



UPDATED
Administration and Human Services
Standing Committee Meeting Agenda
Monday, November 14, 2022
Immediately upon adjournment of earlier committee, or
5:00 p.m.

Location: HYBRID

We invite you to view the meeting in person in the 5th Floor Conference Room, Suite 515, of the Municipal Office Building, 701 N. 7th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, or virtually via a Zoom webinar.

Join from a PC, Mac, iPad, iPhone, or Android device:

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Passcode: 782682

Description: Public Works & Safety/Administration & Human Services Standing Committees November 14, 2022

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Webinar ID: 868 1353 1616

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Absent</u>
Commissioner Angela Markley, Chair	☐
Commissioner Melissa Bynum	☐
Commissioner Christian Ramirez	☐
Commissioner Harold Johnson	☐
Commissioner Mike Kane	☐

I. Call to Order/Roll Call

II. Revisions to November 14, 2022 Agenda

BLUE SHEET ADDING NEW ITEM – COMMITTEE AGENDA

Item No. 2 - PRESENTATION: RESOLUTION OF SUPPORT R-67-22 FOR INCREASING THE BASE SALARY OF SWORN SHERIFF'S OFFICE EMPLOYEES

III. Approval of standing committee minutes from June 27, 2022

IV. Committee Agenda

Item No. 1 - GRANT: RECONNECTING COMMUNITIES PLANNING GRANT

Synopsis: Retroactive approval to pursue the Federal Reconnecting Communities Planning Grant for the areas between Kaw Point and Armourdale along the Kansas River, submitted by Gunnar Hand, Director of Planning & Urban Design.

Tracking #: 212035

Item No. 2 - PRESENTATION: RESOLUTION OF SUPPORT R-67-22 FOR INCREASING THE BASE SALARY OF SWORN SHERIFF'S OFFICE EMPLOYEES (ADDED PER BLUE SHEET)

Synopsis: Per the direction of the commission at the Special Session on Thursday, October 27, 2022, a presentation will detail steps to operationalize Sheriff Deputies' wage increases for the Sheriff's 2023 budget. The effective date of the salary increase will be January 1, 2023. At a future budget workshop, there will be a discussion of operationalizing Sheriff Deputies' increases by amending the 2023 budget, submitted by Reginald Lindsey, Budget Manager.

For information only.

This item is being requested to be fast-tracked to the November 17, 2022, Full Commission meeting as information only.

Tracking #: 212109

V. Public Agenda

VI. Adjourn

**AMENDED AGENDA UPDATE
ADMINISTRATION & HUMAN SERVICES
STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 2022**

IV. COMMITTEE AGENDA

NEW ITEM

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INCREASING THE BASE SALARY OF SWORN SHERIFF'S OFFICE
EMPLOYEES**

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Tracking #: 212109



Staff Request for Commission Action

Tracking No. 212109

Full Commission Meeting Date:

Committee: Administration & Human Services

Date of Standing Committee Action:
(If none, please explain):

Publication Required: No

<u>Date:</u> 11/09/2022	<u>Contact Name:</u> Reginald Lindsey	<u>Contact Phone:</u> x5292	<u>Contact Email:</u> rlindsey@wycokck.org	<u>Department/Division:</u> Budget
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<u>Action Requested:</u>				
<u>Budget Impact: (if applicable)</u> Amount: Source: Included In Budget: Other (explain):				
<u>Attachments List:</u>				

**ADMINISTRATION AND HUMAN SERVICES
STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES
Monday, June 27, 2022**

The meeting of the Administration and Human Services Standing Committee was held on Monday, June 27, 2022, at 5:45 p.m., remotely via Zoom as well as on-site. The following members were present: Commissioner Markley, Chairman; Commissioners Bynum, Ramirez, and Johnson. Commissioner Kane was absent. The following officials were also in attendance: Mildred Edwards, Chief of Staff in the Mayor's Office; Casey Meyer, Senior Counsel; Jeff Anderson, Legal Intern for Mayor's Office; Gunnar Hand, Director of Planning & Urban Design; Brandelyn Nichols-Brajkovic, Administrative Judge; Dominic Geniuk, Court Manager of Municipal Court; Wilba Miller, Community Development Director; Joe Monslow, Housing Program Supervisor; Cecilia Anderson, Fiscal Program Supervisor; Stephanie Stauffer, Community Development Program Coordinator; Jeff Fisher, Executive Director of Public Works; Karl Oakman, Police Chief; Wendy Medina, KCK Police Department; Monica Sparks, Acting Unified Government Clerk; Terri Kimble, UG Clerk's Office.

Chairman Markley said before I call this meeting to order, I want to announce that some committee members, staff, and public are attending remotely via Zoom as well as on-site.

All participants joining by phone should mute their phones when not speaking to avoid background noise. During the meeting, please make sure that you announce yourself by name and title every time you speak so the public that is observing knows who is speaking. This is critical given the number of remote participants and is current guidance from the Kansas Attorney General.

The public is allowed to participate by Zoom or submit comments by email prior to the meeting, and those comments will be included in the record of this meeting. The public may also indicate their intent to provide remote public comment by contacting the Clerk's Office by 5:00 p.m. the Thursday before the meeting. The public also will have an opportunity to provide brief comments either by telephone or via Zoom from the 5th Floor Conference Room of the Municipal Office Building.

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

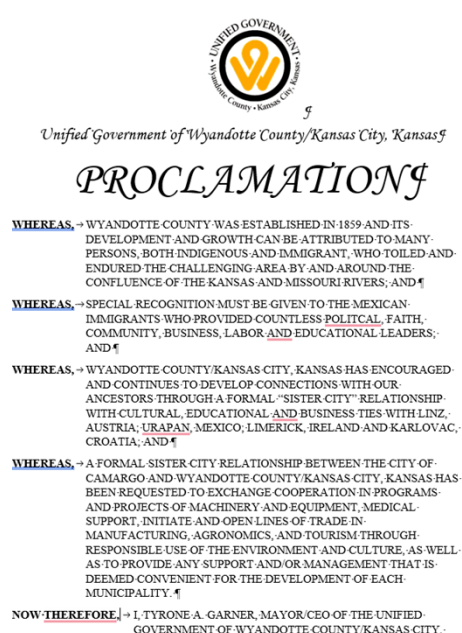
Chairman Markley said there are no revisions to tonight's meeting. We have no minutes to approve due to the cancellation of our April 25th meeting.

Committee Agenda:

Item No. 1 – 211740...RESOLUTION: SISTER CITY WITH CITY OF CAMARGO, MEXICO

Synopsis: A resolution establishing a Sister City relationship with the City of Camargo, Mexico, submitted by Dr. Mildred Edwards, Chief of Staff in the Mayor's Office.

Jeff Anderson, Legal Intern for Mayor's Office, said I'm really excited to be here and meet all of you and learn a lot about governmental processes in Wyandotte County. So, we have our friends from Mexico joining us via Zoom if you have any questions specifically about their city or anything about them. We worked at the Mayor's Office. Of course, me being a legal intern, I can't offer any legal advice yet. We worked closely with the Legal Department. They helped us throughout the whole process. If we have any questions about the process or anything of the implications or anything like that, please feel free to ask. If you would like me to read the proclamation, I absolutely can do that for you.



KANSAS, DO HEREBY PROCLAIM THAT THERE EXISTS BETWEEN THE CITY OF CAMARGO, CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO AND WYANDOTTE COUNTY/KANSAS CITY, KANSAS A FORMAL "TWINNING" AND THAT WE WILL NOW AND FOREVER BE IN A SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I HAVE HEREUNTO SET MY HAND AND THE SEAL OF THE UNIFIED GOVERNMENT OF WYANDOTTE COUNTY/KANSAS CITY, KANSAS, ON THIS ____ DAY OF _____, 2022.

TYRONE A. GARNER, MAYOR/CEO

June 27, 2022

Chairman Markley said the committee would like to hear the proclamation. **Mr. Anderson** said perfect, so this is the proclamation.

Michael Dean, Chairman/Founder of Rancho Tequila, Jalisco, Mexico, said I am here today with the Mayor of Camargo, Chihuahua, Mr. Jorge Adana; the City Administrator, Mr. Salvador Carlosa; and the Deputy City Administrator, Mr. Alvaro Alvarado. They have been very instrumental in putting this sister city agreement together along with the people of Wyandotte County and the Administration's government that is in place at this time. If you have any questions, we stand here ready to answer any and all questions on the behalf of Camargo, Chihuahua.

Chairman Markley said thank you so much for being on here with us, and I look forward to a long and fruitful relationship between our two cities.

Commissioner Ramirez said I want to thank the Mayor's Office for doing this and for all of the officials from Camargo, thank you for willing to work with us. Coming from an immigrant family, my father came from Mexico City and all of my grandparents came from Jalisco, so, I understand where—especially the district that I partially represent along with Commissioner Markley is a big immigrant, Mexican immigrant, community and a rich, rich culture in history within Argentine. I'm very excited that we have done this. Thank you to the Mayor, and thank you to the officials in Camargo.

Commissioner Bynum said, Commissioner Markley, I appreciate your comments. Commissioner Ramirez, I'm excited about the sister city proclamation. You had named the other sister cities that we have. One of them is also in Mexico. I was just a young girl when I was afforded the opportunity to make what I think was our very first sister city trip to Urapa on Michoacán, Mexico. I was in high school. It was amazing, and I think that has just kept my interest all these years in these sister city relationships.

I guess I would say two things, if our friends from Mexico could maybe come visit or if we could somehow create an exchange trip to Mexico, either way, I would be delighted. I don't know if that's feasible as a part of the resolution necessarily, but, hopefully, it could be something that we could look forward to in the future. So, welcome friends. Thank you.

Commissioner Johnson said, Mr. Dean, maybe you could tell us about, give us a real high-level view about the city that you represent, either you, or the Administrator, or Assistant Administrator. Maybe one of you all could give us just a high-level shot of your city.

Mr. Dean said on my left, I have the Mayor, Mr. Jorge, and on my right, I have the City Administrator. Camargo is, what I want you to know in Kansas City, there are approximately 6,500 people that live in the Kansas City, Kansas, area that are directly from Camargo, Chihuahua, Mexico.

Camargo, Chihuahua, Mexico, has approximately 55,000 people living in Camargo. It's a primarily agricultural town where its primary products are pecans, tomatoes, peppers, and chipotle. They are one of the largest producers of chipotle chilies in the world here, and 80% of the economy is based on agriculture. They are fully involved in the way of life here versus trying to coincide with the way of life in Kansas City, Kansas, for the people that live there. Many of them have their parents live here in Camargo or have siblings that live here in Camargo, so it's very well-known Kansas City, Kansas, in this region for being very sensitive and very helpful to the people of Camargo, Chihuahua.

Camargo, Chihuahua, looks to fortify its relationship with Kansas City, Kansas, in as many ways as possible that both cities can work together. They are planning a trip in the near future, within the next 60 to 90 days, to visit Kansas City, Kansas, and the government of Kansas City, Kansas, the Mayor, and the Deputy City Administrator at this time. They are very happy, and they are very excited for the future relationship that is at hand. They're very excited and very happy.

They're kind of quiet right now, but if you have any questions direct, I'll take the questions. I can translate them over for you if you have any direct questions for the Mayor, City Administrator, or Deputy City Administrator of Camargo, Chihuahua. We are meeting you right now in the chambers of the City Council at this time.

Commissioner Johnson said okay, that's wonderful. Thank you for that kind of overview of the city. That really helps to understand. I did not know we had that many persons living in Wyandotte County from that area of the region there. So, thank you so much. **Mr. Dean** said you're welcome.

Chairman Markley said if there are no other questions. The primary order of business will be a motion to formalize this relationship.

Action: **Commissioner Ramirez made a motion, seconded by Commissioner Johnson, to approve.**

Chairman Markley said I have a motion and a second, roll call, please.

Roll call was taken and there were four “Ayes,” Markley, Johnson, Ramirez, Bynum.

Chairman Markley said thank you so much, and welcome to the family. **Mr. Dean** said thank you so much. Thank you.

Item No. 2 – 211742...ORDINANCE: AMENDING SECTIONS OF CHAPTER 32 OF THE 2008 CODE OF ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS

Synopsis: Expanding the ability of businesses and individuals to sell food, drinks, and merchandise on sidewalks, streets, and parklets, making permanent many of the COVID-19 Emergency Ordinances and Resolutions previously approved and due to sunset on June 30, 2022, and adding new language, submitted by Gunnar Hand, Director of Planning & Urban Design. It is requested that this item be fast-tracked to the June 30, 2022, full commission meeting.

Gunnar Hand, Director of Planning & Urban Design, said I do have a presentation for you all this afternoon. I’m actually going to be speaking to both this agenda item and the next agenda item. Together, we're calling them our Streets for People ordinance.



June 27, 2022

The proposed ordinances before you tonight, one of which came with a unanimous recommendation for approval from the Planning Commission. That's the one regarding Chapter 27, not Chapter 32, which is a public right-of-way and does not go through the City Landmarks Commission, represents the making permanent of all of our COVID-19 emergency ordinances and resolutions put together at the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in the summer of 2020. These ordinances/resolutions have been reauthorized on multiple occasions by this Board, most recently to sunset this Thursday, June 30, 2022.

COVID-19 Emergency Ordinances

- March 2020** – Beginning of COVID-19 pandemic forces indoor public spaces to close
- April 2020** – ReStart WyCo economic recovery plan is developed to help local businesses through the pandemic
- Fall 2020** – Board of Commissioners approves emergency ordinances to:
 1. Allow outdoor dining and retail sales
 2. Expand mobile vending and farmer's markets
 3. Allow outdoor taverns
 4. Permit recreational "open streets"
- Dec. 2020** – Extended through 2021
- Dec. 2021** – Extended again through June 30, 2022



So, again, in the summer of 2020, we put together, over the course of that summer, five ordinances and two resolutions that set standards for business activity in the public realm, as well as cutting the red tape for businesses to move quickly. If you recall at that time, we were all trying to do something in response and try to get our economy back in order after the mass closings. So when you look at the reasons as stated in those original ordinances and resolutions on why we are doing these ordinances, things like creating more activity and vibrancy in our commercial corridors, supporting local entrepreneurs, all those things are still very much valid today. The only thing that has changed, even though we are still in a pandemic, is we no longer have the health orders around those pandemics, at least currently.

Emergency Ordinances

- Outdoor service and sales
 - *Street cafes, outdoor taverns, walk-up market*
- Farmer's markets
 - *Seasonal and weekly*
- Mobile vending
 - *Food trucks, food trailers, push carts*
- Mobile market
 - *Dotte Mobile Market*
- Open streets
 - *Expanded safety on residential streets*



So, the presentation tonight is really just an overview of things that are already in place and already the rule of the land today. Again, they sunset on Thursday, but the point being, before these emergency ordinances, it was illegal in the Unified Government to do your business outside of your four walls, which is not a best practice, I would say. Again, these ordinances will continue to support local businesses and neighborhoods by vitality. Again, we have sections specifically for outdoor service and sales. This is outdoor retail, outdoor cafès, the expansion of farmer's markets, mobile vending, i.e., food trucks, mobile market. Our mobile market section is tailored specifically to the Dotte mobile market, as it is the only mobile market in the UG, and it came as its own ordinance prior to the pandemic. We sort of, just kind of, made it easier for the mobile market to get around. So, it's an amendment of an existing ordinance, and then the Open Streets Program, which I'll get into a little bit more detail.

