

2

PLANNING PROCESS



SECTION CONTENTS:

- COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT
- PROJECT TIMELINE
- KEY FINDINGS
- RECOMMENDATION & ADOPTION



Throughout the process, MPRB staff made significant efforts to reach out to community members often left out of planning processes, namely people of color and recent immigrants. Translators were on hand at many engagement events—primarily Spanish and Somali, but one event also featured translation in Oromo, Korean, and Vietnamese. Preferred concept drawings included legends in three languages and minimal labeling, to ensure comprehension regardless of language

All this was done in an effort to ensure that the planning process was open and equitable, and to perform work in the spirit of the Racial Equity Lens (See Chapter 3). Community engagement unfolded in three main phases, in concert with the gradual evolution of park plans. The goal throughout the SSAMP process was to go beyond business-as-usual for community engagement. Of course there is always room for improvement. Of course the sheer population of the SSAMP and existing MPRB resources could not ensure every resident would be directly contacted. However, the extensive engagement associated with the SSAMP garnered input and dialog from a broad cross-section of the community. The SSAMP is the result of input that spans ranges of age,

Most important, the planning process and park designs changed over the course of the project in response to the community's voice. The SSAMP process unfolded slowly and deliberately over more than a year and a half, repeatedly asking the community to weigh in at each stage: at the initial visioning, on the park inventories, on early hand-sketched designs, at the stage of design refinement, and even on the draft version of this very document.

MINNEAPOLIS PARK AND RECREATION BOARD | SOUTH SERVICE AREA MASTER PLAN

During the SSAMP process, the Twin Cities experienced significant social trauma associated with the deaths of Jamar Clark and Philando Castile and the resultant community dialogue about racial inequities in public systems. Though a park planning process cannot solve the deeply entrenched institutional bias that exists throughout government systems, it can recognize that such bias does exist. It can do its part to make decisions that set the stage for eliminating that bias in areas where MPRB has jurisdiction. MPRB recognizes the importance of the commitment to the SSAMP process many community members have made—especially at a time of heightened tension and dialog around race—and the agency is indebted for that service.

The SSAMP is a significant step forward in ensuring that racial and other bias is eliminated. It envisions a neighborhood park system that meets the needs of the changing community. It aligns park plans with community needs and invests in areas where those needs are greatest. It does not assume the parks will be remade just as they are now. It remakes the parks in the image of the new present and future Minneapolis.



PROJECT TIMELINE

The SSAMP process unfolded in six distinct stages, as shown in figure 2.1. Though these stages were envisioned at the beginning of the process, their exact timing changed and stretched as the process went on, responding to the needs and suggestions of the community. The SSAMP was originally envisioned as a year-long process. However, the mantra: “do it right, rather than quickly” became the basis for timing. A particular area of change was associated with the first four CAC meetings, which swung back and forth between visioning and dissemination of detailed data analysis as MPRB staff and the CAC wrestled with the project process. As a result of those robust discussions, it was decided that a full summer of community-centered visioning would take place: a conversation in the parks and on the streets about what the parks should be (and where the shortcomings existed). Knowledge gained from the fifty events in this stage set the table for nearly everything else that followed. The following is a brief stage-by-stage overview of the project.

