



AGENDA

Committee of the Whole

Monday, December 14, 2020 @ 5:00 p.m.

Access the meeting via: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/85070395122> ; ID 850 7039 5122; Dial In: (312) 626 6799
email comments prior to the meeting to sherrie.boak@lansingmi.gov

All Council Members will participate virtually, you may contact them prior at city.council@lansingmi.gov 483-4177

Council Member Spadafore, Chairperson

Council Member Hussain, Vice Chairperson

- 1) **Call to Order**
- 2) **Roll Call**
- 3) **Minutes**
 - November 30, 2020
- 4) **Public Comment on Agenda Items (Up to 3 Minutes)**
- 5) **Presentation:**
 - Advance Peace Initiative – DeVone Boggan
- 6) **Discussion/Action:**
 - A.) RESOLUTION – Appointment; Elizabeth West; At Large Member Board of Review; Term to Expire June 30, 2023
 - B.) RESOLUTION – Recertification; Redevelopment Ready Communities Program
 - C.) DISCUSSION/RESOLUTION – Set Public Hearing; Parks and Recreation Draft Master Plan 2020-2025
 - D.) DISCUSSION - Housing Urban Development (HUD) Audit Penalty Communication
 - E.) Office of the City Attorney Legal Opinion and Analysis on current State of Law on Eliminating and Modifying Retiree Healthcare Benefits
- 7.) **Other**
- 8.) **Adjourn**

To mitigate the spread of COVID-19 and to provide essential protections to vulnerable Michiganders and this State's health care system and other critical infrastructure, it is crucial that all Michiganders take steps to limit in-person contact, particularly in the context of large groups. Therefore, the above meetings will be conducted via audio/video conference.

The meetings are being held virtually in accordance with the Open Meetings Act, as amended in an effort to protect the health and safety of the public. Members of the public wishing to participate in the meeting may do so by logging into or calling into the meetings using the website or phone number above, and meeting ID provided. To provide input or ask questions on any item that is listed on the agenda, members of the public may contact the email address listed above under the meeting link.

Persons with disabilities who need an accommodation to fully participate in these meetings should contact the City Council Office at 517-483-4177 (TTY 711) 24 hour notice may be needed for certain accommodations. An attempt will be made to grant all reasonable accommodation requests.

The City of Lansing's Mission is to ensure quality of life by:

- I. Promoting a vibrant, safe, healthy and inclusive community that provides opportunity for personal and economic growth for residents, businesses and visitors
- II. Securing short and long term financial stability through prudent management of city resources.
- III. Providing reliable, efficient and quality services that are responsive to the needs of residents and businesses.
- IV. Adopting sustainable practices that protect and enhance our cultural, natural and historical resources.
- V. Facilitating regional collaboration and connecting communities

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MINUTES
Committee of the Whole
Monday, November 30, 2020 @ 5:00 p.m.

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/87149618641>; ID: 871 4961 8641; or Dial in: (646) 876 9923

Held virtually in an effort to protect the health and safety of the public & to mitigate the spread of COVID 19

CALL TO ORDER

Council President Spadafore called the meeting to order at 5:00 p.m.

PRESENT- via audio/video

Councilmember Peter Spadafore remotely from Lansing, Michigan
Councilmember Adam Hussain remotely from Lansing, Michigan
Councilmember Carol Wood remotely from Lansing, Michigan
Councilmember Patricia Spitzley remotely from Lansing, Michigan – arrived at 5:04 p.m.
Councilmember Kathie Dunbar remotely from Port Austin, Michigan
Councilmember Brandon Betz remotely from Lansing, Michigan
Councilmember Jeremy Garza remotely from Lansing, Michigan
Councilmember Brian T. Jackson remotely from Lansing, Michigan

MEMBERS PRESENT- via audio/video

Sherrie Boak, Council Staff
Jim Smiertka, City Attorney
Lisa Hagen, OCA
Nick Tate, Deputy Mayor
Brian McGrain, EDP Director
Andrew Fedewa, EDP
David Fisher
Loretta Stanaway
Jake Brower, Budget
Robert Widigan, Finance

Minutes

MOTION BY COUNCIL MEMBER HUSSAIN TO APPROVE THE MINUTES FROM NOVEMBER 9, 2020 AS PRESENTED. ROLL CALL VOTE, MOTION CARRIED 7-0.

Public Comment

Mr. Fisher spoke on the Montgomery Drain Special Assessment and questions he previously asked. Those included what are the calculated run offs, and calculated run offs for the whole project. Lastly, Mr. Fisher asked what the total cost of the work in the property boundaries and what is the total cost, along with the interest in the details with the park project work.

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Ms. Stanaway spoke in opposition to former Kmart site proposal and the proposed Form Based Code.

Council President Spadafore stated he would address Mr. Fisher's questions late in the meeting where it appears on the agenda.

Presentation

COVID Policy Update – Deputy Mayor Nick Tate (Administration)

Council President Spadafore made note for the public, that later at Council there is a resolution to extend the State of Emergency for the Mayor, and during discussions Council has inquired into what is happening with the employees and offices.

Mr. Tate in compliance with State orders, have encouraged not having employees in the offices. There are positive cases in the City, and there have been limited positive cases. In June there was a return to work plan including mobile work, if in the office there are screenings, and if someone is sick that information is passes along to the County Health Department and internal contact tracing. Mr. Tate then presented on the internal COVID reporting, COVID reporting rules, and challenges on testing.

Council Member Wood stated she had a concern that there are employees with family members who have tested positive, does that have to be reported. Mr. Tate, whenever a family member is positive, there is a quarantine order from the County they live in, but now that contact tracing is only limited to high risk, the practice has been using the MySystem app, and if an individual or family member does have symptoms, there has been contact with the Council Health Department. Council Member Wood noted there is nothing in the presentation on required testing, providing the results before they come back, and asked if there any requirements. Mr. Tate stated that as far as testing to come back to work, because results going up and the time it takes to get the results back. It has been discussed by not required. Council Member Wood asked about vehicles, and Mr. Tate stated that once there is a positive case, the vehicle does not go back into service until it is cleaned. The next question was into the cleaning practices in City Hall, and Mr. Tate confirmed the common areas are cleaned daily and if there is a positive case electrostatic cleaning is occurring. If an employee believes something is not occurring they can reach out to Kathy Woodman in HR.

Council Member Spitzley asked how many positive cases have there been, and Mr. Tate stated as of today there are 6 confirmed positive. Council Member Spitzley asked if essential and first responders are getting testing as a course of practice. Mr. Tate stated not pro-active. Council Member Spitzley then asked if there was a policy for quarantining City staff, until they get a result back. Mr. Tate stated they follow the CDC guidelines, but there is no City policy. Council Member Spitzley asked if all staff members are aware of the cleaning practices so they employee knows when it is cleaned. Mr. Tate noted the cleaning practices are addressed with Andy Kilpatrick, and the LPD and Fire are also doing their own cleaning, however there are not set dates and times in the policy. Lastly, Council Member Spitzley asked if there is a policy on when City Hall will open, and Mr. Tate confirmed they do not and are watching what the State does, and at this time the buildings will not open any sooner than 1/11/2021. Council Member Betz referenced some media publications where officers are not wearing masks and asked what policy the City has. Mr. Tate could not confirm if the LPD has a written policy on that, but will check on it and report back.

Quarterly Budget Report and Vacancy Factor Report (Finance)

Mr. Brower referenced the quarterly report, beginning with a presentation on the general fund status report, the individual revenue report, and the revenue summary. The reports cover through September 30, 2020, and provide a breakdown per department. The first slide noted \$6,894,241 in combined general fund reserves and total budgeted \$132,289,569 in total revenue. Property taxes received at the beginning of the year, is slightly ahead but will be

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adjusted throughout the year, the income taxes is something that they project cautiously, and currently are slightly below the projected average. The LBWL return on equity is set at \$25,000,000 and the State revenues at \$17,126,000. Mr. Brower then noted the expenditures are where expected for a 9/30/2020 target. Council Member Betz asked if the audit for HRCS will come out of general fund or if they were budgeted for. Mr. Brower noted they will be general fund, and are in the process of discussions on the bottom figures. Council Member Wood asked if there has been any discussion on unnecessary spending. Mr. Brower stated they have not enacted a rule on spending, there is a hiring freeze, and Council Member Wood asked the Administration to have a freeze on expenditures. She then asked for a list of all the contracts that are currently being held for Council to consider on what could be eliminated or reduced. Council Member Wood then referenced tax comparisons with the State to coordinate with the City to make sure the City was getting all the income taxes. Mr. Brower acknowledged they have been working on the list of contracts, and regarding the project on income tax rolls, Ms. Kehler is working on with the new Treasurer, but he was not sure of the specific operations. Council Member Wood asked if there are going to be more tax tribunal cases dues to closed offices, and Mr. Brower confirmed they have gotten a list of tribunals, and there are more on the list this year in comparison to other years. Council Member Wood asked Mr. Brower if they have done an analysis of people working from home, Mr. Brower noted that non-residents in past years was 20% of the revenues and that will be updated and detailed. Looking at projections of people working from home and the Treasurer, budget and the Chief Strategy Officer are all working on a clear projection. Council Member Spitzley and Council Member Wood noted a concern that the departments are being asked to project their budget under a status quo, and asked if they are looking at fines and other factors and asked if the City had to pay fines. Mr. Brower noted that as far as the ACH fines, and the sewer lawsuit, the FY2020 funds were transferred from the reserves to the general fund. The sale of the Townsend Ramp went to the parking fund, then transferred to the general fund.

Council Member Spitzley asked if the City take more than \$2.5 million from the general fund in anticipation of paying fines for failing to report by the previous budget director, and are there projects savings for staff working at home. Mr. Brower acknowledged there are savings, however they are countered by expenses for employee to physically work from home. Council Member Spitzley asked for the number of people hired during the hiring freeze and suggested Mr. Brower provide the departments with a specific percentage while preparing their budget. Mr. Brower stated he would look into the number of people hired. Council Member Jackson if the City were to become liable for damages, where those funds would come from if the insurer does not cover it. Mr. Brower and Mr. Smiertka both explained there is a \$1 million deductible and if settling the majority would be general fund, 25% from bonds. Mr. Brower then went through the vacancy factor report with a budgeted \$1.4 million in vacancies, and with the current vacancies, the overall savings of \$353, 984 and on track to reach the savings budgeted. Council Member Wood referenced page 2 of the vacancy factor report, nothing those do not go towards the factor, but asked Mr. Brower to do a cost out of each of those positions and Mr. Brower stated he would introduce at the next report.

Proposed Form Based Code (Public Hearing at Council Meeting tonight)

Mr. Fedewa provided a presentation on the Design Lansing Comprehensive Plan Recommendations, and the Planning Board recommended the Code February 4, 2020 along with 15 public events and workshops in all four wards. Mr. Fedewa's presentation then went through the specifics of the Code, noting all documents have been on the City website for multiple years.

Council Member Wood stated first she would be forwarding questions to Mr. Fedewa, but did ask if there Form Based Codes for the entire City, in other areas, what those areas would be. Mr. Fedewa noted there is Miami, but it is a hybrid that is considering in Lansing, and Grand Rapids started out as a district but is now a City wide. Council Member Wood asked if there was a discussion with the Michigan Realtors Association. Ms. Stachowiak stated that 2-3

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years ago realtors, developers and builders were invited to a consultant presentation, however not done specifically to the Michigan Realtors Association. Council Member voiced a concern taking public input during ZOOM meetings and taking action during this pandemic. Council Member Jackson asked if there is any opposition to this. Mr. McGrain stated during the Master Plan process, multiple years ago, there was public input, visions that transferred into Form Based Code. Some of the negative feedback has come from lack of knowledge of the materials and perception it is "one size fits all" and this is not that, but a unique way of addressing them all. Council Member Wood noted the concerns she has heard is how many municipalities have adopted this entirely not in districts, and the second opposition she had heard is the enforcement factor of it.

Discussion/Action

ORDINANCE – Amend Chapter 602, Section 602.11 Provide Enforcement of Local Health Orders or Regulations issues pursuant to the Michigan Public Health Code

Council President Spadafore passed the gavel to Council Vice President Hussain.

MOTION BY COUNCIL MEMBER HUSSAIN TO APPROVE THE ORDINANCE TO AMEND CHAPTER 602, SECTION 602.11.

Council Member Spadafore recapped that there is currently an emergency order for enforcement on these types of violations and what the Health Department orders are. Regarding earlier questions on if the LPD has the time enforce and from his research it appears the LPD is already enforcing. Council Member Betz asked if LPD will be required to wear masks during this enforcement since they are issuing misdemeanors. Council President Spadafore stated there is an exemption in the State order, where it would interfere with their ability to perform, but not in the City ordinance. Mr. Tate was not available, and Council Member Betz noted his concern. Council President Spadafore asked the question to be raised with the Mayor at Council. Council Member Jackson spoke on his concerns with LPD encouraging their enforcement and taking them off serious situations to enforcement something after the fact. Council President Spadafore noted the LPD are already doing this through the health code, and gives them authority to issue a misdemeanor, along with taking out of the Health Department enforcement. Council Member Hussain added that this will provide a process and check and balance. Council Member Wood asked, since the emergency ordinance, has there been any tickets or misdemeanors issued. Mr. Smiertka stated they have not seen anything through their legal office on the local ordinance. Civil infraction tickets are issued, but after a warning. With speaking to LPD this morning, they have noted issued any citations either. Lastly, Mr. Smiertka confirmed his office will train the officers on what they can and cannot do.

ROLL CALL VOTE, MOTION CARRIED 7-1.

Council Member Hussain passed the gavel to Council President Spadafore.

RESOLUTION – Special Assessment Montgomery Drainage District Improvements

Council President Spadafore referenced the packet of appeals and what the process would be. At this time the Committee can review the appeals with final action on December 14, 2020. Council Member Betz if a discussion will delay it on the winter tax roll. Council President Spadafore stated it will be distributed to the residents and if they do not pay it will appear on their taxes. Council Member Wood referenced the appeals and asked if those residents could appeal in person, wanting to make sure those that have concerns, have the ability to speak in person. Council President Spadafore asked if the Committee would be interested in referring to Committee on Public Service. Council Member Dunbar supported having it at a Committee on Public Service. Council Member Betz asked about notification on

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a new meeting date, and then asked if someone hasn't filed an appeal by the time of the public hearing, can they make a new appeal. Council President Spadafore can communicate with those appeal, and the deadline has ended for an appeal.

MOTION BY HUSSAIN TO DISCHARGE THE ITEM TO THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SERVICE COMMITTEE. ROLL CALL VOTE, MOTION CARRIED 8-0.

Other

Place on File – Notification of the Lansing Bond Sales Results

MOTION BY COUNCIL MEMBER HUSSAIN TO PLACE THE DOCUMENT ON FILE. ROLL CALL VOTE, MOTION CARRIED 8-0.

Place on File – Housing Urban Development (HUD) Audit Penalty Communication

MOTION BY COUNCIL MEMBER HUSSAIN TO PLACE THE DOCUMENT ON FILE.

Council Member Wood asked for a discussion on this communication at a future meeting.

ROLL CALL VOTE, MOTION CARRIED 8-0.

{CLOSED SESSION} AT 7:11 P.M.

MOTION BY COUNCIL MEMBER HUSSAIN:

Pursuant to MCL 15.268(h) of the Open Meetings Act, I hereby move that we recess into closed session to consult with the City Attorney to consider material exempt from discussion or disclosure by state statute. Specifically, to discuss a written legal opinion and written material from the City Attorney provided under attorney-client privilege and attorney work-product, and which is also exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act pursuant to MCL 15.243 (g).

Council Member Wood asked for the topic of the closed session. Mr. Smiertka stated Council would have to motion to waive attorney client privilege.

COUNCIL MEMBER HUSSIAN WITHDREW HIS MOTION.

MOTION BY COUNCIL MEMBER WOOD TO WAIVE ATTORNEY CLIENT PRIVILEGE. ROLL CALL VOTE, MOTION CARRIED 8-0.

Mr. Smiertka stated the topic of the closed session is an Office of the City Attorney legal opinion on the current State of law on eliminating and modifying retiree healthcare benefits. Council Member Wood stated after hearing the topic she would not support going into closed session, because in her opinion the topic needs to be presented in a public meeting. Council Member Spitzley also did not support a closed session for the topic because it has already been in public meetings including Council Committee meetings and the Financial Health Team meetings.

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ROLL CALL VOTE, MOTION FAILED.

Council Member Wood asked Mr. Smiertka if now the discussion can be held in open session. Mr. Smiertka informed the Committee that it is an opinion on a legal petition, not anything to do with ethics on policies, and it is the OCA responsibility to give Council a legal analysis. He concluded by informing the Committee that if Council wants to take action to have the discussion in open session they can. Council President Spadafore stated he would speak to the Administration on the timeline and make a determination what future agenda to put it on.

Adjourn

The meeting adjourned at 7:18 pm

Respectfully Submitted by,

Sherrie Boak, Recording Secretary

Lansing City Council

Approved by the Committee



VIOLENCE PREVENTION IN INGHAM COUNTY

Renold JeanLouis, MPH

Prevention Programs Coordinator

Ingham County Health Department



Ingham County
Health Department

Violence Prevention & Public Health

Since 2010, Ingham County families impacted by cyclical and retaliatory gun violence have been organizing marches, rallies, ceremonies, mentoring networks, law enforcement partnerships, job training programs and more to raise awareness and advocate for change.





Ex-offender Speaks at Capital Area District Library



Shaka Seignor

When: Saturday, October 20, 2012 at 2:00 p.m. sharp
Where: Capital Area District Library, 461 S. Capitol Avenue, Lansing, MI
What: Showing the award-winning film "THE INTERRUPTERS" and after the showing of the documentary, Speaker Shaka Seignor
Why: To discuss violence and how to stop it.

LANSING, MI — Capital Area District Library on Saturday, October 20, 2012 at 2:00 p.m. will be showing a documentary film. It is sponsored by The New Citizens Press Community Action Network (TNCPCAN), dedicated to stopping violence in the Greater Lansing area. Made in 2011, the award-winning film "THE INTERRUPTERS" tells the moving and surprising stories of three Violence Interrupters who try to protect their Chicago communities from the violence they once used themselves (not rated, some violence and very strong language). Following the film, members of TNCPCAN will lead a discussion. The speaker will be Shaka Seignor.

Would you like to e-mail us? Have a press release or story idea? Questions about obituaries? Send us your questions and comments to:

timspen.tncp@gmail.com

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Queensboro







At 500-600 violent crimes per 100k people each year, the violent crime rate in Ingham County is far higher than rates in similar counties and surrounding communities.

Community Safety



Healthy!CapitalCounties
a community approach to better health

MEASURE:

The rate of violent crimes per 100,000 people. Violent crimes are defined as offenses that involve face-to-face confrontation between the victim and the perpetrator, including homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

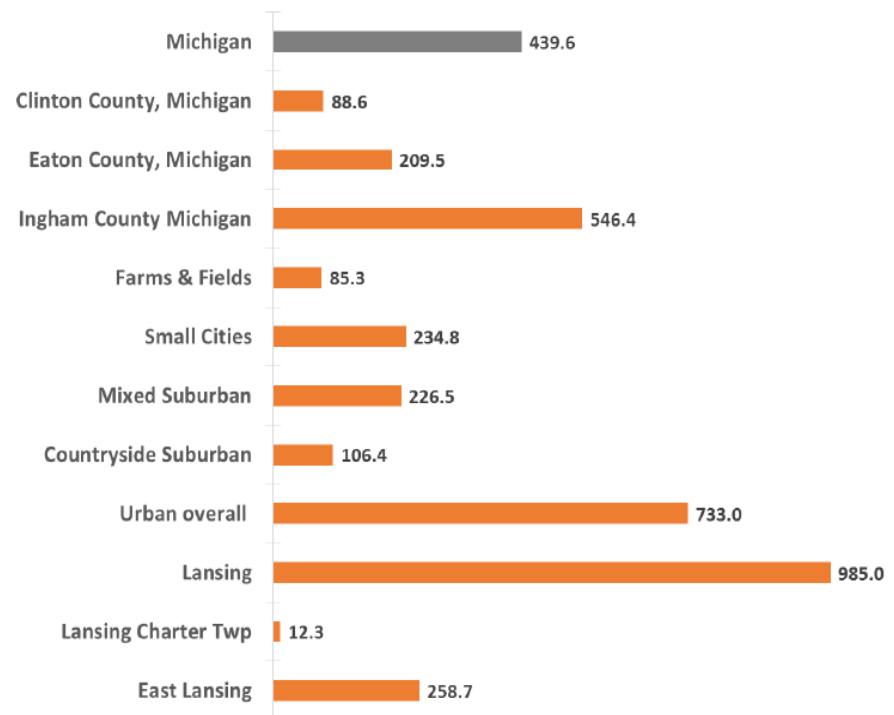
DATA SOURCE: Michigan Uniform Crime Report

YEAR: 2013

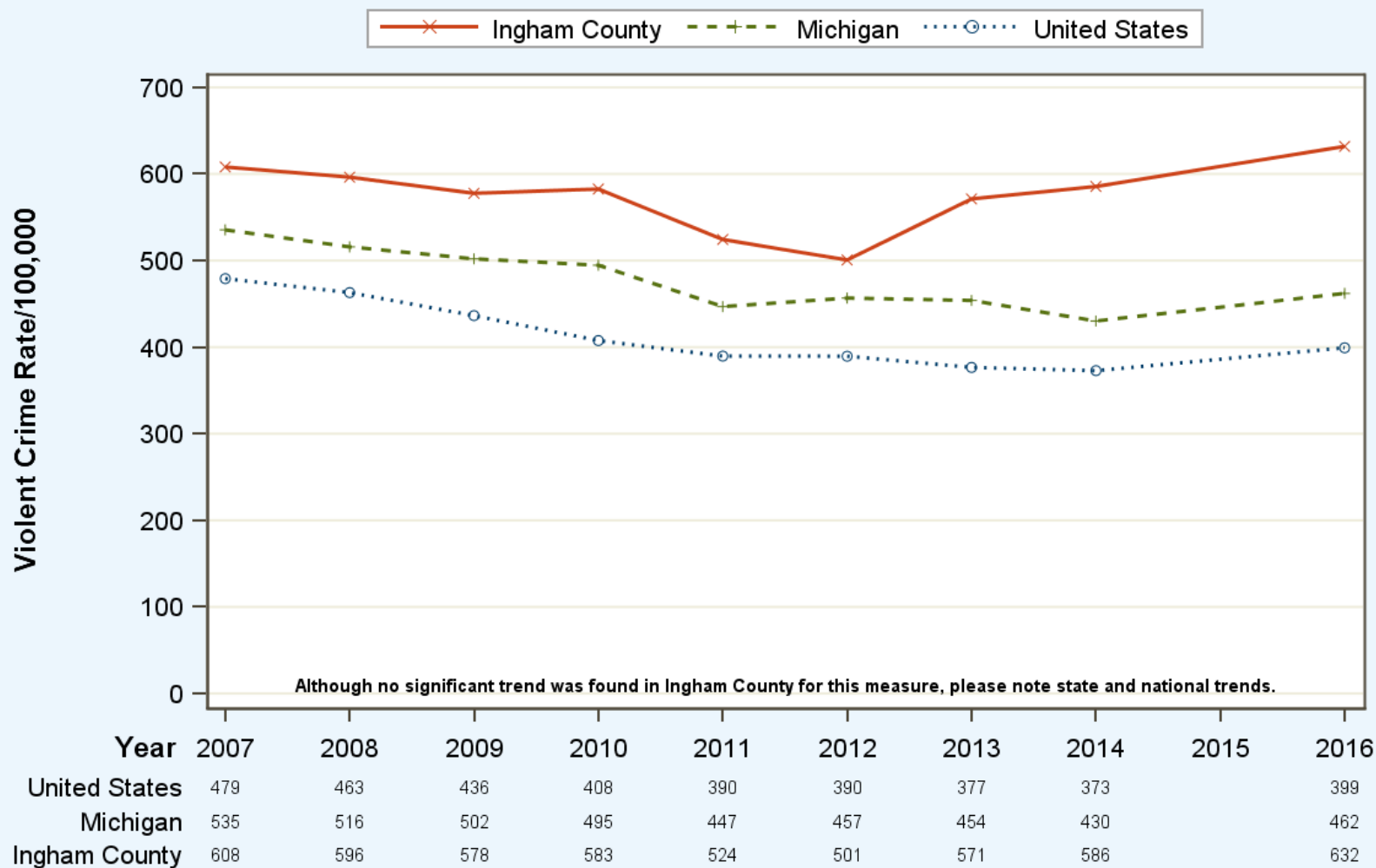
REASON FOR MEASURE:

High levels of violent crime compromise physical safety and psychological well-being. Crime rates can also deter residents from pursuing healthy behaviors such as exercising out-of-doors. Additionally, some evidence indicates that increased stress levels may contribute to obesity prevalence, even after controlling for diet and physical activity levels.^{CHR}

Violent Crime Rate (per 100,000 Residents)



Violent crime rate in Ingham County, MI County, State and National Trends



Please see Measuring Progress/Rankings Measures for more information on trends. Trends were measured using all years of data.
 2015 data is unavailable for all counties and states.

Data Source: Uniform Crime Reporting – FBI. The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program was conceived in 1929 by the International Association of Chiefs of Police to meet a need for reliable, uniform crime statistics for the nation. In 1930, the FBI was tasked with collecting, publishing, and archiving those statistics. Today, several annual statistical publications, such as the comprehensive *Crime in the United States*, are produced from data provided by nearly 17,000 law enforcement agencies across the United States. The County Health Rankings use data from the County-Level Detailed Arrest and Offense Data report.

"In Our Own Words..."

RESULTS FROM THE HEALTHY! CAPITAL COUNTIES FOCUS GROUPS

2015 Community Health Profile & Health Needs Assessment

TJ: You can't sit on the porch where I'm at, because you've got to worry about the people off South Washington Street, then they jumped the fence and came through here and all you hear is keys and chk, chk, chk, come on man. They're coming, you've got to look and see which way they, you know, basically, in my condition, I ain't in the best health. **I stay at home with a remote.**

Focus Group Participants:

"I don't wanna get caught out there and get shot. Because I look like somebody, or they think I just came from the wrong building."

Floyd: They didn't give him a chance. I mean, when he didn't comply with what they was asking him to do, which is something a lot of us need to keep in mind. **When the police pull up on you, they already afraid.** All right, when you pulled up on me, I'm scared because I don't know if you a police or an impostor. All I'm asking you to do is give me a chance, man, to get myself together so I can go with you or whatever it is you wanna do. But a lot of times you don't get a chance to say it.

What were suggestions for **making the community healthier?** (not ranked)

- Increase availability of healthy foods and community gardens
- Make insurance, co-pays, and prescription medications affordable
- Increase access to primary medical care providers
- Improve communication between health care providers and with their patients
- Increase the access and quality of mental health care providers
- Increase the frequency and consistency of health education programs
- Increase free or low-cost opportunities for children to be active and engaged in sports, including at school
- Reduce violence
- Improve educational achievement



Ingham County residents have consistently identified Financial Stability & Economic Mobility in the top five community health improvement priorities in the county.

[http://hd.ingham.org/DepartmentalDirectory/CommunityHealthPlanningandPartnerships/CommunityHealthAssessment/CommunityHealthImprovementPlan\(CHIP\).aspx](http://hd.ingham.org/DepartmentalDirectory/CommunityHealthPlanningandPartnerships/CommunityHealthAssessment/CommunityHealthImprovementPlan(CHIP).aspx)

INGHAM COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS RESOLUTION TO UPDATE THE 2018 – 2022 STRATEGIC PLAN AND ACTION PLAN RESOLUTION # 19 – 279

Goal A. Service to Residents: Provide easy access to quality, innovative, cost-effective services that promote well-being and quality of life for the residents of Ingham County.

Strategy I: Strive to make facilities and services user-friendly.

Implementation Task x. Continue work that targets violent offenders, high level drug dealers, gang activity and gun violence.

Violence Prevention in Ingham County:

Evidence-based strategies for boosting economic opportunity & improving health outcomes among Ingham County residents



Violence in Ingham County

Violent crime rates in Ingham County are far higher than in peer counties.¹ Violent crime arrest rates in Ingham County disproportionately affect: young people of color² (who are also twice as likely to live in poverty in Ingham County³), members of the LGBTQIA community⁴ and residents of the city of Lansing⁵. The violent crime rate in Lansing is more than twice the rate in the county as a whole.⁵

Violence Prevention & Economic Mobility

In communities with low economic mobility and high rates of violent crime, violence prevention is one of the most impactful ways to increase the odds that someone born in poverty can improve their financial situation.^{6,7}

Alternatives to Mass Incarceration

As communities experience the collateral damage and drain on public resources caused by mass incarceration⁸, many leaders are employing restorative approaches to keeping cities safe, such as city-wide violence prevention partnerships.

Community Health Priorities

The 2017 Community Health Improvement Plan for Ingham County focuses on the five most pressing health needs in the county. "Financial Stability and Economic Mobility" was identified as one of the top five needs, and within that priority area, members of the community identified several potential strategies related to violence prevention.⁹

Q: How likely is it that residents of Ingham County born in poverty will improve their economic status?

A: Not very likely. Only 6 in 100 people born in poverty in our community will make to the top income tier at any point during their lifetime.¹⁰

Q: Are Ingham residents more or less likely to improve their economic situation than people in other places?

A: Far less likely. Learn more at: <https://nyti.ms/2jRoeh5>^{10,11}

Q: What does violence have to do with economic mobility?

A: Exposure to violence has lifelong consequences for young people, often robbing them of academic success, future earnings and good health.

High crime rates can also be a deterrent to private sector investments that lead to good-paying jobs.^{12, 13, 14}



Stakeholder groups, individuals and agencies engaged in exploring and informing potential new violence prevention strategies in Ingham County (2010-present)

- The New Citizens Press Community Action Network
- John Edmond, father of Amaia Edmond
- Men Making a Difference
- Mikey23Foundation / Michael McKissic
- Ingham County – Health Department, Sherriff, Prosecutor’s Office and Commissioner Derrell Slaughter
- City of Lansing – Mayor’s Office; Police Chiefs and Captains; Members of City Council Committee on Equity, Diversity and Inclusion; Department of Neighborhoods and Citizen Engagement
- County Health Rankings & Roadmaps Learning Coaches (a project of Robert Wood Johnson Foundation)
- MY Lansing MY Brother’s Keeper
- Sparrow Health System
- Lansing School District - Board of Education Members and Director of Office of School Culture
- NorthWest Initiative – ARRO Program (Advocacy, Reentry, Resources and Outreach)
- One Love Global
- Truth, Racial Healing and Transformation (TRHT) Lansing, Law Committee
- The Firecracker Foundation
- The Village Lansing
- Southside Community Coalition
- Cure Violence Global
- Advance Peace
- Ingham County Board of Commissioners Law & Courts Committee

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Trends in Ingham County

While violent crime rates over the past decade trend downward overall in Ingham County, there has been a steady uptick over the past five years.¹⁵

Racial Inequities

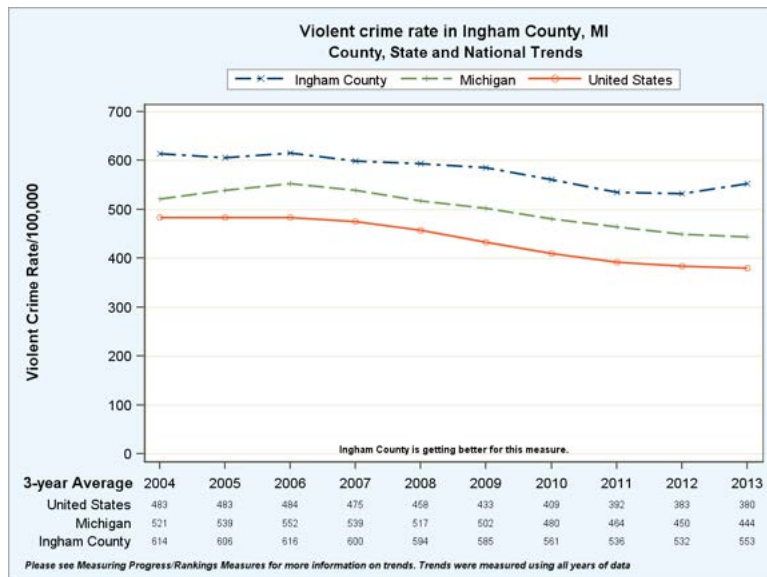
Black residents of Ingham County experience pre-trial jail incarceration rates that are roughly six times greater than those experienced by white residents¹⁶. Latino residents of Ingham County are roughly twice as likely to experience jail incarceration as white residents¹⁶.

The health impacts of involvement in the criminal justice system are typically lifelong and intergenerational, stemming from trauma and lost wages experienced during incarceration and barriers to employment following incarceration.⁸

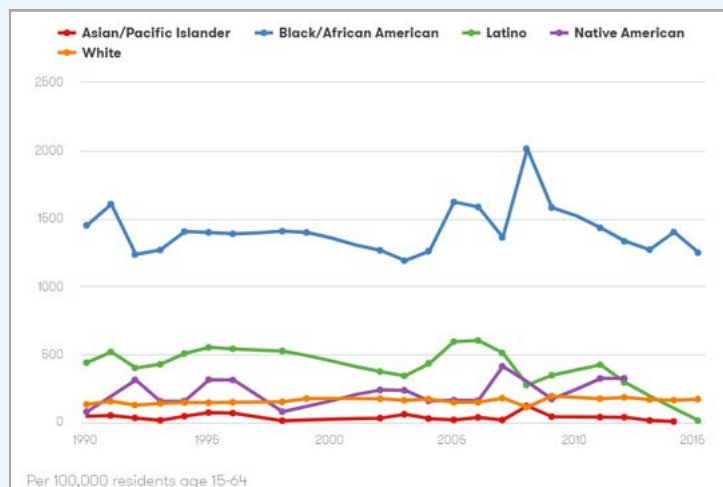
Proven Strategies for Violence Prevention

There are a number of evidence-based approaches for preventing violence and reducing violent crime rates and resulting incarcerations, including:

- Striving to Reduce Youth Violence Everywhere (STRYVE)** is the Centers for Disease Control National Initiative to Prevent Youth Violence. While the last round of STRYVE grants were awarded in 2011, the CDC continues to publish STRYVE toolkits and other online resources for communities. <https://vetoviolence.cdc.gov/stryve>
- Cure Violence** is a teaching, training, research and assessment NGO (non-governmental organization) focused on a health approach to violence prevention. Cure Violence provides community assessments and stakeholder and resident convening and facilitation to explore and establish citywide partnerships. <http://cureviolence.org>
- The Community Guide for Violence Prevention** was developed by the Task Force for Community Preventive Services, a non-federal group of experts in public health and prevention. The Guide includes recommendations for preventing youth violence based on systematic reviews of evidence-based strategies. www.thecommunityguide.org/topic/violence

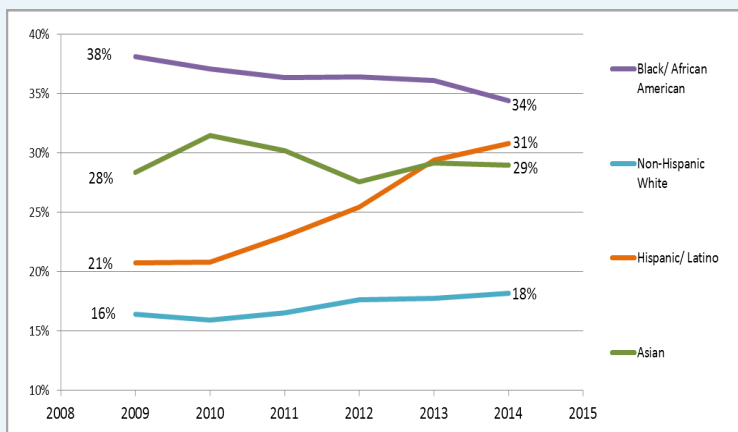


Pre-trial jail incarceration rates by race in Ingham County, MI



Data source: Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ) and Census of Jails (COJ). Mapping and charts provided by The Vera Institute, <http://trends.vera.org>

Percent of population living in poverty, by race in Ingham County, MI



Date source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2009-2014



CHSI

INFORMATION FOR IMPROVING COMMUNITY HEALTH

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

Social Factors

Violent crime (rate per 100,000 persons)

The rate of violent crime for Ingham County, MI is:



535.8 (per 100,000)



Order	County	Estimate	95% CI
1	Lackawanna, PA	227.6	NA
2	Erie, PA	254.8	NA
3	Allen, IN	257.9	NA
4	Lane, OR	262.5	NA
5	Lehigh, PA	268.7	NA
6	Stark, OH	297.1	NA
7	Berks, PA	323.4	NA
8	Mahoning, OH	346.5	NA
9	Spokane, WA	352.6	NA
10	Onondaga, NY	357.2	NA
11	St. Joseph, IN	370.5	NA
12	Vanderburgh, IN	386.1	NA
13	Polk, FL	389.0	NA
14	Kalamazoo, MI	399.6	NA
15	Summit, OH	405.6	NA
16	Kent, MI	408.8	NA
17	Montgomery, OH	420.7	NA
18	Spartanburg, SC	483.7	NA
19	Dauphin, PA	509.9	NA
20	Ingham, MI	535.8	NA
21	Knox, TN	541.8	NA
22	Mobile, AL	597.1	NA
23	Peoria, IL	598.6	NA
24	Roanoke City, VA	618.1	NA
25	Hampton, MA	640.8	NA
26	Sedgwick, KS	647.9	NA
27	Lucas, OH	781.7	NA
28	Genesee, MI	853.9	NA
29	Winnebago, IL	889.9	NA

Health equity means that everyone has a fair and just opportunity to be as healthy as possible.

This requires removing obstacles to health such as poverty, discrimination, and their consequences, including powerlessness and lack of access to good jobs with fair pay, quality education and housing, safe environments and health care.



Connections Between Health and Wealth

People living below the poverty level are three times more likely to experience heart attacks, diabetes, and/or depression than people with higher incomes¹⁷, making a person's ability to improve their financial situation critical to their long term health and well-being.

Economic Mobility: a National Priority

The idea that any person who wants to improve their financial situation can live well if they work hard and make good choices is an underlying belief of most Americans.

The idea of the "American Dream" is a core value in our country. And yet, this dream is not equally available to all Americans. The odds of making it out of poverty vary greatly from one community to the next.

"The broader lesson of our analysis, is that social mobility should be tackled at a local level," write Raj Chetty and Nathaniel Hendren, economists at Harvard University who study intergenerational mobility.¹¹

Across the country, researchers have found five causal factors associated with strong upward mobility¹¹:

- lower rates of violent crime
- less segregation by income and race
- lower levels of income inequality
- better schools
- larger share of two-parent households

In general, the effects of place are sharper for boys than for girls, and for lower-income children than for rich.¹¹

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- 12 - Marilyn Metzler^{a, b, *} (RN, MPH), Melissa T. Merrick^a (PhD), Joanne Klevens^a (MD, PhD, MPH), Katie A. Ports^a (PhD), Derek C. Ford^a (PhD) "Adverse childhood experiences and life opportunities: Shifting the narrative" Children and Youth Services Review Volume 72, January 2017, Pages 141-149
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- 17 - Gallup Healthways-Well Being Index 2010, <https://news.gallup.com/poll/143696/health-disparities-across-incomes-wide-ranging.aspx>



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517-887-4311
<http://hd.ingham.org>

Advance Peace

TRANSFORM LIVES

Building Healthy, Safer and More Just Communities

Twitter: @WeAdvancePeace

Instagram: @advancepeace



Advance Peace is dedicated to ending cyclical and retaliatory gun violence in urban neighborhoods by providing developmental and healing centered resources to those at the center lethal firearm offenses (violent actors and most likely victims, often one and the same).

In urban communities where gun violence is prevalent, **there is a gap** between "anti-violence" programming and those most affected by gun violence: victims, perpetrators, and potential perpetrators. As a result, **gun violence rates persist at unacceptable levels.**

Advance Peace effectively bridges this gap and breaks the cycle of firearm-driven hostilities by altering the trajectory of the lives of those at the center of the crisis.



Evidence Based Practices include:



Street Outreach



Mentoring



Intensive Case Management



Life Skills Training



Cognitive Behavioral Therapy



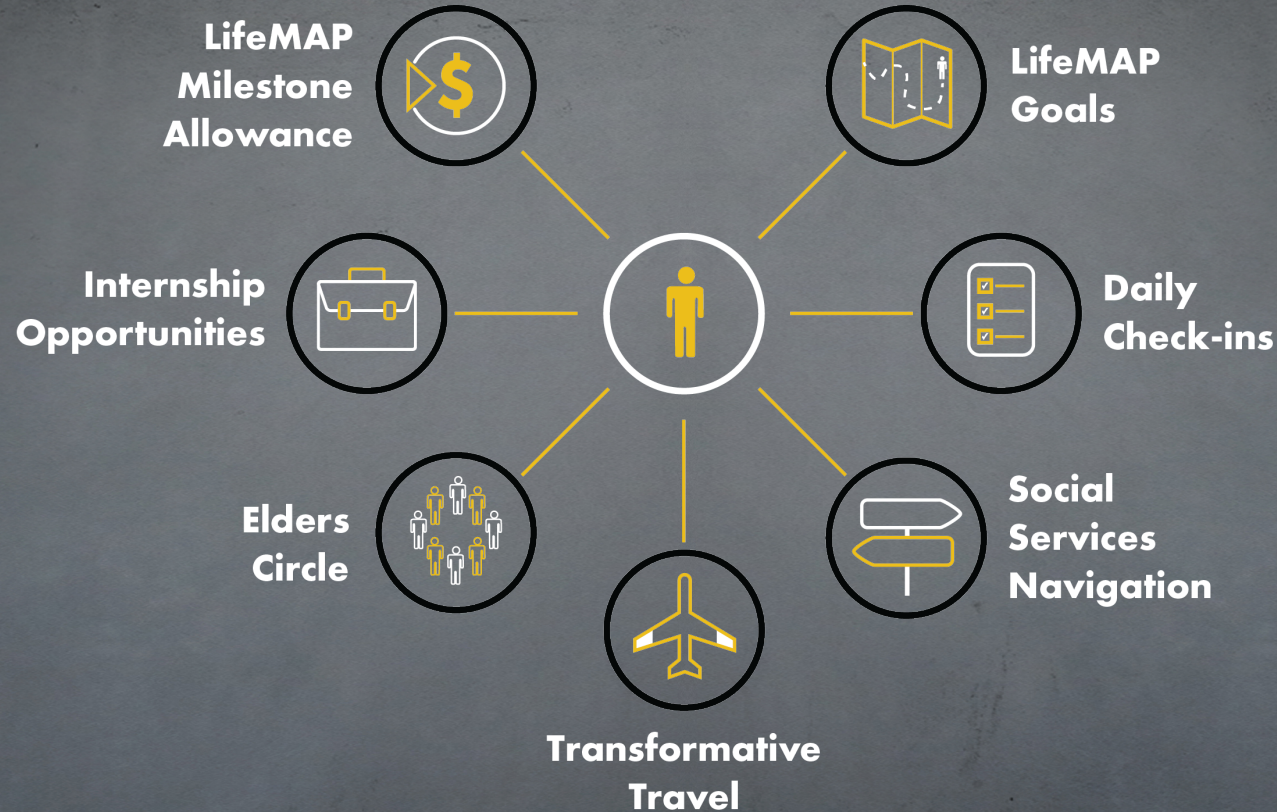
Subsidized Employment



Advance Peace provides the high-touch and personalized 18-month Peacemaker Fellowship®. **This fellowship is grounded in evidence-based practice** and includes the provision of seven intensive daily touch-points between program staff, volunteers, and participating Fellows.

SEVEN DAILY TOUCH-POINTS

www.advancepeace.org



CASE STUDY: RICHMOND, CA

www.advancepeace.org

The Fellowship launched
in June 2010 in Richmond, CA.
Between 2012 and 2019,
we saw a

 **85%**
REDUCTION
in firearm assaults

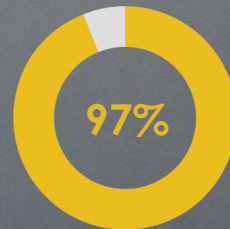
 **65%**
REDUCTION
in related homicides

compared to eight years prior
to the Fellowship launch.

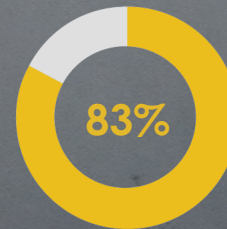
Between 2007, when the Office of Neighborhood Safety (ONS) was launched, and 2019, the City of Richmond, CA, experienced a

- **82% reduction** in firearm assaults causing injury or death

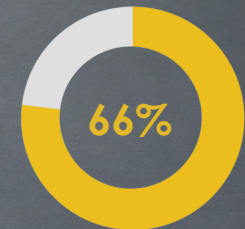
Of the 127 Fellows enrolled over six cohorts:



remain alive



have had no gun-related
injuries or hospitalization
since becoming a Fellow



have had no new
gun charges since
becoming a Fellow

CASE STUDY: Sacramento California

www.advancepeace.org

Advance Peace launched
in Sacramento, CA in 2018.
Between this period and the
end of 2019,
we saw a



27%
REDUCTION

in firearm assaults
causing injury and
death in all AP
Zones

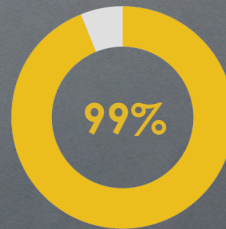


21%
REDUCTION

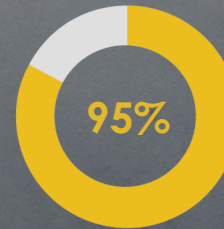
in firearm assaults
causing injury and
death citywide

Between 2018, when the Advance Peace Peacemaker Fellowship® was launched, and the end of 2019, the City of Sacramento, CA, experienced 24 months with no youth homicides, after experiencing their highest youth homicides rate in 2017. **BCR:** For every dollar the city spent on Advance Peace, they received between \$18-\$41 dollars in return.

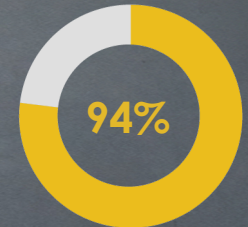
Of the 120 Fellows enrolled over two cohorts:



remain alive



have had no gun-related
injuries or hospitalization
since becoming a Fellow



have had no new
gun charges since
becoming a Fellow

CASE STUDY: Stockton California

www.advancepeace.org

Advance Peace launched
in Stockton, CA in 2018.
Between this period and the
end of 2019,
Stockton experienced a



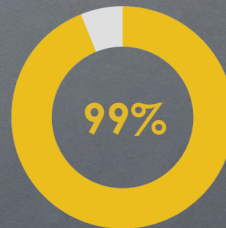
**40%
REDUCTION**

in firearm related
homicides citywide

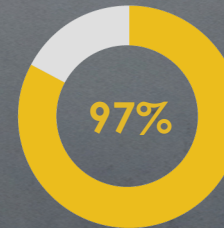
*It is estimated that each
firearm related homicide
cost the City of Stockton
\$2.5M, each nonfatal
shooting \$962K

Between 2018, when the Advance Peace Peacemaker Fellowship® was launched, and the end of 2019, the City of Stockton, CA, experienced 2 consecutive years where there were no more than 35 homicides. In 2019, Stockton experienced 25 firearm related homicides.