Enumerated Businesses

- Restaurants & bars
- Food trucks & mobile vendors
- Art galleries
- Books & paper goods
- Professional services
- Plants & seeds
- Clothing
- Jewelry & accessories
- Homemade crafts & goods
- Non-profits
- *Repair work outside the building is NOT allowed*



This is not for every single type of business; this is restricted to certain types of business. Again, over the course of the summer of 2020, we did add a couple of businesses, namely outdoor taverns to this list, but you still cannot be an appliance store and bring your washer and dryer outside to the sidewalk and try to sell it. You cannot do repair work outside of your four walls, right? You cannot be a pawn shop and bring things out and try to sell them out on the street.

Operating Standards

- All entities must have business license or 501(c)(3) status
- Hours of operation defined
- All outdoor service and retail sales limited to 4 defined areas:
 1. Sidewalks;
 2. Front/side/rear yard setbacks;
 3. On-street parklet (temporary or semi-permanent); and/or,
 4. Off-street surplus parking



The way we accomplish this is, we set a certain number of standards for each of these types of uses, specifically starting with where you can operate these uses outside of your four walls. So,

after two years of implementation, testing, enforcing, and tweaking, what you see in these ordinances is really a tightening of the screws than it is any massive changes. We made a couple of tweaks here and there that we think improve the standards, improve safety, and overall keep things moving along, as we have.

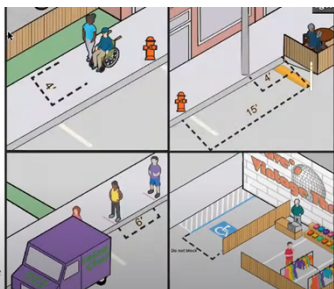
Again, we have sections that clearly define where you can do these outdoor sales. In this instance, it's the sidewalk in the public right-of-way. It's the front, side, and rear yards in your parcel. It's in the street, in a parklet, if it's available. Then it's in that off-street surface parking. Again, that's also in your parcel.

One of the big things that we had to do through this is, it's real easy to write a resolution and say don't enforce that stuff. But then when you make it permanent, you got to go back into all those code sections and write it. So, the stuff we gave you is pretty thick, but it really is just turning those resolutions and changing the way we enforce these laws moving forward.

We work closely with Public Works, we work closely with—we went back to the well with all the working groups, Fire, Police, Public Works, Public Health, Business Licensing, and others, who originally drafted the five ordinances and two resolutions to go back and reassess this. Again, we took all those lessons learned and applied them to this Streets for People ordinance.

Safety Standards

- Maintain ADA accessibility on sidewalk and into businesses
- 4 feet clearance from all street furniture
- Safe space for queuing
- 15 feet clearance from fire hydrants and bus stops
- ADA parking and loading zones maintained
- Sight distance triangles maintained
- Enforcement powers delegated to Fire, Public Health, Codes and Zoning



As it comes to safety standards, again, this is a big focus for us, ADA accessibility, strong focus still. If you remember when we were doing these emergency ordinances, we put an emphasis on enforceability, asking for forgiveness as opposed to permission, putting a bunch of red tape upfront to get permission to do those things. We haven't really seen too many issues around that approach. We've certainly gone out there and corrected some issues through enforcement after being notified, or we've seen them on the street, but all in all, been pretty okay, nothing major.

Yard (Rear/Side/Front) Standards

Yard and surplus parking service and sales in Chapter 27:

- Structures may not interfere with a building's access to light or drainage
- Must provide clear pedestrian pathway, ingress and egress
- Administrative review for semi-permanent/permanent structures
- Mobile vending, mobile market and farmer's markets require permission of property owner



When it comes to yard standards, again, this is happening inside your parcel, but maybe outside of your building. You have to think about, we have a very diverse community, very diverse typology. In the planning profession, we call them transects. Everything from urban to rural and in-between. To write an ordinance for all of those things, even though sometimes when you think about street cafés, you're thinking Central Avenue, Minnesota Avenue, well, they still could apply to places on State Avenue, potentially. We just had to, so it's very flexible. We try to set standards that quite frankly not everyone's going to meet. Not every parcel necessarily has the right to do this because they will not meet those standards, and that's incumbent upon us to then enforce those.

ROW Sales Standards

Sidewalk and street service and sales in Chapter 32:

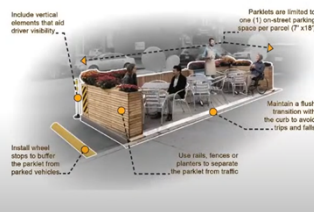
- Keep clear of street furniture and provide for ADA clearance
- Sale of alcohol allowed (outdoor service and outdoor taverns) with ABC approval
- Everything must be brought indoors while businesses are closed, except semi-permanent parklets
- Non-profits allowed with owner's permission



When it comes to right-of-way sales, again this is Chapter 32, so it's the next agenda item, I believe. But in terms of right-of-way sales, big emphasis on ADA accessibility. Staying out of the vehicle right-of-way, so not in the street, but it's doing something on the back side of the curb, on the sidewalk.

On-Street Parklets

- One (1) space allowed per parcel (if available)
- Must be 20 feet from an intersection or street corner (site lines)
- Structure can be temporary or semi-permanent
- Seating at least three (3) feet from traffic
- Only allowed on street with speed limits up to 40 mph
- Constructed to Nation Association of City Transportation Officials (NACTO) standards



We still have a section in here that makes parklets an as of right use. But again, not everybody has street parking. Not everybody is on a street that's less than 40 miles an hour, so that isn't like this is going to proliferate everywhere there. It will get constrained to certain situations, but if you fit the criteria and you can meet all the standards, you can drop down a parklet. One per parcel is what we're still at. That's what it was originally. That's what it is today.

On-Street Parklet Gallery



Looking at a couple of pictures about what parklets are. Again, this is an expansion of the public realm. It's about place-making and creating vibrancy in our communities. Again, expanding opportunities for business.

Outdoor Taverns

- Must comply with all Kansas ABC regulations
- Outdoor taverns must cease after 10:00PM
- Must comply with all noise ordinance regulations
- Must stay within the ABC designated areas of sale and consumption



Now on outdoor taverns, we've had quite a few special use permits for outdoor bars or bars that have outdoor components that we've had quite a bit of conversation with over the last two years. This would change all of that. What we're proposing and what was a very critical point that we had a long com, not a long, but definitely had a conversation about at the Planning Commission

hearing was tightening the screws on outdoor taverns. So, we put a limit on outdoor taverns. Your bar can be open till 2:00 a.m. or whatever, but you can't be outside drinking or serving after 10:00 p.m. We made that blanket. At one point, we thought well maybe we could do it in some areas, let it go, and maybe it's okay if it's like a bar that's in a strip mall somewhere. They're not really going to harm anybody if people are out past 10. Again, in order to address the diversity of all typologies across Wyandotte County [inaudible] at 10:00 p.m.

Commissioner Bynum said for example in the photo you show, I certainly can understand what you just said. Did you have concern from a couple of bars where their outdoor section is behind? It's not on the sidewalk or the street, it's their own property that's fenced, it's like a back patio. Does this apply to that? **Mr. Hand** said correct.

Commissioner Bynum said it does. I'll bet they were pretty unhappy or going to be. **Mr. Hand** said there were a couple of bars that were doing that before the summer of 2020.

Commissioner Bynum said right. I mean, there are multiple bars that have a back patio. So, we're going to tell them they can't be on their back patio, that they own, after 10:00 p.m.? **Mr. Hand** said correct. They couldn't be on that back patio before the summer of 2020. This is more than what they are allowed to do.

Commissioner Bynum said okay, so when Kansas and Wyandotte County said you can't smoke inside anymore. A lot of bars built a patio so that people could go outside, take their beverage—I'm really—I've been sitting on the patio of one particular bar for like more than a decade. Are you saying that that's been illegal this whole time? **Mr. Hand** said yes.

Commissioner Bynum said if I stayed until 10:01, or has it always been just period? **Mr. Hand** said you have not been allowed to conduct your business outside of your four walls until the summer of 2020, legally. Which, again, speaks to the point of the draconian and outdated nature of that code, which we're trying to fix. This is an expansion. It might not be an expansion to what they were used to illegally doing.

Commissioner Bynum said I can unders—I'm talking to you all now, I guess, because I can—I don't know what the Planning Commission already saw this. **Mr. Hand** said they did. **Commissioner Bynum** asked, and what'd they say? **Mr. Hand** said they wanted it at 10:00 p.m.

Commissioner Bynum said I can understand the front sidewalk part, but I don't know that I understand or agree with the enclosed back patio. I'm on my own property and always have been part, so that's bothering me. **Mr. Hand** said okay.

Commissioner Bynum said just a suggestion.

Mr. Hand said I'll explain a little bit why we decided to stick with just a blanket 10:00 p.m. The ins and outs of why it could be extended or why it should not go past 10:00 p.m. are pretty case-specific. There are a lot of outdoor patios that abut residential properties. Currently in our zoning code, if you're a C-1 property and there's an outdoor space or outdoor parking within 100 feet of a residential zone, you legally have to close at 1:00 a.m. That became a huge issue with one of our bar SUP renewals to the point where you basically threw that out and they got a variance. So, that is also an older part of our code, but it speaks to what I could rest our current draft on. You can look to other parts of the code and say well, it made sense to do this there. It could be 1:00 a.m., but I also get a bunch of complaints when we're updating these SUPs for these types of bars and restaurants, of the people who are around these bars, and don't want to listen to them smoking their cigarettes, drinking their beers or whatever till 2:00 a.m. in the morning. We tried to meet it in the middle.

Commissioner Bynum asked, so does this apply across the board? For example, the Legends, don't they have some sort of overlay district... **Mr. Hand** said special SUP which allows for all that outdoor dining, that would be separate from this.

Commissioner Bynum asked, so if someone that this would apply to wanted a SUP, would that take them around 10:00 p.m.? Is that a possibility?

Mr. Hand said when we spoke to Legal about this, what we said was we couldn't retroactively go back to all those old SUPs. That as they came back, we'd have to either realign or make them different. So, we have that flexibility, if we so choose. But this blanket is the sort of baseline. You get a separate entitlement and make the case for, but instead of this piece based on opposition or what have you, we sort of cherry-pick at times. And that's dangerous, right? So, I think that what this gives us is a baseline based on the study that we did and the experiences we've had over the last two years. Then we could, as these SUPs get renewed, augment as we see fit.

So, let's take the Easy Inn as an example. There was opposition to the Easy Inn getting a live permit, so they don't need a SUP for a bar [inaudible] those types of things. That's where we

could limit outdoor use or expand outdoor use, if we saw fit. Easy Inn, again, abuts a bunch of residential properties. We did get opposition to it. We weren't exactly sure. The Planning Commission, they weren't 100% sure where they should land, so they just gave until 2:00 at the cost of all that opposition about that case.

Commissioner Bynum asked, could you tell me again the special dispensation of the Legends? What did you call it specifically? **Mr. Hand** said they received an indefinite special use permit that allows for all the stuff that goes inside the parcel. Again, if you think, and so, it's an outdoor mall where you do all that walking and shopping and stuff outside. It included stuff about signage, but it also included outdoor dining.

Commissioner Bynum said right outside of the Legends district, that's probably not included in the permanent SUP. Is it one of the pad sites? Are you talking like on Parallel Parkway? **Mr. Hand** said that's correct. It's a locally owned establishment.

Commissioner Bynum said it's on the north side of Parallel, so it's not within the confines of the Legends. It has a disadvantage at this point being adjacent to the Legends, and not able to enjoy the freedom that we've granted to the Legends shopkeepers. **Mr. Hand** said this would extend, essentially in essence, extend what the Legends has everywhere in the county, except 10:00 p.m. for bars.

Commissioner Bynum said I mean; I'm thinking of the 10:00 p.m. issue. Is this going to come back to the full commission after we see it here? **Mr. Hand** said we are asking for this to be fast-tracked for this Thursday because the sunset for these emergency ordinances is this Thursday.

Commissioner Bynum said I really appreciate everything that you're bringing, but the 10:00 p.m. is bothering me, and I'll stop.

Commissioner Ramirez said I think I understand. Let me try. I'm going to give an example. I've been to the Mockingbird Lounge many, many times. I've been out on their back patio where people have been drinking. This is pre-COVID, so you're saying that was illegal... **Mr. Hand** said yep.

Commissioner Ramirez said by our ordinances. **Mr. Hand** said yep.

Commissioner Ramirez said so, all the bars within our county and city have been operating, that have a back patio, illegally. **Mr. Hand** said yep.

Commissioner Ramirez asked, how to legal did that happen? **Mr. Hand** said I think it's, again, an outdated draconian code meets basic property rights/best practices. We just never enforced it. Believe me, we were just as surprised. In the summer of 2020, when we found that code section we just kept reading it, and re-reading it, and re-reading it, re-reading it. Yep, this is exactly what it's saying. All commercial business is to happen inside the four walls of your building, not the four lines of your parcel, or more than four lines.

Commissioner Ramirez asked, are we the only municipality in the metro that has the same? **Mr. Hand** said I wouldn't say the only in the metro, but we were definitely behind the curve on this.

Commissioner Ramirez said okay. **Mr. Hand** said I think this would put us ahead of Kansas City, Missouri, if we pass this ordinance. I think our current ordinance, again, this same ordinance with some tweaks that are in effect right now, puts us ahead of Kansas City, Missouri.

Commissioner Ramirez said okay. **Mr. Hand** said if that means anything to you.

Commissioner Ramirez said I have, also, some hesitation with the 10:00 p.m., because now the community knows people are going to hear bars have been operating illegally, and now we're going to say nope, we're going to slap on a requirement or a stipulation now. I get the reason why. I do get the reason why. I just don't want to hinder the bars. The majority of these bars have had those patios, everything that's there, some of them nicely decorated, and now with this new ordinance come Thursday if we pass it, they can no longer use it. They could, but up until 10:00 p.m., whereas before they're able to use it till they close.

Mr. Hand said I think if we wanted to make a change, I'd have to defer to Legal because I don't know if we have to go back to City Planning or if there's some like when you guys changed recommendations, Planning Commission becomes a super majority or whatever. I don't know how that works between here and standing, but if we did want to make a change, my recommendation would be to keep the 10:00 p.m. for bars adjacent to residentially zoned properties, which is typically how we talk about other potentially nuisance uses adjacent to residentially zoned properties. That would still put places like Mockingbird, Easy Inn, and others at 10:00 p.m. The more urban where, quite frankly, I think it's more likely that these things get

implemented east of I-635 than west just because it's more suitable to an urban environment than it is a traditionally suburban sprawl type environment. It's not impossible but it's just more conducive to and prevalent end.

Commissioner Ramirez said okay. I don't have any more questions or comments. **Mr. Hand** said if this is the one thing that holds you guys up, then let's change it and fix it right—I don't know if we can do it right now, but let's change it and fix it. That's fine too. It's your choice.

Casey Meyer, Senior Counsel, said I think you would need to refer it to back to the Planning meeting. **Mr. Hand** said I think so too.