SSAMP PROCESS

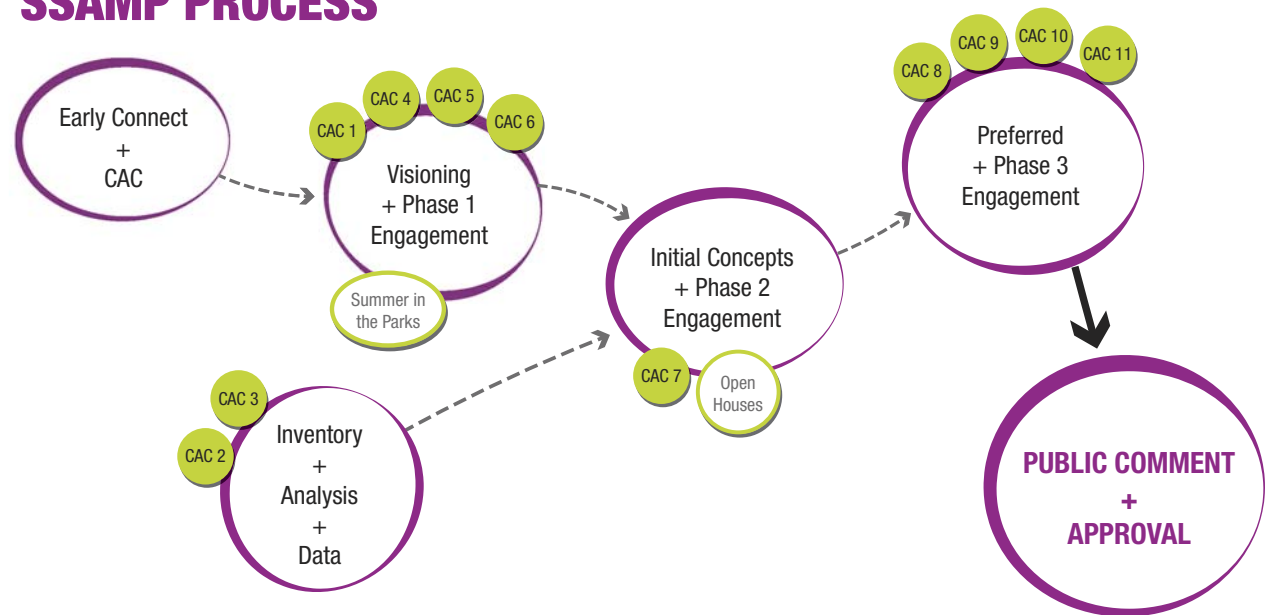


Figure 2.1 - South Service Area Process



1. EARLY CONNECTIONS & THE CAC

At the inception of the project, MPRB staff met with seven community service organizations in the South Service Area. The purpose of these meetings was to make groups outside the normal planning processes aware of the SSAMP and to also ask for help in broadening the applicant pool for the CAC. These groups were instrumental in getting the project off to a good start. Also during this stage MPRB staff convened two Neighborhood Organization Roundtables. The purpose of these meetings was to ask for assistance in completing the community engagement plan for the project and, as above, promote the CAC application process to underserved communities.

MPRB staff worked closely with appointers on the CAC composition, and also extended the appointment deadline (putting off the first CAC meeting for a month) to ensure broad representation. The SSAMP CAC when seated was the most racially diverse CAC MPRB had seen, and many CAC and community members felt it fairly represented the demographics of the SSA. It must be noted here that, as with any CAC, attendance was never perfect. In the SSAMP, several of the CAC members of color dropped away from the process for a variety of reasons, including both major life changes and dissatisfaction with the process early on. MPRB staff worked with some members to invite them back to the table, and many returned for the critical discussions around park plans and final “lenses and actions” (see Chapter 3). MPRB recognizes that the multiple evening meetings demanded by the current CAC process can disproportionately affect members of color and those with lower incomes. The CAC provided some specific recommendations for mitigating this, which are included in this document in Chapter 3 as guidance for future planning processes.

2. INVENTORY, ANALYSIS, & DATA

Somewhat outside the CAC and community engagement process, MPRB and its consultant team prepared several summary reports on various technical aspects of the parks. These reports provided additional information into the process, and augmented but did not replace direct community engagement. The full reports can be found in the appendices, and summaries appear later in this chapter. The main data-related topics were:

- An inventory and analysis of park assets, with descriptions of condition and quality
- A demographic analysis of the SSA
- An analysis of current recreation trends, both in the city and nationwide
- An analysis of utilization of park facilities, drawn from MPRB data

These “key findings” were presented to the CAC in meetings #2 and #3. It was these meetings that were most unsatisfactory to some CAC members, as the “data-dump” gave the impression that community members would not be involved in decision-making. This was never the intent; these presentations were meant to provide additional empirical information to aid in visioning. They are included in this document as important resources, but no single one was the central driving force behind the designs in the SSAMP.



