STATE OF KANSAS)
WYANDOTTE COUNTY)) SS **SPECIAL SESSION, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 2016**
CITY OF KANSAS CITY, KS)

The Unified Government Commission of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas, met in special session, Thursday, May 26, 2016, with nine members present: Bynum, Commissioner At-Large First District; McKiernan, Commissioner Second District; Murguia, Commissioner Third District; Johnson, Commissioner Fourth District; Kane, Commissioner Fifth District; Markley, Commissioner Sixth District; Walters, Commissioner Seventh District; Philbrook, Commissioner Eighth District; and Holland, Mayor/CEO; presiding. Walker, Commissioner At-Large Second District; and Townsend, Commissioner First District; were absent. The following officials were also in attendance: Doug Bach, County Administrator; Joe Connor, Gordon Criswell, and Melissa Mundt, Asst. County Administrators; Bridgette Cobbins, Unified Government Clerk; Kathleen VonAchen, Chief Financial Officer; Ken Moore, Chief Legal Counsel; Debbie Jonscher, Asst. Finance Director; Mike Tobin, Interim Public Works Director; Wayne Moody, Interim County Engineer; Reginald Lindsey, Budget Director; Mike Tobin, Interim Director of Public Works; Lindsay Behgam, Executive Coordinator to the Mayor; Brent Thompson, County Surveyor; Emerick Cross, Commission Liaison; and Carl Webb, Sergeant-at-Arms.

MAYOR HOLLAND called the meeting to order and said we are starting our meeting about 15 minutes late due to the tornado warning.

ROLL CALL: Bynum, McKiernan, Murguia, Johnson, Kane, Markley, Walters, Philbrook, Holland.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING of the Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas, to be held Thursday, May 26, 2016, at 5:00 p.m. in the 5th floor conference room of the Municipal Office Building for a presentation by K-State Research and Extension followed by the 2016-2021 CMIP Budget.

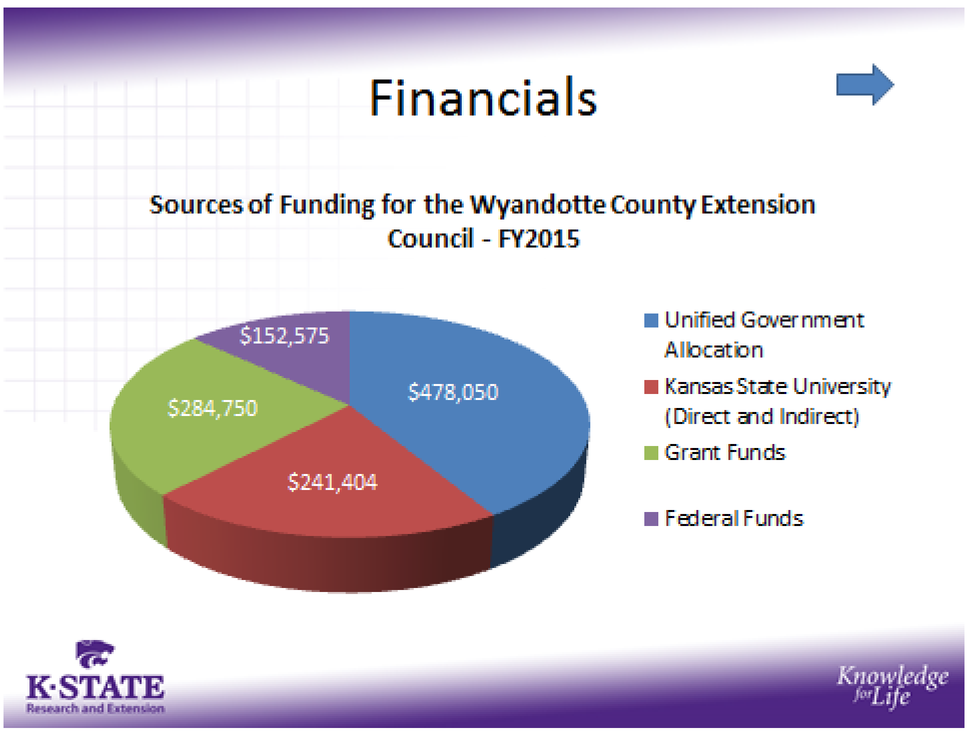
CONSENT TO MEETING of the governing body of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas, accepting service of the foregoing notice, waiving all and any irregularities in such service and in such notice, and consent and agree that we, the governing body, shall meet at the time and place therein specified and for the purpose therein stated.

Doug Bach, County Administrator, said the commissioners had asked a couple of times as well as the Extension to have a presentation by them. This evening we have K-State Research and Extension with us and they are going to give us a presentation about some of the things they do and services they provide to the community.

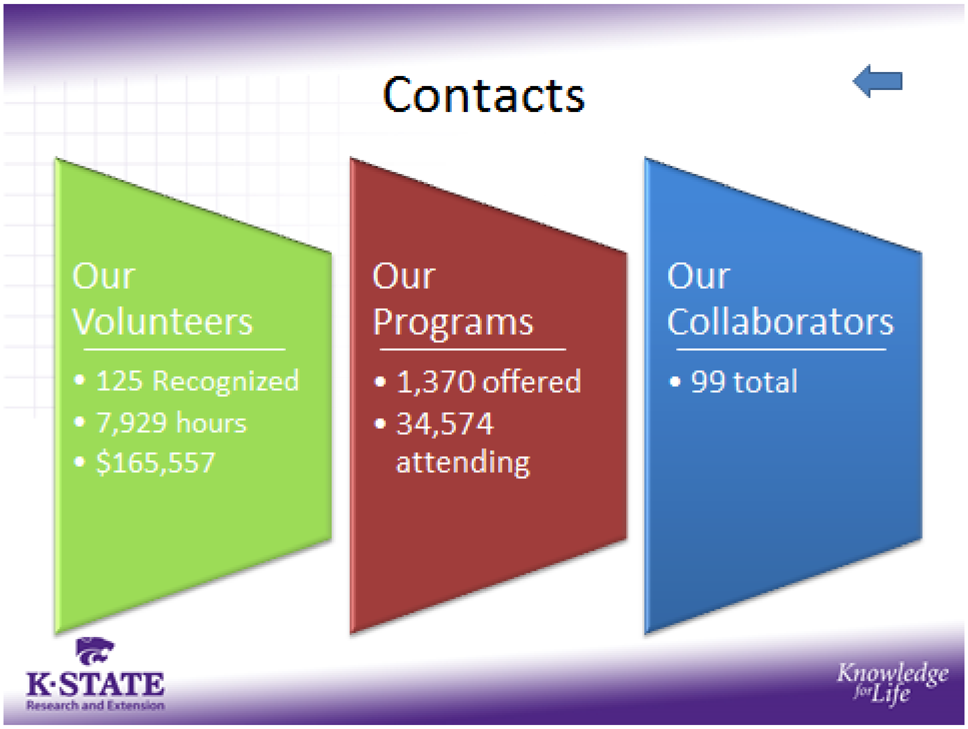
Bruce Chladny, Director for the K-State Research & Extension Office in Wyandotte County also known as the Wyandotte County Extension Office which is a part of a much larger extension system which actually there is a County Extension Office in every one of the 105 counties across the state of Kansas. Joining me this evening is Dr. Nozella Brown, Dr. Chiquita Miller and Lori Wuellner.

The Wyandotte County Extension Council is an information resource for our community. As part of the much larger K-State Research and Extension system, the Wyandotte County

Extension Office stresses the importance of enriching the lives of our citizens by providing opportunities to engage in lifelong learning and to benefit from the results of worldwide research. Locally, our mission is to provide leadership and education through evidence-based culture appropriate programs and information that improves the quality of life for all of our citizens. In a nutshell, our slogan is "Knowledge for Life." We have been doing this since the first Extension Council organized here in Wyandotte County. Does anyone want to take a guess when? **Commissioner Bynum** said 1861. **Mr. Chladny** said not quite that long ago, but October 25, 1917 and so we're coming up on our 100th anniversary that the Wyandotte County Extension Council has been in our community.



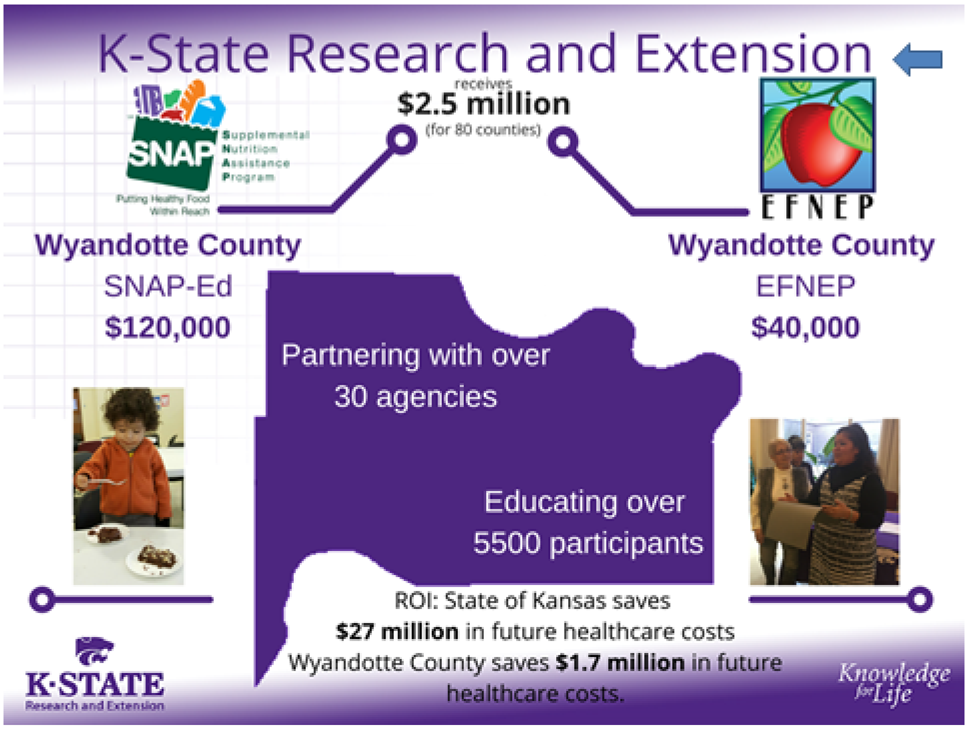
Without giving too much history we are allowed for by federal and state laws, but we have four main funding sources. As you can see, the Commission provides the single largest share of direct operating funds, but note that the $478,050 that shows up in your budget as the Wyandotte County Extension Council in the outside agencies tab is used to leverage an additional $241,000 in state funds, $284,000 in grant funds and $152,000 in federal funds all of which are used to provide the educational programs here in our community that you are going to be hearing about tonight.



In FY 2015 we had some 125 recognized volunteers in our Extension Master Gardener, Extension Master Food and 4H Youth Development Programs and I would encourage and invite any and all of you to add to those numbers by joining us sometime and be a volunteer for us like several of your colleagues have done. These volunteers logged some 7,929 hours offering programs that make a difference in the community in which they live and work. If you do the math and multiple these hours of service by the national rate of $20.88 per volunteer hour, you will see that our volunteers donated an additional $166,557 worth of time and talent, not reflected in the previous slide. Collectively, we offered at least 1,370 educational programs at which 34,574 citizens attended last year; but we did not do this alone. We had almost 100 collaborated organizations that we've worked with and partnering agencies. You will see a complete list. We're not going to go through the complete list but in your packet there is a little flyer and you will see the list of all of the cooperating agencies that we worked with in the past year. Hopefully, your agency is on there.

I would like to invite Dr. Brown to say a few words about the programs that she is involved with.

Dr. Nozella Brown said as you just heard part of the Cooperative Extension our mission is to connect the university to the community and thereby we're here to improve the quality of life for all citizens for common people. We exist really just to make a difference.