Commissioner Bynum said we think that if we made a change, it would go back to Planning. My change would be outdoor taverns cease after 10:00 p.m. if they are on a public sidewalk or right-of-way; 11:00 p.m. if they are on their own enclosed private property. I'd give them at least another hour to be on their own private property. I get why neighbors near a bar that has a patio don't want to listen to that all night. I do get that. I guess I'm thinking of we have, I mean I can think of half a dozen off the top of my head that actually prior to COVID, but that's a business expense. Then, with the strain that we know all of those locally-owned businesses went through during COVID with the shortened business hours and all of the restrictions that were placed on them, it really bothers me to tell them that after 10:00 p.m. everybody's got to come in off the patio. It just really bothers me. I don't mind telling them to come in off the sidewalk; that's not their property.

On-Street Mobile Food Vending

- NO sales allowed on streets with a speed limit greater than 40 mph
- Must feed the meter if applicable, but does not need to conform to posted time limits
- Not allowed to park on residential streets unless invited to block party, open street or special event
- Queues must be at least five (5) feet from passing traffic
- Cannot be located in one location for more than four (4) hours at one time
- Cannot park in front of existing brick-and-mortar restaurant (unless directly associated with said business)



Mr. Hand said I have two more slides, real quick. Real quick. The Streets for People ordinance still allows mobile vending in all districts. Again, another lesson learned from the last two years. We tightened the screws on mobile vending in residential districts. We also think it's important in the hot summer to remind everybody that mobile vending or food trucks is a different definition

than an ice cream truck. Ice cream trucks can still do their thing. They have their own code section. This is for any other mobile vending truck in residential zones. Basically, you have to be invited on. That was part of the stipulation before, but we had some space to allow them near parks and other uses like that, but we had some, not issues, but we had some pushback on allowing those types of businesses in residential districts so we just tightened it you can show up if somebody invites you, basically. If it's a block party, of course, you can be there. But you can't drive around and try to sell your tacos, and quite frankly, I don't think any taco truck would want to go into the middle of a residential street anyway. That's not where they get their business. It wasn't too big of an issue. We had some issues around parks, and they asked us to stop doing it, basically.

Farmers Markets

- Allowed in any zoning category
- Must submit a site plan for an administrative review
- Farmer's markets must occur on improved parking lot (food trucks allowed)
- 4 times a week no more than 3 consecutive days
- Allowed from 6:00AM to 8:00PM, but no longer than 6 hours at a time



Top:
Rosedale
Farmers Market
Bottom:
Downtown
Farmers Market

Farmers markets. This one we were able to touch base directly with the operators of our farmers markets in Wyandotte County. These changed probably more than others in terms of their standards changes, we think. Our farmers markets believe will help urban agriculture in Wyandotte County in terms of making it easier to hold farmers markets and more farmers markets in the future, which is their plan. It still has the open streets section, which is not too dissimilar from essentially a block party. You still have to get a permit. You still have to designate somebody to be your block captain who manages these roads.

If you've ever seen one of those roads or one of those signs that's like a little orange guy with the flag that says drive like your kids live on this street, that's effectively all this is. It's not a closed street. It's not closed for a block party. It's basically closed to local traffic and delivery. You put up signs everyday to manage that. We've had a couple of people do these. We think it's a good program, it's not a burden on staff. It goes through the same process as the block party permits, so it's not too dissimilar.

Then, I think, in conclusion, again, Streets for People is all about economic development. It's all about placemaking. It's all about walkability. It's allowed us to clean up all the sections that we touched. There were quite a bit of old stuff, errors, specifically in accessory use sections for all the zoning districts we that were able to clean up.

For instance, we were able to create a section for accessory uses for Ripple Glass Recycling as a part of this. We were in this section. It was a code section we wanted to fix anyway, so we were able to work with Ripple Glass on creating standards for where they can place their containers and things of that nature. Again, we went back to the working group within UG staff who's charged with creating, enforcing, and administering these things.

We're still going to continue education across the UG in terms of, updating, and all of our collateral materials so people understand what the final ordinance says. We'll do our own homework to make sure enforcement is up to par. We fully expect to do another big outreach push like we did after that summer to notify people and make them aware of these standards and these opportunities. Also, get out there and try to get more parklets, outdoor cafès, and things that improve our street life in Wyandotte County. With that, I'll take any additional questions

Chairman Markley said it sounds like if we want to make any change regarding the time that item, and there's two items here, so one may be able to proceed separately if that's our will. We need to go back to Planning with some direction from us, that's correct. Then what would happen on June 30th when the other rules sunset?

Ms. Meyer said well, it would be about enforcement. Legally, you wouldn't be able to do the things that we were doing after 2020. It would be about whether or not that's enforced during the time period that's lapsed.

Mr. Hand said it would effectively be a 30-day lapse and, again, Chapter 27 has to go to Planning Commission; Chapter 32 does not. The way that Commissioner Bynum described it, the section as it relates to limiting it to 10:00 p.m. in the public right-of-way would not have to be changed because that's what it is right now in that language. We would only have to take Chapter 27 about changing that to 11:00 p.m. or whatever for outdoor patios on your parcel. A lot of this would get covered—the public right-of-way stuff would be good to go. It would just be the stuff inside your parcel that would take another month. I agree with Legal, it'd be a month of disconnect.

Chairman Markley asked, so any questions just on that procedural portion, I'm open to the will of the committee, but I wanted to make sure we knew what we needed to do and what could be done.

Commissioner Bynum asked, is your question about that? I think my question is about that. Chapter 27 is where my issue lies. **Mr. Hand** said to extend it to 11:00 p.m., yes.

Commissioner Bynum said that would go back to Planning, but Chapter 32 wouldn't. **Mr. Hand** said Chapter 32 currently says that outdoor taverns in the public right-of-way have to close at 10:00 p.m.

Commissioner Bynum said okay. Chapter 32, which one of them is Chapter 32? **Mr. Hand** said Chapter 32 is public right-of-way.

Commissioner Bynum said so Chapter 32, we would be good to go. **Mr. Hand** said if you guys feel like you're good to go, yes.

Commissioner Bynum said Chapter 27 is the one where I'm having a problem with the closure time, or they get off the patio time. So, is there any precedent for extending laws by 30 days? Like is there any legal authority for us to say well, instead of having it sunset on June 30th, we will extend this ordinance expiration date by 30 days?

Ms. Meyer said without approval, I don't think the law allows us to do that. We need to approve it in order to legally extend it. **Mr. Hand** said I did not put together a resolution.

Commissioner Bynum said okay. **Mr. Hand** said I could quickly put together a resolution extending Chapter 27, but again, I've missed the boat on hitting this committee.

Commissioner Bynum said well, it's okay I mean... **Mr. Hand** said Ms. Cobbins just pointed out we could always blue sheet the extension of Chapter 27 on Thursday.

Chairman Markley said so we could pass the right-of-way. The other one, we could blue sheet an item to just continue doing what we're doing. We could send Chapter 32 back to Planning Commission for further discussion. Chapter 27 is what we're sending back to Planning Commission for further discussion on the timeline. Then it would come back separately.

Commissioner Johnson said let me jump in out of the weeds because I can't operate in the Chapter 27 and Chapter 32s. Before and even with the new proposed ordinance, it seems to me that it really comes down to one, somebody issuing a complaint about a business being too loud

or operating outside of the current ordinance, which apparently nobody knows about anyway. And secondly, it would take the enforcement of said complaint, by PD, I'm assuming. **Mr. Hand** said correct.

Commissioner Johnson said right, so I mean for me, we'll get it done when we get it done. I guess what I'm saying is because if we go ahead and bring it to, and I don't know about the 27, 32 but whatever it is to full commission on Thursday, we can pull whatever we need to pull off of Consent can't we and have a further discussion so that the rest of our colleagues could weigh-in on this as well as opposed to dealing with that now. That's my input and you guys can mishmash that into the rest of it.

Mr. Hand said if this item did move forward, or either move forward on Thursday, it would be on the Standing Committee Agenda. It would not be on Consent. **Chairman Markley** said because it's fast-tracked.

Commissioner Bynum said Item #2 is the ordinance amending sections of Chapter 32. That is, or is not where my issue lies? **Mr. Hand** said that is the one that can go. **Commissioner Bynum** said that one's good to go. Chapter 27 is where I don't like it. **Mr. Hand** said correct. **Commissioner Bynum** said okay, all right.

Chairman Markley said if I could, and Clerk I'll ask if there were any comments received on either of these two items. Just for ease of moving along. **Ms. Kimble** said there were no comments.

Commissioner Johnson said so I've been made aware, so this applies to with—under the umbrella of non-profits. Does it apply to churches? **Mr. Hand** asked, does what apply?

Commissioner Johnson said all of this? **Mr. Hand** said correct.

Commissioner Johnson said it does. I mean I've been made aware of some churches in the inner city that have had persons standing outside on a sidewalk, I assume, having challenging conversations. Would any of what you're talking about tonight apply to those that I guess would give more liberty to those institutions that wanted to, say if a Christian church was having a service and someone that was not Christian wanted to kind of protest that outside of the church, would this give more credence to them being able to do this? The ones that are out on the outside challenging them, or no?

Mr. Hand said what you're describing sounds like a protest, so it would not apply. **Commissioner Johnson** said yes, something like that. **Mr. Hand** said what we were thinking of when we wrote non-profits into this was Girl Scout cookies. You could sell those Girl Scout cookies on the sidewalk if you got the property owner's consent, and you were a registered 501. Basically, you can do all this stuff in Wyandotte County if you have a 501 status or you have a business license. Those are basically the two things that allow you to proceed and see if you meet the standards and you can do whatever you want to do.

Chairman Markley said and you have to have permission. Unless your church gave the person permission, even if the protesters somehow had a 501 if the church didn't give them permission to be on the sidewalk, they still wouldn't.

Mr. Hand said the Church of Scientology can't set up a booth in front of a church and try to start hawking their books unless you gave them permission to do so.

Commissioner Johnson said that's, so okay. Thank you. I didn't know that. **Mr. Hand** said but they can stand there and scream at the top of their lungs at you because they have freedom of speech, and technically they're in the public right-of-way. But they can't put something on the public right-of-way, start selling stuff, and not move because they want to be there.

Commissioner Ramirez said I'm in the same boat with you, Commissioner Bynum. I personally don't feel comfortable doing that. These bars, unfortunately, it was illegal, but they had this freedom and now the local government's coming in and saying nope, you can have it, but up until a certain point. To me, it's a disservice to them. Like I said, they've had this freedom. They've been able to do it even though it was illegal by our ordinances. I think at least moving it forward to the full commission to have a fuller discussion with the rest of the commissioners about it. Then, and I don't even know where to go from there because I don't know where our other fellow colleagues are going to fall on the issue. I think we should have that fuller discussion as a whole body.

Mr. Hand said if I may, just one more time. So I agree with you 100%. Public right-of-way, you can pretty much set whatever standard you want because it's our property and there's really no precedent to look to compare standards. I would caution us, if we do want to change it and, again, although 10:00 p.m. is somewhat arbitrary, there are code sections that speak to similar

types of nuisance uses that are a precedent in our code. I think it would have a stronger standing and certainly would probably be better for the bars, but not necessarily for residents.

Again, the code section, although it's specific to C-1, speaks directly to what we're talking about, which is having some sort of loud use outside on a property adjacent to residences, and they limit it to 1:00 a.m. I think that would be my professional opinion. That would be a stronger hook to hang our hat on than just to say 11:00 p.m., and quite frankly, I'm sure the bars would be happy with that. I don't know where the public reaction would be around that, although we really haven't had too much outside of isolated noticed entitlements and people coming out saying I don't want that bar to have an outdoor bar across the street from my house, or across the street from my backyard. That's where we get most of our feedback on this issue. Does that make sense?

I like 11:00 p.m., if you guys want to go with 11:00 p.m., it's fine. I just think it would be better if we hung our hat on a similar standard elsewhere in the code and that's kind of what we've been doing elsewhere in this ordinance.

Ms. Meyer said I'm just going to interject real fast. Our noise ordinance would still apply regardless.

Commissioner Bynum said just for kicks.

Commissioner Johnson asked, would you happen to know what the decibel level is on those, the ordinance? **Mr. Hand** said it's 65 decibels.

Commissioner Johnson said the average citizen doesn't know what 65 decibels is. **Mr. Hand** said it's a toilet flush. **Commissioner Johnson** said that's the sign of a toilet flush. **Mr. Hand** said yep. **Commissioner Johnson** said okay. **Mr. Hand** said at the property line.

Commissioner Johnson said if I could hear a toilet flush at the property line then anything above that then they are out of, okay. **Mr. Hand** said you have to remember we also, I mean police officers have the ability to enforce this in their own way. We also don't technically have a machine, but like, it's an actual reading.

Commissioner Johnson said but 65 sounds like the decibel level is fairly low. **Mr. Hand** said it's low. **Commissioner Johnson** said so they're okay. There's probably some credence to

some of the complaints that I've been made aware of with regard to that which I think is a completely separate issue than what we're discussing right now, I assume so.

Chairman Markley said all right, team. Let's address Item #2, which is that Chapter 32, the one that we don't seem to have any disagreement on.

Action: **Commissioner Bynum made a motion, seconded by Commissioner Ramirez, to amend sections of Chapter 32.**

Chairman Markley said I have a motion and a second. Roll call, please.

Roll call was taken and there were four "Ayes," Johnson, Ramirez, Bynum, Markley.

Item No. 3 – 211586...ORDINANCE: AMENDING SECTIONS OF CHAPTER 27 OF THE 2008 CODE OF ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS

Synopsis: At the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Unified Government adopted multiple emergency ordinances relating to outdoor service and retail sales, farmers markets, mobile vending, mobile markets, and open streets on a temporary basis that will sunset on June 30, 2022. These ordinances are now being proposed to be made permanent. Chapter 27 amendments pertain to all "Streets for People" changes on private property, submitted by Gunnar Hand, Director of Planning and Urban Design. It is requested that this item be fast-tracked to the 6/30/2022 full commission meeting.

Chairman Markley said that brings us to Item #3 which, as you know, we've been addressing these together but they're two separate items on our agenda. This is the one where there is some discussion. It will be on Non-Consent on Thursday regardless, because it is fast-tracked, so it will be up for discussion regardless on Thursday, I will point out. I would be happy to accept a motion.

Action: **Commissioner Ramirez made a motion, seconded by Commissioner Johnson to approve and fast-track to June 30th for a fuller discussion with the Commission.**

Chairman Markley said I have a motion and a second. Roll call, please.

Roll call was taken and there were three “Ayes,” Johnson, Ramirez, Markley, and one “No,” Bynum.

Commissioner Bynum asked, will it still go forward onto the agenda? **Ms. Meyer** said I’m sorry, we need four.

Chairman Markley asked, do we need to go back? **Commissioner Bynum** said that was why I was concerned. So, it won't even move forward? **Ms. Meyer** said no, it can’t move forward unless we have... **Commissioner Bynum** asked, it doesn't move forward without four votes? **Ms. Meyer** said correct.

Commissioner Bynum asked, so how do we correct that now Ms. Madam? **Chairman Markley** asked, did you want it to move forward? **Commissioner Bynum** said I would prefer it move forward. **Ms. Meyer** asked, okay, so it was just a mistake. We can recall it and vote again. **Commissioner Bynum** said let's do that. How do we do that? **Ms. Meyer** said rescind it, and then make another motion. **Commissioner Bynum** said so the motion maker rescinds?