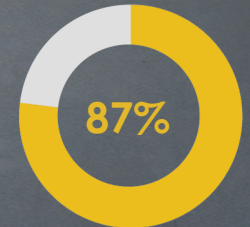
Of the 40 Fellows enrolled over one cohort:



remain alive



have had no gun-related
injuries or hospitalization
since becoming a Fellow



have had no new
gun charges since
becoming a Fellow

WE IDENTIFY, ATTRACT AND ENROLL ONLY THOSE AT THE CENTER OF GUN VIOLENCE INTO OUR PEACEMAKER FELLOWSHIP® PORTFOLIO

WE ARE SOLELY FOCUSED ON OUR MISSION – Reduce cyclical & Retaliatory gun violence

WE IDENTIFY, HIRE, TRAIN, DEVELOP, AND RETAIN THOSE WITH CLOSE PROXIMITY TO VIOLENT ACTORS

WE BELIEVE THAT THOSE CLOSEST TO THE PROBLEM ARE CLOSEST TO THE SOLUTIONS

WE DELIVER PERSISTENT FOCUSED ENGAGEMENT AND PROTECTIVE RELATIONSHIPS WITH OUR PRIMARY CONSTITUENTS

WE DON'T VAUE INTERMITTENT ENGAGEMENT WITH OUR CONSTITENTS, NOR DO THEY

WE DELIVER ATTRACTIVE RESPONSIVE AND CREDIBLE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SERVICES, SUPPORTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

EACH OF OUR CONSTITUENTS IS UNIQUE AND THEREFORE THEY RECEIVE A PERSONALIZED OPPORTUNITY PLATFORM

WE DELIVER COMMUNITY CAPACITY TO SUSTAIN REDUCTIONS IN GUN VIOLENCE

OUR INFRASTRUCTURE AND LEADERS ARE FROM THE IMPACTED COMMUNITY AND THEY REMAIN THERE

BY 2030 ADVANCE PEACE WILL

REDUCE BY 50%

FIREARM-RELATED HOMICIDES IN 20 OF THE MOST VIOLENT CITIES IN AMERICA

Each year 11,000 people are murdered with a firearm and 70,000 suffer from nonfatal firearm injuries. More than half of all firearm deaths occur in urban neighborhoods.

REDUCE BY \$1.1B

THE ANNUAL COST ASSOCIATED WITH FIREARM-RELATED HOMICIDES

Each firearm related homicide cost cities/counties between \$1M-\$10M.

Advance Peace costs a city \$1.2M over 2-years (40-50 Fellows). If AP helps a city prevent one homicide over two years, the Fellowship pays for itself.

DISMANTLE

URBAN WAR ZONES

We help communities most impacted by gun violence develop, heal and sustain the emotional intelligence to thrive in peace. We help build healthier, safer and more just communities.

WE UNDERSTAND THE NATURE OF GUN VIOLENCE:

Our approach is rooted in the reality that a small percentage of a city's population drives a significant portion of that city's firearm assaults.

WE SAVE LIVES: Since launching the Fellowship in Richmond, CA, in 2010, today 94% of our Fellows remain alive and 79% have had no new gun charges since becoming a Fellow (Sacramento & Stockton CA_2018).

WE FILL A CRITICAL GAP: Most gun crimes remain unsolved, leaving open the door to future violence. We reach those that law enforcement can't, bringing critical resources to a high-need, high-risk population.

WE BUILD TRUST: We treat our Fellows like they are our own children. The relationship is the intervention and the

intervention is the relationship. Our long-term, persistent, holistic delivery fosters trust.

WE FOCUS: Other approaches address broad violence prevention and gang violence. We focus only on the people at the core of gun hostilities.

WE ARE COST-EFFECTIVE: Our annual program costs \$30K per Fellow vs \$698K - \$1.2M+ in government costs if that Fellow were shot and/or killed.

WE ARE INDEPENDENT AND NIMBLE: As a nonprofit, we have the flexibility to iterate and innovate in a sector that is in dire need of new approaches.

WE ENSURE QUALITY AND CONSISTENCY: By directly working with implementers of the program, we ensure the integrity of the approach.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

www.advancepeace.org

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Economic Impacts of Gun Violence

The psychological, social, and financial burdens gun violence places on individuals and society are well-researched. This project explores a different perspective on gun violence: its impact on community-level economic health, about which [comparatively little](#) is known.

This series of publications shares research based on newly available business establishment and credit score data, along with gunshot and sociodemographic data by census tract and gun homicide data in six cities. While the specific economic effects of gun violence differ by city, the results demonstrate that gun violence is detrimental to neighborhood economic health.

“Surges” occur when gun violence increases sharply and suddenly. In the neighborhoods where gun violence surges take place, they significantly reduce the growth of new retail and service businesses, leading fewer local jobs to be available for neighborhood residents and fewer local establishments available for residents to shop at. And, housing values appreciate more slowly.

Across five cities, gun violence surges [slowed](#) neighborhood [home](#)

As part of this project, researchers spoke to residents, business owners and civic organizations in these cities. Interviews confirmed their experience matched what the data showed. Business owners in these

In Washington, DC, [every 10 fewer incidents](#) of gunfire in a census tract are [significantly](#) related to

- one new business opening
- creation of 20 more jobs in new businesses
- \$1.3 million more in sales at new businesses
- one less business closure

Learn more: “[Is Gun Violence Stunting Business Growth?](#)”

value appreciation by ~4 percent. Also decreasing? Average credit score and homeownership rates.

Learn more: "[Gun Violence Affects the Economic Health of Communities](#)"

neighborhoods were forced to take on the cost of enhanced security measures, while suffering because local residents don't feel comfortable shopping after dark. Residents shared the perception that gun violence hurts their housing prices, driving existing community members to relocate and prospective new residents to avoid moving to affected neighborhoods.

Among other things, the project's research has led to the recommendation of increasing public-private community partnerships in gun violence reduction. These partnerships can lead to cycles wherein business development promotes economic well-being, creates jobs, and reduces gun violence, which in turn drives additional business growth.



What we know about gun violence in the United States: Who's affected?



What we know about gun violence in the United States: What are the economic impacts?



The Effect of Gun Violence on Local Economies



The Cost Per Shooting

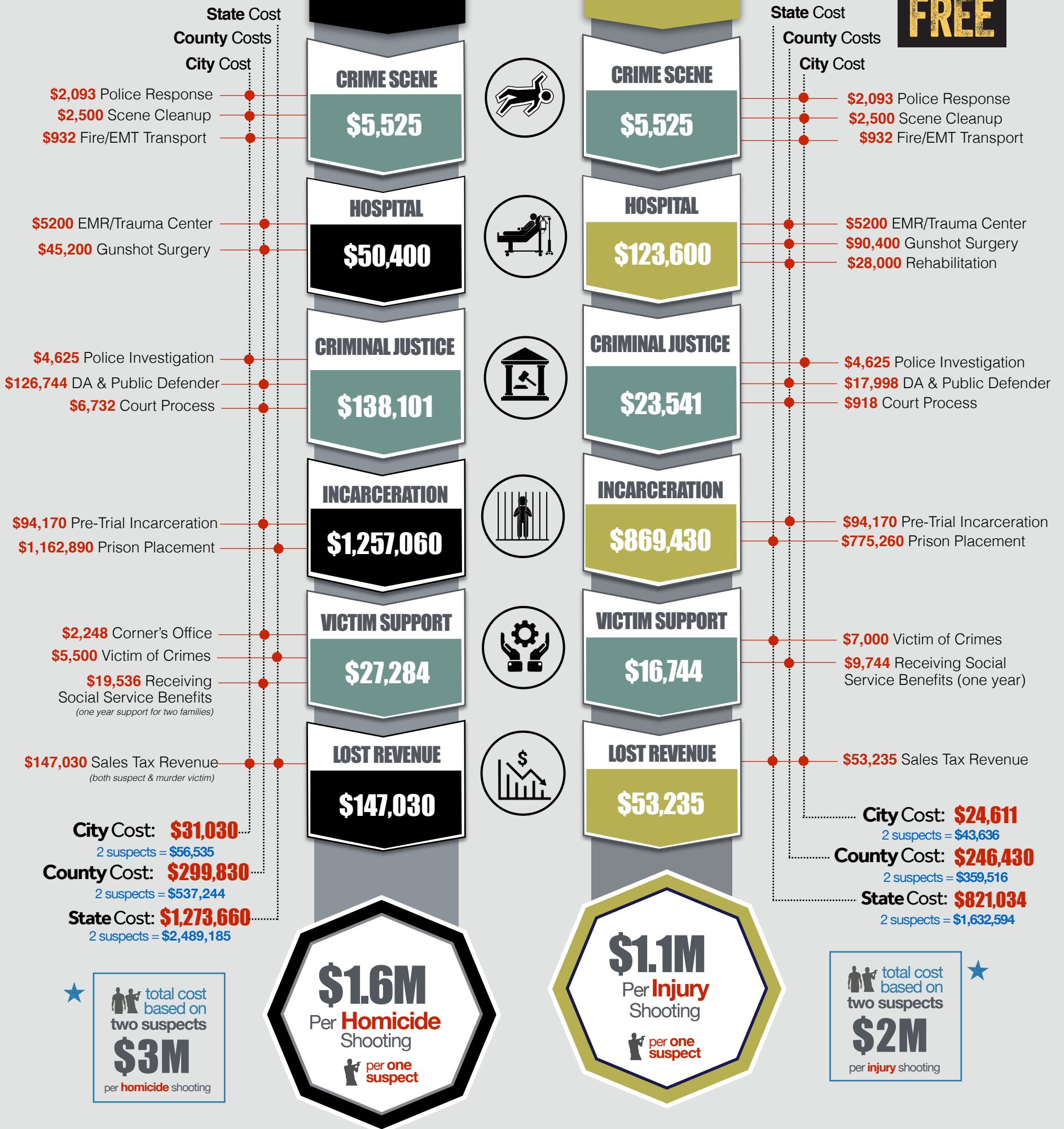
The true governmental cost of gun-violence to the City, County and State.



DETROIT
MICHIGAN

NICJR
National Institute for
Criminal Justice Reform

**LIVE
FREE**





CRIME SCENE	Subject:	Police Response	Fire/EMT Transport	Scene Clean Up
	Source	- Interview with retired Police Captain - Wayne County Department of Personal/ Human General Schedule of Approved Pay Rates January 09, 2019	- Detroit Fire Department Website (EMS Responses): (Link) - City of Detroit Budget: (Link)	https://www.bioonedetroitwestmi.com http://www.911hazmatcleanup.com/landing-page/?gclid=EAlaIqobChMlx5rytMPh4AIVIR6tBh2rngYpEAAYAiAAEgIFLfD_BwE#suicide
	Notes	Each response team to a shooting/homicide scene may consist of the following: Lieutenant & Sergeant (2hr), 3 Detectives (6hrs), 6-8 Patrol responding (2hrs), 2 Patrol locking down scene (4 hrs), 1-2 CSI , 1 Technician	Total Expenditures = \$97,131,134 Fire/EMS call responses = 38,784 Average cost per response = \$2,504	Average cost among competitive vendors to clean up crime scenes involving blood = \$2,500
HOSPITAL	Subject:	ER/ Surgery for Gun-Shot Victim		
	Source	- Interview with Trauma Center employees. - National Emergency Room Database:(Record of 30 million emergency department visits in 950 hospitals in the U.S.) Cost of Gun Violence: John Hopkins study of Emergency Room Admissions		
	Notes	Average cost of gun-shot victims treated and release the same day = \$5200 (ER base Cost) Average cost of gun-shot victims requiring surgery and hospital stay = \$95,867 (Surgery Cost) 1/3 of gun-shot victims who required surgery were release to rehabilitation centers where average total medical bill = \$179,000 (ER cost, Surgery & Rehabilitation Cost) <u>Formula for this study:</u> (ER base cost + Surgery Cost + 1/3 Rehabilitation Cost) = \$123,600 per shooting victim requiring surgery. 1/2 of all homicide victims receive surgery before they die, so we use \$45,200 to represent half of all homicide victims.		
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	Subject:	Police Investigation	DA & Public Defender	Court Process
	Source	- Interview with retired Police Captain over homicide. - Wayne County Department of Personal/ Human General Schedule of Approved Pay Rates January 09, 2019	- Estimates of Time Spent in Capital and Non-Capital Murder Cases (Link) - Interview with Public Defenders Office - Wayne County Dept of Personnel/Human General Schedule of Approved Pay Rates	- Survey of Judicial Salaries (Link) - Interview with Court Executive Team member. - Wayne County Dept of Personnel/Human General Schedule of Approved Pay Rates
	Notes	\$28 per hour (base hourly wage) x estimated 125 hours average investigation time= \$3,500 \$37 per hour (actual cost/hr) x estimated 125 hours (avg. investigation time) = \$4,625	1087 hours to defend & prosecute a murder case x \$106 (DA \$56/hr + PD \$50/hr) = \$115,222 + 10% overhead = \$126,744 . To defend an attempted-murder case requires 1/7 of the time = \$17,998	Combined hourly rates of the following staff: Judge, Bailiff, Court Reporter, Clerk = \$153 per hour . \$153 x 44 hours (murder case) = \$6,732 \$153 x 6 hours (A felony) = \$918
INCARCERATION	Subject:	Pre-Trial Incarceration	State Prison (Attempted Murder)	State Prison (Murder Case)
	Source	VERA Institute of Justice: <i>The Price of Jails: Measuring the Taxpayer Cost of Local Incarceration</i> (LINK)	The State House Fiscal Agency (Link)	The State House Fiscal Agency (Link)
	Notes	Average Daily Cost Per Inmate: \$129 Average 2 year period of pre-trial incarceration in the county upon sentencing and placement into State Prison.\$129/day x 2 years = \$94,170	\$118/day to Incarcerate Adult in State Prison. Attempted murder cases serve an average of 20 years in State Prison, subtracting pre-trial 'time-served' in County Jail. (\$118/day x 18 years) = \$775,260	\$118/day to Incarcerate Adult in State Prison. Average inmate serves 29 years for murder, minus time served. (\$118/day x 27 years = \$1,162,890)
VICTIM SUPPORT	Subject:	Victim of Crimes	Social Service Assistance	Coroner's Office
	Source	Office for Victims of Crime Victim (Link)	TANF: Eligibility and Benefit Amounts in State Cash Assistance Programs (Link)	- Wayne County Budget (LINK) - Wayne County Medical Examiner (LINK)
	Notes	Homicide Victim: \$5000 for burial expenses \$500 for family grief counseling Total = \$5,500 Surviving Victim: \$350/wk loss wages (12 weeks) = \$4200 \$2800 for counseling. (Total = \$7000)	When victim is severely shot, many can't return to work immediately. Since victim may be a major financial contributor to the household, many families may need to apply for social services support. The estimate for this study is for 1 year of Social Service assistance. (\$814/ mo x 12 months) x 2 people = \$19,532	Orange County Medical Examiner annual budget is \$6,744,509. In 2018, their annual workload for autopsy examinations was 3000. This resulted in an average cost of \$2,248 per case.
LOSS REVENUE	Subject:	Loss Tax Revenue (One person going to jail)	Loss Tax Revenue (Murder: Loss Revenue for 2 people)	
	Source	2018 Tax-Rates.org	2018 Tax-Rates.org	
	Notes	Combined income tax= 6.65% (State 4.25%, City 2.4%). State Sales tax= 6% of purchases . If person earns 30k/year, then total income tax = \$1,995 . If 1/3 of income toward purchases = 6% of \$9,000 per year= \$540/yr Sales Tax (Combined tax = \$2,535) But if person has to serve a <i>20 years</i> sentence for attempted murder, then (\$2,535 x 20 years) = \$50,700 of missed sales tax revenue . If shooting victim doesn't work for one year, then an additional \$2,535 of loss revenue is added. Total Loss Sales Tax Revenue = \$53,235	Combined income tax= 6.65% (State 4.25%, City 2.4%). State Sales tax= 6% of purchases . If person earns 30k/year, then total income tax = \$1,995 . If 1/3 of income goes toward purchases = 6% of \$9,000 per year= \$540/yr Sales Tax (Combined taxes = \$2,535) Average murder sentence is <i>29 years</i> . But if a person has to serve a 29 years sentence and the victims is dead, then (\$2,535 x 29 years x 2 people), for a combined loss revenue of \$147,030 Total Loss Revenue for both suspect & murder victim = \$147,030	

Advance Peace Stockton 2019



Gun Violence Reduction Work

6	Neighborhood Change Agents (NCAs)
6,693	Total engagements
5,060	Hours of engagement
569	Service referrals
31	Interrupted imminent gun violence instances
27	Social media conflicts mediated
206	Community conflicts mediated that could have escalated into gun violence
82	Shootings attended to – Advance Peace helped avoid further retaliatory violence

Firearm Incidents Causing Injury or Death Prevented

31 Firearm Incidents Prevented

\$30-77.5 M Savings from gun violence interruptions



* Cost Estimates from The National Institute for Criminal Justice Reform (NICJR)

40% reduction in homicides in Stockton since the launch of Advance Peace Stockton (2018)

Advance Peace Fellows 40 Total Fellows

100%
are alive

97%
have no new
firearm injuries

87%
are not a suspect in a
new firearm related
crime



Advance Peace Sacramento 2019



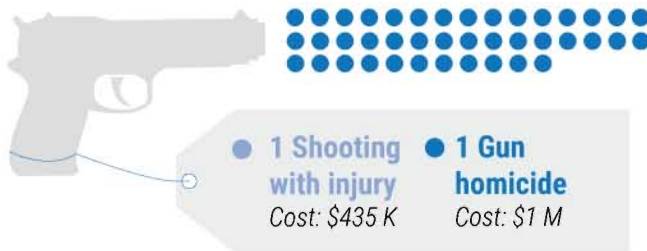
Gun Violence Reduction Work

7	Neighborhood Change Agents (NCAs)
8,028	Total engagements
12,525	Hours of engagement
659	Service referrals
41	Interrupted imminent gun violence instances
34	Social media conflicts mediated
108	Community conflicts mediated that could have escalated into gun violence
46	Shootings attended to – Advance Peace helped avoid further retaliatory violence

Firearm Incidents Causing Injury or Death Prevented

41 Firearm Incidents Prevented

\$18-41 M Savings from gun violence interruptions



* Cost Estimates from The Public Policy Institute of CA

No juvenile homicides in Sacramento since the launch of Advance Peace Sacramento (2018)

Advance Peace Fellows **53** Junior Fellows **67** Senior Fellows

99%

are alive

95%

have no new
firearm injuries

94%

are not a suspect in a
new firearm related
crime



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In Sacramento, trying to stop a killing before it happens

By [Wesley Lowery](#) and [Steven Rich](#) | November 9



Marcus McGhee, right, hangs out with John Huston in the recording studio at Timeless Music Productions in Sacramento on Oct. 20. (Mason Trinca for The Washington Post)

SACRAMENTO — The sun was setting over the Mack Road Valley Hi Community Center as Marcus McGhee, 43, leaned heavily against the building's front handrail, listening intently to the excited young voice on the other end of the phone.

The teenager told McGhee that he had just had a gun pulled on him at the train station. The teen knew these guys; he'd gotten into a fight with them once before. This time, they threatened to shoot him and then walked away.

“So how you want to handle it?” McGhee calmly responded, waiting as the young man thought things through.

“I just want to be cool,” the teen finally replied.

McGhee exhaled as he hung up. Another potential shooting avoided, at least for now. In many American cities, police believe that most homicide and other violent crime is committed by just a handful of people already known to law enforcement: young men, frequently black and Hispanic, who, like the teen McGhee was speaking with, are involved in street gangs.

In Sacramento, gang-related violence accounts for more than a quarter of the city’s 30 to 40 annual homicides, according to police. Because the violence is typically retaliatory and witnesses refuse to cooperate, police often struggle to solve such killings, leading to the next round of retaliation.

So, city officials are flipping the script: intervening directly with young men who are closest to the violence — including known shooters — before they either pull the trigger or become a victim themselves.

The strategy is part of a program called Advance Peace, which offers financial incentives to the young men it targets if they stay out of trouble, a relatively radical approach to reducing gang violence. Police consider such violence a major factor in homicides nationwide and say those killings can be among the most difficult to solve. Since 2007, more than half of the [52,000 homicides in 55 large cities have led to no arrest](#), according to an ongoing examination by The Washington Post. At least 38 cities have lower homicide arrest rates now than a decade ago. The failure to close cases leaves killers on the streets and fuels a cycle of retaliatory violence.

[\[Explore Sacramento in The Post’s homicide database\]](#)

Police in Sacramento have done a better job at solving murder than many of their major city counterparts — making arrests in nearly 65 percent of homicides since 2007, including 53 percent of killings that were considered gang-related, The Post found.

But even as the city’s arrest rates have remained high, Sacramento saw a rise in gun violence over the past few years, which officials attribute in large part to street gangs. In Sacramento, the normal enforcement and outreach strategies to fight the gang violence did not work: Arresting one shooter seemed to just clear the way for the next one.

So Sacramento contracted with Advance Peace, a program in which mentors like McGhee — themselves previously imprisoned — identify vulnerable young men and help them develop a “life map” of short- and long-term goals while wrapping them in social services. Mentors help the young men, or “fellows,” secure driver’s licenses and jobs, guide them to stable housing or drug treatment as needed, and mediate arguments and conflicts that could otherwise turn deadly.



Marcus McGhee, third from right, checks in with Lou Fino, right, owner of Timeless Music Productions in Sacramento, regarding a follow-up recording session. (Mason Trinca for The Washington Post)

After six months, if a participant has made sufficient progress toward his goals, he becomes eligible for a stipend of up to \$1,000 a month. Officials have enrolled 39 young men in Sacramento so far.

Advocates consider it an innovative program that funnels resources and attention to young men otherwise unlikely to have access to city services. But the financial incentive, which officials note is a relatively small part of their program, has fueled its opposition.

“It’s a hard pill for people to swallow, especially law enforcement,” said Khaalid Muttaqi, director of Sacramento’s Gang Prevention and Intervention Task Force. “Fox News did a story that, in essence, said the city of Sacramento approves a program to ‘bribe’ gangbangers to stop shooting each other. That didn’t go over too good.”

Critics have asked why these young men, who police already believe have probably committed violent crime, deserve the investment. DeVone Boggan, who founded the program in nearby Richmond, Calif., said the cost of not intervening is far greater.

“In most American cities, a homicide costs the city about a million dollars, easily,” Boggan said. “That’s important when you start to think about the cost of this type of interruption approach versus the cost each unprevented shooting has on a city.”

‘None of them had been arrested’

A wave of violence in Richmond, about 75 miles southwest of Sacramento, sparked the creation of Advance Peace.

In 2007, Boggan was hired to run the city’s newly created Office of Neighborhood Safety. At the time, the 100,000-person city on the east side of the San Francisco Bay had one of the highest murder rates in the country.

A small group of people were believed to be behind the violence: In 2010, Richmond police identified 28 young men who they suspected were responsible for 70 percent of the previous year’s gun violence.

“All 28 of them were walking our streets,” Boggan recalls. “None of them had been arrested.

While the city had spent many years and dollars attempting to steer young people away from violence, Boggan said he realized that little was being done to reach the young men already believed to have been involved in shootings.

“These are the most lethal young men, the serial shooters,” Boggan said. “We began to focus intensive developmental attention on those guys.”

The model he came up with built on the ideology of programs such as Operation Ceasefire, the violence-reduction program developed in Boston in the 1990s that has since expanded to other cities. The underlying concept is to treat violence as a public health crisis and to marshal social services and government attention to the handful of violent offenders in a city.

But Operation Ceasefire and similar programs often rely heavily on faith communities and police officials for leadership. Boggan’s plan was to limit police involvement and have former offenders run the program.



From left: Advance Peace team members Marcus McGhee, Freddie Dearborn Jr. and Dedrick Suggs Sr. gather for a meeting Oct. 26 at their office in Sacramento. (Mason Trinca for The Washington Post)

Boggan's office identified the men to focus on and then began to barrage them with services. The program would offer mentoring and job placement and help the men set goals. If one was struggling with a drug addiction, Boggan would help link him with treatment. If he needed a steady job, Boggan's office would set it up.

As an incentive to stick with the program, Boggan decided that anyone who made enough progress with his goals would become eligible for a cash stipend of up to \$1,000 a month. (Most, Boggan noted, ended up with a few hundred dollars.) If they succeeded, fellows would be taken on "enrichment" trips, first out of the city and later abroad.

The proposal raised eyebrows. Some police officials balked at the idea of providing some suspected shooters with social services and counseling, not handcuffs. And some community leaders questioned whether the program's targets were reachable at all.

"The biggest pushback, first and foremost, was: Why aren't these guys in jail?" Boggan recalls.

"I just took it as a practical matter. They're not in jail," he said. "Perhaps they don't deserve all of this investment, but if this strategy is reducing the gun violence in their respective communities, don't the communities deserve that?"

Some of the deepest skepticism came from the program's targets.

Rasheed Shepherd said that he remembers showing up for the program's introductory meeting at Richmond City Hall, sitting down in a conference room overflowing with members of rivaling neighborhood crews. Shepherd, who was then 18, wondered if it was a setup, an attempt by police to lure him and the other men to incriminate themselves.

Shepherd had grown up in a rough neighborhood in South Richmond, which meant he'd spent plenty of time hanging out in streets where drugs and violence were common. He also had his first child on the way.

Seated at the front of the room, Boggan insisted it wasn't a trap. Set goals, he urged Shepherd. Let his assigned mentors check in on him, and see what happens. As Shepherd considered what he wanted for his own son, he said he realized that Boggan was offering a life raft. He had never been directly involved in a shooting, he said, but he knew that it was only a matter of time.

"You can only run around the streets for so long before it catches up to you, right?" Shepherd said.

The program provided Shepherd with two mentors. Among his goals were to get a GED, find steady employment and be financially stable by the time his son was born. The mentors suggested he also work on conflict management and interpersonal skills.

Shepherd started in earnest, quickly finishing the high school courses he needed for a degree and securing a job as a security guard. He took his first-ever airplane flights traveling with other program participants to Washington, D.C., and South Africa.

When violence struck close to home — when friends or neighbors were shot — it seemed the Advance Peace staff found out almost as quickly as Shepherd did and would contact him before he could do anything he would regret, he said.

“I could ignore their calls all I wanted; they knew someone who knew where I was,” Shepherd recalls.

Those were the times he was tempted to let the anger take over and exact revenge.

His mentors would calmly ask how he was feeling, what he was thinking of doing, and if it was worth it. For years, Shepherd hadn’t had anything to lose, but now, having built a life through the program, he did.

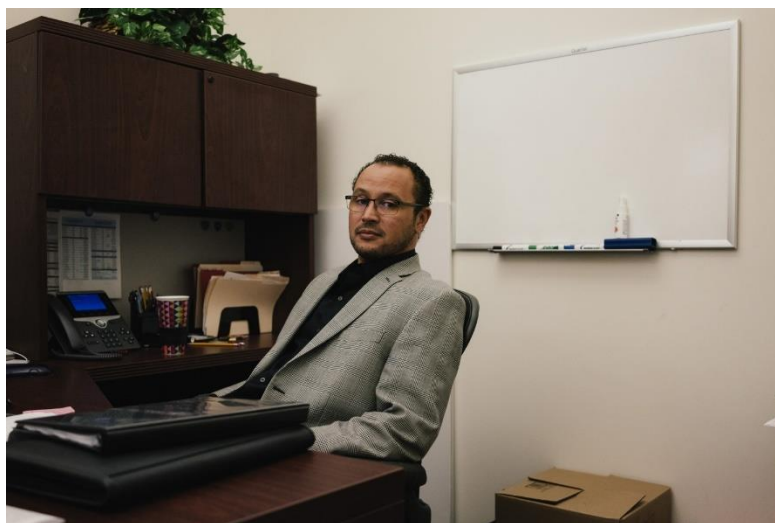
How many times did those conversations stop him from doing something violent?

“I can’t even count,” said Shepherd, now 26.

Shepherd was not the only success: A review conducted in 2015 by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency found that 64 out of 68 program participants in Richmond were still alive, 57 had not suffered a gun-related injury, and 54 had not been arrested or charged for gun-related activity since becoming fellows.

Boggan began to field calls from major philanthropies who wanted to expand the program to other cities. They agreed to pilot an expansion. Now they needed the right place.

A spike in the violence



Khaalid Muttaqi, director of Sacramento’s Gang Prevention and Intervention Task Force, sits in his office in city hall on Oct. 19. (Mason Trinca for The Washington Post)

By 2016, Sacramento was grappling with what local officials considered a crisis: Gun homicides had increased more than 50 percent, year over year. And shootings were up 47 percent. Almost all of the violence, officials believed, was being driven by a handful of young men who they thus far had been unable to stop.

Many of these men belonged to street gangs. In some cases, they were offshoots of the notorious Bloods and Crips, but most often were small neighborhood crews engaged in petty disputes.

Often these crews doubled as rap groups, many inspired by the success of Timothy “Mozzy” Patterson, a Sacramento rapper who found national acclaim in recent years rhyming about the trauma of shootings and street life. The crews taunted one another in music videos posted to YouTube.

“There are these rap groups who make a video and talk about this other rap group, and next thing you know, they’re YouTube sensations rapping against each other, and all of a sudden it leads to a shooting,” said Sgt. Aaron Wallace of the Sacramento Police Department’s gang enforcement unit.

“It’s all through social media.”

In 2016, the city invited Boggan to be the keynote speaker at the annual Violence Reduction Summit. In the audience was Muttaqi, who since 2011 had run Sacramento’s gang prevention and intervention task force.

He listened intently as Boggan described Advance Peace’s success in Richmond. Muttaqi thought: *Why not try the program in Sacramento?*

He anticipated it might be a hard sell. Some officials seemed to be in denial about the gang problems. But more traditional efforts, such as police athletic leagues and school intervention programs, were not working.

“When it comes to working with the younger kids, everyone is on board,” Muttaqi said. “But when it comes to the harder grind, working with the guys already in the gangs, some people have trouble accepting it.”

But with the spike in violence, the gang task force voted to give it a try, setting things in motion. In August 2017, the City Council voted unanimously to contract with Advance Peace. The vote came just days after a shooting in Meadowview Park that left one dead and four injured.

Under the deal, the city would provide about \$1.5 million over three years from its gang task force funding, covering about half of the program’s total cost. The city’s funding would cover the cost of program staff, office space and administration, while participant stipends would come from Advance Peace’s philanthropic funding.

A few days later, a firestorm erupted. An article on the Fox News website inaccurately declared that city officials had approved “\$1.5 million in cash stipends to gang members . . . from the city’s general fund.”

Other critics piled on.

“This program subsidizes criminality,” declared a writer for the website RedState. On the site Infowars, a writer said the program would “Take money from peaceful tax paying citizens and redistribute that money to the gang bangers who are killing them.” The national attention stirred local opposition. While the Sacramento police chief supported the program, other prominent local law enforcement officials did not. Sacramento County District Attorney Anne Marie Schubert said in a statement that she had “serious concerns” about the program, which she described as “apparently based upon the payment of money to high-risk individuals in exchange for a promise not to engage in” violence.

John McGinness, who was the county sheriff from 2006 to 2010, said in a local television interview that the program was a “flawed concept.”

“You can’t continue to pay them forever,” McGinness said. “So what happens when that dynamic changes?”

But eventually, the controversy subsided. After a few landlords balked at housing the program and its fellows, city officials found office space for it downtown. While some officers questioned how it would be implemented, the city’s police chief backed the program. Police and neighborhood leaders helped identify dozens of young men known to be gang-affiliated who would possibly be receptive.

The city hired Julius Thibodeaux, a former drug dealer and gang member who had served 23 years in prison for attempted murder, as its program manager.

Thibodeaux, whose imposing figure is betrayed by his soft, deliberate speaking style, said he first heard of Advance Peace shortly after getting out of prison in 2016 — one of his nephews, Shepherd, had completed the program in Richmond. At Shepherd’s suggestion, Thibodeaux began working as a mentor for the Richmond program and later applied to run the Sacramento pilot.

“You could say it’s paying criminals to stop shooting, which gives off clearly a negative impression,” Thibodeaux said. “Or you can talk about investing in youngsters who have been deemed unreachable . . . and that’s what we’re trying to do.”

Thibodeaux hired a half-dozen mentors, and by July had persuaded 39 young men to join the program. It’s been up and running only a few months, but he hopes it will eventually include 50 young men and 25 fellows younger than 18.

“These [mentors] were all handpicked and hired because of their ties to the community and, particularly, the population we’re targeting,” Thibodeaux said.

Dealer turned mentor

Advance Peace mentor Marcus McGhee is well known in Sacramento's rougher neighborhoods: Before getting arrested in a federal investigation, he was a prominent drug dealer. Now, he's a regular in the community center and at shooting scenes. One recent week, he fielded an early-morning call about a shooting, prompting a 5:30 a.m. trip to the scene. Every morning, McGhee conducted check-ins with his eight or so fellows by phone, quizzing them on the progress they'd made on their life map. Is that housing paperwork finished? Is that job application turned in?

"Because of my past, it's the reason why I'm able to do this work," said McGhee, who took a plea deal and spent more than eight years in prison. "I use that to put myself in the position to get them to listen."

He spends afternoons cruising his gray Lexus up and down the streets of Sacramento's Meadowview neighborhood. He keeps an eye out for any of his fellows hanging out on the corners and takes their calls, often trying to defuse volatile situations. Even now, just after dark on a Saturday, McGhee is working.

McGhee sunk into the black leather couch at Timeless Music Productions, a small music studio north of downtown. His eyes slid closed as the beat began and, in the soundproofed room a few feet away, a young man stepped to the microphone. McGhee had been an aspiring rapper himself before his arrest and still jumps behind the microphone now and then. Primarily, though, McGhee — known as M-A-K — helps manage a small record label, Mack Block Ent, which he said helps him further connect with the young men he monitors, many of whom have musical aspirations.

In the booth tonight is John Huston, 24, who records under the name "John Doe," and who grew up in some of the same neighborhoods as McGhee.

Huston fantasized about getting out of Sacramento by enlisting in the military. But as a teen, after being shot at several times, Huston said he got a gun, illegally, for protection. Later, police caught him with it, leading to a felony conviction that ended his military escape plan.

"Some people, a lot of people, don't want to live this life," Huston said. "But they're stuck in it."

Huston said he didn't have much going for him before meeting McGhee. He didn't have a phone or a car, or even a driver's license. But since childhood he'd kept journals of poems, which soon became rap verses. A friend of a friend introduced him to McGhee, who invited him to the studio and liked what he heard.

Many of his songs draw from his childhood journals, with a focus on the trauma the frequent shootings inflicted on the kids who grow up in neighborhoods.

“I could talk about having hecka money, and I’d be lying,” Huston said with a laugh. “I choose to talk about what I’ve been through, and the struggles, and I feel like a lot of people will relate to that.”

Huston isn’t formally enrolled in Advance Peace, but he is the type of young man whom McGhee and the other mentors have been instructed to build relationships with. The two have put together a life map for Huston, including a plan for writing and releasing music. He had to do the paperwork to get a driver's license and he had to show up for job interviews. Already, Huston said, his life is being transformed.



John Huston sits at Timeless Music Productions in Sacramento on Oct. 20. “I choose to talk about what I’ve been through, and the struggles,” he said of his music. (Mason Trinca for The Washington Post)

“As soon as I’m up in the morning, my whole day is set up,” said Huston, who noted that in the past few months he has released eight songs, as well as his first music video. “He’s basically put me on a program where I don’t have time to be in the streets.”

Link: https://www.washingtonpost.com/investigations/in-sacramento-trying-to-stop-a-killing-before-it-happens/2018/11/08/482be50e-dadd-11e8-b732-3c72cbf131f2_story.html?utm_term=.4a9b55913b9e

MAKING THE CASE FOR ADVANCE PEACE

A Law Enforcement Perspective

Roy L. Austin • Ron Davis • Carter Stewart

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At its core, Advance Peace (AP) is a violence-reduction program that saves both lives and money. It focuses intense resources on the small percentage of individuals who shoot in the community, but whom law enforcement is unable to build a case against. With closure rates of shooting cases under 30% in some cities, there is an immediate need to address the violence that traditional law enforcement practices have had difficulty curbing. AP's response is to use intense, proactive services to change the mindset of the individuals perpetuating the violence. Unless and until police can remove them from the streets, those at the center of firearm hostilities should be pushed toward ending their violent behavior themselves.

After implementing AP's practices, the city of Richmond, CA, saw a 66% drop in gun violence within seven years. While some of the drop-off can be attributed to improved policing practices and the introduction of other anti-violence programs, no other city experienced a similar drop despite the existence of the same improved practices and programs. By addressing violent actors who otherwise avoid law enforcement's reach, AP helps save lives and reduces the life-altering trauma experienced both by people living in these communities and by the service providers who support them (including law enforcement). In each of our partnering communities, AP supports community and law enforcement goals to reduce cyclical gun violence, save lives, and improve the health and wellbeing of impacted neighborhoods.

BACKSTORY

While gun violence nationally has decreased significantly over the last 30 years, the sad fact is that shooting rates remain extremely high in small pockets of communities throughout several major cities in the United States.¹ In certain Chicago zip codes, for example, the shooting rates are similar to those of war-torn countries. Gun violence kills 11,000 people each year and wounds another 70,000, with the associated financial cost reaching over a billion dollars annually. But the damage cannot be measured simply by lives lost or dollars spent. We must also think of it in terms of the resulting trauma felt by everyone—particularly children—who witness and experience it. Doctors have documented cases of post-traumatic stress disorder in multiple communities where gun violence rates remain high, including among paramedics and police officers.² This type of severe stress damages children's development, saps community strength to deal with adversity, and further contributes to the type of chaotic street life that breeds crime.

Rather than treating symptoms of gun violence, AP goes straight to its cause: suspected "firearm offenders." Other anti-violence programs offer some combination of services, community shaming, and threats of prosecution to a broader group of gang affiliates. In contrast, AP deploys its resources more narrowly and to great effect.

AP also goes beyond mentoring to include actual assistance obtaining needed services, multiple other positive intentional contacts with elders and a variety of healthy messengers throughout any given day, and the development of a life plan. Cohorts of young men go through this programming together as Fellows. They are not coerced or required to do it, but rather are offered the opportunity to help themselves and their community by participating.

The AP Fellowship was developed over several years of experimenting with what worked to reduce gun violence. Experience demonstrated that the most effective program included travel outside of the home neighborhoods to expand horizons and build relationships with previously antagonistic rivals. Experience also showed that Fellows who stuck with their respective life plans for six months were much more likely to stay on the road to rehabilitation if they received a monthly stipend as both encouragement to continue to follow their life plan and as a stabilizing factor in what usually are extremely chaotic lives.

¹Pew Social Trends—Cohn, Taylor, Lopez

²www.propublica.org, February 10, 2014; www.policeone.com, April 3, 2017; www.medscape.com, August 8, 2017

WHAT THE ADVANCE PEACE PEACEMAKER FELLOWSHIP IS -----

- Intensely focused program to stop shootings in the most dangerous communities.
- Voluntary. No Fellow is forced or required to be there.
- Mentor-led intervention to stabilize the lives of the Fellows and to incentivize them to stop shooting and move toward productive citizenship. Interventions occur multiple times each day.
- The opportunity to develop a life plan to work towards educational, professional, and other personal goals. Fellows cannot remain in the program if they don't develop a plan and work towards it throughout the fellowship.
- The opportunity for domestic and international travel to open the Fellows' minds to life beyond what they've known and to develop camaraderie among a group of young men who may have been enemies on their home turf. The side benefit is to reduce tensions among individuals who otherwise may engage in violence towards each other.
- Stabilizing. Fellows become eligible to receive the LifeMAP Milestone Allowance ("Stipend") after 6 months of programming. To become eligible for the Allowance, Fellows must have participated in 60% of the activities offered and have achieved no less than three goals associated with their individualized LifeMAP. Once eligible, Fellows can earn up to \$9,000 over the remaining 12 months. Monthly earning amounts (up to \$1,000) range from \$300 to \$750 per month for those Fellows who have become eligible. Monthly earning amounts are based on a Fellows individual effort and work asso-

ciated with LifeMAP Goal achievements over the next 12 months. Fellows who don't perform, do not earn. For those who underperform, they earn accordingly.

- At the end of 18 months, an internship to set AP Fellows on a path towards self-sustainability and a life without gun violence.

WHAT THE ADVANCE PEACE PEACEMAKER FELLOWSHIP IS NOT -----

- Payment to stop shooting. The Stipend is awarded for performance of responsibilities articulated above, period.
- A "get-out-of-jail-free" card. If law enforcement brings a case against any of the Fellows, there is no protection against arrest or prosecution. The AP program is designed to fill the gap where prosecution does not occur. While the suspected "firearm offender" is not in custody, AP will continue to work with him or her.
- An anti-gang program. AP is focused exclusively on those at the center of firearm hostilities, not others who may be affiliated with them. Not all suspected "firearm offenders" are members of gangs, and not all gang members are suspected "firearm offenders."
- An investigative arm for law enforcement. AP cannot retain its credibility with the Fellows if AP relays incriminating information to police. However, if AP learns that violence may occur at any given time or place, it will alert law enforcement.
- Free money for violent individuals. As indicated above, Fellows who do not perform, do not earn.

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Advance & Focused
Peace Deterrence

What are the
differences?

Advance Peace

Advance Peace (AP) is a non-profit organization that identifies the most lethal individuals at the center of gun violence in a community, provides them with seven-days-a-week mentoring and supportive relationships using street outreach workers and delivers services and supports to these individuals during an eighteen-month

program called the Peacemaker Fellowship. AP builds upon elements of successful focused deterrence and public-health programs, such as Ceasefire and Cure Violence but, as this document highlights, AP has significant differences from these programs that sets it apart and distinguishes its approach and measures of impact.

Background

Research since the 1980s has dispelled the myth that urban gun violence is a community-wide issue. There are few 'violent communities' but rather gun violence is extremely concentrated in very particular places and among very particular people. Yet, it is not the places themselves that are committing gun violence but a very small number of highly influential people in communities (Weisburd, 2015). For example, in Chicago, Papachristos et al (2015), found that 70 percent of all nonfatal gunshot victims were in social networks of co-offending people, which comprised less than 6 percent of the city's total population. [Lurie et al \(2018\)](#) found that in Minneapolis, 0.15% of the population was involved in 54% of the city's shootings. In Oak-

land, the [Giffords Law Center](#) found that just 400 people, or 0.1% of the city's population, were most at risk of and responsible for a majority of the city's homicides. Importantly, the offenders and victims of urban gun violence are young men of color living in communities with long histories of structural racism, divestment and alienation from state institutions, particularly law enforcement, but also social services, education and others. Systematic reviews such as those by Abt and Winship (2016), note that reducing urban gun violence needs to not only deter the small number of likely offenders, but also offer life alternatives for preventing conflict and healing from the trauma of violence using credible messengers. The National

“ **Much research notes that focused deterrence strategies are not reaching the most high-risk and dangerous individuals in communities and additional tools to combat community violence would be valuable.** ”

Network for Safe Communities at John Jay College found that after a study of over twenty cities, the most effective urban gun violence reduction efforts engage the “high-risk people,” acknowledge that they too are victims, and creates meaningful alternatives to violence for this same population. The implications are that sweeping programs focused on entire communities using aggressive law enforcement strategies – such as stop-and-frisk – not only do not stop gun violence but exacerbate trauma and mistrust of law enforcement in communities of color that can contribute to gun violence in the first place.

Public health approaches to reducing gun violence are increasingly recognized as an effective model for this more focused intervention. A public health approach recognizes gun violence as a disease that affects the structure and function of the brain, causes morbidity and mortality, and that prevention demands stopping the ‘trans-

mission’ and spread through a combination of behavioral and structural interventions, meaning a focus on legal, policy and social norm

change. Focused deterrence strategies such as Ceasefire and Cure Violence, which attempt to stop the transmission of violence in a manner similar to that of public health interventions designed to curtail epidemics, have shown some success in reducing urban gun crime (Braga et al 2018; Corsaro & Engel 2015; Delgado et al 2017). These focused deterrence strategies typically involve community mobilization, street outreach, and partnerships among frontline staff in police, probation, corrections, and social services sectors. Focused deterrence includes a greater focus by law enforcement on those committing gun crime but an even greater emphasis on and resources for street-outreach workers to reach the target population and the social services and programs needed to provide them life alternatives. The evidence supporting the effectiveness of focused deterrence is mixed. Butts et al. (2015), in a review of multiple Cure Violence interventions, notes that interrupted time series and quasi-experimental studies were the analytic methods most often used, and that most sites did not find strong statistical associations with the programs and declines in shootings and gun homicides. Braga et al (2018) found that



1

What sets Advance Peace Apart?

AP does not work alongside law enforcement to communicate its messages

focused deterrence strategies, were effective in reducing urban gun violence, but not in reaching the most high-risk and dangerous individuals in communities.

As noted, much research notes that focused deterrence strategies are not reaching the most high-risk and dangerous individuals in communities and additional tools to combat community violence would be valuable. Identifying other effective interventions to address firearm violence is a top priority for public health and public policy researchers and practitioners (Weinberger et al 2015).

not focus on gangs or changing group behaviors, but rather on individuals that are highly influential in local gun crime. These individuals might be affiliated with street organizations, but this is not a prerequisite for entering into the AP Peacemaker Fellowship. Third, AP focuses on building trusting and healing relationships with those at the center of urban gun hostilities, recognizing the traumas they have experienced are often contributing to their use of firearms. This is slightly but significantly different from focused deterrence, which includes messaging about and delivery of enhanced punitive law enforcement strategies. Focused deterrence also aims to improve the groups (i.e., gang) view of police legitimacy in the intervention community, while AP does not have this goal (Braga et al 2018). Fourth, AP tailors their street outreach to the individual's needs for change through what is called a LifeMAP (Management Action Plan), and rarely uses group, pro-social behavioral change techniques, or group 'call-ins' where offenders are put on formal notice that their next offense will bring extraordinary legal attention. Fifth, while AP works with and may partner with other community-based organizations (CBOs), they do not collaborate on instilling antiviolence norms throughout the community as is

2

AP focuses on changing highly influential individuals

3

AP focuses on building trust and healing by recognizing trauma

4

AP tailors street outreach to individuals through a LifeMAP (Management Action Plan)

Key differences

Advance Peace builds upon the successful elements of focused deterrence and the public health and community-driven programs noted by Abt and Winship (2016). However, AP differs significantly from focused deterrence (sometimes called Group Violence Reduction Strategy (GVRS) or Ceasefire), and the public health, Cure Violence, approach (Braga et al., 2018; Butts et al., 2015). First, AP does not work alongside law enforcement to communicate its messages against gun violence, as is the case with Ceasefire. Second, AP does

5

AP does not focus on instilling antiviolence norms throughout the community

6

AP violence interrupters also perform outreach and service referrals

7

AP street outreach and Peacemaker Fellowship are organized around positive mental health and emotional regulation supports

the case in many GVRs. Sixth, AP violence interrupters, what they call Neighborhood Change Agents (NCAs), also perform the outreach and service referrals, while in Cure Violence there are separate violence interrupters, outreach staff, and group 'call-in' facilitators. Seventh, AP street outreach work and the Peacemaker Fellowship are organized around positive mental health and emotional regulation supports that aim to heal the traumas experienced by urban youth and to support healthy human development. AP is focused on healing those at the center of gun violence that have experienced traumas and recognizes that unacknowledged and unaddressed traumas are often behind violent behaviors, especially those of young people whose brains and other systems are not fully developed.