When the Food Stamp Program now called the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program or SNAP, when it was administered by the Department of Children & Families our federal government realized that providing money for people really didn't insure that people would make healthy choices. We needed some education and so they created that Supplemental Assistance Educational Program that we call the SNAP-Ed. K-State receives about $2.5M in grant funding every year to coordinate SNAP-Ed in nearly 80 counties. We in Wyandotte County are really fortunate to be one of the largest counties receiving that funding of over $120,000 for SNAP-Ed. We also receive another $40,000 for the Expanded Food & Nutrition Education Program which is the second federally funded program for low-income families with children. These monies are specifically earmarked for programming, but what's exciting to me as the Extension Coordinator of these programs at K-State Extension is that it allows us to hire educators and to partner with over 31 county agencies in all six districts in Wyandotte including many of our schools. Over the 13 years that I have been the nutrition educator for Extension the demand for nutrition and wellness education, especially culturally sensitive evidenced-based curriculum and resources has really increased.

Our class structure includes a minimum of four hours of teaching time because that's the amount of time that research shows is necessary to really make behavior change. Those that are enrolled in our EFNEP Program, the expanded program, they usually complete at least eight to ten classes. Last year alone we had over 5,500 unduplicated participates in our classes. The demand for our culturally sensitive evidenced-based programs in Wyandotte is so great that now we not only do direct education, but we also provide consultation, culturally-based evidenced-based resources and train the trainer workshops to kind of expand our outreach.

Currently, we are also collaborating with other agencies on grants to improve access to healthy food for school children, for seniors and for Latino's and we bring in an additional $38,000.

We know for the State of Kansas our Extension, Nutrition and Wellness Programs save the State $27M in future healthcare costs and that's a projected $1.7M in future healthcare cost for Wyandotte alone.

Let me conclude by telling you the story of Erma. She is a mother who just attended a recent EFNEP class. She attended all ten classes despite having to walk to each one with her five little preschoolers that she babysits each day. At her EFNEP graduation she kept thanking our educator for teaching her how to shop smarter, how to cook healthy, how to eat healthy because she said you know it has changed my life. She went on to explain that she had just visited her doctor and getting emotional she began to report that not only had she lost a significant amount of weight, but he had taken her off of insulin and that's the kind of return that we often see on our investment. It's just one of the examples of how we are making a difference with these programs.

Dr. Chiquita Miller said I'm going to start out with my conversation—you have to understand that I come from a social work background and also I'm a substance abuse counselor as well as an Army Veteran so it all comes out when it needs to at different points and times and everything. Excuse me now, Commissioner McKiernan and Mayor Holland and I think also Mr. Criswell, but I do have some stats for my The Raising of America that particularly pertains to Wyandotte County. Just so you have an idea of my background and what I'm doing in my fight, my constant fight to make sure that our families are receiving these core areas in parenting, my community service, the budgeting piece and also the Clean & Clutter Free, you will know that by the end of my conversation. 81.2% of Wyandotte County children live in poverty and receive reduced lunch. 23.8% of Wyandotte County population has less than a high school degree, 40%, and this is over the U.S., five-year olds are not ready to learn by kindergarten. Also, and this is Wyandotte County, 35% of the children living in poverty in Wyandotte County the pregnancy rate between the ages of 10 and I am saying 10 and 19 is 29.4 per 1,000 and also, 22% of uninsured adults here in Wyandotte County. These are your citizens, these are the people that you represent and these are the people that you serve and so this is my fight every day to work with these families and insure that they have some hope of having the American dream.

As you see from my slide on the parenting slide I work on two elements. One is prevention so I work with organizations that want to offer parenting classes. I work with ethic as empowering the parenting power of the child. The Nativity House is another program that house young adult women that can live there up to a year after they have their child so they have a safe place to live and these are homeless adults and that's here in Wyandotte County.

Also, I do individual parenting classes with parents that are court ordered and as I said earlier when I became a social worker a lot of my parents—the court orders basically said you will have parenting classes, you will maintain a job, you will maintain a budget and you will have sustainable housing for your family. Also, some of the children were removed because of a dirty home or an unkempt home. The common theme in working with this is trying to keep these families from dealing with those areas as well. Also, my parenting classes are not the mainstream; there are not 9 to 5 type classes. I just finished up parents that had court on May 8th and they work so we have parents that do work so I had to work with them from 5:30 and sometimes we didn't finish up until 9 or 9:30 at night because those parents needed that parenting class and I will work with them as long as they are willing to work with me so this is not a traditional setup here.

The money part and everything, I have been with Extension for 16 years and I go into places where like I said people are not going to normally think about going. I work with the Wyandotte County Detention Center with the males and also the females. This is my 16th year of doing that as well. I also work with DCF and these are all unduplicated services that we're working with. As Bruce said earlier or had in slides, we support 99 different agencies and that's only for 2015 so over the years we've had more. We only went back to 2015 to kind of give you more of a current picture of what we're actually doing so I work with them, I work with EEM and I also work with individuals and I also get the opportunity to work with Rosedale and they have a Girl Scout group so we start young all the way to any age and so I work with anybody that's dealing with budgeting. That is one of the areas that I'm most passionate about because we can't eat healthy, we can't pay our rent, now they're doing background checks, drug screens as well as credit checks before getting jobs these days and so that's a really important thing to have as well.

Also, the Clean & Clutter Free, like I told you before children are being removed from their home because of unkempt conditions so in the Prevention. I work with the Housing

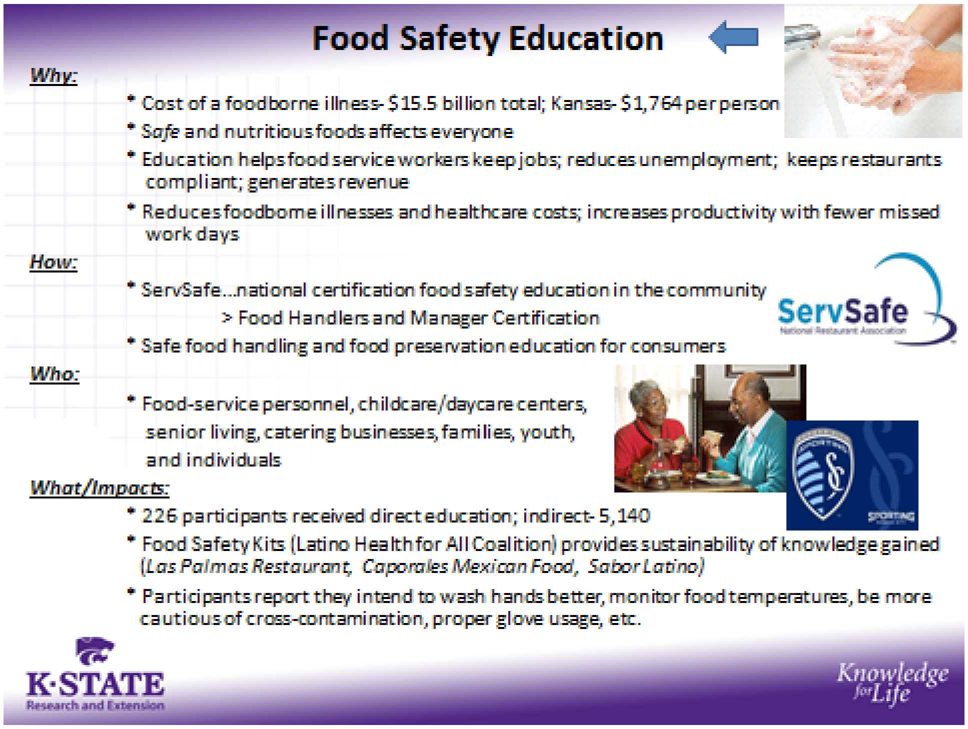
Authority so that we can work with programs to educate them and how to remain healthy. Last year I got a chance to work with 13 women from Nepal and really talk to them and educate them about standards in the U.S. and how to keep their housing up and that was a prevention effort as well. I also the other day got to work with a lady in her eighties and she is in one of the senior high-rises and she was at-risk of losing her housing because the standards at this high-rise she was not in compliance and she was going to fail. For five hours seven of us, and I'm going to tell you the average age was probably 72, that was helping me to keep this resident in her home. She was a retired nurse in her eighties and she was at-risk of losing her sustainability because of this unkempt condition so we worked tireless for five hours in that home to get her up to standard and the reason why I was in it in the first place was because it was so much clutter that she tripped and broke her ankle. She was having surgery and we were trying to get the house up to par so she could come back. This is something that is for real and this is why we're really working really hard and tirelessly to get those efforts met.

Community, some of the progress you may be familiar with and I work extensively with is the Wyandotte County Homeless Coalition, the Employment Consortium, the Back-to-School Fair, it's my seventh year of working with them; we provide over 4,000 school supplies free to any resident here in Wyandotte County as well as physicals and immunizations and a whole lot of things as well as that. Like I said several of you around the table have worked with The Raising of America and in your packet you will find we're going to do some additional screenings for the community at the Main Branch Library so that's a part of your packet and also we are also going to work with the business community to educate them on the concerns of The Raising of America with those facts as well.

Also too, at the Kansas City, Kansas Community College every year I take the IRS test so I can do taxes. This year I completed from February to April worked on taxes at the Kansas City, Kansas Community College and we served 667 there and over 1,000 volunteer hours doing that process and so just understand a little less than $1M was brought back to this community so that the residents did not have to pay for tax preparation and everything like that too. I can go on and on and on but I really just want to let you know that we are here for a purpose and we are in this fight to make sure that our residents can be the best that they can be.

I will leave you with a little minor pacesetting of my own. I met this parent and I'm, going to call her Ms. L for now. Whenever she attended a parenting session that I did in 2014 and she completed all ten sessions. After she got done with that when she was really concerned about health and weight and so she met with one of our F&P staff, Casandra Brown, and she took advantage of that class. She lost weight and continues to live healthy. She does have a Bachelor Decree in Wyandotte County in Early Ed and she is in the District 500 School District and also in 2014 she did—the Wyandotte County Extension hosted a toy drive so she did get a chance to come in and take and have toys for her kids and then for the giveaway. She then had a crisis come up because as many of you have around the table long enough you know when I talk about the Wyandotte County Homeless Coalition we do have the working poor, but that's another day, we did another organization I work with Mothers to Mothers Ministry gave her $300 to pay because she had BPU bill that she had to pay. Then she wanted to go to graduate school to be a middle school counselor and when she applied for that she asked me if I would assist her in writing a letter for that endeavor. She did not get in upon the first request but she did get into the fall so now in 2016 she is a Master student in the college and she is a Wyandotte County native. She is working in the Wyandotte County schools and she is doing good so just understand that we are in this fight. We want things to be better.

I will leave with this slogan from the Human Ecology School at Kansas State University, "In a world focused on things, we focus first on people." That's my motto.



Lori Wuellner said I chose the focus of Food Safety Education in part because it's something I've been very active in teaching since I've been with the Extension which all I can say is I've been here longer than my colleagues to my right. I won't tell you how long, but it's one of those like I said I have a passion for and it's not a topic that's very appealing to people like the education is so exciting, not really, but I stand on the premise that if you eat food, you are directly affected by the safety of our food. I really encourage people to kind of look at the big picture in that and I've put a few points up there: Reduces foodborne illness, healthcare costs and so on, you can see those for yourself.

ServSafe, the how to, what I do really there are two different levels, the food service level and then the consumer level. ServSafe is a national curriculum that most agents in the State of Kansas use and there are two levels of that. There is one for the baseline, the food handler level. That's the one that I most currently teach but there is also manager level which is a certification level and then at the consumer level there is of course basic safe food handling, but also food preservation. I don't know if you know but there are a lot more people that are interested in food preservation. I feel it is our job at KSRE to make sure that people are getting accurate safe information and not on the internet and not from their aunt, sorry if there are any aunts providing that information, or your neighbor because it's a serious business. It could be a business but serious in terms of food safety.

