ADMINISTRATION AND HUMAN SERVICES
STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES
Monday, February 26, 2018

The meeting of the Administration and Human Services Standing Committee was held on Monday, February 26, at 5:07 p.m., in the 5th Floor Conference Room of the Municipal Office Building. The following members were present: Chairman Markley, Chairman; Commissioners Philbrook, Kane, and Bynum. Commissioner Johnson was absent. The following officials were also in attendance: Gordon Criswell and Melissa Sieben, Assistant County Administrators; Misty Brown, Deputy Chief Counsel; Ryan Haga, Assistant Counsel; Crystal Sprague, Municipal Court Administrator; Jon Stephens, Economic Development Director; Wilba Miller, Community Development Director; Robin Richardson, Planning Director; Reginald Lindsey, Budget Manager; Kathleen VonAchen, Chief Financial Officer; Terry Brecheisen, Director of Public Health; and Master Patrolman II David Hopkins, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Chairman Markley called the meeting to order. Roll call was taken and all members were present as shown above.

Approval of standing committee minutes for December 11, 2017. **On motion of Commissioner Bynum, seconded by Commissioner Philbrook, the minutes were approved**. Motion carried unanimously.

Committee Agenda:

Item No. 1 – 1864…GRANT: "BEAT THE PACK" PROGRAMS
Synopsis: Request acceptance of a $107,000 Special Initiative Grant from the Health Care Foundation of Greater Kansas City for "Beat the Pack" programs, submitted by Terry Brecheisen, Health Department Director. No match is required, though in-kind support will be provided from the Health Department's FY2018 Chronic Disease Risk Reduction grant. It is requested that this item be fast tract to the March 1, 2018 full commission meeting.

Commissioner Kane said I hope the rest of you guys are as fast as the first part. May I remind you that the game starts at 8 o'clock and I have every intention of being there, okay.

Terry Brecheisen, Director of Public Health, said this is a fun grant for us in that we get to help the Housing Authority of Kansas City, Kansas, implement a smoke-free policy on their housing units. They didn't receive any funds to implement this federally mandated policy and we did. We are helping them transition to smoke-free campus on their facilities. We're really excited about this.

Action: **Commissioner Kane made a motion, seconded by Commissioner Philbrook, to approve.** Roll call was taken and there were four "Ayes," Philbrook, Kane, Bynum, Markley.

Item No. 2 – 1890…ORDINANCE: MUNICIPAL COURT COSTS
Synopsis: Ordinance amending Sec. 23-13(a)(4) regarding the cost associated with late fees when a defendant fails to appear at a scheduled court date to more accurately reflect the actual cost of court processing with missed court appearances, submitted by Crystal Sprague, Municipal Court Administrator.

Chairman Markley said I see Judge Moe Ryan in the audience.

Judge Brandy Nichols-Brajkovic said we also have our Court Administrator Crystal Sprague that is here. I'm going to try to honor Commissioner Kane's request to go very quickly. There is something I kind of want to set up before we start talking about it.

If you recall when we did the State of the Court, we provided these handy dandy little manuals. This ordinance or adjustment actually is reflected in 1-12, page 25, if you have it in front of you. It's one of our goals and objectives, that is, to be responsive to the citizens we serve. That actually connects in the Commission's Goal No. 4. If you want to know that, I can send that in email, but that is Crystal Sprague, it's the organization she has laid out for us.

In 2013, Judge Ryan had implemented a new change with a new computer system. That computer system has allowed us to get all of our tickets together. We can track the defendants much more efficiently.

When we were looking at the cost to do services, kind of what was being brought up as the Commission's goals, we noticed our late fees were $50 a charge. We thought that was a little excessive to our defendants. If you showed up a day or two late to pay your fines and you had a traffic ticket with three charges, that's a $150 worth of late fees. If you're making a $50 payment, you're a $100 behind before you even get going.

We thought $5 would be a better per charge. You can still get up to $50 if you have 10 charges, but we have to report to the state on each individual charge. We thought that covers our mailing, that covers our staff time, and will reduce the burden to our citizens. Then we will reserve the $50 for if you actually get arrested. The officer issues you a failure to appear ticket, that probably deserves the $50 fine as a cost to the taxpayers.

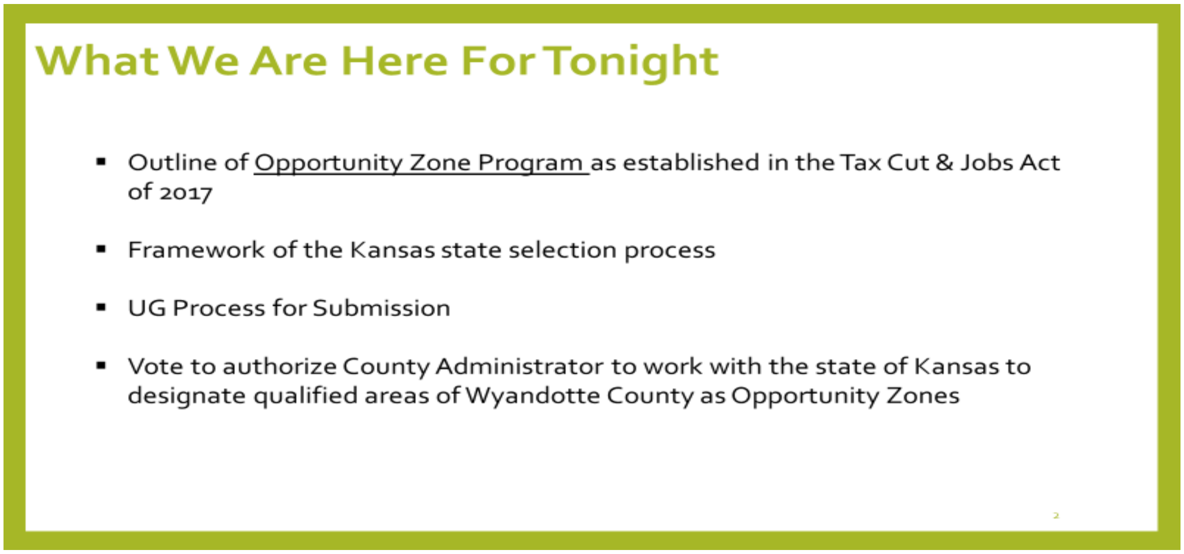
Action: **Commissioner Kane made a motion, seconded by Commissioner Philbrook, to approve.** Roll call was taken and there were four "Ayes," Philbrook, Kane, Bynum, Markley.

Item No. 3 – 1896…REQUEST: DESIGNATE OPPORTUNITY ZONES

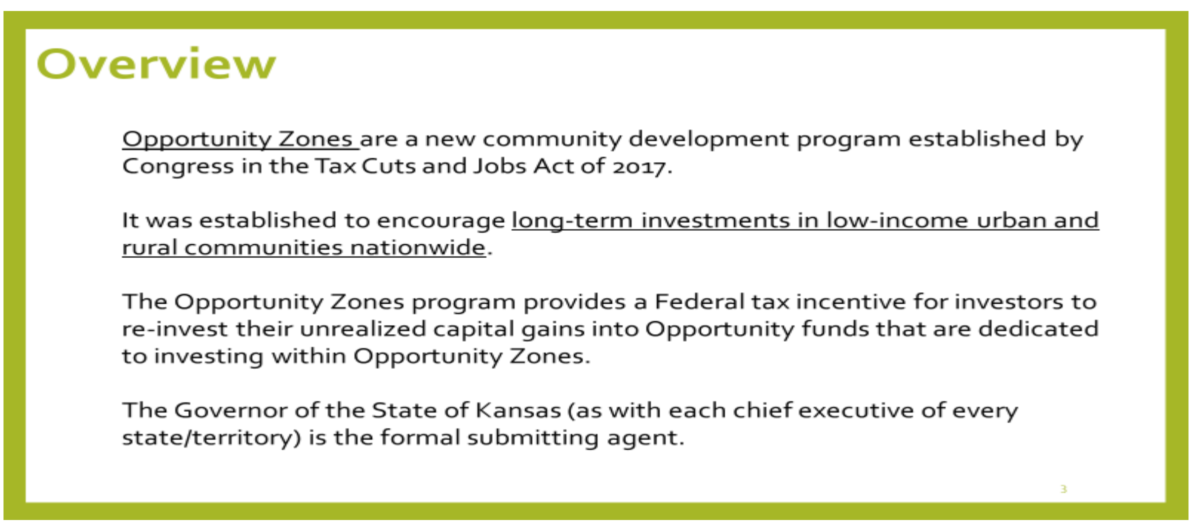
Synopsis: Authorize County Administrator to pursue Opportunity Zone designation for all qualified census tracts within Wyandotte County, and to work with the State of Kansas to seek final designation and approval, submitted by Jon Stephens, Economic Development Director; and Wilba Miller, Community Development Director. It is requested that this item be fast tracked to the March 1, 2018 full commission meeting.

Jon Stephens, Economic Development Director, said in keeping with Commissioner Kane's time requirements, we will finish this by halftime.

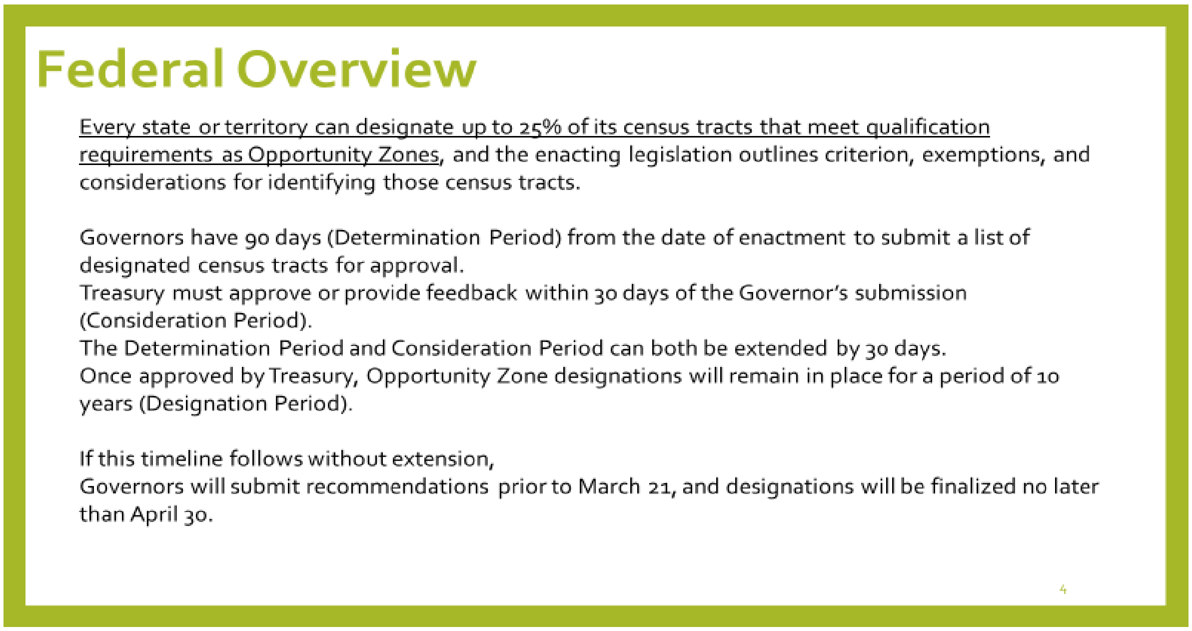
Commissioner Kane said you'll be here by yourself.



Mr. Stephens said the issue before you at hand tonight is the outline of the Opportunity Zone Program that was established in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, a federal tax bill of 2017. Discuss quickly the framework of the Kansas state selection process that was just outlined from the state of Kansas, the Department of Commerce, and the Governor's office. Discuss briefly and answer any questions related to our process within the UG, Economic Development, and Community Development. I vote to authorize the County Administrator to work with the state of Kansas to designate qualified opportunity zones.



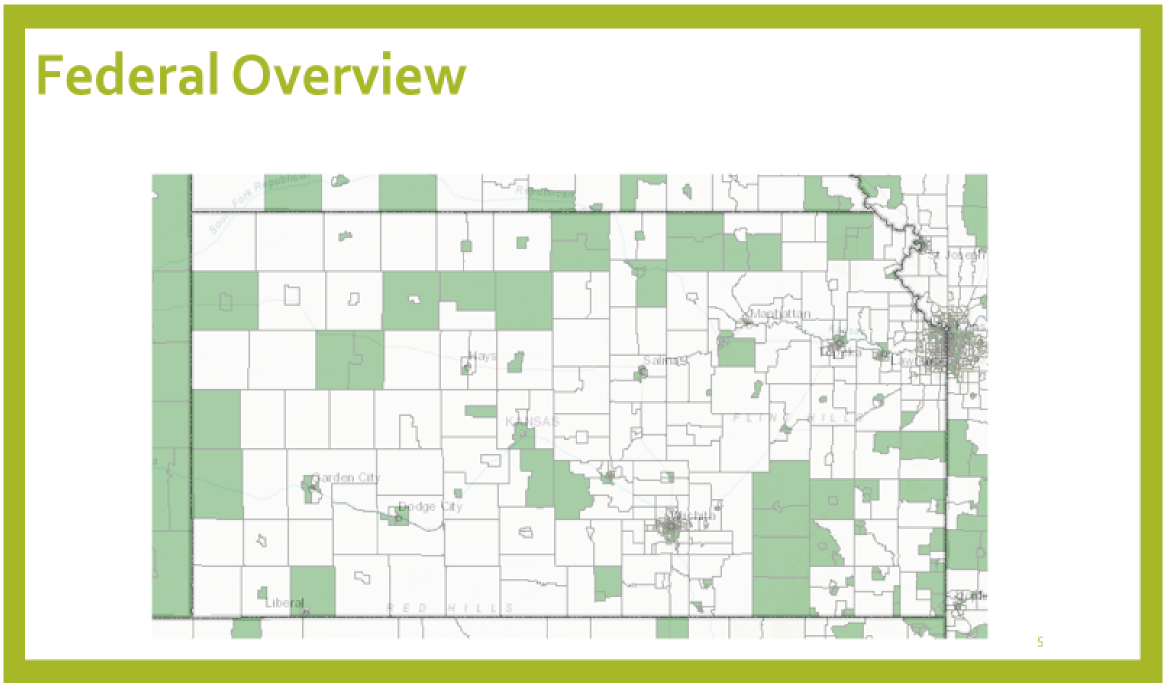
The opportunity zones, as I said, were established by the Tax Cut Act of 2017. It was established to encourage long-term investments in low-income urban and rural communities nationwide. It provides a federal tax incentive for investors, for private sector investors, to reinvest their unrealized capital gains into opportunity funds that are designated solely for the purpose of investing within these federal opportunity zones as outlined by the Department of Treasury. The Governor of the State of Kansas, along with each chief executive of every state, territory, and district are the formal submitting agents. We will be submitting to the Governor of the State of Kansas then he will then designate which ones should go to the federal government.