Action: **Commissioner Ramirez made a motion, seconded by Commissioner Johnson to withdraw the previous motion.** Roll call was taken and there were four “Ayes,” Johnson, Ramirez, Bynum, Markley.

Ms. Meyer said now vote again.

Action: **Commissioner Ramirez made a motion, seconded by Commissioner Johnson to approve and fast-track to June 30th for a fuller discussion with the Commission.** Roll call was taken and there were four “Ayes,” Johnson, Ramirez,

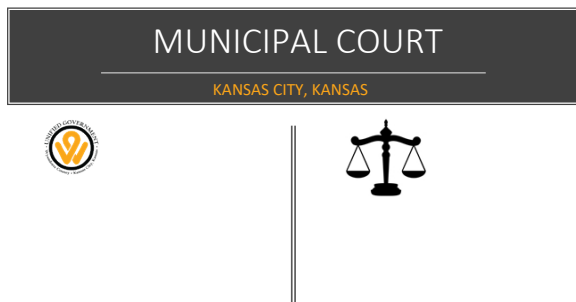
Bynum, Markley.

Chairman Markley said thank you for stopping us so that we could do what we intended, I think, to do.

Item No. 4 – 211579...UPDATE: MUNICIPAL COURT

Synopsis: Departmental update on Municipal Court, submitted by Dominic Geniuk, Court Manager of Municipal Court.

Chairman Markley said all right now for our Municipal Court update. Not only have they been patient this evening, they have been bumped from our agenda several times. I appreciate their short-term patience tonight, and also their long-term patience and getting the chance to come before us and tell us what they have been up to.



Brandelyn Nichols-Brajkovic, Administrative Judge, said I didn't want to interrupt, but just a comment to kind of think about with the past issue. They're totally unrelated when you have a private property and a not corporate, but a bar; however, if you don't want your neighbor to have a party after 10:00 p.m., just for you Municipal Court folks, and your enforcement folks you might think about a bar having something at 11:00 p.m. when we want our local ordinance to end at 10:00 p.m. So, it's just something to think about. You guys make the laws. There are some little pitfalls in here, if you think about it, because specifically what I'm hearing are the residential areas. So, at that, if anybody has any questions for me because, again, that's just a comment.

Chairman Markley said so I just want to clarify what you just said. Your concern is if you have a bar on one side of you and you have a house on the other side of you, the house can't have a party after 10:00 p.m., can't be outside partying after 10:00 p.m., but the bar.

Judge Nichols-Brajkovic said I don't know what the rule is after 10:00 p.m., but it would be a noise complaint. If you think about yourself in a house and your neighbor's having a party at 11:00 p.m., do you like that? If you don't like that, then you probably need to think about a bar having one. Having done codes and stuff, I always think special use permit may be a better spot. That is no longer in my lane. I'm just giving you an opinion. **Chairman Markley** said all right. Thank you.

Dominic Geniuk, Court Manager of Municipal Court, said I will do the service of keeping my opinion to myself. Yes, because I usually have one, but I know we only have 10 minutes. Lucky for you. A, I can talk fast. B, I will try not to talk too long beyond that 10 minutes because I tend to be a little bit of a talker. I provided the information that you have in front of you. I wanted to go over it real quickly. I just wanted to give you an idea on kind of the standing of Municipal Court. If this is repeated information, I apologize. Hopefully, you learn a little something.

So, your first page that I handed out, which is not the PowerPoint, I'll forward that, I tried to keep those slides to a minimum, references specifically Kansas City, Kansas Municipal Court. The Municipal Court is considered a court of limited jurisdiction, having responsibility for all adult misdemeanors which occur in the City of Kansas City, Kansas, with a few exceptions.

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

- The Municipal Court is considered a court of limited jurisdiction, having responsibility for all adult misdemeanors which occur in the City of Kansas City, Kansas, with a few exceptions.
- The Municipal Court has specialty dockets for both DUI and Domestic Violence cases.
- The Municipal Court acts on tickets written by Kansas City Kansas Police, Wyandotte County Sheriff, Railroad Police, KU Med Center Police, Kansas City Kansas Code Enforcement Officers, Kansas City Kansas Animal Control Officers, and Parking Control Officers.
- The Municipal Court has a Probation Division, which is managed directly by the Municipal Court.

By having the Municipal Court handle all adult misdemeanors, this burden is removed from the District Court, allowing the DC's office to focus on more serious felonies. If these were handled by the DC's office, a detective would have to investigate each case, causing a bottleneck of backed up cases – wasting money and resources. The Municipal Court requires regular/semi-regular (and occasional) interpretation for the following languages: Spanish, Swahili, Burmese, Nepali, Hindi, Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese, Hmong, Karen, Kinyarwanda, Hausa, Chiv, Chukese, Somali, Vietnamese, and Mandarin.

Staff

The Municipal Court consists of the following:

- (1) Administrative Judge
- (1) Municipal Court Judge
- (1) Court Administrator
 - (1) Program Supervisor
 - (1) Court Clerk (F)
 - (2) Probation Officers
 - (1) Program Coordinator
 - (1) Court Clerk (F)
 - (1) Professional Fiscal Assistant

Fully Staffed, Full Time Positions = (22)

** in addition to the above, the court has (3) Pro Tem Judges we can call upon when one of the regular Judges is out (VAC, SICK, etc.).

Court Information/Statistics

Approximately 40,000 – 45,000 cases are filed with Municipal Court each year, although we did see a decrease in this number throughout COVID. Also, due to COVID, we currently have a backlog of just over 12,000 cases.

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Misdemeanor	16,607 – 18%	15,679 – 17%	14,471 – 16%	14,822 – 17%
Arson	2,052	843	917	897
Failure To Appear	3,498	3,420	3,103	3,095
Codes	280	232	85	80
Domestic Violence	820	709	643	754
Traffic	123,621 – 55%	123,770 – 57%	119,883 – 67%	121,111 – 61%
Parking	111,663 – 27%	119,852 – 26%	17,220 – 27%	17,851 – 25%
Total	40,768	36,680	33,223	34,476

We have specialty dockets for both DUI and domestic violence cases, acting on tickets written by KCKPD, the Sheriff's Office, Railroad Police, KU MED Police, Kansas City, Kansas Code Enforcement Officers, Kansas City, Kansas Animal Control Officers, and Parking Control Officers, something that I think isn't common knowledge. I think people only associate Municipal Court with PD and that's it. By having the Municipal Court handle all those adult misdemeanors, it takes that burden off of the District Court which allows the DA's Office then to focus on more serious felonies. If those were actually handled by the DA's Office, they have to assign a detective to investigate each case causing kind of a bottleneck of backed-up cases, which is a waste of money and resources. So, we find that better to handle and address those things through Municipal Court.

The Municipal Court requires regular, semi-regular, and occasional interpretation for the following languages, and I just looked at the languages over this past year just to give you an idea demographically of what our community looks like; so, Spanish, which is very prevalent. Swahili, Burmese, Nepali, Kirundi, Chin, Hmong, Karen, Kinyarwanda, Hakha Chin, Chuukese, Somali, Vietnamese, and Mandarin. That's just this past year. It changes, and we tend to see some fluctuations in those languages, but anywhere from about 13 up to about 16 languages is the norm for us finding those interpretation services.

Whether you know it or not, the Municipal Court consists of 22 full-time positions. We have two full-time Judges. We have myself as Court Administrator, a Program Supervisor, Program Coordinator with those staff underneath that they supervise. We also have three Pro Tem Judges that we can call on when necessary if a judge is sick or on vacation, something like that.

I think it's important for you to see that staff ratio because the KCK Municipal Court regularly hears 40,000 to 45,000 cases per year. Those are broken down on the graph that you can see from 2018 to 2021 over the last four years. I tried to simplify it and break it into essentially misdemeanor, traffic, and parking as I did with the other municipalities because everybody codes things a little differently, but we can sort of put them underneath that umbrella to give you an idea where those percentages fall. I did that because the second page is about Wichita, Kansas.

WICHITA, KANSAS

- The Wichita Municipal Court is a limited jurisdiction court, authorized under City Ordinance to adjudicate violations of the City Code.
- Municipal Court adjudicates cases filed by the Wichita Police Department, Wichita Fire Department, Metropolitan Area Building and Construction Department, and other City Departments that enforce the City Code.
- Municipal Court is comprised of two divisions - the Court Clerk's Office and the Probation Office.
 - The Court Clerk's Office works closely with judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and citizens before, during, and after the adjudication of court cases to facilitate the interests of justice.
 - The Probation Office evaluates and monitors offenders who have been sentenced to probation in lieu of incarceration to ensure compliance with judicial orders and reduce recidivism. The Probation Office also provides programming aimed at addressing the underlying causes of criminal behavior.
 - Municipal Court is also responsible for the administration of the Special Alcohol and Drug Abuse Programs Fund, which finances counseling contracts with delegate agencies for prevention and treatment programs relating to alcohol and substance abuse.

Staff

The Wichita Municipal Court consists of the following:

- (5) Municipal Court Judges
- (1) Department Director
- (1) Division Supervisor
- (1) Chief Probation Officer
- (1) Management Analyst
- (2) Support Supervisors
- (1) Information Systems Coordinator
- (10) Probation Officers
- (3) Service Officer I
- (1) Account Clerk III
- (2) Account Clerk II
- (2) Customer Service Clerk II's
- (15) Customer Service Clerk I's
- (10) Docket Clerks
- (1) DV Docket Clerk
- (3) Bailiffs
- (4) Clerk II's
- (8) Clerk II's
- (2) Secretaries

Fully Staffed, Full-Time Positions = (80)

** In addition to the above, the Court has (21) Pro Tem Judges, and (4) Pro Tem Judges for DV dockets. Additionally, there are another (10) part-time staff - for various positions.

Case Information/Statistics

Approximately 55,000 - 65,000 cases are filed with the Wichita Municipal Court each year, although there was a decrease in this number throughout COVID.

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Misdemeanor	(10,257) - 24%	(10,072) - 26%	(8,192) - 24%	(5,791) - 24%
DUI and/or Drug	3,700	3,551	2,692	2,099
Codes	2,563	2,183	897	811
Domestic Violence	4,242	4,683	4,597	3,179
Traffic	(38,090) - 63%	(35,683) - 64%	(34,523) - 64%	(22,445) - 60%
Parking	(7,307) - 13%	(5,527) - 10%	(6,397) - 12%	(6,065) - 16%
Total:	60,596	55,945	53,699	37,474

I compared KCK to Wichita, which I know is a little maybe not the norm and people wonder, well gosh, why wouldn't you compare us to KCMO? A, they're Missouri, we're not. That's the main reason. But the other municipalities, which I'll get to here in a minute. The primary reason behind Wichita is because Wichita, while it has a larger population, it is actually more racially and economically similar to Kansas City, Kansas, than what some of our neighbors are to the south.

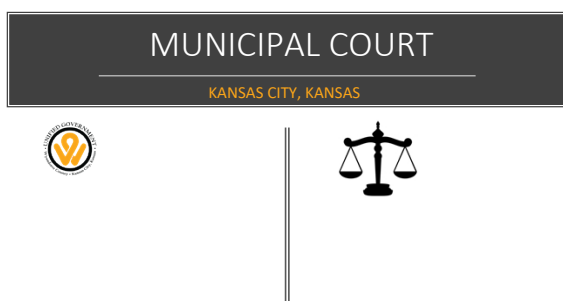
Just to give you an idea. Wichita Municipal Court, they're also limited jurisdiction. They're authorized under their city ordinance to adjudicate violations of the City Code. They're similar in that they have two divisions, Court Clerk's Office and Probation Office. We operate our own Probation Division as well.

The largest difference is full-time positions for them equal 80. They have 21 Pro Tem Judges with an additional four Pro Tem Judges that specifically hear domestic violence dockets. They average anywhere from about 55,000 to 65,000 cases, so roughly on average 15,000 more cases per year than what we do, but with more than three times the staff.

I wanted you to see that with the staff that we have and the large amount of cases that we hear on an annual basis, you really get a lot of bang for your buck, because when you look at Wichita and you look at the amount that they have to include their budget, I mean, Wichita, their Municipal Court has a budget of just over \$11M. Ours is just under \$2M.

Judge Nichols-Brajkovic said to be clear, we're not asking for people or budget right now, we're just giving you information, so everybody knows.

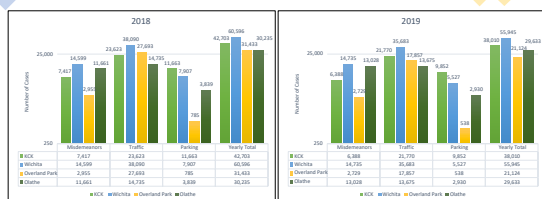
June 27, 2022



Mr. Genuik said I didn't want to present this and only compare it to specifically Wichita, because I thought that was maybe unfair or might seem a little skewed. I wanted to make sure that you saw a couple of other municipalities that were in closer proximity to what we are. I picked two cities, Overland Park and Olathe, that are both comparative in size. Median household income is not apples to apples by any stretch of the imagination. You can get an idea of what those municipals look like compared to KCK and Wichita.



On this first graph, what I did was, I broke out the races that they have listed, KCK and Wichita, and then, again, Overland Park and Olathe. You can see that KCK and Wichita are more similar in nature. While certainly not exact, we are a much more diverse city within Kansas, certainly. It's more closely related than both Overland Park and Olathe, which tend to be very similar. Then, in addition, looking at that median income, where in KCK it's around \$45K, Wichita is \$55K. So, even \$10K greater. But when you looked at our neighbors to the south, you've got Overland Park and Olathe, where you've got \$91K in Overland Park and \$94K in Olathe. That's a big disparity in the median income, and I think it speaks directly to the citizens that we serve.



The next slide just graphs this out per year. 2018/2019 again, to give you an idea of those cases broken down between misdemeanors, traffic, parking, and then kind of a yearly total. So, you can see, 2018 was pre-pandemic. Every city saw a decline beginning in 2019/2020 even through 2021, and it's starting to pick back up now. When you look at 2018, you can see what those yearly totals look like. For KCK, almost 43,000; 60,500 in Wichita. Overland Park 31,000 and Olathe 30,000. Skipping ahead to 2019, you've got 38,000 here in KCK, 55,000 in Wichita, again, 21,000 and 29,000, respectively, Overland Park and Olathe.



2020 and 2021, with 2020 being kind of that real big dip due to the pandemic. 32,000 here in KCK, 53,000 in Wichita, 15,000 in Overland Park, and 20,000 in Olathe. Then starting to come back up here in 2021 with almost 35,000 in KCK, 37,000 actually in Wichita, 16,000 in Overland Park, and 18,000 in Olathe. Right now, with KCK, we are just over 12,000 cases backlogged due to the pandemic. We anticipated it taking at least 18, possibly as many as 24 months to catch that backlog up. A lot of that is due to the fact that the staff, or the staff that we have with only two full-time Judges and three Pro Tems. Additionally, logistically, we have two courtrooms. Trying to take care of that regular business of 40,000 to 45,000 cases a year and the backlog on top of it, it's going to take a little bit of time, so certainly over the next 18 months.

Wichita is not behind right now. I checked with them specifically. They actually closed their court down for 69 days completely. I asked them how long did it—what kind of a backlog do you have? They said well, right now, none. I said well, how long did it take you to get your backlog taken care of? Four months. To give you an idea of what kind of difference that makes, and what we're dealing with. And, again, like Judge said, we're certainly not asking for positions, we're not asking for money. I just want you to understand, as commissioners, what the Municipal Court looks like and kind of what we're working with.