I wanted to note also that KDA, Kansas Department Ag, they are actively working with our county and making sure that when they are out doing inspections they are sharing the information about ServSafe so I appreciate that and that they are really encouraging people especially if restaurants are having issues to come and attend our class. We know that Missouri they require food handler cards, Kansas does not so we just hope that we stand on education for these folks and that's why I want to make sure that we offer on it on an on-going basis and I get myself out there.

I also wanted to say that in your annual report on page 9 we do fall under ServSafe is identified so it is a significant program in the State of Kansas and you will find that under the grand challenge of health.

In terms of who, it runs a gambit really with the food service, restaurants, multiple senior living centers, multiple daycares. In terms of the restaurants Jose Pepper's may sound familiar to you and Hilton Garden Inn, I have been working with them for years and I just made contact with the new GM and she is very excited to continue relations and try to get their new staff through. I was encouraged about that.

Another one, the Area Agency on Aging, this partnership occurred because in January of 2015 there was an outbreak of Norovirus in another part of Kansas that resulted in 61 illnesses and one death so that in itself concerned or heighten the concern and caused the two agencies to come together and I provided direct education for their, not only staff, but also their volunteers.

You will see up there I have Sporting KC and so that's another one that I've been on site. Again, I make myself available to businesses to come on site to provide ServSafe so if any of you go to Sporting KC you can be assured that food is safe.

Beyond that you can see my direct education and indirect. One thing I wanted to point out about the food safety kits, I have been working with the Latino Health for All Coalition and providing ServSafe classes that have been typically translated for me. We really wanted to look at a way that we can enhance and sustain that education that they learn especially within businesses that have small capacity, not capacity, but they don't have very many people working for them and it's really difficult for them to afford that time away for classes. I'm in the process of assembling food safety kits and right now we have five at El Centro, three of which have been placed into those three restaurants identified there and five more are on the docket being prepared. Again, it's our hope that we can sustain the education that has been learned thus far and also provide a way in which these small business owners can continue to educate their small staff and provide education and service for them.

The bottom one, those are just a couple of comments that I have taken from the surveys that I complete at the end of all my classes but there are many more to that but I just wanted to pull out the main ones.

Mr. Chladny said we're not done yet. We still have two more programs to go so this is with the bang for your buck that you're getting.

The 4-H Youth Development, we do not currently have a 4-H Youth Development agent on staff right now. She resigned a couple weeks ago and we will be in the process of filling that position. Many of you may recognize the kelly green four leaf clovers used to promote the 4-H Program, but do you know what the 4-Hs are and what the 4-H Program stands for? The 4-Hs represent the head, the heart, the hands and the health and these are all the areas of a youth that the 4-H Program is designed to build. The 4-H Youth Development Program is the umbrella term used by the Extension to encompass all of our youth development programming and as such the 4-H Program is much, much more than cows, pigs and chickens. The 4-H Youth Development Program is an all-inclusive youth development program focusing on citizenship, personal health and growth, community involvement and much more. It's true that there is a long history of 4-H youth in the county fair, probably our most noted event of the year, however; 4-H takes place the other 51 weeks of the year as well.

It's true; we have 250 youth enrolled and established or what we call traditional 4-H clubs. There are seven of those across the county and these youth can chose to participate at any of our 33 projects such as geology, typologies, space tech, fiber arts and shooting sports and as a side note pay attention to the Olympics this summer as one of our former 4-H'ers, Lydia Patterson, may be competing with her rifle this year. She started by shooting BBs at the 4-H camp.

The number of participates are down from years ago and that is no secret, but what many people don't know is that we have been growing our other portion of the 4-H Program called Expanded 4-H. Here we are reaching out to all of the youth in our community trying to reach them with a very different and very targeted youth development program. For example, we had over 5,600 youth reached with environmental education through the Extension Master Gardner Volunteer Program. Likewise, we have had a partnership with the Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools to staff and run part of their before and after and schools out for the summer program called KidZone. Here some 1,200 receive valuable and life-changing nutrition education programming. Trained staffs are using scientifically proved and education programs to teach youth a better way of snacking and staying active. This partnership has been going on for almost 15 years and continues to gain national recognition and support as is evidenced by the continued funding through federal and local grant dollars. KidZone is working.

Finally, this summer we are trying something new. A partnership is formed between us, the National Agriculture Hall of Fame and Farm Bureau to offer a series of summer camps called Camp Grow. During the two week session's campers will have the chance to learn about a whole host of 4-H activities while staying active and being engaged in meaningful play and exploration. Through the vision and hard work of the Ag Hall Director, Dawn Gable, we are expecting this partnership to introduce the next generation of youth to 4-H and all that it has to offer. That is our 4-H Youth Development Program.

Last but not least we would be remised if we didn't talk for just a minute about our Horticulture Program. We do have a Horticulture Program leader, Extension Agent Lynn Loughary, and she has been hunkered down in her dwelling trying to avoid the storm so I told her I would do her portion this evening so she stayed safe.

You may not know this, and actually I was kind of happy to do this, because I have the pleasure of saying that I was the first fulltime Horticulture Extension Agent ever to be hired in Wyandotte County back in 1996. I followed a gentleman by the name of Jim Kibby. That may be a name that you recognize. I jokingly say this is my second tour of duty in the Dotte. Since that time I have been amazed at how the Horticulture Program has grown and for those that are not sure what horticulture is it is the study of fruits, vegetables, flowers, trees and scrubs. Something that every single one of us encounters every day and something none of us would be alive without so if you don't think horticulture is important in your life, think again.

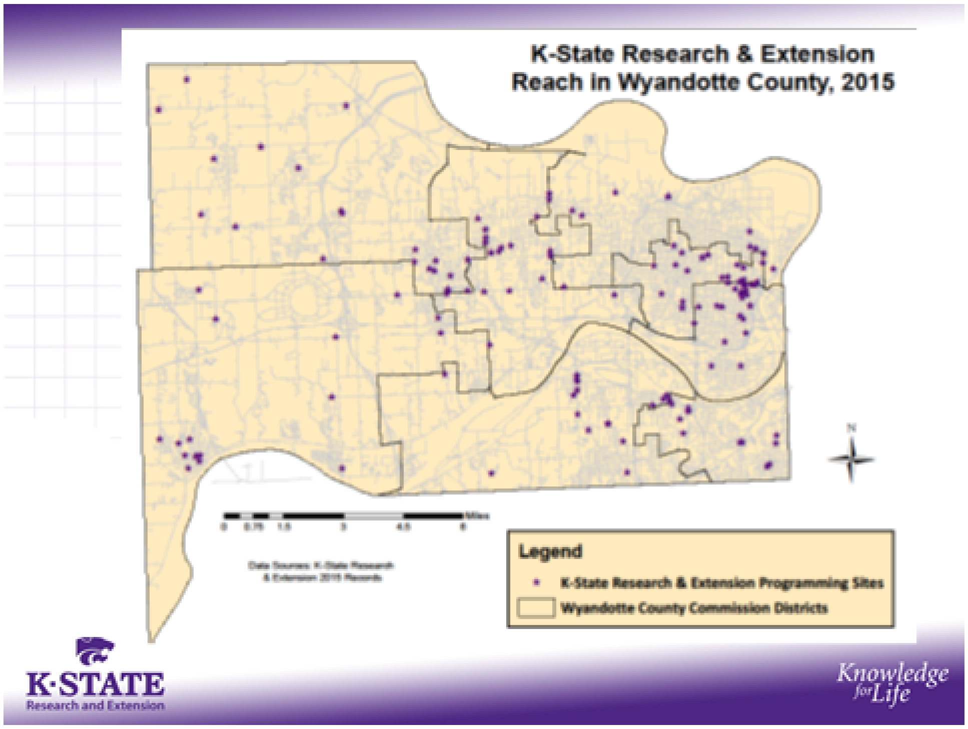
Our Horticulture Program has three main areas of focus. Youth Programming, Home or what we call Residential Horticulture and the Extension Master Gardener Program. Our Youth Programming focuses on a wide variety of topics designed to teach youth about the world they live in. We teach them about growing fruits and vegetables, composting and recycling and gain for the environment through natural resource conservation. Last year we worked with 5,661 youth from Banneker, M.E. Pearson, Prepare House, Rainbow Freedom School, Bonner schools and Turner schools and a whole lot more through our demonstration garden at the National Ag Hall of Fame.

In the area of Home or Residential Horticulture we have around 3,000 contacts annually use our service. You can see in the bottom left-hand corner residents can call or come into our office and receive answers to their pressing needs without the sells hype to buy and use a chemical that may not be needed or is not safe for the environment.

As you can see we answer questions about lawns, trees, shrubs, flowers, fruits, vegetables, house plants, insects, wildlife and soils so we get a lot of strange things coming into our office on a very regular basis. In fact, just the other day I had two sets of bugs come in. One of them was in fact bed bugs. The other one was bat bugs and the only way I knew they were bat bugs is because I was able to send them off to K-State and they positively identified them for us, but what's interesting is bed bugs are horrible. You've heard the stories about eradication and all that, bat bugs are there because of an infestation bats, a completely different method of control because now you have to call an exterminator to get up into the attic to find the bat population. Without that proper identification they could have been spraying and trying to control a bug that had no control of a floor because the control would have been up in the attic.

All of this would not be possible without the hard work and generosity of the Extension Master Gardener Program, a program that naysayers said would not work in our community 20 years ago when it was first started. I had many people say that when I started it. Today we have 45 trained volunteers that donate annually $105,000 worth of time and talent putting on these programs, answering these questions, pulling those weeds and planting those plants. They spend $10,000 annually that they personally raised through grants and most notably their annual plant sale. I know several of you attended the plant sale and we appreciate that and they tend several community gardens, most notably the Turner Community Garden and then also Splitlog Farms so if you're at either one of those two, stop in. Again, their crown jewel is the very popular demonstration garden at the Ag Hall of Fame as well as those flower beds that are out front. Those are actually a demonstration of a couple different state funded programs.

I know I may sound a bit biased but I know how important the Horticulture Program is to the community and to you at the Unified Government as is evidenced by our cooperation with the Public Works Department, Parks Department, Solid Waste Plan and also the Tree Board.



As you have heard we truly are making a difference in the lives of Wyandotte County citizens offering educational programs and trained volunteers in every one of the eight commissioner districts. We are bringing Knowledge for Life to Wyandotte County. On behalf of the Wyandotte County Extension Council and the people that we serve we would like to say thank you for all that you do Mayor, commissioners, and all of the staff here tonight. Collectively we all make Wyandotte County a wonderful place to call home.

Commissioner Markley said I'm just curious. You showed that pie chart at the beginning that talked about how much of the funding and UG funding versus other funding, is that fairly consistent? You said there is one of these in every county, is that consistent with where other county agencies are getting their funding or—I'm interested in that and I'm kind of putting you on the spot. **Mr. Chladny** said that's a very good question. What would be the most skewed—actually these numbers probably are not representative of other counties and the reason being is because the grant funding we have considerable more grants than a lot of the counties do just because of our size and our staff we have been able to secure more grant funding than some of the more rural counties do. But then also the other piece of the federal funds, and that goes back to Nozella's discussion about the FNP and the EFNEP, those actual federal dollars and so of all of that that's going out to the state our share is the largest because of the greatest need. To answer your question if we had a pie chart like that, you would not see those two pieces as big in other counties across the state. As far as the amount of money coming from the Unified Government, that would be pretty consistent. In fact, if you look at the numbers we're the fourth largest county in the state and I think we end up with like 13 on the list. If you look at the number of dollars per population that the local government is spending on their Extension Program, we're somewhere around 12 or 13 on that list.