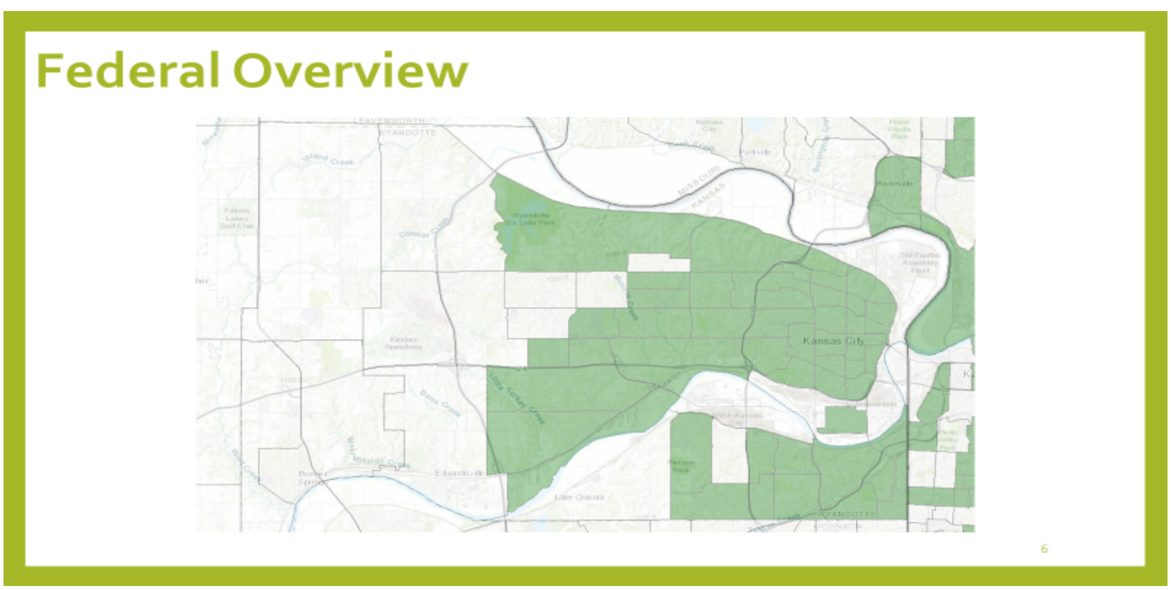
A federal overview is that every state or territory can designate a maximum of 25% of its census tracts that meet the qualifications as required in the opportunity zones. To cut this short, to be very simple, it is all of the areas that we've discussed previously related to new market tax credits. Those all qualify within this. Additionally, they've established that contiguous within a rook's model of contiguous, it must have a large, large portion, adjoining parcel, of contiguous non-qualifying zones can also qualify.

Governors have 90 days within a determination period, from the date of enactment, to submit a list of designated census tracts for approval. The Treasury must approve or provide feedback within 30 days of those from all of the different states, territories, and districts. Both the Department of Treasury, as well as the states, can request a 30-day extension period. Once the designations are given, they will remain in place for a period of 10 years within this tax legislation.

If this timeline follows without any extensions from the state or the federal government, the governors will submit their recommendations to the Federal Government, Department of Treasury, on March 21st and they will designate the selected census tracts by April 30th.

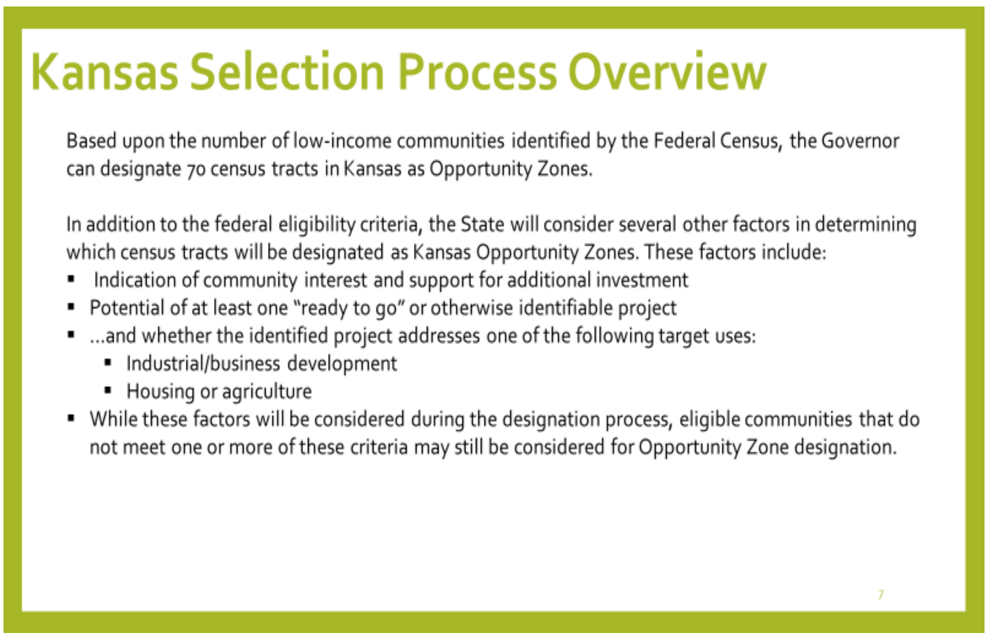


To give you a brief idea, this is Kansas. The green is all the census tracts that currently qualify.



Zooming in, you can see Wyandotte County. These are all the census tracts that qualify within Wyandotte County.

Commissioner Bynum asked, John, the bottom of that map is the county line. **Mr. Stephens** said yes. You can see that straight break right there is County Line Road. **Commissioner Bynum** asked on the far west, what would that marker be of the green. **Mr. Stephens** said you can see…**Commissioner Philbrook** said looks like 98th St. **Mr. Stephens** said yes, 435. You have the Speedway is out here, but it generally runs up kind of the 435 face, north of the Kansas River. **Commissioner Bynum** asked you have to select no more than 25% of that green area. **Mr. Stephens** said no, and I'll get to that. We can submit, for consideration, all of these. The federal requirements states that no individual state can submit more that 25% of their census tracts within their state, territory, or district.

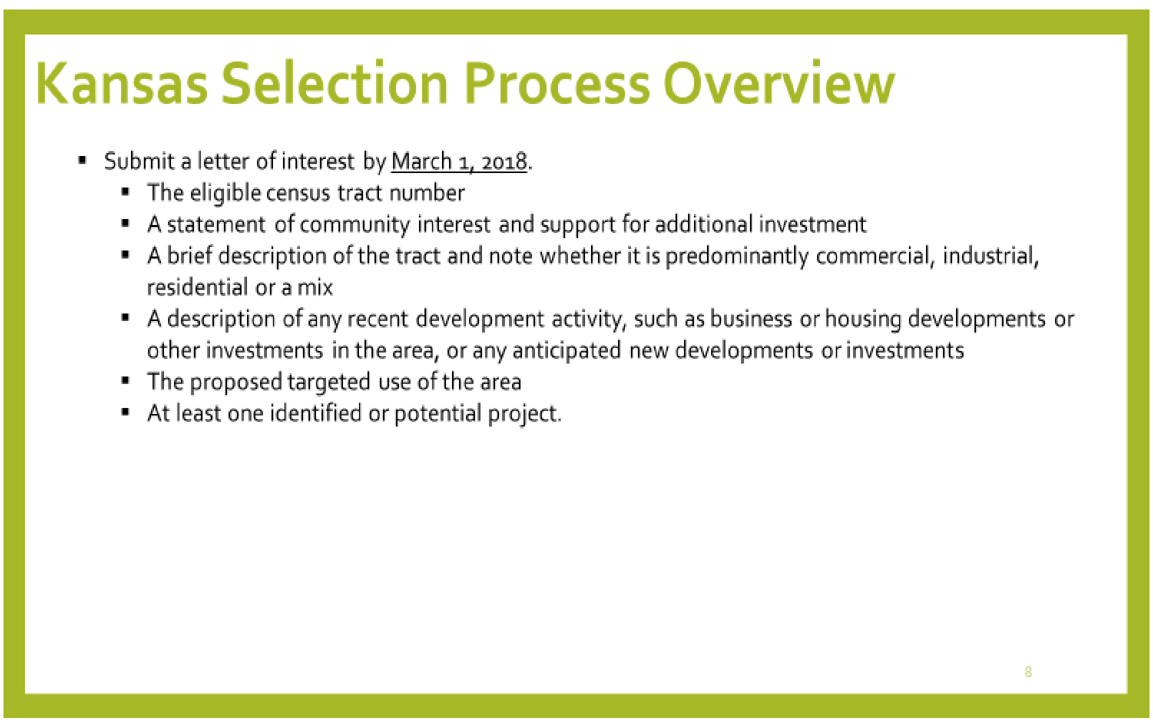


To complicate this further, there are the federal requirements. Now, as of last week, the state of Kansas, through the Governor's Office and the Department of Commerce, issued their selection process. This is how the state of Kansas will be evaluated. Theirs's have to, at minimum, follow the requirements of the federal enacting legislation; however, they have added a different layer of requirements. Their different layer is they will designate 70 census tracts within the state of Kansas that they will send to the federal government recommended for approval. Their target number is 70 within the entire state.

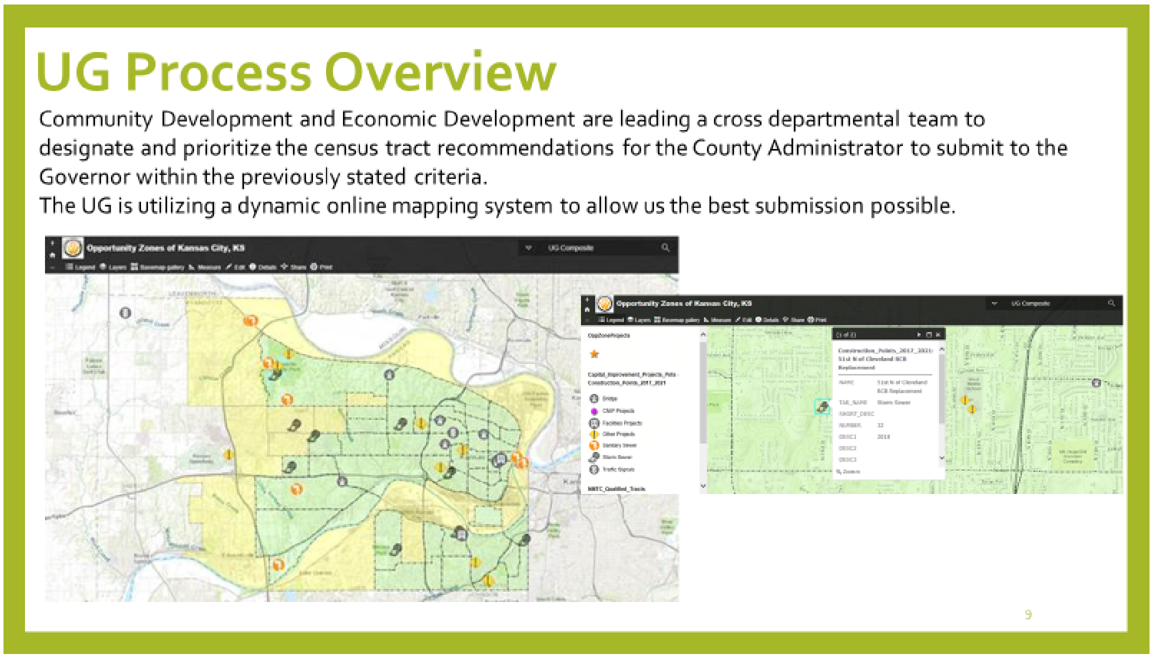
In addition to the federal eligibility criteria, they will consider several other factors within this, and this is where it gets a little interesting as we look at the state Kansas. They want us to look at factors that include an indication of community interest or support for additional investment. Obviously, we have a high level of support and interest and will be notifying the state as such.

This is the very interesting one. They are requiring that at least one quote, ready to go or otherwise, highly identifiable development project in each of the census tracts that we submit. Furthermore, they ask that whether the identified project addresses one of the following target uses: industrial or business development or housing or agriculture. That's how they're designating these. The term we're using internally is "shovel-ready" or "near shovel-ready" projects.

Additionally, while these factors will be considered during the designation project, eligible communities that do not meet one or more of these criteria may still designate. Rural areas, other communities that maybe don't have shovel-ready projects or even potentially census tracts within Wyandotte where we're unable to identify in a very clear way, a very specific development project, if we see a high degree of ability to solicit or to bring development projects to that area, we will still prioritize those. That's the Kansas State requirement.



Furthermore, they are asking that we submit a letter of interest by March 1st, so this week. They would like us to list the eligible census tracts number, to do a statement of community interest, a brief description of the tract, and note whether it is predominantly commercial, industrial, residential, etcetera. Then, a description of any recent development activity. We obviously have that through our team of all the development activities that have occurred in each of these census tracts and what's been there in order to evaluate what may be coming, or what the potential may be, to lure new development that would utilize this tool. At least one project for each area.

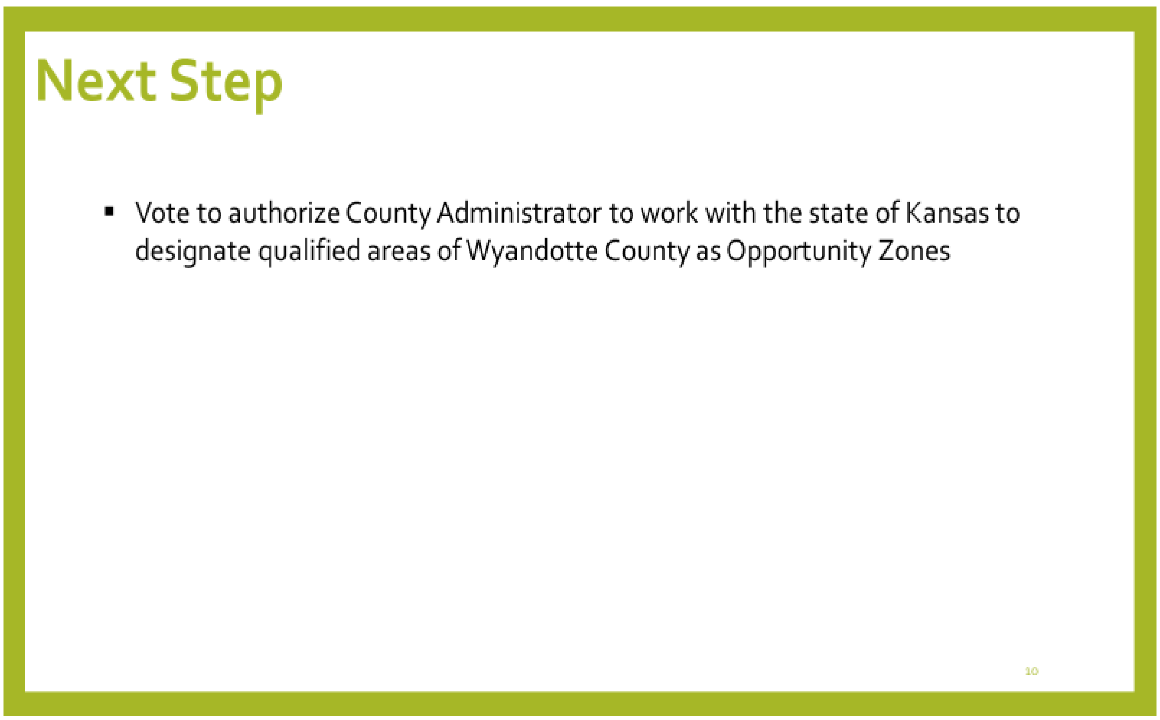


Here's how the UG, with Community Development and Wilba Miller, and the team, and thanks to Alan Howze, and his team in GIS and Knowledge—we have been working from—and Kathleen on the CFO side—we've had conference calls, we've had national webinars on this. This is something I will be very clear in saying, no one had defined this after this bill was passed at the federal level, at the congressional level. They have been working kind of in real time to determine what all of this means, the outcome, and how these will be determined.