A common challenge Advance Peace and focused deterrence programs face is implementation and sustainability. These programs typically need the support of a number of governmental and non-governmental organizations in order to operate in a city, from the police chief, mayor and city manager, to social service agencies, faith-based groups, community organizations to community

members themselves. Gaining all this 'buy-in' can take time and limit implementation success. These programs also rely on trusting relationships between outreach staff and community members, which takes time to cultivate, and doesn't fit neatly into typical city budgetary or foundation grant cycle timelines. Another major barrier to sustainability and success is white racism and apathy toward the humanity of black and brown bodies. White dominant institutions continue to devalue the lives of black and brown citizens, often claiming they are 'unworthy' of social investment and resources, all the while ignoring the structural racism, including but not limited to Jim Crow laws, economic redlining, and school segregation, that helped create today's gun violence epidemic in our urban communities.

A summary of the similarities and differences between AP and other focused deterrence programs appears in Table 1.

Focused Deterrence

v.

Advance Peace

Table 1

Change the violent behavior of gangs by implementing a blended strategy of law enforcement, community mobilization, and social service actions all with the underlying threat of increased enforcement risks to offenders.

Individuals in gangs or street groups

Groups (gangs) and/or neighborhood 'hot-spot' change; gang norm change

Increase certainty, swiftness & severity of sanctions associated with gun violence; new knowledge & peer pressure will change behaviors

Individuals receive violence interrupters (conflict mediation) and separate outreach workers (service navigators); groups are engaged by law enforcement, which uses increased presence & threats of punishment; CBOs make services contingent on 'rules of engagement.'

Theory of change

Clients

Goals

Deterrence theory

Engagement

End cyclical & retaliatory urban gun violence by investing in the development, health, and healing of highly influential individuals at the center of urban gun violence.

Highly influential individuals at the center of gun violence, who become fellows

Healthy human development and healing from unaddressed traumas that contribute to violence for the individuals in the Peacemaker Fellowship.

Everyday engagement, mentoring and love can support traumatized, high risk people to heal and be more healthy functioning people and this supports alternatives to gun violence

Through the Peacemaker Fellowships, which includes daily, one-on-one engagements by credible messengers to client for 18-months; conflict mediation & service navigation; strategy is developed with, not for, client and codified in an individualized LifeMAP, a life management action plan. Positive incentives include travel and milestone allowance. Life skill classes are held with groups of fellows communicate positive alternatives.

Focused Deterrence

V.

Advance Peace

Table 1 cont'd.

Partnership with police, parole and other law enforcement; includes increasing police presence around groups/neighborhoods	Police Participation	Separate from & not affiliated with police
General social services, job training, education, substance abuse treatment, housing assistance, and others.	Alternatives	Specifically tailored to each individual and formalized in LifeMAP, but often includes many of the same as focused deterrence.
Programs average 2-4 years, only a few have long-term presence in city/community; rarely institutionalized into local government; short-term grant funding, high staff turnover/burnout.	Sustainability	Over 12 year presence in Richmond; combines city budget allocation with private funds; institutionalized in Richmond as local gov't dept.; most staff become city employees
Measures: gun homicide & assaults, as well as other violent crimes; changes in gang/group violence norms; community norm change; clients access to employment & education; community & client perceptions of policing.	Impact Evaluation	Measures: community & city-wide gun homicide and assaults; client progress on LifeMap; are clients alive, not incarcerated, not injured by firearm, reduced client involvement in firearm conflict; ethnographic accounts of impacts on outreach workers, fellows and community members.

Much of Advance's Peace's work cannot fit into one category and staff have described the work of AP as creating an ecosystem of love, healing, affirmation, and harm reduction that invests time, attention, care and services, tailored to the needs, experiences

and realities of fellows, which result in new life opportunities, personal and leadership development and healing for those too often ignored or marginalized in communities of color. The product of this work is a reduction in gun violence.

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Phased Approach: Dedicated Street Outreach, Interruption and Intervention > ADVANCE PEACE/The Peacemaker Fellowship® - REVISE SKETCH for CITY OF LANSING MICHIGAN

Cost Estimates/Budget for Lansing, MI Implementation of Advance Peace Street Outreach & Peacemaker Fellowship® Gun Violence Prevention

	Street Outreach [Year 1]	Fellowship [Year 2]	Fellowship [Year 3]
1. Cost allocations for program administration and evaluation by Michigan Public Health Institute	<u>\$446,410</u>	<u>\$625,720</u>	<u>\$671,610</u>
1a. Subcontract for local grassroots non-profit host/operator of Lansing Advance Peace approach	\$265,000	\$276,000	\$293,000
Staffing Costs - Salary & Fringe	\$225,000	\$231,751	\$243,339
Local Program Manager;	\$56,250	\$57,938	\$60,835
Neighborhood Change Agents [2FTE];	\$87,500	\$90,125	\$94,632
Peacekeepers (2PTE)	\$50,000	\$51,500	\$54,075
Administrative Support (1FTE)	\$31,250	\$32,188	\$33,797
<i>*Fringe calculated @25%</i>			
Rent/building costs, utilities, insurance, computers/equipment, phones, printing, accounting/payroll services and other supplies for program implementation	\$40,000	\$45,000	\$50,000
1b. Program evaluation design, data collection, analysis and reporting	\$75,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
1c. Emergency client supportive services (contingency/emergency/crisis/supportive)	\$14,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
1d. Travel and registrations for staff conferences and trainings	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
1e. Peacemaker Fellowship® LifeMAP Allowances and Horizon-Building Journeys	\$30,000	\$150,000	\$175,000
1f. Administrative fee for contract administration for 1a (17%) and 1c-e (4%)	\$47,410	\$54,720	\$58,610
2. Cost allocations to Advance Peace/Safe Passages national partner training and implementation advisement, including Fellowship/Outreach Staff Training Bootcamps (contract to be administered by Ingham County Health Department)	<u>\$61,500</u>	<u>\$86,000</u>	<u>\$63,000</u>
Grand Totals	<u>\$507,910</u>	<u>\$711,720</u>	<u>\$734,610</u>

Potential Funding Partners for Lansing, MI Implementation of Advance Peace Street Outreach & Peacemaker Fellowship® Gun Violence Prevention

	Street Outreach [Year 1]	Fellowship [Year 2]	Fellowship [Year 3]
Ingham County	\$160,000	\$210,000	\$220,000
City of Lansing	\$240,000	\$300,000	\$350,000
Department of Justice Project Safe Neighborhoods Grant	\$21,905	\$22,500	\$23,000
Private Foundation Funders, Additional Grants and Individual Donors	\$86,005	\$179,220	\$141,610
Grand Totals	\$507,910	\$711,720	\$734,610

Local platforming of the Peacemaker Fellowship® - it is recommended that each city commit to work to develop and secure resources that allows for a 4-5-year minimum commitment to the strategy. This allows for a year of local planning, infrastructure building, street outreach platforming, two uninterrupted 18-month Fellowship cohorts, and adequate learning & evaluation systems to be developed and delivered to the local community. These are baseline thoughts as to strategy budget considerations based on Lansing/Ingham County area operations and assuming that we need to provide dedicated and intense focused engagement to between 15-25 high-risk individuals at the center of gun violence in the Lansing area. Through street outreach, this means that between within the first 18 months, 60-100+ individuals will be engaged annually to ensure the proper focus and engagement on the 15-25 presumptive Fellows through the Peacemaker Fellowship®. Year one establishes the foundational infrastructure for developing, implementing and deploying a high functioning street outreach gun violence interruption, intervention and prevention strategy. Please Note: Program related costs would increase in years 2 and 3, as a proposed Peacemaker Fellowship® strategy would be incorporated into the street outreach strategy.

BUDGET NARRATIVE (based on Lansing Area non-profit salaries, fringe, and overhead costs):

GRASSROOTS NON-PROFIT PERSONNEL

1 FTE Local Program Manager @ \$56,250 annually (fringe costs added @25%) + 3% increase after year 1 and 5% after year 2;
 2 FTE NCA/Street Outreach Worker @ \$43,750/annually (fringe costs added @25%) + 3% increase after year 1 and 5% after year 2;
 2 PTE NCA/Street Outreach Worker @ \$25,000/ annually + 3% increase after year 1 and 5% after year 2;
 Administrative Assistant/Clerical @\$31,250/annually (fringe costs added @25%) + 3% increase after year 1 and 5% after year 2;

GRASSROOTS NON-PROFIT OPERATIONS AND OVERHEAD

Office Space/Rent, Utilities, Office Supplies, Printing, Furniture, Technology – (iPhones, computers, printer, website/internet), Uniforms, Auto Allowances, Misc. (parking, meals/meetings, legal, insurance, etc.,)

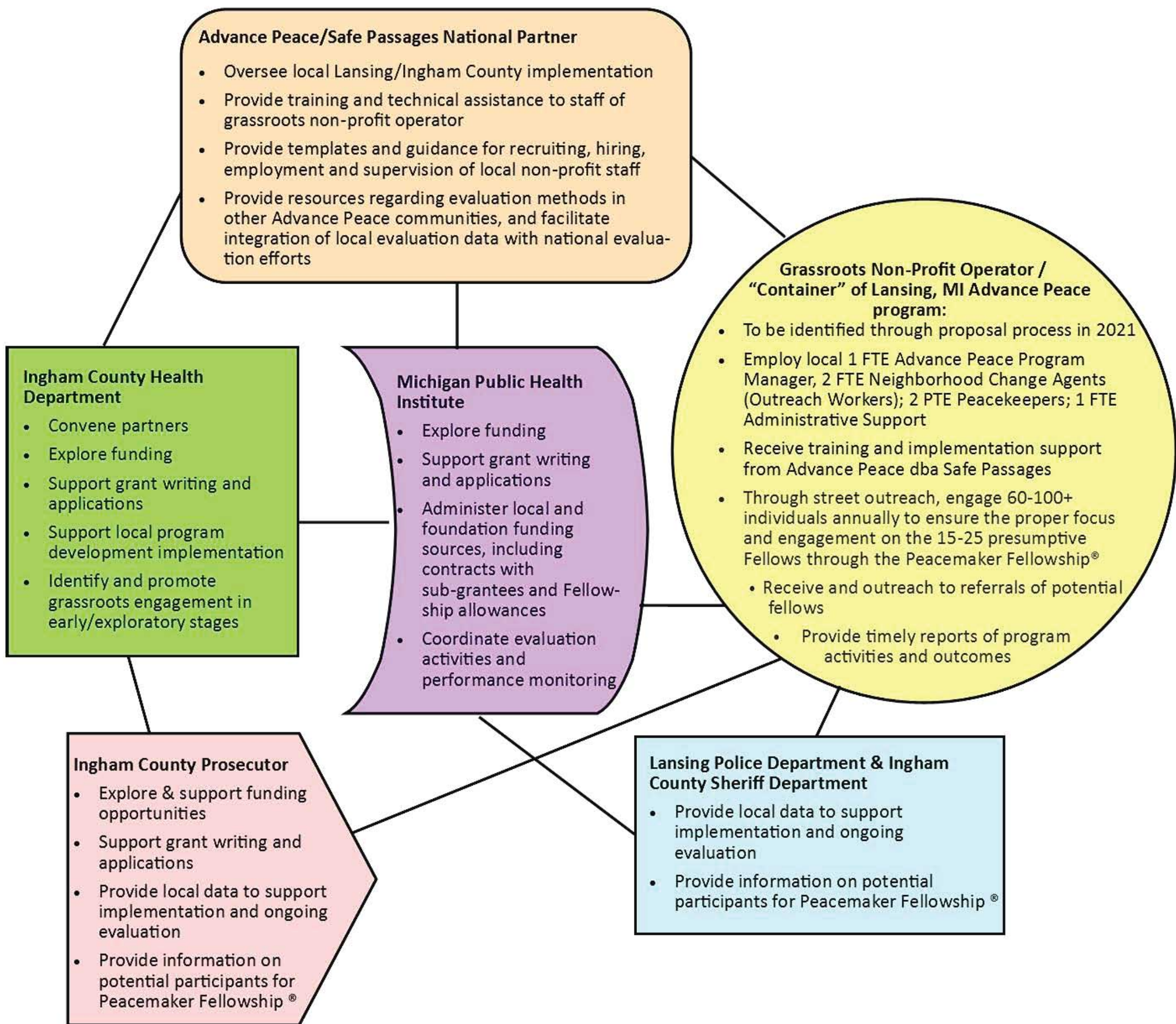
OTHER PROGRAM COSTS

Client Supportive/crisis Services Fund (\$14,000-\$25,000) – year 1-3
 Client Fellowship Services (\$355,500 over two years)
 Technical Support (\$210,500 over three years)
 Learning and Evaluation/Street Outreach Data AP (\$275,000 over three years)

Total @ three years: \$1,954,240

Although our goal is to prevent and reduce firearm assaults by 50+ percent over three years, if Advance Peace Lansing prevents just 2 firearm related incidents causing injury or death over the course of this 3-year budget the strategy would pay for itself (based on 'Costs of Gun Violence_Detroit' source: NICJR.org).

Project Design & Partner Roles for launching & deploying a high-performing street outreach interruption strategy team within neighborhoods most impacted by gun violence in Lansing, Michigan



From: noreply@civicplus.com
Sent: Wednesday, November 4, 2020 10:07 AM
To: Hetke, Veronica; Mayor Intern
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Online Form Submittal: Application for Appointment to Board or Commission

Application for Appointment to Board or Commission

Thank you for your interest in serving on a Lansing Board, Commission or Committee.

Certain boards, commissions or committees require appointees to be a registered elector in the City of Lansing (Charter Section 2-102) and be a resident of Lansing for one year prior to taking office (Charter Section 2-102).

Appointees to every board, commission or committee must not be in default to the City at the time of taking office (Charter Section 2-103.2) and not have been convicted, within 20 years of taking office, of a violation of the election laws of the City of Lansing, State of Michigan, or the United States; a violation of public trust; or any felony (Charter Section 2-103.1).

Lansing City Charter, Section 5-104, Ineligibility For Boards, restricts certain City employee activities on some boards: "No person holding another City office or activity employed by the City shall be eligible to be a voting member on any board."

(Section Break)

Date	11/4/2020
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First Name	Elizabeth
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Middle	Ann
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Last Name	West
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Other name(s) by which you have been known, including maiden names	Elizabeth Ann Stomski
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Date of Birth	
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Address	812 Poxson Avenue
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City	Lansing
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State	MI
Zip Code	48910
Email	WestE@courts.mi.gov
Gender	Female
Find my ward:	Lansing Neighborhoods Ward Map
Ward	4
Precinct	34
Best phone number to contact you	5862427740
Last 4 digits of social security number	
In what year did you move to Lansing?	2003
Additional information regarding experience and credentials	City of Lansing (district court) employee 2006-2008, former Board Member and Secretary of End Violent Encounters, Inc., former Board Member and Scholarship Chair of Lansing Educational Advancement Foundation
Occupational Background	Law clerk: Hon. Amy Krause 2006-2008 Michigan Supreme Court, State Court Administrative Office Friend of the Court Bureau - 2008 - current
Educational Background	B.A. in Political Theory and Constitutional Democracy at Michigan State University (2003) J.D. from Cooley Law School (2006)
Previous Appointments	None
Current Appointments	None
Please attach a resume if available	Resume_EAW.doc
First choice for board to serve on	Income Tax Board of Review
Second choice of a board to serve on	<i>Field not completed.</i>
Third choice of a board to serve on	<i>Field not completed.</i>

Fourth choice of a board to serve on	<i>Field not completed.</i>
Please comment briefly on why you wish to serve on a particular board or commission. Please be specific as to your goals and ideas about how you wish to contribute to the work of the board or commission	As a Lansing homeowner for 6 years, I would like to become more involved in my community.
Qualifications and Eligibility – At this time, if you do not meet one or more of the qualifications or eligibility requirements listed at the top, please state here the requirement to be met and explain how you will be qualified or eligible before you would be sworn in to an appointed office	N/A
Background Check Authorization	I agree
Please type your name in this box to signify that you can serve on a board or commission and the information in this application is accurate to the best of your knowledge	Elizabeth Ann West
Date & Time	11/4/2020 10:15 AM

Email not displaying correctly? [View it in your browser.](#)

ELIZABETH ANN WEST, J.D.

812 Poxson Ave., Lansing MI 48910 (586) 242-7740 estomski@gmail.com

EDUCATION

THOMAS M. COOLEY LAW SCHOOL, LANSING, MICHIGAN

Juris Doctor, May 2006

- Dean's List- Fall 2004, Fall 2005, Spring 2006
- Women's Law Alliance- President
- Phi Alpha Delta Member
- American Bar Association – Law Student Division
- Women Lawyer's Association of Michigan Foundation Scholar 2006

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY, EAST LANSING, MICHIGAN

Bachelor of Arts in Political Theory and Constitutional Democracy (James Madison), May 2003

- Chief Justice- Residence Hall Association South Student Judiciary
- Phi Alpha Delta- Pre Law Member
- Resident Mentor - 1 ½ years, Senior Mentor 1 year

LEGAL EXPERIENCE

LICENSED ATTORNEY, STATE BAR OF MICHIGAN P69783

STATE COURT ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE – FRIEND OF THE COURT BUREAU

Management Analyst, May 2008-Current

Draft and present court rules in conjunction with other state agencies (Office of Child Support, Child Protective Services, etc.) for the Supreme Court to review and implement. Assist courts with management projects and implementation of new court rules and policies. Primary customer service and intergovernmental case processing analyst within the Bureau. Working with various Child Support Specialty Court and Mental Health Courts across the state to ensure federal compliance. Manage a staff of 5 law students to assist constituent calls and concerns regarding local Friend of the Court Offices.

JUDGE AMY KRAUSE, 54-A DISTRICT COURT- LANSING, MICHIGAN

Law Clerk/ Court Officer 2006-2008

Research and prepare cases for Judge Krause, including preparing for jury and bench trials. Draft legal memorandums and complete research tasks as assigned. Assist in the administration of Domestic Violence Cases. Assist indigent defendants complete court-appointed attorney paperwork. Help public as they navigated the court system. Became involved with Lansing Teen Court as an Honorary Judge.

STATE COURT ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE- REGION 2, LANSING, MICHIGAN

Intern 2005, Assistant 2006

Facilitate communication between the trial courts within the region and constituents. Draft letters to courts and constituents while investigating court procedures. Researched and helped prepare for a proposed court rule. Worked on developing a cohesive Limited English Proficiency plan. Drafted out-of-home costs for juveniles in the foster care system.

INGHAM COUNTY PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE, LANSING, MICHIGAN

Victim Advocate- Domestic Violence 2005

Met with victims of domestic violence crimes. Provided community resources to victims, walked them through the court process, attended hearings with victims. Met with prosecutors on case, discussed best option for victim. Was liaison between victim and prosecutor.

CHILDREN'S CHARTER OF THE COURTS, LANSING, MICHIGAN

Intern 2002

Conducted research on domestic violence litigation for seminars held by the organization, with a focus on "failure to protect" legislation. Organized conferences for CASA and Healthy Families of America.

ELIZABETH ANN WEST, J.D.

812 Poxson Ave., Lansing MI 48910 (586) 242-7740 estomski@gmail.com

WORK EXPERIENCE

EISENHOWER DEBATE TEAM

Assistant Coach/Director, 2004-current

Train high school students (ages 15-18) on the elements of debate and public speaking. Research tasks as the year's resolution dictates. Assist students within the state on debate skills and argumentation by judging at Michigan Interscholastic Forensic Association events (MIFA). Facilitated team members in obtaining scholarships from state organizations to attend summer debate camps and for college scholarships. Member of the Michigan State Coaches Association (MSCI) and Secretary of The MIFA Debate Committee.

FAMILY VIDEO, LANSING, MI

Customer Service Agent, 2007-2008

Assisted with weekly scheduling and inventory. Worked with customers in selecting movies for different occasions, providing them with the best possible deal the store had to offer. Worked in all of the 5 district stores to assist in sales training.

FAMILY AQUATIC CENTER, EAST LANSING, MICHIGAN

Customer Service Team Leader 2004

Facilitated press releases and advertising efforts with the City of East Lansing. Scheduled and supervised a staff of 15 people. Managed group reservations. Provided customer service and satisfaction on a daily basis. Assisted with cash handling procedures.

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY, EAST LANSING, MICHIGAN

Senior Mentor 2001 - 2003

Counseled 4 staff members. Mediated resident disputes. Assisted training of new staff. Monitored 40+ college women within the residence hall. Received the "Most Valuable Mentor" award 2 years in a row.

VOLUNTEER WORK

END VIOLENT ENCOUNTERS (EVE), INC., LANSING, MICHIGAN

Board Member 2008- 2012, Fund Development Chair 2010- 2012, Secretary 2009-2012

Coordinate with local business owners and the general public to solicit funds for our non-profit organization. Ensure EVE's compliance with local and state regulations. Organize and attend community educational events about domestic violence and its impact on the community.

LANSING EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT FOUNDATION (LEAF), LANSING, MICHIGAN

Trustee 2008-2012

Select Lansing high school students for a variety of scholarships based on their academic standing, extracurricular activities, and need for scholarship. Assist with our large fundraising event, the annual Art Auction.

BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE
RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LANSING

WHEREAS, the Mayor made the appointment of Elizabeth West, an At-Large Member of the Board of Review for a term to expire June 30, 2023; and

WHEREAS, the nominee has been vetted by the Mayor's Office and meets the qualifications as required by the City Charter; and

WHEREAS, the Committee of the Whole met on December 14, 2020 and took affirmative action.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Lansing City Council, hereby, confirms the appointment of Elizabeth West, an At-Large Member of the Board of Review for a term to expire June 30, 2023.

Department of Economic
Development and Planning
Brian McGrain, Director



Planning & Zoning Office
316 N. Capitol Avenue, Suite D-1
Lansing, Michigan 48933
PH: 517.483.4066 – FAX: 517.483.6036
www.lansingmi.gov/planning

MEMORANDUM

TO: City of Lansing City Council

FROM: Andy Fedewa, Planner

DATE: November 9, 2020

SUBJECT: Redevelopment Ready Communities Recertification Resolution

Redevelopment Ready Communities (RRC) is a certification program through the Michigan Economic Development Corporation that supports community revitalization and the attraction and retention of businesses, entrepreneurs and talent throughout Michigan. RRC promotes communities to be development ready and competitive in today's economy by actively engaging stakeholders and proactively planning for the future—making them more attractive for projects that create places where people want to live, work and invest.

Lansing was initially certified in 2017 and has its first 3-year recertification process this year. Already the City has seen improvements with development best practices, cross-departmental communication, and alignment of redevelopment efforts across numerous City and partner organizations. This resolution is another piece of the recertification process.

Involvement in this program will allow Lansing to not only continue to build on improvements to our development process but also have access to technical assistance funds, a real estate development specialist, site marketing assistance, community promotion, among other assistance methods.



RRC Certified and Beyond

Congratulations on achieving RRC certification! This is a significant milestone that demonstrates your community's commitment to the redevelopment process and the many benefits it offers. RRC certified communities receive the support and resources necessary to move forward with their redevelopment plans, including financial assistance, technical assistance, and a variety of other benefits.

PREDEVELOPMENT GRANTS

RRC certified communities qualify for up to \$25,000 for costs associated with projects on publicly owned land. Eligible services include:

- Appraisals
- Environmental assessments and testing
- Site/financial/market/traffic analysis
- Other expenses as approved by RRC

GENERAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FUNDS

These funds are available to assist communities to both maintain RRC certification and to address unique challenges. Examples of past technical assistance has involved zoning code improvements, joint corridor plans, website enhancements and community branding projects. Discuss potential projects with your RRC planner!

SITE MARKETING ASSISTANCE

The RRC team will assist in developing site marketing materials and will advertise your community's packaged priority redevelopment sites to developers statewide and nationally at conferences and events.

OPPSITES

Packaged RRSites will be promoted on OppSites, connecting your sites to real estate and economic development professionals, with the opportunity to access special website features, including instant connections with interested parties.

ACCESS TO A REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT SPECIALIST

The RRC team's real estate development specialist is available for hands on assistance to move projects forward on your RRSites.

CONFERENCES AND TRAINING

RRC certified communities will also be considered for financial assistance with registration costs for state and national conferences.

COMMUNITY PROMOTION

Is your community interested in improving your media skills and promoting the great work you're doing? RRC, along with local partners, can support an embedded journalist to work with local stakeholders to produce, cover and promote community media coverage.

SOCIAL MEDIA

Feature an article, community event or community post on our social media. Certified communities have the opportunity to reach out to our followers.

BUSINESS RECRUITMENT TESTING

Certified communities are also eligible for business recruitment testing support—a real time, real world test and evaluation of your community's business recruitment strategy and process

NETWORKING

Your community is now part of an elite group of communities ready to tackle the challenges of redevelopment. You'll make connections, gather ideas and blaze new paths with your fellow RRC certified colleagues.

What else is your community looking for?

We'd love your input! Contact your RRC planner to discuss opportunities.

BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE
RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LANSING

WHEREAS, the Michigan Economic Development Corporation (MEDC) selected the City of Lansing as one eight communities to participate in the Redevelopment Ready Communities program (RRC) in 2014; and

WHEREAS, the City of Lansing was certified as a Redevelopment Ready Community in October 2017; and

WHEREAS, the expectation of the RRC program is to complete a comprehensive review of the City of Lansing development process as established by the City of Lansing, and to make improvements in transparency and effective communication to be recertified; and

WHEREAS, the program includes evaluating the strong partnerships with city boards, commissions, and agencies related to development, including the Lansing Economic Development Corporation, Lansing Economic Area Partnership, Planning Board, Board of Zoning Appeals, Historic District Commission, and others.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, the City of Lansing authorizes the Director of the Economic Development and Planning Department to sign all documentation related to the program as provided by the MEDC, in order to fully participate in the recertification process.

CITY OF LANSING PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT

FIVE-YEAR RECREATION PLAN 2020-2025



Andy Schor, Mayor

Planning Process:

In January 2020 the Park Board held a working session to formulate recommendations for the Master Plan.

The intent of the Board was to establish action items and host public meetings to be held at various locations throughout the city during the weekday evening, weekday morning, weekend morning and weekend afternoon.

The public meeting format was designed to introduce the plan, how it is used, what will be done with public feedback and what the public can expect about implementation, accountability and opportunities for further feedback. After the introduction, residents would be asked to visit five tables to provide input which would help Four (4) goals were established:

- Connected
- Accessible
- Diversified
- Placemaking

One additional goal was added, Resilient to COVID-19 and Climate Change, in response to the current pandemic.

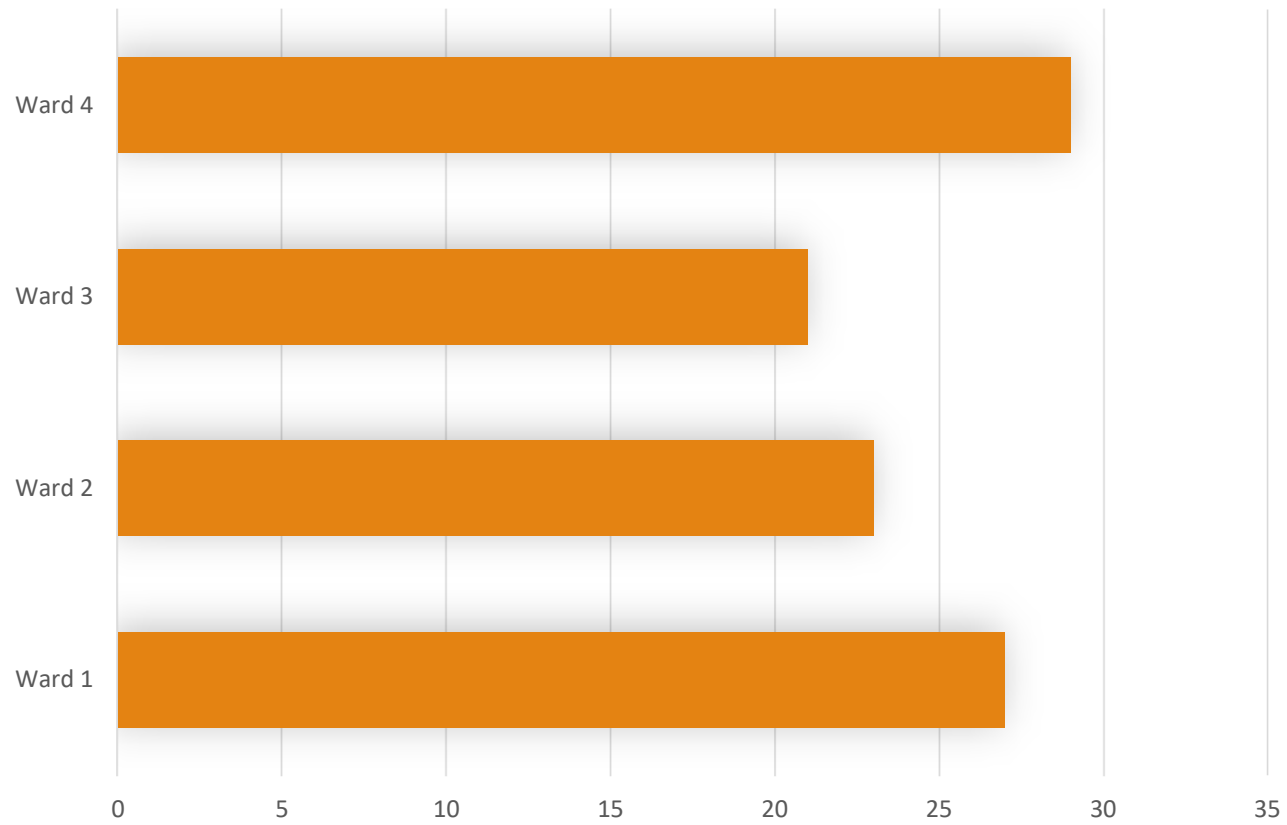
Planning Process:

With quarantine and the inability to meet in person due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the planning process was re-evaluated and the Board relied on technology to receive public input.

A survey was developed to reflect the questions established at the working session and distributed through social media from May through August on the Parks and Recreation Website and Facebook page.

Over six hundred surveys were collected resulting in a 450% increase over the 2015-2020 Master Plan surveys collected. The results represent people in all wards of the community.

Q22. Which ward do you live in?



Goals and Objectives:

Goal I: Connected

- Improve access to parks to those travelling by transit, biking and walking
- Expand the River Trail east from Cavanaugh through Fenner Nature Center to the new McLaren complex.
- Identify current natural areas throughout the city for acquisition, especially along the Grand and Red Cedar Rivers and Sycamore Creek.
- Expand Fulton-Fine-Hunters Ridge off road biking and hiking trails utilizing Lansing School District property.
- Partner with Delta Township to connect Fulton-Fine-Hunters Ridge Park to Anderson Park across the Grand River.

Goal II: Accessible

- Update the park system printed map, app and coordinate signage in all parks and along trails – material should include environmental education components where applicable.
 - Improve communication and processes regarding events and activities available to Lansing residents.
 - Establish a plan to improve access to parks and facilities for those with disabilities.
- 

Goals and Objectives:

Goal III: Resilient to COVID-19 and Climate Change

- Establish plans for redesigning parks and recreation centers to reduce contact and promote distancing.
- Identify budget implications for increased staff to participant ratio, reduced participants in programs/decreased revenue and additional costs involved with mandatory cleaning.
- Identify options to offer different and increased programs outside.
- Identify programs for most vulnerable participants.
- Establish plans for healthy lifestyle drop-in facilities.
- Protect the existing tree population through proper care and pruning.
- Partner with Ingham County Drain Commission to utilize park land for storm management and enhance park amenities.
- Install new trees and native plants where space and activities provide.
- Minimize impervious area on new projects.

Goal IV: Diversified

- Conduct equity assessment to understand how facilities and programming are distributed.
 - Partner with YMCA to implement swim lessons – learn to swim with school children.
 - Partner with Lansing School District to offer after school programs and classes.
 - Partner with organizations to fund and continue to develop the downtown and riverfront community, especially Capital Region Community Foundation (Our Community) for development from I-496 to the dam at Burchard Park.
 - Partner with the newly developed Parks Foundation to assist with Capital Improvement Projects.
- 

Goals and Objectives:

Goal IV: Placemaking

- Identify parks for small investments to specifically improve health, happiness and well-being.
- Identify spots along the River Trail for small investments to specifically improve health, happiness and well-being.
- Establish and communicate a plan for increasing the public's access to restrooms in the parks.
- Establish and communicate a plan for increasing the public's access to trash cans in the parks.

CITY OF LANSING
PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT
Andy Schor, Mayor

FIVE-YEAR RECREATION PLAN
2020-2025



Submitted February 1, 2021
Prepared by Brett Kaschinske, Director



Andy Schor, Mayor

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The City of Lansing’s Parks and Recreation Master Plan, 2020-2025, was a cooperative effort by the City of Lansing, the Lansing Parks and Recreation Department, Park Board Members and the citizens of Lansing.

CITY OF LANSING

Andy Schor, Mayor

City Council

Peter Spadafore, President, At-Large
Adam Hussain, 3rd Ward
Brandon Betz, 1st Ward
Jeremy Garza, 2nd Ward
Brian T. Jackson, 4th Ward
Kathie Dunbar, At-Large
Patricia Spitzley, At-Large
Carol Wood, At-Large

Parks and Recreation Department

Brett Kaschinske, Director of Parks and Recreation
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Park Board

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Mike Dombrowski, 1st Ward
Rick Kibbey, 2nd Ward
Erika Poland, Vice-Chair, 3rd Ward
Kimberly Whitfield, 4th Ward
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Jennifer Poplar, At-Large

Planning Department

Brian McGrain, Director

Planning Board

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Anthony Cox, 3rd Ward
Josh Hovey, 4th Ward
Katie Alexander, At-Large
Farhan Bhatti, At-Large
Monte Jackson, At-Large
Gary Manns, At-Large

Public Service Department

Andy Kilpatrick, Director
Marty Riel, Property Manager

In response to the Covid-19 Pandemic, the City of Lansing made the decision to shut down its community centers on March 17, 2020. Under the Governor's executive order for the State of Michigan, the facilities have not opened to the public to date.

To assist families in need, the Department of Parks and Recreation operated four weeks of summer camp at Foster Center for 36 youths. When school starts in September, we will be cooperating with the Lansing School District by facilitating Kindergarten through Sixth Grade Learning Labs for Lansing School District students during the school day. This is to provide a safe and supervised place for students whose parent or guardian is working and is unable oversee at home instruction.

In addition, during the worst times of the shutdown a homeless shelter was established at Gier Community Center. Due to the limited space at the shelters throughout the city and the increased number of homeless, utilizing the gym provided additional space for the homeless.

The pandemic has greatly influenced our ability to provide recreational programs for the community. This has caused a significant drop in revenue and cause for concern as to when these programs will be able to operate again and when numbers will reach pre-Covid levels. While the recreation programs have suffered, public parks have become more important to people and more essential to our health and well-being than perhaps any time in our history. Parks and Recreation is known for the benefits of physical fitness, but now more than ever individuals are seeing the benefits to our mental health. For planning purposes, we will need to evaluate park designs and add space to common areas and gathering spots. Drinking fountains may need to be replaced with bottle filling stations. Outdoor fitness stations may have a higher demand with the concerns about shared indoor space. As more individuals transition to outside, we will see an increase for more and different activities designed for outdoors during the fall, winter, and spring months.

We are concerned about our senior population and the programs and services we will be able to offer in the future. Recreational activities for the most vulnerable populations will remain limited possibly until we have a Covid vaccine. Youth sports will also see long lasting impacts. While many may travel and "pay to play" sports, the longer the disconnection from sports lasts, the less attraction youth may have to returning to or even trying organized or team sports.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Mission Statement

The mission of the Lansing Parks and Recreation Department is to enhance the quality of life through the preservation and maintenance of parklands, the provision of quality leisure time activities and the provision of special facilities, which would otherwise not be available to Lansing residents.

Introduction

The 2020-2025 Parks and Recreation Master Plan was developed as a guide for the City as they work to fulfill the Department's mission over the next 5 years. The plan will not only provide guidance, but is necessary to be eligible for grant funding through the Michigan Department of Natural Resources. The format of this plan has been established by the State of Michigan, Department of Natural Resources Grants Management Section.

The plan was formulated based on information gathered, analyzed and compiled from the following sources:

1. Input from the citizens of Lansing through:
 - Social media survey
 - Public Meeting
 - Park Board – Draft Review
 - Public Hearing
 - City Council
2. Collaboration with other City planning efforts including:
 - The City-Wide Master Plan
 - The Non-Motorized Transportation Plan
 - The AARP Age Friendly Community Plan
 - Middle Grand River Water Trail Development Plan
3. Evaluation of:
 - Demographics
 - Natural Features
 - Parks and Recreation Trends
4. Data compiled from previous Recreation Plans and City Policies



Accomplishments 2015-2020

Park Millage

Over the past five years, the department has been able to accomplish programmatic and capital improvement goals from the 2015-2020 recreation plan, largely due to the successful renewal of the Lansing Park Millage. A new one mil, five-year millage was passed in August of 2015 with a 69% voter approval. Authorized to appear on the August 2020 ballot, the five-year millage passed with a 75% voter approval. The department has been successful in using millage funds as a match for State and County grant funding. The following is a partial list of the projects that have been funded with millage and grant funding from 2015 to 2020.

- **Parks Foundation** - Established a \$1.2 million dollar endowment with Our Community (Capital Region Community Foundation) to earn interest for park projects for perpetuity.
- **Rotary Park** - Created Rotary Park with a beach, lighted forest, seating, gas fireplace and sea wall docking along Grand River.



- **Risdale Park** - Sports Complex \$1.4 million dollar construction project completed, including field installation, bleachers on both sides, restroom and press box, parking lot and playground structure.
- **Kids Camp** - Each year, using park millage funds, the Parks Department sponsors a summer kids' camp.
- **Canoe/Kayak** - Tecumseh Park, Rotary Park and Moores Park: ADA accessible canoe/kayak docks and launches were installed.
- **Land Acquisition** - MNRTF grant application for Lansing Boat Club, East Willard and Hunters Ridge parcel acquisitions recommended by MNRTF Board to Legislation for funding.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- **Non-Motorized Trail** - Design and construction of the non-motorized trail in Fine, Fulton and Hunter's Ridge Parks.
- **Paving** - Parking lot-paving renovations at Davis Park West, Rudolph and Dorothy Wilson Park, Sycamore, cemetery office, pavement improvements at Evergreen and Mt. Hope Cemeteries, Foster Center, Fenner and Groesbeck Golf Course.
- **Burchard Park** - Access walk for pedestrian recreational park users from Caesar Chavez Plaza to canoe launch below dam.
- **Grand River Park** - Boat ramp renovation, installed concrete pad and improved parking area for special events held at the park
- **Crego Park** - Fish restocking at Crego Park to include 400 Catfish, 500 Perch, 500 Sunfish and 200 Large Mouth Bass.
- **Riverside Park** - Completed site prep at Riverside Park for grass planting to include removal of invasive multiflora, honeysuckle and grape vine in the understory. Also removed grass and trees.
- **River Trail** - Repaired Oakland Avenue River Trail Bridge and steel beams on bridge adjacent to Lansing Center.
- **Turner Dodge House** - Installed composite decking on handicap ramp and front porch of Turner Dodge House
- **Reutter Park** - Masonry repairs in upper basin of Reutter Park Fountain, \$15,000 and lower basin repairs, \$75,000
- **Foster Community Center** - Replaced the handicapped ramp to current ADA requirements and used composite decking. This replaced original decking installed in 1984
- **Scott Park** - Construction completed on the Lansing Board of Water and Light Sub-Station at Scott Park allowing for relocation and improvements of the sunken garden, parking lot repairs and installation of a live flower wall.
- **Scott Park** - Lansing Board of Water and Light established the Scott Garden endowment in the amount of \$40,000.
- **Ormond Park** - Construction completed on a new entrance off Grand River Avenue through Ormond Park to Groesbeck Golf Course complete with a lit sign and gate. This will provide safe and direct access to the course.
- **Ingham Park** - In cooperation with Friends of Ingham Park installed a 9-hole Disc Golf course in the natural area. Currently the only disc golf course in Lansing.
- **Moores Park** - Ten yards of material installed along the riverbank at Moores Park to complete bank stabilization along the River Trail and landscape design and shoreline improvements were made at Moores Park dam.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- **Moores Park** - Soccer goals were installed at Moores, Ferris, Comstock and Averill Parks for neighborhood use.
- **Moores Park** - Dam fence replacement, installation of canoe/kayak launch, construction of a new pavilion and installation of a concrete ping-pong table.
- **Burchard Park** - Fish Ladder had the wood retaining wall removed and sidewalk repaving completed.
- **Bancroft Park** - Finished paving to connect to Ingham County drain project at north end of Bancroft Park. This eliminated vehicle traffic in the park area.
- **Graves Park** - Installed new bollards to eliminate cars from driving in the park to prevent damage and enhance safety.
- **Trees** - Worked with LBWL to purchase and install 50 street trees on Lansing's eastside near Foster Center. Trees were planted at Averill, Riverside, Moores, Marshall, Foster, Hunter and Frances Parks.
- **Davis and Riverfront Parks** - Installed adult fitness equipment at Davis and Riverfront Parks. AARP provided \$160,000 for a fit lot grant at Riverfront Park.
- **Kendon Park** - Removed old fence from east side property line to provide improved park access and clean up.
- **Burchard Park** - River Trail asphalt replacement and removal of wood retaining wall.
- **Ferris Park Beacon Field** - Drinking fountain and seating area design and construction.
- **Quentin Park** – Fencing, two dugouts and bleachers installed in cooperation with a Baseball Tomorrow grant.
- **Ormond Park** - Installed new playground equipment, basketball court and sidewalk.
- **Osborn Park** - Swing set and tot swing installation.
- **River Trail** - Grants from Ingham County millage totaled over \$13.3 million for repaving, bridge repairs and bank stabilization projects in southwest Lansing.
- **Beacon Park** - Established Beacon Park with the installation of a soccer field and playground equipment.
- **Evergreen Cemetery** - Installation of three new benches around the Columbarium, Mt. Hope Cemetery had the addition of a third wall and updated landscaping in the Fratcher Memorial Garden.
- **Foster Park** - Walking path installed, new benches, trashcans and renovation of the basketball court with assistance of Michigan Department of Transportation grant program.
- **Playground Equipment** – Beck, Reutter Parks and Foster Community Center new playground equipment installation.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- **Maguire Park** - Playground boarder and wood fiber installation.
- **Marscot and Moores Parks** - Tennis courts converted into two full basketball courts.
- **Water Trail** - Installation of 13 “Middle Grand River Water Trail” signs along the Water Trail for boaters and paddlers.
- **Turner Dodge** - Pergola over the roses and fountain repaired and painted.
- **Tennis Courts** - Repairs made to courts at Quentin, Ranney, Georgetown, and Clifford Parks.
- **Frances Park** - Tuj Lub court completed.
- **Bike Repair Stations** - Installed along the River Trail at Kalamazoo and Cedar, Hunter, Maguire and Foster Parks.
- **Plants** - Native plants (300) planted along the River Trail between Mt Hope to Waverly Roads.
- **Cemetery Office** - Relocated the Cemetery office to the Administration Offices to cross train staff for organizational efficiency.
- **Gypsy Moth** - Successful aerial spraying of Bancroft, Moores, Oak and Potter Parks to reduce infestation of Gypsy Moth, which substantially reduced defoliation.
- **Washington Park** - Return of Washington Park outdoor ice rink including design, installation and removal.
- **Signs** - Park signs repaired and replaced at Frances Park, Adado Riverfront Park, Quentin, Cooley Gardens, and along River Trail throughout the park system, as well as painted signs and cut back or removed shrubs at 35 parks throughout the city.
- **Recreation** - Installation of concrete ping-pong table at Moores Park and City Hall Plaza, as well as a corn-hole game on City Hall Plaza and life size chess set in City Hall Lobby.
- **Durant Park** - Installation of dog stays and waste bag stations.
- **Trimming** - Served as a summer work site for MDOT youth who assisted in spreading mulch, brush removal, painting, tree trimming and canopy raising throughout the entire city park system.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- **Wentworth Park** - Installed concrete pad for public solar charging station for electronic mobile devices.
- **Frances Park** - Several projects included installation of new signs designating picnic areas; removal of overgrown shrubs at west entrance; addition of landscape beds and renovation of old landscape beds near east entrance; east and west entrance signs painted; east and west gates painted; removal and replacement of overgrown arborvitae shrubs in the panel garden.
- **Turner Dodge House** - Renovated and installed new landscape on east side of the property.
- **Riverfront Park** - Completed the installation of a 4" drain tile to reduce standing water near center of the park on the west side.
- **Evergreen Cemetery** - Planted flowers and two flowering trees in Little Arlington.
- **River Trail** - To enhance security measures, lights were replaced under the bridge at Michigan Avenue.
- **Ferris and Frances Parks** - Sports bins with sports equipment for public use were installed.

Grants Received

- Received over \$11 million in funding from Ingham County for River Trail upgrades including bridges, pavement and bank stabilization projects on approximately 10 miles of trail.
- Rotary Park was funded with \$1.8 million dollars from Our Community (Capital Region Community Foundation).
- Received \$800,000 CDBG grant install an athletic field, restrooms, press box, parking lot, playground and bleachers at Risdale Park.
- Michigan Department Natural Resources grants for Cavanaugh Rd, E. St. Joseph St., River St. parcel acquisitions totaling \$210,000.
- Michigan Department Natural Resources approval of Hunters Ridge Drive, Wise Rd, and Willard Ave. parcel acquisitions totaling \$121,287.
- Received \$160,000 AARP grant for the installation of a Fit-Lot at Riverfront Park.
- Recipient of \$69,391 from Baseball Tomorrow Fund for field renovations at Quentin Park to include extending, re-crowning and laser leveling both infields, enclosing both fields with 200-foot fencing new backstops, new dugouts, and new bullpen areas.
- Received an MParks grant of over \$7,000 to fund three pieces of fitness equipment installed at Davis Park.
- DNR (Department Natural Resources) Grant - Lansing Boat Club Acquisition received final approval by Governor.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- DNR (Department Natural Resources) Grants – River Trail Kayak/Canoe Launches at Kruger Landing, Moores Park and City Market. Each grant received a score of 380, which is sufficient for funding.
- Received over \$264,000 Fratcher Foundation grants for work on the Fratcher Memorial Garden’s Columbarium, beautification/maintenance, and asphalt repair at Mt. Hope Cemetery.
- Received a \$1,000 Target soccer grant to provide support for player registration fees.
- Received a \$250 donation from South Lansing Kiwanis for the youth scholarship fund.
- DNR approval of Lansing Boat Club property acquisition. This will add 7 acres to Fulton Park.
- Received a grant from NRPA to implement a senior walking program “Walk with Ease”.
- Grant from Battle Creek Community Foundation for \$36,000 for Safe Neighborhoods to initiate a teen basketball program in cooperation with the Lansing Police Department.

Golf

- Successfully transitioned management of Groesbeck Golf Course to Lansing Entertainment and Public Facilities Authority. This has permitted a reduction in the Parks Department subsidy to the course resulting in an increase in funding available for additional park projects.