Commissioner Philbrook said so the nice lady that's not here that's hunkered down, is she the lady that does the soil reports? **Mr. Chladny** said yes. The way that process works people can bring soil samples into our office and fill out an information sheet and then we package it up and we charge $12 and that's basically cost recovery because Kansas State charges us $8 and then we have $4 in postage. That gets mailed off to the University, they have a soil testing lab and in about five to seven days they send back to us the results and then locally she interprets those results, makes local recommendations, puts them in an envelope and sends them off to the community. **Commissioner Philbrook** said so in other words if Planning & Zoning had a concern about how property is being used, we would request them to do that test? **Mr. Chladny** said well, not really Commissioner. What a soil test looks for is soil nutrition so we test for Soil pH and we also test for phosphorus and potassium. The soil testing lab does have the ability to test for other nutrients so from time to time we will do an organic matter test or we will do a nitrate test or something like that. Those are additional fees so it's not necessarily—and we will have people from time to time come in with a little sample of soil and say my neighbor sprayed something on my vegetable garden and killed it, can you tell me what he sprayed and the answer is no. There are private labs that could but they cost hundreds of dollars to run those tests. **Commissioner Philbrook** said I was thinking more about land conservancy, not necessarily that type of testing. I'm talking about the types of soils and that sort of thing. **Mr. Chladny** said I see. They can do a soil textural triangle type test where they tell you that's a sandy loam or that's a clay loam or something like that so I have had that requested before and they can do something like that and give us some sort of indication of is that a sandy soil, a clay soil or a silty soil. **Commissioner Philbrook** said in other words, an appropriate use for that property. **Mr. Chladny** said exactly.

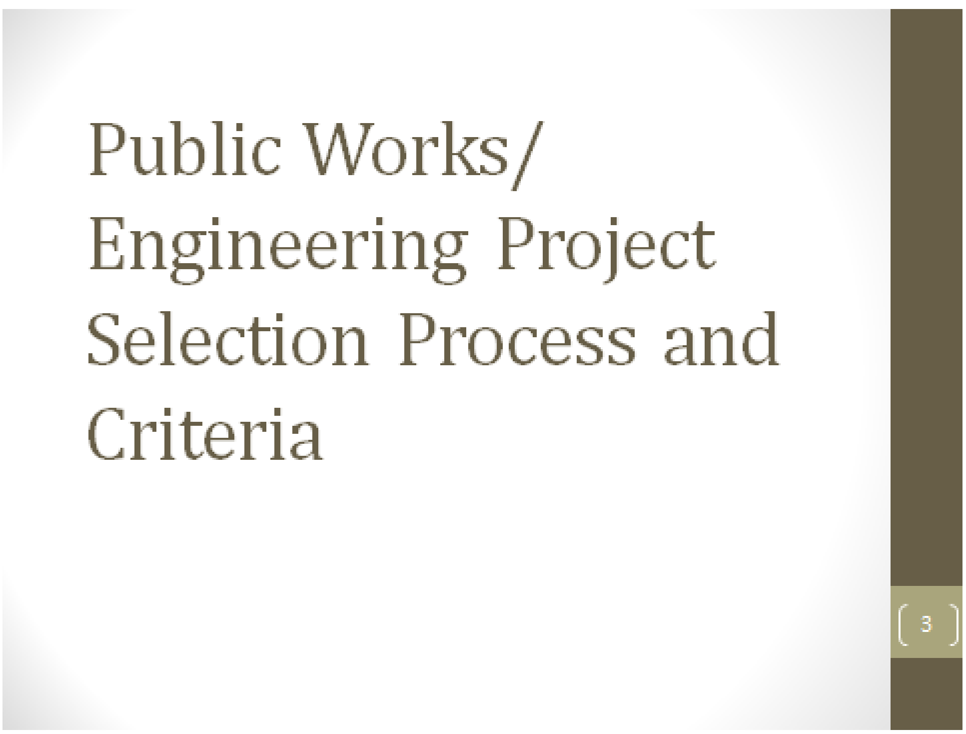
Mayor Holland said thank you all very much for the work that you do every day for our community and thank you especially for coming in tonight and sharing your good work not only with us but with the community.

2016-2021 CMIP Budget

Mayor Holland said we're going to move now to the second part of our Capital Maintenance Improvement Projects. This is a project we started a few weeks ago. There were several questions from the commissioners so we have brought it back now for our review and this is our regular annual review that we do prior to our budget each year.

Doug Bach, County Administrator, said after I went through and I apologize I wasn't able to be here at our last meeting when we went through CMIP, but I did spend a considerable amount of time going back through and I was looking at what we had. I looked at some of the questions that were out there from the Commission.

I set out an agenda tonight. There were a lot of questions that kept getting asked about the criteria that we go through and evaluate and I know we go through that from time to time and then it probably slips a year or two before we go back through it so I want to make sure we go through the professional analyses that we do and then how those are brought forward to the governing body. We're then going to talk about debt. There were several questions asked about the debt slides that were put up there so we've gone back with that with Kathleen and Debbie and ran some projections on that into future years and it's pretty telling information to get into. We then have the CMIP Debt Projects that are in front of you. You walked through those pages last week. We have them there again. CMIP Cash Projects, I would actually like to flip through those pages and point some of those changes out to all of you because we didn't have a chance to do that. Also, we have the Budget Initiatives Forms that came forth from the public hearings that we're not really planning to present those tonight but Reggie will run through what we have in that regard.



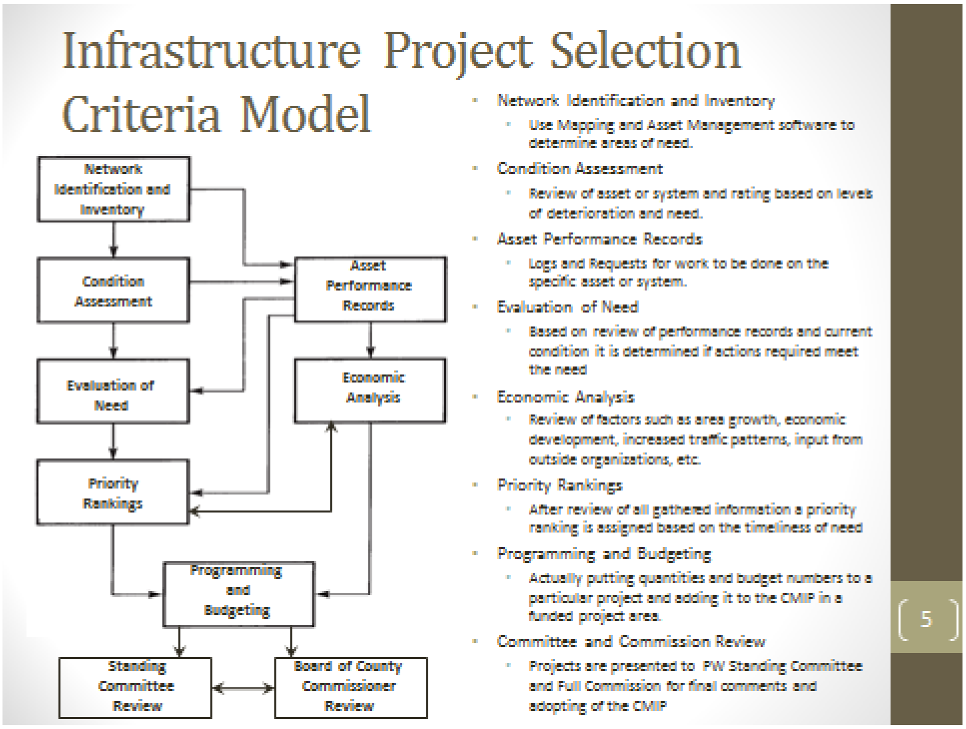
I'm going to start to go back to the Public Works and Engineering selection process and criteria. As I said, this is a process where we spend a lot of time throughout the year where staff will work on this. They go through step-by-step processes from how we use technology or how we use just onsite field inspection to go through this and then eventually end up in front of the governing body. As you all know we go before the fall standing committee where we spend time in front of that committee saying these are what the findings are and how we've come up with the selections that we have or recommendations. With that I'm going to turn this over to Mike Tobin, Interim Public Works Director; and Wayne Moody, Interim County Engineer; and let those two walk through the process and they have been involved in it for a number of years.

Mike Tobin, Interim Public Works Director, said I would like to go through a few of the things where the projects may start and then Wayne will follow-up and go through the analysis part of it.

The main criteria we go through is System Renewal and this is the basic maintenance, the grind and overlay projects that you see every year. The technical analysis is in here and this is where most of the basic maintenance takes place. You will see examples of this a little bit later and Wayne's flowchart will really explain how this part of it works. Included in the System Renewal is traffic and safety analysis. We go through continually through the year and as most of you have met our Traffic Engineer, Lideana, and she is always reviewing accident reports and traffic analysis for every part of the community. As we get involved in various projects we will use traffic analysis not only for repairs, but also maybe for development. We also get a lot of input referenced the recent survey and phone calls, messages and emails from the citizens, elected officials, from travelers through our city and also from the businesses with commercial interest in our community. They will come forward and tell us what they think we should do with streets and which ones we should repair, the same as anybody else. Included also in the criteria, and these are really in no particular order because the federal and state mandates, as you well know, takes precedence and they're always expensive. ADA, as Wayne will show you in a few minutes, has really placed a burden on the maintenance of our street programs as we included it in there as we go through and replace the ramps which lead to even further repair.

We also have mandates from EPA and KDHE. Economic Development, this is also a criteria, referenced the Turner Development Project; a great place where we came in and as you know there was a lot of discussion at-grade or bridge that took place for a long time and was brought before you many times. There are also grants. Most of you are familiar; we've gotten a lot of money recently. Our former County Engineer, Bill Heatherman, did a real good job of going to MARC and obtaining grants for projects. We also receive money from KDOT and we've received money from the Federal Highway Administration.

At this point I would like to turn this over to Wayne Moody and let him explain this very complicated slide.



Wayne Moody, Interim County Engineer, said I would like to thank you for the opportunity to actually sit down and develop this slide. It gave me a chance to reflect on exactly what does it take to put a project together and what does it take to get it to the point that we can bring it before a board and get your decisions on it and move forward with it. It's complicated. We start off with the identification process where is it and what is it. We utilize a lot of mapping tools, CAD, Lucity, and Asset Management trying to just identify where and what it is.

As we move on we need to know what condition it's in. Mostly these are street projects that you might hear me talking about since that is my major focus, but we do this for all of our capital maintenance, CMIP Projects, resurfacing, roadways, bridges, sidewalks, storm sewers and traffic signal improvements. Basically it is the same model throughout the entire system.

Once we know what it is and where it is and what condition it's in we sit down and try to determine what records we have on it. There is a lot of maintenance that goes on on an annualized basis with utilities and with the Street Department and we need to know what was done out there, when it was done and who did it. All of that comes together in a records review.

The need evaluation is important. All that data that we collect we try to sit down and look at it as a whole to make sure that what we think we want to do is going to answer the problems that were presented to us in the project.

The economic analysis is of course critical. We need to know everything there is to know about area growth, the economic development traffic patterns, outside organizations that may be developing in the area. We're looking for funding options, what grants are available.

The priority ranking of projects is always a professional judgment item. It tends to get typically done with multiple internal and external sources. We have consultants that come in occasionally on projects and we will review what it is that we think we want to do with them and get their input also.

The programming and budget of course is the process, the CMIP process, that we develop sheets for that gets these to become line items on a proposed budget to you. Then we bring that to you as a board and as a standing committee in our proposals for everything that we do whether that be a citywide project or whether that be in a council district in a specialized project. We try to make sure that what we have come up with is what the governing body wants.

Mr. Bach said this was set out to walk through this. I heard that question asked several times about what is the criteria we use in evaluating the streets so these first several points are all those that are done by staff. Unfortunately we get down to the programming and budgeting side of the time and when these guys come through I won't necessarily have all the money they want to do all the street projects that they are looking for, but then it is a coupling of comparison what programming can leverage money that makes sense when we build these forward, but also those that are just in need and we have to move them forward to get the projects done. That's why we wanted to lay this out. I don't know if the commissioners have any questions on this process.