3. VISIONING & PHASE 1 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

In CAC meetings #1 and #4, members and the general public were asked to think big about their parks. Open-ended questions were asked along with several questions that challenged attendees to think about where between two extremes they might prefer the parks to be. These “continuum questions,” along with opportunities to comment on likes, dislikes, and visions for specific parks, were brought out into the community during the summer of 2015.

MPRB staff and consultants and CAC members attended more than 50 events that summer, both in the parks and elsewhere. No park designs were presented. Rather, the engagement activities were designed to get people thinking generally about what the park system as a whole should be and what they would like to change or preserve in their local park. As a result of this engagement, the design team produced summaries of responses associated with each park. The analysis was organized so that responses could be sorted by event, by park, and by geographic area of the service area. This information provided critical insight as the design team began drawing the first initial park plans.

Also during this phase, MPRB planning staff and consultants met with each recreation center leader as well as with an MPRB team from across the organization. The information was presented back to the CAC in meetings #5 and #6, and the CAC participated in additional activities to hone in on some key questions that arose out of the community engagement, most notably around swimming pools, premier sports fields, and diversity of play options. The input from this stage is included in Appendix E, while the general input themes are included in the park packets, in Chapter 4.



4. INITIAL PARK CONCEPTS & PHASE 2 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Based on the extensive phase 1 input, the design team prepared the initial park concepts. In a multi-day workshop, the design team reviewed all the community engagement to date and hand-sketched one or two different concept ideas for each SSA park. The team refined these sketches over the course of several weeks and then brought them back out to the community. The designs were intended to spur community discussion, test different ideas, and then be significantly revised in a later stage. The team also produced maps and charts showing the SSA-wide facility mix for each of the concepts.

The initial concepts were presented to the CAC in meeting #7, then brought out to the community in five open houses scattered throughout the SSA. The open house set-up was such that community members could gather around the different designs and discuss them with neighbors, at times even drawing new solutions right on the initial sketches. MPRB also met with some stakeholder groups during this process, and revisited all the designs with recreation center leaders, who understand best the daily use of the park. In addition, the initial concepts were available on line with an accompanying survey.

All input—on-line, open house, stakeholder, recreation center staff, etc.—was entered into MPRB’s on-line survey system to generate detailed summaries for each park and ideas for the SSA as a whole. The input from this stage is included in Appendix E, while the general input themes are included in the park packet for each park, in Chapter 4.



5. PREFERRED CONCEPTS & PHASE 3 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Based on input about the initial concepts, the design team met again in a workshop to discuss revision of the designs. Each park was considered individually and in the context of the SSA as a whole, with the draft “lenses and actions” (see Chapter 3) also driving decision-making. The team produced a single “preferred concept” for each park, which was drawn more formally in CAD for easy alteration. The service-area wide maps and charts were updated to reflect the preferred concepts.

Community engagement around the preferred concepts centered on the CAC. The preferred concepts were discussed in meetings 8 through 11—meetings that regularly attracted between 20 and 30 members of the general public in addition to the CAC members. These meetings also saw the return of most CAC members that had stepped back from the process for reasons other than a major life change (several CAC members moved or changed jobs and were unable to continue the process).

CAC meeting #8 featured a process of sorting the parks into those that the CAC felt were in the realm of consensus toward recommendation and those that required further discussion. The general public had an opportunity to speak about each park in turn as it was raised to the floor (see Appendix G for CAC meeting notes showing the details of the discussion). CAC #9 began the discussion of the “non-consensus” parks. CAC #10 featured a robust and important dialog about racial equity and its incorporation into the SSAMP planning process. Though this discussion was not the expected topic for the evening, it was important to have this honest and open talk about race. The discussion led to the development of specific recommendations around CAC processes in general, which are included in this document in Chapter 3. CAC #11 was the final meeting, with the CAC recommending the lenses and actions, and the designs of all parks (except

6. PUBLIC COMMENT ON THE SSAMP DOCUMENT & FINAL APPROVAL

At the conclusion of the CAC process, MPRB staff and consultants prepared the draft SSAMP document and provided it to the community for formal public comment. The document was made available on line and in print at all SSA recreation centers. Surveys were prepared in three languages (English, Spanish, and Somali) and were also made available on line or printed in all SSA recreation centers.