Judge Nichols-Brajkovic said the closure for us too, while it was that way is just the basic way that our building is set up; to have the high load of people, four people in the elevator, the courtroom. I just wanted you guys to know that that's just kind of a safety protocol. A lot of the other courts have bigger holding areas where they can bring them in, kind of like we did down in the basement.

One other thing I'd like to draw your attention to that's not on here. I actually saw it in another presentation. Kansas City, Kansas, for a basic traffic ticket, your basic infraction is the lowest in the state. We are at \$80 plus \$23.50 in state fees. That puts us at the lowest any place the state pays for a basic traffic misdemeanor. They go up. They're all pretty close, I think, but we are actually the lowest.

Mr. Genuik said I'll just add, I don't know how I am on time because I forgot to look at my watch. Is anybody timing me? [inaudible response.] Okay, as an added bonus you didn't get this information, but just to give you an idea on Municipal Court, we do our best at trying to figure out ways to be more efficient and more cost-effective. Aside from changing logistically the way the second floor looks, on where some of our staff work, where people wait when they're there for court, we've added technology to the courtrooms themselves, not only to make it more accessible for defendants, but to try and expedite those hearings.

In addition, we've purchased some kiosks to set up outside the courtroom so that when defendants come, they can sign in so we can hear those individuals in a timely fashion, in the order that they arrived, so as not to make anybody feel like they got here before somebody else, but they have to wait. We can also run reports from that kiosk app to tell us how long it takes somebody from the time they enter the court to the time they leave.

We've changed some of the processes through our cashiering window just to make it a little more inviting and make things a little bit quicker. We work every day on customer service. Nobody is happy coming to court. We realize that and we work really hard at making sure people feel that they're treated fairly, that they're welcomed, that we're empathetic. We understand that their time is valuable, and we're doing everything we can to make their time spent in court as short as possible. Just to give you an idea of the things that we work on every day.

We also have our own Probation Division. Something that is, I'm really excited about because it allows us an opportunity to do some things for the community that maybe otherwise couldn't happen. Most people's introduction to the judicial system will be through Municipal Court, and it's an opportunity to help identify some of the issues and barriers that our citizens face that might lead to bigger and worse decisions that lead them down that path to consistently being involved with the judicial system. We're working on ways to intervene and get involved with individuals at an early stage to help overcome some of those things that will prevent that from happening.

So, unless Judge has something else, I'll stop talking and answer any questions that you have.

Commissioner Johnson said you may have spoken about this while I was out, but the disparities relative to your parking disparities between Kansas City, Kansas, Overland Park, and Olathe seem very—there's a cavern there. It's not including Wichita. Can you talk about why we have so high a number of parking cases?

Judge Nichols-Brajkovic said I believe, I'm sorry I didn't mean to interrupt. I believe it's the case—we don't do the traffic enforcement, we just are the collectors of the revenue and the trial setters. I think a huge part of enforcement is the KU Med area because there's a huge parking problem around KU Med. We've been asking Commissioner Ramirez to fix that for years and he has not.

Commissioner Ramirez said I am very well aware of the parking issues around KU Med, and that is something that I'm going to try and work with KU on and the community as a whole. Just overall, thank you for what you do for the Municipal Court. I know you interact with people in their state of vulnerability when they come before you. I, if you don't mind, would like to one

day come down to Municipal Court. I have yet to come see our Municipal Court. I would like to come one day.

Judge Nichols-Brajkovic said you are welcome anytime. Right now, we are still live on YouTube on Monday mornings and Tuesday mornings. That's a really big spot where if you just want to pop on and just kind of get an idea. It's a little more awkward than people being in because it's harder to give the announcements, but you can kind of get a really good sense of what type of cases we handle all at one time. You can just go through our website and click on YouTube and watch the stars in action. You're welcome anytime.

Mr. Genuik said I'd love to have any of you down there, especially after we finish out the changes and walk you through and explain kind of what that process looks like for everybody. That'd be great.

Judge Nichols-Brajkovic said and then, Commissioner Ramirez, we just did our final interview for the CCFFJ that we talked about. We're supposed to know in July. We feel like that went well. Hopefully, the next time you hear from Municipal Court, you'll be getting an update about that.

Mr. Genuik said kudos to Judge on that because she did a lot of that heavy lifting. **Commissioner Ramirez** said yes, thank you for that, Judge.

Commissioner Bynum said I have a question about the categories. Municipal Court has specialty dockets for DUI and domestic violence. I don't see DUI at all. Is it in the traffic count?

Mr. Genuik said DUI is a misdemeanor. Some of them are captured under traffic and some of them are captured under misdemeanor, and that's the reason I split it the way I did. To try and go through our system manually, because I can't run a report that will divide them out like that, would take days, and days, and days.

Judge Nichols-Brajkovic said that is a good thing. That is one of the reasons why we're excited about being able to get Rescue Plan money for the new Court Management System. The system we use now is the KCMO one.

Commissioner Bynum said okay, thanks.

Judge Nichols-Brajkovic asked, anything else? Any other questions?

Chairman Markley said I personally know the Judge and Dominic are always looking for ways to improve efficiency in their department and that's just something that I respect. I'm really glad you guys finally got to come and speak with us. Thank you for your patience. Like I said, both tonight and leading up to this as we kept shoving you around there. So, thanks so much.

Judge Nichols-Brajkovic said that's fine, we'd much rather have a happy group of commissioners than a super overworked set. **Mr. Geniuk** said thanks for having us.

Action: For information only.

Item No. 5 – 211738...PRESENTATION: REVISED 2022 AND PROPOSED 2023 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BUDGETS

Synopsis: Presentation of the Revised 2022 and Proposed 2023 Community Development budgets, submitted by Wilba Miller, Community Development Director. For information only.



Wilba Miller, Community Development Director, said I'd like to introduce three other members of my staff, Joe Monslow who's our Housing Program Supervisor, CC Anderson or Cecilia Anderson who's our Fiscal Program Supervisor, and Stephanie Stauffer who's our Grants Administrator. I am going to start with the budget and then Stephanie and Joe will be doing the departmental update. I know you all have seen us several times this year and probably are tired of us, that's why we're hoping it'll go fast.

Some of you have had our budgets time and time again every year, so you're used to this format that we use. The 2022 revised budget is the adopted budget from last year when you adopted it. Ours was in July, I believe. Any reappropriations left over from the funds in 2021. It looks out of line with the 2023 budget, but it's only because of the reappropriations. The

proposed 2023 budget is what you've already seen on the draft five-year plan that you got last month. Really, the only numbers that you haven't seen are the revised 2022. I'll just walk down them real quick and then try to answer any questions.

Community Development Block Grant	Revised 2022 *includes Reappropriations	Proposed 2023
Home Repair Program	\$601,796	\$500,000
Public Services		
Livable Neighborhoods	\$40,000	\$20,000
Willa Gill Multi-Service Center	\$169,336	\$148,000
NRSA Initiatives		
Clifton Park	\$625,000	\$0
Edgerton Park	\$61,280	\$0
City Park Disc Golf	\$170,000	\$0
Infrastructure/Public Facility Improvements		
Roof- Domestic Violence Shelter	\$400,000	\$0
FY Infrastructure/Public Facilities	\$0	\$500,000
Housing Management and Inspections	\$607,630	\$583,868
Program Administration	\$575,119	\$437,966
CDBG Program Total	\$3,250,161	\$1,598,952

On the Community Development Block Grant Program, the HOME Repair Program is where we do services for people of low- moderate income. We always put around \$500K. There was money left over from last year so, we have \$601K for this year. Any money left over this year will automatically go into next year's budget.

The public services is an annual budget. Usually, we only have \$20K for Livable. They're a little bit behind because of the pandemic and not having the ability to do things. I do know that they recently asked for some computers so, I expect to see some of this money go away yet this year. Willa Gill Multi-Service Center had money left over last year also.

The NRSA initiatives is the last of the five-year projects over the NRSA at City Park or what we call it, Park Drive NRSA.

The infrastructure/public facility improvements. The roof at the domestic violence shelter, we brought to you, I believe, last month to get approval for it. The \$500K, I know Commissioner Johnson is going to ask this question. For Fiscal Year Infrastructure/Public Facilities that's our bucket, okay, Commissioner? We went back and looked at some of the meetings that we had, some of the public meetings that we've received comments on. The projects that we're looking at right now, we've checked with Planning, we've checked with Parks and Rec—is the Boston Daniels Park and some improvements at Parkwood Park, like a trail/sidewalk. What I want to caution you about is we can't do maintenance. I know that there are some problems with those historic stone walls and that would probably be maintenance work. If we could find other avenues of money, we could do other things at those parks, but we can't do maintenance at those parks.

All of the Housing Management and Inspections for all of our funds, whether it be HOME Funds, ESG Funds, where we go out and look at clients, rental properties, and any of the other lead-based Paint Program, all of that, and then Program Administration. That was CDBG's budget. Any questions on CDBG, Commissioner Johnson?

Commissioner Bynum said back up to the very top item, HOME Repair. In the packet it's revised, \$22,601, proposed \$23,500, is that right? Is that what you said? **Ms. Miller** said yes.

Commissioner Bynum said and the \$601K is because of last year... **Ms. Miller** said we had money left over, yes.

Commissioner Bynum said now, does it roll like if, well... **Ms. Miller** said HUD has a limitation now. I believe it's a five-year, you have five years to spend. We used to budget by first-in, first-out. Now we are, what you budget for this year is for that year, and you have to spend it within five years.

Commissioner Bynum said okay, very good, thank you.

HOME Program	Revised 2022 Excludes Reappropriations	Proposed 2023
CHIP Down Payment Assistance	\$0	\$0
Subrecipients- New Construction/Rehabilitation	\$380,000	\$523,830
CHDO Set Aside- New Construction/Rehabilitation	\$1,295,892	\$333,831
Program Administration	\$130,663	\$95,295
HOME Program Total	\$1,806,555	\$952,956

Ms. Miller said the next budget is the HOME Program Budget. It also has quite a bit of money in this year because of reappropriations. However, one of the things that I'm asking Commission to look at is not funding the CHIP Down Payment Assistance Program anymore. We have had to change our formula for giving assistance based on some new numbers that came out. Cecilia attended training, what, two, three years ago, and where we used to give them a blanket up to \$15K or \$14,999, HUD is saying no. You have to really calculate it out and only give them what they need. Our lenders, the consortium, didn't like that the group of lenders that we had. We have just not had any success since late 2019, so we thought okay, fine, we need housetops, rooftops. Let's go ahead and put the money in new construction, rehab, for not only our CHDOs but also for any other developers.

One of the things that we've all discussed, all four of us have discussed, is in the past we funded Mount Carmel, it's a CHDO, CHWC who's a CHDO, and Habitat who has done regular

business with us. I'm suggesting to staff that we make it competitive. Let's talk about, all of you turn in, and it's only going to be a one time for this big chunk of money. All of you turn in a request. We're going to give you so long to get it built, so long to sell it.

You have to qualify. Your capacity has to be there. It can't be just a one-man show. We're getting some of those where the people are wanting to be a one-man show and hire builders, and then they go out and they can't find a builder. They go out and they can't get supplies because the supply chain is bad. We want to make it competitive and get some more, maybe, developers into it. They'd still be low-mod housing, and it would still be within the city limits of Kansas City, Kansas.

I wanted to run that by you all because HOME also has a five-year money to spend. You have to spend it, and if you have built a house, and I believe you have what, nine months to sell it or it turns into a rental. We don't want to get into the rental business. We want to get houses built and people in them and go on. I don't know what you think.

Commissioner Bynum said on the allocation then to the competitive build process, is it only non-profit builders or for-profits can participate? **Ms. Miller** said I believe...

Commissioner Bynum said let me back up. We know that through our ARPA subcommittee work and community outreach, and the pandemic in general, and what we can see with our own eyes in the community, that housing is probably sitting in the number one—affordable housing sitting in the number one spot for what people want us to do with ARPA money, for one thing. Secondly, we have the Coalition of Churches that have come forward to ask us to, and I think you spoke with them, to ask us to create the Housing Fund again for affordable housing. That's what's driving my question. We have builders here who build affordable housing. We have for-profit builders here who build affordable housing and sometimes they just need some help. That's kind of question one. Question two is, can you build multi-family with this money?

Ms. Miller said we've done duplexes. One thing before Joe starts, because I know you're going to say something, one thing that is real important, HUD has a limitation too on how much we can spend on building a new house or how much we can spend on rehabbing a house. A for-profit may not be thrilled about profit margin. Go ahead, Joe.

Joe Monslow, Housing Program Supervisor, said also, you have to remember that for-profits can participate, but they still have to be sold to low-income families. The real key to it is they're going to be building at a loss and that's typically why we see non-profits.

Commissioner Bynum said so, the goal is home ownership because you said they'd be selling to a low-mod family. **Mr. Monslow** said correct.

Ms. Miller said I think, Commissioner, that there are people that need and want to buy a house but they're being outbid by our moderate and higher income because there just isn't enough housing. Even if we could only build five or six a year, it's at least something new that's going out there.

Commissioner Bynum said if I'm looking at the right line, it's \$1.3M. **Ms. Miller** said it would also be that \$380K, both of them would be, we just don't want to—it would be closer to \$1.5M.

Commissioner Bynum said I mean I'm not suggesting that solves our housing problem by any stretch. I guess I'm just asking us to, within the HUD guidelines, to think about—as you had kind of done with the staff—let's try something different. So, I'm just looking at my fellow commissioners too because I just don't know the answer. I mean, obviously, we don't have the answer but does doing something a little bit different change the game for us in the housing arena? I mean you've sat in all the meetings; you know exactly what I'm talking about.

Ms. Miller said I think our organizations will be upset to be competitive, but I also think that it's time to put a little fire on them as far as getting started, getting the money spent, because they get to keep the proceeds to do the next unit. Then we help them a little bit more the next time. It's supposed to be a perpetual thing, and instead, we end up with a bunch of them all one year trying to build. We know costs are going up. I wanted to—we knew the Down Payment Assistance Program wasn't really working out for us anymore, so do something different.

Commissioner Bynum said [inaudible statement.]

Ms. Miller said have we built townhouses or just duplexes? [Inaudible response.] **Ms. Miller** said it could be that some of them are interested in creating rental, but we don't want to get involved in the rental. We don't want one of them to build a house and not be able to sell it, and then try to give it back to us to rent it.

Mr. Monslow said also when you start talking about multi-family, you have to be kind of careful with what you're building. Because when you get in—you hit trigger points for things

like Davis-Bacon, prevailing wages, these jobs, and all of a sudden now you've escalated costs even more. Those are things we have to watch, also.

Commissioner Bynum said I don't disagree with what you've brought. I agree with you, numbers-wise so I'm certainly not questioning that at all. I like what you're saying. If it's a matter of meeting us—do we need to approve anything here?

Ms. Miller said no. This is a for—this will be adopted when you adopt the regular budget. We will be coming to you in July to adopt a five-year plan. That's the one that's got to be done quickly, you agree.