I did want to say about the standing committee review and for the last couple of years we've consistently done these in two review cycles. We do one in October and one in November so it's not a guess state and if we need to do more emphasis to get the entire Commission to that meeting—in October we really look—like in October of '15, we looked at what are we doing in '16 and so we go through and that session is focused on what are the upcoming projects that we're going to kick off and go, we've already approved those in funding, they're moving forward and showing those. Then we move to the November standing committee meeting, that's the one where we're going to come in and talk about what are the future year projects so we're looking at '17, '18, the next five-year plan. I think if the questions are out there about how we line that up, that's probably an emphasis that we do—it can still be in that standing committee structure, but all of you should know that's coming up in that November meeting and that would be a good one for all the commissioners probably to attend or if you're wanting to weigh in a little bit more at that point, we might want to look at that structure a little bit more and that may be able to assist you in getting more input as we're developing that long-term.

Commissioner Markley said I think the standing committee process has been helpful. I would say I think the questions that came up last meeting were mostly about things that came up between November and now so they wouldn't have been something that we would have been looking at in November because it just wasn't really on the radar at that point. I don't think that the questions that came up were a reflection on that being a bad process. It's just a lot has happened between November and June.

Commissioner Murguia said thank you very much. The criteria is very helpful. Did your department send this presentation out to all of the commissioners? **Mr. Bach** said it has. **Commissioner Philbrook** said you can pull it up on your phone. **Commissioner Murguia** asked did we just get that. **Mr. Bach** said yes, you just did. We would have gotten it out a little earlier but we were otherwise detailed. I had Rocki send it out probably about 5:00. **Commissioner Murguia** said that's okay. I just wanted to make sure I got it so I have a record of what the criteria is.

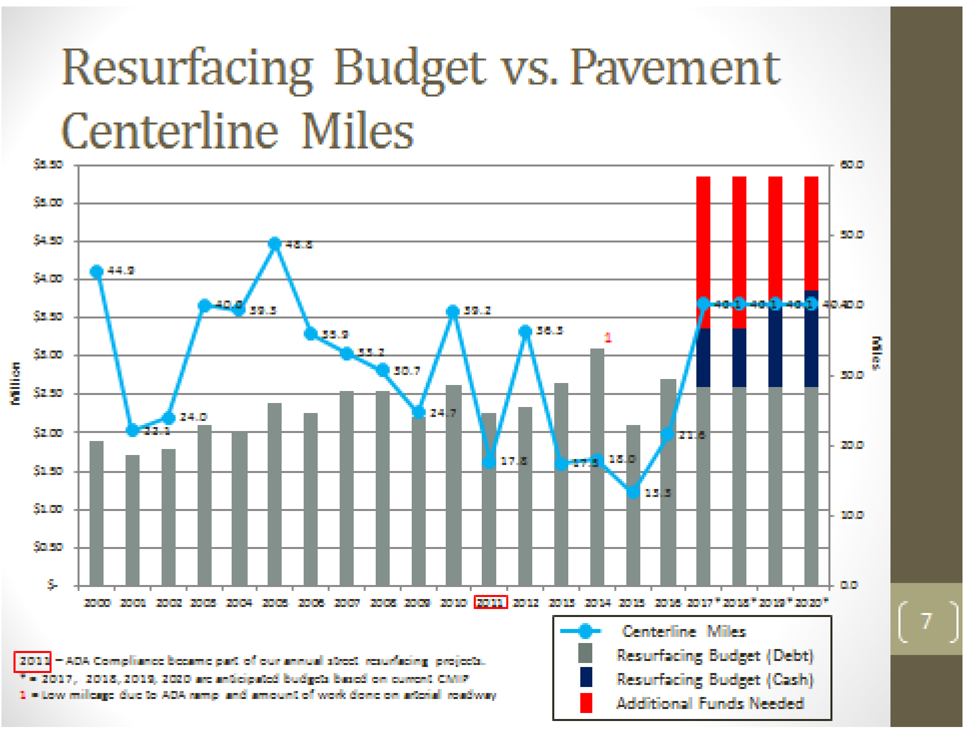
I'm curious. Out of all the infrastructure projects in Wyandotte County that meet this criteria, what percentage of those total projects make it to the budget? I'm asking for obviously—you probably don't have specifics. **Mr. Moody** said I don't have that figure. I couldn't even guess. **Mr. Bach** said maybe one example is—I did pull off to run through this next thing just on street resurfacing which shows you and how dramatic our need is and streets is a pretty high profile and it might kind of answer your question. **Commissioner Murguia** said that's fine, I'll let you move ahead, but this is what I'm getting at and maybe as we go along if you can think of an answer to my question as we go through it that would be helpful.

The criteria that I'm interested in is that we have enormous infrastructure needs here in Wyandotte County, enormous, and I think this is a very professional and very acceptable criteria. My question really is since we have so many infrastructure projects that meet this criteria and we have so little money, what's the criteria or the policy in which we determine what projects actually make it into the budget?

Mayor Holland said I think you're looking at it. That box that says priority ranking, that the staff does a professional ranking of the most important ones based on their professional evaluation that's shown up there and then they put them in priority order. This is number one for all these reasons, this is number two for all these reasons and then when it comes to crafting a budget if we have $40M worth of needs and we have $10M worth of money, you take the $10M and lay it over the top priorities and those are the ones that come in first and then we get involved when that budget comes to us and we see where that priority is because things leapfrog one another. Something goes bad that make for whatever reason makes it a higher—we might receive a grant for it, it might go bad in a hurry, it might get washed out that we have to do something sooner and it moves up the priority ranking and that's where we see in this program the five-year outlay and how things get moved back. That's why when there is a change you get it in a box and it moves it. This has been a very transparent process from day one. I like this chart but it has always been that the staff does a priority ranking evaluating all the criteria and then present it to us to look at and then our job is to evaluate does this look like a reflection of our priorities and is it the amount of money we can afford to spend. If we gave them more money, which they would take today, they would do more priorities; right? This is how this process has gone forward for a long time.

Commissioner Murguia said I guess I didn't realize that the level of the assessment went to the level of detail that you're suggesting. My history with Public Works and all of our departments is their professional assessments, for example, they have a one to four number and let's just say number one there are several number ones, there are several number two's, there are several three's; actually that's impressive if we go to the level of detail where we're actually determining this is a number one project, this is a number two, this is number three; do we go to that level of detail in our priority ranking? **Mr. Tobin** said yes and in addition to that, Commissioner, there are also those other factors that I went through that can alter those. A project that might come up as a number one priority, the engineers may realize that there is a potential a couple of years out for this to be in the MARC Program so it might sit and wait for that for a federal grant to come in or all of a sudden a different economic development project moves up, that project might move ahead of something else in order to capture that for the benefit of the whole community. **Commissioner Murguia** said okay, thank you. That's great to know.

Kathleen VonAchen, Chief Financial Officer, said I wanted to point out that the sheets we passed out there is a priority column over on the left so you can see those priority numbers on the projects.



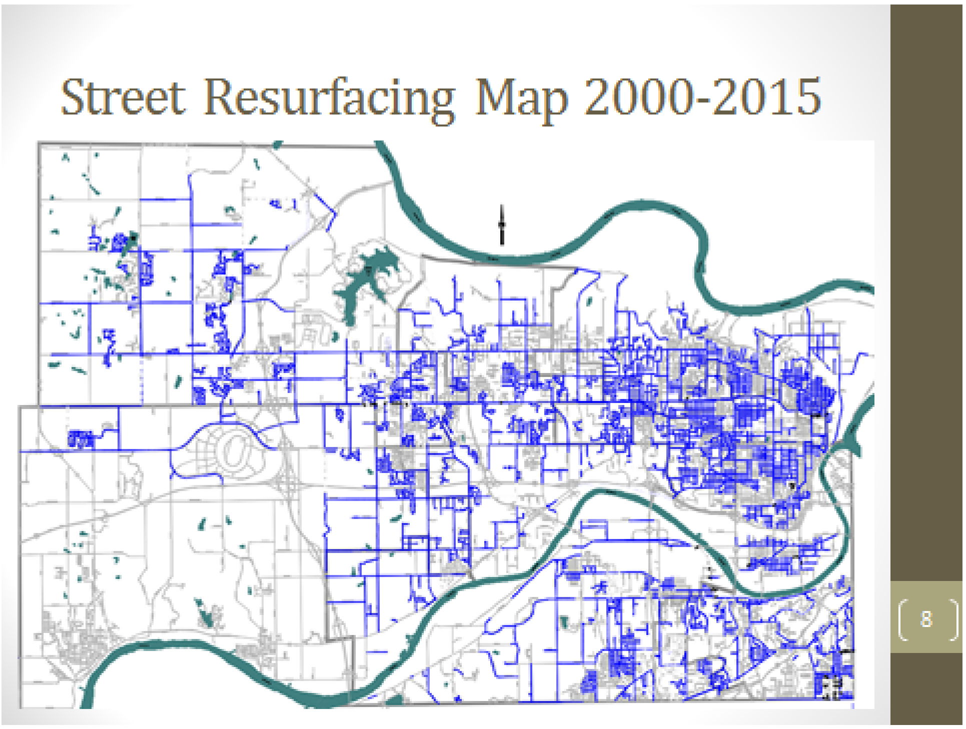
Mr. Bach said I wanted to go to the next slide to just take a moment to kind of underline—if you just take a look at the streets, we maintain a little over 1100 centerline miles of roadway. Our cycle for this was to put everything and has been or used to be years ago have everything on a 30-year life cycle and then we're touching everything once every 30 years. That's not a lot of times as you come through and think about how many years between you might have saw that truck working out on your street and obviously there are some that we have to touch more than that because of the high trafficway but that's kind of the average to go over the whole city. That means that we need to do 39 miles annually. In the last five years we've only been able to do 19 so quickly by dropping that much put us on a 56-year life cycle. That's really an unacceptable number to get to and we really don't have the answer for it but I will demonstrate by the next slide to show you just where we're going with this.

The bar graph in the gray shows you the amount of funding we've been putting to our streets over the years and our number here really hasn't dropped off a lot, but you can see the major difference on how many centerline miles from back in 2000 when we used less than $2M and did 45 miles. That number jumps up and down based on the type of projects we were able to do and work through it, but the clear pattern that Mr. Tobin and Mr. Moody pointed out to you is since we've had to take on a few other things and that being ADA ramps, our Complete Streets which are better for our community, better for the long run; but the same dollar is not going to cover as many lane miles. As we moved in that program kind of dropped us down and as we're looking ahead to this year we're projecting that our—I think it's about $2.6 or $2.7M is going to do a little over 21 miles which is well below what we need to be on our 30-year pace.

The next colorful graph on the side just indicates that projecting in 2017 and the way this budget is built out—I haven't built to add in any additional debt. The gray is all the debt area that comes up to it. I actually tried to drop that off a little bit that's going toward streets but added in the color, the kind of purplish color is cash that would go to it. That gets us to about 26, that's not on here. The red number indicates where we would have to be if we wanted to get up to that 39-40 centerline mile. We're a long ways from where we would need to get to to be on that pattern and I can't sit here today and say yes we've got everything in place and we will be able to commit to keep going, but you can see where we try to move the purple line up every year and really what this does it moves from somewhere around 26 to 30 centerline miles in what I'm looking at from a cash perspective, but I'm still a long ways from getting there in the red.

The other thing that you all need to think about is this budget as we're building it projects going forward to say okay we're still issuing the same amount of debt as we did previously and then adding cash to it to try to catch up on the streets.

Now, as we go into the next part of the presentation it's important to note because I think and I believe Commissioner Markley you might have noted this a little specifically what can we do to lower our debt because our obligations for that in the coming years means we have to increase our millage to pay for that debt and we're already obligated to get to it and we're going to be more to that every year that we continue to issue debt going forward. I just point that out that we could move a trend that we're just going to baseline, we're not going to issue anymore debt, in fact, and we're going to issue less debt and put our cash to that. Right now I'm moving in a perspective of maintaining the debt where we're at and where we have cash spending more from that perspective to add to the overall number of projects.