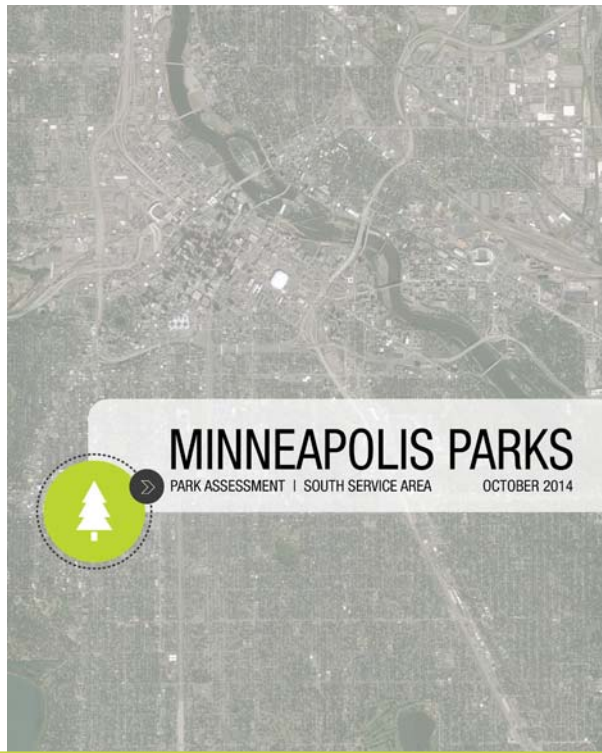
As the conclusion of the 45-day comment period, MPRB staff tabulated the comments, made necessary changes to the document to reflect that input, and brought the Final SSAMP before the Board of Commissioners for approval with a public hearing.

The South Service Area Master Plan was approved by the Board of Commissioners on September 28, 2016.

Powderhorn) to the MPRB Commissioners. The CAC also approved a series of additional recommendations and directed MPRB staff to continue a neighborhood-centric engagement process to arrive at a consensus design for Powderhorn. That design, when complete, will be incorporated into the version of this document that goes before the Board in a public hearing.



KEY FINDINGS: PARK ASSESSMENT



A compiled booklet summarizing inventory taken from site visits can be found in Appendix B

PARK CONDITION ASSESSMENT

The Park Condition Assessment provides an overview of existing parks and park facilities in the South Service Area. Site visits were made in October of 2014 by the consultant team. During the visits the team assessed the condition of park facilities ranking them good, fair or poor based off of the following criteria:

- **Good** - Facilities or site features are in good to excellent condition, with no apparent immediate maintenance needed
- **Fair** - Facilities or site features are in fair working condition with little or no immediate maintenance required
- **Poor** - Facilities or site features are in need of improvement requiring significant immediate maintenance, removal or replacement

Additionally, each park was documented with the following categories:

- Site Location
- Park Size
- Classification
- Planning Area
- Context and Details
- Park Usage
- Park Access
- Parking
- Seasonal Use
- Potential Improvements
- Park History
- Site Photos

An example assessment sheet (for Brackett Park) appears on the following page. A detailed assessment of each park and park facilities is located in Appendix B.

BRACKETT

ADDRESS: 2728 39TH AVENUE SOUTH
DATE: OCT. 14, 2014 TIME: 3:15 PM



GENERAL PARK INFORMATION

Size: 10.32 Acres
Classification: Neighborhood Park
Planning Area: East

CONTEXT AND DETAILS

Tucked away behind Lake St. E in a quiet residential neighborhood, Brackett Park and recreation center, has many diverse amenities. Activities here include softball, Softball, basketball, tennis, swimming and an outdoor skate park. But the signature landmark is the 35 ft. Return Journey sculpture.