Leisure Services Division

- Installed a climbing wall in the Schmidt Southside Community Center Pool.
- Installed a Bocce Ball court at Schmidt Southside Community Center.
- All four community center game rooms received updates with repairs and/or new equipment.
- Replaced flooring in parts of Gier, Letts and Foster Community Centers. Several rooms painted at each of the community centers.
- Automatic handicap accessible doors installed at Foster (handicap ramp entrance) and Letts Community Centers (front main entrance).
- Renovated the dugouts and infield at Kircher Municipal Ballpark.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Volunteers

The Department is fortunate to have an actively involved network of volunteers to assist with projects throughout the year. These cooperative efforts provide tremendous support to our staff and allow the department to undertake various projects that may not otherwise be within our ability to start and or complete. The volunteer network consists of youth from private and parochial schools, local and national businesses, religious organizations, university students, fraternity and sorority organizations, both current and legacy, scouts, and neighborhood associations. Projects range from park clean-ups, construction, equipment installation, tree trimming, river cleanup and painting to mention a few. The department has a volunteer tool trailer stocked with equipment available for on-site use.

Land Acquisitions

- **Hunter's Ridge Drive**– With the help of a Department of Natural Resources Land Acquisition grant, the City was able to purchase the 4000 Hunter's Ridge Drive property. The City developed a network of nature trails and bike trails throughout the Hunter's Ridge, Fulton and Fine Parks
- **Lansing Boat Club** – With the help of a Department of Natural Resources Land Acquisition grant, the City was able to purchase the Lansing Boat Club's property to incorporate into Fulton Park.
- **Willard Avenue** – With the help of a Department of Natural Resources Land Acquisition grant, the City was able to purchase the property at the end of Willard Avenue to incorporate into Scott Woods Park.

Regionalization

In 2006, the Potter Park Zoo millage passed, providing funding from Ingham County residents. In July 2007, the Zoo officially became an Ingham County run facility. Although the ownership of the Zoo remains with the city of Lansing, passage of a countywide zoo millage put both the funding and management of the zoo under the County. The City and the County are also collaborating to share the maintenance of the River Trail. Currently, the County maintains the portions of the trail in and around Potter Park Zoo as well as the River Trail South segment from the zoo to Maguire Park.

Background

In order to develop the recreation goals, the Lansing Parks and Recreation Department and the Park Board evaluated all of the information gathered throughout the planning process. The evaluation was based upon physical characteristics, demographics, input from the citizens who live in the City, stakeholder survey and other planning efforts in the city and region. All of the information gathered was evaluated and used to develop the general goals and objectives for the Recreation Master Plan.

Many goals and objectives were identified through the process. They are numbered for ease of discussion and do not reflect any particular priority.

Goals and Objectives

GOAL	OBJECTIVE
Goal I: Connected	Objective A: Improve access to parks to those travelling by transit, biking, and walking
	Objective B: Expand the River Trail east from Cavanaugh through Fenner Nature Center to the new McLaren complex
	Objective C: Identify current natural areas throughout the city for acquisition, especially along the Grand River, Red Cedar, and Sycamore Creek
	Objective D: Expand Fulton-Fine-Hunters Ridge off road biking and hiking trails utilizing Lansing School District property
	Objective E: Partner with Ingham County for trail connections and maintenance of adjacent properties
	Objective F: Partner with Delta Township to connect Fulton Fine Hunters Ridge Park to Anderson Park across the Grand River
Rationale:	The Lansing parks should be part of the fabric of the city. All residents should easily be able to travel to a nearby park as spending time outdoors can have positive effects on one's health and provide opportunities to connect with one's neighbors. This goal is about making improvements to make it easier to get to parks via walking, biking, or transit riding and reducing the reliance on private automobile transportation.
Goal II: Accessible	Objective A: Update the park system printed map, app, and coordinate signage in all parks and along trails – material should include environmental education components where applicable
	Objective B: Improve communication and processes regarding events and activities available to Lansing residents
	Objective C: Establish a plan to improve access to parks and facilities for those with disabilities

	Objective D: Reach out to the refugee community, and other potential new users, to determine recreational needs
Rationale:	All programming, events, and amenities within the Lansing park system should be known to every citizen. This goal is about making it easier to know what is happening within the park system, making it easier to register for events and classes, and making sure the programming reflects the needs of the community
Goal III: Resilient to COVID-19 and Climate Change	Objective A: Establish plans for redesigning parks and recreation centers to reduce contact and promote distancing
	Objective B: Identify budget implications for increased staff to participant ratio, reduced participants in programs/decreased revenue and additional costs involved with mandatory cleaning
	Objective C: Identify options to offer different and increased programs outside
	Objective D: Identify programs for most vulnerable participants
	Objective E: Establish plans for healthy lifestyle drop-in facilities
	Objective F: Protect the existing tree population through proper care and pruning
	Objective G: Partner with Ingham County Drain Commission to utilize park land for storm management and enhance park amenities
	Objective H: Install new trees and native plants where space and activities provide
	Objective I: Minimize impervious area on new projects
Rationale:	The Lansing parks system needs to ensure that the effects of our changing world are planned for to ensure the park can continue to serve the needs of the city. As the COVID-19 pandemic forces more people into the parks, but with physical separation, programming should adjust to maintain the health and safety of participants and staff. As the effects of climate change continue to worsen, improvements to the parks should be made with an eye to the future
Goal IV: Diversified	Objective A: Conduct equity assessment to understand how facilities and programming are distributed
	Objective B: Partner with YMCA to implement swim lessons - learn to swim with school children
	Objective C: Partner with Lansing School District to offer after school programs and classes
	Objective D: Partner with organizations to fund and continue to develop the downtown and riverfront community, especially Capital Region Community Foundation (Our Community) for development from I-496 to the dam at Burchard Park in North Lansing
	Objective E: Partner with the newly developed Parks Foundation to assist with Capital Improvement Projects
Rationale:	The Lansing parks system needs to understand how it can better serve communities within the city impacted by systemic racism. An equity assessment would allow the city to understand where programming and improvements could be made to better

	serve the surrounding communities. There are many organizations within the city that can help provide needed programming as the recreation needs change over time
Goal V: Placemaking	Objective A: Identify parks for small investments to specifically improve health, happiness, and well-being
	Objective B: Identify spots along the River Trail for small investments to specifically improve health, happiness, and well-being
	Objective C: Establish and communicate a plan for increasing the public's access to restrooms in the parks
	Objective D: Establish and communicate a plan for increasing the public's access to trash cans in the parks
Rationale:	As more residents spend more time in parks, it has become clear that more can be done to allow residents to feel comfortable and enjoy their time in the Lansing parks. More and more residents are treating outdoor green space (plenty of which is found in Lansing parks) as their outdoor living room and are missing some key amenities: places to sit and eat, restrooms, and trashcans. This goal is about identify key areas where small investments can be made to improve the health, happiness, and well-being of Lansing's residents

Action 2020-2025

The Parks Department cares for parks by allocating funds to different scopes of work. The Department goes through an annual budgeting process where funds are allocated to planning, neighborhood park renovations, repair and maintenance, and capital improvement projects that are not grant eligible. For example, every year funds are allocated for improvements or replacement of multiple neighborhood playgrounds. These items are not included in the Capital Improvement Schedule of the Parks and Recreation Master Plan because they are typically repair/maintenance projects, are smaller projects that can be funded through the general fund or park millage, or they are not eligible for MDNRTF grant funds.

Capital Improvement Projects planned for the next five years may include:

- Red Cedar Development – Connect the river trail to the new development and park area.
- Fulton Park – Construct an overlook at rivers edge to allow for safe fishing along the bank of the Grand River, path across river to connect to Delta Township, and installation of BMX bicycle training and skill building stations.
- Frances Park – Re-design the rose garden with additional plants and enhancements.
- Trees – Continue to plant new and replace removed trees in city parks throughout the city.
- Washington Park – Replace the old, deteriorating pavilion with a new, more accessible, ADA compliant pavilion.
- Turner-Mini Park – Replace the existing pavers to eliminate trip hazards.
- Wentworth Park – Replace fence along east side of park to safely separate the park from river and steam pipe.
- Dog Park – Establish an off leash dog park in the downtown Lansing area and at Attwood Park.
- Ferris Park – Construct a drop-in baseball facility open to the public.
- Community Centers – Upgrade flooring, lighting, doors, etc.
- Hunters Ridge Park – Installation of an ADA accessible canoe / kayak launch.
- Frances Park – Construct and installation of an open to the public Cricket Field.
- Ingham Park – Continue improvements at the only Lansing disc golf course with the installation of cement tee pads.
- Kimberly Park – Construct disc golf course with the installation of tee pads.
- Marscot Park – Repair and upgrade the current basketball court.
- Moores Park – Repair and upgrade the current basketball court, and begin phase work on Bintz pool.
- Marshall Park – Installation of a perimeter-walking path through the park.
- Risdale Park – Installation of a track around the current soccer field.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

St. Joe Park – Upgrade tennis courts.

Riverpoint Park – Installation of a fishing dock at the confluence of the Grand and Red Cedar Rivers.

Riverfront Park – Installation of a new destination playground and synthetic ice rink.

Burchard Park – Installation of lights at the Brenke Fish Ladder.

Comstock Park – Renovations and upgrades to the existing community building.

Durant Park – Construction of an outdoor stage to facilitate concerts and neighborhood events.

Reutter Park – Continued upgrades to the fountain.

Ranney Park – In cooperation with the Ingham County Drain Commission storm water management program and walking trail.

Dietrich Park – Reconstruction of the trail head due to erosion issues.

Potter Park – Potter Park Zoo is managed by Ingham County, but owned by the City of Lansing, and County upgrades will be included in the City of Lansing plan.

Grand and Red Cedar Rivers – Cleanup up debris and log jams to provide accessibility and eliminate safety hazards.

Paving Projects – Parking lot repairs at Sycamore, Ben Davis, Gier Parks and Evergreen Cemetery.

Acquire Park Land – The Parks Department is always looking for additional property to acquire or purchase to improve the offering of facilities and activities to the public. There are areas along the River Trail where the City would like to extend it, but are unable to do so because they don't own the property needed.

Fine Park – Acquire land the Lansing School district owns, approximately 66 acres east of Fine Park.

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Political Boundaries

Lansing is the capital city of Michigan, and is the sixth largest city in the state. It is located in Ingham County and is bordered by the cities of East Lansing, Holt, DeWitt, and Delta Township. Lansing is an urban area with small areas of undeveloped land which are mainly held by the City of Lansing, Lansing School District and the Board of Water and Light. The city is divided into four political wards.

Land Use Patterns, Development Trends and Zoning

There have been several new developments in Lansing including the construction of a \$40 million dollar project in the 600 block of East Michigan Avenue. This mixed-use development will enhance the quality of life downtown and will include a Meijer grocery store, hotel and one and two story residential units. The Red Cedar project is a mixed-use development that will connect the Lansing State Capitol to Michigan State University and adjacent communities along the Michigan Avenue corridor. The project will serve a powerful catalyst for new multi-generational house, vibrant activity, wide-ranging economic impacts and regional pride. Located on the river between the Lansing Center and Shiawassee Street Bridge, is the new Rotary Park. Unlike any other park in the region, Rotary Park features a new ADA kayak launch, a beach, a vibrant plaza with a large fireplace, a magical lighted forest, and a new venue for small concerts and events under the bridge. The Lansing Board of Water and Light completed the new Central Substation on the corner of W. Malcom X Street and S. Washington Avenue in REO Town. The sub-station is part of BWL's plan to replace the Eckert Power Station to provide affordable, clean and efficient power. This project \$28 million dollar project renewed Scott Park with public art, historical signs, sunken garden, a live wall, pathway trails and a fishing platform.

The Department of Planning and Neighborhood Development is responsible for building safety, code compliance, economic incentive programs and administration of the zoning code, land use planning and the City Master Plan. Working closely with elected officials, local developers, and local and state agencies, the Planning Department has been successful in continuing to move Lansing forward.

Natural Features

Topography

There is generally very little change in elevation within the city, except for areas that lie on the Mason Glacial Esker. The rivers and creek banks have gradually sloping banks that rise between 0 to 10 feet.

Water Resources, Fish and Wildlife

Lansing has abundant water resources. The Grand and Red Cedar Rivers, as well as Sycamore Creek, flow through the city. The Grand River flows east into the city from the western boundary to the central region of this city where it joins the Red Cedar River and from there it turns and flows north through the downtown. Just beyond downtown, the Grand River turns and flows westward to exit the city. The Red Cedar River enters the city on the eastern boundary at Michigan State University and flows westward until it joins the Grand River. The Sycamore Creek flows from the south end of the city north and joins the Red Cedar River at Shubel Park.

There are four lakes in the city. The department owns Fidelity Lake, located in Crego Park. It was a borrow pit created during the construction of Expressway 127. It has sufficient size and water quality to support aquatic life and a fish

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

population. There is public access to Jones Lake, a small lake in the northern region of the city, which is also owned by the department. Ingham County operates Hawk Island Park in the southern end of the city. This is another borrow pit that was converted to a small lake with public access for swimming, boating and fishing. The only other lake in the city is Bear Lake, which is owned by Michigan State University and does not currently provide public access.

The floodplains and wetlands associated with the rivers and creeks provide many benefits to the city including a pollution buffer for the waterways, storm recharge areas and wildlife habitat. Many of these areas are associated with city-owned parkland and consequentially preserved from development.

The waterways, and the small and large land holdings, provide valuable habitat within an urban environment that benefit fish and other wildlife. The contiguous green space created from the proximity of several park areas in the city as well as the rivers provide key wildlife corridors in the city. There are two areas where the combined parkland creates large wildlife corridors. One area is over 705 acres and it includes Potter Park, Shubel Park, Fenner Nature Center, Crego Park, Mt. Hope and Evergreen Cemetery, Scott Woods and Hawk Island. The other area is over 128 acres and includes Bancroft Park, Groesbeck Golf Course, Ormond Park and Fairview Park.

The abundant water resources provide fishing opportunities as well as wildlife habitat. Natural areas such as the Fenner Nature Center, Crego Park, Shubel Park and Scott Woods provide habitat for wildlife from small rodents to wild turkeys, fox, deer, cranes and other birds.

Soils and Vegetation

The majority of the soils in the city are disturbed urban soil, classified as Marlett-Capac soils. These soils are associated with well drained to poorly drained loamy soils. There is also a large ratio of land within the floodplain of the Grand and Red Cedar Rivers that is subject to periodic flooding and silting. Most of the land, with the exception of Scott Woods, has been disturbed by development. The existing vegetation was primarily planted through the years. The park lands contain a large amount of Oak, Ash and Maple trees in the drier areas and Black Locust, Willow, Box Elder and Cottonwoods along the river banks.

Climate

The city experiences four-seasons, modulated by the effect of the Great Lakes. The climate is typical of most Michigan cities in the Lower Peninsula.

Transportation

There are several different types of transportation routes in the city. There are surface roads, highways and expressways that run through and around the city. Buses for public transportation are owned and operated by the Capital Area Transportation Authority (CATA). The buses stop near many of the parks and community centers. The Spec-Tran service offered by CATA provides paratransit service for people who are unable to use CATA's fixed route service. There are also non-motorized transportation routes in the city including on-street bike lanes, sidewalks and the River Trail. The River Trail system is the heart of the existing non-motorized trail network consisting of 16 miles.

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Planning Initiatives

There are a few key planning initiatives underway in the City. Information is continually shared between the various City departments and their consultants to allow for cohesion of information between the various plans, and to encourage a shared vision for Lansing.

Lansing Comprehensive Plan

- The Design Lansing Comprehensive Plan was adopted by City Council on April 9, 2012. In this plan, Lansing has shown that it can unite around a new vision – the vision is supported by the Administration and adopted by the Planning Commission and City Council. That vision will not be realized, however, without the continued support of Lansing’s citizens. This community support is needed to ensure that:
 - The goals, objectives and policies of the plan are put into practice.
 - Functional plans, (e.g. corridor improvement plans, streetscape plans, the Consolidated Plan, the Parks and Recreation Plan, etc.) support the comprehensive plan.
 - Regulatory realignment is implemented to reflect new realities and the new vision. Place making, quality and community appearance are key elements of Lansing’s future success.
 - The plan is updated regularly, with a course correction every five years as required by law.

Non-Motorized Transportation Plan

The City of Lansing was the first city in Michigan to pass a *Complete Streets Ordinance* when the Lansing City Council approved its adoption in August 2009. In 2011, the Public Service Department adopted the first non-motorized plan for Lansing. In 2012, a bicycle parking ordinance was passed, which required projects to go through site plan approval that provides short and long term bicycle parking. Since the adoption of the first non-motorized plan, the City has constructed: nearly 7 miles of trail, 9.5 miles of bike lanes and 1.5 miles of side paths. These addition bring the entire non-motorized network to over 50 miles.

Adado River Front Park

Capital Region Community Foundation created a leading riverfront development through partnerships and contributions. Rotary Park located on the east side of Riverfront Park is located in downtown Lansing on the river between the Lansing Center and Shiawassee Street Bridge. The park has become a top destination for residents and visitors and features a new ADA kayak launch, a beach, a vibrant plaza with a large fireplace, a magical lighted forest and a new venue for small concerts and events under the bridge. This is the beginning of a development project to enhance the entire area along the east side of the river from I496 north to Lansing’s Old Town.

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Demographics

The Lansing region, in Michigan, offers a range of opportunity. Incubation and innovation, renowned research capabilities with global connectivity, leading edge employers, incredible talent and abundant resources await you. Located in south-central Michigan, and within a two-hour drive of 90% of the state's population, the Greater Lansing area offers easy access to the Midwest and is one of the region's most affordable places to work and live.

Historically a hub for industry, academia and government, Lansing has broadened its horizons and is now a leader in a wide variety of categories including being a hub for insurance company national headquarters, information technology and nuclear physics. The City of Lansing offers a diverse, well-educated and growing population, plus ready access to one of the world's premier education resources in Michigan State University.

Lansing is the largest population center in the tri-county area which includes Clinton, Eaton and Ingham Counties. Lansing, in fact, has a larger population than Clinton or Eaton County. It is a diverse community with most of the population in the working age range of 18 to 65, with the median age being 32. Skilled workers in a variety of occupations live in the City with the top three industries being health care and social assistance, retail trade, and manufacturing.

Most people work within 19 minutes of their home. The majority of people drive to work, but the passage of the Complete Streets Ordinance, the Lansing Non-Motorized Transportation Plan and Bicycle Parking Ordinance, show public and administrative support of providing infrastructure for non-motorized transportation. The population of Lansing has increased to 115,222. The five largest ethnic groups in Lansing are White 54.9%, Black or African-American 22.3%, Hispanic or Latino 12.5% two or more races 9%, and Asian 3.6%

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Top Employers in Lansing, Michigan

Below is a list of Lansing's top employers. The list is quite diverse, with representation from government, manufacturing, health care, retail, and service providers.

Name of Company	Industry Cluster	Number of Employees
STATE OF MICHIGAN	Government	14,390
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY	Education	10,253
SPARROW HEALTH SYSTEM	Healthcare	7,600
GENERAL MOTORS	Manufacturing	4,549
AUTO-OWNERS INSURANCE GROUP	Insurance	2,578
LANSING COMMUNITY COLLEGE	Education	3,144
MCLAREN HEALTH	Healthcare	3,000
PECKHAM	Manufacturing	2,510
JACKSON NATIONAL LIFE INS CO	Insurance	2,500
DART CONTAINER CORP	Manufacturing	2,000

Data current as of 27 Aug 2019 and updated annually.

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Top Private Industry Employers in Lansing, Michigan

Lansing's top businesses and private industry employers by number of employees.

Name of Company	Industry Cluster	Number of Employees
GENERAL MOTORS	Automotive	4,549
AUTO-OWNERS INSURANCE GROUP	Insurance	2,578
PECKHAM INC	Apparel	2,510
JACKSON NATIONAL LIFE INS CO	Insurance	2,500
DART CONTAINER CORP	Foodservice Packaging	2,000
MEIJER DISTRIBUTION CTR	Logistics	1,500
DEAN TRANSPORTATION INC	Transportation Equipment	800
DELTA DENTAL	Insurance	800
MSUFCU	Financial Services	800
MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU FAMILY OF COMPANIES	Insurance	750
QUALITY DAIRY	Food Processing	730
SPARTAN MOTORS CHASSIS INC	Automotive	730
DAKKOTA INTEGRATED SYSTEMS	Automotive	670
MULTI-PACKAGING SOLUTIONS (JOHN HENRY)	Logistics	600
NEOGEN CORP	Biotech	550
BRIDGEWATER INTERIORS (JOHNSON CONTROLS)	Automotive	500
ORCHID ORTHOPEDIC SOLUTIONS	Medical Device	500
PRATT & WHITNEY	Aerospace	500
PNC BANK	Financial Services	500
GESTAMP	Automotive	489
ACCIDENT FUND INSURANCE CO	Insurance	445

Name of Company	Industry Cluster	Number of Employees
TECOMET	Aerospace; Medical Device	430
AIR WAY MANUFACTURING	Industrial Equipment	410
MAHLE ENGINE COMPONENTS USA	Automotive	365
MERIDIAN LIGHTWEIGHT TECHNOLOGIES INC	Automotive	360
EMERGENT BIODEFENSE OPERATIONS	Biotech; Defense	310

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

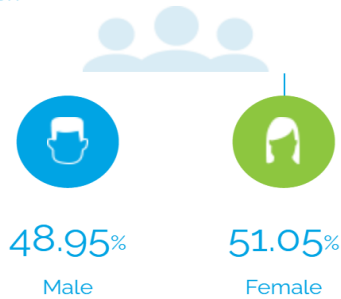
People



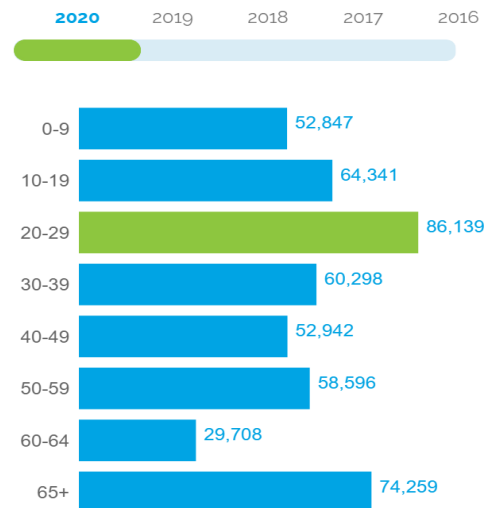
The total population covered by Lansing – East Lansing MSA is 484,758. The median age is 37.517

484,758

Total Population



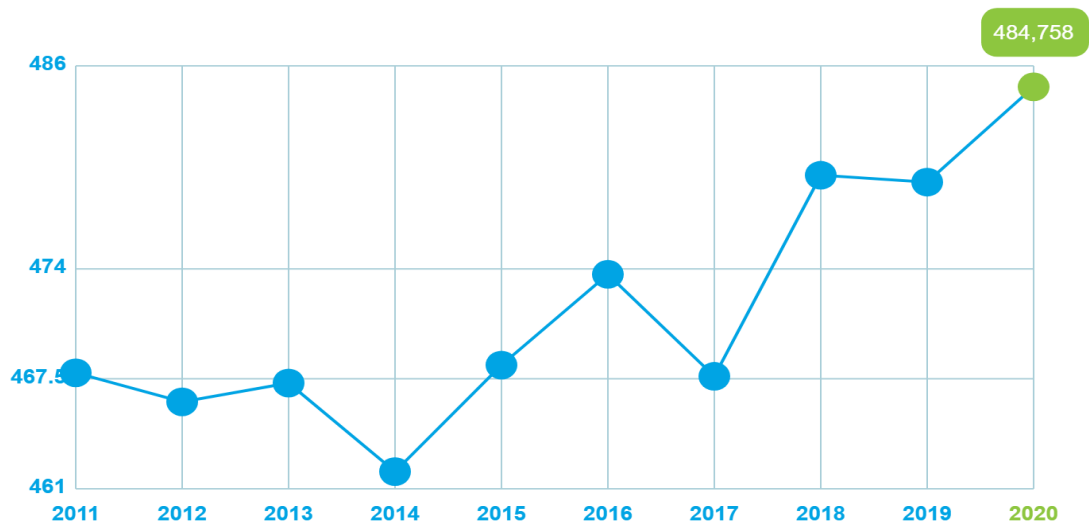
Age Distribution



Median Age

38

Population Growth (in thousands)



COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Educational Attainment



45.12% of the population in Lansing – East Lansing MSA have an Associate's degree or higher. 69.73% have completed some college or higher.



< Grade 9
2.13%



Grade 9-12
4.34%



High School
23.81%



Some College
24.61%



Assoc Degree
9.81%



Bach Degree
20.57%



Grad Degree
14.74%

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Labor Force

Lansing – East Lansing MSA has a labor force of 254,029 people.

254,029

Labor Force

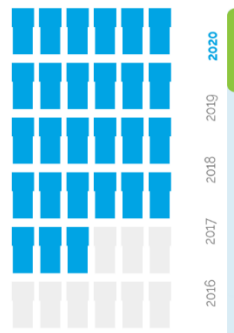
Talent

Where are the top jobs by occupation?



Total Employees

251,296



The work distribution of total employees in Lansing – East Lansing MSA is:



Total Establishments

18,707

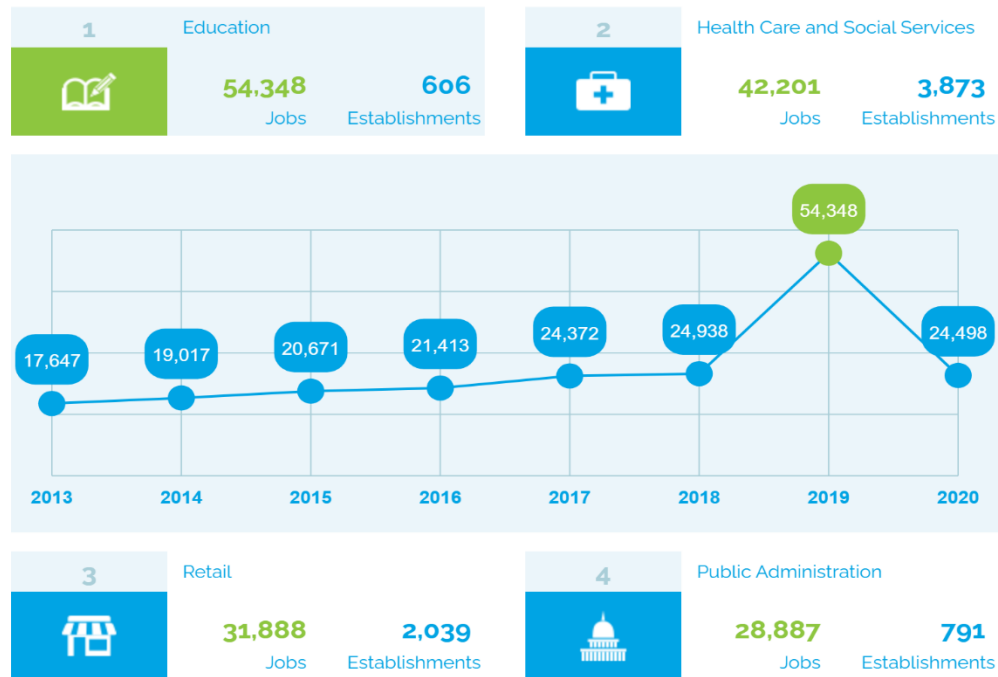


COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

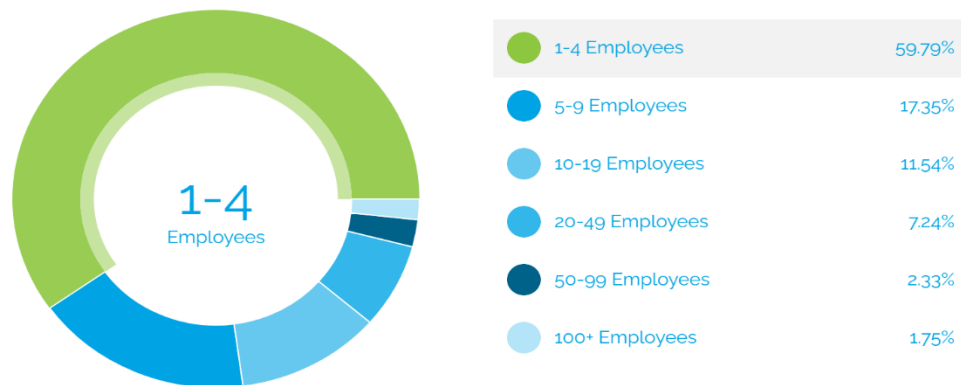
Businesses and Jobs

Lansing – East Lansing MSA has a total of 18,707 businesses. In 2019, the leading industries in Lansing – East Lansing MSA were Education, Health Care and Social Services, Retail, and Public Administration.

What are the top industries by jobs?



How many employees do businesses in Lansing – East Lansing MSA have?

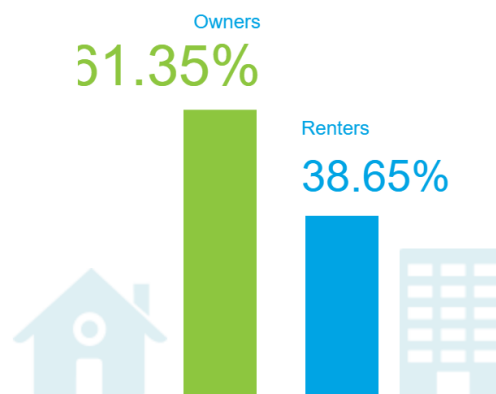


Housing

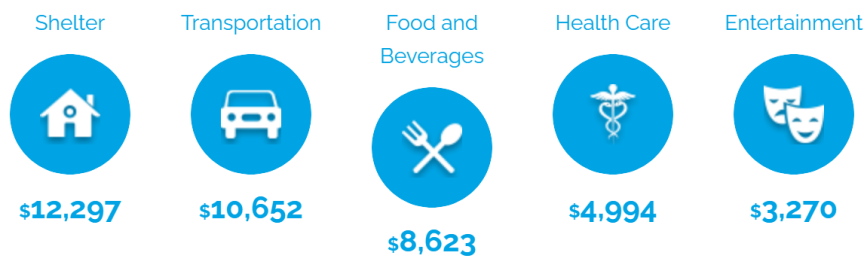


There are 23% more households who own their homes than there are renters.

Owners vs. Renters



How do people spend most of their money?
PER HOUSEHOLD



\$58,282

Median Household Expenditure

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

Administrative Structure

Executive Branch - Mayor

Article 4 of the City Charter establishes the executive branch of government. The Charter establishes the Mayor as the chief executive officer of the City of Lansing. The Mayor is responsible for the implementation and administration of city policy. The Mayor is elected every four years. The office is currently held by Mayor Andy Schor, who was elected in November 2017 to serve from January 2018 to December 2021.

Legislative Branch - City Council

The City Council is comprised of eight members serving four-year terms, whereby four members represent individual political wards and four members are elected at large. Below is a list of each of the members:

1 st Ward	Brandon Betz	At large	Kathie Dunbar
2 nd Ward	Jeremy Garza	At Large	Peter Spadafore
3 rd Ward	Adam Hussain	At Large	Patricia Spitzley
4 th Ward	Brian T. Jackson	At Large	Carol Wood

Advisory Board - Park Board

The department is assisted by a citizen based Park Board which serves the department in an advisory capacity. Members of the Park Board are appointed to four-year terms by the Mayor and approved by City Council as provided for under Article 5, Chapter 1 of the City Charter. The Park Board meets the second Wednesday of the month at Foster Community Center. Current members of the park board are as follows:

1 st Ward	Mike Dombrowski	At Large	Vacant
2 nd Ward	Rick Kibbey	At Large	Brian Daniels
3 rd Ward	Erika Poland	At Large	Zoe Ahlstrom
4 th Ward	Kimberly Whitfield	At Large	Jennifer Poplar

Regular monthly meetings are held to review the progress and concerns of the department and to ensure that all activities are in accordance with the accepted city policy. The board itself may propose changes in the department's operations for the purpose of making the department or program more effective. Proposed policies and programs, or change in existing policies or programs requiring Council action, must be submitted by the Department Director to the Park Board prior to submission to the Mayor and Council for action. The board in turn submits written recommendations concerning the proposal to the Mayor, along with the department's proposal. When the Mayor submits the proposal to Council for action, the board's recommendations are also forwarded. This same procedure is followed with regard to budgetary matters. Each year, prior to December 1st, the board is required to prepare a written report evaluating the effectiveness of services and analyzing the status of priorities for services and activities of the department.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

Mission and Roles

PARKS & RECREATION

The Department of Parks and Recreation creates community through people, parks and programs. The mission of the Parks and Recreation Department is to enhance lifestyle opportunities for the citizens of Lansing through the provision of leisure time activities, and the preservation and maintenance of parklands and special recreation facilities. The Department accomplishes this mission in the following ways:

- Organization of youth, adult, and senior citizen recreational programming in parks, community centers, schools, swimming pools, nature center, and historic home;
- Regular maintenance of all parks and natural areas owned by the City of Lansing, including
- Maintenance of Lansing's urban forest areas through regular cycles of tree planting, fertilization, and trimming;
- Providing public golfing opportunities at Groesbeck Golf Course which support recreational and league play in the area;
- Providing burial services and cemetery maintenance at the City's three municipal cemeteries;
- Supporting youth through the teaching of life-skills through The First Tee of Mid-Michigan program at Sycamore Creek Golf Academy
- Provision of special recreation facilities such as Ranney Skate Park, Soldan Dog Park, Gier Park BMX Bicycle Track, Cooley Gardens, Frances Park Rose Garden and the Lansing River Trail linear park.
- Sustaining working partnerships with the Lansing School District, Ingham County Parks and Recreation, Michigan Department of Natural Resources, Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund, Michigan Department of Transportation, Lansing Community College, Capital Region Community Foundation, Michigan State University, YMCA of Lansing and various community banking organizations.

The Department receives advisory support from the citizens of Lansing by encouraging their involvement in the following citizen groups: City of Lansing Parks Board, Friends of Turner-Dodge, Fenner Conservancy, the individual Community Center advisory boards, the Baseball and Softball advisory boards and neighborhood park "Friends" groups. The Department provides support in policy decisions regarding recreational options and facilities to the Mayor and City Council.

Organization

The Parks and Recreation Department consists of four separate divisions:

- Administration

The Administration Division includes Management and Business Administration, Park Design, Planning and Research, and the staff support for park and pavilion rentals, event planning, and support services for both the General Fund and the Enterprise Fund programs. The Management and Business Administration section is responsible for contracts, license agreements, salary, hourly, Temporary Employment Agreements, and seasonal payroll and time cards. This section also processes procurement card reconciliations, accounts payable and receivable, and processes paperwork for yearly employee evaluations and step increases.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

- Field Services

Funding for Field Services includes; Forestry, Grounds and Landscape Maintenance, and Athletic Field and Pool Maintenance. Staffing for these activities now resides in the Public Service Department. Below is a description of these services.

The Forestry Section of the Field Services Division is responsible for maintenance of safe and healthy trees in City parks and on City streets. Care includes trimming and removal of dead, damaged or diseased trees and limbs from these areas. They also maintain and stock a city nursery, which provides trees for residential streets, parks, cemeteries, and golf course plantings as needed. Grounds & Landscape Maintenance Section is responsible for care and maintenance of turf, shrubs, ornamental trees and flowers, as well as planting new growth for the next season. They also handle repair of tables, benches, signs and playground equipment, as well as ice and snow removal on trails, parking areas, and park sidewalks during the winter season. Athletic Fields and Pool Maintenance is responsible for the maintenance of City athletic fields and the public outdoor pools at Hunter and Moores Parks, as well as Cemetery burials and grounds maintenance (see Cemetery Fund).

- Leisure Services

The Leisure Services Division operates recreation programs at four Community Centers (Gier, Foster, Letts, Schmidt), Special Recreation Services (Hunter and Moores Swimming Pools, Kids Camp and Therapeutic Recreation) and Lifetime Sports. The division also operates specialized facilities such as the Turner-Dodge House (historic home) and the Fenner Nature Center. Programming at the Fenner Nature Center is conducted by the Fenner Conservancy.

- Golf Operations

The department owns Groesbeck Golf Course an 18-hole golf course located at 1600 Ormond, which is managed by Lansing Entertainment and Public Facilities Authority (LEPFA). The Sycamore Driving Range and Practice Facility is operated by The First Tee of Mid-Michigan, and is located at 1526 E. Mount Hope Avenue. This program provides quality instruction on the game of golf for youth and adults. The First Tee of Mid-Michigan operates the driving range, which is open to the public for practice.

Facilities

Programmed recreation sites are Letts, Gier, Schmidt and Foster Community Centers; Groesbeck golf course; Sycamore Golf Academy and Driving Range; Lansing River Trail; Moore's Park and Hunter Park swimming pools; Fenner Nature Center; the Turner-Dodge House; Davis, Gier, Ranney, Sycamore, Davis and Kircher Park ball fields. We have several neighborhood parks and athletic fields throughout the city where recreation programming occurs throughout the year. We also provide several facilities for rental that include Frances Park Rose Garden and Overlook, and Cooley Gardens.

PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT



ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

Relationship with Other Agencies, Departments and Organizations

Regional Directors Group

This group meets on a regular basis to maintain contact with each other in an effort to advance regional goals and discuss a broad range of topics. The group meets on a quarterly basis and includes directors from the City of Lansing, DeWitt, East Lansing, Meridian Township, Eaton County, Ingham County, Delta Township, Delhi Township, and Portland.

Lansing School District

Lansing park property abuts many of the District schools leading to a school/park relationship. In 2009, the South Side Community Center opened at the former Harry Hill High School. The Lansing Parks and Recreation Department, Police Department and Lansing School District are sharing the facilities including recreational and meeting spaces. The schools also use many of the park facilities for school athletic functions. The department's athletic and summer programming often use school facilities as well. The department is working with the Lansing School District in hopes of improving integration between the school district's numerous facilities and the departments programming ability. The intent is to foster a close integration and cooperation to prevent the duplication of facilities to allow both organizations to better serve the Lansing residents.

Fenner Conservancy

Through a license agreement, the Fenner Conservancy now manages programs at the Fenner Nature Center. The City maintains ownership of the property and provides some funding for staffing and maintenance.

Lansing Boat Club

The Lansing Boat Club manages the Lansing Municipal Marina located at Grand River Park.

Downtown Lansing, Inc

The Downtown Lansing, Inc. promotes the downtown and surrounding neighborhoods in Lansing. They also organize several social and recreational events in downtown Lansing each year, including Downtown Traffic Jam, Drive-in Movie, A Fresh Taste, Trick or Treat on the Square, Silver Bells in the City, and Breakfast with Santa.

Citizen Advisory Groups

The department is assisted by several citizen advisory groups. These groups advocate for a particular facility or recreational activity. During the planning and budgetary process, they advocate for their specific area and throughout the year, they provide many hours of volunteer support, as well as funding for many development projects and equipment at various park facilities. The size and membership of these groups vary from a few to several hundred. Each has established its own set of by-laws and several of them operate as non-profit corporations.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

Department Sponsored Boards

Organization

Foster Center Advisory Board
Gier Park Advisory Board
Letts Advisory Board
Schmidt Center Advisory Board

Park or Facility

Foster Community Center
Gier Community Center
Letts Community Center
Alfreda Schmidt Southside Community Center

Friends Groups

Organization

Friends of Cooley Gardens
Friends of Frances Park
Friends of Turner Dodge House
Friends of Ferris Park
Friends of Durant Park
Friends of Lansing Regional Trail
Friends of Lansing Historic Cemeteries
Friends of Hunter Park
Friends of Bancroft Park
Friends of Reutter Park
Friends of Ranney Park

Park or Facility

Cooley Gardens
Frances Park
Turner Dodge House
Ferris Park
Durant Park
River Trail
Evergreen, Mt. Hope and North Cemeteries
Hunter Park
Bancroft Park
Reutter Park
Ranney Park

Other Organizations

Organization

Lansing Community College
Old Town Commercial Association
Lansing Garden Club
Greater Lansing Food Bank
MSU Crew Club
J & K Steamboat
Lansing Boat Club
Mid-Michigan Mountain Bike Association
Capitol City Family BMX
Moores Park Neighborhood Association
The People's Pool
Friends of Fenner Conservancy
Michigan State University Softball Club
Mid-Michigan Turf, LLC
Southside Community Coalition

Park or Facility

Westside and Ranney Park
Burchard and Turner-Mini Park
Scott Sunken Gardens
Various City Parks
Grand River Park
Grand River Park
Grand River Park
Fulton-Fine-Hunter's Ridge Park
Gier Park
Moores Park
Moores Park
Fenner Nature Conservancy
Ranney Park
Hope Soccer Complex
Beacon Park South

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

Policies

Charter of the City of Lansing

Establishment:

The Charter of the City of Lansing, Michigan, was approved by the voters on August 8, 1978. Article 1, Chapter 1, Section 101 states, “The people of the City of Lansing, by adoption of this home rule Charter, create and continue a body corporate known as the ‘City of Lansing’ and provide for continuing control of their municipal corporation.”

Sale of Land:

Section 403.6 of the Charter states, “No park, recreation, cemetery, or waterfront land may be sold without the approval, by a majority vote, of the electors of the city voting on the question at a regular or special election.”

Grants:

City Council Grants Policy (Resolution 357 of 11/23/98) states, “Any grant shall be subject to the same budgetary policies required of other City expenditures as required in Sections 7-107 through 7-110 of the City Charter. Applications for grants requiring the addition of City staff or a City match of \$10,000 or more, or exceeding \$100,000 or exceeding one year in length, shall require a financial impact statement and approval of the City Council. Any grant funded position shall terminate upon the expiration of elimination of grant funding. No grant, which is subject to these provisions, shall be accepted without the approval of City Council.”

City Council Policy Resolutions

Park Land Policy:

Adopted by City Council in 1979, this policy covers policies and procedures for the acquisition, development, encroachment and disposal of parkland. In April 2003, the City Council adopted a resolution classifying City properties as dedicated parkland. City ordinance states that the Mayor shall designate whether or not property acquired shall be added to the written inventory. When the Park Board is advising the Mayor on acquisitions, they need to recommend whether the land should be dedicated as parkland and recommend a classification for the acquisition (i.e. neighborhood, community, city-wide or special use park).

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

Funding and Budget

Operating Budget

The Parks and Recreation Department's operating budget is funded through the general fund of the City. The department also administers two enterprise funds for the Golf and Cemetery operations. The enterprise funds are used to cover operating and capital costs. Service and program fees are charged to offset the general fund operations.

Infrastructure Budget

The capital improvement projects for the Parks and Recreation Department are funded in the City's infrastructure budget. The Parks and Recreation portion of this infrastructure budget is also known as the Lansing Park Millage. The city of Lansing's definition of a capital improvement project is a project that has a useful life of at least ten years and costs no less than \$15,000. Capital improvement projects must meet accounting definitions for items that can be capitalized. Generally, professional services and free-standing equipment are not considered to be capital improvements.

Current and Projected Budget 2019-2021

	FY2020 (7/1/19-6/30/20)	FY2021 (7/1/20-6/30/21)
	Actual	Adopted
Parks and Recreation		
General Fund	\$8,371,761	\$8,094,706
Cemetery Subsidy Fund	595,000	560,000
Golf Subsidy Fund	169,000	100,000
Capital Improvements	2,145,000	2,342,000
Totals	\$11,280,761	\$11,096,706

RECREATION INVENTORY

Recreation Inventory

The Parks and Recreation Department's recreation inventory is an essential item to the City. It allows the Department to assess the quantity and type of facilities and where they are located, identify where new facilities should be built, where ADA upgrades are needed. It also allows the Department to showcase the variety of programs and events offered, and opportunities for programs and events. The City regularly performs on-site inspections of each park. This continually updates the Facilities Inventory as renovations and additions occur. It is a continuing goal of the Department to bring all facilities into compliance with these standards.

After the Americans with Disabilities Act went into effect in 1992, the Parks and Recreation Department developed a Transition Plan. The process involved completing accessibility assessments of the Lansing Park system and its facilities. The plan targeted barriers that hinder the availability of services, facilities, programs and activities for people with disabilities. The plan was completed and adopted by the City Council in 1993. The Parks and Recreation Department's recent projects have been constructed to comply with all federal and state statutes regarding barrier-free compliance, including a universally accessible canoe and kayak launch at Moores Park and Rotary.



