account for non-golf use (winter rec, first tee, high school users..etc.). How does user numbers affect Envision and AutoCase?	The MPRB golf rounds data (provided from 1997-2016) included all league, First Tee, and high school team play. Although MPRB does not have official counts of the Hiawatha golf course area winter users (walkers and cross-country skiers), we have estimated numbers for winter users based on anecdotal observations. The benefit-cost analysis has been revised; however, including these additional winter users does not significantly change the benefit-cost ratios for either alternative because an increase of winter users in Alternative A would be similarly reflected by increased winter users in Alternative B.
<b>Ground settlement</b>	How long will the ground continue to settle? How much pumping is associated with that settlement?	Given the nature of the underlying materials, it is likely that the most significant settlement occurred in the decades following the golf course construction from the loading of the material placed on the historic wetland/peat. However, parts of the golf course will likely continue to settle to some degree (e.g. fractions of an inch) every year. It is difficult to say how much of the pumping is associated with the settlement. In the long-term, we would anticipate that pumping would continue to increase with the continued settlement. Addition of fill/materials to raise tees and greens will add more load to the underlying materials and could increase the settlement rate. However, placement of fill at tees and greens, if occurring within the floodplain, requires permitting and may not be allowed if an equal amount of new flood storage is not provided at the same time. In addition, continued pumping has impacts on the structure of underlying soils by removing water from those organic materials, which changes their basic structure. There is no way to "reconstitute" them in the future, and at this point, there is no way to determine the long-term impacts from this change in those soils.
<b>Input methods</b>	Consider the Standish Ericcson forum.	The MPRB is aware of other locations where discussions related to this issue are occurring. However, the MPRB has facilitated meetings in the public for the purpose of sharing information and gaining input from the public and interested parties.
<b>Input methods</b>	There is a lack of transparency in this process. There was nothing noted in the City Council information about this issue.	Hiawatha Golf Course is under the jurisdiction of the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board. While we appreciate the continued high level of interested demonstrated by members of the City Council, they have appropriately deferred to the MPRB for information about this process. The City Council Members that represent the area around the golf course have been engaged in the MPRB facilitated process and have been sharing information with constituents in their official newsletters.
<b>Alternatives and uses</b>	Why isn't there an Alternative 'C'?	Alternatives A and B address pumping, property protection, water quality and trash mitigation, sustainability, and economic and recreation (including and 18-hole Golf Course). The MPRB believes the two alternatives that have been advanced are sufficient because: 1) the primary goal of this part of the study is to determine an appropriate water management direction, and 2) use of the property if pumping changes will be determined in a subsequent effort.
<b>Alternatives and uses</b>	The MPRB is talking about putting in an ice rink. The city took them away from the neighborhood.	If Alternative B is moved forward by the MPRB Board of Commissioners, this and other uses that are suitable and in-line with MPRB's mission would be considered in a process subsequent to the current effort to define a water management solution.
<b>Alternatives and uses</b>	Florida golf courses have lots of water; this one could be like one of those courses.	
<b>Alternatives and uses</b>	The practice range is great.	

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<b>Alternatives and uses</b>	The impact on water quality is said to be negligible, but the impact of pesticides needs to be considered.	The MN Dept. of Agriculture (MDA) is the lead agency for all aspects of pesticide and fertilizer environmental and regulatory functions. The MDA periodically collects and analyzes water samples from selected locations throughout the state to determine pesticide identity, concentration, and detection frequency in Minnesota's ground and surface water resources. This monitoring is designed to define long-term impacts of normal pesticide use on waters within the state.
<b>Alternatives and uses</b>	Why would a business cannibalize itself? That's what the numbers suggest—that park users will just move from another park to this one if it's not a golf course.	It is likely that many of the users of "new" park activities on the Hiawatha golf course property would also be users of the larger regional park. However, depending on the features incorporated, this new park may also draw new users from the neighborhood and larger area. From an enterprise standpoint, the MPRB does not view proposed new activities at the Hiawatha Golf Course property as significantly impacting other nearby enterprise features; for example, Sand Castle at Lake Nokomis is primarily serving users of the beach. Sea Salt at Minnehaha Falls is a regional destination and is often at or above capacity with long lines and waits, which can deter some users from visiting in the first place.