Brackett Park has good walking and biking paths and other passive amenities like a horseshoe court and several picnic areas., or have a picnic.

PARK USAGE

- High
- Moderate
- Light
- Rare

PARK ACCESS

- Public Road
- Sidewalk
- Transit Stop
- Other

PARKING

- Off Street
- On Street

SEASONAL AMENITIES

- Spring
- Summer
- Fall
- Winter

POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS

Lighting around the skate-park and tennis courts, all bench type C's, all picnic table - Type A's, erosion around ball fields, volleyball court and handball court repairs/replacement, replace/repair horseshoe pit and workout equipment

PARK FACILITIES

Amenity	Quantity	G/F/P*
Recreation Center	1	-
Attached Block	1	-
Pool Building	2	-
Wading Pool	1	F
Play Structure #1	1	G
Play Structure #2	1	G
Baseball Field	1	F
Softball Field	4	F
Tennis Court	2	G
Handball	1	P
Basketball Court - Full	2	F
Volleyball Court	1	P
Skate Park	1	G
Soccer Field	1	P
Soccer Goal	2	F
Horseshoe Pit	2	P
Workout Equipment	2	P
Bench - Type A	11	G
Bench - Type B	2	G

*PARK CONDITIONS: G = GOOD F = FAIR P = POOR

Amenity	Quantity	G/F/P*
Bench - Type C	9	P
Bench - Type G	2	F
Picnic Table - Type A	5	P
Picnic Table - Type A (ADA)	1	P
Picnic Table - Type B	1	F
Picnic Table - Type D (ADA)	3	F
Picnic Table - Type D child	2	G
Bike Rack - Type C	11	G
Bike Pump	1	G
Drinking Fountain	1	G
Charcoal Grill	3	P
Chess Table - square	1	P
Trash - new standard	13	G
Recycling - new standard	15	G
Pedestrian Light	5	F
Athletic Field Light	6	G
Public Art	1	N/A
Path	N/A	G

PARK HISTORY

Name: The park was referred to as the Short Line Playground for its proximity to the railroad tracks from the time it was designated for acquisition on November 16, 1921 until it was formally named George A. Brackett Field on January 17, 1923.

George Brackett was one of the original park commissioners appointed in the legislation that created the park board in 1883. He was then elected to serve another three year term. Brackett was one of the most public-spirited of all early leaders of the city, serving as mayor, councilman and the city's first fire chief. He was among the handful of people who had pushed for years for the city to acquire parks and helped lead the campaign to gain approval of the park act during the referendum of 1883. Brackett was also a leader in founding several charities in Minneapolis. In 1885, the governor of Minnesota appointed

Brackett to a five-member commission to acquire land for a state park at Minnehaha Falls. When the legislature did not have the money to buy the land around the falls for the park, Brackett secured temporary private financing to ensure the acquisition could be completed.

Acquisition and Development: Brackett Field, a portion of which was still unplatted at the time, was designated for acquisition November 16, 1921. Awards for condemning the land for the park amounted to nearly \$35,000. The entire cost of the acquisition and initial improvements, a combined cost of almost \$92,000, was assessed against neighborhood property for payment over ten years.

Improvements to the playground park began almost immedi-

An example assessment sheet from Appendix B



KEY FINDINGS: DEMOGRAPHICS

DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

The Demographic Analysis provides an overview of the population within the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board (MPRB) South Service Area (SSA) and its key characteristics such as age segments, income levels, race, and ethnicity. The detailed study can be found in full in Appendix C.

OVERVIEW

The total population for the SSA underwent minimal growth of approximately 2.4%, from 126,856 in 2010 to 129,881 in 2014.

- South Service Area population represents 33% of the City of Minneapolis
- Slower growth rate than Minneapolis, which grew 2.7% between 2010 and 2014
- Using annual growth rate from 2010-2014, the SSA falls below the city, state, and national rates
- Population of the SSA is projected to gradually increase to 145,149 residents by 2029

Approximately 52% of total SSA households are represented as families.