PARK FACILITIES INVENTORY																					
LANSING PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT																					
INDEX	PARK NAME	WARD	ACRES	LEAGUE DIAMOND	NEIGHBORHOOD BALLFIELD	BASKETBALL COURT	FOOTBALL/SOCCER	TENNIS COURTS	VOLLEY BALL	PLAY EQUIPMENT	PICNIC AREA	PICNIC SHELTER	WALKWAYS & TRAILS	RESTROOMS	SLEDDING/SKIING	BOAT RAMP OR DOCK	PARKING	RIVER - WATER FRONTAGE	RIVER TRAIL ACCESS POINT	CANOE & KAYAK LAUNCHES	SPECIAL PARK FEATURES
E-8	ATTWOOD	3	28.80							2	•	•									LARGE OPEN FIELD
C-6	AVERILL	3	8.00		•					•											
H-2	BANCROFT	1	42.43		•	•				•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•			KETTLE LAKE
F-5	BARB DEAN TOT LOT	1	0.89						•	•	•										
E-2	BASSETT	4	3.40		•	•			•	•											
F-8	BECK	2	10.50							•							•				
H-3	BEACON	3	1.31				•			•											LIGHTED SOCCER FIELD
F-8	BLUEBELL	2	2.71			•				•											
F-3	BURCHARD	1&4	5.10							•	•					•	•	•	•	•	FISH LADDER, N. DAM, CANOE PORTAGE
G-5	CAESAR-DONORA	1	2.90							•	•										
F-7	CAVANAUGH	2	25.10							•					•						
G-4	CHERRY HILL	4	4.97							•		•				•	•	•		•	
G-5	CLIFFORD	1	5.44					3		•							•				COMMUNITY GARDEN
E-3	COMSTOCK	4	8.29	2		•				•	•			•	•		•				
F-4	COOLEY GARDENS	4	1.40								•	•		•			•	•			FORMAL GARDEN
I-5	CREGO (LARGEST)	2	200.70													D	•	•	•		LAKE FRONTAGE, NATURAL SETTING, KRUEGER LANDING
C-8	DAVIS	3	45.80	4	•	2	•			•	•		•	•			•				FARMERS MARKET
F-2	DIETRICH	4	5.00								•	•	•				•	•	•		
F-2	DODGE	4	8.69												•		•	•	•		HISTORIC HOUSE, INDOOR MEETING CENTER
D-3	DUNNEBACK	4	6.00							•	•	•									
F-3	DURANT	4	3.00							•	•										HISTORIC SITE, ARCH
F-2	EDMORE	4	0.62							•								•			
G-4	ELM	1	5.60	•		•				•							•	•	•		
D-5	ELMHURST	3	5.30			•		2		•											
G-6	EVERETT	2	3.00			•	•														
I-3	FAIRVIEW	1	4.20										•					•			MSU OAKETUM

	PARK NAME	WARD	ACRES	LEAGUE DIAMOND	NEIGHBORHOOD BALLFIELD	BASKETBALL COURT	FOOTBALL/SOCCER	TENNIS COURTS	VOLLEY BALL	PLAY EQUIPMENT	PICNIC AREA	PICNIC SHELTER	WALKWAYS & TRAILS	RESTROOMS	SLEDDING/SKING	BOAT RAMP OR DOCK	PARKING	RIVER - WATER FRONTAGE	RIVER TRAIL ACCESS POINT	CANOE & KAYAK LAUNCHES	SPECIAL PARK FEATURES
I-5	FENNER NATURE CENTER	2	129.52								•		•	•			•	•			ARBORETUM, TOURS
F-3	FERRIS	4	5.92			2	•			•	•										LIGHTED SOCCER FIELD
A-7	FINE	3	35.99										•					•			MOUNTAIN BIKING & TRAILS
I-6	FOREST VIEW	2	8.10			2			•	•	•	•			•		•				
I-4	FOSTER	1	4.00			2				•	•	•	•	•							COMMUNITY GARDEN, BIKE REPAIR STATION
I-3	FOSTER COMMUNITY CENTER	1	2.30							•	•			•			•				ADMINISTRATION CEMETERY OFFICE, GYM
C-5	FRANCES	4	57.80		•	3	•		•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•		FORMAL FLOWER GARDENS, RIVER OVERLOOK
A-6	FULTON	3	44.30							•	•						•	•			RIVER OVERLOOK
E-9	GEORGETOWN	3	11.20					2		•	•	•									
G-1	GIER	1	36.22	3		•			•	•				•	•		•				COMMUNITY CENTER, GYM, SOFTBALL COMPLEX, BMX TRACK
I-6	GLEN EDEN	2	2.50																		
C-5	GRAND RIVER	4	41.62											•			•	•			MICHIGAN PRINCESS
C-8	GRAVES, GERALD W.	3	8.74			•				•											
F-5	GREENCROFT	2	1.50							•											
B-7	HILLBORN	3	6.20							•											
E-4	HILLSDALE	4	3.20							•											
D-6	HOLLY	3	5.00							•											
D-1	HORSEBROOK	4	4.37			•				•											
E-3	HULL COURT	4	1.30							•											
H-4	HUNTER	1	14.00							•	•	•	•	•			•				OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOL, SPRAY PARK, GREEN HOUSE
A-6	HUNTERS RIDGE	3	31.69										•				•	•			MOUNTAIN BIKING & TRAILS
C-6	INGHAM	3	11.80			•				•											DISC COURSE
G-5	IRVING	1	0.40																		
F-1	JONES LAKE	4	2.38															•			LAKE FRONTAGE
G-4	KALAMAZOO PLAZA	4	0.83								•							•			R.E. OLDS MEMORIAL
G-8	KAYNORTH	2	2.55							•								•			
G-7	KENDON	2	5.72			•															
I-2	KIMBERLY	1	19.50																		NATURAL MARSH ECOSYSTEM

INDEX	PARK NAME	WARD	ACRES	LEAGUE DIAMOND	NEIGHBORHOOD BALLFIELD	BASKETBALL COURT	FOOTBALL/SOCCER	TENNIS COURTS	VOLLEY BALL	PLAY EQUIPMENT	PICNIC AREA	PICNIC SHELTER	WALKWAYS & TRAILS	RESTROOMS	SLEDDING/SKIING	BOAT RAMP OR DOCK	PARKING	RIVER - WATER FRONTAGE	RIVER TRAIL ACCESS POINT	CANOE & KAYAK LAUNCHES	SPECIAL PARK FEATURES
J-4	KIRCHER	1	6.70	•						•	•			•			•	•	•		BASEBALL STADIUM
G-3	LARCH	1	0.50																		
E-4	LETTS COMMUNITY CENTER	4	4.60					4		•	•	•		•			•				COMMUNITY CENTER, GYM, PICKLEBALL
C-5	LEWTON	3	1.70										•								
G-6	LYONS	2	5.00			•	•														
H-7	MAGUIRE	2	8.86							•	•	•					•	•	•		TRAILHEAD, BIKE REPAIR STATION
H-9	MARSCOT	2	5.00							•											
H-3	MARSHALL	1	11.40	2		•	•		9	•	•	•		•			•				SAND VOLLEYBALL
E-8	McKINCH	3	22.50			•				•											
F-1	MOORE, HAROLD	4	2.20			•			•	•	•	•									
F-5	MOORES	4	22.90			•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	SOUTH DAM, OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOL, LABYRINTH
I-7	MUNN	2	14.36															•	•		
G-3	OAK	1	16.70			•	•			•	•			•	•		•				
H-3	ORMOND	1	8.20			•				•											
D-3	OSBORN	4	0.60							•											
D-7	PLEASANT VIEW	3	7.40																		
H-2	PORTER	1	10.70			•			•	•											
G-5	POTTER	1	98.50		•	•				•	•	•		•			•	•	•		MANAGED BY INGHAM COUNTY ZOO – FEE
G-6	POXSON	2	16.70							•											
D-5	QUENTIN	4	10.30	2				2		•					•						
J-3	RANNEY	1	19.10	•				2						•	•		•				SKATEBOARD PARK, HANDBALL
F-2	REASONER	1	6.62			•				•	•										
H-4	REGENT	1	4.90							•											
F-6	REOLA	2	0.60			•				•											
F-4	REUTTER	4	3.00							•	•										FOUNTAIN
F-3	RIVERFRONT, L. ADADO	1&4	14.68								•										
D-7	RISDALE	3	17.60			2	•			•				•			•				ATHLETIC STADIUM & RESTROOMS STORAGE BUILDING

INDEX	PARK NAME	WARD	ACRES	LEAGUE DIAMOND	NEIGHBORHOOD BALLFIELD	BASKETBALL COURT	FOOTBALL/SOCCER	TENNIS COURTS	VOLLEY BALL	PLAY EQUIPMENT	PICNIC AREA	PICNIC SHELTER	WALKWAYS & TRAILS	RESTROOMS	SLEDDING/SKIING	BOAT RAMP OR DOCK	PARKING	RIVER - WATER FRONTAGE	RIVER TRAIL ACCESS POINT	CANOE & KAYAK LAUNCHES	SPECIAL PARK FEATURES
F-4	RIVERPOINT	1	4.37							•	•	•				•	•	•	•		RIVER CONFLUENCE
E-5	RIVERSIDE	4	7.30															•			
F-3	ROTARY	1	3.74														•	•	•	•	BEACH & SEATING AREA
D-4	ST. JOSEPH	4	18.80		•	•		6		•				•			•				
F-4	SCOTT	4	5.50											•			•	•			SUNKEN GARDEN
H-6	SCOTT WOODS	2	90.27			•				•	•	•	•				•	•	•		NATURAL SETTING, DOG PARK
G-2	SEVENTH	1	1.58			•				•											
C-8	SCHMIDT COMMUNIITY CENTER	3	NA			•				•							•				LEASED FROM LANSING SCHOOL DISTRICT - GYM, POOL
H-5	SHUBEL	2	55.50															•	•		
H-4	STABLER	1	1.30			•				•											
C-2	SUNSET HILLS	4	0.40																		
G-5	SYCAMORE	2	10.00	•			•			•				•			•				
I-6	TAMMANY	2	1.60							•											
D-2	TECUMSEH	4	39.00		•	•				•	•	•				•	•	•		•	
G-5	TRAGER	1	0.60															•	•		
F-2	TURNER (SMALLEST)	1	0.04								•										MINI PARK
C-7	WAINWRIGHT	3	5.40					2			•	•									
G-7	WALDO	2	0.50			•				•											
H-4	WALSH	1	4.00		•	•				•		•									
F-6	WASHINGTON	4	44.01	•						•	•	•		•			•				
F-4	WENTWORTH	4	0.90															•			911 MEMORIAL
F-10	WILLOUGHBY	2	50.00																		
B-1	WILSON	4	4.92			•				•	•	•									
D-3	WILSON, RUDOLPH & DOROTHY	4	15.50	•			•				•			•			•				HORSE SHOES & CONCESSIONS
B-6	WOODCREEK	3	4.43		•			2		•											
TOTAL PARK ACREAGE			1658.78	AVERAGE PARK SIZE							16.9	ACRES									

INDEX	PARK NAME	WARD	ACRES	LEAGUE DIAMOND	NEIGHBORHOOD BALLFIELD	BASKETBALL COURT	FOOTBALL/SOCCER	TENNIS COURTS	VOLLEY BALL	PLAY EQUIPMENT	PICNIC AREA	PICNIC SHELTER	WALKWAYS & TRAILS	RESTROOMS	SLEDDING/SKIING	BOAT RAMP OR DOCK	PARKING	RIVER - WATER FRONTAGE	RIVER TRAIL ACCESS POINT	CANOE & KAYAK LAUNCHES	SPECIAL PARK FEATURES
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GOLF COURSES

C-6	GROESBECK	1	74.00											•		•	•				18 HOLES, SHOWERS, LOCKERS, FEE*
F-6	SYCAMORE	2	53.20											•			•	•			DRIVING RANGE

TOTAL G.C. ACREAGE 127.20 AVERAGE G.C. SIZE 63.6 ACRES

CEMETERIES

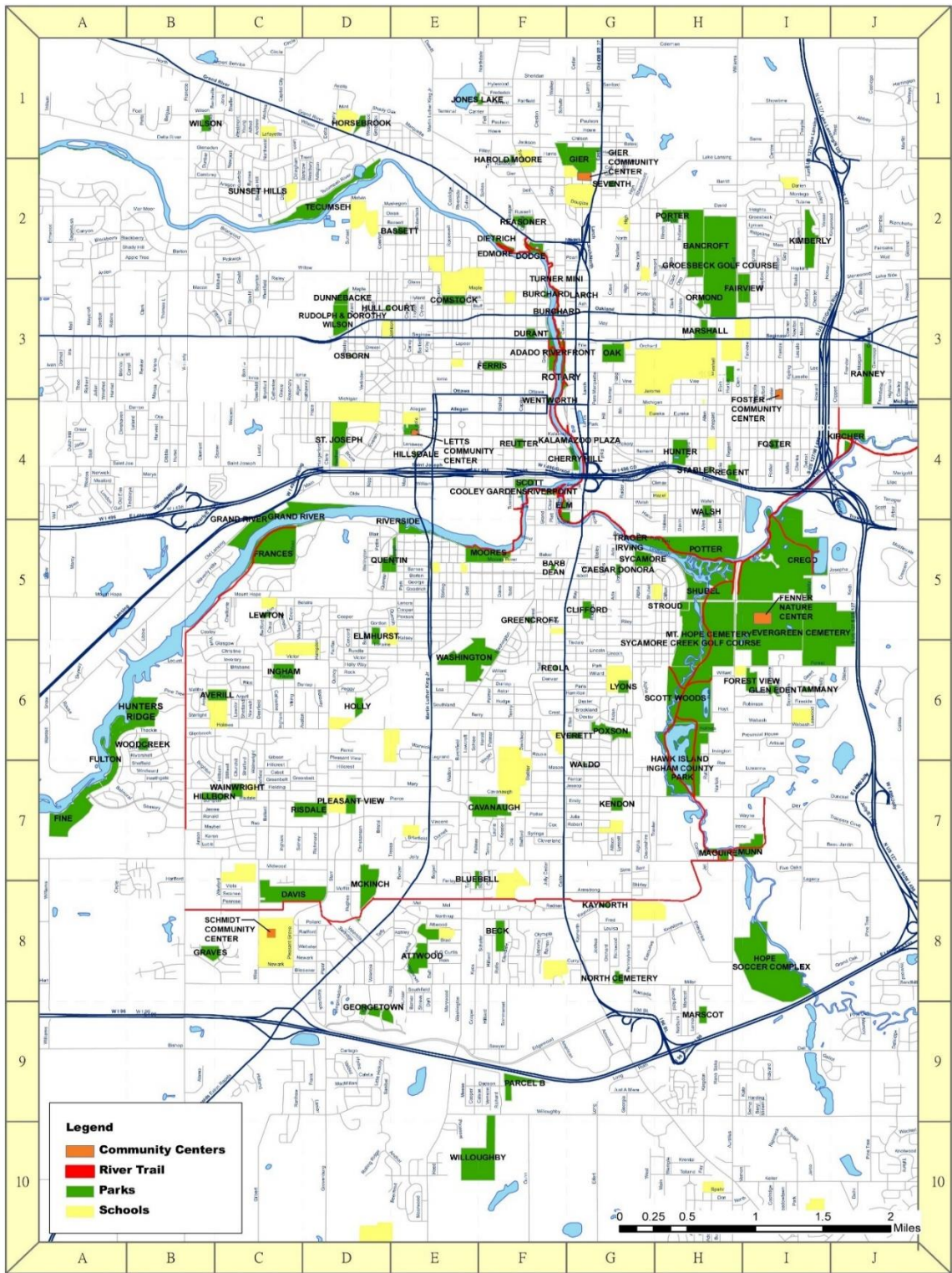
G-7	EVERGREEN	2	103.90																	
G-6	MT. HOPE	2	84.20														•			
J-6	NORTH	2	14.40																	

TOTAL CEM. ACREAGE 202.5 AVERAGE CEM. SIZE 67.5 ACRES

RIVER TRAIL

16 MILE LENGTH AS OF 2020

RECREATION INVENTORY



Lansing Parks and River Trails

RECREATION INVENTORY

Comparison to Recreation Standards

The City of Lansing parkland was classified using the Recreation Park and Open Space Standards and Guidelines, published by the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) for mini, neighborhood, community, or linear Park and the Cities definition of a city-wide park based on size, equipment, facilities and location.

Lansing has 17.8 acres of parkland per 1,000 people going beyond the NRPA guidelines of 6.25 to 10.5 acres of land per 1,000 people. The various park types are distributed throughout the four city wards. The quantity of neighborhood parks is above the minimum recommended acreage. The acreage for community parks is below the recommended amount.

City of Lansing Parks						
Park	Mini-Park (0.25-.5 A/1000)	Neighborhood Park (1-2 A/1000)	Community Park (5-8 A/1000)	City-Wide (no NRPA recomm.)	Linear Park (no NRPA recomm.)	City Total
No. Park	8	51	24	23	*1	106
Park Acreage						
Ward 1	1.34	85.37	83.0	256.14	X	343.83
Ward 2	0.8	78.14	38.4	334.36	X	654.29
Ward 3		107.87	62.5	45.8		303.16
Ward 4	0.9	86.76	227.42	169.12	X	357.50
Total Acres By Type						
	3.04	358.1	411.3	806.36	16 Miles	1658.78
Acres 1000 people						
	328.9	2.8	2.4	1.2		
Cemeteries				3 Cemetery Acreage		202.5

*Lansing River Trail not included in total number of parks.

National Recreation and Park Association, recommends 6.25-10.5 Acres/1000 people. Population of 118,427 based on 2018 US Census Bureau data.

The City of Lansing has 106 designated parks, 2 golf course facilities, and 3 cemetery facilities for a total of 111 designated park facilities operated by the Department of Parks and Recreation. The city also has a lease agreement with the Lansing School District for use of the Schmidt Community Center.

PARK ACCESSIBILITY EVALUATION

PARK NAME	ACCESSIBILITY RATING	SPECIAL ADA FEATURES
ATTWOOD	3	
AVERILL	1	
BANCROFT	3	
BARB DEAN TOT LOT	3	
BASSETT	2	
BECK	3	
BEACON	4	
BLUEBELL	3	
BURCHARD	3	
CAESAR-DONORA	3	
CAVANAUGH	2	
CHERRY HILL	3	Kayak launch designed to principals universal design
CLIFFORD	3	
COMSTOCK	2	
COOLEY GARDENS	2	Parking lot designed to principals universal design
CREGO (LARGEST)	5	Park was designed using principals universal design
DAVIS	3	Restroom/Concession & Ballfields built to Unv Dsg
DIETRICH	2	
DODGE	2	
DUNNEBACK	2	
DURANT	3	
EDMORE	1	
ELM	2	
ELMHURST	1	
EVERETT	1	
FAIRVIEW	1	No facilities at the park site
FENNER NATURE CENTER	3	
FERRIS	2	
FINE	2	
FOREST VIEW	2	
FOSTER	3	
FOSTER COMMUNITY CENTER	5	Renovated design using principals universal design
FRANCES	3	
FULTON	3	
GEORGETOWN	2	
GIER	3	
GLEN EDEN	1	No facilities at the park site
GRAND RIVER	3	

GRAVES, GERALD W.	2	
GREENCROFT	1	No facilities at the park site
HILLBORN	2	
HILLSDALE	3	
HOLLY	3	
HORSEBROOK	1	
HULL COURT	2	
HUNTER	3	
HUNTERS RIDGE	2	
INGHAM	2	
IRVING	1	No facilities at the park site
JONES LAKE	1	No facilities at the park site
KALAMAZOO PLAZA	4	
KAYNORTH	1	
KENDON	1	No facilities at the park site
KIMBERLY	1	No facilities at the park site
KIRCHER	3	
LARCH	1	No facilities at the park site
LETT'S COMMUNITY CENTER	5	Renovated to design using principals universal design
LEWTON	1	No facilities at the park site
LYONS	1	
MAGUIRE	5	Access design using principals universal design
MARSCOT	3	
MARSHALL	3	
McKINCH	1	
MOORE, HAROLD	2	
MOORES	3	
MUNN	2	ADA access to River Trail pathway
OAK	3	
ORMOND	3	Playground designed using principals universal design
OSBORN	1	
PLEASANT VIEW	1	
PORTER	2	
POTTER	3	
POXSON	2	
QUENTIN	2	
RANNEY	3	
REASONER	2	
REGENT	2	
REOLA	1	
REUTTER	3	
RIVERFRONT, L.F. ADADO	3	
RISDALE	3	Stadium designed using principals universal design
RIVERPOINT	4	
RIVERSIDE	1	No facilities at the park site

ROTARY	5	Designed using principals universal design
ST. JOSEPH	3	
SCOTT	3	Parking lot access to Cooley designed PUD
SCOTT WOODS	3	
SEVENTH	1	
SCHMIDT COMMUNIITY CENTER	5	Designed using principals universal design
SHUBEL	1	No facilities at the park site
STABLER	2	
SUNSET HILLS	2	No facilities at the park site
SYCAMORE	2	
TAMMANY	2	
TECUMSEH	3	
TRAGER	1	No facilities at the park site
TURNER (SMALLEST)	4	
WAINWRIGHT	2	
WALDO	2	
WALSH	2	
WASHINGTON	2	
WENTWORTH	4	
WILLOUGHBY	1	No facilities at the park site
WILSON	2	
WILSON, RUDOLPH & DOROTHY	3	
WOODCREEK	3	

Michigan Department of Natural Resources Scale for Evaluating Park Accessibility

“Guidelines for the Development of Community Park, Recreation, Open Space, and Greenways Plans”

Accessibility Assessments - An assessment of the accessibility of each park to people with disabilities. This assessment must consider the accessibility of both the facilities themselves (as appropriate), as well as the access routes to them. At a minimum, use the following ranking system for each park:

Scale of 1 to 5

1. None of the facilities/park areas meet accessibility guidelines
2. Some of the facilities/park areas meet accessibility guidelines
3. Most of the facilities/park areas meet accessibility guidelines
4. The entire park meets accessibility guidelines
5. The entire park was developed/renovated using the principals of universal design

City Funded Programs

RECREATION INVENTORY

Scholarships

The City offers partial scholarships to assist Lansing residents under 18 years of age who meet Federal HUD low-income guidelines for the Lansing area. Scholarships may be used for Parks and Recreation sponsored programs and do not include team fees, supply costs, out of town trips or one-day activities.

Aquatics

Youth Swim Lessons
Adult Swim Lessons
Water Aerobics
Adapted Aquatics
Aqua Zumba
Open Swim (Indoor & Outdoor)

School Year

After School Program (Grades K-6)
Late Start Wednesday
Tutoring (Ages 6-18)
Learning Labs
Spring Break Camp

Open Recreation

Teen Nights
Family Open Gym
Tot Time
Volleyball
Basketball
Pickleball
Table Tennis
Climbing Wall
Batting Tunnel

Dance

Creative Dance
Ballet
Acrobatics
Latino Dance
Hustle
Line Dance
Ballroom Dance
Belly Dance (Beginning to Master)

General Enrichment

Teddy Bear Chefs
Young Chefs
Make a Painting
Balloon Smash
Flash Fiction
Travelogue

Fitness & Wellness

Taste of Keto
Boxing Fitness
Cardio Kickboxing
Low Impact Aerobics
Yoga
Zumba
Stretch & Tone
Power Sculpting
Fitness Center
Enhanced Walking

Martial Arts

Karate for Kids
Family Karate
Adult Self Defense
Judo/Jujitsu
Aikido
TaeKwonDo
Classical Japanese Swordsmanship
GungFu

Homeschool Classes

Dance
Art
History
Zoology
Cooking
Science

RECREATION INVENTORY

Sports

Floor Hockey (Youth League)
Gymnastics (Youth)
Archery (Youth – Adult)
Sports Sampler (Youth)
Volleyball (Youth, Girls, Adult, Co-Ed, Sand)
Basketball (Youth, Men's, Age 50+)
Tennis (Youth Lessons – Adult Leagues)
Soccer (Youth)
Flag Football (Youth – Adult)
Disc Golf (Youth – Adult)
Adult Baseball (Wooden Bat, Ages 30 & Over;
Ages 40 & over)
Youth Baseball (Junior, Wildcat, Tee Ball)
Lacrosse (Youth)

Turner-Dodge House

Public Visitor Hours
Guided Tours, Tours & Tea
Seasonal Teas
Wedding Rentals
Special Event Rentals
Festival of Trees
Mayors River Walk Destination
Concert on the Lawn site
Music in the Manor
Tea and Ballet
Victorian Halloween
Valentine Love & Chocolate

Virtual Programs

5K Runs
Mayor's Virtual Riverwalk
Mayor's Senior Fair
Belly Dance
Youth Tennis
Tutoring

Special Programs

Kids Camp Program/Field Trips
Easter Egg Hunt
Carnival
Holiday Road Rally
Indoor Rummage Sale
Cardboard Classic Sled Contest
Volunteer
Mayor's Annual Riverwalk
Fishing Derby
Scavenger Hunt
4th of July Parade
Concerts in the Park
Drive-In Movie
Mother/Son & Daddy/Daughter Dance
Mayor's Senior Fair

Co-Sponsored Capital Area District Library (CADL) Programs:

Pre-school Story Time
Early Literacy Playtime
Toddler Story Time
Baby Story Time
Holiday Crafts
Minecraft Game Night
Escape Room
Adult Book Discussion
Movie Discussion Club
Daily Summer Activities

Seniors

Tri-County Office on Aging – Meals on wheels
Walking Program
Safe-n-Fit
Crafts
Holiday Events
Billiards and Pool Tournament
Picnics
Holiday Dinners
Bingo
Bridge

Programs Supported at City Facilities

Fenner Nature Center

Programs funded through the Friends of

Fenner Nature Center:

Nature Education Tours

Apple Butter Festival

Twilight Treks

Citizen Science

Nature Wreath Making

Summer Camps

RECREATION INVENTORY

Lansing Events

Various events are held in Lansing and at Lansing parks and facilities throughout the year. When events are held at Lansing parks and facilities the Department schedules the facilities, makes sure that the site is prepared and cleaned up afterwards. The Department also rents a Showmobile to groups in the Lansing area that can be used as a portable stage for events.

Women's March	Dewpoint Private Client Event
Lumberjack Festival	BWL Hometown Power 5K
Stations of the Cross	ArtFeast
Beerfest at the Ballpark	Reo Town Art Festival
Recyclerama	Michigan Chicken Wing Festival
Child Abuse Prevention Awareness Day	Beers Barfood & Bands
Komen Race for the Cure	Relentless Positive 5K
Neogen 5K	Prime Fest
Run for the Son	Taste of Downtown
Sikh Day Parade & Festival	Michigan Blues Fest
MI Cops Candlelight Ceremony	Eucharist Procession
Roush 22 Mile Hike for Awareness of Veteran Suicide	Alzheimer's Walk
Multiple Sclerosis Walk	Capital City River Run
VOA Stand Down for Homeless Veterans	Oktoberfest
Cristo Rey Fiesta	Chili Cook Off
Margarita Festival	Making Strides Against Breast Cancer
Sparrow Michigan Mile	Crop Walk
Hawk Island Triathlon	Hot Cider Hustle
Dapper Dads Fashion Show	Trick or Treat on the Square
Juneteenth Parade & Festival	Silver Bells Parade & 5K
Lansing Old Town Beer Fest	Lansing Turkey Trot
Michigan Pride Parade & Festival	St Patrick's Day Run
Lansing Lugnuts All Star Game Block Party	Spring Equinox Gathering
Off the Grid Party	Community Easter Egg Hunt
Three Stacks Music Festival	Battlefield Brawl
MLEOM 1 st Annual 5K Run	Arbor Day Event
Common Ground	MSU Rowing Competition
July 4 th Celebration	Lids for Kids
Scrapfest	Riverbank Traditional Pow Wow
Run for Fame	Kids Walks
Car Capitol Auto Show	Twilight Run
Foster Center 100 th Year Celebration	Bridge Fest
Michigan Jazz Fest	Sycamore Neighborhood Ice Cream Social
St Casmir 5K	Epilepsy Summer Stroll 5K
	Bikes in the Park

RECREATION INVENTORY

Lansing Events (continued)

Men Making a Difference
Neighborhood National Night Out
Neighborhood Family Festival
Bless Fest
Movie on the River
Lansing Harmony Celebration
Michigan Remembers Run
Cafecito Caliente 5K
Back the Blue
Capital Area Anti Trafficking Alliance 5K
Run for Food
Race to Restore
Scrooge Scramble
Governor Whitmer's Inauguration
Lansing School District Showcase
Whiskey Warmer
Copa De La Diversion
RED for Ed Rally for Public Education
Women's Veteran 5K
Michigan Law Enforcement Officers 5K
Friends of Lansing Regional Trail Pie K

RECREATION INVENTORY

Department of Natural Resources - Recreation Grant History

<i>Project No</i>	<i>Application Year</i>	<i>Project Title</i>	<i>Grant Amount</i>	<i>Grant Status</i>	<i>Project Description</i>
26-00045	1966	Sheffield Park (formerly Southwest River Park)	\$69,615.00	Closed	Acquire 26.78 A for park development & scenic drive extending Moores River Dr.
26-000550	1974	Lansing Outdoor Ice Rink	\$190,063.00	Closed	Building addition, ice making equipment, fencing, batter boards, lighting, walks, parking and site development
26-00693	1976	Lansing Riverfront Park	\$82,812.31	Closed	Wharf and starter deck, 2 lighted deck tennis courts, viewing deck, site furniture, signs, landscape, LWCF sign
26-00926	1977	Dietrich Park Development	\$38,714.31	Closed	Develop 5 acres for parking, pedestrian/bike path, landscape, site preparation, LWCF sign, 2 docks with stairs and entry woodwork
26-01023 J3	1977	Davis Park	\$38,781.05	Closed	Well, vault toilets, decking & steps, pathway, fence, parking, road, bench, landscape, picnic tables, fire circle, LWCF sign
26-01023 K3	1977	Lansing Tennis courts at four Parks	\$46,317.49	Closed	Construct 2 tennis courts at Marscott, River Street, Wilson and Woodcreek Parks
26-01023 L3	1977	Forest View Park	\$14,312.91	Closed	Construct 2 tennis courts
26-01023 M3	1977	Gier Park	\$60,438.00	Closed	Lighting & fencing for 3 existing ball diamonds, LWCF sign
26-01060 C4	1975	Theo Fulton (Sheffield) Park	\$30,454.31	Closed	Overlook dock, play area, parking, picnic area, LWCF sign
26-01134	0	Lansing Riverpoint Park (formerly Elm St. Park)	\$31,300.00	Withdrawn	Development of dock, boat ramp and parking lot
26-01221	1981	Chadwell Launch	\$53,297.83	Closed	Develop canoe launch, demolition, earth moving, retaining walls, asphalt path, landscape, dock, LWCF sign

26-01296	1984	Lansing Urban Recreation Trail	\$68,407.00	Closed	Trail, demolition, site development, landscape, boardwalks, furniture, signs, asphalt path, LWCF sign at Elm and Cedar Street.
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<i>Project No</i>	<i>Application Year</i>	<i>Project Title</i>	<i>Grant Amount</i>	<i>Grant Status</i>	<i>Project Description</i>
TF86-229	1986	Urban Recreation Trail	\$262,500.00	Closed	Construction of 2 links to Riverfront Trail. Commence at Elm St. east of S. Cedar.
TF87-244	1987	Lansing Urban Rec. Trail	\$250,000.00	Closed	Continue trail east of Potter Park Zoo towards MSU.
TF88-138	1988	River Trail	\$375,000.00	Closed	Continue walkway along Grand River with observation decks, fishing & canoe access
TF88-139	1988	Lansing River Trail	\$80,250.00	Withdrawn	
TF89-187	1989	Lansing River Trail '89	\$375,000.00	Closed	Continue River Trail from Turner Dodge Mansion to Brenke Fish Ladder. Boardwalk, stairs, grading, walls/handrails, paving and landscape
BF89-405	1989	Moore's Park Renovations	\$272,325.00	Closed	Rebuild restroom, renovate and resurface 12 concrete shuffleboard courts, renovate picnic shelter and stairs, resurface 2 tennis courts, parking, play equipment and landscape.
BF89-407	1989	Potter Park Renovations	\$200,000.00	Closed	Renovation of pavilion including new restroom facilities and renovation of farmyard area in the zoo.
TF90-261	1990	Lansing River Trail '90	\$316,500.00	Closed	Construction of asphalt pedestrian path with wooden decks along the Grand River from Grand River Ave. to the Dodge Mansion
BF90-262	1990	Fenner Natural Area	\$187,500.00	Closed	Redevelopment of existing trail system, new barrier-free loop, interpretive signs, educational exhibits in the center and paving existing parking lots.

BF91-096	1991	Tennis Court Repairs	\$97,500.00	Closed	Test 3 methods of repairing cracked asphalt at Clifford, St. Joseph and Ranney and replacement of fence.
BF91-097	1991	Riverpoint Park	\$159,300.00	Closed	Develop the River Trail from Elm St. to Washington Ave. and Riverpoint Park and from Clippert St. to Kalamazoo St.
BF93-270	1993	Neighborhood Play Equip.	\$210,000.00	Closed	Adding modern accessible play structures at Davis, Washington, Frances and Hunter Parks
26-01536	1993	Frances Park Renovations	\$101,537.51	Closed	Restoration of pavilion and overlook structures and removal/replacement of roads and parking lot surfacing/curb cuts for accessibility
TF95-122	1995	River Trail West-Phase 2	\$375,000.00	Closed	Link existing River Trail from Spring St. to Riverpoint Park and from Riverpoint Park to Washington Ave.
TF95-125	1995	Fenner Arboretum In holding Acquisition	\$360,000.00	Closed	Acquire 10 acre parcel, a commercial inholding, and return it to its natural setting
TF96-102	1996	Frances Park Shoreline	\$408,900.00	Closed	Provide improved parking areas, fishing docks and riverbank stabilization along the Grand River.
TF97-027	1997	River Trail Moores Park - Elm Street	\$500,000.00	Closed	Construction of 1,600 feet of asphalt and boardwalk paths, bridge over Grand River and, on adjacent property, wooden stairs and walkway.
CM00-099	2000	Kircher Park Renovations	\$360,000.00	Closed	Construction of new restroom/concession/equipment storage building, paved parking lot, fencing improvements and accessibility improvements.
TF02-127	2002	Moores Park Improvements	\$247,800.00	Closed	Develop an extension to the Grand River Trail through Moores Park with riverbank stabilization and improved fishing access and canoe launch.
TF03-106	2003	River Trail South Extension	\$226,500.00	Closed	Southern extension of the Lansing River Trail from Shubel Park to Hawk Island County Park.

					Ten foot wide, paved trail to connect residential neighborhoods to existing park land.
TF04-078	2004	River Trail South Extension	\$500,000.00	Closed	Develop a 10 foot wide asphalt trail to include a 14 foot wide bridge and site amenities which provides 8,100 linear feet of access to Sycamore Creek.
TF05-071	2005	Lansing River Trail South Extension	\$426,500.00	Closed	Develop a 10 foot wide, 4,100 linear foot bituminous trail, boardwalk and bridge along the Sycamore Creek from Hawk Island Park to Maguire Park.
TF06-050	2006	Hunter Pool Renovation	\$500,000.00	Closed	Improvements to Hunter Park Pool including installation of splash park, upgrades to existing pool with zero depth entry.
TF08-147	2008	Hunter's Ridge Land Acquisition	\$785,300.00	Active	Acquisition of 28.47 acres of property with 500 feet of frontage on the Grand River to be used for walking trails, wildlife viewing, fishing opportunities and habitat protection.
TF10-050	2010	Crego Park Development	\$500,000.00	Closed	Improvements to Crego Park included permeable pavement parking lot, universally accessible kayak/canoe launch, walking paths, fishing docks, site amenities.
TF12-019	2012	Frances Park Trail Improvement	\$300,000.00	Closed	Improvement to the River Trail. Includes fishing docks, benches, bike racks, and viewing platform
TF16-081	2016	Lansing Boat Club Acquisition	\$90,000.00	Closed	Acquisition of a 9-acre parcel located on the Grand River. The river front parcel will be incorporated into Fulton Park and become a connection of Hunters Ridge and Fulton Parks.
TF17-079	2017	Canoe/Kayak Launch at Moores Park	\$35,000.00	Closed	Improvement to the River Trail. Includes a canoe and kayak launch below the dam along the Grand River.

TF17-090	2017	Canoe/Kayak Launch at Riverfront Park	\$48,000.00	Closed	Improvement to the River Trail. Includes a canoe and kayak launch at the City Market in downtown Lansing along the River Trail.
TF17-098	2017	Canoe/Kayak Launch at Krugers Landing	\$35,000.00	Active	Improvement to the River Trail. Includes a canoe and kayak launch east of Potter Park on the Red Cedar.
TF18-029	2018	East Willard Avenue Acquisition	\$17,300.00	Closed	Acquisition of this 3.47 parcel was incorporated into Scott Woods Park and gives the City of Lansing the properties on both sides of the trail head at the end of Willard Avenue.
TF18-030	2018	Wise Road Acquisition	\$20,500.00	Active	Acquisition of this 0.59 parcel will be incorporated into Davis Park and provide a buffer between residential and park.
TF18-033	2018	Cambridge to Frances Park River Trail Extension	\$300,000.00	Active	Improvement to the River Trail. Includes a third of a mile extension of the River Trail north of Frances.
TF18-133	2018	Hunter's Ridge Drive Acquisition	\$82,500.00	Active	Improvement to the River Trail. Includes a third of a mile extension of the River Trail north of Frances.

The Lansing Parks and Recreation Department has been successful in obtaining grants from the MDNR for several decades. The Department has maintained the facilities constructed with grant funds to allow for aesthetically pleasing sites and safe use for the public.

RECREATION INVENTORY

Non-City Owned Recreation Opportunities

Billiards

Nuthouse Sports Grill, Lansing
Nimbus, East Lansing
The Riv, East Lansing
The Roadhouse Pub, East Lansing
Coach's Pub and Grill, Lansing
Limit Pool & Karaoke Club, East Lansing
Dispatch Sports Pub & Grill, Lansing
LeRoy's Classic Bar & Grill, Lansing
Art's Pub, Lansing
The Green Door Bar & Grill, Lansing
Reno's East, East Lansing
Westgate Tavern & Grill, Lansing
Buddies Grill, Holt
Midtown Brewing, Lansing
Lucky's, Lansing

Bowling

Spare Time Entertainment Center, Lansing
MSU Union Spartan Lanes, East Lansing
Royal Scot Golf & Bowl, Lansing
City Limits East, East Lansing
Char-Lanes, Charlotte
City Limits, Mason
Lan-Oak Lanes, Lansing

Campgrounds

Cottonwood Campground, Lansing
Der Happy Hallow, Lansing
Sleepy Hollow State Park, Laingsburg
Taylor's Beach Campground, Howell
Heartland Woods Family Resort, Stockbridge
Campgrounds-R-Us, LLC, Owosso
Lakeside Resort and Campground, Ionia

Camps

Okemos Kids Club, Okemos
Girl Scouts Camp Mill Run, Grand Ledge
Girl Scouts Camp Holiday Haven, Wacousta
Woldumar Nature Center, Lansing
Camp Pa-Wa-Pi, Williamston
YMCA Mystic Lake, Lake

Canoe / Kayak Rental

River Town Adventures, Lansing
Dimondale Canoe & Kayak, Dimondale
The Power of Water, Lansing

Clubs & Organizations

Boys & Girls Club, Lansing
Lansing Spartans Youth Organization, Lansing
Lions Clubs of Michigan, Lansing/surrounding area
Rotary Club, Lansing and surrounding area
American Legions Posts, Lansing/surrounding area
Kiwanis Club, Lansing and surrounding area
Curling Club, Lansing
University Club, Lansing
Lansing Table Tennis, Lansing
Lansing Boat Club, Lansing
Liederkrantz Club, Lansing
Junior Achievement of Mid-Michigan, Lansing
Capital Area Soccer, Lansing
Greater Lansing Aikido, Lansing
Demmer Shooting Sports/Education, E. Lansing
Tri-County Bike Association, Lansing
Michigan Trap Shooting, Mason

Dance and Gymnastics

Rising Star Studio of Dance Arts, Lansing
Patsy Watson School of Dance, Lansing
In Motion Dance Center, Lansing
Karyn's Dance Place, Holt
Platinum Dance Academy, East Lansing
Kick it Out!, East Lansing
The Studio Performing Arts Center, East Lansing
Elite Dance Company, East Lansing
Center for Social Dance, Okemos
Greater Lansing Academy of Dance, Lansing
Dance City West, Lansing
Red Cedar Gymnastics, Lansing
Capital Cheer Legends, Lansing
Geddert's Twistars, Dimondale
WILDCATS Cheer Pride, Lansing

Fitness & Yoga

Hilltop Yoga, Lansing
EmPOWER Lansing, Lansing
Just B Yoga, Lansing
Old Town Pilates, Lansing
Center for Yoga, East Lansing
Bikram Yoga Capital Area, East Lansing
FLEXcity Fitness, Lansing
I.Q. Fitness & Wellness Center, Lansing
State of Fitness, East Lansing
Westside Fitness, Lansing
Court One Athletic Clubs, Lansing
YMCA, Lansing
Crunch Fitness, East Lansing
Polistic Fitness, Holt
Spartan Fit Center, East Lansing
Elite Fitness, Lansing
Michigan Athletic Club, East Lansing

Golf Courses – Miniature / Disc

Kramer-Ruthruff Disc Golf, Lansing
Zap Zone, Lansing
Funtime Adventure, Grand Ledge

RECREATION INVENTORY

Funtime Adventure, Mason
Grand Woods Park Disc Golf, Lansing
Birtchfield Disc Golf, Holt
Valley Farms Disc Golf, DeWitt

Golf Courses – Practice Ranges

Funtime Driving Range, Grand Ledge
Forest Akers West, Lansing
Timber Ridge Golf Club, East Lansing
Woodside Golf Course, Lansing

Eldorado Golf Course, Mason
Ledge Meadows Golf Course, Grand Ledge
DeWitt Golf Center, DeWitt
Royal Scot, Lansing
Meridian Sun Golf Club, Haslett

Golf Courses – Private

Country Club of Lansing, Lansing
Grand Ledge Country Club, Grand Ledge

Golf Courses – Public

Chisholm Hills Golf Club, Lansing
Indian Hills, Okemos
Forest Akers, East Lansing
Meridian Sun Golf Club, Haslett
Ella Sharp Park Golf Course, Jackson
Ledge Meadows, Grand Ledge
College Fields Golf Club, Okemos
The Falcon, East Lansing
Royal Scot Golf, Lansing
Eagle Eye, Bath
Woodside Course, Lansing
Lake O' the Hills, Haslett
Timber Ridge, East Lansing
Maple Brook, Charlotte
Eldorado, Mason
Prairie Creek, DeWitt
Branson Bay, Mason
Willow Wood, Portland

RECREATION INVENTORY

Golf Courses – Public (continued)

Eagle View, Mason
Brookshire, Williamston
University Club of MSU, Lansing

Museums

Abrams Planetarium, MSU East Lansing
Impression 5, Lansing
Michigan Historical Museum, Lansing
Broad Art Museum, MSU East Lansing
Kresge Art Gallery, MSU East Lansing
MSU Museum, MSU East Lansing
R. E. Olds Transportation Museum, Lansing

Nature Centers

Woldumar Nature Center, Lansing
Harris Nature Center, Okemos

Skating Rinks

Suburban Ice, East Lansing
Edru Skate, Holt
The Summit Sports and Ice Complex, Dimondale
Munn Ice Arena, MSU East Lansing

Theatres - Cinema

NCG Cinema, Lansing
Celebration Cinema, Lansing
Regal RPX, Lansing
Xtreme, Lansing
Studio C, Okemos
Sun Theatre, Grand Ledge

Theatres – Performing Arts

Wharton Center, MSU East Lansing
The Robin Theatre, Lansing
Riverwalk Theatre, Lansing
All-of-Us Express Children’s Theatre, E. Lansing
LCC Dart Auditorium, LCC Campus, Lansing
Peppermint Creek Theatre, Lansing
Fairchild Theatre, East Lansing
Ruhala Performing Arts Center, East Lansing
Mid-Michigan Family Theatre, Okemos
Children’s Ballet Theatre, Lansing
Starlight Dinner Theatre, Lansing
The Murder Mystery Company, Lansing
Williamston Theatre, Williamston

RECREATION INVENTORY

Lansing School District Facilities

The Lansing School District and the Parks Department share many facilities and programming choices. The schools use some park facilities for school activities and the Department's athletic and summer programming often use school facilities. The Parks Department also runs the school aquatic programs.

The Lansing School District covers 52 square miles and is the 5th largest school district in the state of Michigan. It is a public school district serving grades Pre-K through 12th with over 11, 000 students in 25 buildings offering Magnet school options in STEM, STEAM, Spanish Immersion/Global Studies and New Tech High. They also offer specialty schools including Chinese immersion, Leadership, Law and Government, International Baccalaureate, Visual and Performing Arts and Montessori. It is one of twelve school districts within the Ingham Intermediate School District.

Non-Public Schools

There also private and public academy schools available consisting of parochial, Montessori and charter schools. A few of the schools in the Lansing area include: Cole Academy, Emmanuel Lutheran School, Greater Lansing Adventist School, Hope Academy, Immaculate Heart of Mary/St. Casimir, Lansing Baptist School, Lansing Catholic High School, Lansing Christian Schools, Harley Franks Early Childhood Center, Mid-Michigan Leadership Academy, Mid-Michigan Public School Academy, Montessori Children's House, Mosaica Education, New City Academy, New Covenant Christian School, Our Savior Lutheran School, Pam's Academy of Champions, Resurrection Catholic School, St. Gerard Catholic School and Windemere Park Charter Academy.

Regional Parks and Recreational Facilities

Burchfield Park and Riverbend Natural Area, Ingham County

Burchfield Park contains the Riverbend Natural Area within it, making Burchfield Park the county's largest park. The park contains over 540 acres and is located along the central western edge of the county, south of Lansing between Dimondale and Holt, along the Grand River. The land is mostly wooded with some grass areas. The park also contains the McNamara Canoe Landing, which is state owned land that Ingham County has a long-term operating agreement for.

Existing features include: more than 6 miles of hiking trails, over 10 miles of mountain bike trails, a softball diamond, bank and boat fishing, a beach with swimming on a natural spring fed pond, canoe, kayak and pedal boat rentals, horseshoe pits, nature day camp, picnic grounds & shelters, playgrounds, volleyball courts, a stocked fishing pond, 6.9 miles of cross-country ski trails with rentals and lessons, two sledding hills, dual 700 foot toboggan runs and a warming lodge and snack bar.

RECREATION INVENTORY

Hawk Island Park, Ingham County

Hawk Island Park is Ingham County's most recent development. The park is located in the city limits of Lansing, between Aurelius and Pennsylvania with access to the park on the north side of Cavanaugh Road. The north end of this park connects to Scott Woods, a City of Lansing park. It is also where the Soldan's off leash Dog Park is located.

The park was built on the former Solomon Gravel Pits, reaching completion in 2001. Facilities at the park include: a 35 acre lake, beach, bath house, boat rental, fishing with the lake stocked, picnic grounds and shelters, playgrounds, volleyball courts, ball diamonds, paved trails, a winter sports rental area and cross-country skiing extending through the park and, cooperatively with the City, into Scott Woods Park and Sycamore Golf Course. There are walkways on Cavanaugh Road leading to the park.

Kenneth A. Hope Soccer Complex, Ingham County

The Kenneth A. Hope Soccer Complex is a premier soccer complex in the tri-county area. The complex consists of six state-of-the-art fields that have earned World Cup ratings. The complex officially opened September 9, 2000. Located at 5801 Aurelius Road, between Jolly and Miller Roads in Lansing the complex will be utilized for youth recreational soccer, adult leagues and tournaments as well as city-wide special events.

Lake Lansing Park - South, Ingham County

Lake Lansing Park – South contains 30 acres and is located at the northeast corner of Lake Lansing and Marsh Roads in Meridian Township. The park is formerly the site of a popular amusement park. The old carousel building was preserved and remains on location. The park is very popular during the warm months because of its sandy swimming beach. Overcrowding is typical during warm weekends with swimmers and boaters. Currently, the County Parks Department owns and leases out the house at the southwest end of the property. Access to the picnic shelter is paved and also handicap accessible.

Existing facilities include: an amphitheater/band shell, beach and bath house, horseshoe pits, pedal boat rental, picnic grounds and shelters, playgrounds and tricycle track, shuffleboard courts, snack bar, volleyball courts, and ice fishing.

Lake Lansing Park – North, Ingham County

Lake Lansing Park – North consists of 530 acres of natural recreation area, woods and trails and is operated by Ingham County Parks Department. It is located to the northeast of Lake Lansing in Meridian Township, with a majority of the park lying north of Lake Drive. Only a small boat launch links Lake Lansing Park – North with Lake Lansing. A good portion of the park is wooded upland consisting of mature oaks and maples. Much of the park is marshlands, consisting of pine plantations and transitional field grasses.

Existing facilities include: softball diamonds, a boat launch, over 5 miles of hiking trails and boardwalk, nature study area, picnic grounds and shelters, playgrounds, basketball court, cross country skiing, ice fishing and winter warming lodge.

RECREATION INVENTORY

East Lansing Soccer Complex, East Lansing

The East Lansing Soccer Complex includes 2 stadium fields and 6 recreational fields that are available for use for soccer, field hockey, lacrosse, football, Frisbee, kickball, shelter, concession, restrooms and team rooms. It is located at 3700 Coleman Road, just off Chandler Road in East Lansing.

East Lansing Softball Complex, East Lansing

The East Lansing Softball Complex includes 4 lighted ball fields that support softball, baseball and kickball. It is located at 410 Abbott Road in East Lansing.

Potter Park Zoo, Ingham County

Potter Park Zoo is a 102-acre zoo located in Lansing, Michigan, within Potter Park and open to the public 364 days a year. Potter Park Zoo is the oldest public zoo in Michigan and is currently home to over 500 animals and 160 different species. The zoo is owned by the City of Lansing, and operated by Ingham County. The zoo is accredited by the Association of Zoos and Aquariums (AZA) and participates in over 40 Species Survival Plans (SSP) designed to manage and conserve threatened or endangered animals. The Michigan State University College of Veterinary Medicine partners with the zoo veterinary team to provide medical care for its animals.

Our mission: “Inspiring Conservation of Animals and the Natural World.”