Part of our start in this, a few weeks ago, was sort of a guessing game. We knew that we were going to do this the right way. We want to set ourselves up for the highest level of success, both at the state level, at the governor's level, and at the federal level.

Our GIS team has done a fantastic job, and they've created an online layered internal working database. We've already started working and placing all of the different prioritization: demographics data, classifications within each census tract of commercial, industrial; all of those things.

With your action to move forward on this, we would continue to move this in order to create a system that we believe, from a county administrator and from a department level, is the best possible way to provide these to the Governor to give us the highest probability of selecting those census tracts that are in most need, and also those census tracts that allow us to get the most percentage of awards for Wyandotte County within the 70 for the state. That includes tiered prioritization related to shovel-ready projects since that is the number one differential that the state of Kansas is asking us to provide that the federal legislation does not. We will be looking to do that. We're already working to create this sort of matrix system, an overlay system, to do it in a very quantifiable way so when we submit this to the state of Kansas, we have a system that allows them to sort and work within the system.



With that, I'm sure there are questions. I hope I was efficient enough, but I will be available to answer any questions that I can.

Chairman Markley said, Jon, you may have said this and I just missed it, but how many census tracts does the green represent. I'm just looking at—versus the 70 statewide. How many is this? **Mr. Stephens** said represents, I believe, 61. Sixty-one census tracts are within Wyandotte County are included. It's a lot. We have, obviously, the majority of the census tracts, based on a county per county basis. **Chairman Markley** said that was going to be my next question. Thanks for answering that.

I do want to point out on the microphone, so everyone can hear it, that Wilba Miller is here in the audience tonight. She was hiding behind the podium, but she is back there. Obviously, worked on this as well.

Commissioner Bynum said this slide, I can't see it and I can't find it in my packet. I'm wondering if you can tell me what the dots are? Are those potential? **Mr. Stephens** said I will say that based on the timing of all of this and the movement on all of this, a lot of our GIS and our Knowledge bases, this is live, and we can send a link to commissioners. It's not a public document at this point because we're still working and evolving it. We can send you the digital version link to this. Currently, we're working to create a stackable framework that allows us to list key employment centers. It allows us to list developments that have occurred in a one-year period, a three-year period, a five-year period; total number of dollar investments associated with those projects.

The key piece of that—one of these dots, which I also cannot highlight exactly which one, but we are then layering in all of the projects that have interacted with either WYEDC, and/or the Department of Economic Development that we know are potential pipeline projects. Anytime you attend a YEDC event or you talk to the Economic Development Department of the UG, we outline our pipeline. We will be layering all of those projects into this as potential projects that should be considered for prioritization within the state of Kansas.

Action: **Commissioner Kane made a motion, seconded by Commissioner Bynum, to approve.**

Chairman Markley said I was just going to ask one thing. This is fast tracked to March 1st and you have to submit on March 1st it sounds like. On March 1st we're going to know—tonight you're telling us that you're going to keep working and you're going to finish this up. On March 1st, when it comes to full Commission, is when we'll see the actual list of census tracts you're going to submit, correct? **Mr. Stephens** said correct. **Chairman Markley** said really, tonight, we're just telling you, keep working and we'll see you Thursday. **Mr. Stephens** said absolutely.

Given the timeline, I want to be clear, we are authorizing County Administrator Bach to be the arbiter on that since we have—this is just a process that must be done in a quantitative way within the timeframe that we were given. **Commissioner Philbrook** said that's a nice way of saying you're going to let him put it in the mail and get it stamped. Is that what you're saying? **Mr. Stephens** said yes, ma'am. We're going to do it electronically because we're an advanced technology. **Commissioner Philbrook** said I'm being kind of facetious, but not, but thank you.

Commissioner Philbrook asked do I need to recuse myself from any of this because part of my property could be (inaudible)? **Mr. Stephens** nodded no. **Commissioner Philbrook** said just asking because I don't want to get in trouble.

Roll call was taken and there were four "Ayes," Philbrook, Kane, Bynum, Markley.

Item No. 4 – 1891…RECOMMENDATION: BIKE SHARE EXPANSION PLAN

Synopsis: Recommended strategies and specific grant opportunities to expand a regional bike share system, operated by BikeWalkKC, into Kansas City, KS, submitted by Rob Richardson, Planning Director. The Rosedale Master Plan and additional planning work includes the expansion. It is requested that this item be fast tracked to the March 1, 2018 full commission meeting.

Zach Flanders, Planning Department, said I have with me Eric Rogers who's the Executive Director of BikeWalkKC, and Eric Vaughn who's the Director of B-cycle of BikeWalkKC. We've been working with BikeWalkKC for a long time on expanding their bike share system to Kansas City, KS. I'll talk a little bit about what is bike share and what they've been doing in the past, in this presentation.

This is something that we've worked on with the Rosedale Master Plan and I think sometime before that.

Introduction

BikeWalkKC operates a regional bike share system. We have been working with BikeWalkKC and KU to expand the system into KCK. BikeWalkKC was awarded a $250,000 CMAQ grant to expand bike share into Kansas, but a KDOT rule change limits project sponsors to municipalities. MARC ATP Committee approved Lenexa and UG as sponsors. What level of participation would the UG like to pursue?

OVERVIEW
- What is Bike Share?
- Alignment with Past Planning Work
- Three Options for Bike Share Expansion

We actually have an opportunity where BikeWalkKC applied for a federal grant to expand bike share into Kansas and was awarded that grant. However, after they were awarded the grant, KDOT had a rule change about what entities were eligible to sponsor grants and said that it had to be a municipality; it could not be a 501C3, which BikeWalkKC is a 501C3. They've been going to Kansas municipalities and seeing who would want to work with them to sponsor this grant.

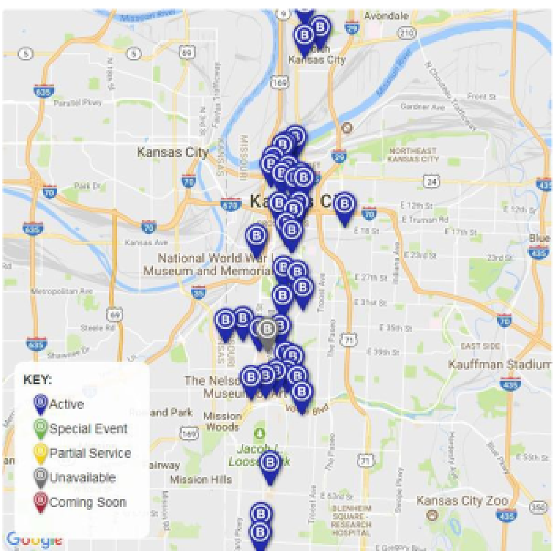
Both the City of Lenexa and the City of Kansas City, KS, previously had plans to expand bike share. We got approval from the MARC Active Transportation Programing Committee, that's the ATP Committee, to be a sponsor.

The question for us today is how much of this funding, that is already allocated, do we want to use to expand bike share in Kansas City, KS. I should also say that we are working with KU Medical Center and Hospital. They would like to have part of this funding. We have to be the sponsor for them as well. They were going to be here tonight, but due to illness, were not able to make it.

What is Bike Share?

What is bike share?

What is Bike Share?



- BikeWalkKC owns and operates a regional bike share system.

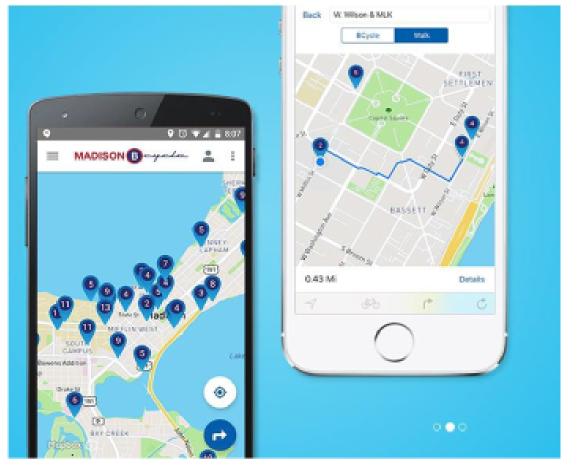
Usage Statistics
(Through May 2015)
- 7.3 million calories burned
- 45,000 bike trips
- 180,000 miles traveled
- 100,000 pounds of carbon offset

Transportation Impacts
- 30% of users are going to/from transit
- 35% of B-cycle trips replaced a car trip

We have a regional bike share system in the Kansas City region with stops in multiple municipalities, mostly in KCMO, also in North Kansas City. There's been an effort to expand this network. It's been growing overtime.

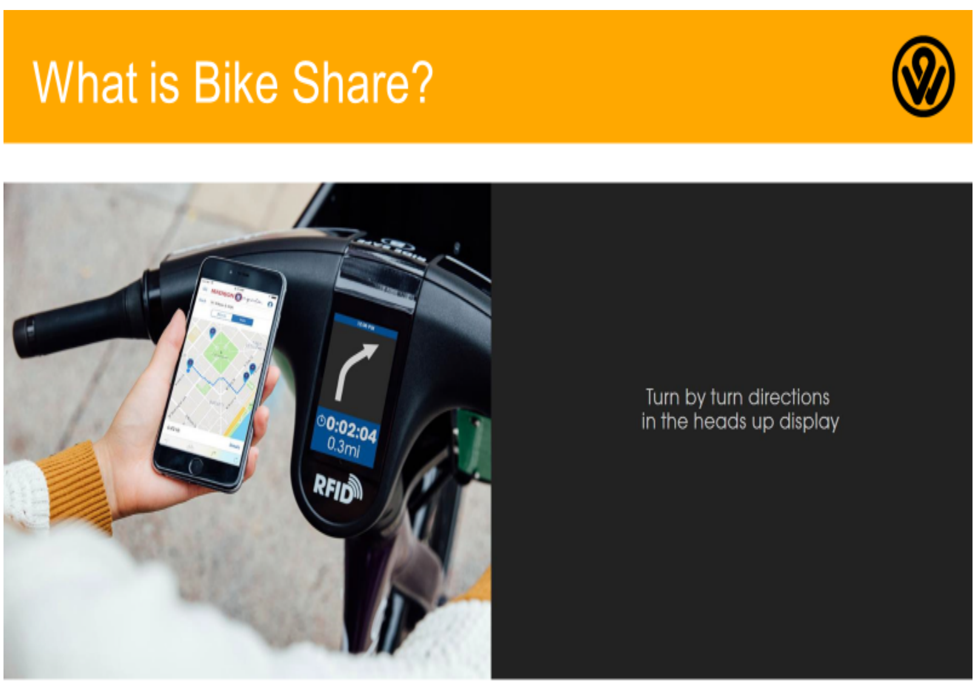
This is a map of the current bike share network which extends all the way from North Kansas City, through downtown, approximately down to 63rd. There's another stand-alone station at Longview Lake in Kansas City, MO, which, if I understand this, is the most popular in your network for you. In the top 5. So, it's not included on the map.

What is Bike Share?

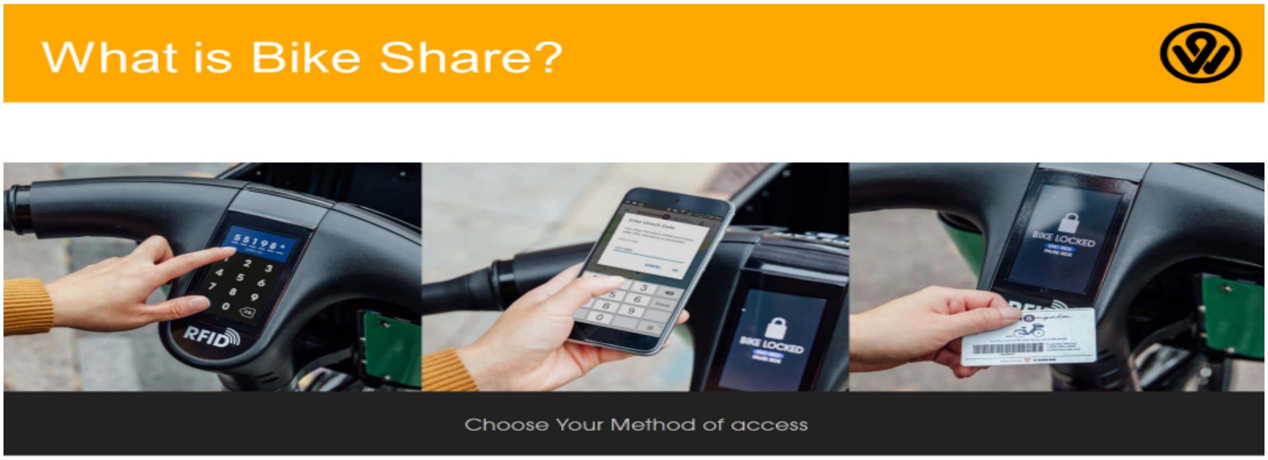


What is bike share? Bike share are these kiosks you might find. You might see them when you drive around. Maybe, some of you have used them where you can check out a bike. You can ride it for 30 minutes and check it in to another bike station and make your way around town in that way on a shared bike. People can use it either by checking in at this kiosk, which you kind of see in the background and purchasing a pass, or if you become a member for a year, you get a card you can scan, or they have an app where you just walk up and unlock the bike with your phone.

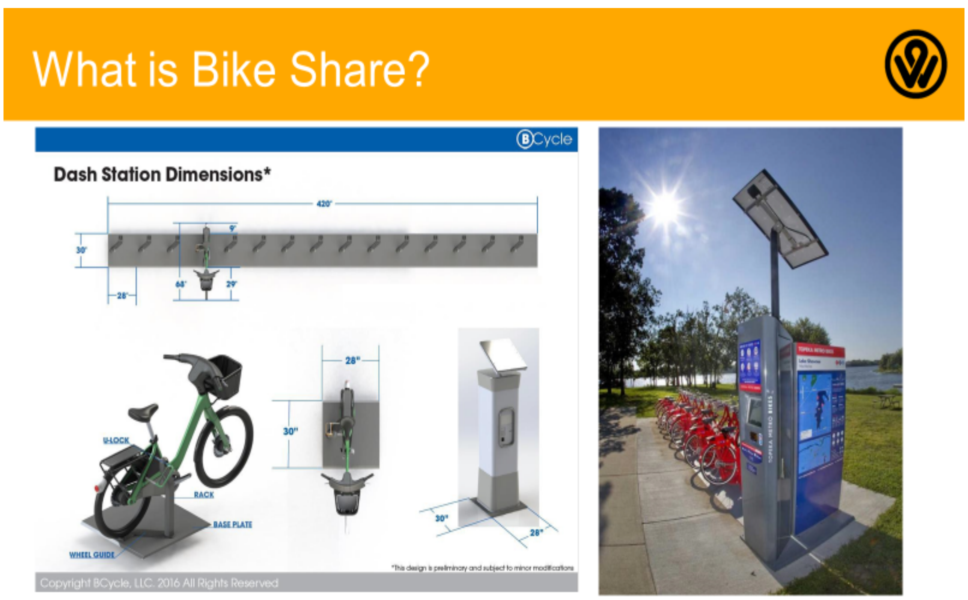
What you see here is the 1.0 bikes. What we're talking about tonight are the 2.0 bikes which can be dockless. This is showing the bike just locked to a bike rack. These can be integrated with the existing system or it can be standalone. We can talk a little bit more about the features of these bikes if you're interested with questions later.