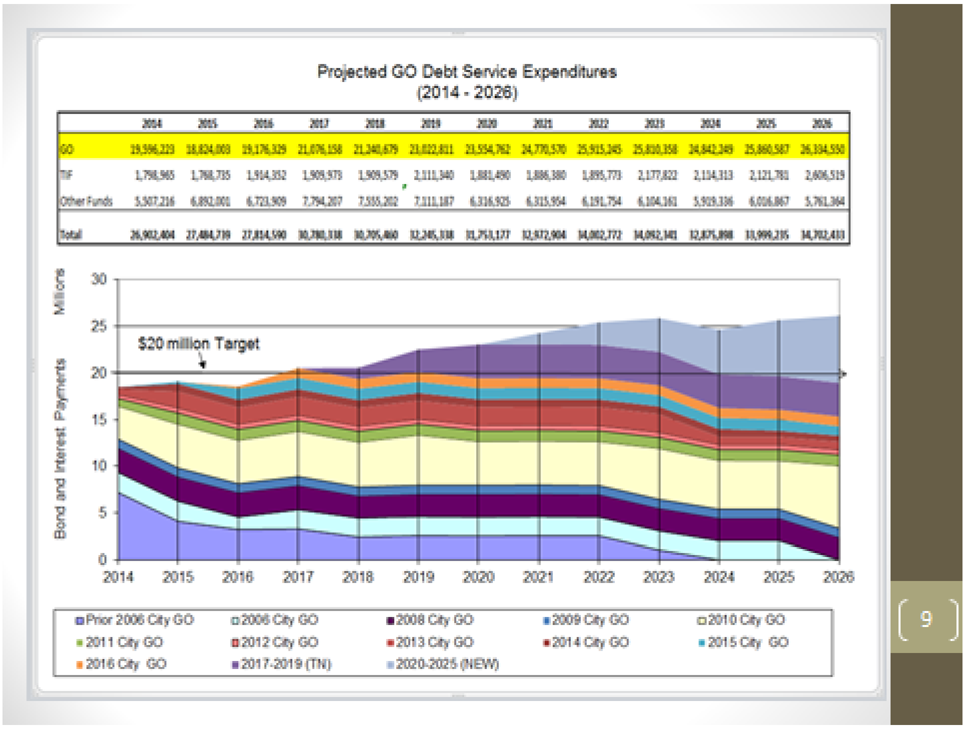
This chart, a lot of questions about where street resurfacing has been done and this shows the last 15 years. Wayne, I don't know if you have any comments on this. **Mr. Moody** said if you look at it, it looks like we've done a lot but really that represents about 30 to 35% of the streets in Wyandotte County and that's a 15 year cycle, 35%. It's amazing. It was fun to put together to look and see where all we've been.

Mr. Bach said the next chart, and this is the one that Debbie usually presents, but I'm going to go ahead and talk about it today.

Commissioner Murguia said I just have one question about the map. Are the blue lines on that map all the street resurfacing that's been done from 2000 to 2015? **Mr. Moody** said basically all the street resurfacing that's been done in that time period for our neighborhood streets and for our arterial and collectors. There are some streets that have been rebuilt with grant funds and they are not shown as part of that. **Commissioner Murguia** said so you could assume that everything that's not—everything that's a city street that is not highlighted right there has not been resurfaced in 15 years. **Mr. Moody** said that is correct. **Mayor Holland** said and we're on a 56 year cycle. **Mr. Moody** said right now. Hal Walker had me looking at south of the river last meeting and last time in Hal's particular neighborhood and right there around his neighborhood it was back beyond 2000 that I was there. It was about 20 to 25 years ago.

Commissioner Murguia said when you just look south of the river there seems to be just at a glance significantly less road resurfacing period over the last 15 years than other urban neighborhoods. I recognize when you look at east of 635 and you get further out that infrastructure is fairly new already. **Mr. Moody** said correct. **Commissioner Murguia** said but, for example, if you look up off of County Line Road in the Rosedale community there is a huge chunk of ground that hasn't been resurfaced in 15 years home to our number one employer. **Mr. Moody** said that is correct. They are out to 25 and 30 years and right now we're on about a 59 year cycle.

Mr. Bach said I think one thing, because I noted that too, Commissioner, when we were looking at this map and I think it could hit different areas in different ways. I think we had a major resurfacing project down through all that area at about the 20-year mark and that's why—it's not kind of like spread out, isn't that what you were going to Wayne? **Mr. Moody** said yes, that is correct. **Mr. Bach** said we kind of hit a whole bunch of streets in that one area and went down and focused and did that so historically you find things like that out when we have people like Wayne on our staff that can tell us this is what we did at that point. We hit this part but not to say that's still well over 15 years ago since that area was touched. **Mr. Moody** said typically I think in Highland Crest I think I was in there and I did every street in Highland Crest in one pass in one year. I find it hard at today's budgeting and today's costs to continue to do that. I would love to do it. Mayor Holland was right, give me the money.

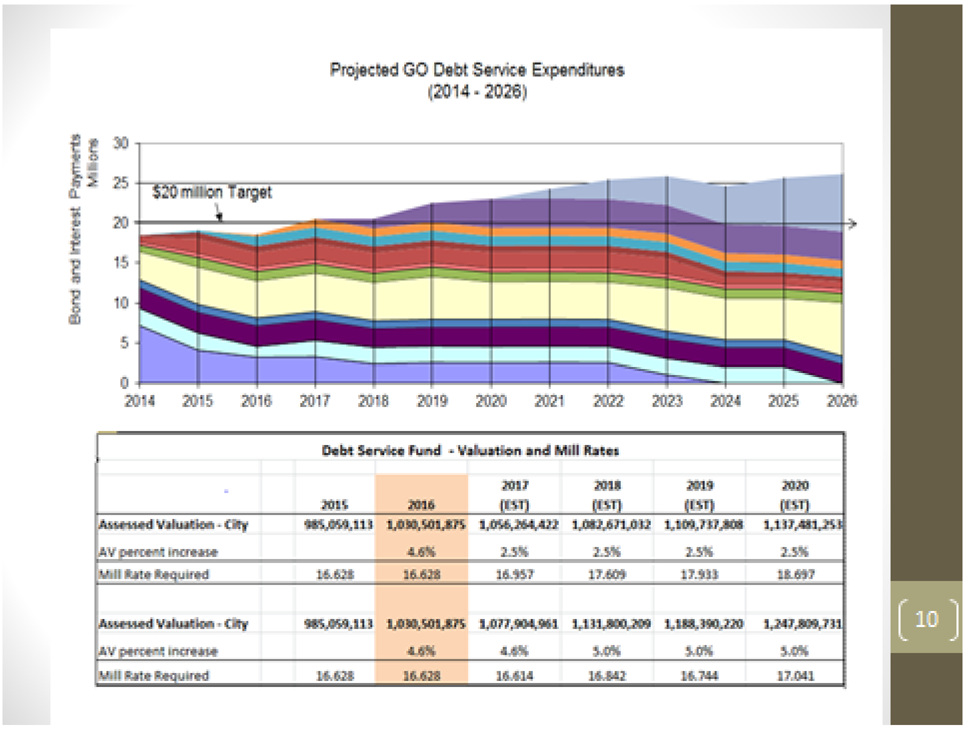


	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
GO	19,596,223	18,824,003	19,176,329	21,076,158	21,240,679	23,022,811	23,554,762	24,770,570	25,915,245	25,810,358	24,842,249	25,860,587	26,334,550
TIF	1,798,965	1,768,735	1,914,352	1,909,973	1,909,579	2,111,340	1,881,490	1,886,380	1,895,773	2,177,822	2,114,313	2,121,781	2,606,519
Other Funds	5,507,216	6,892,001	6,723,909	7,794,207	7,555,202	7,111,187	6,316,925	6,315,954	6,191,754	6,104,161	5,919,336	6,016,867	5,761,364
Total	26,902,404	27,484,739	27,814,590	30,780,338	30,705,460	32,245,338	31,753,177	32,972,904	34,002,772	34,092,341	32,875,898	33,999,235	34,702,433

Mr. Bach said I'm going to move on to debt. This is a little bit of a modification. This slide we tried to do this to help answer your questions. What you see that's different on here is that it's spread out all the way to 2026 so we've done a projection forward from where we used to be. The purple line is the line that you're looking at and that was the question you had about what we've already obligated in the GO notes and so that's noted on here, the temporary notes, that are already issued on this. Taking a look at all the temporary notes we've already done we will start to issue those into bonds in '17, we will start to get some debt there, we will issue more coming here and then come out here and it will flow all the way down here. That gives us that opportunity to see that just by what we've already committed to we're looking at well above our target line without issuing any more debt. I'm going to talk about that a little bit more to just understand what that means to us as far as a commitment from a tax dollar.

Then as we go forward from that point assuming we continued to issue about $15M a year in debt that is this graph, this part here that will start to come out and we'll start to make debt service and that will grow. Going up through 2023 we continue to grow because we don't have as much debt falling off. Then it starts to fall off in each year and there we kind of stay in more of a balance pattern from that point forward but the unfortunate reality is it's taken us—we're on an upward trend starting next year all the way to 2023 as far as servicing—well, at least

I would say at least committed to 2020. **Commissioner Murguia** asked is that assuming that our revenues stay the same. **Mr. Bach** said that's a good question and I think I can address that based on this next slide so let's go ahead and hit that.



Debt Service Fund - Valuation and Mill Rates	2015	2016	2017 (EST)	2018 (EST)	2019 (EST)	2020 (EST)
Assessed Valuation - City	985,059,113	1,030,501,875	1,056,264,422	1,082,671,032	1,109,737,808	1,137,481,253
AV percent increase		4.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
Mill Rate Required	16.628	16.628	16.957	17.609	17.933	18.697
Assessed Valuation - City	985,059,113	1,030,501,875	1,077,904,961	1,131,800,209	1,188,390,220	1,247,809,731
AV percent increase		4.6%	4.6%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Mill Rate Required	16.628	16.628	16.614	16.842	16.744	17.041

What I had Debbie do is take this and say let's do an estimate based on what we think the revenues would be so here we are at currently for our GO Debt we have appropriated for that 16.6 mills. That covers what we need to do in 2016 assuming at 2.5% increase and we've been working back and forth on this. We thought we were hovering a little closer to 4% but we have some outstanding things and Debbie has backed it off. We're probably looking at 16.9 to cover 2017 so if we stay on a 2.5% growth rate and we just ran this through 2020, you can see our millage needs to go to 17.6, 17.9 up to 18.6 so that's two mills different than it is today and that's by 2.5%. Now, I looked at that and said well what if we ran it 4.5-5% down here and if you run that level, then if we have a 5% growth rate in the community you know we're only at 3-4 tenths more so there is that opportunity to not have to have the mills to commit to it at much more if our community continues to go up in valuation.

Commissioner Murguia said just for clarity and correct me if I'm wrong on this; we have more than one option within government. We have more than just the option of raising people's property taxes. We could grow our community and when we say that, that means recruiting new homeowners and bringing more business to the county and broadening our tax base, correct? **Mr. Bach** said yes, and that's what—if you're looking at 2.5 or 5% I mean that encompasses various things. That doesn't have anything to do with a mill rate growth. I just said if we grew it 5% this is the amount of millage it would take to offset that number so if we add homes, the value of our property goes up, that all attributes to the 5%. **Commissioner Murguia** asked what's the average growth rate of a city. **Ms. VonAchen** said I could bring that back to you at a future budget meeting but we have that information. **Mr. Bach** said we haven't been growing that much in the past couple of years. We've been fairly flat. Back in 2005 we were seeing over 500 housing starts a year, we're around that 175 mark in the last year or two years so we move up to that and that kind of rippled across into other areas where we move into the commercial side and that obviously brings in a lot bigger development. We have a few TIF's out there and that also counts that those get through or an IRB gets you a 10-year cycle and they start dropping off and we do see those dropping off. **Ms. VonAchen** said I actually did that graph for the last ten years, the assessed value and how it's grown, and I did notice that in the last two years it has been growing at a greater growth rate than the prior years. **Commissioner Murguia** said I appreciate what you're saying. I'm not talking about assessed value growing and the valuation of the property growing. I'm talking about what's the average growth rate as far as broadening our tax base, bringing in new business and bringing in new housing, adding to our tax base; not appraised value and not mill levy going up. **Ms. VonAchen** said I am talking about assessed value and that's what that is assessed value so assessed value is a measure of what you're mentioning as opposed to appraised value.