Grants Received for the Park

2019 – Lansing Neighborhood Grant (\$3,220.40), used to plant native plants around the Tiger Den, install an accessible table and bench for a dedicated quiet area, and installed an accessible grill near the Tiger Den.

2020—ReLeaf grant of \$1,500.00 for trees planted within the zoo. The zoo has been doing a significant amount of tree remediation and planting native trees.

Recreation Inventory

Potter Park – Acres 102 total (Zoo 20, Park 82), Picnic Area, Play Equipment, Restrooms, Parking, River – water frontage, and River trail access point.

Rental Facilities in the Park

Tiger Den – Capacity 300

Eagle Landing - Capacity 80

Penguin Cove - Capacity 60

Programs Supported at City Facilities: Potter Park

Programs funded through the Potter Park Zoological Society: The Potter Park Zoological Society is a private, 501 (c) 3, non-profit organization that supports Potter Park Zoo through educational programming, public and private events, and fundraising.

RECREATION INVENTORY

FALCONERS is a free program designed to allow children or adults of all ages with special needs and unique challenges (such as autism or developmental disabilities) and their whole family to have an enriching educational experience in a safe and welcoming environment. There is one event per month each year.

- Safe and welcoming environment with sensory friendly activities
- Inclusive for the entire family/support group
- Up close experiences with ambassador animals
- Each session includes hands-on stewardship activity
- This program will be shared with other institutions in the community

RECREATION INVENTORY

Zoo In Your Neighborhood Program – zoo passes (includes parking and admission) are available to check out at the following community partners:

CADL - Aurelius
CADL - Dansville
CADL - Downtown Lansing
CADL - Foster
CADL - Haslett
CADL - Holt/Delhi
CADL - Leslie
CADL - Mason
CADL - Okemos
CADL - South Lansing
CADL - Stockbridge
CADL - Webberville
CADL - Williamston
LNCC - Schmidt
LNCC - Foster
LNCC - Gier
LNCC - Letts
CALC - Mt. Vernon
CALC - LaRoy Froh
CALC _ Mobile Library
Community Mental Health

CALC - Hildebrandt Park
SIG - Reo School
Bath Twp. Library
Briggs District Library
Cristo Rey Community Center
Delta Twp Library
Eaton Rapids Public Library
East Lansing Public Library
Refugee Development Center
Dewitt YMCA
Downtown YMCA
Parkwood YMCA
Oak Park YMCA
Westside YMCA
Bethlehem Lutheran Church
Charlotte Library
Ronald McDonald House
STVCC Children's Home
Dimondale Library
Friendship House
Allen Neighborhood Center

Zoo in Your Neighborhood partners also receive two free animal centered educational programs at their site each year.

RECREATION INVENTORY

Potter Park Zoo Proposed CIP Expenditures

Year	Description	Estimated Cost	Total
1	Zoo Paths	\$ 250,000.00	744,000.00
	Boiler Replacement – Feline Primate Building	\$ 150,000.00	
	Discovery Center HVAC Controls	\$ 20,000.00	
	Browse Freezer – Moose & Rhino	\$ 30,000.00	
	Restaurant Fryer	\$ 17,000.00	
	Increased Electrical Capacity – Bird & Reptile Building	\$ 50,000.00	
	New Gators x 2	\$ 30,000.00	
	New Golf Carts x 2	\$ 16,000.00	
	Tree Remediation	\$ 25,000.00	
	Small Moat Demolition – Fill, Exhibit Transition	\$ 125,000.00	
	Penguin Exhibit Pool Repairs	\$ 25,000.00	
2	Adult Changing Station	\$ 6,000.00	680,800.00
	Zoo Paths	\$ 250,000.00	
	Retaining Walls- Tiger Den & Restaurant	\$ 100,000.00	
	Large Animal Crates (Animal transfer or evacuation)	\$ 50,000.00	
	Storage Barn (Animal crates and gift shop merchandise)	\$ 30,000.00	
	North End Building Repairs- Reptile Building	\$ 75,000.00	
	Farmyard Renovation	\$ 100,000.00	
	Tree Remediation	\$ 25,000.00	
	Bongo Barn Roof	\$ 15,000.00	
	Veterinary Equipment – X-ray Projector	\$ 5,800.00	
	New Gators x 2	\$ 30,000.00	
3	Zoo Paths	\$ 250,000.00	672,000.00
	New Dump Truck	\$ 45,000.00	
	New Van (Animal transport)	\$ 30,000.00	
	New Golf Carts x 2	\$ 16,000.00	
	Tree Remediation	\$ 25,000.00	
	Feline Primate Roof	\$ 100,000.00	
	New Pick-up Trucks x 2	\$ 46,000.00	
	Lion Yard Erosion Prevention	\$ 30,000.00	
	Gutter Guards – Discovery Center	\$ 5,000.00	
	Playground Repair – Poured Rubber	\$ 75,000.00	
	Welcome and Discovery Center Carpet	\$ 50,000.00	
4	Zoo Paths	\$ 250,000.00	601,000.00
	Portable Generator	\$ 40,000.00	
	Cover Amphitheater	\$ 20,000.00	
	New Pick-up Truck x 2	\$ 46,000.00	
	Snow Removal Brooms	\$ 10,000.00	
	Otter Viewing Window Leak	\$ 5,000.00	
	Restaurant Water Heater/Furnace	\$ 25,000.00	
	Tree Remediation	\$ 25,000.00	
	Outdoor Drinking Fountains	\$ 15,000.00	
	Vehicle Entrance Gates	\$ 15,000.00	
	Otter Bag Filter System	\$ 5,000.00	
	Pavilion 2 Deck Repair	\$ 15,000.00	
	New Gators x 2	\$ 30,000.00	
	ADA Viewing Areas – Kangaroo, Large Cat, Primate	\$ 100,000.00	
5	Parking Lot Repair/Sealing	\$ 400,000.00	\$ 800,000.00
6	Parking Lot Repair/Sealing	\$ 400,000.00	
	TOTAL	\$ 3,497,800.00	

RECREATION INVENTORY

Non-City Owned Parks:

Alliance Lake Softball Complex, Potterville

Alliance Lake Softball Complex includes 4 lighted ball fields that support softball, baseball and kickball and seating for over 500 spectators. The complex is located southwest of Lansing in Potterville at 515 Alliance Drive.

Fitzgerald Park, Eaton County

Fitzgerald Park is a 78-acre park operated by the Eaton County Parks and Recreation Commission. It is located at 133 Fitzgerald Park Drive, in Grand Ledge, along the Grand River and is on top of ancient sedimentary rocks known as the “Ledges.” The park offers picnicking, trails, a Nature Center, ball diamonds, volleyball, basketball, horseshoes, a playground, disc golf, sledding, and skateboard park. The park also rents canoes and cross-country skis seasonally.

Naturalist services are offered at the park, by the Eaton County Parks and Recreation Commission’s Park Naturalist, for civic groups, school groups, and any other organization. These services include presentations on ecology (i.e. trees, plants, wildlife, and natural history).

Lincoln Brick Park, Eaton County

Lincoln Brick Park is historically named after the decade of brick production that once took place on the site. The park is located just north of Grand Ledge on Tallman Road, one mile west of M-100 off State Road. The park consists of 90 acres and is positioned just across the river from Fitzgerald Park. The park is composed of a variety of habitats from woodlands and open meadows to over 6,000 feet of scenic river frontage. The park provides pavilions and picnicking, a tot lot, nature trails, cross country skiing, fishing, archery range and diversified wildlife. The park has proposed developments, which would provide access across the Grand River to Fitzgerald Park.

Harris Nature Center, Meridian Township

Harris Nature Center is a recently developed nature center located at 3998 Van Atta Road and is operated by the Meridian Township Parks and Recreation Department. The center consists of over 200 acres of land dedicated to promoting and interpreting the Red Cedar River and the surrounding ecosystems. The center provides programs and exhibits intended to assist in the learning process. Renovated buildings and facilities are used to complement hiking and nature observation opportunities. The nature center opened its doors in the summer of 1997.

Woldumar Nature Center, Nature Way Association

Woldumar Nature Center was established in 1966 when a land donation of 177 acres was made to the Nature Way Association; the governing body of Woldumar. It is located at 5539 Lansing Road, in Lansing, and currently maintains 188 acres of land. The Nature Way Association is a private, non-profit educational organization, providing outdoor education to 1,500 school children annually. Over 40,000 guests visit during the same period. The nature center provides an educational trail system through woodlands, fields, prairie, pine forests, orchards, and along the Grand River. There are over 5 miles of trails and at least 1 mile of river shoreline.

RECREATION INVENTORY

Non-City Owned Parks:

Sleepy Hollow State Park, State of Michigan

Sleepy Hollow State Park is located in Clinton County off Price Road and US-27, between St. Johns and Laingsburg. The park is operated by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR), and contains over 2600 acres, with a 410 acre lake, Lake Ovid, which was developed from the Little Maple River.

The Park has a modern campground with 181 sites and restroom accommodations. Also available is a rustic youth organization site for youth groups, scouts and church and school group use. The camp sites are within a short walk to the park's beach area. Day use facilities at the park include a ½ mile beach with beach house and concessions, shelters and picnicking, play equipment, restroom facilities, ball fields, trails for hiking and mountain biking, groomed cross-country ski trails, and activities such as snowmobiling, hunting and trapping (during appropriate seasons) and year round bird watching.

Rose Lake Wildlife Research Area, State of Michigan

Rose Lake Wildlife Research Area is 4,140 acres located in Bath and Woodhull Townships with parking off Bath, Clark, Peacock, Robson, State, Stoll and Upton Roads. The park is operated by the MDNR and contains Rose Lake, Potter Lake and a portion of Mud Lake.

Existing facilities provide opportunities to study wildlife habitats, and activities such as hunting, rifle/archery/ skeet range, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing and trails for hiking and mountain biking. Most of the facilities provide limited access. Parking and roadways are around the perimeter with facilities located in the middle.

City Planning Efforts

The City staff began the preparation of their five-year recreation plan in April of 2020. Utilizing their in-house staff of professional recreation planners, landscape architects, engineers, and operations staff, they looked at what was accomplished over the past five years and what they were looking to accomplish in the next five years.

The Parks staff routinely follows up with participants in their recreational programs to get user feedback. Input varies from parents who have children in the soccer program to children who were involved in the annual Kids Camp. Data gathered from these follow-up surveys was used in the development of this plan.

Other City departments such as the Public Service, Transportation, and Property Management work on planning efforts of their own. In 2020, the Transportation Department will be updating the Non-Motorized Transportation Plan. This plan focuses on the City's non-motorized bike lanes, paths, and trail systems including the River Trail. The City of Lansing is in the process of improving the non-motorized connections within the southeastern section of the city adjacent to East Lansing, Michigan State University and Delhi Township. This process began with multiple public input meetings that were used to identify potential non-motorized connections throughout the city. The community comments were then incorporated into the Public Service's non-motorized plan.

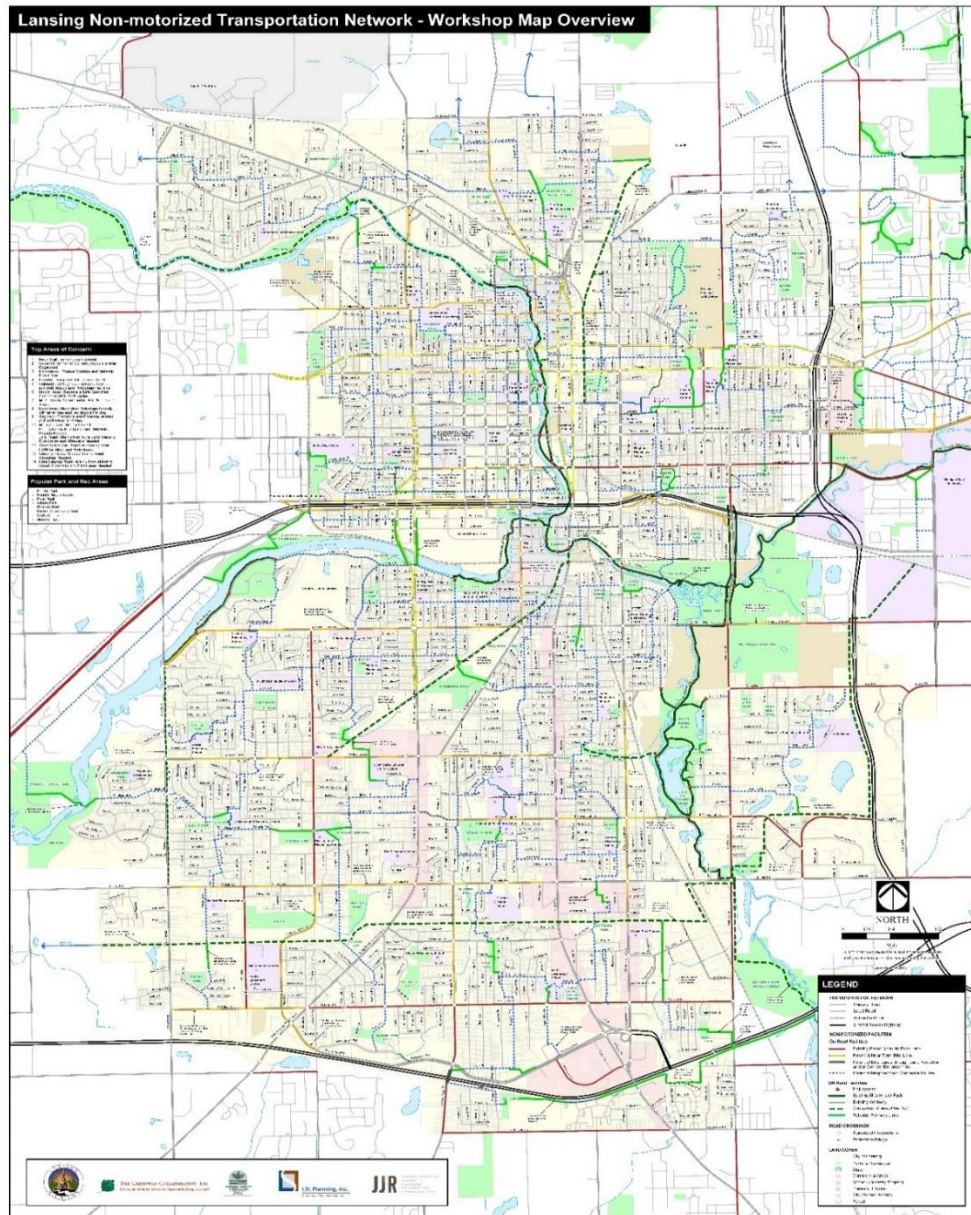
A significant gap in our non-motorized connections were identified in the area bound by Mount Hope on the north, Collins Road on the East, Jolly Road on the south and Aurelius Road on the east. The bounded area is both commercial and residential having single unit homes and apartment units.

Development is underway within this area. McLaren Hospital is relocating their Lansing Campus to south of Forest Road between US-127/I-496 and Collins Road. Redevelopment is also underway on Dunkel Road just west of Collins Road where new residential apartments are planned. Both developments are currently under construction. The addition of non-motorized connections would allow alternative modes of transportation that provide a regional connection to Delhi Township, East Lansing, MSU and downtown Lansing.

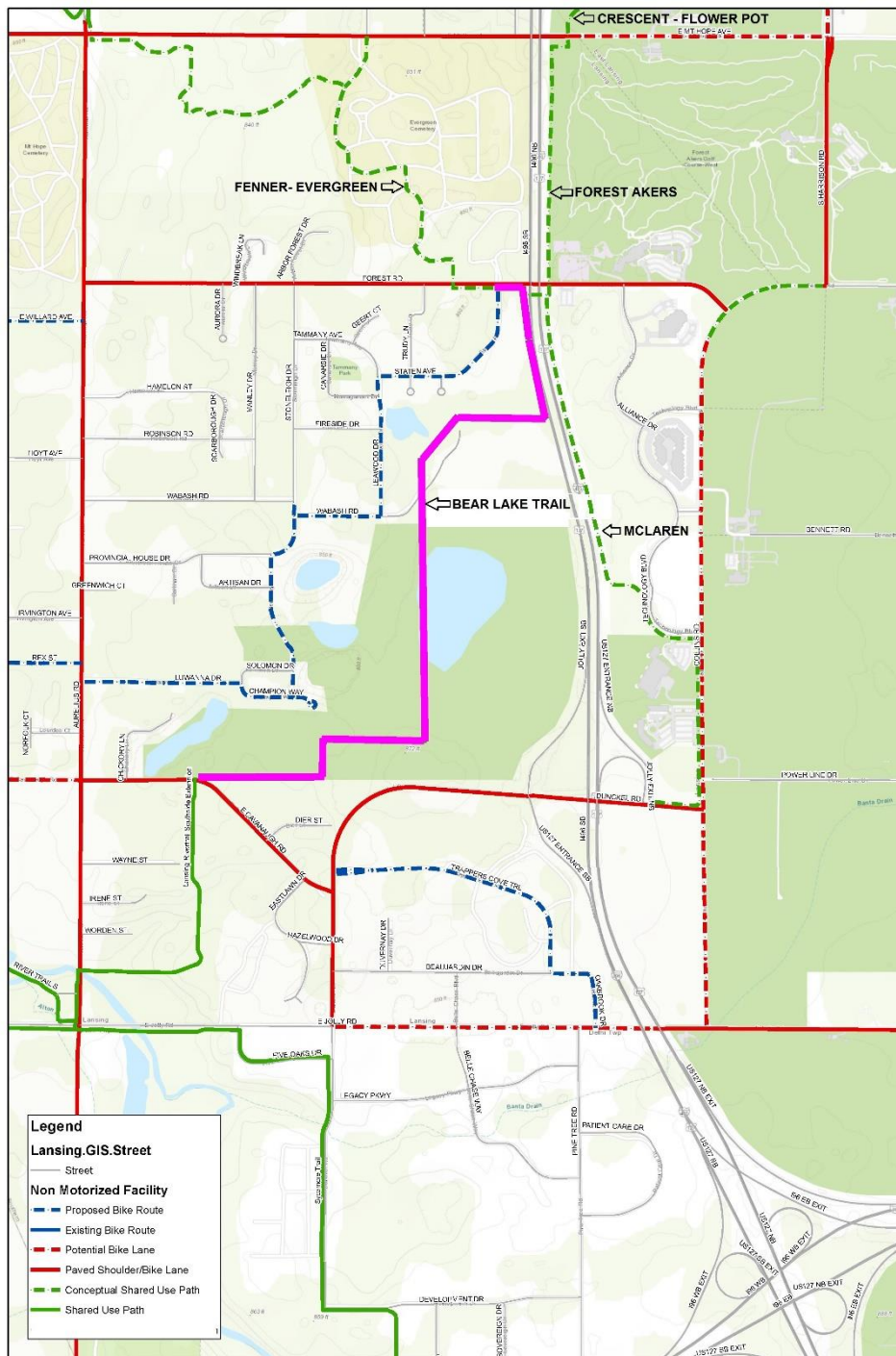
Additionally, these connections would provide both commuter access to businesses and learning institutions and provide recreational access to: Lansing's parks and trails, Delhi Township's Sycamore Trail, and MSU and East Lansing's non-motorized network.

PLANNING PROCESS

Lansing Non-Motorized Transportation Network - The City of Lansing believes the existing and proposed connections provide a significant improvement to the south and east side of Lansing. The connections provide student access to and from school or work, provide commuter opportunities to Downtown Lansing, East Lansing, MSU, Delhi and Delta that otherwise would require a vehicle. The connections also provide access to the many recreational activities the existing trails offer such as biking, fishing, kayak rental access and nature viewing.

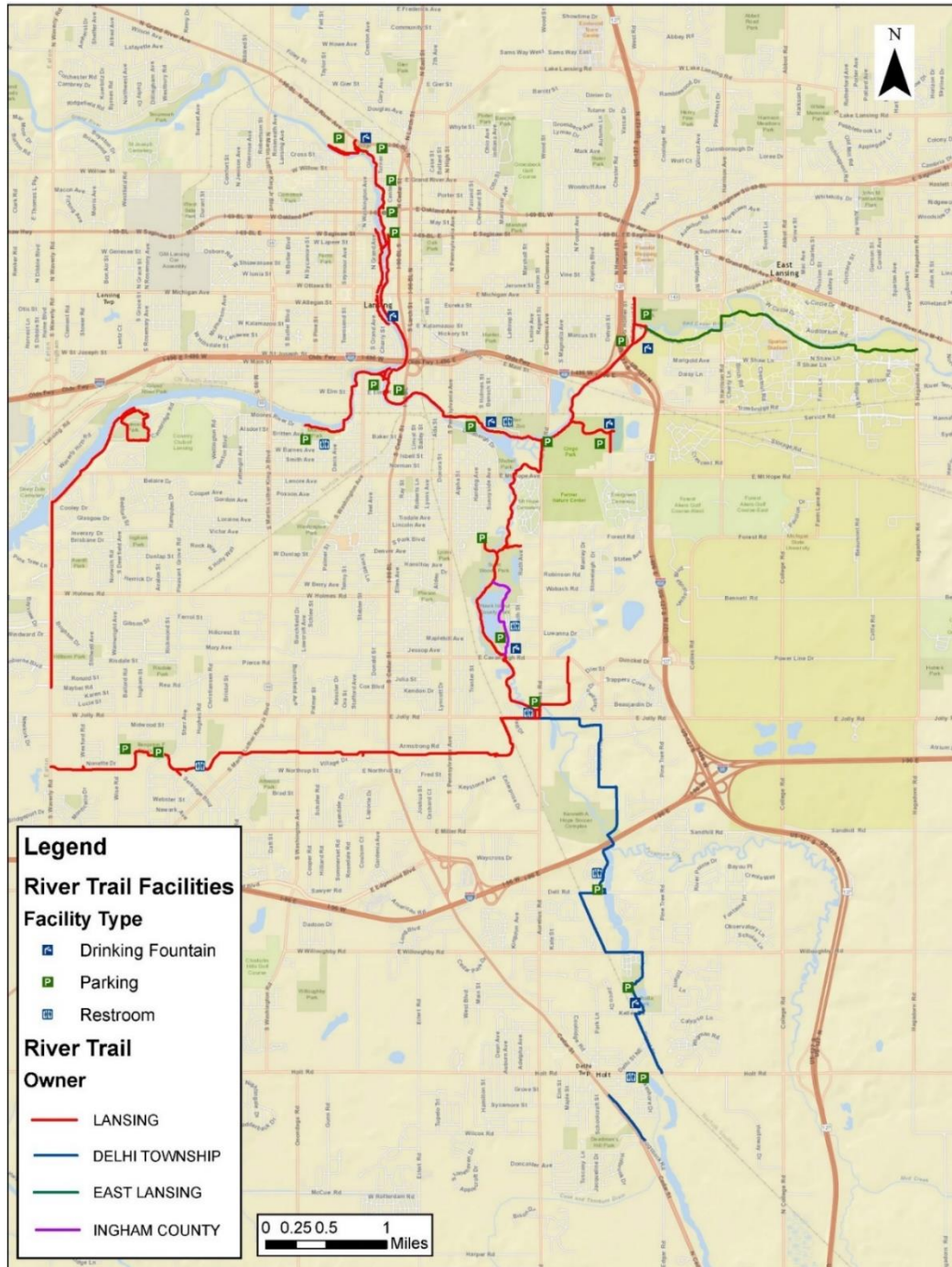


South East Non-Motorized Transportation - The City of Lansing is in the process of improving the non-motorized connections within the southeastern section of the city adjacent to East Lansing, Michigan State University and Delhi Township. Community comments from public input meetings were incorporated into the Public Service’s non-motorized plan.



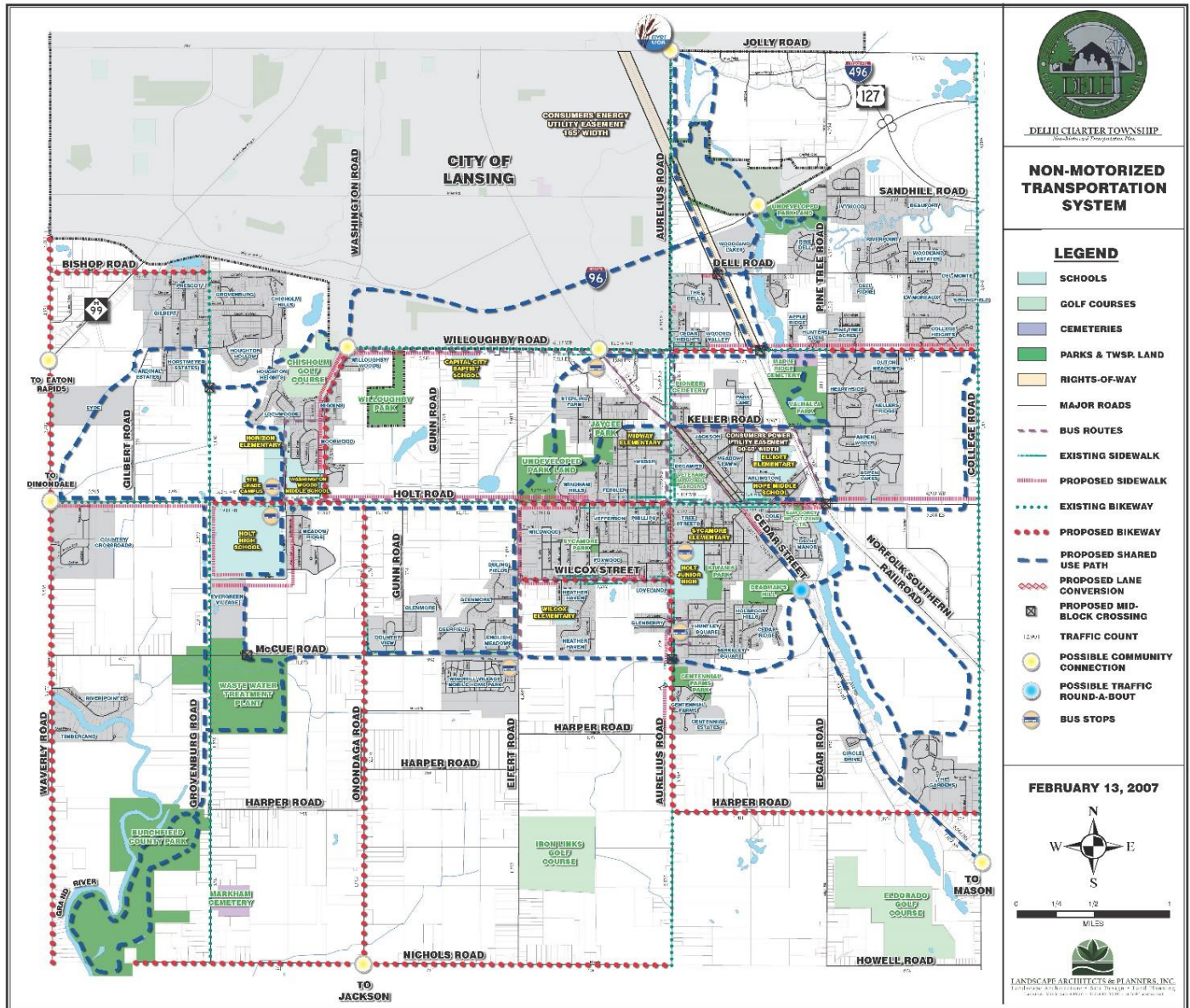
PLANNING PROCESS

Lansing River Trail - The Lansing River Trail is comprised of 16 miles of pathways, bridges and boardwalks. The New South Extension of the Lansing River Trail starts at Cavanaugh Street and ends at Waverly Road in Lansing.



PLANNING PROCESS

Delhi Township – Delhi Township borders the south side of Lansing. The Township adopted a Non-Motorized Transportation Plan in 2007 and has implemented a portion of the Plan to Willoughby Road, 1 mile south of the Kenneth Hope Soccer Complex. In 2014, the Township completed a significant trail connection to the Lansing River Trail.



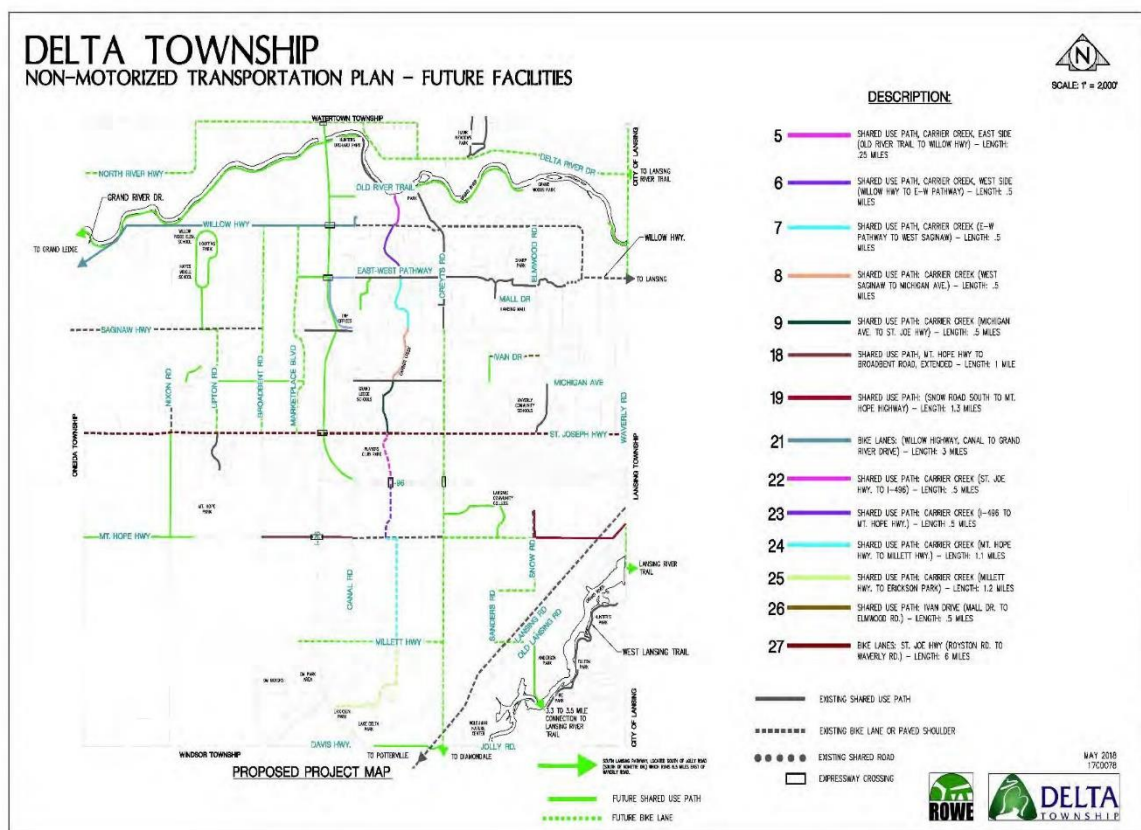
COMPLETED PROJECTS FROM 2007 NMTP More than 6.7 miles of paths, 3 miles of sidewalks, and 1.5 miles of bike lanes, among other improvements, were installed between 2007 and 2016. This plan shows the projects as originally identified in the 2007 plan with actual completed projects shown in red.

PLANNING PROCESS

Delta Township – Delta Township borders the west side of Lansing. The Township has a Non-Motorized Transportation Plan adopted in 2003 and updated in 2018. Connections to Lansing on Willow Highway, Michigan Avenue and near the intersection of Mt. Hope and Old Lansing Road have been completed or are in process.

2018 Non-Motorized Transportation Plan

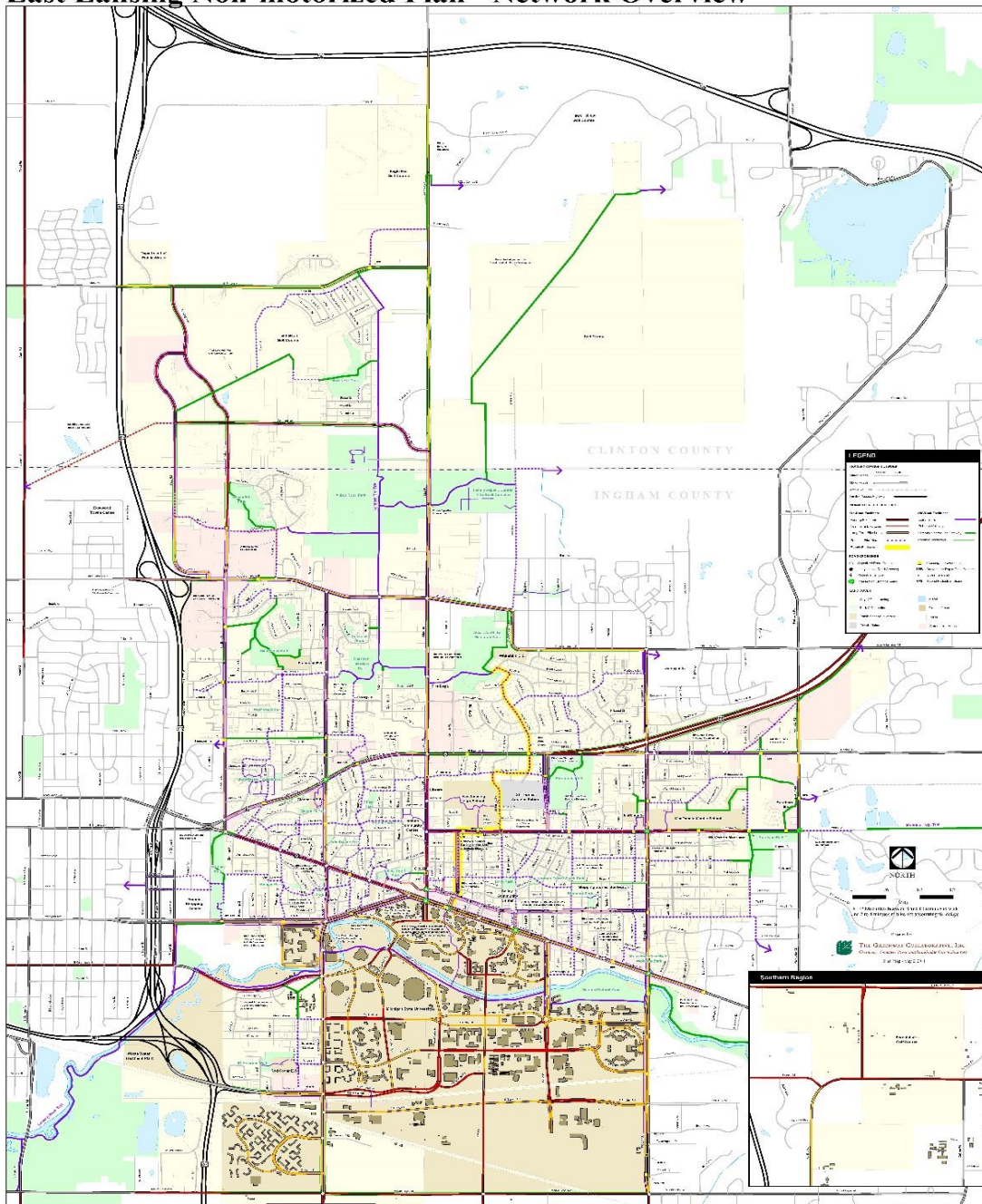
Future Facilities Map



PLANNING PROCESS

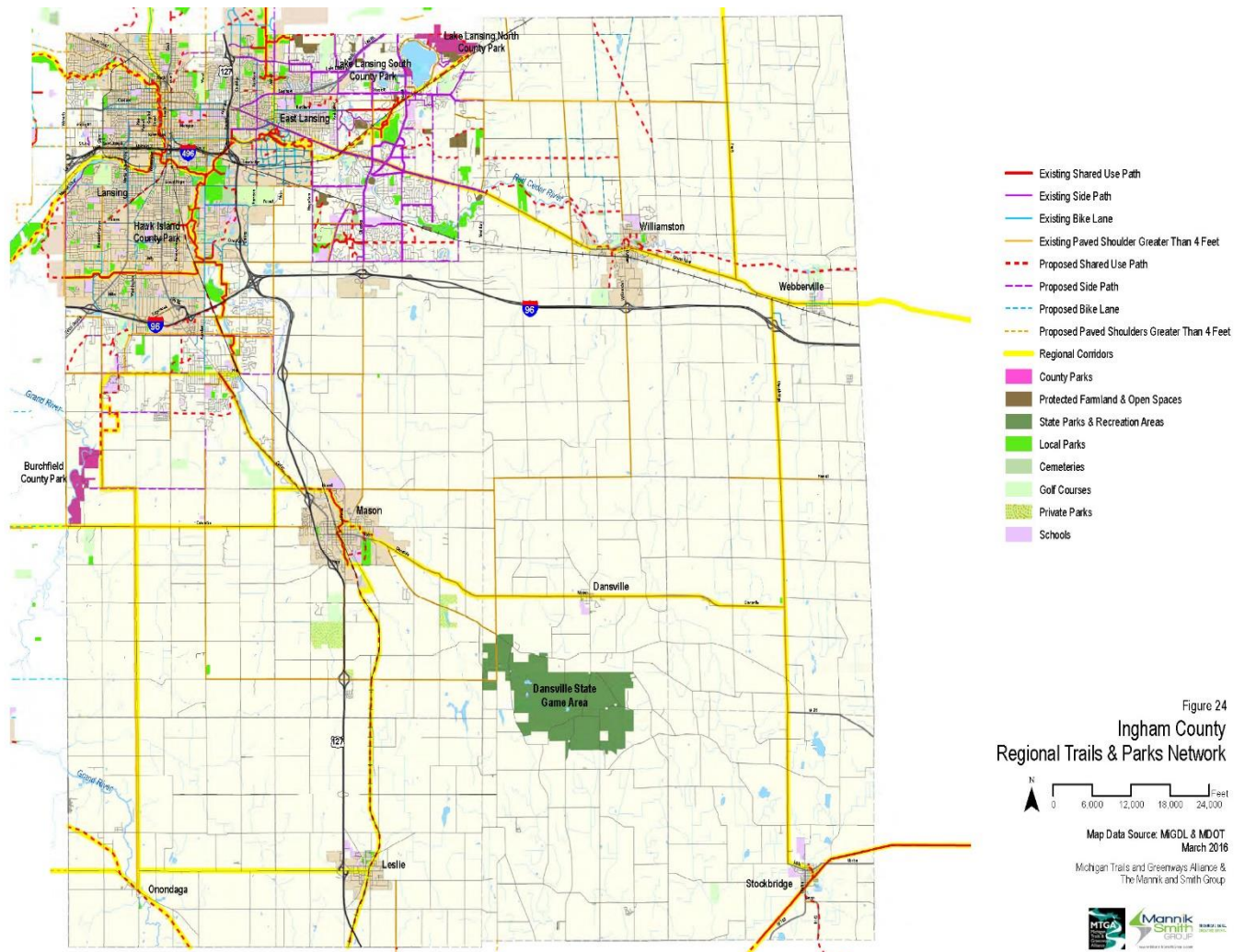
East Lansing – East Lansing borders the east side of Lansing. They have been a partner in various projects with the City of Lansing in the past including Ranney Skate Park and the River Trail construction and maintenance. The East Lansing Non-Motorized Transportation Plan shows connections from Lansing to East Lansing in various locations.

East Lansing Non-motorized Plan - Network Overview



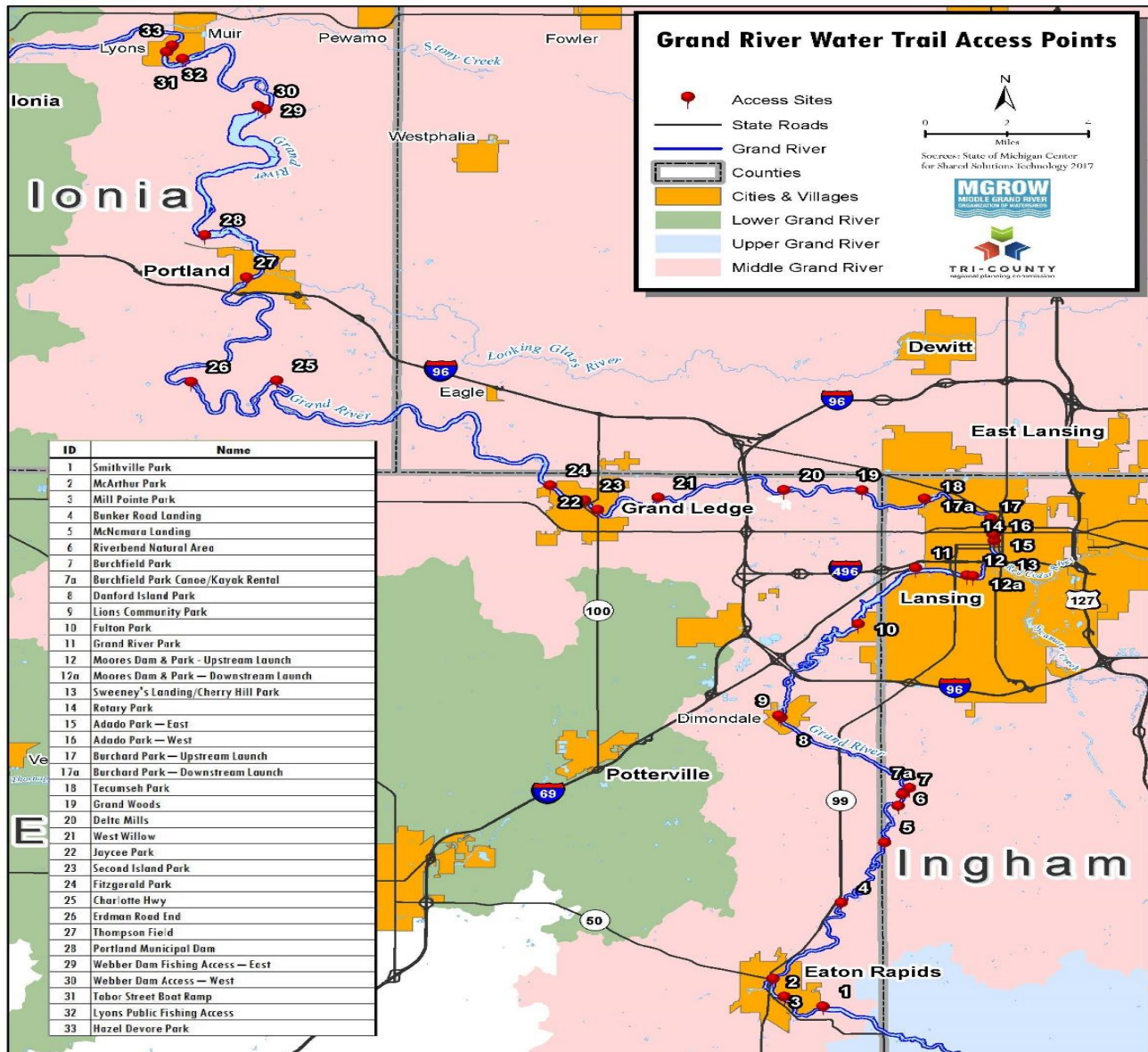
PLANNING PROCESS

Ingham County – In March 2020, Ingham County voters approved renewing the millage to support the development of a county-wide regional trails and parks system. The Ingham County Regional Trails and Parks Plan document was created, and detailed projected/estimated costs for trail construction, maintenance, or repair, and identified a method for project ranking and selection. A 6-year capital improvement plan was formulated, including a method for project evaluation and selection of trails and park projects. Maximizing millage dollars by leveraging available grant funds was an important consideration of the process. This last phase included recommendations for spending percentages of the identified millage categories. The Regional Trails and Parks Plan document was developed through a series of drafts, incorporating the comments of the Task Force over several months. The final draft with supporting graphics was presented to the Task Force for final approval and adoption.



PLANNING PROCESS

MGROW - The Middle Grand River Water Trail is an officially designated MDNR water trail beginning in Eaton Rapids, MI and ending in Lyons, MI. The following map has been created to help users find access points and amenities, locate river hazards, and share information about Middle Grand communities. MGROW also has a waterproof spiral bound guide book that includes detailed launch information, maps, and historical information from Smithville Dam upstream of Eaton Rapids, through downtown Lansing, to the Lyons Dam in Lyons.



PLANNING PROCESS

Red Cedar Water Trail - The Red Cedar River is a tremendous water resource, stretching from Livingston County to the Grand River in Lansing. With a watershed of approximately 472 square miles, it provides many opportunities for recreation, education, nature observation and serves as an important drain way for the communities along the way. Experience the 23 mile – 14 hour Red Cedar River Water Trail from Williamston Township to the Grand River confluence and Cherry Hill Park boat launch in Lansing.



	Launch Point	Distance to Next Launch	Accumulated Distance	Time to Next Launch	Accumulated Time	Seasonal Restroom
1	McCormick Park	6 miles		2 hours		Yes
2	Red Cedar Roadside Park	1.8 miles	6 miles	1 hour	2 hours	Yes
3	Harris Nature Center	2.4 miles	7.8 miles	1.5 hours	3 hours	Yes
4	Ferguson Park	4.8 miles	12.6 miles	3 hours	6 hours	No
5	MSU	3.2 miles	17.4 miles	3.5 hours	9 hours	No
6	Aurelius Road/Kruger Landing	1.9 miles	20.6 miles	1 hour	12.5 hours	No
7	Confluence with Grand River	.3 miles	22.5 miles	0.25 hours	13.5 hours	Yes
8	River Street Park/Sweeney's Landing		22.8 miles		13.75 hours	No

Red Cedar Development Connection



Park Board Meetings

The Park Board attended a working session in January to formulate recommendations for the Master Plan. Their recommendations and results are as follows:

Lansing Park Board Recommendations: 2020-2025 Master Plan Working Session January/February 2020

Following are the results from a January 2020 working session held by the majority of the Lansing Park Board. Results and reflections are listed under each agenda item, and recommendations and action items are listed at the end of this report.

In attendance were: Zoe Ahlstrom, Mike Dombroski, Veronica Gracia-Wing, Sean Hammond, Michael Ruddock and Kimberly Whitfield.

I. IDENTITY & VALUES

- A. What three words come to mind when you reflect on the “community” part of the Lansing Parks and Recreation Department’s tagline of *“Creating community through people, parks and programs?”*
 - 1. Connection, identity, opportunity.
 - 2. Closeness, neighbors, niche.
 - 3. Diversity, unity, families.
 - 4. Accessible, anchor, unique.
 - 5. Comfortable, connected, rare.

- B. *What does that community experience bring to your life?*
 - 1. Not about the space itself, but a proxy for people getting together and spending time with each other.
 - 2. Makes me feel good to watch or see.
 - 3. There’s something very pure about a park. There aren’t a lot of frills. They provide the most basic form of connection.
 - 4. You meet people with similar interests that you may not have known already.
 - 5. Parks allow for people to say things like “good morning,” which you might not otherwise have the opportunity to say.
 - 6. Parks = friends.
 - 7. People are attracted to these spaces, and have casual interactions.
 - 8. Shrinks the city; makes you see and interact with more people than you would otherwise.