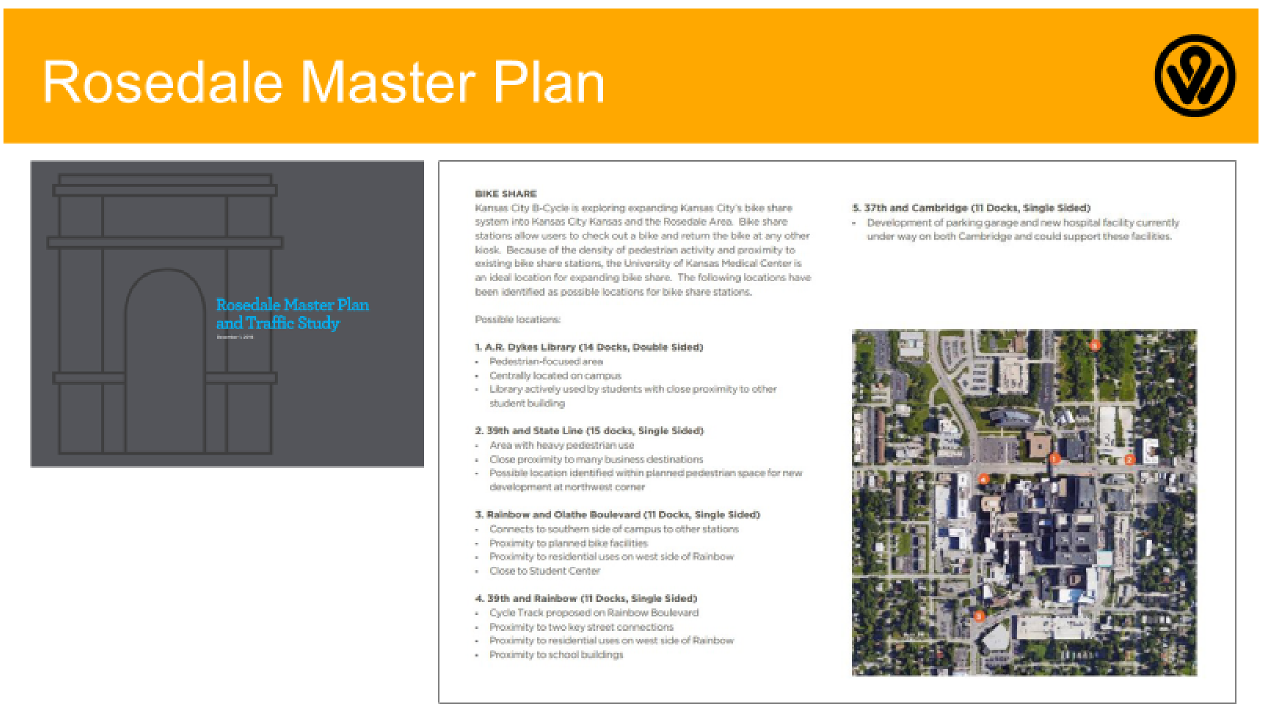
They have a display on them, a digital display, that can give you directions so you don't have to look at your phone. You can get where you're going.



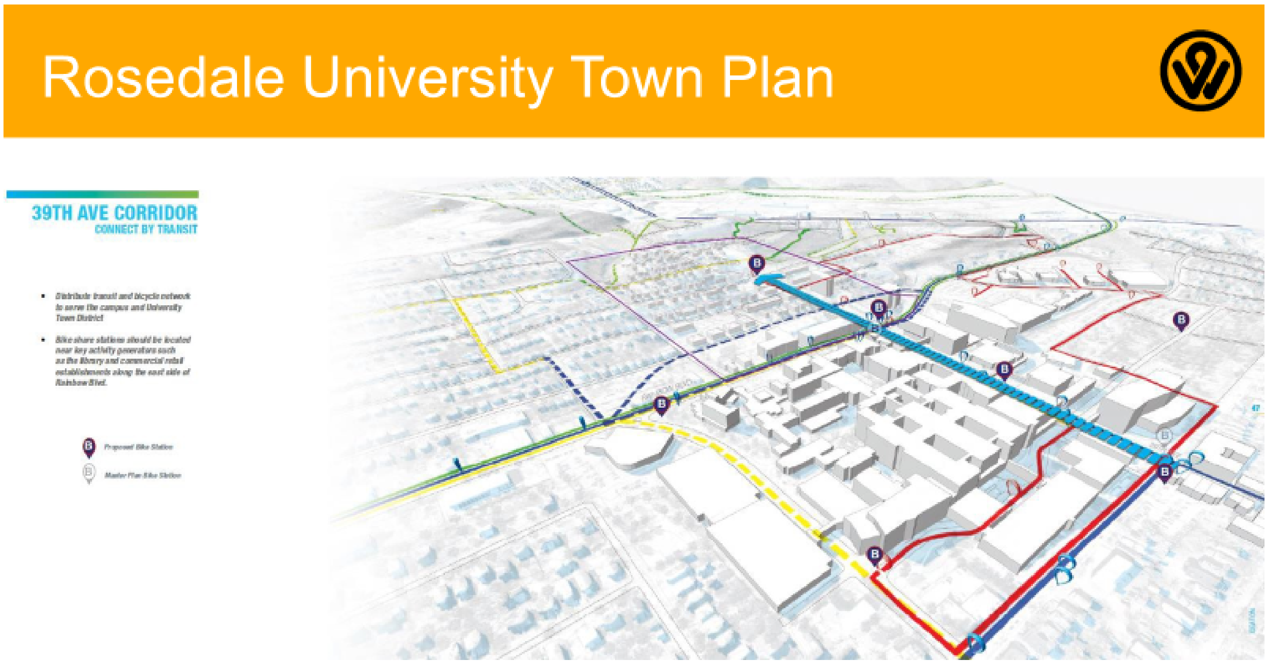
You can check them out in much the same way, either on the touch pad on the bike, or with an app, or with a card.



This is what they look like. We're talking about the kiosk. This is actually installed in Topeka. This is the 2.0 bike share, correct? **Eric Vaughn, Director of B-cycle,** said similar. **Mr. Flanders** said so we'd have a similar kiosk to this, and then you have your bike racks and the bikes attached to those. These can also be deployed without a kiosk. You just kind of create an area that's geofenced so the bike will know when it's within the designated area and you don't have to lock it. You lock it up, but you don't have to have a bike rack or kiosk with these. They're easily expandable that way.



Talking a little bit about alignment with our past planning work. I mentioned the Rosedale Master Plan and working with KU. We had previously identified locations where they could go in KU. KU would like to participate in this grant and pay for 2 of the kiosks, 20 bikes, so it would be 10 at each kiosk, and the bike racks. They're proposing that they would put one at Dykes Library, which is on 39th St. in the middle of their campus, then Olathe and Rainbow, which is right here in this corner. They would like to purchase those bikes and pay for the on-going maintenance of them. I think, at the very least, we'd want to support them in doing that and be kind of a pass-through.



We've also been working on a plan. This a Planning Sustainable Places grant with MARC where we're looking at KU, and then also we were looking at Fisher Park as being a potential connection.

47th Avenue Complete Street Plan

47th Street
Complete Street Plan

We’re also working with the cities of Westwood and Roeland Park on a Complete Street Plan for 47th St. that could potentially support bike share there. There is also downtown looking at the Kaw Point connector that we recently constructed.

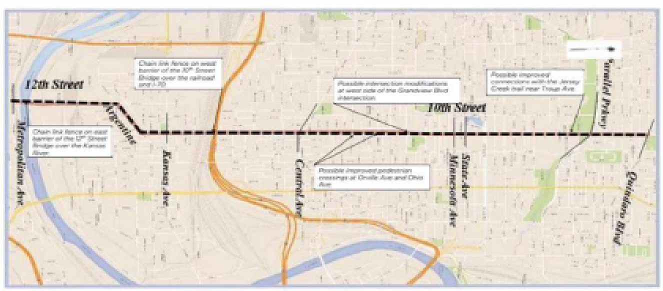
Related Initiatives

The Riverfront Heritage Trails is a popular route for these bike share bikes. Putting one into Kaw Point might allow people to—right now people are already biking Kaw Point Park, but they have to turn around immediately to get the bikes back in time. This could be a way to have people actually stop and enjoy KCK for a while.

There's been a lot of work on the Jersey Creek Trail and citizen participating making that amenity better.

Related Initiatives

12th & 10th Street Bikeway
(Metropolitan Ave. to Quindaro Blvd.)



Additional Project Details

We've done a 10th St. and 12th St. bike lane that is now substantially complete.

Related Initiatives

We're looking at the Healthy Campus. I think there's a lot of opportunities to expand bike share in KCK beyond just the Rosedale area, but looking at downtown and the northeast as well.

Three Options

We've prepared three options that we'd like to talk about.

Three Options

- **Low Option**
  - KU – 2 kiosks and 20 bikes
  - UG – 0 kiosks and 0 bikes
- **Medium Option**
  - KU – 2 kiosks and 20 bikes
  - UG – 2 kiosks and 20 bikes
- **High Option**
  - KU – 2 kiosks and 20 bikes
  - UG – 4 kiosks and 40 bikes

The low option would be just supporting KU, and what they want to do, with 2 kiosks and 20 bikes. Then the UG, it would essentially have no cost to us. We'd just be passing that money through to KU. The medium option, where we would match what KU is doing with 2 kiosks and 20 bikes. The high option, which would be 4 kiosks and 40 bikes. We would double what KU is doing.

I think that we originally wrote the letter and recommended the medium option when we were in front of the MARC committee. Part of that is that there will be more opportunities to expand with additional grant opportunities in the future. We thought that this might be a good way to get it kick-started in KCK with a sufficient number of bikes and stations, and at the same time, allowing us to test it and see how it goes. On the other hand, we do have funding allocated already that we can use to do even more. If we don't use it, then it goes back into the general pot and will be used on projects, but not necessarily in KCK. We wanted to present you an option to use the money that's already been allocated that we could use in KCK.

Low Option

KU Med Bike Share - Capital Budget

Eligible Expenses	**Cost T**	**Quantity**	
Smart Bikes	$2,000.00	20	$40,000.00
Bike Racks	$130.00	40	
Payment Kiosk & Wayfinding Signage	$8,000.00	2	$16,000.00
Total Eligible Expenses			**61,200.00**
Non-Eligible Expenses	**Cost T**	**Quantity**	
Site Preparation-Kiosks	$0.00	2	
Site Preparation-Geofenced Racks	$0.00	2	**$0.00**
Total Non-Eligible Expenses			
20% Local Match			$12,240.00
80% Federal Funds			$48,960.00
Total Federal Project Budget			**$61,200.00**
Total Non-Eligible Expenses			
Total Project Budget			**$61,200.00**
Total Local Funds Required			**$12,240.00**

UG Share = $0

A little bit further breakdown of what that cost is: the bikes are $2,000 each, the smart bikes, the racks are $130, the kiosks, and so the total eligible expenses are $61,200. This would be just KU paying for that. There are some noneligible expenses like preparing the site, which KU would cover so that would be zero cost there. It’s an 80% federal match. We would provide 20% of the funds and the federal would provide 80% of the funds. For the low option, that works out to $12,240 and that, again, would be covered by KU. Our share would be zero.

Medium Option

KU Med Bike Share - Capital Budget

Eligible Expenses	Cost T	Quantity	
Smart Bikes	$2,000.00	20	$40,000.00
Bike Racks	$130.00	40	
Payment Kiosk & Wayfinding Signage	$8,000.00	2	$16,000.00
Total Eligible Expenses			61,200.00
Non-Eligible Expenses	**Cost T**	**Quantity**	
Site Preparation-Kiosks	$0.00	2	
Site Preparation-Geofenced Racks	$0.00	2	$0.00
Total Non-Eligible Expenses			
20% Local Match			$12,240.00
80% Federal Funds			$48,960.00
Total Federal Project Budget			$61,200.00
Total Non-Eligible Expenses			
Total Project Budget			$61,200.00
Total Local Funds Required			$12,240.00

UG Bike Share - Capital Budget

Eligible Expenses	Cost	Quantity	Total
Smart Bikes	$2,000.00	20	
Bike Racks	$130.00	40	
Payment Kiosk & Wayfinding Signage	$8,000.00	2	
Total Eligible Expenses			$61,200.00
Non-Eligible Expenses	**Cost**	**Quantity**	**Total**
Site Preparation-Kiosks	$5,000.00	2	
Site Preparation-Geofenced Racks	$500.00	2	
Total Non-Eligible Expenses			$11,000.00
20% Local Match			
80% Federal Funds			
Total Federal Project Budget			
Total Non-Eligible Expenses			
Total Project Budget			
Total Local Funds Required			

UG Share = $23,240 + $20,000 / yr

The medium option would be that we'd match what KU's doing so the eligible expenses here are the same $61,200. We put in some non-eligible expenses for site preparation. That is kind of a worst-case scenario. It's likely that we could have Public Works do all the work so it might not really, truly be an expense for us. We put it in as kind of a worst-case scenario as if we were going to contract that out. Again, this would be an 80% match: 20% local match and 80% federal funding. That would put us at $23,240 per year. There's also an ongoing maintenance cost with the bikes of approximately $1,000 per bike, per year, that KU's agreed to cover for their bikes. We would need to cover for our bikes.

My understanding is that's mostly—it's not just that the bikes need maintenance, it's that the whole system needs to be balanced and their staff time in moving the bikes around daily and cost related to that.