Mayor Holland said we're not going to get to 5% growth in assessed value without economic development. This graph doesn't just assume assessed value going up or what we already have gaining in value. If we're going to get to that 5%, we have to continue our very aggressive economic development that's putting new commercial, retail and residential facilities in the ground to actually grow our tax base. I addressed this very strongly in my State of the Government. If we're going to grow the tax base, we're going to do that in four ways. We have to address our tax rate which is counterintuitive because lowering our tax rate means we don't collect as much tax revenue to build streets, but we also need to do economic development and grow economic development, grow housing starts, grow commercial and we also need to address the blight. Reducing blight in our community can grow the property values around it. It's hard to measure how much one boarded up crack house on a city block deteriorates the property values of the entire city block. Aggressively addressing blight, the money we spend in addressing blight is going to grow our valuation of what's already there and then economic development is adding more things to it. That's the multifaceted strategy. If we're going to get to 5% growth, we're going to have to be very aggressive in blight reduction, very aggressive in economic development in order to get to those goals.

Commissioner Bynum said I just wanted to ask a question for clarity kind of based on what Commissioner Murguia is asking which your question, Commissioner, was what's the average growth and my question for clarity for me is based on measuring what because if I heard that question I would think based on assessed valuation or is it based on how much we collect, or is it some combination of both because we might add something residential, retail or commercial or industrial that adds value but might be paying either no tax or lesser tax. That's why I'm asking for clarification on what we're talking about. **Mr. Bach** said we do have it by new growth versus—or we can break it out by new growth versus what's increased value of existing property. Sometimes it gets a little gray when you're working at existing property that does improvements and adds on but typically we can see a lot of that too and can break that number out.

Commissioner Murguia said along the lines with what Commissioner Bynum was asking me, what I'm talking about, and thanks for clarifying, is I want to know how many new property tax dollars we're bringing in every year. I want to know how that compares to other cities of our size. **Mayor Holland** said I will say too from the other direction the decision ten years ago by the State Legislature to take away Machinery & Equipment Tax, the Machinery & Equipment Tax if you look at our total valuation, assessed city valuation of 985 that's almost a billion dollars. We were at $1.2B and they took off $200M in assessed value off of the tax rolls to a point where we lost almost 20% of the total valuation of our city with one act of the Kansas Legislature so it's going to take—to get back to 1.2 it's going to take us until 2020 at a 5% growth rate to get to recover from a decision in the Kansas Legislature that really did more to hurt the ability to pave streets in our city than anything else. When you take 20%, that's an enormous dollar number, out of the total value of our city—this projection at a 5% growth rate is going to take us all those years to recover to where we were before they made that decision. So, not only do you have growth trajectories, you also have hurt.

The other thing we lost during the '08-'09 housing crisis we lost about another 20% of the total valuation of our city just from the national real estate crisis. We've regrown a lot of that. The good news is the Legend's, for instance, if you take the Village West area out west that area represents about 10% of the total valuation of our city. That's a 10% add in total valuation to our city in the last 15 years so we've added a 10% with the Village West development, we've lost 20% due to the Kansas Legislature, another 20% to a national recession and you can see that it's going to take a 5% to get back where we were. It's not just that we haven't been growing. We've been growing aggressively and in fact the statistics statewide show that we're one of the fastest growing communities in terms of adding new tax dollars to our rolls in the entire state. We're one of the fastest growing and yet there are other international and state factors that are costing us valuations. If everyone would leave us alone, and we could grow at 5% we could get back to where we were ten years ago. That's assuming the Kansas Legislature doesn't have any new good ideas.

Commissioner McKiernan said I think Commissioner Murguia makes a really good point as does Commissioner Bynum. There are two ways to raise assessed value. You can increase the assessment on what's already here or you can add new residential and commercial structures that pay taxes. I think what Commissioner Murguia is asking is, can we get some sort of a breakdown about those that are new paying taxes versus just an increase in the assessed value of what's already here because I think we already know that our citizens are already strapped because we have a relatively high rate on low value because we have to create this budget and we have a citizenry that makes relatively less per capita than other areas in the community so we all pay relatively more. What we need to do is add more commercial and residential structures that pay taxes and for me that's the key phrase, that pay taxes. I think it says to us we need to consider some of our economic development incentives. How much do we want to put off for ten years? Can we put off 90% rather than 95% and still get that development to happen and I don't know the answer. I'm just throwing out. I think that wanting to grow our assessed value by new stuff causes us to rethink how we incent those new developments so that we can begin to recover a little bit more of that increase in value maybe a little bit earlier.

One of the things I've been asking Doug for is we say we had $360M of economic development last year and my question is how much of that translated to the bottom line? How much do we get in the General Fund from that $360M of economic development? Was it $36K, I don't know and I would love to know that because I think that helps to sharpen our focus on are we making the progress we need to make.

Just one last thing and this really is for Kathleen, we're assuming here that we're going to continue—the even if our assessed value goes up in the way we're talking about it, we're still going to issue debt. Couldn't we take that increase in assessed value, eliminate the interest payments from Bond & Interest and simply increase our cash and blunt the increase of that light blue over there? **Mayor Holland** said yes. **Commissioner McKiernan** said so we're making an assumption that we're going to continue to issue debt and that we've got to raise these mills to catch up with our debt, but if we could grow the assessed value we don't have to issue as much debt, we start paying cash for stuff.

Mr. Bach said you have a couple of options with this even. One is as we look forward to say, as I was talking about the Streets Programs, you can say well let's don't overall increase the amount of streets we hit. Let's keep it at that level and we're only going to increase on cash so put the cash in place where we were or take cash and put it away into the Debt Reserve Fund for end of the Debt Reserve Fund so when we hit '18, '19 and '20; and I'm saying I need another half mill or I need mill, well if I've got $1M in that account that's waiting in fund balance each of those years that's another option to avoid that while we're looking at the growth of our community to catch up. **Mayor Holland** said here's the multiplying affect too to your point. Without the Cerner Towers and the soccer stadium we wouldn't be seeing the luxury appointments at Village West that are market rate, unsubsidized, and unincentivized by our community. You know we did IRBs, but they're paying a PILOT rate for the 100% of their taxes. How do you quantify the impact of that Cerner development and the soccer stadium and the Dairy Farmer's versus the new and now after those two developments 600 units by NorthPoint we're getting another $50M luxury apartment development at the Legend's because of the strong office growth. The Dairy Farmers will have a ten-year abatement. That development helps us drive additional luxury apartments that is immediate dollars onto the tax rolls and raises the property values of every piece of property around it which shows growth in our assessed value. Economic Development works two ways. One, how many dollars do you put into the ground and it actually comes back in taxes? How many people who get those jobs live in our community and are turning those dollars over which is why residency for jobs is so critical and the third is, what does it do the value around it and other economic incentives that we gain because of it? It's a matrix, it's hard to quantify it, I think we could put some numbers to it to get an idea of the direct benefit because we can measure the direct benefit and then we need to think about what is the indirect benefit that grows our bottom line as well.

Commissioner Markley said I really just want to make a clarification. Last time when we were here and you said no rate increase my eyes got wide and I kind of freaked out for a minute and then I understood what you were saying so I just want to clarify it for anybody who like me just shut their brain off when they heard mill rate increase. When we say mill rate increase we're saying we would have to increase the number of mills we put toward paying debt, not necessarily that we would have to increase the mill rate. I want to say that because if there is anybody locked in their basement right now watching this because they're bored; I want them to understand that this chart doesn't say we have to increase our taxes in two years, it just says we would have to increase the amount of our tax dollars that was going toward paying our debt and once my eyes stopped widening last time I got that and understood. **Mayor Holland** said that is a very important clarification, Commissioner, thank you for making that very clear. **Mr. Bach** said that's exactly what—in listening to that conversation I wanted to make sure to clarify to you all so we understood what our obligation was financially and how that correlated to mills, but not necessarily that we would be bumping that up.

Commissioner Murguia said I do have a question. So, for example, on economic development projects; I usually don't get into this level of the weeds. I sort of rely on you and our staff to figure it out, but it would seem to me that a good use of our debt would be to fund economic development projects—wouldn't it be a better use of our debt financing? **Mayor Holland** said we do a lot of economic development investment with debt financing through infrastructure so when you look at, for instance, we're going to see the Turner Diagonal Development tonight;

that bridge was way back on the priority list, nobody was worried about that bridge and then an economic development opportunity comes to bring jobs and new facilities to our community and that rascal jumped to number one. That's a perfect example to where we would issue debt to fund infrastructure to grow jobs. Now, I would support that 100%. I would be hesitant to issue debt to give to cash incentives, to pay cash incentives, I think the projects have to pay for themselves so you could incentivize through property tax, sales tax and other means that we currently use to incentivize investment other than just giving cash to a company—debt financing cash. **Commissioner Murguia** said wait a minute, Mayor, you lost me at the part where you said that you would not be interested in issuing debt for incentives. **Mayor Holland** said cash incentives. **Commissioner Murguia** said okay; just go with that for a minute. What if we did, I'm not saying we should, I'm just thinking it out but what if we did issue cash incentives through debt; at the end of the day whatever the economic development project is generates more revenue whether it's your sales tax or property tax then what we were receiving to begin with, why does it matter if it's debt or not? **Mayor Holland** said if you're going to give a property tax incentive, which we do all the time with tax increment financing, and you're going to give a property tax incentive so the property currently generates $5K in taxes and after it's done it's going to generate $100K, you have $95K delta to tax increment financing that we can drive back to the project. **Commissioner Murguia** said talk slower.

Mayor Holland said if you're going to take the delta of property tax increase and drive it back into a project, often that incentive that we give for property tax goes to the infrastructure of the project to make the project happen so in affect we are doing what you're asking. We do issue debt to incentivize economic development but it's always on the infrastructure side because I don't think we could sell General Obligation Bonds against—it's a different kind of bond that you sell that's based on different kind of tax structures. This general obligation debt service—if you go back to the previous slide, if you look under TIF, 2016 the third column, we have $1.9M in debt payments that are in tax districts. That's all of economic development incentive in the TIF dollars so we are currently spending $2M a year in tax payments for economic development projects that those projects are paying the bill on. The residents aren't paying the bill on that, the project itself is paying the bill. If you think about it that way, about 10% of our total debt load there between that and the GO Bonds, we absolutely invest heavily in the economic development and so all of that TIF dollars is economic development money. Then you have the other revenue funds which is largely our sewer fund which is our favorite fund in the city because we love sewers and it's very important that our toilets flush. I had no idea how expensive it was to flush my toilet, but I'm very—I tell my kids to give thanks every time they flush the toilet when it works. We spend $2M in debt payment on economic development. I guess that's my point.

Commissioner Murguia asked isn't that also included in General Obligation Bonds? **Mayor Holland** said no. The GO is on top in the yellow, the very top line. **Commissioner Murguia** asked isn't that issuing debt. **Mayor Holland** said yes. That's $19M and that's for streets. Those are for streets that don't have economic development on it, that's just our freight and then the $1.9M are tied to economic development. **Commissioner Murguia** said so what I want to know then is how much money do we issue in debt approximately annually for economic development. Do you know that? **Ms. VonAchen** said not offhand. **Commissioner Murguia** said to me a $2M investment in debt issuance in economic development seems like not enough. **Mayor Holland** said that's not the right number. **Commissioner Murguia** said that's why I'm asking. **Mayor Holland** said that's payment. **Mr. Bach** said that's the amount of payment we're making each year and as the Mayor was saying the TIF line that's money that's coming from some project source. We're not taking that from our mill rate so all that money that's on that TIF line item says that we're collecting that money from within an economic development site in order to make that $2M annual payment. **Mayor Holland** asked how much debt does that represent. What's $2M annual payment representative of? **Ms. VonAchen** said we would have to get back to you. **Mayor Holland** said well, is it roughly $20M, $25M? **Ms. VonAchen** said yes. **Mayor Holland** said so $20M - $25M in debt is a $2M annual debt payment for economic development. **Commissioner Murguia** said we can look at it that way or you can look at it as $25M—that's the current total debt load or annual debt—**Mayor Holland** said for TIF, annual for TIF.