- Total number of households has increased by 2.7% from 2010 to 2014, and is expected to increase to 58,497 total households by 2029, meaning the growth in families is outpacing overall growth in the service area.
- Median household income (\$44,973) and per capita income (\$24,180) are both below the state and national averages

- Population of the SSA is much younger (32.9 years) than the median age of the U.S. (37.2 years)
- Projections expect that the SSA will age, with 55+ reaching 26.7% of the service area's population by 2029
- Based on the 2010 Census, the 18-34 age segment was the largest age group constituting 31% of the population.

The South Service Area is more diverse than the City of Minneapolis.

- Current estimated population 58% White Alone, with Black Alone (19%) representing the largest minority.
- Forecasts predict population will continue to trend more diverse. The White Alone is likely to decrease to 52%, and Some Other Race grow to over 13%, while Black Alone remains steady at 21%.
- Population identifying as Hispanic Ethnicity expected to increase from 17% to 23% by 2029.

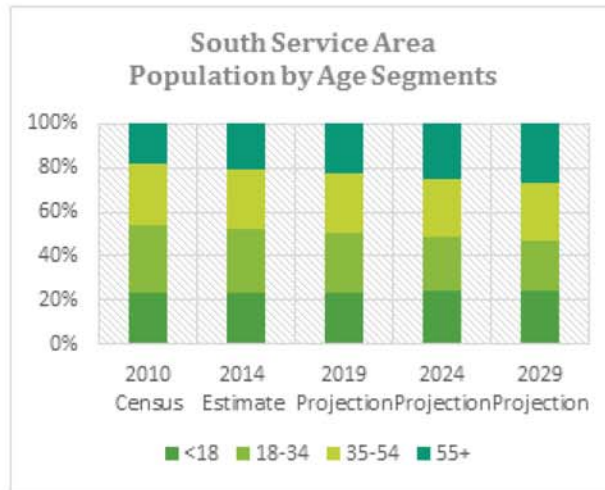


POP. 129,881 MORE DIVERSE THAN THE CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS

.6%
Annual Growth Rate

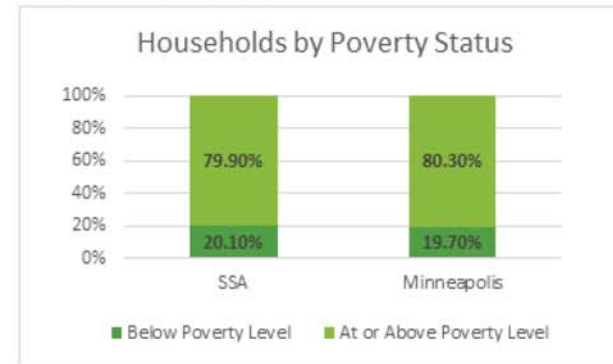
18-34
Largest Age Group

55+
Largest Growing Age Group
to reach **26%** by 2029



\$44,973
Median Household Income

55,743
Households



1 in 5
Households
Do **NOT** Have
Access to a Vehicle

Figure 2.2 - South Service Area Quick Facts

Demographic data used for the analysis was obtained from U.S. Census Bureau and from Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. (ESRI), the largest research and development organization dedicated to Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and specializing in population projections and market trends. All data was acquired in January 2015 and reflects actual numbers as reported in the 2010 Censuses, and estimates for 2014 and 2019 as obtained by ESRI.