<b>Alternatives and uses</b>	Baby boomers are retiring and they may take up golf. How were boomers factored into the evaluation?	Demographic data compiled as part of the Nokomis-Hiawatha Regional Park Master Plan, as well as our review of demographic data surrounding the Hiawatha golf course's neighborhood, suggests that the baby boomers are retiring and leaving the neighborhood and young families of greater ethnic and racial diversity are moving in.
<b>Alternatives and uses</b>	There is a lot of acreage in the system that doesn't make money.	While the golf course is in the MPRB's enterprise system and is expected to generate revenue sufficient to support its operations, the mission of the MPRB is not to make money on all of its parkland.
<b>Alternatives and uses</b>	Remove hard surfaces and walls to improve cross-country skiing.	If the MPRB Board of Commissioners moves Alternative B forward, other uses that are suitable and in-line with MPRB's mission would be considered in a process subsequent to the current effort to define a water management solution.
<b>Alternatives and uses</b>	How much open water area is there compared to land area?	Land and water areas for all alternatives considered are presented in the Water Management Alternatives memo. In general, Alternative B increases the water area by approximately 30 acres.
<b>Alternatives and uses</b>	What happened to the \$250,000 in revenue?	The question requires more specific information for a reasonable response. Nevertheless, revenue information is presented in the Impact Assessment technical memo and supporting AutoCase and Envision technical memos. These technical memos will be available on the project website once MPRB and City staff have reviewed them.
<b>Alternatives and uses</b>	Did we look at the nine holes that aren't being flooded?	The study, as noted, considered 9-hole course options (including course configuration) to avoid flood prone areas. However, without complete and massive regrading of the entire park, the hole configuration would be spread out with long walk times between holes. Additionally, the MPRB staff have summarized data suggesting that most golfers do not want to play 9-holes and that 9-hole courses are typically not financially viable (based on other 9-hole courses in the region). Nine-holes typically generate less than half the revenue of an 18-hole course while costing more than half of an 18-hole course to maintain.
<b>Alternatives and uses</b>	The diversity of the park system as a whole needs to be considered, not just diversity of use for this piece of ground.	The MPRB strives to create parklands that can accommodate a range of uses and users. If pumping changes require the use of the property to change, the uses and activities that would replace golf would be considered relative to local and regional needs.
<b>Alternatives and uses</b>	What is a food forest for?	A proposal to include a food forest on the golf course property is not a focus for this part of the project. However, advocates for a food forest would suggest it provides a way for land to be productive for food production in a natural setting.
<b>Alternatives and uses</b>	Projections should include directions from the National Golf Foundation	The projections consider both the National Golf Foundation information and Minnesota specific information developed by Golf Convergence (an executive member of the National Golf Foundation).
<b>Alternatives and uses</b>	There should be equal access for golf.	
<b>Alternatives and uses</b>	Can the MPRB be open to an 18-hole golf course in an Alternative 'C'?	Alternative A includes 18-hole golf and considers water management and enterprise options.

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<b>Alternatives and uses</b>	The solution should include more open water holes on an 18-hole golf course.	Creating more open water holes does not, in any way, solve the property's water management issues.
<b>Alternatives and uses</b>	What other recreational uses were considered in the plans?	Recreational uses from the April 20th public meeting (as well as a wide range of recreational uses) were considered. Those recreational uses are documented in the Impact Assessment Memo and will be available on the project website. It's important to note that this process is about determining a water management solution. Uses for the property, should pumping change, will be addressed in a subsequent process. The uses shared by participants at the April 20th public meeting suggest that the property could serve a wide range of users with diverse interests.
<b>Alternatives and uses</b>	Why not implement a food forest?	If the MPRB Board of Commissioners moves Alternative B forward, this and other uses that are suitable and in-line with MPRB's mission would be considered in a process subsequent to the current effort to define a water management solution.
<b>Alternatives and uses</b>	What smart businessman would close a profitable business?	The primary issue being addressed is water management and the need to comply with MnDNR permitting requirements. Successful businesses recognize and comply with regulations affecting the respective businesses.
<b>Alternatives and uses</b>	Veterans want to grow food on the property.	If the MPRB Board of Commissioners moves Alternative B forward, this and other uses that are suitable and in-line with MPRB's mission would be considered in a process subsequent to the current effort to define a water management solution.