II. PRIORITIES & STRATEGIC VISIONING

A. *“What do you see looking ahead five years?”*

- 1. It is easy to use parks and to recreate.**
 - a) Make it easy to find that these things exist in Lansing.
 - b) Making it easier for people to get to parks not by driving.
 - c) Easier, more welcoming of people with disabilities.
- 2. Broadened definition of recreation.**
 - a) Expanding non-traditional partnerships, i.e. with the Lansing Maker Network, Tri-County Office on Aging
 - b) Team rec sports, skate park, BMX, disc golf, cooking classes; access to 3D printers; blacksmithing; etc.
 - c) Being on-trend, not trendy.
- 3. Prioritized programming and opportunities for seniors.**
 - a) More courses for mind development
- 4. Prioritized inclusion of young people (3 to 17) in planning processes.**
 - a) Our plan should be molded by the people who are the future.
- 5. Connected, both within the City of Lansing and beyond.**
 - a) Includes places, as well as natural spaces.
 - b) All modes of transportation.
 - c) We're lacking greater connection beyond the central spine of the River Trail.
 - d) Better connection of our greenspaces, in a green way.
- 6. Increased and better utilized greenspaces and waterways.**
 - a) More greenspace Downtown; reclaiming and making more walkable where possible from sidewalks or roadways.
 - b) Prioritized health, connectivity and use of our waterways.
- 7. Greater engagement with and amenities and investments in neighborhood parks.**
 - a) Benches, walking paths, etc.
 - b) A clear path for neighborhood or community driven projects.
- 8. Greater coordination with outside agencies.**
 - a) NRTF/DNR priorities.
 - b) Developers/economic development
- 9. An engaged, informed citizenry.**
 - a) Intentional engagement of Lansing residents, including expanding feedback opportunities in parks and beyond and leveraging social media trends.
 - b) Shedding skepticism or cynicism of the department - establishing trust.
- 10. A well-inventoried park system and related assets.**
 - a) Maintenance or sustainability plans for each asset.
 - b) More intentional approach to historical assets and decision-making.
- 11. A funded, efficient, celebrated park department and system.**
 - a) Celebrating the people who make LPR what it is.
 - b) Efficient and engaged processes and oversight.
 - c) Residents understand how to contact and connect with the LPR board, adding more value to the board meetings and community interactions.
 - d) Five year plan that residents feel like they were a part of and understand.
 - e) Better understanding of what the millage is, what those dollars mean to families.

- f) Useful, up to date technology.
- g) Increase in the millage?

III. REVIEW OF 2015-2020 PLAN: *What did we learn from the outcomes? How can we improve?*

A. General Ideas

1. Make the Master Plan more accessible and easier to consume.
2. Include more photos.
3. Regularly planned updates to LPR board and community on results and plan progress.

B. Naturalization Feedback

1. Interested in keeping as a goal area, but reframe what naturalization is with the public and plan for more successful outcomes.
2. Start smaller and have success in one naturalized space to demonstrate to the public, then branch out from there.
3. Include pollinating factors.

C. Trees Feedback

1. Interested in keeping as a goal area, but with SMART goal development.
2. Board has little understanding of the activities of forestry.
3. This department ought to be more engaged and well-reported on.
4. Highly disagree that this goal was accomplished -- contentious on replacing or addressing dead or dying trees
5. Major safety threat

D. Rivers/Waterways Feedback

1. Interested in keeping as a goal area, but prioritizing health and use, not just connections.
2. Should the department or City add a water health position?

E. Foundation Feedback

1. Maintain, but redefine as strategically growing friends groups and partnerships.

F. Non-motorized Trails Feedback

1. Maintain, but regional connection, mapping and partnerships should become a priority.

G. Diversify Recreational Opportunities Feedback

1. Interested in keeping as goal area, but work needs to be done to understand what this means: do we mean diversity or diversified experiences and where is the overlap?
2. We must better understand who is using parks: who is and who isn't using parks and recreation assets? HOW are they using them?
3. How are we partnering with talent attraction and economic development initiatives?

IV. PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

A. Priorities and values to be reflected in the 2020-2025 Master Plan goal-setting:

1. This board wants Lansing Parks and Recreation to be, with our preliminary action ideas following:
 - a) **Connected**
 - (1) Plan to move easily between parks
 - (2) Continued River Trail improvements and extension
 - (3) Enhanced partnerships/regionalism
 - (4) Technology in the parks and on our trails
 - b) **Accessible**

PLANNING PROCESS

- (1) Mapping
- (2) Addressing all forms of transportation
- (3) Website/registration improvements
- (4) Youth-->Senior programming

c) Resilient

- (1) Inventoried
- (2) Maintained/maintenance plans
- (3) Ecology plan (trees, water)

d) Diversified

- (1) Increased recreation opportunities, non-traditional
- (2) Partnerships with Lansing providers

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

A. RATIONALE

1. The board believes meetings should be on days and at times that are easy to attend.
2. The board believes that meeting at accessible, culturally-relevant community venues will result in increased engagement.
3. The board believes engaging residents in visioning and value-based feedback forums -- rather than reacting to previously established goals as has been done in the past -- will result in increased engagement, both in attendance and in master plan buy-in.
4. The board believes the electronic survey should be an extension of the visioning and value-based feedback sessions, and composed in a way that
5. The board believes a multi-prong engagement effort is critical to gather feedback that actually informs and inspires the Master Plan.

B. PUBLIC MEETING DATES/TIMES

1. Meeting One: Weekday morning
2. Meeting Two: Weekday evening
3. Meeting Three: Weekend morning
4. Meeting Four: Weekend afternoon

C. PUBLIC MEETING LOCATIONS

1. Impression 5
2. Gregory's Soul Food
3. Eastern High School
4. Cristo Rey Church

D. PUBLIC MEETING FORMAT

1. Introduce what the plan is, how it is to be used, what will be done with public feedback and what they can expect about implementation, accountability and opportunities for further feedback.
2. At each meeting, a prompt of "We want Lansing Parks and Recreation to be..." will be presented to the group.
3. Five tables will have the following value themes posted on large sticky notes, with space available for people to write on them directly, or note cards nearby:

PLANNING PROCESS

- a) Connected
 - b) Accessible
 - c) Resilient
 - d) Diversified
 - e) ???
4. After the introduction, residents will be asked to visit each table to provide input on what kinds of things, actions or opportunities would need to be reflected for those statements to be true.
 5. The ??? table is a place for people to add another value statement if they'd like.
 - a) The prompt will be: "What's missing? What more should Lansing Parks and Recreation be?"
 6. A time limit should be placed on the group table work, and staff should be present to listen in and help facilitate group conversations.
 7. At the end of the time period, wherever people have left-off is where they'll stay for the next segment, which will be to report back as a table group on themes they've noticed, or items they'd like to prioritize; opening the discussion up to the rest of the group for additional input.
 8. Feedback from the tables and group discussion should be reviewed for recurring themes, and translated into goals for the Master Plan.

E. SURVEY

1. The survey should reflect the above questions, in addition to a few of the traditional use/features questions usually asked.
2. Veronica Gracia-Wing will offer her counsel on survey question development in partnership with the LPR department, pending department and platform requirements.

F. OTHER OUTREACH & ENGAGEMENT TOUCHPOINTS

1. Develop a pop up plan and partner toolkits to:
 - a) Engage in mini public engagement sessions, replicating and scaling the above format, or;
 - b) Distributing information on the social media/paper survey.
 - c) Partners could include:
 - (1) Farmers markets
 - (2) Neighborhood associations
 - (3) Churches
 - (4) Schools
 - (5) Sports/team/league nights
 - (6) Community centers
 - (7) Lugnuts
 - (8) Festivals
 - (9) City Hall, etc.

G. OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Provide on-site child care at public meetings.
2. Provide food and beverage at public meetings.
3. Purchase advertisements on social media and traditional outlets to promote a) public meetings and b) social media surveys.
 - a) \$1,000 total to
 - (1) Boost a series of 10 social media posts at \$50 each;
 - (2) Divide the remaining \$500 between print and other digital ads.

Surveys

The Leisure Services division of the Parks Department is responsible for the planning and programming of all recreational activities for youth and adult including, but not limited to fitness, sports, arts and culture, dance, therapeutic recreation, special events, after school programs and summer camps. The Leisure services division also oversees the use and upkeep of four community centers, a historical mansion, two outdoor pools, and several athletic fields.

Program Surveys

Part of the programming process includes following up with those who use the facilities and participate in the programs. The recreation staff administers surveys throughout the year after some programs like their Kids' Camp in the summer, and after every major event such as the Mayor's River Walk, Concerts in the Park and the Daddy Daughter and Mother Son Dances.

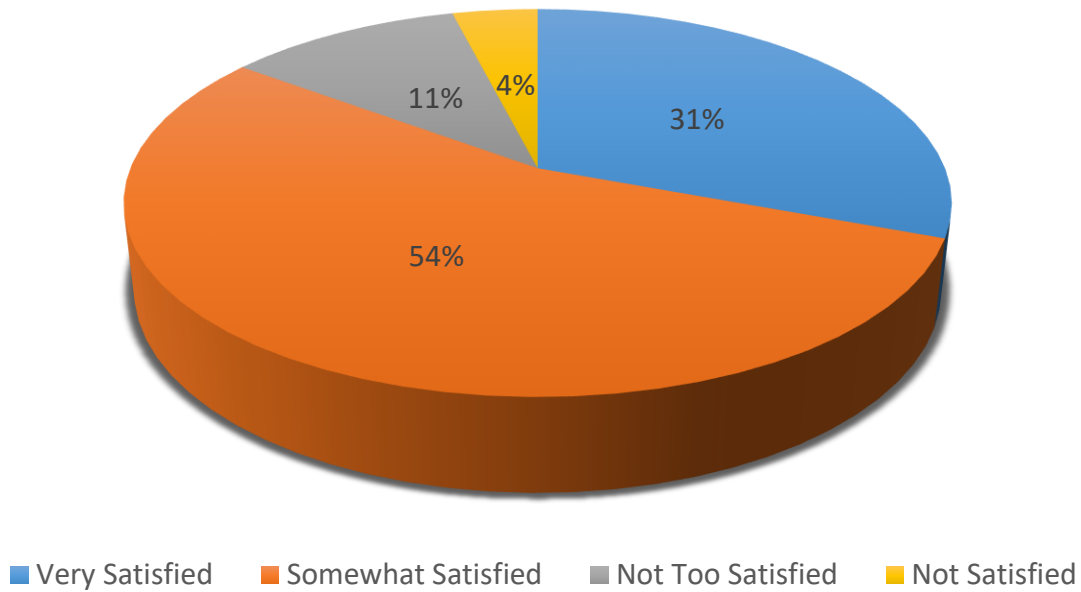
Data gathered from these surveys directly reflect the goals set by the department, as well as how to direct millage funding. For example, following Summer Kids Camp a survey was sent to parents to complete. Of those surveyed, 92% said they programs were good to excellent in meeting the needs of their children and 93% rated all the activities provided as good to excellent.

Recreation Opinion Survey

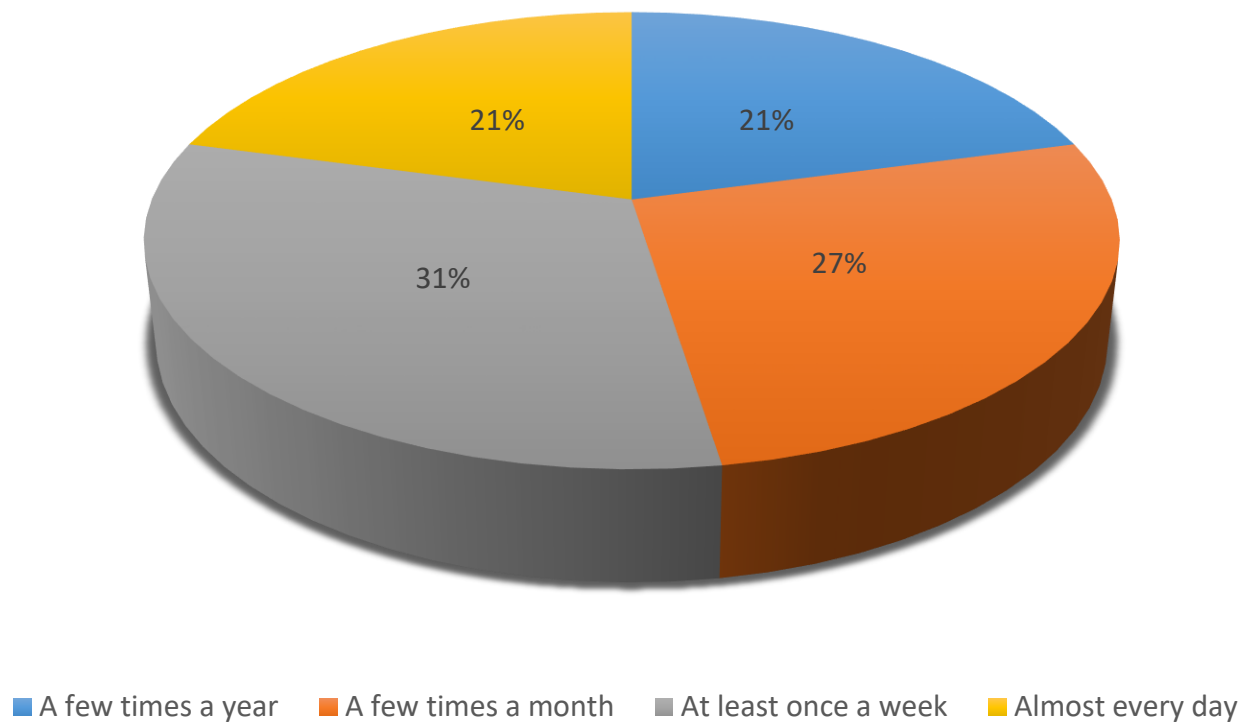
A recreation and parks opinion Master Plan survey was made available from May through August on the Parks and Recreation website and Facebook page at <https://www.lansingmi.gov/masterplansurvey>

Over six hundred surveys were collected. The results represent people in all wards of the community. The following results do not include the free form question answers.

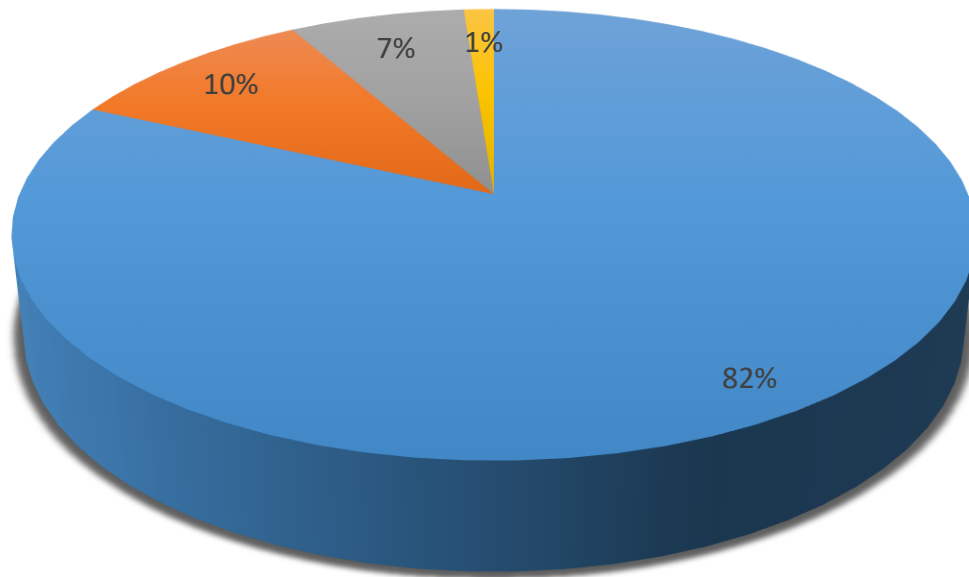
Q1. How would you rate your satisfaction with the City of Lansing's parks, community centers and pools?



Q2. How often do you or members of your household visit a park or natural area?

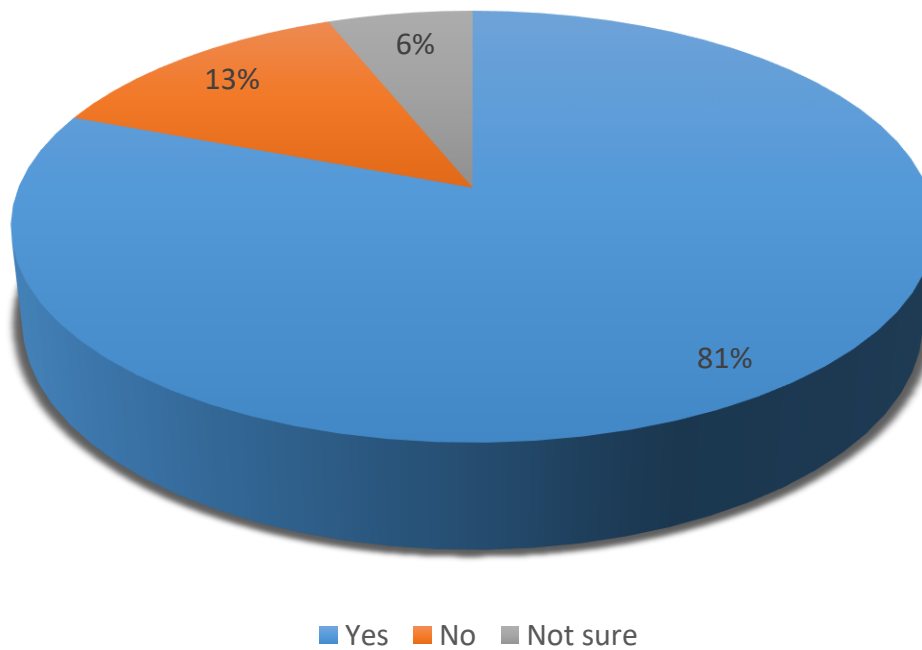


Q3. How often do you or members of your household visit a community center or pool?

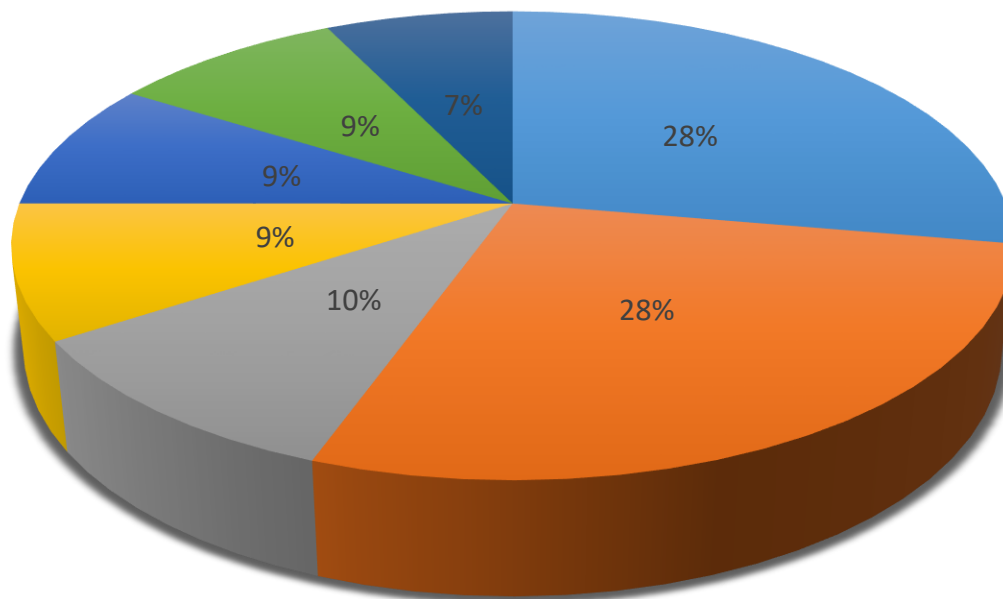


■ A few times a year ■ A few times a month ■ At least once a week ■ Almost every day

Q4. Is there a park, community center, or pool that you can easily access near your home?

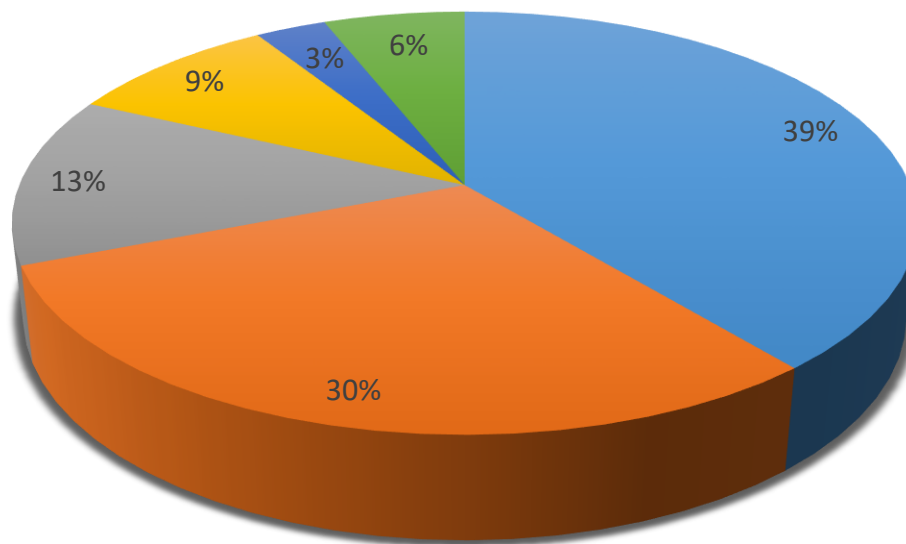


Q5. Which of the following activities would you say are most important to you and members of your household?



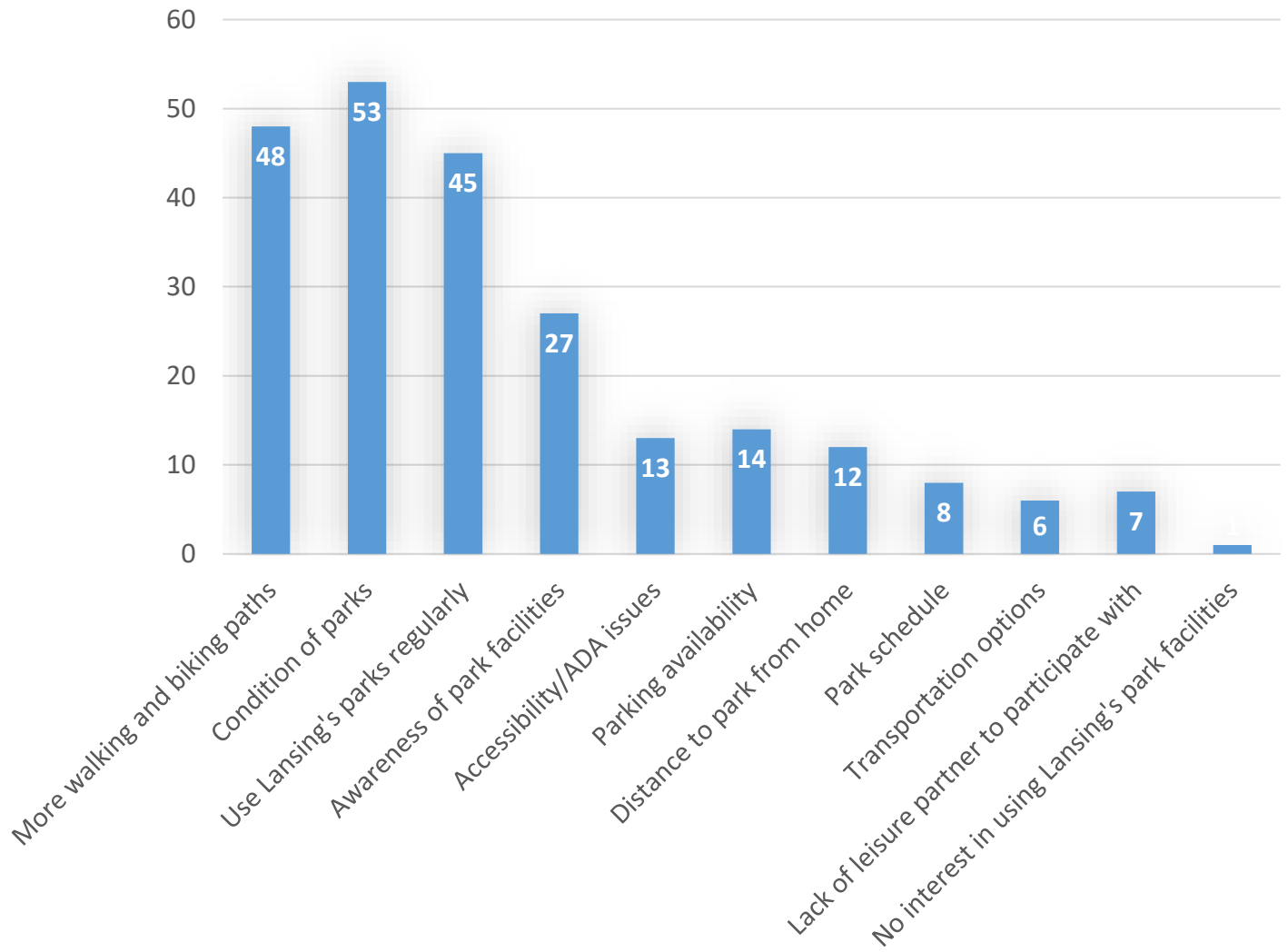
- Visiting parks for walking, running, hiking or biking
- Enjoying nature and open spaces
- Picnics
- Speciality activities (gardening, golf, skateboarding, disc golf, dog park)
- Visiting playgrounds
- Visiting community centers for educational opportunities or activities
- Swimming at pools

Q6. Please select the park maintenance activity you think is most important.

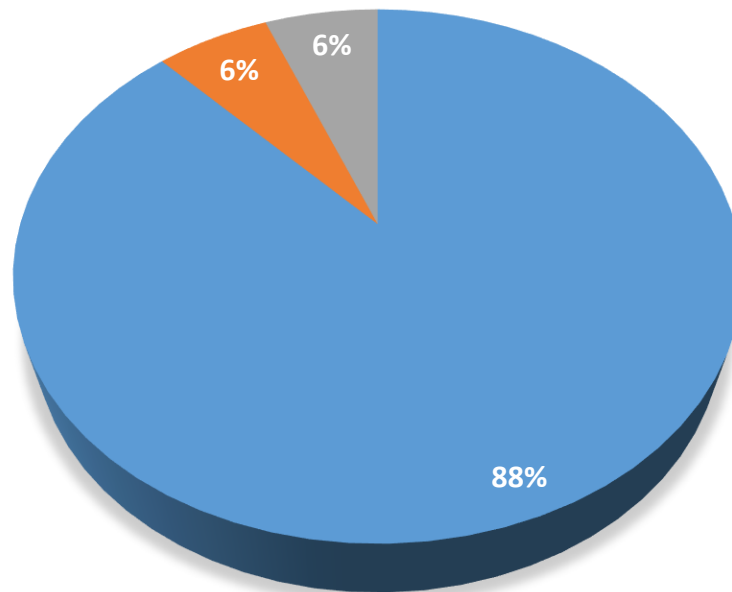


- Keeping restrooms open
- Maintaining native vegetation in natural areas
- Watering and mowing grass areas
- Caring for trees
- Caring for shrubs and plants in landscape beds
- None of the above

Q7. What improvements would make you more likely to use Lansing's park facilities?

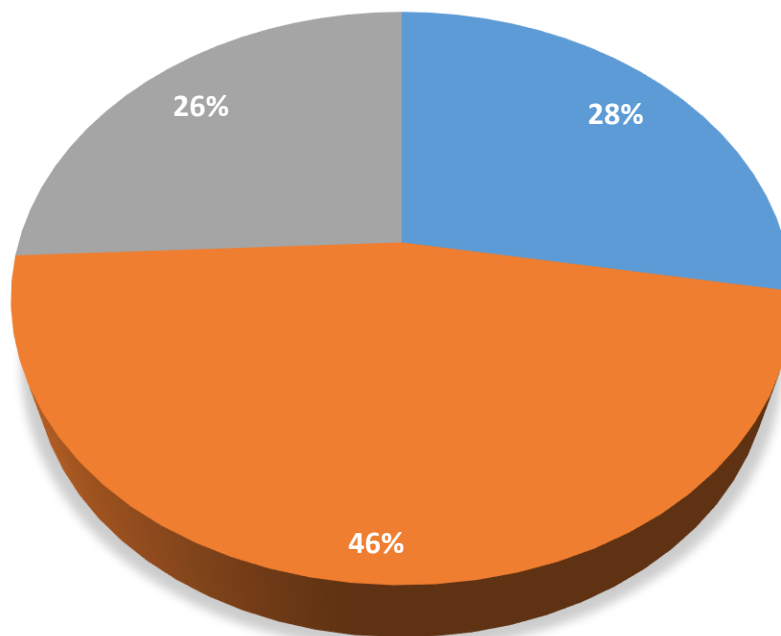


Q8. The City of Lansing has a park millage, which means that for every \$1,000 of taxable property value, \$1.00 is dedicated to parks. The funds generated from the millage are used for capital improvements, leverage for grant funding, operations and maintenance.



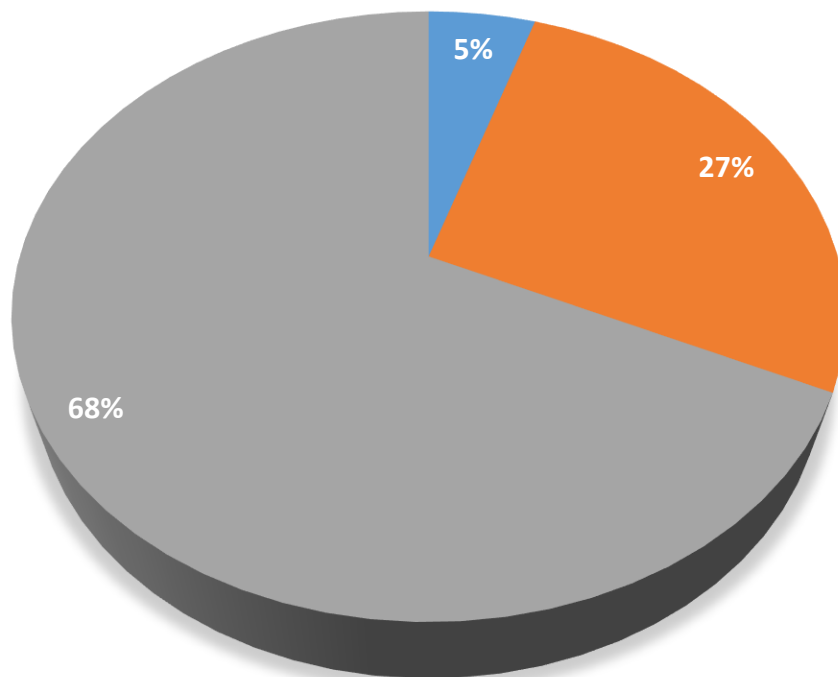
■ Yes ■ No ■ Not sure

Q9. Which of the following should be prioritized with millage funds?
First Choice



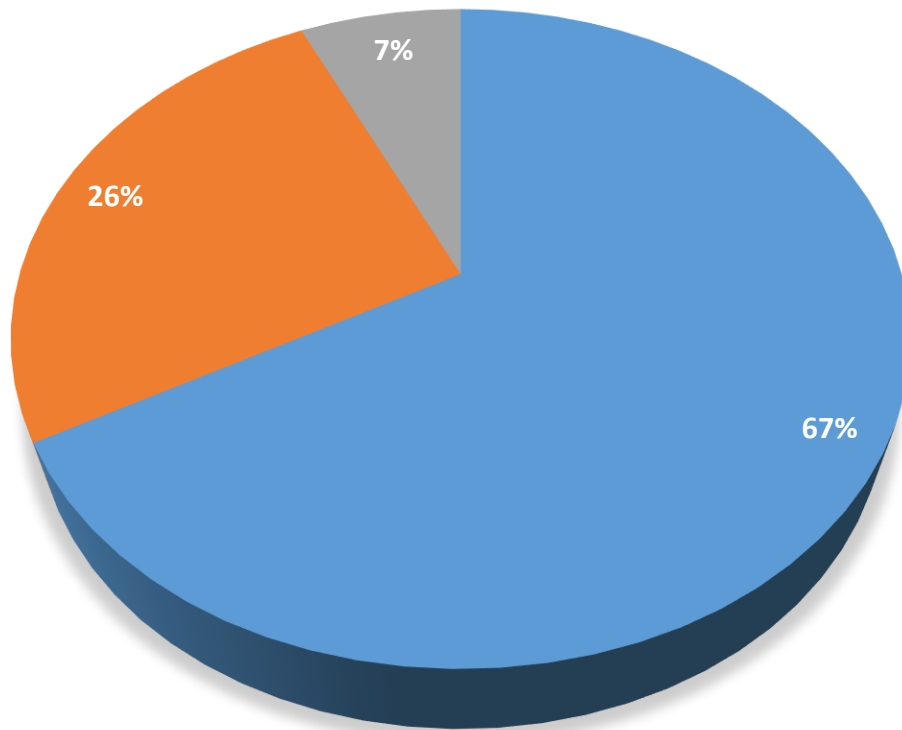
- Maintenance (lawn mowing and other maintenance)
- Capital Improvements (construction)
- Operation (such as administration)

Q9. Which of the following should be prioritized with millage funds?
Second Choice



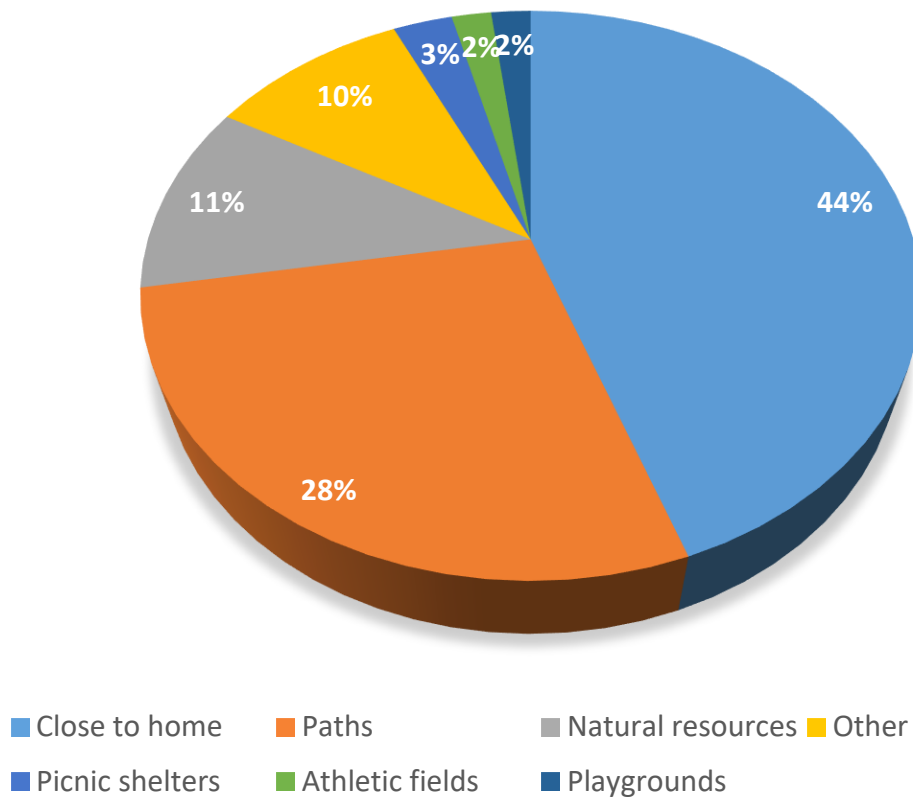
- Maintenance (lawn mowing and other maintenance)
- Capital Improvements (construction)
- Operation (such as administration)

Q9. Which of the following should be prioritized with millage funds?
Third choice

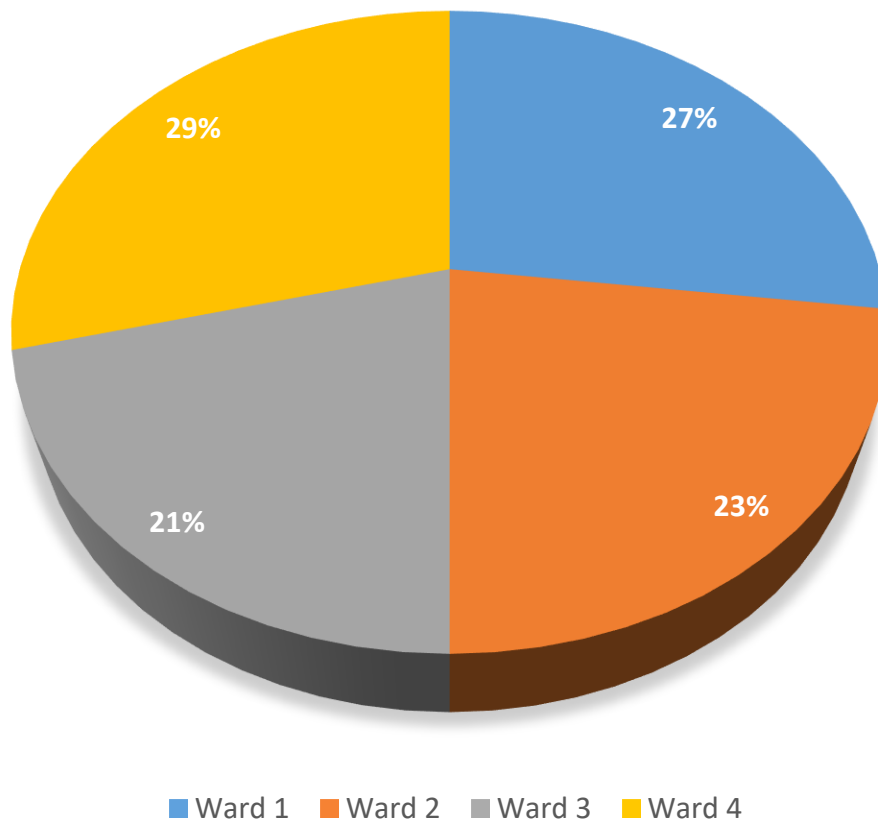


- Maintenance (lawn mowing and other maintenance)
- Capital Improvements (construction)
- Operation (such as administration)

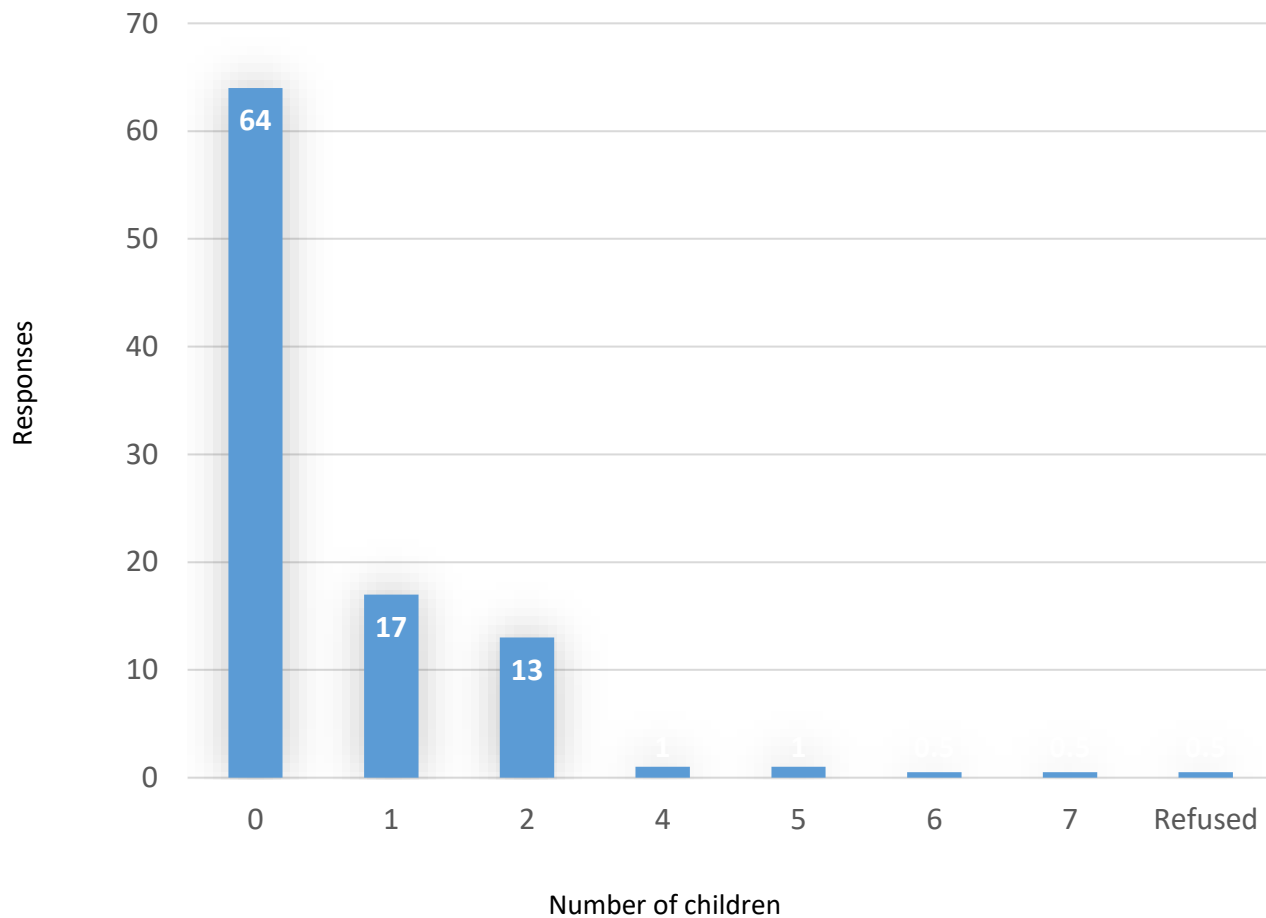
Q21. What are the reasons you use these parks?



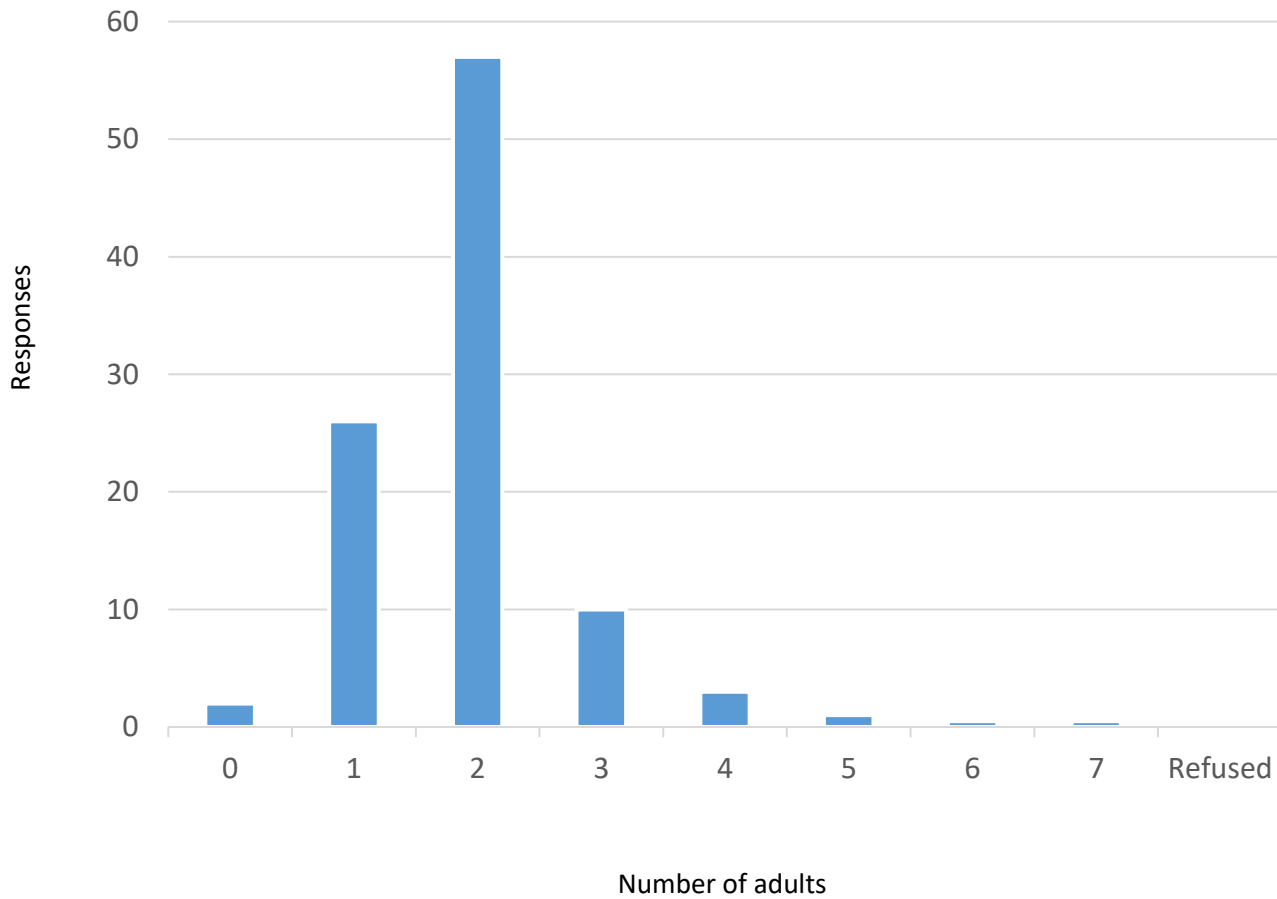
Q22. Which ward do you live in?



Q23. Including yourself, how many children under the age of 18 reside in your household?



Q24. Including yourself, how many adults age 18 or older reside in your household?



Social Media Outreach (screenshots)


Lansing Parks and Recreation ✓

7.3K like this · Government Organization



Apr 21 · 🌐 · ...to complete the quick master plan survey in order to let your voice be heard! Feedback from you is so important in determining our goals!



4

1 Comments


Lansing Parks and Recreation ✓

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Aug 5 · 🌐 · ...you'd like to see. Take the Parks Master Plan Survey to provide your input:
lansingmi.gov/masterplansurvey

Andy Schor's post

Thank you to City of Lansing voters who once again supported the Lansing Parks and Recreation Millage. These dollars will be used to keep our parks...



1

1 Share

[EXTERNAL] City of Lansing Neighborhood News/COVID-19 Update - May 22, 2020

Assign a category

City of Lansing <listserv@civicplus.com>



Farrell, Emily

Friday, May 22, 2020 at 11:46 AM

[Show Details](#)

Report Phishing

Manage Add-ins..



Lansing Parks and Recreation Survey

Every five years, Lansing Parks and Recreation engages in a five-year master planning process. One very important element of that plan includes hearing from **YOU**. In this survey, we hope to better understand your experiences and feelings to help us shape the future of parks and recreation. We think it's safe to say that now, more than ever, we are all understanding the role parks and recreation plays in our lives a little differently. While this survey is a little on the longer side, we hope you'll stick with it to help us create a plan that reflects your values.

Head over to www.lansingmi.gov/masterplansurvey to complete the quick master plan survey in order to let your voice be heard! Feedback from you is so important in

**TAKE THE PARKS
MASTER PLAN SURVEY!**

The Master Plan reflects the City's **strong commitment** to provide high quality recreational activities for the community.

**Citizen input is vital to help
us achieve these goals.**

 lansingmi.gov/masterplansurvey
LET YOUR VOICE BE HEARD.