SUMMARY

- The fact that the SSA represents a significant portion of the MPRB's target audience will require the Organization to pay close attention to this service area in future planning due to the significant weight it bears on the Minneapolis populace.
- The 55+ age segment is growing rapidly in both the SSA and Minneapolis, more so than any other age segment. The MPRB must be mindful of this aging trend to ensure that the senior population has adequate recreational opportunities through parks, facilities, and programming.
- Median household income and per capita income for the SSA is well below state and national averages. This reduced earning potential among residents of the SSA indicates a lack of disposable income and increased price sensitivity for departmental offerings. Based on income characteristics of the SSA, the Department must provide quality programs and exceptional service delivery that focus on value and heightened return on investment for residents.
- Information from the ACS on household characteristics, such as poverty level, housing unit ownership, and vehicle ownership, reveal that the SSA has very similar qualities to the City of Minneapolis as a whole. The most variation between the SSA and the City was for household ownership, where the SSA reported approximately 55% ownership of housing units compared to only 45% ownership for the City of Minneapolis.



KEY FINDINGS: TRENDS

TRENDS ANALYSIS

The Trends Analysis provides an overview of the national, city-wide, SSA-wide and SSA neighborhood-specific trends in recreation. The local market potential index data provided in the analysis compares the demand for recreational activities and spending of residents for the SSA to the national averages.

Information was gathered from a variety of sources including:

- Sports & Fitness Industry Association's (SFIA) 2014 Sports, Fitness and Leisure Activities Topline Participation Report
- SIA/Physical Activity Council Winter Sports Participation Study
- Reports from the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
- Data from winter sports associations, such as USA Hockey and US Figure Skating.

OVERVIEW

In general, Americans are shifting towards healthier and more active lifestyles.

- The number of "Inactives" down 0.4% in 2013, and those 'active to a healthy level' are on the rise.
- Fitness walking is the most popular sport and recreational activity.
- Basketball is the most participated in team sport
- Adventure Racing (typically a multi-disciplinary team sport involving navigation over an unmarked wilderness course) is up 159% making it the most rapidly growing activity over the last five years.

Minnesotans are engaged in most general sports, fitness and recreation trends at a level higher than the national average.

- The local market potential for the SSA is very promising, especially for activities in general sports and fitness. While the SSA shows more potential than the national averages, most activities report the majority of the activities analyzed were trailing behind the index figures reported for the City of Minneapolis as a whole

- Even though some winter activities are declining nationally, residents of Minnesota are still engaged in many of these activities at a high level. Minnesotans are reported to be actively participating in winter recreation, especially with hockey and ice skating at a much higher rate than the majority of other regions within the U.S.

SSA TOP TRENDS

SSA Residents are 17%-40% more likely to participate in the following activities when compared to the national average:

- Yoga (40%)
- Soccer (32%)
- Tennis (32%)
- Jogging/Running (25%)
- Frisbee (22%)
- Mountain Biking (19%)
- Basketball (17%)

SUMMARY

- Many activities in fitness, general recreation, and team sports are on the rise. As these trends are expected to continue for the foreseeable future, it is imperative that the MPRB leads the way by offering a variety of quality experiences through its amenities, facilities, and programming.
- In comparison to the City of Minneapolis as a whole, the market potential index figures for the SSA are slightly lagging. The elevated levels of the entire City indicates a need to better engage residents of the SSA in recreational activities.





KEY FINDINGS: UTILIZATION

UTILIZATION ANALYSIS

The planning team analyzed data provided by MPRB to conduct a Utilization Analysis of park facilities within the South Service Area in order to help understand what amenities and park locations have been most (or least) utilized by the public. The detailed study can be found in full in Appendix D.

METHODOLOGY

The source of the data was MPRB's ActiveNet Recreation Management System. This database is used by the agency to track and manage recreation services, programs, and facility use. Staff use of the system has increased incrementally since its implementation in 2012; the first year that ActiveNet was substantially used for tracking of facility reservations (i.e., facility utilization) was 2014, so analysis could only be performed on data from that year. Despite this, utilization data for some parks was found to be unreliable or inaccurate, so some sites were excluded from analysis.

Utilization rates were calculated by determining the ratio of hours reserved (i.e., hours used for events, competitions, practices, etc.) to hours available (considering daily hours of public access, facility seasonality, etc.). Only outdoor recreational facilities with data available from ActiveNet for 2014 were included in the analysis.