<b>Youth</b>	The golf course is used by school golf teams. What will those teams do since other courses are so distant?	Hiawatha Golf Course is open and available to schools for golf programs and golf at-large. If the Board of Commissioners moves Alternative B forward, during the three (3) years the golf course will remain open, the MPRB will work with the entire Hiawatha golf community (schools included) to develop golf play options.
<b>Youth</b>	The First Tee program should be a consideration in the evaluation.	The First Tee program was considered.
<b>Other</b>	Why isn't Barr Engineering present at this meeting?	Barr Engineering was present at the meeting.
<b>Other</b>	Is the presentation going to be put online?	Like other presentations made during this process, the presentation will be posted to the MPRB website at <a href="https://www.minneapolisparcs.org/_asset/ql1q46/Hiawatha-Golf-Course-Public-Meeting_21June2017_FINAL.pdf">https://www.minneapolisparcs.org/_asset/ql1q46/Hiawatha-Golf-Course-Public-Meeting_21June2017_FINAL.pdf</a>
<b>Watershed issues</b>	Realigning the creek will impact wildlife at the current outlet of the creek.	The concept for Alternative B includes the re-meandering of Minnehaha Creek to match its historic alignment. Details related to this design have not yet been developed, but the concept considers the diversion of low flows through the proposed wetland restoration while still allowing high flows to bypass the restored wetland and utilize the existing channel. Wildlife may currently congregate at the creek's outlet as the existing golf course may not support appropriate habitat. Alternative B provides more opportunity for the development of habitat for wildlife.
<b>Watershed issues</b>	Why aren't we just using fill to protect the parks?	The Hiawatha golf course is situated in a floodplain that temporarily stores flood waters during high creek flows and large rain events. Placing fill in a floodplain is not allowed without providing compensatory storage in the same area. If more fill were placed in the golf course, it would reduce the storage available to store flood waters and could exacerbate flooding in the watersheds to the north of Lake Hiawatha, as well as along Minnehaha Creek downstream of the lake. Additionally, placing fill in the golf course will add more load to the underlying materials and could increase the rate of settlement.

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<b>Watershed issues</b>	Why should Hiawatha suffer from upstream bad policy?	The water management issues at the Hiawatha Golf Course are the result of: a) the fact that the area was historically a wetland in a low area on the landscape, b) several historic decisions by a variety of agencies and local entities made for the much larger city and watershed, and c) there was no specific focus on the implications for the water management and operations at Hiawatha Golf Course area. From a water management standpoint, there were historically very few policies and standards for water management during the time period when the City of Minneapolis and several other communities to the west along Minnehaha Creek developed. Policies changed in the 1970s and 1980s, and today's environmental regulations and policies may have mitigated some of the issues for the area. Regardless of the historic reasons contributing to the problems at the Hiawatha Golf Course, the pumping issue exists and the MPRB is committed to understanding the issue and is moving forward with what it considers to be a prudent solution to this water management problem.
<b>Watershed issues</b>	It's areas upstream that are causing problems for Lake Hiawatha.	The water management issues at the Hiawatha Golf Course is the result of: a) the fact that the area was historically a wetland in a low area on the landscape, b) several historic decisions by a variety of agencies and local entities made for the much larger city and watershed, and c) there was no specific focus on the implications for the water management and operations at Hiawatha Golf Course area. From a water management standpoint, there were historically very few policies and standards for water management during the time period when the City of Minneapolis and several other communities to the west along Minnehaha Creek developed. Policies changed in the 1970s and 1980s, and today's environmental regulations and policies may have mitigated some of the issues for the area. Regardless of the historic reasons contributing to the problems at the Hiawatha Golf Course, the pumping issue exists and the MPRB is committed to understanding the issue and moving forward with what it considers to be a prudent solution to this water management problem.
<b>FEMA award</b>	What happened to the \$1.1 million FEMA damages award?	The MPRB continues to work with staff from the Minnesota Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management related to the FEMA award.
<b>FEMA award</b>	The problem can't be fixed with the \$1.1 million available from FEMA.	The FEMA award was intended as a response to damages from the flooding that occurred in Summer 2014, not issues related to pumping of groundwater from the property.
<b>Decision process</b>	Who makes the decision between A and B?	The alternatives will be presented to the Board of Commissioners for a determination relative to water management according to the schedule shared in the presentation.
<b>Decision process</b>	What process is used in MPRB design decisions?	Design directions are framed in processes that involve input from the public and consideration of other factors important to the development or improvement of Minneapolis parks. Directions are confirmed by action by the Board of Commissioners.