Commissioner Johnson said for me at least, I will have forgotten this conversation by the time next month, and I don't know—I kind of want to make sure that we collectively have a good understanding of what we're going to be approving at that particular time. Is there any way for you to make sure that we understand these items again that you've extracted and saying to us, hey, look, this is what we are proposing to you that we talked to you last month about, that's going to get approved tonight? **Ms. Miller** said we are doing a public hearing but... go ahead.

Stephanie Stauffer, Community Development Program Coordinator, said and also this reappropriation we're talking about is past-year money. The plan is going to be money moving forward so, it doesn't necessarily [inaudible].

Commissioner Bynum said I would suggest when you come to us, there's nothing wrong with saying things like if you recall when we spoke with you in late June, we said... **Ms. Miller** said just like I just did a while ago.

Commissioner Bynum said yes. There's nothing wrong with that, our brains get very full, and we need to know.

Ms. Miller said I can say, especially about, when we have the public hearing for the five-year plan, I can for sure say, a change to the HOME Program is that we've eliminated the CHIP Program and are now concentrating on new housing, new construction, and rehabilitation for new units.

Commissioner Johnson said I guess the only other part that I would ask about is the competitive process to make sure that we understand that that's going to be part of what will be approved as

part of your budget. **Ms. Miller** said I came to you all for feedback on that so, if you're all thinking it's good...

Commissioner Johnson said I just don't know what I think right now. You like it?

Commissioner Bynum said I do because I appreciate where they're coming from with the timelines and things like that. Again, I just feel like this is urgent. In my opinion, I feel that it's urgent.

Commissioner Johnson said I mean the numbers are the numbers. I always tie back to what Jim Walters would talk about, making a substantial impact. When we talk about building and increasing our housing stock, rather than doing the onesies, twosies, we need to do whole blocks and that kind of thought process is what I'm still wrestling with right now.

Ms. Miller said you know too, the staff, Joe and Stephanie have both been researching, we feel like sooner or later there's going to be some sort of housing money come down from the Federal Government. We don't know how and what shape it'll be in, but setting a precedent so that it can be competitive would be worth it I think of the UG's time.

Commissioner Johnson said I'm good with it. I've got a question. **Ms. Miller** said we'll go on to the emergency...

Chairman Markley asked, did you say you had another question? **Commissioner Johnson** asked, have we got to the NRSA yet? **Ms. Miller** said yes, actually we've passed it budget-wise. But, Commissioner, Joe will give you an update on it in the second part of our presentation.

ESG Program	Revised 2022 *includes Res appropriations	Proposed 2023
Client Service Activities	\$431,090	\$180,813
Program Administration	\$14,742	\$14,660
ESG Program Total	\$445,832	\$195,473

ESG is the Emergency Solutions Grant Program. It is the homeless agencies and, again, they had money left over from the previous year. This is our regular allocation; this is not the COVID money. They go through an RFP process every year. Agencies compete for funding from this.

Lead Based Paint Grant	Revised 2022 *includes Reappropriations	Proposed 2023
LBP Abatement (CD)	\$127,486	\$0
Client EBL Testing (UGPHD)	\$47,595	\$0
Healthy Homes- Repair/Rehab	\$75,000	\$0
CD Dept. Administration	\$18,122	\$0
UGPHD Administration	\$30,032	\$0
Lead based Paint Grant Program Total	\$298,235	\$0

We're bringing up lead-based paint. This should be the last year, we're in the last year, and we're closing it out. We just brought up the budget, not that we'll spend all of this, but we just brought up the budget so that we have a budget available to finish out everything that we're doing. Joe and Cecilia are in the process of doing their current quarterly report and we'll be doing a final quarterly report. They're working with Washington, D.C. because that's where the main office is for that.

CARES ACT, ARPA	Revised 2022 *includes Reappropriations	Proposed 2023
CDBG-CV	\$1,053,621	\$1,053,622
ESG-CV	\$690,834	\$690,835
HOME-ARP	\$1,598,951	\$1,598,952

Here are the CDBG and ESG COVID dollars. CDBG, we have allocated about \$1M or \$1.2M. We have money left that we're going to talk about at some other time in this conversation. The ESG is, again, allocated to the agencies that went through a process. Then the HOME-ARP, Stephanie's going to discuss with you as soon as this presentation is over. So, I'm done, unless you have more budget questions.

Commissioner Johnson said yes, I do have, I think I'm supposed to ask this question. With regard—I know we had some conversations with MCRC, Mount Carmel Redevelopment Corporation, about them needing more dollars. **Ms. Miller** said they did get more dollars last year.

Commissioner Johnson said I was also thinking about Wilhelmina Gill, was that part of that discussion? **Ms. Miller** said yes, Mount Carmel is the non-profit that runs Wilhelmina Gill Services Center.

Commissioner Johnson said so they had money left over? **Ms. Miller** said last year, they had a little bit of money left over. Commission got that request late fall, and I think it came

in \$58K. They came in with a new contract amount in January. I think that's how, but remember, the money for the contract was out of the UG General Fund. This is the CD Funds that we didn't get involved in that increase.

Commissioner Johnson said okay, thanks for clarifying that.

Ms. Miller said I'm going to turn it over to Joe and Stephanie and let them give you a short update. We've limited it based on time constraints.

Chairman Markley said I was going to say, just to be clear, we mentioned it earlier, that was for information only. It'll come back as part of our regular budget package so we're moving on to the update now. We didn't have to take action on that last part.

Action: For information only.

Item No. 6 – 211739...DEPARTMENT UPDATE: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Synopsis: A department update from Community Development, submitted by Wilba Miller, Community Development Director.

Community Development- Department Update

June 2022

Stephanie Stauffer, Community Development Program Coordinator, said Joe's going to present with me as well later on the slides.

Community Development is 100% grant funded through entitlement grants from the U.S. Department of Housing Urban Development (HUD)

- Community Development Block Grant
- HOME Investment Partnership Grant
- Emergency Solutions Grant

June 27, 2022

The Community Development Department is 100% grant funded through entitlement grants that come to the city of Kansas City, Kansas from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Those three entitlement grant programs are the Community Development Block Program, the HOME Investment Partnership Program, and the Emergency Solutions Grants Program.

Partners

In most cases, Community Development works with other UG Departments, local non-profits and local contractors to carry-out activities.

Non-profit partners include:

Avenue of Life	Habitat for Humanity
Catholic Charities of NEK	Hillcrest Transitional Housing
Community Health Council of Wyandotte County	Kim Wilson Housing
Community Housing of Wyandotte County	Livable Neighborhoods
Cross-lines Community Outreach	Metro Lutheran Ministries
Friends of Yates	Mt. Carmel Redevelopment Corp.

In most cases, we receive these grants, and we work with other agencies to deploy the grant funding into the community. That's other UG departments like Parks and Rec, Public Works, and local non-profits. Here's a list of some of our non-profit partners, and also local contractors who carry out our HOME Repair Program and things like that.



CDBG

- Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements
- Home Repair Program
- Public Services



ESG

- Rapid Rehousing
- Homelessness Prevention
- Emergency Shelter Operations



HOME

- New Construction or Rehabilitation of Affordable Homeowner Housing

Some of our programs under each of these grants is for CDBG. We do public facilities and infrastructure improvements. Our HOME Repair Program, which is a big chunk of CDBG Funding, and then public services which is Willa Gill, and Livable Neighborhoods.

With ESG, we deploy those to non-profits, and they get the money out to folks who need it. That's Rapid Rehousing Projects, Homelessness Prevention Projects, and Emergency Solutions Operations funding for Emergency Shelter Operations funding.

Then for HOME, we focus on new construction rehab of affordable homeowner housing, typically. Joe is going to give an update on the NRSA.

Park Drive NRSA (2017-2022)

Regan Park

- Walking Trails
- Curb/Infrastructure Improvements

City Park

- 2 ADA Compliant Restrooms
- ADA Accessible Sidewalks
- Improvements to shelter (electrical/accessibility)

Clifton Park

- Sidewalks
- Accessibility improvements
- Parking lot improvements
- Splash Pad installation (underway)

Ridge Ave

- Sidewalks from 18th to 22nd

Joe Monslow, Housing Program Supervisor, said our NRSA area, we started in 2017. This is going to be our last year. We started at Regan Park. We did a walking trail around the shelter house, made it ADA accessible. Also, from 25th or Riverview into the park, we did some infrastructure work there, with curbs and sidewalks and overlaid the parking lot.

After that, we moved over to City Park where at the top of the hill, by the main shelter house, we moved the restroom from over the edge of the hill to the top of the hill. Made that entire area ADA accessible. Then down below, we put in a new service road to the new restroom we put it down on the bottom side of City Park and made it ADA accessible there. We also did improvements at the shelter which included fixing the electrical system there, putting in ADA accessibility sidewalks to the shelter, and fixing the actual floor of the shelter that was damaged.

After City Park, we moved on to Clifton, we started with exterior perimeter sidewalks completely around the park. We did ADA accessibility and put a sidewalk into the park with ADA accessibility to the playgrounds and the parking area. We're doing parking lot improvements, enlarging the parking lot by, I believe, four to six spaces. Currently, we are in the process of putting a splash pad and a new playground in that area.

We also, with some of this money, we went from 18th & Ridge and put in a connector sidewalk down to 22nd & Ridge which connected with Clifton Park. That's where we stand with the project.

Commissioner Johnson said I was just over there a couple of days ago driving around just to notice all the improvements. I want to appreciate all the work that you all have done in that area of town. It is my hope that our citizens will appreciate the amount of investment that has been put into that area over there. I do have some questions. That floor at the big shelter house at City

Park, which I've been made aware of, is a very special floor. What is the material that comprises that floor?

Mr. Monslow said the floor at City Park is actually a crushed rock terrazzo floor, is what they call them. It's like a marble put down in there.

Commissioner Johnson said it is fancy. People don't realize that. I mean that is a top-of-the-notch floor. **Mr. Monslow** said the perimeter had been damaged. So, what we did, we just saw cut back, I believe it was two and a half feet and put in concrete to stabilize the rest of the floor.

Commissioner Johnson said good. That's very important, and of course, we're still having restroom problems. I took some pictures; I just haven't had a chance to send it to anybody. The restroom that's on top of the hill at City Park, somebody's gone in there and done it again, so we wanted to continue to work on that. The only other thing that I would ask is about Clifton Park. I think that the things that have been done are great. I was just driving—I'm glad we're doing some improvements to the parking lot because even in my SUV I was bumbling around over there, so I appreciate the fact that we're doing some improvements there.

The thing that concerns me about that is the old Parks and Rec headquarters building, I don't know if anybody knows that that used to be over at Clifton Park. That building is just kind of sitting there, and I know we had the whole thing where we were putting the pictures on the outside and I think we did that, and that's great. But that old building needs a touch of paint. Just because of all the other good things that we're doing over there, I think that to me, that building just kind of sitting there, and we haven't figured out what we're going to do with it. I know you're going to maybe talk to Angel about it. I know Angel and I have talked about it as well, but I don't know if you could find a few dollars to find some paint to throw on that building.

Ms. Miller said they consider that maintenance, and we can't—sorry—they asked us that from the very beginning. They wanted something done with the building. They wanted to use it for a community center, and unfortunately, when Logan and Melissa were still here and working with SOAR that was one of the things that they were going to address, the outside paint, and I personally haven't been down there to see it. I mean I've been in the park, but I haven't paid any attention to that building over there at all.

Commissioner Johnson said well you've got to pay attention to that. **Ms. Miller** said I mean it's close to my house too. I should, I guess. The other thing I did want to mention, I don't see here and it's going to be an exciting thing for that district is the golf course, disc golf course, in that City Park.

Commissioner Johnson said oh really? Wow. They got a lot of land over there for that.

Ms. Miller said I thought you were going—**Mr. Monslow** said he's calling me out for forgetting to mention that, but we are in the process of putting in an 18, I guess you call it hole disc golf course. It's moving all through City Park so to speak.

Commissioner Johnson said I'm supposed to talk to you about this \$500K pot of money. Another day, another time.

Commissioner Bynum said can you tell us all of the nice improvements that we see here over the life of NRSA. What was the total dollars? **Ms. Stauffer** said I don't have that number tonight, but I'll be putting together a full report to close the program out probably in December. I'll make sure you get that.

Commissioner Bynum said that's where I was going in my head because we did the allocations away from, I don't want to misspeak. We dedicated our CDBG to NRSA.

Ms. Stauffer said I mean, at least \$500K every year for five years so that would be about \$2.5M right there. At least \$2.5M, and I'm not sure it is, because we've had that things come up, I can remember the archaeologists' study that's why we're so far behind still, because we had to do that archaeologist study at City Park, and we were going to do City Park North as you recall. They wanted the [inaudible] and requested another report. That's when we got the distress call from the Domestic Violence Shelter, I said I don't think we're going to do that hiring archaeologists just to do that small little target at the top of the hill.

Commissioner Bynum said I had another thought but I lost it. **Ms. Miller** said Stephanie said [inaudible].

Chairman Markley said I think I'll fill in, might not have been your final thought, but it just comes to mind for me as we talk about infrastructure and all these different things, like the impact that we made in this area. I think it'll be interesting for us as a Commission to trace the longer-term impact because we can see the impact in all the beautiful things that we've created, but does that have an impact in the larger neighborhood, and what kind of impact does it have? I think it's just good, I mean the idea was that for this to be that sort of guinea pig to give us those sorts of ideas and examples to follow. I think we just have to remember as we short-term commissioners have to have a long-term memory. We're only guaranteed our term and it's easy for us to lose track of these longer-term projects. We have to keep that long-term memory to look back and say what did we do here, and what impact did it have, because if this is successful and having an impact in that larger neighborhood, which I think it will be, we need to go back and be doing this in other places. We need to take that amount of money that we're seeing here and say where's the next spot so that we can have that greater impact.

Ms. Miller said [inaudible]

Chairman Markley said well, I'll just make a plug for the SOAR Program and their involvement in this. I mean, again, we just need to make sure we continue that institutional memory so that we don't forget that we did this great project, and not look back and see what the statistical impacts have been.

Ms. Miller said [inaudible].

Action: **For information only.**

PUBLIC AGENDA

No items.

Chairman Markley said all right, thanks, team. That item was also for information only so, we have come to the end of our meeting. We are concluded and adjourned.

June 27, 2022

ADJOURN

Chairman Markley adjourned the meeting at 7:30 p.m.

am



Staff Request for Commission Action

Tracking No. 212035

Full Commission Meeting Date: 12/1/2022

Committee: Administration & Human Services

Date of Standing Committee Action:
(If none, please explain):

Publication Required: No

<u>Date:</u> 10/18/2022	<u>Contact Name:</u> Gunnar Hand	<u>Contact Phone:</u> 5751	<u>Contact Email:</u> ghand@wycokck.org	<u>Department/Division:</u> Planning and Urban Design
<u>Item Description:</u> Retroactive approval to pursue the Federal Reconnecting Communities Planning Grant for the areas between Kaw Point and Armourdale along the Kansas River, submitted by Gunnar Hand, Director of Planning & Urban Design.				
<u>Action Requested:</u>				
<u>Budget Impact: (if applicable)</u> Amount: Source: Included In Budget: Other (explain):				
<u>Attachments List:</u> Reconnecting Communities Pilot_Narrative_UG_FINAL				

Reconnecting Communities Pilot (RCP) Program

The Unified Government of Wyandotte County and Kansas City, Kansas
Planning Program Grant Application | The Green Loop

Overview

The Unified Government of Wyandotte County and Kansas City, Kansas (UG) seeks a Reconnecting Communities Pilot (RCP) Program Planning grant to reconnect our community back to the River that was the genesis of our founding, and thereby to our history, culture, and future economic prospects. This planning program will leverage multiple previously adopted plans that all point to the opportunity to revitalize the Kansas River waterfront for significant economic reinvestment. These plans included initial, ongoing enhancements, but never developed a true master plan and strategy to not only execute this vision of a regional recreation and lifestyle destination. It is the UG's goal to address the realignment and reconstruction of current infrastructure that has created physical and psychological barriers to and across the Kansas River.