High Option

KU Med Bike Share - Capital Budget

Eligible Expenses	Cost T	Quantity	
Smart Bikes	$2,000.00	20	$40,000.00
Bike Racks	$130.00	40	
Payment Kiosk & Wayfinding Signage	$8,000.00	2	$16,000.00
Total Eligible Expenses			~~61,200.00~~
Non-Eligible Expenses	**Cost T**	**Quantity**	
Site Preparation-Kiosks	$0.00	2	
Site Preparation-Geofenced Racks	$0.00	2	$0.00
Total Non-Eligible Expenses			
20% Local Match			$12,240.00
80% Federal Funds			$48,960.00
Total Federal Project Budget			$61,200.00
Total Non-Eligible Expenses			
Total Project Budget			$61,200.00
Total Local Funds Required			$12,240.00

UG Bike Share - Capital Budget

Eligible Expenses	Cost	Quantity	Total
Smart Bikes	$2,000.00	40	
Bike Racks	$130.00	80	
Payment Kiosk & Wayfinding Signage	$8,000.00	4	
Total Eligible Expenses			122,400.00
Non-Eligible Expenses	**Cost**	**Quantity**	**Total**
Site Preparation-Kiosks	$5,000.00	4	
Site Preparation-Geofenced Racks	$500.00	4	
Total Non-Eligible Expenses			$22,000.00
20% Local Match			
80% Federal Funds			
Total Federal Project Budget			$
Total Non-Eligible Expenses			
Total Project Budget			$
Total Local Funds Required			

UG Share = $48,4800 + $40,000 / yr

The high option just doubles the number of bikes and kiosks that we have, and that would put it at $48,000. I put an extra zero there, $48,000, I think I made a typo. It should be $46,480 plus $40,000 per year. That smaller number is the correct one. That's kind of what we're looking for feedback on. Any questions? BikeWalkKC is here. They can answer questions as well.

Commissioner Bynum said if you could tell me again on the medium and the high options. I know that KU Med location but our UG would be for medium and high. One would be Kaw Point Connector. **Mr. Flanders** said that would need to be determined. We've not yet decided on any of the locations. That would be decided at a later date after we apply for the grants.

Commissioner Bynum asked on the high option, did I understand you to say we already have funding that's allocated for a project like this, or funding that we can dedicate to this. **Mr. Flanders** said there was a $250,000 Congestion Mitigation Air Quality Grant that was awarded to BikeWalkKC. **Commissioner Bynum** asked that's the money you're talking about. **Mr. Flanders** said yes. **Commissioner Bynum** said okay. **Mr. Flanders** said that's for expanding in Kansas. Lenexa is taking part of that funding. They've already determined how much they would like of the $250,000, and so that leaves us the ability to do up to four stations.

Commissioner Bynum said so there is at least the $46,480 left of the grant that we could use for this. **Chairman Markley** said let me clarify what I think he is saying. The funding we're talking about is the 80%, but we still have to pay the 20%. **Commissioner Bynum** said and then this is the 20% match. **Chairman Markley** said if we don't claim the 80%, then Lenexa is going to get it. We have to decide how much of the 80% we want. **Mr. Flanders** said it wouldn't go to Lenexa. The $250,000 is the 80% match. **Commissioner Bynum** said okay. **Chairman Markley** said yes. **Mr. Flanders** said so that's correct. Eric, do you know how much Lenexa is?

Mr. Vaughan said Lenexa is funding 25 bikes for their initial fleet. The remaining funds are available to you all for bike share here. **Commissioner Bynum** said tell me again how many bikes is the high option. **Mr. Vaughan** said 40. **Commissioner Bynum** said double what Lenexa has.

Commissioner Bynum said I have two more questions. I'm confused about the 30-minute part because that doesn't seem like very long to do anything. Help me understand that again. **Mr. Vaughan** said the 30-minutes is our current walk-up memberships in Kansas City, MO; $3 per half hour. It's just a straight out per half-hour usage rate. Our annual memberships are $65 a year for unlimited hour trips. **Commissioner Bynum** said the 30-minutes has nothing to do with—I mean, I can have the bike for as long as I need to have the bike, okay. **Mr. Vaughan** said exactly. We actually cap our fees at $40 a day, so the max you could ever pay is $40.

Commissioner Bynum said my last question is, when we talk about stealing with the bikes in terms of maintenance, and the things, the costs associated with bikes on an annual basis, which of our staff is going to handle that or is that not a staff function? **Mr. Flanders** said BikeWalkKC owns and maintains the entire system. Our staff doesn't do any of that. **Commissioner Bynum** said good to hear because we don't need them to have more work to do, especially with high tech bikes and all of this that goes with it. I'm happy with at least medium and I lean toward the high.

Action: **Commissioner Bynum made a motion for the high option.**

Commissioner Philbrook said I know you want to go to the game, but I just have a couple of questions just out of curiosity with this. I know you guys have been down in the weeds about what happens if you don't come back in time; if you try to take the bike away from the area that it's supposed to be in unless you pay for it. What happens? **Mr. Vaughan** said all of our memberships are put on a debit or credit card. There is some type of fee structure in place to incentivize you to return it to the appropriate locations at the appropriate times. For instance, if you don't bring the bike back at all, its $2,000 a bike, and that's what will be charged to your card. **Commissioner Philbrook** said make sure you have it back. **Mr. Vaughan** said if you keep it out for just a certain amount of time, then you're really just paying for that time.

Commissioner Philbrook said then there's the other option of somebody trying to take the bike that hasn't paid anything. **Mr. Vaughan** said these are very secured. Bike share is in all the major cities across the United States. **Commissioner Philbrook** said I've seen it over at Quality Hill. I've seen where those stations are. **Mr. Vaughan** said you cannot get that bike out of that station, I promise you. I've seen some demonstrations where people just go to town on these things, and it's just not possible without something very advanced. **Commissioner Philbrook** said in other words, the ones you would put in would be with the stations, not the freestanding.

Mr. Vaughan said the technology we're looking at is called smart bikes. I think what you are referring to is called dockless where they just free float all over the place. **Commissioner Philbrook** said yes, sir. **Mr. Vaughan** said ours is going to require the user to tether the bike to a physical object. **Commissioner Philbrook** said okay. Just asking. Our police officers have enough work to do. **Mr. Vaughan** said they also have active GPS. At any given second of the day, we know exactly where they are. **Commissioner Philbrook** said are you ready to die, no. I'm just kidding. I appreciate that.

Then the part that we were talking about on the 80%, that 80% of the money. Does that come out of the $250,000? Then we get to match with the 20% to go along with that. **Mr. Vaughan** said correct. **Commissioner Philbrook** asked that number you're showing us right now is that number. **Mr. Vaughan** said the 20%. **Commissioner Philbrook** asked or is it 20% of that number. **Mr. Flanders** said there's eligible expenses in the high option that total 122. **Commissioner Philbrook** said okay; it's pretty small. I need an eye doctor. Go ahead. **Mr. Flanders** said sorry about that. **Commissioner Philbrook** said it's not you, it's me, go-ahead.

Then there's non-eligible expenses of the $22,000. **Commissioner Philbrook** said okay. **Mr. Flanders** said what we would be on the hook for is $46,480. **Commissioner Philbrook** said out-of-pocket. **Mr. Flanders** said plus $40,000 per year, which would start in year one, so we'd really be paying $88,000. Sorry, my typos throwing me off, $86,480 the first year and then $40,000 a year after that. **Commissioner Philbrook** asked but that's the 20% we're paying. **Mr. Flanders** said yes. **Commissioner Philbrook** said just wanted to make it perfectly clear to me and everybody else out there.

Chairman Markley asked are we committed to a certain number of years of this process. We're talking about $40,000 a year. If we stop paying the $40,000, we're just out of the program for that set of bikes? **Mr. Vaughan** said the federal grant requires us to keep the equipment on the street for five years. **Chairman Markley** said we'd be on the hook for at least five years also, presumably. Personally, I prefer the medium option because we're still getting double what Lenexa is getting because KU's paying for half.

Eric Rogers, Executive Director, **BikeWalkKC**, said, Commissioners, if I may just add a little bit to that. That annual operating costs represents the portion of our costs to operate the system after the user fees come in. That's also still kind of a worst-case scenario because there are also a lot of private sponsorships and advertising dollars that come into the system that would offset some of that. We're presenting kind of the high-end because we don't yet know exactly what those other dollars would be. It could potentially be much less. **Commissioner Philbrook** said like I said, I was having trouble seeing the exact end on this. It's really small.

The user fees come straight to you guys? **Mr. Rogers**, said yes. **Commissioner Philbrook** asked do you share those at all. **Mr. Rogers** said the user fees represent about 20% of the operating cost so they don't make a profit unfortunately. **Commissioner Philbrook** said just asking. **Mr. Rogers** said also, when we get to the appropriate time, we'll have things like an operating agreement and our reports and things so you'll have more information about the financials that are going on.

Commissioner Bynum said one of the things we're kicking around up here is whether there's an in-between medium and high. Could we tell you that we would be interested in a $30,000 option? **Mr. Flanders** said I think you can ask for any amount. I organized it this way just to present it.

If we wanted to go 3 and 30, I think that would be fine too. **Commissioner Bynum** said I think I like that option. I think that if I did make a motion, I'm going to amend.

Action: **Commissioner Bynum made a motion to amend her previous motion to approve a medium-high option in the $30,000 range, somewhere midpoint between medium and high.** **Commissioner Kane** said I would agree with $30,000. That'd be fine. **Commissioner Philbrook** asked is that a second. **Commissioner Kane** said yes.

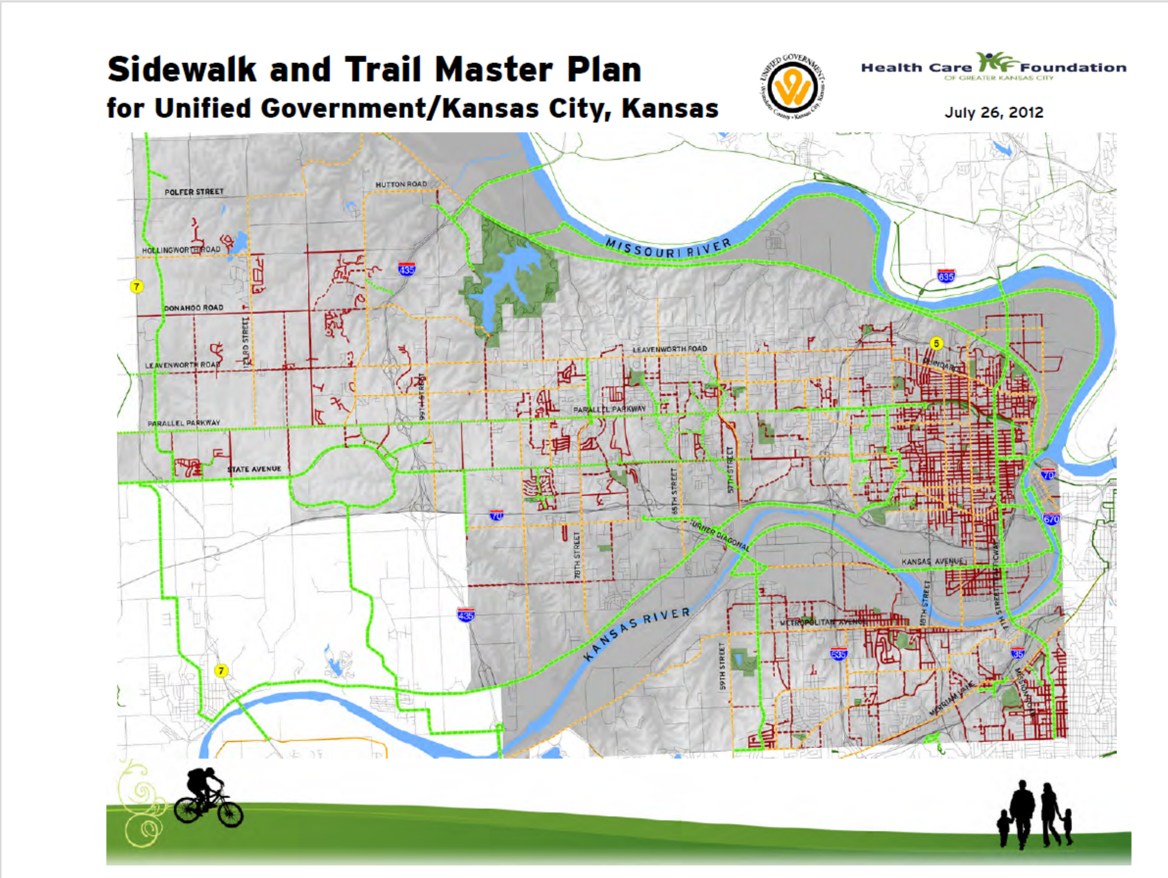
Commissioner Bynum said maybe at some point, Zach, you could come back and tell us what we're committing to in that mid/high and what that commitment would look like. I think you see our support.

Roll call was taken and there were four "Ayes," Philbrook, Kane, Bynum, Markley.

Item No. 5 – 18101…GRANT: CONGESTION MITIGATION/AIR QUALITY, SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM, TA SET-ASIDE

Synopsis: Authorize staff to apply for federal funding through MARC to construct new sidewalks, submitted by Rob Richardson, Planning Director. The $500,000 grant would require a 20% match ($100,000) to be paid from the 2018 budgeted sidewalk funds. It is requested that this item be fast tracked to the March 1, 2018 full commission meeting.

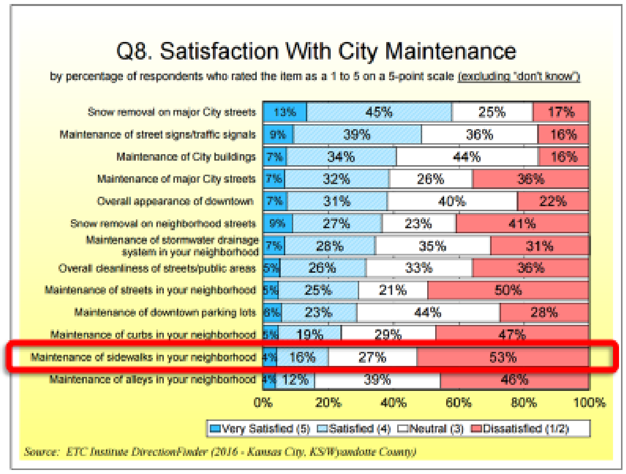
Zach Flanders, Planning Department, said this is the same bucket of money that the bike share grant came from that we were just talking about.