<b>Decision process</b>	What permitting issues are associated with Alternative 'B'?	There are regulatory and permitting issues for both alternatives, with permits being required from federal, state, and local agencies for each project. The Impact Assessment memorandum summarizes the anticipated permits that will be required based on the concepts developed for each alternative, project experience, and meetings with agency staff. However, until specific projects move forward with more details of design development, it is difficult to say what will be some of the specific permitting issues/details might be for each alternative.
<b>Decision process</b>	Why is this vote happening before the election of the park board commissioners, especially since there will be at least five new commissioners?	When this process was first defined, the Board of Commissioners suggested a schedule that would allow for reasonable study, public input, and time for consideration. While commissioners may determine a different approach when information is presented in July, staff is pursuing the schedule that has been outlined since the first public meeting for this phase of the work.
<b>Decision process</b>	Is the USACE involved? Isn't there a need for a wetland delineation?	A wetland delineation was completed in June 2015 and documentation was completed in November 2015. The US Army Corps of Engineers is aware of the project and was invited to two regulatory meetings. At the meetings, the project and alternatives under consideration were discussed and permitting requirements presented.

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<b>Decision process</b>	This should not move from committee to the Board as a consent item.	The process will involve a public hearing at the July 19 committee meeting and a presentation at the August 9 meeting before the full Board of Commissioners. It is not likely this issue will be considered as a consent item.
<b>Decision process</b>	What decision will happen on August 9?	The recommendation from the committee review of the issue will be presented to the full Board of Commissioners for its consideration. At this point, it is anticipated that commissioners will vote on the recommendation on August 9.
<b>Decision process</b>	Can there be a 9-hole option that incorporates enterprise and ecological benefits and uses?	Given the upland area (based on existing topography), there may be sufficient space to accommodate 9-hole golf; however, without complete and massive regrading of the entire park, the hole configuration would be spread out with long walk times between holes. Additionally, the MPRB staff have summarized data suggesting that most golfers do not want to play 9-holes and that 9-hole courses are typically not financially viable (based on other 9-hole courses in the region). Nine-holes typically generate less than half the revenue of an 18-hole course while costing more than half of an 18-hole course to maintain.
<b>Decision process</b>	This course and practice range provides an entry point to the game for youth and African Americans. What happens to them if this course is closed?	Hiawatha Golf Course is open and available to schools for golf programs and the golf at-large. If the Board of Commissioners moves Alternative B forward, during the three (3) years the golf course will remain open, the MPRB will work with the entire Hiawatha golf community (schools included) to develop golf play options.
<b>Decision process</b>	Will the slides of this presentation be provided on the website?	The June 21st presentation and all other project materials (presentations, FAQ, reports...etc.) are posted on the project website.
<b>Decision process</b>	If the MPRB moves forward with Alternative B, what is the local stakeholder engagement process for soliciting public input?	Under Alternative B, the use of the property will change, resulting in the need to pursue an amendment to the regional park master plan. That process involves continued and significant public input, the formation of a community advisory committee, and an eventual review by the Board of Commissioners. The process is essentially the same as was used to create the Nokomis-Hiawatha Regional Park Master Plan, except the focus of the planning process would be the golf course property.
<b>Decision process</b>	Would MPRB consider adding fill the MPRB to address the sinking issue?	Because the Hiawatha golf course is constructed over historic wetlands and peat, addition of fill/materials to raise tees and greens may temporarily raise portions of the course; however, it will also add more load to the underlying materials and could increase the settlement rate.
<b>Decision process</b>	The MPRB note that the site is sinking, where is a pavilion being added to an area that is sinking?	The MPRB recognizes the challenges of the soils and settlement at the Hiawatha golf course and would complete a geotechnical investigation in the next phases of work. The future site can be designed considering the variable soil conditions on the site. For example, some park features could be placed on soils in upland areas where soils are able to provide structural support and settlement is not occurring. Additionally, features proposed in areas with historic wetland soils and issues with settlement can be designed with foundations on pilings (a very common method of construction) that will prevent the structure from settling even if the surrounding soils may continue to settle. As a point of reference, many homes near the golf course were constructed on soils that were essentially the same as those underlying the golf course. Those homes likely used more significant foundation systems, perhaps including pilings, for support.