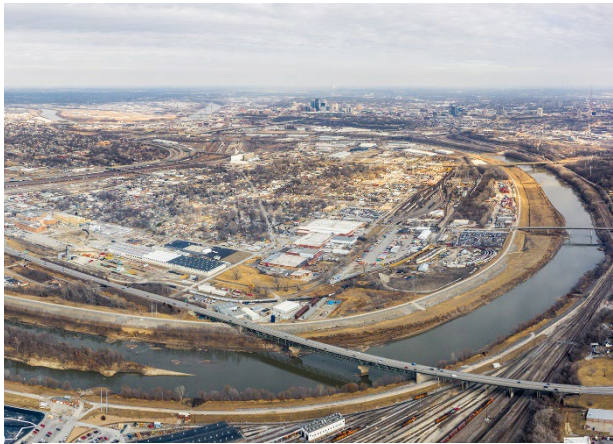


Figure 1: Armourdale Aerial View

This planning initiative, named **The Green Loop**, will create a better juxtaposition of the contesting systems of highways, railroads, multi-modal pathways, and levees, as well as the topography and River itself. The Green Loop will connect, extend, and reclaim this underutilized industrial area to a functional, sustainable, and resilient public realm from the confluence of the Kansas River upstream to westernmost Kansas Avenue crossing. This planning program will build off the foundation of the UG's approved [Armourdale Area Plan](#), [Central Area Plan](#), [Downtown Plan](#), [Northeast Area Plan](#), [Northeast KCK Heritage Trail Plan](#), and the [“goDotte” Countywide Strategic Mobility Plan](#) to connect the KCK community back to and across the Kansas River. With the goal of creating community assets along the river and enhancing regional connections between KCK and the adjacent historic West Bottom and Central Business District of Kansas City, Missouri (KCMO). This connection will redress the legacy of harm caused by transportation infrastructure, including barriers to opportunity, displacement, damage to the environment and public health, limited access, and other hardships.

A Cycle of Disinvestment

The Armourdale community has endured a cycle of disinvestment for over a century. For the last 70 years, Armourdale further persisted under the looming possibility that one day the entire residential neighborhood would be erased—not by flood, but by government decree. Armourdale is not destined to endlessly repeat the cycles of isolation and disinvestment that have defined its history until now. Armourdale and its still predominantly industrial riverfront now deserves the investment, equity and stability that has been withheld from it for over 100 years. The Green Loop planning program is intended to be a transformative step in the direction of empowerment of not just Armourdale, but the many other neighborhoods (and their associated Area Plans) that are also cut off by infrastructure for the Kansas River to create a healthier, more prosperous, and more equitable community.

We understand that the Armourdale community must become more connected to the rest of Kansas City and to the Kansas River, overcoming the historical, physical and psychological challenges caused by **infrastructure and social isolation**. The Armourdale community must also become empowered to advocate for what it needs to the Unified Government, and to continuously organize itself to make sure it has access to those resources and investments. This is not, however, just the responsibility of Armourdale residents. The Unified Government must ensure that Armourdale residents and community leaders are included and that their interests are represented fully when major decisions that impact the future of the district are made. The Green Loop will continue the Unified Government's commitment to a **Community Based Participatory Planning** approach with all the relevant stakeholders within and adjacent to this project area.

A Site of Environmental and Health Inequalities

Originally incorporated as a company town, Armourdale has always been home to both industry and the residences of the workers that live there. Armourdale is also home to a diverse array of light and heavy industrial firms, from manufacturing to logistics and distribution to small-scale firms like auto body shops, storage yards, and equipment rental. It also includes a number of scrap yards, rendering plants, and other heavy industry that should not be located close to residential neighborhoods because of the effects of their byproducts or pollution on resident quality of life.

Armourdale is reduced to a site of environmental inequality, where people who live and/or work there are disproportionately subject to industrial pollution and environmental hazards. The fact that a significant number of Armourdale's population are recent immigrants and lack access to environmental policy making, leaves this community especially vulnerable to environmental racism. In recent years, and especially after the 1951 flood, people who work in Armourdale have become increasingly isolated from people who live there.

According to the most recent American Community Survey, only 1% of people who work in Armourdale also live in Armourdale. Further, driven by "market dynamics," industry has continued to expand towards the residential core of Armourdale during the past century—risking its community's health and contaminating its live, work, and play spaces.

A close examination of public health indicators by the UG showed that **Armourdale residents suffer worse health outcomes** by almost every measure than both Kansas and the United States as a whole. These indicators point to both a lack of access to care and a broader picture that reinforces the effect of poverty and economic instability as a social determinant of health outcomes. The UG Public Health Department's analysis points to access to quality care, access to health insurance, and the overall built environment and its safety concerns as some of the most important health issues facing Armourdale residents today.

Planning for a Connected Community to Reduce Inequity

Armourdale is a residential community of more than 2,500 people surrounded by a large industrial district that extends to the east side of the Kansas River. Since a large influx of Mexican immigrants began to arrive in 1910 and accelerated through the 1920's, the area has been a mixed neighborhood of white and Latino residents, although since the 1954 flood the neighborhood's population has steadily declined while the proportion of Latino residents has steadily increased.

The planning program will support and engage both the economically disadvantaged communities within Armourdale and the many communities that must move through this Plan area to reach the

Kansas River by increasing affordable, accessible, and multimodal access to daily destinations like jobs, healthcare, grocery stores, schools, places of worship, recreation, and park space. This engagement will be done through the creation of formal partnerships with local entities, substantiated through signed commitment letters, that have geographic ties to communities adjacent to the facility. Partners may include community-based organizations, anchor institutions, community development financial institutions, philanthropic and civic organizations, private sector entities, and State and local government.

As part of this application our team has received a signed letter of support from the Mid-America Regional Council (MARC), the local Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) that coordinates regional, interjurisdictional planning and transportation studies and projects. The Green Loop planning program will build on and align with actions identified in the recently adopted goDotte Countywide Strategic Mobility Plan that collectively emphasizes increasing access to opportunity through investment in multi-modal transportation and reconnecting residents to the Kansas River. The goDotte Countywide Strategic Mobility Plan was funded in part through MARC's Planning Sustainable Places program and its recommendations for the use of mobility enhancements and connectivity to support larger community goals such as **equity, sustainability, and economic development** align with the regional vision.

The Green Loop planning project will be based on thorough consideration and integration of the standing city plans and initiative that directly bear on the project study area and its related context. Our team will ensure all community engagement outcomes from these plans are integrated and considered in our planning process.

The Green Loop Planning Program

Above all, the redevelopment and reinvestment along the Kansas Riverfront from Kaw Point to the westernmost Kansas Avenue River crossing cannot create a new neighborhood along the waterfront that further disconnects our existing residents from the River. The intent is to create an intentional, mixed-income community along the River whose development is tied to recreational and other enhancements along the Kansas River that promote the connectivity of existing neighborhoods to the River. The existing community must directly benefit from this proposed Kansas River reinvestment, and so a more intentional, comprehensive development master plan and implementation strategy is needed.

Additionally, this development master plan must coordinate the many on-going efforts along the Riverfront and fully leverage these projects into a more cohesive vision, strategy and action by both the Unified Government, its community partners, and the private development community. Of particular note is the on-going levee raise project of the US Army Corps of Engineers, who is improving the entire levee system within this project area; the levee betterments that are partially funded by the Unified Government to create new open spaces and trails that close gaps in the regional multi-modal system; the Rock Island Bridge redevelopment, a private development with UG investment, taking an abandoned railroad bridge and transforming it into a regional destination, event space, food hall, and public trail connection over the Kansas River; the implementation of the Northeast KCK Heritage Trail Plan, which will connect Kaw Point to the Quindaro Townsite National Commemorative Site via the existing Riverfront Heritage Trail that connects Downtown KCK to Downtown KCMO; and most importantly both the Central Avenue and Kansas Avenue (Cesar Chavez bridge) bridges that have both been recently closed due to structural failures. This development master plan will include the studies necessary to determine

the viability of rebuilding both bridges from a traffic and fiscal perspective. The proposed outline of such a Work Plan is outlined below:

1. *Defined Work Plan and Project Schedule.* A step-by-step work plan that aligns on-going projects, coordinates diverse stakeholders, and builds momentum through successive tasks. The work plan is understood to be iterative throughout the planning process, but is expected to be a 12-month schedule.
2. *Public Involvement Plan (PIP).* Separate, but complimentary to the work plan, the PIP should build on UG outreach standards to develop a 12-month strategy for a multi-cultural and multi-generational engagement schedule that is, at a minimum, bilingual (e.g., English and Spanish). It is the expectation that UG Staff will be utilized for a majority of the outreach, facilitation and other communications efforts, but the plan program will assist with providing general oversight, coordination, and content creation.
3. *Market Analysis and Strategy Report.* This is not necessarily a prototypical market analysis, but a broader strategy that defines a clear path to increasing market demand across all segments in the plan area, including the identification of new funding strategies. This part of the scope will work closely with the UG's Economic Development Department, which will create a baseline market analysis to start the process. A supplemental to this baseline market analysis that is specifically tailored to a diverse and disadvantaged community, this market analysis will define existing market size, market segments and the economic environment. This will support the development of market strategies that support business growth and reduce barriers of entry. It will specifically target the amount of projected housing units and typologies, as well as commercial office, retail, and even industrial square feet expected in the plan area over a 10-year plan horizon. Existing and previous market analyses, including a broader analysis as a part of the ongoing Citywide Comprehensive Plan process conducted by the UG will be used as additional background for this effort.
4. *Existing Conditions Analysis and Synthesis.* The Planning and Urban Design Department, in collaboration with the Public Works and other UG Departments will leverage a significant amount of "in-house" support with the expectation that the proposed plan program will identify and provide any missing data sets and provide additional, unique insights throughout. This is not a "data dump," but a review of collected UG and regional data with new expertise assisting with the synthesis and development of an illustrative narrative thereof. As previously noted, insights from the recently adopted goDotte Countywide Mobility Strategy and the ongoing Citywide Comprehensive Plan process (expected adoption in Fall 2023) will also support this effort, as well as those gleaned from other adopted plan documents noted in this application.

The UG Public Works Department's Engineering Division has gathered data related to critical public assets including, but not limited to sidewalk, curb and road condition, location, material, and length. Impervious surface data, overland flow paths, and storm and sanitary work orders are all readily available to identify priority improvement areas. This and other relevant data should be used to drive future needs and considerations for right-of-way, utilities and stormwater, building types, transportation modes, **impervious surface reduction, green infrastructure**, flooding and drainage, and the needs of transportation in relation to surrounding industry.

In coordination with the UG Public Works Department, the proposed plan program will conduct an in-depth analysis of infrastructure and development opportunities surrounding Public Works assets. The analysis should address assets, tree canopy, and stormwater capacity to support economic development, quality of life, and the ever increasing amount and cost of deferred maintenance. Additionally, investigation into innovative solutions such as **green banks/mitigation banks, urban nature** through stormwater infrastructure, and regional stormwater opportunities to support economic development should be incorporated.

In coordination with the UG Public Health Department (UGPHD), the plan program will conduct an in-depth analysis of the social and health-related indicators for this portion of the KCK riverfront. This analysis should bring a “Health in All Policies” approach that explores the impacts of all parts of the ongoing Citywide Comprehensive Plan update on the health and wellbeing of the community. This analysis should have a focus on health inequity and the social determinants of health, but should also include clinical indicators and mobility and mortality data. The UGPHD will support efforts to identify and access the most appropriate data, analyze the data, and craft a narrative of the public health situation along the Kansas River for the population as a whole and for the **populations experiencing disproportionately poor health outcomes**.

The portion of the existing conditions analysis that is focused on health must prioritize health inequities and strive to provide a robust understanding of the current health situation in the community and the ways in which this is impacted by the built environment. The analysis should prioritize the four (4) pillars of the Wyandotte County Community Health Improvement Plan: access to medical, dental, and behavioral healthcare; violence prevention; access to education and jobs; and access to safe and affordable housing. Detailed information on the CHIP can be found on the CHIP dashboard: <https://dashboards.mysidewalk.com/wyco-chip-dashboard/our-story>.

The existing conditions analysis should also include information on: chronic disease; potential hazardous waste exposure from lead-based paint to other environmental injustices; racial and ethnic disparities in health outcomes; intentional and unintentional injury; distribution of food retailers (including fast food, farmers markets, and those that accept WIC and EBT); alcohol and tobacco retailers; natural resource utilization; distribution and maintenance of public spaces used for physical activity; distribution and access to bus routes, bike lanes, sidewalks, and other alternative methods of transportation; and, the distribution and inequitable burden of violence at the neighborhood level. The UGPHD’s Violence Prevention Dashboard can provide most significant violence-related indicators available at the city or county level: <https://dashboards.mysidewalk.com/violence-outcomes/violence-is-a-public-health-crisis>.

The Unified Government Parks and Recreation Department will provide a priority listing for park improvements based on their 2017 Parks Master Plan. The work program will support this in the identification of underutilized acres of park land and facilities, unbuildable corridors that could be repurposed as greenways and other community spaces **connecting our neighborhoods in a purposeful manner that the community will utilize**. With the ongoing levee raise and enhancement project along the Kansas River in the Armourdale Area, particular attention to potential trail-head locations and other means to connect new and existing greenways and pathways to the community is imperative as this is one of the largest new park planning efforts in KCK. The Kansas (“Kaw”) Riverfront has been identified as one of the

primary drivers of future economic growth in KCK. By transforming the Kansas River from a more industrial to recreational opportunity and considering the unsafe conditions of the much faster flowing Missouri River, this represents one of the few untapped urban riverfront redevelopment opportunities in the country and the only viable one in the Kansas City region. In addition to the Kansas River, the Missouri River to the north and all their respective tributaries and other bodies of water in KCK form a vast majority of the wild lands and open spaces in KCK. These open spaces not only provide significant and quantifiable ecological, public and mental health benefits, but they also help define the edges of our built environment and embody our distinctive community and neighborhood character.

The proposed work program is expected to integrate and expand on strategies for transit connectivity that allow higher-frequency service both within KCK, as well as Kansas City, Missouri. There should also be a focus on maximizing limited resources to satisfy needed supporting amenities such as real-time wayfinding, sidewalks, shelters, benches, lighting, trashcans, access to bike share stations and dedicated bike lanes. In coordination with various transit and trail routes across KCK, specific transit-oriented development (TOD) opportunities should be further identified and vetted. TOD is a complimentary concept to infill development for future reinvestment in KCK.