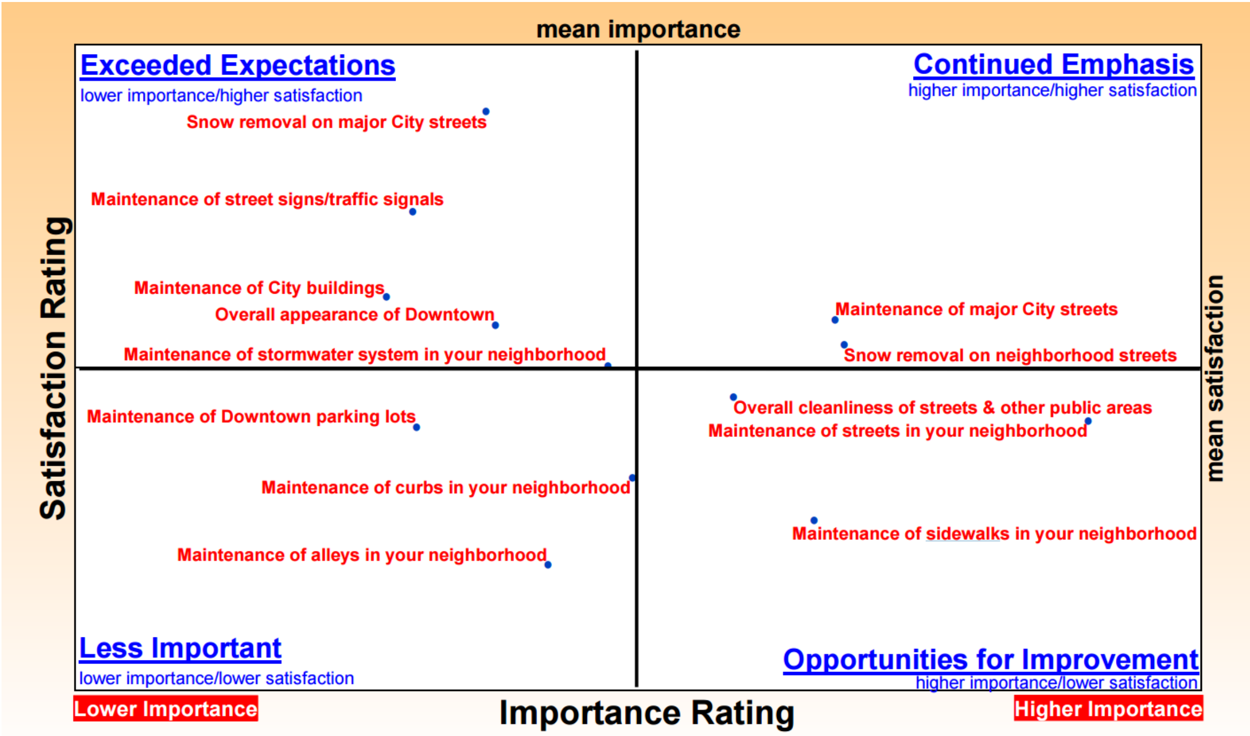
To give you some background, I was here a few months ago talking about our plan for sidewalks and trails; Sidewalks and Trails Master Plan, that was adopted in 2012. That included a recommendation to create a budget line item for filling our priority gaps, and that was included in our 2018-2019 budget. However, it's a pretty limited amount, $200,000 per year, which, at $200 per linear foot of sidewalk, doesn't cover a whole lot of sidewalk.

We began looking at ways that we could strategically use that money. We think that one of the ways that we can make that money go much further is by applying for a grant. That money would represent our 20% match. We would then be getting an 80% federal match. Essentially, for every dollar we spend, we'd get another $4.

Community Survey and SOAR



I just wanted to run through some of the slides about how important sidewalks are. Its one of the areas that we don't rank very highly on in our citizens' survey. I think sidewalks is one of those poor elements of government, especially city government, that hits right in the middle of quality of life with appearance of neighborhoods, safety of being able to walk around in your neighborhood. Nothing beats having a sidewalk construction in front of your house for communication on how well your government is doing.



Source: ETC Institute (2016)

It's also something that is—we were ranked as having a high importance, but low satisfaction, and so an opportunity for improvement.

I am going to paraphrase. I went to a presentation and our Mayor got a great shout-out at the presentation. It was Strong Towns, with Chuck Marohn, at the library. He said in one of his talks that municipalities didn't build quality of life ammenities like parks and sidewalks because they were wealthy. They became wealthy because they built the quality of life amenities. I think sidewalks are one of those things that doesn't truly cost as much money when you compare it to a highway overpass or a lot of the infrastructure that we build. It makes a big improvment on neighborhoods and the ability of houses to maintain their values and improve over time. In a way, they pay for themselves.

Introduction

MARC 2018 Call for Projects

- Congestion Mitigation/Air Quality (CMAQ)
- Surface Transportation Block Grant (STP)
- TA Set-aside (formerly Transportation Alternatives Program TAP)
- Funding is for FY 2021-2022

Eligible project types for this call for projects will include, but are not limited to:

- Active transportation, including bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure.
- Alternative fuel and diesel retrofit strategies to improve regional air quality.
- Public transportation.
- Outreach strategies to improve regional air quality.
- Roadway and bridge capacity, management, operations, preservation and traffic flow.
- Transportation safety.

This is the 2018 Call for Projects with the Mid-America Reginoal Council. There's three sources of funding: the CMAQ, Congestion Mitigation/Air Quality; Surface Transportation Block Grant; and TA Set-aside, formally Tranportation Alternatives Program. This would allocate funding for the fiscal year 2021 and 2022. Elgible projects are—the type of projects we're talking about: active transportation, bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure, as well as public transit.

Introduction

Program	Period	Total Anticipated Funding* Kansas
Congestion Mitigation/Air Quality (CMAQ)	2021 - 2022	$5 M
Surface Transportation Block Grant Program (STP)	2021 - 2022	$25.4 M
TA Set-aside (formerly Transportation Alternatives Program - TAP)	2021 - 2022	$2.4 M

This is how much is available. There's $5M in the CMAQ; $25.4M in the STP, Surface Transportation Block Grant; and $2.4M in the TA Set-aside and that's for Kansas. Missouri has their own bucket of funding.

Action: **Commissioner Bynum made a motion, seconded by Commissioner Philbrook, to approve.** Roll call was taken and there were four "Ayes," Philbrook, Kane, Bynum, Markley.

Item No. 6 – 1872…PRESENTATION: PARKS & RECREATION COST OF SERVICES & USER FEE STUDY

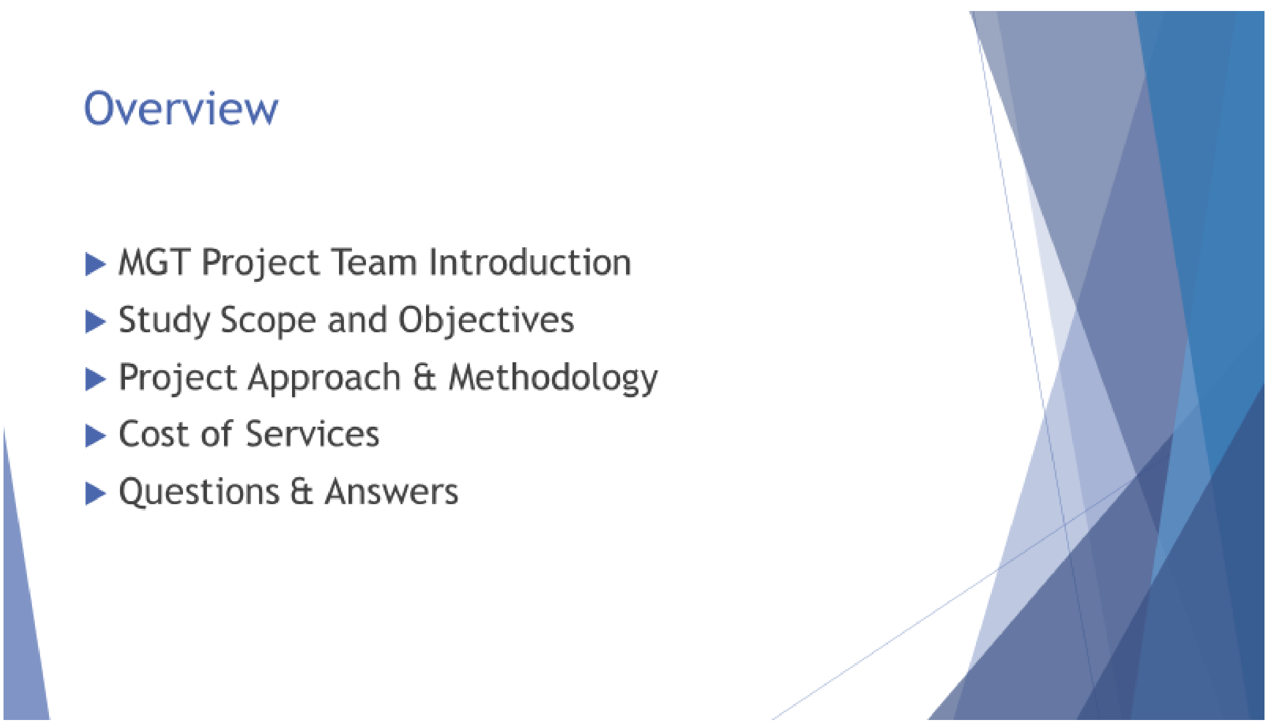
Synopsis: A presentation on the Parks & Recreation Cost of Services and User Fee Study conducted by Bret Schyler of MGT Consulting Group, LLC, submitted by Kathleen VonAchen, Chief Financial Officer; and Jeremy Rogers, Parks & Recreation Director.

Kathleen VonAchen, Chief Financial Officer, said with me is Jeremy Rogers, the Director of Parks and Recreation, and Bret Schyler. Bret is with the Management Consulting Group. We have worked with him over numerous years on developing various cost analyses for the Unified

Government. Tonight, I am asking the committee to take a look at some information that we have developed.

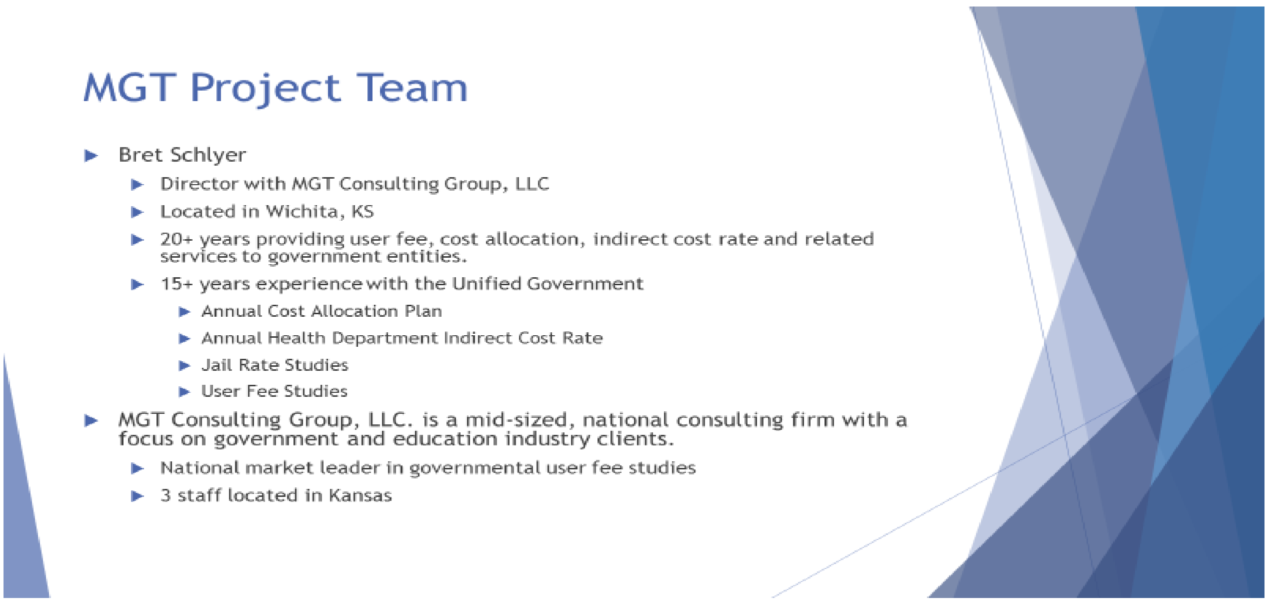
Over the past year or so—what we're trying to look at, but over the past year or so, we have been collecting cost data from the Parks and Recreation Department. What we wanted to do was take a look and see what were the costs of providing the Parks and Recreation services and then compare those with what are we charging to our customers. Also, to take a look at the level of participation of all those services. By doing that, we can get a better feel for what is the subsidy level for each of those services, then compare that with our neighbors and what they charge and what their costs are. Maybe come up with a plan, a future plan, to phase in over future years so that we can bring the amount that we are charging for these services up to an appropriate subsidy level or subsidy level as set by your direction.

Generally speaking, there's a variety of classifications of these projects for Parks and Recreation. I just wanted you to keep that in mind that these different services meet the needs of different audiences who each have different economic demands. Just keep that in mind. With that in place, I'd like to introduce Bret who's going to walk you through the report, or a report of the analyses that he's done.



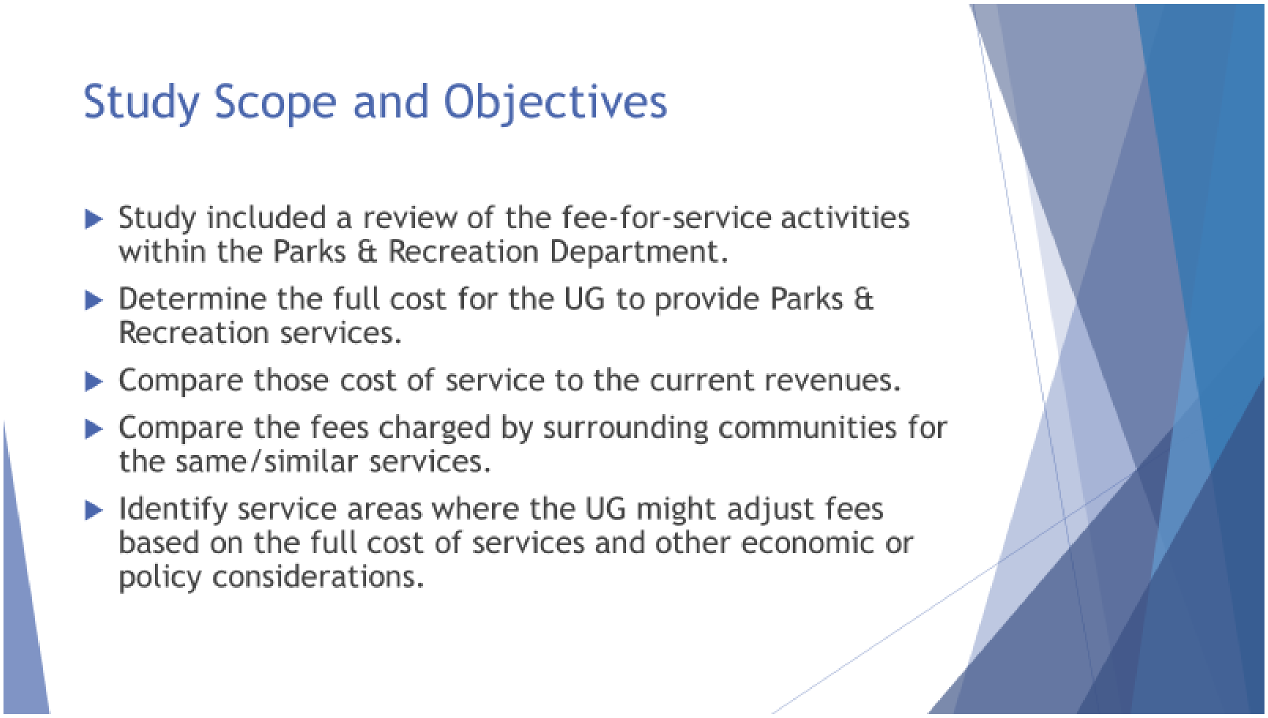
Bret Schyler, Management Consulting Group, said tonight, we just wanted to give you kind of an overview of what it is, the project that we've been undertaking. Give you an idea of what the scope of services was, what our approach was, and an overview of what the costs to all the various services that we've calculated is. One of the things to keep mind is, as we go through this, is that the cost of service is just one component in terms of setting an actual fee.