When comparing utilization rates, a number of considerations are important to keep in mind:

- Many utilization rates may appear low. This is a reflection of the fact that most facilities are available for reserved use from 6am until 10pm, a total of 16 hours a day. However, reserved use generally occurs only during the prime time hours in the afternoon and evening.
- Utilization rates do not account for non-reserved, unscheduled, or informal uses.
- Despite the strides made by MPRB in recent years in using ActiveNet for facility reservations, inconsistencies still exist among staff in data entry. MPRB and the consultant team gave significant effort to "clean" the data, but some flaws may still exist.

FACILITY TYPE COMPARISON

Figure 2.3 summarizes all facility types analyzed across the South Service Area, sorted by utilization rate

Ice rinks receive the most reserved/scheduled use, although a portion of the utilization can be attributed to internal MPRB staff conducting maintenance to the facilities. As such the utilization rate of 39.91% may be artificially inflated. Efforts were made during analysis to control for this use, but not all instances of maintenance reservation time blocks could be isolated. This issue underscores the need for stronger procedures and improved consistency in using the centralized recreation management software to assess utilization.

Other facility types have lower utilization rates due to the fact that they receive mostly non-scheduled public use and/or that community groups only reserve certain facilities during prime times when demand is high.

Facility Type	Total Hours Reserved	Total Hours Available	Utilization Rate
Ice Rink	9,177	22,997	39.91%
Soccer Field (Youth)	4,801	36,206	13.26%
Football Field	723	8,946	8.08%
Soccer Field (Adult)	257	5,112	5.03%
Tennis Court	3,395	68,560	4.95%
Baseball/Softball Field (Adult)	2,544	53,655	4.74%
Baseball/Softball Field (Youth)	3,911	114,648	3.41%
Playground	238	15,330	1.55%
Amphitheater/Outdoor Theatre	54	5,110	1.06%
Wading Pool	14	1,278	1.06%
Picnic Area/Pavilion/Shelter	163	20,440	0.80%
Basketball Court	202	26,828	0.75%
Multi-Use Field	9	1,278	0.70%
Horseshoe Pit	16	3,833	0.42%
Volleyball	13	6,388	0.20%

Figure 2.3 - Utilization Rates by facility

PARK COMPARISON

Figure 2.4 summarizes all parks that were analyzed in the South Service Area, sorted by utilization rate.

Currie Park has the highest utilization rate of 45.84%, a product of the youth soccer field there, which is the only reservable facility type at that park. East Phillips, McRae, and Phelps Field Parks all have youth athletic fields as well, contributing to high park utilization rates.

A park-by-park summary of facility types is available in Appendix D.

Park	Total Hours Reserved	Total Hours Available	Utilization Rate
Currie Park	1,367	2,981	45.84%
East Phillips Park	1,680	7,648	21.97%
McRae Park	2,700	15,280	17.67%
Phelps Field Park	941	7,631	12.33%
Corcoran Park	467	4,667	10.01%
Hiawatha School Park	1,673	16,914	9.89%
Stewart Park	902	11,463	7.87%
Keewaydin Park	291	4,650	6.25%
Bossen Field	2,008	32,347	6.21%
Powderhorn Park	2,582	42,959	6.01%
Pearl Park	2,732	49,210	5.55%
Longfellow Park	1,496	27,559	5.43%
Matthews Park	2,037	38,187	5.33%
Lake Hiawatha Park	1,521	31,002	4.91%
Sibley Park	1,375	28,768	4.78%
Lake Nokomis Park	1,216	39,586	3.07%
Peavey Field Park	186	6,388	2.91%
Morris Park	199	11,038	1.80%
Brackett Field Park	145	12,332	1.17%

Figure 2.4 - Utilization Rates by Park

November 19, 2015



Figure 2.5 depicts the overview of key facility types by park throughout the SSA. Facilities represented by green icon colors correspond with the top third highest utilizations hours, facilities represented by yellow icon colors correspond with the middle third and facilities represented by red icon colors correspond with the bottom third.

RECOMMENDATION & ADOPTION

This section is forthcoming upon adoption

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