5. *Urban Form Analysis.* In coordination with the Planning and Urban Design Department, the proposed work program will support an in-depth analysis of the urban fabric and built form of the Kansas Riverfront. While the UG will support the collection and collating of existing information, as well as field verify and document any unique characteristics, the work program will expand on this in-house work to identify emerging best practices and gaps in the available information that will in turn support the synthesis of this data. Furthermore, the work program will then craft the illustration and narrative of the insights gathered from the synthesis of said information. This should include a three-dimensional analysis of the built environment, a site line study of important viewsheds, and a skyline study of Downtown KCK and its immediate historic neighborhoods and other important and/or identified landmarks within the project area.
6. *Draft Plans.* A preliminary draft plans for internal UG and public review in PDF format that include, but are not limited to the following topics and strategies: Social, Economic and Environmental Sustainability (triple-bottom line); Community Empowerment; Access to Opportunity; Equitable Investment; Urban Design; Transit-Oriented (TOD) and Infill Development; Open Space Preservation; and Infrastructure Right-Sizing. The work program will consider revenue and budgetary constraints when developing opportunities and strategies.
7. *Final Plan.* Final plan document in both English and Spanish.
8. *Public Involvement Summary.* Public Involvement Summary document, which will include a catalog of all materials, minutes of events and a per event and cumulative tabulation of citizens engaged (i.e. sign-in sheets, online, interactives, social media, etc.).
9. *Implementation Action Plan.* Develop a 10-year implementation action plan with performance measures and baselines that together create a step-by-step process for all stakeholders and elected officials to execute on this defined vision.

The proposed work program is not just a matter of hiring experts to develop the strategy for the Unified Government. It will leverage the local expertise of UG Staff in a collaborative fashion with their experience and expertise with planning and urban design best practices from outside of the Kansas City region. A selected team will then assist the UG in the facilitation of the process to create an engaging, dynamic, illustrative, and visual planning process and final deliverable that creates buy-in across KCK, amongst our many partner agencies, in coordination with the myriad of local stakeholder groups, and most importantly, the general public. The result is a **dynamic and inclusive planning** process that builds local capacity and triggers implementation actions both before and after successful adoption.

Location and Map

The proposed planning project will encompass the Armourdale community of Kansas City, Kansas, but will also include the many neighborhoods who must move through this plan area to also access the Kansas riverfront. Armourdale sits just across the Kansas River from downtown Kansas City, Missouri and is separated from downtown Kansas City, Kansas by the extensive railroad tracks of the Union Pacific Yards and Interstate 70. It is uniquely positioned within the larger Kansas City metro – a hybrid residential / industrial neighborhood that is relatively cut off from its neighboring communities. The core of Armourdale is bordered on the north by I-70 and the railroad yards, both cutting east-west and dividing Armourdale from Strawberry Hill, Riverview, and Kensington.

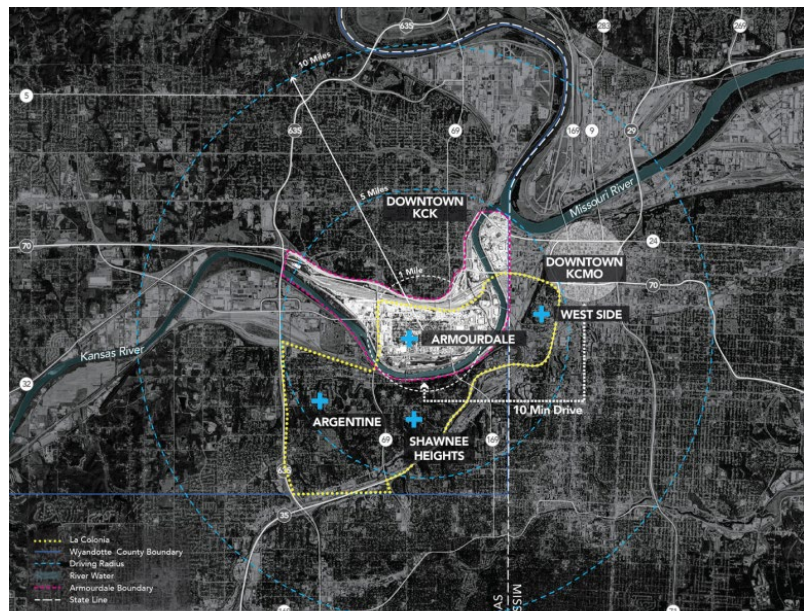


Figure 2: Armourdale Site Plan

On the west, south, and east, the core of Armourdale is bordered by the Kansas River, whose confluence with the Missouri River resides at the far northern tip of the study area. The study area also includes the Kansas portion of the Historic West Bottoms. Armourdale is distinguished by containing one of the only residential neighborhoods in the Kansas City area that lies in the historical floodplain of either the Kansas or Missouri Rivers. This, coupled with its relative isolation from other residential areas, results in an island-like quality for residents there. Armourdale is accessed from the east and west by Kansas Avenue and from the north and south by 7th Street and 18th Street Expressway. These major roads divide Armourdale and roughly bound the residential neighborhood. Kansas Avenue and Osage Avenue also have the highest concentration of commercial businesses in the district.

East of 7th Street, south of Osage Avenue, east of 14th Street, and north of Kansas Avenue is mostly industrial lots of various sizes. Many of these lots are distribution and storage facilities that take advantage of the district's proximity to I-70 and I-35, as well as downtown Kansas City, Missouri.

Armourdale is also home to a number of manufacturers, including a Sealy Mattress manufacturing facility on the east side of the district. On the east bank of the Kansas River is the Historic West Bottoms, an area of Wyandotte County that is adjacent to Kansas City, Missouri. The technical boundaries of this district include only the area within the state of Kansas, but it is contiguous with the Missouri portion of the Historic West Bottoms.

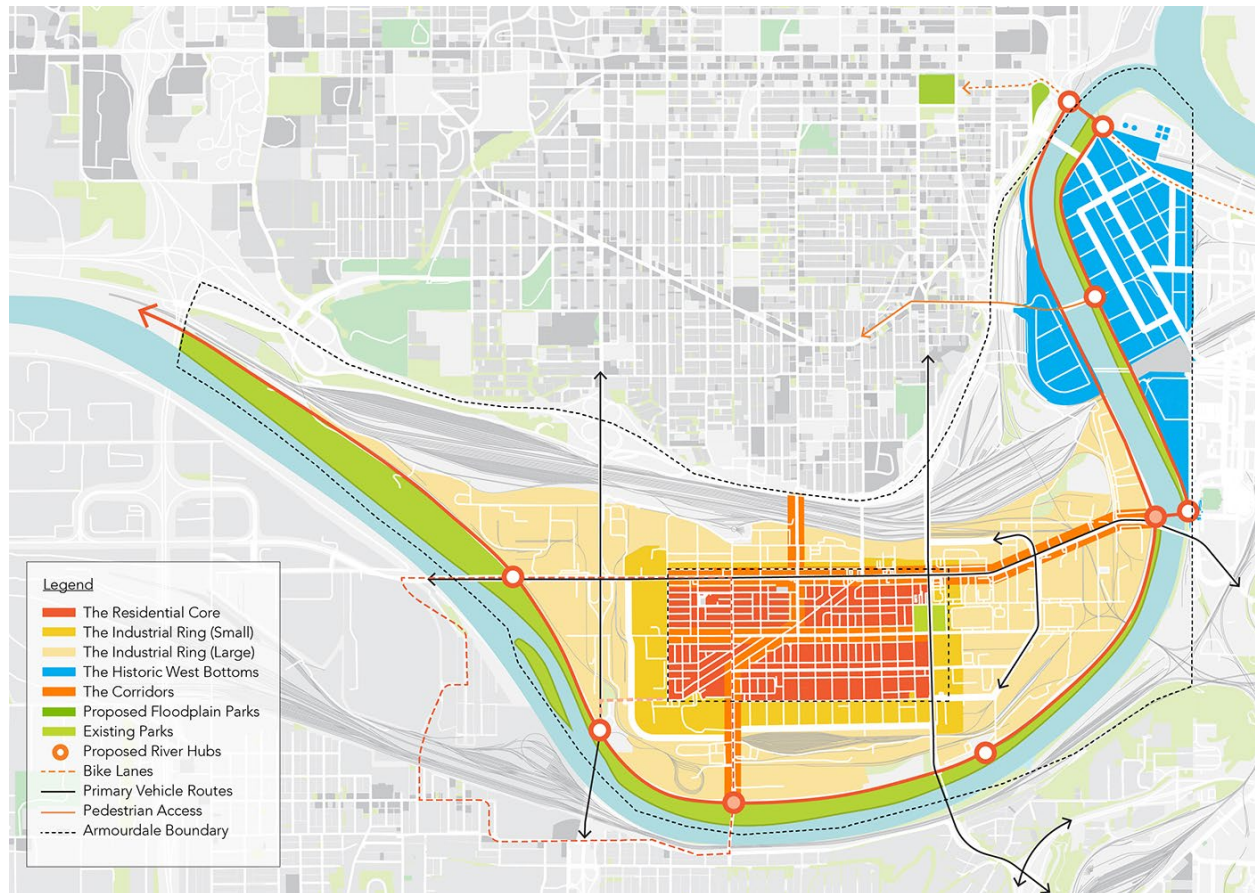


Figure 3: Armourdale Land Use map with elements of the existing transportation network

The proposed location for this planning study is comprised of census tracts that are identified as disadvantaged by the **Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool**¹. The categories in which the census tracts meet the criteria of disadvantaged are sustainable housing, legacy pollution, health burdens, workforce development, and clean energy and efficiency.

Response to Merit Criteria

#1: Equity, Environmental Justice, and Community Engagement

The UG commits to conduct planning analyses that are informed by community engagement findings and research, cognizant of harmful historic or current policies (e.g., displacement, segregation, exclusionary zoning²), understanding of the existing socioeconomic disparities, considerate of environmental burdens and risks, and dedicated to meeting the needs of the surrounding community. Our team will address how the proposed solutions will equitably

¹ <https://screeningtool.geoplatform.gov/en/#14.19/39.10902/-94.62134>

² See *How We Grow Economic Opportunity for All* in USDOT's Beyond Traffic report for more information, https://www.transportation.gov/sites/dot.gov/files/docs/BeyondTraffic_tagged_508_final.pdf.

distribute benefits and mitigate impacts supported by geospatial tools like EPA's EJSCREEN and FHWA's Screening Tool for Equity Analysis of Projects.

The proposed planning program will include a Community Participation Plan that facilitates meaningful engagement in planning, design, construction, operations, and related land use decisions. The Plan will engage hard-to-access community members through culturally appropriate and innovative practices, which may include: surveys, interviews, focus groups, reimbursing local organizations and community members for their time and knowledge, childcare at public meetings, virtual and in-person platforms, and multi-language translation (predominately Spanish) and outreach. The Plan will establish goals and measures for effectiveness, ensuring that all community members have the opportunity to participate.

#2: Mobility and Community Connectivity



Figure 4: The Green Loop will include outdoor spaces for connection

increase safe mobility and connectivity for all, including for people with disabilities, through lower-carbon travel like walking, cycling, rolling, and transit that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote active travel.

The proposed Green Loop planning effort intends to significantly minimize barriers to access, mobility, and economic development. The current roadway design is poorly suited to the community, our planning effort will establish how to remove barriers, including over-reliance on automobiles, and **reconnect communities for people to live, work, play, and move freely and safely**. It is the intention of the planning team to incorporate improved affordable transportation infrastructure to

The Unified Government was recently awarded a Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) loan from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as part of a \$152 million investment in its stormwater infrastructure. Many of the priority projects in that package serve Armourdale and its surrounding communities, including separation of combined sewer systems and incorporation of green stormwater infrastructure principals. Those projects include two (2) areas where the Unified Government plans to increase capacity of the existing stormwater infrastructure to alleviate street flooding.

The upcoming Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Levee Enhancement project will raise the levees by four (4) feet to meet the increasing pressure and intensity of the spring and summer floods. New pump stations and repairs will further enhance Armourdale's water management infrastructure. Like the WIFIA improvements, the levee project is an opportunity to incorporate public realm improvements in and around the levees themselves. These 'betterments' include the establishment and opening of the Levee Trail, the provision of parking and other access points, amenities, benches, and wayfinding³.

³ Armourdale Master Plan: <https://www.wycokck.org/files/assets/public/planning-amp-urban-design/documents/master-plans/armourdale-area-master-plan-2021.pdf>

The Green Loop planning program will build on these efforts to provide safe accommodation for all users and seamless integration with the surrounding character, context, and land use with consideration of climate resilience, stormwater and flood risk management, public health, and the economy.

#3: Community-based Stewardship, Management, and Partnerships

The UG intends to take a community-centered approach in the planning process. The plan will envision a reconnection solution that **meaningfully redresses inequities and benefits economically disadvantaged communities**. Our team will create formal partnerships, substantiated through signed commitment letters, include entities with geographic ties to communities adjacent to the facility. Partners may include community-based organizations, anchor institutions, community development financial institutions, philanthropic and civic organizations, private sector entities, and State and local government. The Green Loop planning program will create an advisory group that is at its core representative of the Armourdale community to ensure place-based oversight, with members that spread much wider than the geographic area to represent all community members that will be effected by the outcomes of the plan.

#4: Equitable Development and Shared Prosperity

A comprehensive plan framework that outlines a community's vision, policies, and priorities to increase mobility and connectivity, create thriving and resilient communities, and redress inequities and barriers to opportunity. The UG's plan will address **community restoration, stabilization, and anti-displacement strategies**, such as value capture, assistance for renters and legacy homeowner and small businesses, preservation, rehabilitation and expansion of location-efficient affordable housing, mixed-income, mixed use development, affordable commercial spaces, and other community wealth-building activities as appropriate for the project proposed.

The UG will also incorporate elements of already approved plans such as the goDotte Countywide Strategic Mobility Plan, which has a strong emphasis on place-making, safety, and access to opportunity. The UG is surrounded and inspired by our County's past, including the ability to create quality places with lasting value. Moving forward, our goal is to operationalize "being brilliant at the basics" by creating walkable and safe streets where neighborhoods and businesses mutually support each other throughout all of our communities. Our created plan will **celebrate local history and culture** through public art, greenspace, and recreational spaces for residents and visitors. It will celebrate this history, honor past grievances, and seek to build a **united, mixed-income community** that connects our many Riverfront neighborhoods back to a revitalized River where they not just share in, but directly benefit from this reinvestment.



Figure 5: The Green Loop will stimulate shared prosperity



Staff Request for Commission Action

Tracking No. 212109

Full Commission Meeting Date:

Committee: Administration & Human Services

Date of Standing Committee Action:
(If none, please explain):

Publication Required: No

<u>Date:</u> 11/09/2022	<u>Contact Name:</u> Reginald Lindsey	<u>Contact Phone:</u> x5292	<u>Contact Email:</u> rlindsey@wycokck.org	<u>Department/Division:</u> Budget
<u>Item Description:</u> Per the direction of the commission at the Special Session on Thursday, October 27, 2022, a presentation will detail steps to operationalize Sheriff Deputies' wage increases for the Sheriff's 2023 budget. The effective date of the salary increase will be January 1, 2023. At a future budget workshop, there will be a discussion of operationalizing Sheriff Deputies' increases by amending the 2023 budget, submitted by Reginald Lindsey, Budget Manager.				
<u>Action Requested:</u>				
<u>Budget Impact: (if applicable)</u> Amount: Source: Included In Budget: Other (explain):				
<u>Attachments List:</u>				