Cost is not the same as the price. Pricing has a lot to do with, as Kathleen mentioned, what are your neighbors charging? What is the market for those services? Are these services being provided to communities or individuals that we want to actively subsidize and children and seniors or other at-risk populations? We'll just get into this and show you what we have done.



I'm Bret Schyler, MGT Consulting Group, located in Wichita, KS. I've got about a little over 20 years of experience doing cost of services analyses for governments. A lot of my focus is on identifying the full cost of federal grants so that states and counties and cities can recover indirect costs from the federal programs that they operate. I've got about 15years of experience working with the Unified Government on a variety of cost allocation and geo rates, steady projects and user fees over the years.

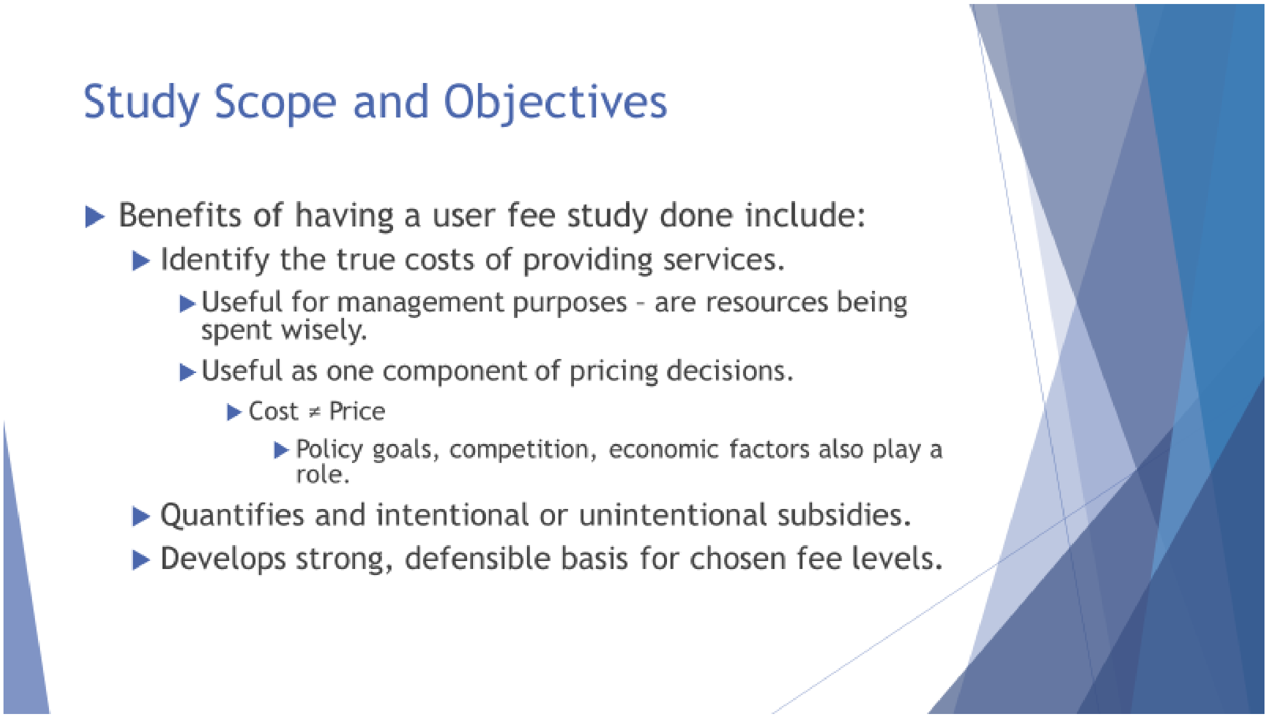
Just briefly, MGT is kind of a mid-sized, national consulting firm. We're based out of Tallahassee, FL, but we've got staff, I think, in 15 different states at this point. I believe that we're either the largest, or the second largest, provider of governmental cost of service studies with three staff located in Kansas. All of us are in the Wichita area.



The scope of the study included the review of all the fee for services activities within the Parks and Recreation Department. The idea was to identify the full cost for the Unified Government to provide those parks and recreation services. As you know with governmental accounting, everything is fund in departmental based. The cost that we see in the Parks and Recreation Department are not the full cost of operating that department because all the administrative costs are out in the General Fund, in the Finance Department, Legal, Technology, or Buildings and Logistics.

Once we identify all the costs, to compare those costs to the current revenue, compare the current fees or current prices to those charged by surrounding communities for the same or similar services, and identify service areas where the UG might be able to adjust fees based on the full cost of service and other economic policy considerations.

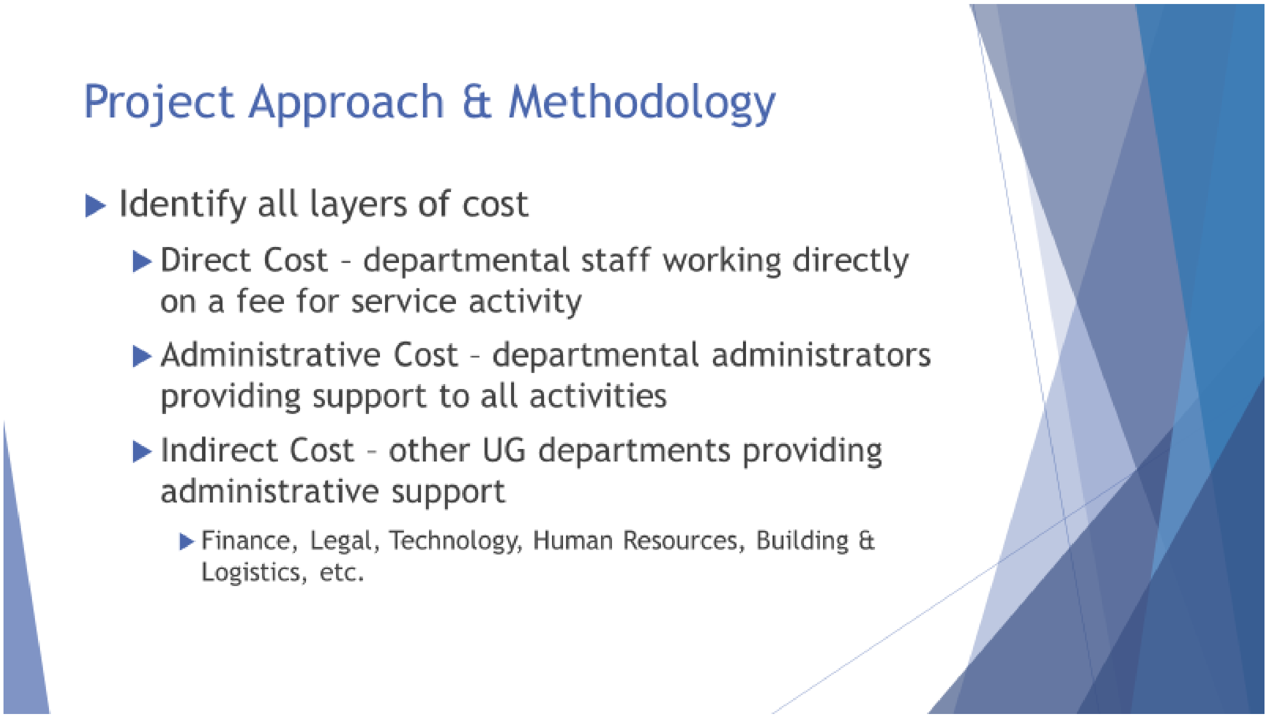
Ms. VonAchen said I did want to point out also that we have started with Parks and Recreation, but over the future year or two, we're going to be also doing the same cost of service studies for public safety related departments. Then we're currently in the process of also looking at stormwater fees. Little by little, we're working through all the various areas of the Unified Government. This is an introductory kind of presentation of all those future cost studies we will be doing.



Mr. Schyler said some of the benefits of having a user fee study done, primarily it's to identify the true cost of providing services. In a lot of cases, local governments can end up in a cycle where they set fees almost at a haphazard way over time and end up often, when no calculation is done, looking at just what their neighbors are charging for a service and setting their fees based on that.

It's really important, I think, when fees are set, that everybody knows what the cost is and knows what the ramifications are of setting a certain price point; whether its understanding what it is in terms of a subsidy that we're approving by setting that price—subsidy isn't always a bad thing. Sometimes we want to subsidize things. When we want to subsidize them, knowing exactly how much we've subsidized them for can be a useful, political tool as well.

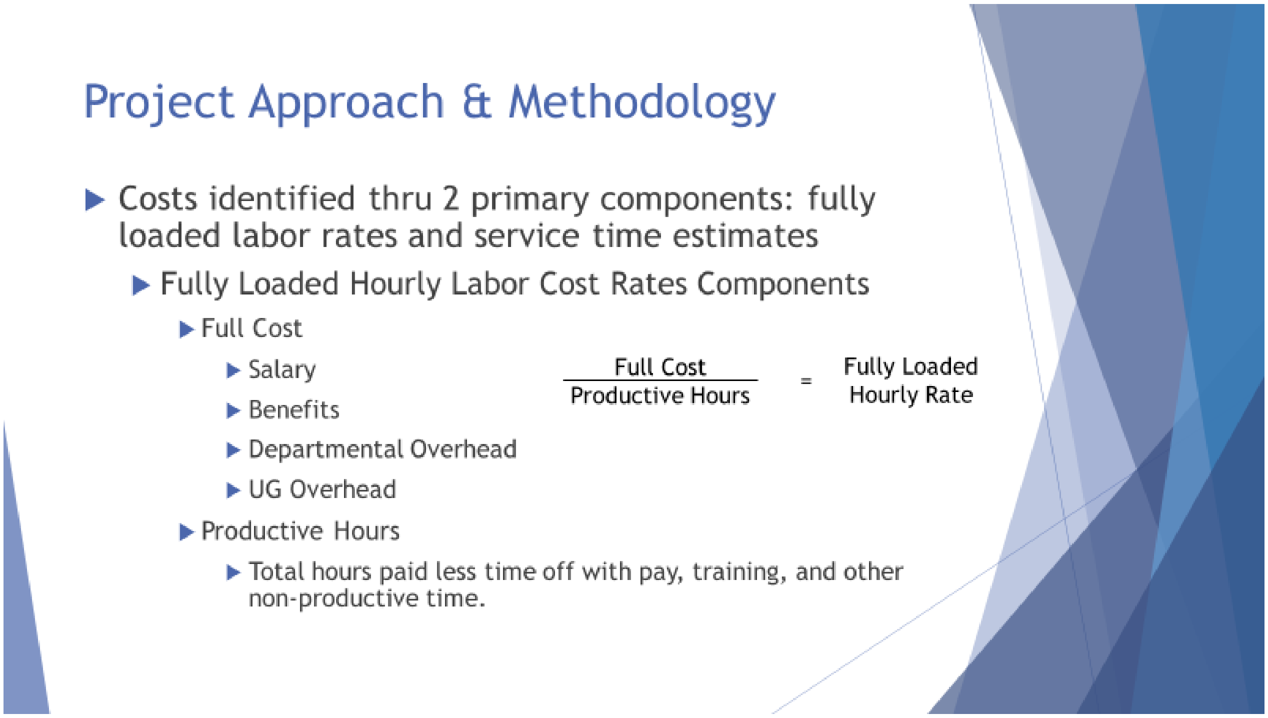
The study can be useful for management purposes. It can give you an idea of whether the resources are being spent wisely. As I said earlier, its only one component of a pricing decision. Cost does not equal price, and your policy goals, competition, economic factors, and the population served, also play a big role. Ultimately, though, the study is designed to develop a strong and defensible base for the chosen fee levels that the administration decides.



The approach and methodology is to identify all the layers of cost. There are three primary layers of cost in government services as we recognize them in our cost of service model. One is a direct cost. Those are the costs that are born within the Parks and Recreation Department and are associated with the Parks and Rec's staff that are working directly on the services for which fees are being charged.

The second is administrative costs which is, again, inside the Parks and Recreation Department. These are the management staff, supervisory staff, and other administrative staff within the department that are not necessarily working directly on the services for which we are charging fees, but they're supporting the employees that are providing those services.

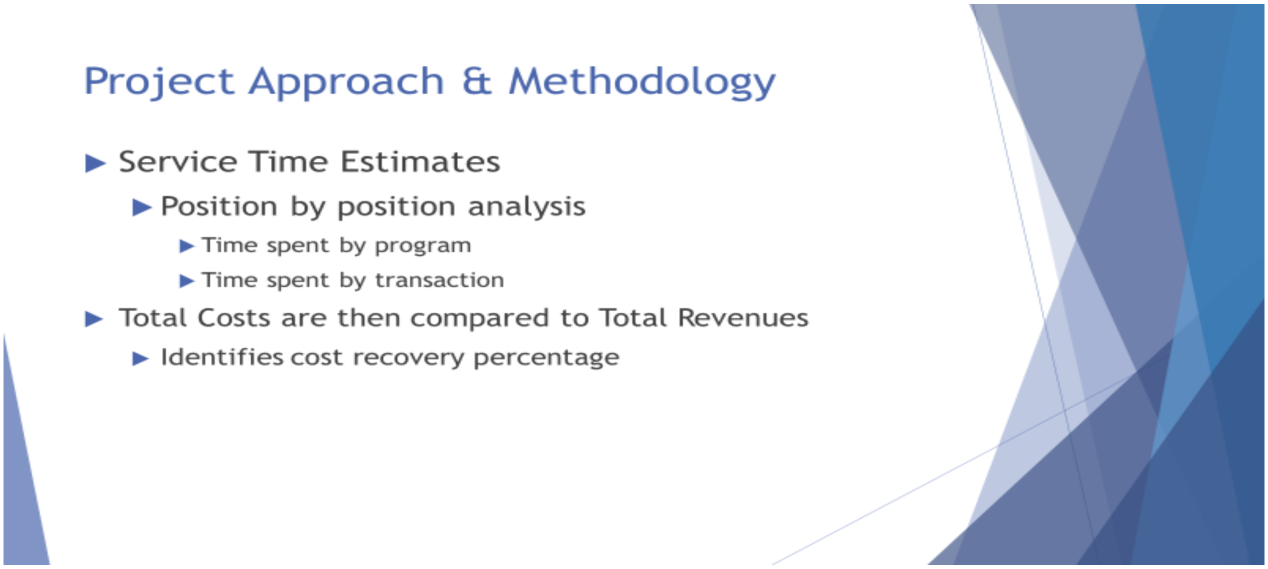
The last level is indirect cost, which is cost from other Unified Government departments that provide administrative support to the Parks and Recreation Department and allow them to operate: Finance, Legal, Technology, HR, and Buildings and Logistics. All of those layers of costs are included in the analyses.



To identify the cost down to an individual service, we primarily use two components: fully loaded labor rates and service time estimates. The fully loaded hourly labor rate cost component is going to be made up of the salaries, the benefits, the departmental overhead, and the Unified Government's overhead; that cost for each employee, divided by the number of productive hours that those employees are providing service.