Ms. VonAchen said TIFs—TIF stands for Tax Increment Financing so basically when we issue a TIF you're looking at the base tax rate and if you build in that infrastructure to support the project, the economic development project, you know you need those dollars to build that infrastructure. You issue the bonds and the repayments of the bonds is solely based on the assumption or estimate that given that economic development activity the tax base or revenue source will grow and that growth is applied toward the repayment of the TIF Bonds.

Commissioner Murguia said let me make it really easier because it's very complicated not only for me but I'm sure I can't be the only one that it's complicated for. This is all I would say is that to Commissioner Markley's comment, as we issue more debt than our debt payment goes up which is going to give us less money, less cash money to spend on other things, so I would just say I agree with the fact that we should be spending cash on those things in my opinion that we would not necessarily be getting a return on investment on and spending more debt on projects that have a return on their investment over time. What I am curious about is how much—do you see what I'm saying Doug? **Mr. Bach** said I do. The unfortunate comparison goes back to the slides that I did before this when we talked about street centerline miles. **Commissioner Murguia** said I'm not saying you're doing it overnight. **Mr. Bach** said we have to spend the money to do our infrastructure. There's no return on paving the street out, 7th Street, other than the fact that people can't live in the city—so we have to spend the money on our infrastructure and I think you understand that. The emphasis to go out and say okay, if we want to do more debt or a chunk of our debt to leverage more in other projects, I understand the philosophy that you're bring forward. **Commissioner Murguia** said I just don't want our commissioners, especially those that are newer; I don't want them to be completely anti-debt especially if the project coming forward—its saying we're not issuing any more debt because we're not going to be able to make the payment. My concern is that if we bring projects forward that have even the potential especially—obviously the projects out in Village West are going to grow and broaden our tax base, but if we're going to grow other areas of our city we have to be willing to take chances at growing the tax base. I just don't want them to be so caught up in debt that they—because we will never grow any place except western Wyandotte County if that's the case.

Commissioner Bynum said I just wanted to know, Mayor and Mr. Bach, are we going to need another session on CMIP? Since this is great and it's really educational for me, but we haven't looked at any of this. **Mayor Holland** said well, we started 15 minutes late on this meeting because of the storm and needing to get people here. We're going to need about 15 minutes to turn the cameras downstairs. I would say we have about 10 minutes that we can—because we've already had a first blush at this so I think we know kind of where we're headed. I would offer two things. One is if there is something we feel like is a discussion that we want to have for the whole Commission, let's do that and identify those now. I think also it would be very helpful if you have particular questions, take those to Mr. Bach's staff directly and there might be a lot of individual questions that could be answered on a one-on-one basis that we don't necessarily need to cover as the whole group. One of the things that would be helpful is as those individual questions come forward; a summary sheet could be given to all of us if there are things that come up in that that we need to spend more time on.

Mr. Bach said why don't I try this Mayor. Since you walked through the Debt Projects last time and I don't want to say they're aren't additional comments that people might want to talk on, but I would ask Debbie why don't we jump to the Cash sheets that you handed out tonight and at least flip through those pages and talk about what's new from last year's budget. There are a lot of different things that are added here or put in place and that we can present all that to you and then kind of have it highlighted and we can go back to questions on that.

Debbie Jonscher, Asst. Finance Director, said I want to say that in your packet you did get another copy of the Debt Financed Projects, but that has not changed from the copy that you got from our meeting on the 5th.

There are a few changes to the Cash Projects and as I go through them I will note which ones have changed from the copy that you got at the last meeting.

On the first page is the City General Fund. Once again, everything that is highlighted in red is a change from the previous year. If it's a new project, a new amount that's come on to the CMIP that hasn't been in there before, that amount is marked as new. There are several new projects that are listed on that first page. There is new street lighting updates. We don't have an amount in there. I think that's a project that maybe if we need some clarification, Mike could explain that. **Mr. Tobin** said as a point of discussion we are involved with a joint study with BPU evaluating our street lights and what it would take to light the entire county as a project involving the new type of lights that were installed down here as part of the Demonstration Project, LED lights. Also, there a unique opportunity has presented itself that we're exploring that an outside company may in fact be willing to finance those street lights and so we're working on that right now and that's between Bill Johnson and his staff at BPU and our Engineering staff.

Ms. Jonscher said a couple other new items, there are a couple of improvements for the headquarter fire station as well as under, at the bottom of the page, under Urban Planning we've got the Revised Zoning Code and Northeast Master Plan in there for '17 and '18.

On the next page is the Consolidated Parks. We have the ADA Playground. We have the $100K in there. We have taken the designation from the Casino, the $100K that went to Parks and we've applied that to the ADA Playground for 2017.

Under the County General Fund there are a couple new projects for the Annex Parking Improvements and the Election Parking. Also, under Parks & Rec under the County General Fund there is a Master Plan Implementation.

On the third page we have the Police Animal Shelter. There is a combination of a study and then facility expansion. We've put money in 2017 for a study and then future dollars out if needed for an expansion.

We've also added under the Parks & Rec an amount for the Joe E. Amayo Argentine Community Center. That is one of the amounts that has changed from your previous copy. That was added since the meeting.

Under the Public Works section, we don't have any new items but under the Street Resurfacing, the Neighborhood Street Resurfacing and Neighborhood Street Repair, in our last meeting we talked about how we had shifted some additional costs but they weren't in Debt, they were in Cash. This is where those show up in the Dedicated Sales Tax Fund.

On the next page we're now going to some of the other Special Revenue Funds. We have Special Parks Fund. We have a couple of projects there for the Wyandotte County Lake and Wyandotte County Park.

We put in under the Special Asset Fund the Reardon Center Improvements. This was money that was allocated from the sale of the hotel for improvements at the Reardon Center.

The final section there is Sewer System and all the changes. They have several new projects related to their CSO Projects.

On the last page at the bottom we've added a new section for the Fairfax Industrial Area TDD Fund. We have $100K annually starting in 2018. **Mr. Bach** said I will just clarify on that. As you recall when we did the project area down there right next to the General Motors Plant, it used to be the old Brownfield site, we established a TDD that would go back to the entire Fairfax area so it's designated to that and now that we have the project that's advancing on the site that's what we're projecting out. I know we had a request from the Fairfax Industrial Association for a few hundred thousand. We still have the money in Debt that's over there but looking forward to it this is an opportunity for us to add money into this whole area and we haven't specified what the project is but it is dedicated that it has to be within the serviced Fairfax areas. We projecting in '18 that would be there to start to utilize and allocate from economic development. That project is on the agenda tonight. It's an 850,000 square foot facility that is being spec-built going forward because we don't know what's going in there.

Commissioner Bynum said I have a request that will help me and I felt this way walking all the way through the FACET Study as well and I think included in the FACET Study there is a big map where all the fire stations are located. I don't know where Fire Station 10 is. I know where my fire station near my house is, but I would really appreciate addresses both on that map in that study and in here. When we talk about Station 10 and Station 2, can I just be given the address of that station, it just helps orient me and I'm asking for it here and also on the big map in the study.

Commissioner Kane said and when we look at that study you might realize that the FACET Study may have failed today because we're all over the place, down lines and everything else so when we look at those studies we have to remind ourselves that we could be in a situation like we are today.

Commissioner Murguia said I just need direction on how to proceed with this. I want to talk about the Argentine Rec Center. I realize it's in the budget for 2017, but I view it as an economic development project and it has been on the backburner since September of last year and if we wait until '17 that small business local operator will have waited a year and a half before they can even begin to move on that project. I guess what I'm asking for is I would like to see that project moved to this fall or later this summer in the '16 budget. At some point I want to talk about that. I'll stop there but I also have one small question about one of these line items.

The Casino Parks Designation, the $100K for the ADA Playground, I'm not against that project at all but it just seems odd to me that our Park & Recreation Department budget continues to dwindle down and now they have this—this is an annual appropriation to them, correct? So they get it every year. **Mr. Bach** said that's how we had it laid out. If you see right above that line where it says Casino Parks Designation future projects and then you get out to 2018 so that's kind of unallocated. What we did is show where we have the $75K in 2016 that is there toward the YMCA. We put the other $25K toward operational costs this year and then next year as a way to make the ADA Program work. **Commissioner Murguia** asked is that a recommendation by the Park & Rec Department. Did they want to spend $100K on this very specific playground? Is that their recommendation? Is that staff's recommendation? **Mr. Bach** said yes. **Commissioner Murguia** said oh, alright then. **Mr. Bach** said I mean it's staffs along with the direction from this governing body as we've talked about the ADA Playground about finding ways to work towards it. **Commissioner Murguia** said no, there is a little bit of difference here. The Parks & Rec Department budget from what I've seen continues or has gone down since I've been here and we keep moving stuff to the Parks & Rec Department to manage so we give them less money and we give them more stuff to do. Then when they don't do it right, you know they do a good job, but when they don't do it right people then people will complain about it. I just would think that the staff would want to spend that $100K on maintenance and things like that, but if not, and they want to do this additional playground equipment, then I'm not going to get in the middle of that. I just want to be as supportive as possible to Park & Rec in helping them manage all the stuff they currently manage.

Mayor Holland said you will be pleased to know that the ADA Playgrounds, and Commissioner Walker has been really pushing this very hard, are also viewed as regional economic development centers because they draw people to an area because there are only a few. There is only one right now in the metro area. There is another one being built in Leawood and this one would be another one so they are fairly rare in the metro area and they attract families with special needs kids and strategically locating this in an area where we can offer amenities for people to go to dinner and people to do other activities, I think this ADA park is going to be a way to leverage our Parks & Rec assets for economic development as well. I think it's going to be a great opportunity.

Ms. VonAchen said I just wanted to point out also that this is the cash side or the cash match of a grant over on the back page of the Debt section for $350K so that would be the total project cost. There is $350K grant. **Mayor Holland** said it's a 3 to 1 grant. **Commissioner Murguia** said that's what I needed to know.

Mayor Holland said again, this is a document that we will finalize when we finalize the budget so please take the time to read through it carefully and if you have questions, please bring them to Mr. Bach's office.

Mr. Bach said additional input, bringing them my way; I just say we've gone through this a few times trying to get it narrowed down. You can see just by looking at bottom lines where we're at. This is a significant jump in expenses from where we were. I'm not 100% once we get through all the Operating that I can maintain everything on the Cash side of this. This is a proposed working document that we get to and as I go through the next 30 days I have to get through all the rest of the Operating costs that we have in the different areas and determine where the emphasis is and we may have to slice and dice a few things to make it all balance out and work. This is the working draft as we go through now and obviously I appreciate all the input from all of you.

Mayor Holland said that concludes our meeting tonight. We are going to convene downstairs at 7:15 p.m.

Mr. Tobin said we had several trees down as a result of that last storm that went through. There are crews on the clock and they should be cleared relatively shortly. That's from Streets. Also, Water Pollution has been working heavily all this week on the flooded intersections and various catch basins.

Mayor Holland said you know we talk a lot about our first responders and how great they are, Police, Fire and Sheriff. Let's not forget our Street crews and our Water Pollution Control crews who are out on call as well and in dangerous situations so we very much appreciate them. Thank you for highlighting that.

MAYOR HOLLAND ADJOURNED
THE MEETING AT 7:03 P.M.

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Bridgette Cobbins
Unified Government Clerk

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