The difference between productive hours and the hours worked, is time off with pay. Its time spent in trainings. Its time spent in management meetings where they're not—even though they might be a recreation specialist that's there to provide services to clients, there's going to be some time that we're paying them that they can't be doing that because they are required to do other things in order to maintain their employment with the Unified Government.

Our base in that fully loaded hourly labor rate calculation, is those productive hours. It often ends up being for a full-time employee that's getting paid for 2,080 hours a year, the minimum productive hours are typically somewhere between 1,600 and 1,750 or so, depending, on the specific benefits provided within an organization and the amount of time that they're devoted to training and other meetings.



Once those fully loaded hourly rates for each employee are identified through that calculation on the previous slide, we then identify service time estimates. Position pipe, position analyses, how much time is employee A spending on all the various programs or services that they support throughout the year or, in some cases, on a transaction by transactional basis. It kind of depends on the individual service on whether it makes sense to look at it as kind of a program. I'm spending 20% of my time doing X during the year, or weather its something like the chemical sales that go on out of the Parks and Recreation Department where it might be that it takes 12 minutes to complete this one transaction and we do a thousand of them a year. We extrapolate that out to determine how much total time, as a result cost, its assigned to that service.

Cost of Services

- Part 1 of 2

					Current					
					Per Unit			Annual		
	Service Name	Fee Description	Annual Volum	Volume Billed	Current Fee	Full Cost	Current Recovery	Annual Cost	Annual Revenue	Annual Subsidy
1	Chemicals - Imitator Plus	Per Gallon	323	323	$ 16	$ 29.17	55%	$ 9,422	$ 5,168	$ 4,254
2	Chemicals - Cornbelt 4LB Amine	Per Gallon	183	183	$ 17	$ 35.71	48%	$ 6,534	$ 3,111	$ 3,423
3	Special Event - James P Davis Hal	Per Day Rental	165	141	$ 475	$ 3,072	15%	$ 506,851	$ 66,975	$ 439,876
4	Special Event - George Meyn Hall	Per Day Rental	110	59	$ 525	$ 4,529	12%	$ 498,226	$ 30,975	$ 467,251
5	Special Event - Pierson Communi	Per Day, Non Resident	81	81	$ 700	$ 5,391	13%	$ 436,647	$ 56,700	$ 379,947
6	Special Event - Decoration	Avg Revenue	37	37	$ 114	$ 82	139%	$ 3,024	$ 4,200	$ (1,176)
7	Class Fees	Annual Revenue	1	1	$ 10,284	$ 69,074	15%	$ 69,074	$ 10,284	$ 58,790
8	Softball League	Per Team	19	19	$ 325	$ 1,014	32%	$ 19,257	$ 6,175	$ 13,082
9	Vollyball League (5 Games)	Per Team/5 games	18	18	$ 75	$ 4,540	2%	$ 81,724	$ 1,350	$ 80,374
11	Summer Program Fees	Annual Revenue	1	1	$ 11,845	$ 38,865	30%	$ 38,865	$ 11,845	$ 27,020
12	Weight Room Membership (no lc	Per Year	-	-	$ -	$ -	0%	$ -	$ -	$ -
13	Soccer League (Adult)	Per Team	20	17	$ 1,500	$ 3,230	46%	$ 64,595	$ 25,500	$ 39,095
14	Swimming Pool Admission	Annual Revenue	1	1	$ 7,519	$ 117,379	6%	$ 117,379	$ 7,519	$ 109,860
15	Sunflower Hills	Fee	1	1	$ 574,410	$ 737,666	78%	$ 737,666	$ 574,410	$ 163,256
18	Rec Center Rentals	Annual Revenue	1	1	$ 8,560	$ 93,585	9%	$ 93,585	$ 8,560	$ 85,025
21	Park Shelter Rentals	Annual Revenue	1	1	$ 71,280	$ 273,422	26%	$ 273,422	$ 71,280	$ 202,142

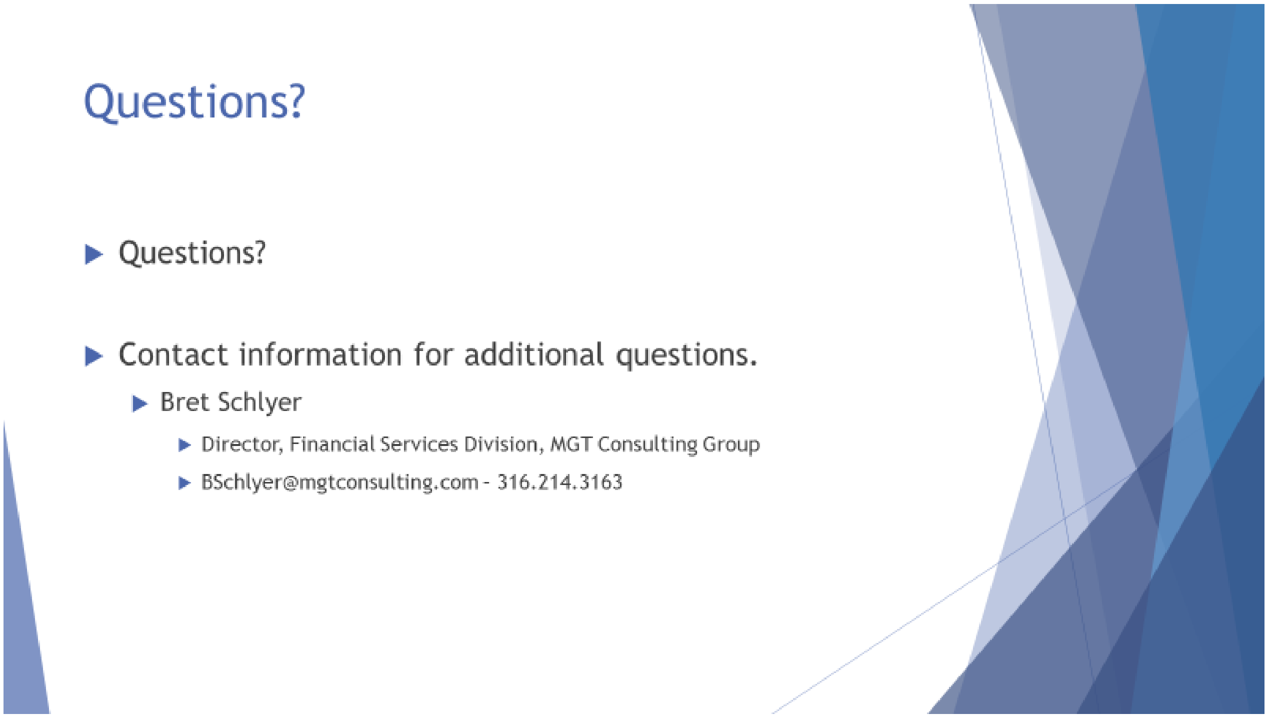
Once the total costs are identified, then they're compared to the total revenues which identifies a current cost or recovery percentage. I've got two slides here that show an overview of the results. It identifies the services on the left-hand side there. Kind of the center three columns are the per unit, current fee, and current costs. There are current recovery percentages, kind of in the middle column there, which range from 2% to, in some cases, just over 100%. The far-right column identifies what the existing, annual subsidy for those services are. Basically, it's what is the unrecovered cost of providing those services.

Cost of Services

- Part 2 of 2

L	Service Name	Fee Description	Annual Volum	Volume Billed	Current Fee	Full Cost	Current Recovery	Annual Cost	Annual Revenue	Annual Subsidy
30	Renaissance Festival	Fee	1	1	$ 50,000	$ 1,594	3136%	$ 1,594	$ 50,000	$ (48,406)
31	Dock Fees	Annual Revenue	1	1	$ 24,000	$ 12,855	187%	$ 12,855	$ 24,000	$ (11,145)
32	Fishing Fees	Annual Revenue	1	1	$ 52,225	$ 86,959	60%	$ 86,959	$ 52,225	$ 34,734
33	Boating Permits	Annual Revenue	1	1	$ 21,475	$ 17,036	126%	$ 17,036	$ 21,475	$ (4,439)
34	Providence Medical Center Amph	Fee	1	1	$ -	$ 12,855	0%	$ 12,855	$ -	$ 12,855
35	Non-Fee Activities	Non-Fee Activities	1	1	$ -	$ 2,656,437	0%	$ 2,656,437	$ -	$ 2,656,437
36	Youth Basketball	Annual Revenue	1	1	$ 7,500	$ 90,349	8%	$ 90,349	$ 7,500	$ 82,849
37	Youth Soccer/Futsal	Annual Revenue	1	1	$ 6,945	$ 164,847	4%	$ 164,847	$ 6,945	$ 157,902
38	Youth Kickball	Annual Revenue	1	1	$ 1,155	$ 147,310	1%	$ 147,310	$ 1,155	$ 146,155
39	Youth Baseball	Annual Revenue	1	1	$ 2,745	$ 154,671	2%	$ 154,671	$ 2,745	$ 151,926
40	Youth Flag Football	Annual Revenue	1	1	$ 1,545	$ 148,224	1%	$ 148,224	$ 1,545	$ 146,679
41	Youth Volleyball	Annual Revenue	1	1	$ 1,125	$ 81,376	1%	$ 81,376	$ 1,125	$ 80,251
42	COMMUNITY CENTERS	For Calc Only	1	1	$ -	$ -	0%	$ -	$ -	$ -
43	Special Populations	Non-Fee	1	1	$ -	$ 106,506	0%	$ 106,506	$ -	$ 106,506
	Total User Fees							$3,980,851	$1,052,767	$2,928,084
	% of Full Cost								26%	74%
	Total Other Services							$2,656,430	$0	$2,656,430
	% of Full Cost								0%	

In total, down in the bottom right of this slide, identifies that our current revenue covers about 26% of the costs of the Parks and Recreation Department. Of the cost of providing fee services, fee related services, for the Parks and Recreation Department, there are some non-fee related services, mowing, things like that, that are pulled out of that number. Of the services that we're providing that we charge fees for, we're recovering approximately 26% of the costs. My experience has been nationwide that that's usually closer to 50% for Parks and Recreation departments. The UG is a little bit behind in terms of its exiting pricing.



You can open it up for questions now. I do know that Kathleen and her team, along with Jeremy, are actively working on those kind of pricing decisions; taking into account all the other factors that go into that beyond just the cost of calculation.

Commissioner Philbrook said we're not adding in the mowing cost, but my comment to you is, how do we use the parks if they're not mowed. Just a question. Even though that's not a fee for service sort of thing, that is part of maintaining. **Mr. Schyler** said actually, when we initially did the calculation, we had the cost of mowing included in the parks. The thing about the parks is the parks themselves. There is no fee to come in and utilize the park at all. The shelters that people can rent, and initially we had all that mowing cost assigned to just revenue centers within the parks, the shelters. **Commissioner Philbrook** said in other words, we're separating out anything that doesn't—that we don't charge for. **Mr. Schyler** said correct. **Commissioner Philbrook** said this is only what we charge for. **Mr. Schyler** said correct. **Commissioner Philbrook** said I wanted that out there definitely.

The other question, you made a comment about the fact that we're around 26% recovery on the money on what we're spending. We should be closer to 50 something. **Mr. Schyler** said 50 is a rough national average on the Parks and Rec's side. **Commissioner Philbrook** asked what does it run in Kansas, do you know. I know that's a national, but, no idea? **Mr. Schyler** said I don't know in Kansas. We probably do 50 user fee studies/fee studies a year. They are largely on the coasts though: California, North Carolina, Florida and a few in Texas every year. We've got one going right now in Phoenix; but within Kansas, most of the communities are so small that they're not doing cost calculations They are looking at their neighbors, or if they are doing cross calculations, they're doing something kind of in-house and just looking at direct cost primarily. Wichita would probably be the only other place and Johnson County that would be interested in knowing full cost and trying to make decisions based on that. **Ms. VonAchen** said his report includes comparison of those larger jurisdictions in this region.

Chairman Markley asked do you find that certain types of services are more likely to be a higher percentage; a subsidy, versus other types of services. Is that sort of weighted as you internally are looking at the study results? **Mr. Schyler** said yes, it absolutely is. I mean, you look at kids sports for example. The average recovery both, its lower here than it is for other services within parks and rec. You'll see that pretty much everywhere. When you get to something like facility rentals or adult sports, that's when your pricing tends to get much closer or at a cost level—your actual cost level.

Commissioner Philbrook said it was obvious that Sunflower Hills is bringing in a better percentage of a payback. I just want to make a comment around that and maybe this isn't the time or place, but I am going to say it anyway. That is, if we would invest a little bit more money in Sunflower Hills, especially a new building, we could actually have more activity out there. We could get more back on renting out that facility.

Chairman Markley said luckily for tonight's discussions, this is for information only. I was going to ask when and what will we be seeing from you guys as you move forward to analyze our internal fee structures? You don't have to give me a date or anything. I'm just wondering, are you going to be back before us again with a list of this what we think we would like to charge or these are the changes we're planning on making?

Ms. VonAchen said, as Bret mentioned, we are in the process of reviewing our pricing decisions; figuring out what's the appropriate subsidy level for the given service. We're going to very finely tune all of these programs to make sure that we don't impact participation, we don't increase a fee too much of any given year and yet we achieve our goals, say over the five years to improve our subsidy level so that we're more appropriately recovering our costs. My guess is, as a part of this budget process or maybe in the next few months, we'll be coming back with some recommendations. We definitely want you to know what we're going to be recommending before we start doing any kind of fee increases so that you are aware of that.

Joe Connor, Assistant County Administrator, said once this training goes down the path here, there's going to be a lot of these studies done. We'll bring back the ones that are probably of the highest importance. Stormwater is probably the best example. I'm not going to move on stormwater until you guys have had a chance to see or hear that. We really wanted to get a feel for what this cost allocation study actually does and the basis for which we're making decisions. If your input is the subsidy needs to be higher or lower, that's what we're trying to get to from a policy level so we can implement the actual fees themselves.

Ms. VonAchen said I would like to add, as an example, there's a couple of rental facilities that right now are not recovering at 100%. Part of it may be just because of the way we're doing it. We're letting, basically, this review allows us to examine our current operations to figure out maybe we need to do things a little differently. I'll give you an example right now. The only opportunity we're offering our participants is to rent the hall for the entire day. If we changed it so people could register online, and they could register for blocks of hours, then that facility may be more appropriately utilized in which case we could generate better revenue for those facilities. Those facilities really aren't targeted towards the audiences that have low incomes or have great needs. It's really an offering for residents that need a place to rent a hall. There's just different subsidy levels for all these various things as he mentioned. That's why we need to take a closer look at and then look at our operations.

Commissioner Kane said I think Commissioner Philbrook is correct. We need to do something with the clubhouse. Right there as you go into Wyandotte County Lake, there is a really nice facility now to get married or whatever you want to do and they charge you a lot of money. There is no reason why we couldn't charge the same amount of money to get that done. I think we need to take a look at that as well. **Chairman Markley** said I'm sure staff is duly noting that concern.

This is for information only tonight. If there are no other comments, we thank you very much for your report, and we look forward to hearing more information about this study and the other ones going forward.

Action: Information only. No action taken.

Adjourn

Chairman Markley adjourned the meeting at 6:14 p.m.

mbb