TAKE SURVEY NOW

City of Lansing Parks & Recreation | 200 N. Foster, Lansing, MI 48912

Park Board Meeting

The Park Board regularly meets on the second Wednesday of each month. The meetings are open to the public to receive input from the community. The Board held a public meeting in October to receive public input and provide comments on the draft Master Plan. After the October meeting the plan will be available for review and public input for the Board to vote on the final plan at its November meeting to recommend submission to Lansing City Council.

City Council

Committee will review the Plan at their November 23, 2020 meeting and make the referral to Lansing City Council for the November 30, 2020 meeting. At the December 14, 2020 Lansing City Council meeting, a public hearing will be set for January 11, 2021 to receive final public comment prior to Council voting on the final plan.

Public Meeting / Hearing

Park Board - A public meeting was advertised and held before the Park Board on October 14, 2020 and November 10, 2020. The Park Board adopted the plan, and recommended adoption by the Lansing City Council on January 11, 2021.

Lansing City Council – A public hearing was advertised and held before the Lansing City Council on January 11, 2021. The Lansing City Council adopted the plan on _____

Introduction

The action plan was developed as a way to identify how the City intends to meet the goals and objectives set forth in Recreation Master Plan in the next 5 years. The actions are not listed in any particular order. The basis for the following actions are consistent with information gathered through the Parks and Recreation Survey, public input meetings, interviews, city-wide planning efforts, demographic data, land use trends and recreation master plans of adjacent communities. All projects will be subject to the availability of funding through the Lansing Park Millage, general fund and the approval of the Lansing Park Board, Mayor and City Council.

The action plan is divided into two separate focus areas including the Capital Improvement Schedule and Planning Projects. Development projects that were identified as meeting the Recreation Master Plan goals and objectives, are grant eligible, and capable of being completed in the next five years, are included in the Capital Improvement Schedule. Master plans, studies and marketing strategies that meet the goals and objectives and will be funded through the park millage, general fund and partnerships are included on the Planning Program.

The Parks Department cares for parks by allocating funds to different scopes of work. The Department goes through an annual budgeting process where funds are allocated to planning, neighborhood park renovations, repair and maintenance, and capital improvement projects that are grant eligible. For example, every year funds are allocated for improvements and maintenance of five to six neighborhood playgrounds. These items are not included in the Capital Improvement Schedule of the Parks and Recreation Master Plan because they are typically repair/maintenance projects, are smaller projects that can be funded through the general fund or park millage, or they are not eligible for MDNRE grant funds.

Action 2020-2025

The Parks Department cares for parks by allocating funds to different scopes of work. The Department goes through an annual budgeting process where funds are allocated to planning, neighborhood park renovations, repair and maintenance, and capital improvement projects that are not grant eligible. For example, every year funds are allocated for improvements and maintenance of five to six neighborhood playgrounds. These items are not included in the Capital Improvement Schedule of the Parks and Recreation Master Plan because they are typically repair/maintenance projects, are smaller projects that can be funded through the general fund or park millage, or they are not eligible for MDNRE grant funds. Established 501c3, Friends of Lansing Parks group, to clean up and maintain the beautiful park lands.

Capital Improvement Project Descriptions

Acquire Park Land – The Parks Department is always looking for additional property to acquire or purchase to improve the offering of facilities and activities to the public. There are areas along the River Trail where the City would like to extend it, but are unable to do so because they don't own the property needed. Property has been obtained to expand park property at Hunters Ridge, River and St. Joseph Streets, Willard Avenue, Boat Club property, and land adjacent to Edmore and Davis Parks.

Canoe and Kayak Launch – Lansing has one lake, two rivers, and one creek that offer great canoeing and kayaking experiences. There are currently eight locations where one can put in and take out a boat. Both activities are becoming popular. Launches have been put in at Tecumseh Park, Moores Park, Rotary Park, Krueger Landing and we are looking two additional locations.

River Trail, Extend Northern Route to Delta Township – The existing River Trail ends on the northwest side of Lansing at Dietrich Park. The proposed extension would run to Tecumseh Park and connect to Delta Township's non-motorized system. Delta Township has a non-motorized transportation plan that includes a connection to Lansing in this location. The proposed project includes: boardwalk, bridges, paved trail, signs, benches and trash receptacles.

Bear Lake – The River Trail currently terminates at a point near Cavanaugh Road. The City is working with the City of East Lansing and Michigan State University to extend the trail from that point into campus. The proposed Bear Lake Pathway is approximately 1.5 miles in length beginning at Cavanaugh Road then heading northeast through Consumers Energy corridor, MSU, residential property, Hospice, the Lansing School District and Tammany Hills Apartments before ending along Forest Road where the pathway will connect to Staten Road at Forest Road.

Forest Aker's & Crescent – Flower Pot – Completing this segment of the trail would connect the Bear Lake/ Fenner Evergreen trail extensions to the River Trail just south of Kircher.

River Trail, Fenner-Evergreen – The River Trail runs just northeast of Mt. Hope Cemetery will extend through Fenner and Evergreen Cemetery and continue along Forest Road to the Bear Lake connection.

River Trail, Frances Park to Cambridge Road – Completing this segment of the trail would allow those who live in the subdivision surround Frances Park to walk safely to Frances Park, the France Overlook, and to connect to the Waverly Road Path, which leads to the newly constructed River Trail South Extension.

Trees – Continue to plant new and replace removed trees in city parks throughout the city.

Washington Park – Replace the old, deteriorating pavilion with a new, more accessible, ADA compliant pavilion.

Turner-Mini Park – Replace the existing pavers to eliminate trip hazards in this highly utilized area.

Wentworth Park – Replace fence along east side of the park to safely separate the park from the river and steam pipe.

Dog Park – Establish an off leash dog park in the downtown Lansing area and at Attwood Park providing additional areas for pet owners.

Ferris Park – Construct a drop-in baseball facility open to the public where youth and adults may play.

ACTION PLAN

Community Centers – Upgrade flooring, lighting, doors, and paint for cleaner and more energy efficient facilities.

Fulton Park – Construct an overlook at rivers edge to allow for safe fishing along the bank of the Grand River and installation of BMX bicycle training and skill building stations.

Frances Park – Construct and installation of an open to the public Cricket Field.

Ingham Park – Continue improvements at the only Lansing disc golf course located within a neighborhood with the installation of cement tee pads.

Marscot Park – Repair and upgrade the current basketball court.

Moores Park – Repair and upgrade the current basketball court, and begin phase repair work on the last Bintz pool.

Marshall Park – Installation of a perimeter-walking path around the park, further extending walking areas within the city.

Risdale Park – Continue expansion of the sports complex with the installation of a track around the current soccer field.

St. Joe Park – Upgrade the current tennis courts that are utilized by the Lansing School District, Todd Martin Youth Development Fund and neighborhood residents.

Riverpoint Park – Installation of a dock providing another access point to the Grand River.

Riverfront Park – Installation of a playground and equipment to further enhance the development along the river in downtown.

Red Cedar Development – Connect the river trail to the park and new development connecting Lansing, East Lansing and Michigan State University.

Burchard Park – Installation of lights at the Brenke Fish Ladder further enhancing the area for use as a special event venue.

Comstock Park – Renovate and upgrade the existing community building located in a heavily utilized park.

Durant Park – Construction of an outdoor stage to facilitate concerts and neighborhood events.

Reutter Park – Continue repairs and upgrades to the fountain to a downtown park.

Potter Park – Potter Park Zoo is managed by Ingham County, but owned by the City of Lansing, and County upgrades will be included in the City of Lansing plan.

City wide Maintenance and Sustainability of Neighborhood Parks – In addition to the annual allocation of funds for park maintenance and improvements, these funds will be set aside specifically for Neighborhood Parks. The intent is to locate matching funds to increase the dollar value that can be allocated to these types of projects.



CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

2020-2023

City of Lansing

Strategic Plan for Sustainable Municipal Operations
Plan Created February 2020

The City of Lansing has released its first Climate Action Plan for City operations. As a part of the plan, Mayor Schor has issued an Executive Order to establish and create the Mayor’s Advisory Commission on Sustainability, who will help guide the City in its climate action and sustainability efforts. The goals of the plan include reducing the City’s carbon impact, increasing energy efficiency, reducing waste and looking at other areas that lead to long-term operational savings, while protecting the natural environment.

To view the entire plan, visit

<https://www.lansingmi.gov/DocumentCenter/View/11081/City-of-Lansing-Climate-Action-Plan>

www.lansingcitypulse.com

City Pulse • October 7, 2020

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Public Meeting will be held on Wednesday, October 14, 2020 at 6:30 p.m. via ZOOM conferencing for the purpose of public input on the Parks Five Year Master Plan for 2020-2025. Please visit www.lansingmi.gov/827/Parks-Recreation prior to the meeting for complete ZOOM meeting information.

With Executive Order 2020-4, Governor Whitmer declared a statewide State of Emergency due to the spread of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19). To mitigate the spread of COVID-19 and to provide essential protections to vulnerable Michiganders and this State's health care system and other critical infrastructure, it is crucial that all Michiganders take steps to limit in-person contact, particularly in the context of large groups. Therefore, the above meetings will be conducted via audio/video conference.

The meetings are being held electronically in accordance with the Open Meetings Act in an effort to protect the health and safety of the public. Members of the public wishing to participate in the meeting may do so by logging into or calling into the meetings using the website or phone number above, and meeting ID provided. Michigan Executive Order 2020-154 provides temporary authorization of remote participation in public meetings and hearings.

For more information, please call 517.483.4307. If you are interested in this matter, please attend the ZOOM public meeting. Written comments will be accepted between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. on City business days if received before 5 p.m. on the day of the Public Meeting at the Lansing Department of Parks and Recreation office, 200 N. Foster Ave., Lansing, MI 48912 or email kellie.brown@lansingmi.gov

Brett Kaschinske, Director
www.lansingmi.gov/827/Parks-Recreation
www.facebook.com/LansingParksAndRecreation

CP#20-237

PARK BOARD MEETING
Foster Center
October 14, 2020

MEMBERS PRESENT: Zoe Ahlstrom, Mike Dombrowski, Kimberly Whitfield, Rick Kibbey (arrived 7 p.m.), Erika Poland, Brian Daniels, Jennifer Poplar (zoom)

MEMBERS ABSENT:

OTHERS PRESENT: Brett Kaschinske, Parks and Recreation Director; Kellie Brown, Board Secretary; Emily Farrell, Parks and Recreation Communications Coordinator; Julia Stoutjesdyk, Parks and Recreation Intern

CALL TO ORDER: 6:32 p.m.

ADDITIONS/DELETIONS TO THE AGENDA: None

BOARD MEETING MINTUES: Kimberly Whitfield moved to approve the September 9 minutes as submitted; seconded by Mike Dombroski. 5 yeas; 0 nay

Motion carried.

NEW BUSINESS

Art Policy

Kaschinske stated on the River Trail north of Rotary Park there was a Black Lives Matter mural along the trail that someone has spray painted over.

The city covered the graffiti with gray paint and there is an artist who wants to repaint the mural but at this time, the weather is an issue.

Kaschinske stated the first mural was not presented or approved by the board but he wants to be sure this one is. We are asking for an anti-graffiti coating on the new mural and asking the artist to maintain the mural.

Dombrowski inquired if anti-graffiti coating is slippery when wet since this is on the trail. Kaschinske stated that is being checked into.

Ahlstrom inquired if this could move forward without the coating. Kaschinske stated yes, but the artist would need to maintain it.

Dombrowski stated the George Floyd mural was tagged and redone, and asked if it was tagged again. Kaschinske stated he was not aware if it had been again.

Erica Poland approved the repainting of the mural, Brian Daniels seconded. 5 years; 0 days

Motion carried.

Ahlstrom asked for an update in November.

OLD BUSINESS

Five-Year Plan

Kaschinske stated staff has put a lot of time into the plan. He would first like to look at the goals to see if this what the board was looking for.

Dombrowski stated he moved objectives to other goals, added some goal and an additional goal of place making and put together the rationale.

Kaschinske commented on goal number two, objective E about expanding facilities and stated with everything that has happened with Covid that if we could get to where we used to be before it, he would be ecstatic. He also inquired as to what types of fields the board was looking to expand.

Poplar commented she would like to see more education and explanation, such as signs, when turning an area into a natural area.

Ahlstrom inquired if there was anything in the action plan for Adado Riverfront Park.

Discussion took place about the plan and Dombrowski stated he would reword the goals and update.

Ahlstrom asked for an explanation of Our Foundation.

Kaschinske stated Our Foundation, formerly known as Capital Region Community Foundation, funded and received corporate donations for Rotary Park and their next place making effort is 496 to Burchard Park. They are looking at a possible destination playground (\$500,000) at Riverfront Park in the north end and developing Burchard Park with lighting similar to 5:01 event lighting.

Poplar mentioned goal 3 and redesigning parks and mentioned possible splash pads that have the option for a person to start and then they shut off after a certain time.

Kaschinske stated we have not heard from citizens that they are interested and Moores Park neighborhood does not want one, although they are lower maintenance than pools.

APPENDIX

Ahlstrom recommended the ideas and passion for place making be incorporated into CIP project planning.

Kaschinske stated that could be done at board meetings. There are 111 parks to improve upon.

Ahlstrom inquired if there is anything in the goals or plan for utilizing CDBG funds. Kaschinske stated no, but he is always looking at CDBG funding for projects.

Poland inquired if there are specific ideas for CIP projects.

Ahlstrom asked members to think about specific plans for CIP projects and to come to the November meeting with some ideas.

Kaschinske reviewed the draft plan.

UPDATES

Kaschinske reviewed the updates: an outdoor, concrete table tennis table was installed and gates for the parking lot at Moores Park. Contractor WTA has begun an assessment of Moores Park pool. The bathroom has seen homeless activity as well as graffiti. Risdale Park also had a significant amount of graffiti on the building.

Foster Center is serving as a site for the Lansing School District learning labs, currently over 40 students are enrolled.

Parking lots are being striped, seal coated or crack sealed.

Davis Park trail loop has been sealed.

Moores River Drive trail has been repaired.

STATEMENTS OF BOARD MEMBERS

Whitfield mentioned park awareness with a community page to highlight individuals in the community.

Kaschinske stated that could be done, many parks are named after community individuals.

Meeting adjourned 8:10 p.m.

Respectfully submitted: Kellie Brown, Board Secretary

Approved November 10, 2020

PARK BOARD MEETING
Zoom Conference Meeting #869-9515-6741
November 10, 2020

VIRTUAL MEMBERS PRESENT: Zoe Ahlstrom, Lansing Michigan; Mike Dombrowski, Lansing Michigan; Kimberly Whitfield, Lansing Michigan; Brian Daniels, Lansing Michigan; Jennifer Poplar, Lansing Michigan; Rick Kibbey (6:50 p.m.) Lansing Michigan

MEMBERS ABSENT: Erika Poland

VIRTUAL OTHERS PRESENT: Brett Kaschinske, Parks and Recreation Director; Kellie Brown, Board Secretary; Emily Farrell, Parks and Recreation Communications Coordinator, Julia Stoutjesdyk, Parks and Recreation Intern; Jim Perkins

CALL TO ORDER: 6:30 p.m.

ADDITIONS/DELETIONS TO THE AGENDA: None

BOARD MEETING MINUTES: Kimberly Whitfield moved to approve the October 14, 2020 minutes as submitted; seconded by Mike Dombrowski. 5 yeas; 0 nay

Motion carried.

NEW BUSINESS:

Renaming drive in Grand River Park

Kaschinske asked board members to refer to their packets. Jim Perkins is heavily involved with the MSU Crew and there are three buildings they utilize at the east end of Grand River Park and he would like to rename the road leading to them.

Kaschinske needs to know the exact location of the drive he wishes to rename. West Main is the entrance to the park and there are three businesses and the Michigan Princess that have a West Main address. He needs clarification of the location because renaming a street with businesses on it would cause the businesses to incur costs.

If Mr. Perkins wishes for the entire street to be renamed, he would need the businesses to sign off. If it is only the dirt section there is no issue and a sign could be placed.

Kaschinske is not sure how the businesses would make the changes with Google, GPS, etc.

Dombrowski stated the map is confusing because there are two beginning points indicated.

Kaschinske stated yes, if the beginning is the second point there would not be an issue, however if it is the first point it concerns the businesses and we would need them to authorize the change.

Jim Perkins agreed it would not be fair to the businesses.

Kaschinske stated the businesses face Old Lansing Road; however, you cannot enter from Old Lansing Road but instead need to enter in from the park.

Daniels stated the second beginning point would be easier logistically and would be fair to the businesses who would not need to make changes.

Kaschinske asked Perkins if the intent is to rename the dirt section of the road.

Perkins stated they would be happy with the start of the gravel road to be renamed as it serves the three buildings that house the rowing groups.

Kaschinske inquired who it would affect.

Perkins stated he spoke with the groups and no one has an issue with changing the name. He explained recently there was an attempted burglary and the Lansing Police had a difficult time finding the location and he hopes the name change would clarify the location. It would be changed with Google and for GPS purposes.

Kaschinske stated part of the issue is Main Street in Lansing has been changed to Malcolm X and this area is in Lansing Township and they did not make the change so it is still known as Main Street.

Kaschinske stated he is concerned about the three businesses and he does not want this to cost them to change advertising, letterhead, business cards, etc. Other concerns would be how Google, 911, etc. would distinguish the location.

Perkins stated they would cover all bases to ensure the start of Boathouse Parkway would start at the beginning of the gravel road and gate. MSU has provided a large piece of granite that would be engraved and placed at the entrance to mark the start of the drive and it would not affect the other businesses. The gate is a prominent start to the road and would differentiate the entrance.

Ahlstrom inquired if GPS is inaccurate so people do not know where to go.

Perkins stated the problem seems to be the two parallel West Main Streets that run by the park and tracks. This would not cost anyone and he would ensure Google and GPS would be changed.

Ahlstrom inquired if some of the problems could be eliminated with better signage at the park entrance.

APPENDIX

Perkins stated yes and he is surprised there is still an area named Main Street since it has the two parallel section. They only want to change the small section that services the three boathouses. The area has a gated entrance, a straight section and an end.

Dombrowski stated Google doesn't recognize the gravel section and it would need to be recognized. Perkins stated yes that is the intent and he will take the responsibility to ensure it is done.

Dombrowski inquired if the township is responsible to map it.

Kaschinske stated he would check with Public Service and would want to have that added to the recommendation.

Ahlstrom stated there are three groups, but only two signatures on the petition.

Perkins stated the three groups are in support and he has emails, but no signature, from the Lansing Rowing Club in support. He was not able to meet with them and he would provide the emails.

Ahlstrom asked to have the emails for the record. Kaschinske asked Perkins to send to the board secretary.

Perkins stated they have made improvements, such as planting trees, putting down crushed stone in the parking lot and they are striving to continue to improve the area.

Ahlstrom stated the board could vote with the contingency on receiving the emails. Whitfield concurred.

Dombrowski stated he rowed at University of Michigan and understand the support of one team and not another.

Ahlstrom moved to accept the renaming beginning at the gravel entrance and upon receipt of the emails from the Lansing Rowing Club supporting the name change and City working with Google to recognize the road. Supported by Kibbey, seconded by Poplar. 6 yeas; 0 nay

Motion carried.

Kaschinske stated this still needs to go to Mayor and Council for approval. Also inquired how many trees were planted; Perkins stated six.

Ahlstrom asked Kaschinske once Mayor and Council approved to advise the board and Mr. Perkins.

OLD BUSINESS

Five-Year Plan

Kaschinske stated the change was to goal 2 to add an environmental component. Also added to the plan were screen shots of social media posts, media ad for public meeting and accessibility ratings. The next step is to go to committee, Council public meeting and approval.

Poplar inquired about accessibility at Moores Pool.

Kaschinske stated it meets requirements because you can access it from the parking lot, access the locker room and access the pool. It is not easily done and it is being addressed with the consultants. He receives concerns from the local fishermen who want parking closer to the fishing area, however that area is close to the trail and presents safety issues.

Ahlstrom moved to approve the five-year plan; Daniels seconded. 6 yeas; 0 nay

Motion carried.

Annual Report

Ahlstrom stated Mike Dombrowski completed the report last year and asked him to review the process.

Dombrowski stated he and former board member Michael Ruddock worked on it and they utilized the departments accomplishments report and minutes from the year to summarize the accomplishments and hot topics.

Kaschinske stated the department is working on the 2020 Accomplishments Report and will focus on the five-year plan and the millage passing with 75% approval. He will get a preview copy to the board.

Dombrowski and Daniels volunteered to work on the annual report.

UPDATES

Kaschinske thanked staff, Greg Satterfield, Kellie Brown and Emily Farrell for their work on the plan. A city the size of Lansing would pay \$25,000 to \$30,000 for a firm to do the plan.

Moores Pool – The consultant is on board and there have been several meetings.

Drive-thru Halloween – 500 cars went through Frances Park.

Fulton Park – The playground is being re-done.

Trees – 143 trees are being planted at Hunter, Foster, Dunneback and Clifford Parks.

River Trail – Projects have wrapped up for the season. Bridges will be worked on next year by PPZ.

Veteran’s Day – City offices are closed tomorrow.

Centers – City offices and community centers are planning, depending on Covid numbers, to open January 11 to the public.

APPENDIX

Learning Lab – There are over 50 kids enrolled at Foster. The first semester has ended and resulted in a change to the schedules. There have been no Covid outbreaks.

Ice Rink – Still looking at an artificial ice rink. Washington Park was not frozen once last year.

Mowing – Wrapping up for the season. Some parks may still be mowed to mulch leaves.

Whitefield inquired how likely the artificial ice rink will happen. Kaschinske stated he is about 90% sure. Having an outdoor rink is important, especially due to Covid.

Ahlstrom inquired if it would be bring your own skates. Kaschinske stated yes, unless there would be a vendor to rent from.

Whitefield inquired if an RFP would be required. Kaschinske stated he would need to check, but if a vendor was available maybe not.

Black Lives Matter Mural – The mural has been redone, however, the anti-graffiti cover cannot be done in this weather. When it is done, it would not be slippery. Also, since it is post-election, hoping there will be no issues with vandalism.

Park Board member – Have not heard anything and it would probably be at least January.

Meeting adjourned at 7:30 p.m.

BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE
RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LANSING

WHEREAS, since the early 1900's the City of Lansing has developed a series of master plans serving to provide structure and direction to the development of Parks and Recreation facilities owned and operated by the City of Lansing; and

WHEREAS, in order to receive State of Michigan grants through the Department of Natural Resources and Environment for parks and recreation projects an updated Five-Year Master Plan and Capital Improvement Project Schedule must be on file with the Department of Natural Resources and Environment by February 1, 2021; and

WHEREAS, the most recent Five-Year Plan expires on April 1, 2020; and

WHEREAS, the Department of Natural Resources and Environment requires a public hearing before the local legislative body regarding the Five-Year Master Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Park Board reviewed the Parks and Recreation Draft Master Plan 2020-2025, held public meetings for input on October 14, 2020, and November 10, 2020; and

WHEREAS, the Park Board reviewed and approved the Parks and Recreation Draft Master Plan 2020-2025, at its meeting on November 10, 2020 and moved that the draft plan be forwarded to City Council.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the City Council of the City of Lansing that a public hearing be set for Monday, [REDACTED], at 7 p.m. in City Council Chambers, Tenth Floor, Lansing City Hall, 124 West Michigan Avenue, Lansing, Michigan, for the purpose of receiving additional public input on the Parks and Recreation Draft Master Plan 2020-2025.

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, due to COVID-19, the public hearing may be held electronically in accordance with the Open Meetings Act, as amended in an effort to protect the health and safety of the public. Members of the public wishing to participate in the meeting may do so by logging into or calling into the meetings using the website or phone number and Meeting ID provided on the [REDACTED], meeting agenda



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE OF COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
DETROIT FIELD OFFICE
477 MICHIGAN AVENUE, STE. 1600
DETROIT, MI 48226-2592
DetroitCPD@hud.gov

October 22, 2020

Ms. Kim Coleman
Director, Department of Human Relations
& Community Services (HRCS)
City of Lansing | City Hall
124 W. Michigan Ave, 4th Floor
Lansing, MI 48933

SUBJECT: Federal Single Audit Report – HUD’s Management Decision Letter Response #2

- Continuum of Care Program – CFDA Number: 14.267
- Emergency Solution Grants Program – CFDA Number: 14.231
- Community Development Block Grant Program – CFDA Number: 14.218

Fiscal Year 2019 Single Audit Report (For the period ended June 30, 2019)

Dear Ms. Coleman:

Our Office is in receipt of your reply letter dated September 29, 2020 to HUD’s initial Audit Management Decision Letter, dated June 12, 2020, for the four findings contained in the City of Lansing’s FY 2019 Single Audit Report related to our federal programs, CoC, ESG and CDBG. After careful review and consideration of your reply, our response and determination to this letter follows:

Finding 2019-005 – Conflict of Interest: City Payments to Sub-Recipients.

Condition: Five (5) instances of conflict of interest violations were [detailed and] noted during the grant compliance meeting [associated with the HRCS Director and the CoC Program].

Criteria: City policies, and clauses in external contracts and grant agreements, require reporting of any potential conflicts of interest related to payments to outside organizations for services provided to or on behalf of services provided by the City. (2 CFR 200.112, 318 | 24 CFR 578.95)

HUD’s 06/12/2020 Management Decision: HUD sustains the finding of questioned cost for \$195,747.00 (CoC) and \$37,963.28 (ESG), respectively. To close this finding, HUD requests the following documents:

- (1) Develop an internal conflict of interest policy that covers both Employees and Organizational interests. Detail the process to include a step-by-step policy procedure for vetting during hiring of Employees, selection of Executive (Board Members) or Agents.
- (2) During the procurement process, the City must administer a test for compliance of inappropriate relationships with vendors, and all payment requests must include a review and sign-off by the City’s Finance department prior to payment.

- (3) A copy of the Memo to staff to implement these policies/procedures along with a copy of the internal control procedures must be forwarded to HUD for review.
- (4) Repayment of \$233,710.28 for questioned costs must be returned to HUD by 06/30/2020 via wire transfer. A 36-month repayment agreement is also an available option.

City of Lansing's 9/29/2020 Response: The City of Lansing's reply letter included the following documents related to this finding in response to HUD's request to strengthen internal controls to thwart future conflict of interest behaviors related to Employee, Board, Organizational and/or Procurement Activities:

Conflict of Interest Memo to Staff, 9/29/2020, with the following attachments:

- Administrative Policy, ethics disclosure (9/29/2020)
- Ethics Policy | not dated – NOTE: Penalty = \$50 fine, cumulative
- MC1, City of Lansing Ethics Policy (8/27/2020)
- Code of Conduct Policy (9/22/2020)
- HRCS Vendor Test Policy (9/28/2020) (Board of Director disclosures)
- HR Memo, 9/28/2020 + Training Video's on Ethics, Sexual Harassment & OSHA
- Ethics Manual 3/14/1968 | Conflict of Interest, p. 13
- Employee Handbook + Ethics Manual (p. 9-35) 01/30/2018
- City Charter | Board of Ethics | Standards of Conduct, Chapter 5, 9/22/2020
- *Affidavit of Disclosure* Form (Blank)

In addition, the City of Lansing's reply letter requested "an appeal for the return of CoC and ESG funds in the amount of \$195,747 and \$37,963.28, respectively. We provided documentation and evidence that the funds were used appropriately for allowable costs for the payment of rehousing qualified participants who would have otherwise been homeless. Appropriate management of these grants were witnessed and verified during a [monitoring] site visit by HUD-Detroit Field Office (C. Hines) July 29-August 2, 2019, Portia McGoy, and noted in the subsequent monitoring letter dated September 30, 2019. The Continuum of Care funds were used in accordance with 24 CFR 578.39 through 578.63 to pay for eligible costs. We believe the documentation is appropriate for providing the funding and shows the proper use of funds. Repayment would be a hardship for the City of Lansing, especially, during the COVID pandemic as our local funds are needed to continue supporting homeless persons. ... Our appeal is based on the fact that the funds were not misspent, nor did an individual profit from them and there is no evidence to the contrary regarding MI0417L5F081704 and the ESG program. Although we acknowledge a deficiency in the policy, procedure, and disclosure surrounding conflict of interest, we ask that the City of Lansing be absolved from repayment of expenses for reasons noted."

HUD's 10/22/2020 Management Response #2: The documents submitted by the City were requested, because the HRCS Department lacked internal controls at the time of the single audit report to prevent the conflict of interest violation, and (2) the finding was sustained because the violation required reporting of any potential conflict(s) of interest related to payments to outside organizations for services provided to or on behalf of services provided by the City prior to the payments being made.

Although the attachments submitted are acceptable, HUD requests that **(1a)** the penalty of \$50 for mistrust and abuse of conflict of interest behaviors using government [local, state and federal] funds, in light of the current situation, be increased to a more severe penalty that is more in line with the offense and violation at hand; **(1b)** the City submit a list of the current HRCS Staff and CoC Board Members to HUD along with the date that the conflict of interest form was recently signed by each Employee or Board Member. Going forward, this list and a current roster with HRCS Staff and CoC Board must be updated annually and kept on file to comply with the Conflict of Interest Policy; and **(1c)** HUD's response related to conflict of interest policies regarding Procurement Activities and Payments for this finding is addressed under Finding 2019-008 to provide more detail. A copy of the requested documents in **1b** should be scanned to HUD for review and acceptance within 30 days from the date of this letter.

In further response to your reply, HUD believes it is appropriate to distinguish between the terms *monitoring* and *auditing* – although similar, they are vastly different. Monitoring can be defined as an *internal evaluation* and is the principle means by which HUD ensures that programs and technical areas are carried out efficiently and effectively and that the programs comply with applicable laws and regulations. Auditing is defined as a *formal* review that is conducted by independent, licensed Auditor(s) who are governed by professional industry standards and government regulations.

These two terms, *monitoring* and *auditing*, are not interchangeable, and should not be construed to mean the same type or kind of review when completed. Furthermore, the sample documents requested during a review, whether monitoring or auditing, are both selective, (random or otherwise), and are generally, comprised of a diverse set of requested documents, which are seldom identical.

The City of Lansing's reply letter referenced the September 30, 2019 monitoring letter and report for the on-site visit that HUD held during the period 07/29/2019 - 08/02/2019 (M-F). The visit reviewed seven areas of the CoC Program and used ten internal Exhibits to determine the programs' compliance. As noted in our report and, included in these reviews were CoC Match (Exhibit 29-11) and Financial Management (Exhibit 34-1). In these two areas, this Office did not issue either a finding or a concern based on the selected sampling of financial documents that were reviewed (p. 10).

In the same letter, under the heading Recipient (Exhibit 29-3) and Sub-Recipient Grants Management (Exhibit 29-4), our Office determined Finding 3, "*a potential conflict of interest.*" Specifically, she wrote, "The City of Lansing's Director of HRCS is also the Director of the Subrecipient, One Church One Family. The dual responsibilities of the Director of the Lansing HRCS leaves potential for roles to influence the decisions of the subrecipient organization. When requested, the agency was not able to provide a disclosure document" (p. 7).

Please be reminded that it was in the HUD September 30th monitoring letter, Finding 3, that HUD (and possibly the City of Lansing) first learned that "a potential conflict of interest" existed in the City of Lansing's Human Relations & Community Services

Department with Dr. Joan Jackson-Johnson, its Director, and a Sub-Recipient associated with the CoC Program. HUD's 5-day monitoring review did not investigate the finding to the extent needed to determine the validity of this Office's observation. The extent was subsequently identified through a third-party forensic audit, hired independently and exclusively by the City of Lansing for this potential conflict and, thereafter reported in the FY 2019 Single Audit Report prepared by the Independent Auditors, Rehmann, Inc., in which HUD's June 12, 2020 management decision letter is based.

HUD sustains the finding for this violation and requests repayment using non-federal funds of \$195,747.00 and \$37,963.28 to reimburse the CoC and ESG Programs, for questioned costs of \$233,710.28.

As stated throughout the published reports referenced above, Dr. Joan Jackson-Johnson's non-compliance occurred over several of the last years with multiple interests, financial and/or otherwise. The consequences of her conflicts resulted in unethical behavior, a lack of integrity and mistrust, misuse of power in an official business capacity; profiting from governmental resources (city, state, federal); perceived favoritism with select Sub-Awardees; and a conscious decision to choose private interests over her employee obligations.

More specifically, the violations are identified in the FY 2019 Single Audit Report, as **Finding 4** (p.15-16), that detected five (5) separate conflicts of interest violations related to City business that involved Dr. Joan Jackson-Johnson, former HRCS Director, discovered by a third-party forensic accounting firm, hired by the City of Lansing:

- The Director, her husband and daughter have been directly or indirectly involved in the governing boards of several area non-profits that have received payments from HRCS during the last several years, which is in violation of the City's policy, as noted above.
Funding to these entities varied from general fund dollars to federal awards (see finding 2019-005 for impact on the related grants).
- The third-party forensic team discovered no evidence that these relationships were disclosed to the City Council as is required by City policy.
- Despite submitting a letter of resignation to one payee, the third-party forensic team discovered that the entity's state filing still showed the Director as a member of the governing board.
- The third-party forensic team cited an instance where a grant reimbursement request from one payee was signed by the Director, as President of that Organization, and showed the Director as approving the disbursement of grant funds for the City.
- The third-party forensic team cited a couple of invoices for home rehabilitation work, funded with general fund dollars, that appears to be for the benefit of property that the third-party forensic team believes is owned by the HRCS Director.

In addition to the violations listed in Finding 4; there were six (6) additional conflict incidents documented, and, identified as **Finding 5** in the FY 2019 Single Audit Report (p. 17-18), that are specific to HUD's Continuum of Care (CoC) and Emergency Solution Grants (ESG) programs, that totaled \$233,710.28 in questioned costs. This finding is directly

related to the non-disclosed, conflicts of interest relationships between the Recipient (HRCS, City of Lansing) and its CoC and ESG Sub-Recipients and payments made using federal funds:

- The Human Relations and Community Services (HRCS) Director was identified on a monitoring checklist as the Director of a Sub-Recipient entity.
- The HRCS Director was also noted as the Executive Director in a subsequent organization chart (her daughter is also listed as a Director).
- The HRCS Director signed checks on behalf of the Sub-Recipient agreement, submitted in support of the Sub-Recipient reimbursement requests.
- The HRCS Director signed off on the Sub-Recipient Agreement and Sub-Recipient Reporting, as evidence of independent review and approval, as the HRCS Director.
- The Sub-Recipient's form 990-EZ, included in the grant file was also signed on behalf of the Sub-Recipient, by the HRCS Director.
- We noted that conflict of interest questions included in a Sub-Recipient monitoring compliance checklist were marked N/A and contained one comment, "No incidents [were] reported to [the] Recipient."

Overall, these violations acknowledged that Dr. Jackson-Johnson had conflicts of interest in many nonprofit organizations that served as Sub-Recipients to the CoC and ESG Programs, but neither finding in the single audit report cited or insinuated that CoC or ESG funds were expended on ineligible homeless activities. However, contrary to the City's written reply to HUD's 6/12/2020 letter, both the forensic audit and the annual independent audit found that Dr. Jackson-Johnson and her family profited from the very funds she was entrusted to oversee. This finding is about the management process and violation of all protocols put in place to protect and deter conflict of interest behaviors by Joan Jackson-Johnson. The federal funds in question are *disallowed costs* based on the unauthorized payments that were executed to outside organizations for services provided to or on behalf of services provided by the City's HRCS Department.

Again, Dr. Jackson-Johnson failed to disclose her relationships to the City Council, federal funders, and to nonprofit organizations that she was serving in dual roles as both the sponsor and the receiver of local, state, and federal funds. She failed to follow the Uniform & Administrative Guidance related to several federal government requirements, including *internal controls* (2 CFR 200.61-62, 69); *cost principles* (2 CFR 200.400-404); *conflict of interest* (24 CFR 578.95; 2 CFR 112); and *procurement activities* (2 CFR 200.318-326). She was biased in the award selection process and in the administration of federal contracts; signed unauthorized checks using federal funds to nonprofits for which she and/or her family served in either a leadership position and/or benefitted financially; and, failed to recuse herself when the need arose. We believe the FY 2019 Single Audit Report said it best:

“Effect. As a result of this condition, the City HRCS Department was in violation of the City's internal conflict of interest policy, as well as conflict of interest clauses in the grant agreement related to the Continuum of Care and Emergency Solutions Grant programs. The fact that payments to these entities do not constitute an "arm's length transaction," causes the costs reported by these subrecipients to be in noncompliance with federal cost

principles. Additionally, because these relationships were not properly disclosed, along with the fact that there does not appear to be a process in place for testing for these of relationships, the procurement process fails to comply with the requirements set forth in the Uniform Guidance.” (p.18).

To be clear, “an *arm's length transaction* refers to a business deal in which the buyers/seller (in this case, recipient/sub-recipients) act independently without one party influencing the other.” (Source: <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/a/armslength.asp>, 10/13/2020).

The single audit working papers prepared and used by Rehmann, Inc. were obtained by HUD per our request on June 23, 2020 for use in verifying the financial instruments prepared during the single audit that rendered a finding and questioned costs of \$233,710.28.

Specifically, the working papers identified seven (7) financial instruments (or records) that were selected for review, which showed a conflict of interest for the CoC Grant #MI0417L5F081704 in the amount of \$195,747.00 by Dr. Jackson-Johnson, in which she clearly held a conflict of interest role with more than one Sub-Recipient. The \$37,963.28 shown in the chart is identified as questioned costs for the ESG program funding that identified the entity with whom Dr. Jackson-Johnson also had a vested interest.

The Rehmann working papers highlighted the questioned costs as shown in the chart below:

Subrecipient Monitoring Testing
For the June 30, 2019 Audit

☒ Selected for testing per sampling forms

Fund	Proje	Vendor	Vendor Name	Total	Select
1 264	02018	V010583	BOYSVILLE OF MICHIGAN INC (DBA Holy Cross Children's Services)	40,588.76	
2 264	02018	V010841	VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA	16,397.24	
3 264	02018	V010608	HAVEN HOUSE	10,894.00	
4 264	02018	V033830	NATIONAL COUNCIL ON ALCOHOLISM (Changed name to Mid-Michigan Recovery Services)	21,789.00	☒
5 264	02018	V010831	LOAVES AND FISHES MINISTRIES	10,894.00	
6 264	02018	V004315	GATEWAY YOUTH SERVICES DIVISION (DBA CFC - Gateway)	14,246.00	
7 264	02018	V029012	LEGAL SERVICES OF SOUTH CENTRAL MICHIGAN	25,141.00	
8 264	02018	V006685	EVE INC	10,894.00	☒
9 273	18803	V010583	BOYSVILLE OF MICHIGAN INC (DBA Holy Cross Children's Services)	134,655.06	☒
10 273	18803	V010841	VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA	71,259.02	
11 273	18803	V010608	HAVEN HOUSE	21,702.74	☒
12 273	18803	V033830	NATIONAL COUNCIL ON ALCOHOLISM (Changed name to Mid-Michigan Recovery Services)	14,139.97	
13 273	18803	V010831	LOAVES AND FISHES MINISTRIES	16,850.87	☒
14 273	18803	V004315	GATEWAY YOUTH SERVICES DIVISION (DBA CFC - Gateway)	11,006.26	
15 273	18803	V012086	ADVENT HOUSE MINISTRIES INC	11,796.01	☒
16 273	18820	V010583	BOYSVILLE OF MICHIGAN INC (DBA Holy Cross Children's Services)	109,779.05	
17 273	18820	V010608	HAVEN HOUSE	19,362.75	
18 273	18820	V033830	NATIONAL COUNCIL ON ALCOHOLISM	9,736.98	
19 273	18820	V010831	LOAVES AND FISHES MINISTRIES	10,218.41	
20 273	18820	V004315	GATEWAY YOUTH SERVICES DIVISION (DBA CFC - Gateway)	8,389.47	☒
21 273	18820	V012086	ADVENT HOUSE MINISTRIES INC	6,586.43	
Sum of				37,963.28	Total paid to Loaves and Fishes during 2019 fiscal year
				195,747.00	Total subrecipient payments - Continuum of Care MI0417L5F081704
				233,710.28	Total

Again, HUD sustains the finding and requests \$233,710.28 be returned in questioned costs using non-federal funds. Funds can be via wire transfer as instructed using the enclosed instructions. For the wire transfer, please include in the memo section the following: FY

2019 Single Audit Finding #2019-005, your TIN and DUNS # and Grant Award Number (MI0417L5F081704). (See Attachment #2). The second option for the City of Lansing is to enter into a Repayment Agreement to make 36 monthly installment payments until the balance is paid in full. If the repayment option is selected, please request the instructions from HUD via your official reply to this letter. Please scan the City's reply to: DETFY2018CoC@hud.gov and DetroitCPD@hud.gov. This finding remains open.

Finding 2019-006: Interdepartmental Rental Facilities (CDBG)

Condition: The City charged to the CDBG grant a monthly rental charge for facilities owned by the City without having the documentation of the actual costs related to the facility to support the amount of the charge.

Criteria: Per 2 CFR 200.465(c), rental costs under “less-than-arm’s length” leases are allowable only up to the amount that would be allowed if the non-federal entity owned the property, including expenses such as depreciation (subject to related limits), maintenance, taxes, and insurance.

Cause: The cause of this issue appears to be the lack of understanding related to the principle around charging of interdepartmental rental of facilities to federal awards.

Effect: As a result of this condition, the City charged amounts to the CDBG that were not supported by documentation of actual costs incurred.

Questioned Costs: The total amount of the rent charged to the CDBG grant for the year ended June 30, 2019 was \$29,612.

HUD’s 6/12/2020 Management Decision: This finding is sustained and remains open pending HUD’s approval of the City’s corrective actions. The City must pay whatever amount of the \$29,612 that cannot be properly documented by actual costs. Within the next 30 days, the City must provide HUD with sufficient support including cost documentation and payment verifications. The City must provide the IDIS drawdown voucher numbers for the questioned amount in order for proper repayment instructions to be issued for the unsupported amount.

City of Lansing’s 9/29/2020 Response: In response/appeal to the corrective action, the City of Lansing has provided the documentation to support the actual costs for the facility that exceeded the amount charged to the grant (**Exhibit B**). The documentation includes the general ledger documents as verification of actual costs. We are optimistic the documentation will be sufficient to close this finding, but will provide other information, if needed.

HUD’s 10/22/2020 Management Response #2: The City must repay whatever amount of the \$29,612 that cannot be properly documented by actual costs. The September 29, 2020 letter from the City of Lansing stated that, “Since the actual costs exceeds the

amount the City charged, we respectfully request that you close this Finding with no reimbursement from the City required.” This response is not in compliance with 2 CFR Part 200. Per 2 CFR Part 200.302(b)(3) and 2 CFR Part 200 Subpart E – Cost Principles, the City must identify the specific costs paid for with CDBG funds and maintain source documentation to support that the costs complied with applicable Federal regulations. Please note an area of concern in the “GL Transaction by Date Range” document: there were highlighted entries for Summer 2018, Winter 2018, and Winter 2017 property taxes. Property taxes levied by the grantee are not eligible CDBG costs.

Within in the next 30 days the City must provide HUD with the “GL Transaction by Date Range” document that highlights the specific costs that were covered by the \$29,612 in CDBG. In addition, the City must provide documentation to support the CDBG costs only. Do not include any supporting documentation for costs outside of the questioned \$29,612 in CDBG. The support must include cost documentation, payment verifications, and the IDIS drawdown voucher numbers specific for those costs. **This finding remains open.**

Finding 2019-007: Lack of Support for Matching Funds – Sub-Recipients (CoC)

Condition: For two of the fourteen (14) grant files tested, we were not able to verify the matching funds provided by the associated Sub-Recipients. The files contained summaries of Matching amounts provided, but appropriate documentation to support the amount claimed was not attached.

Criteria: During the award, monitoring of Sub-Recipients should provide reasonable assurance(s) that the Sub-Recipient has adhered to all compliance areas that are direct and material to the grant being passed-through.

HUD’s 06/12/2020 Management Decision: HUD sustains the finding that Recipient’s must match all grant funds awarded, except Leasing, with no less than 25% of either cash or in-kind contributions (donations) from 3rd party or other sources (24 CFR 578.73).

Documentation to verify this compliance can be requested by any HUD Representative. To close this finding, HUD requests copies of the match support documents for the two grants that failed the Match test during the single audit. Please contact the Sub-Recipient(s) and obtain the Match source documentation and accounting records to show the pledge (donor letter or donor MOU) of the obligation prior to expenditure, the receipts (cash, check, invoice, bank transfer, bank statements) for all Match. In addition, please provide a list of the uses in the CoC Program for the missing documents.

City of Lansing’s 9/29/2020 Response: To respond and close this finding, extensive documentation is being provided to show cash funds and in-kind match supplied by the Sub-Recipient and the City of Lansing to account for the required 25% match for Grants MI0582L5F081700 and MI0507L5F081601. The documentation for the match was missed by the Auditing Firm but is kept in proximity to the other documentation in a secure cabinet and locked file room. See **Exhibit C** for the matching funds evidence. We hope this will be sufficient to close this finding, but will provide other information, if needed.

HUD's 10/22/2020 Management Response #2: A review of the match documentation submitted for this finding revealed a lack of missing and required documents, as detailed herein.

We agree with the Auditors that the files contained summaries of Matching amounts provided, but appropriate documentation to support the amount claimed was not attached. It must be noted also that the documents submitted did not followed the CoC or Federal Match requirements (24 CFR 578.73, 2 CFR 200.306) for support documents. As such, we have summarized both cash and in-kind contribution requirements (**See Attachment #1**) and provided a determination for the (2) grants for which Match documentation was submitted for HUD's review.

CoC Match: Document #1:

- Grant #MI0582L5F081700 | Awarded: \$169,057 | Sub-Recipient: Child & Family Services | Term Dates: 09/01/2018 to 08/31/2019. Match required: \$42,264.25**

For this award, there is a discrepancy in the final amount that HUD awarded this project. Both the Auditors and City's paperwork shows the grant was awarded for \$163,724, but HUD records, both the grant agreement and eLOCCS, show the awarded amount as \$169,057 (see the screenshot below). These awarded funds did not include a Leasing budget line item, and the awarded amount was exhausted by the City of Lansing. The entire amount was calculated and required 25% Match (or \$42,264.25) either in cash or in-kind contributions.

LOCCS Web
Line of Credit Control System (A67)
Award Detail

Front Page → MI0582L5F081700

MI0582L5F081700 CITY OF LANSING
Special Needs Assistance (SNAP)

General Budget Vouchers Recent Emails

Region: 05 MID WEST Office: 28 MICHIGAN STATE OFC. Tax ID: 38-6004628 → SNAP	Core Award Dates LOCCS Created: 07-18-2018 POP Start: 09-01-2018 POP End: 08-31-2019 Final Report(s) Due: 11-29-2019 Closeout: Other Dates/Elements Operating Start: 09-01-2018 Term (months): 12	Award Amounts Committed: 169,057.00 Obligated: 169,057.00 Contracted: 169,057.00 LOCCS Amounts Authorized: 169,057.00 Disbursed: 169,057.00 Balance: 0.00
Contractual Organization Tax ID: 38-6004628 CITY OF LANSING 119 NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE DEVELOPMENT DIVISION DIRECTOR LANSING, MI 48933-0000	DUNS Organization DUNS: 069835882 Tax ID: 38-6004628 LANSING, CITY OF 124 W MICHIGAN AVE (FL 8) LANSING, MI 48933-1665	Business Partner Level Payment Information ABA No.: 0720-0009-6 COMERICA BANK Account No.: 1840010514 Checking Pymt Mths: ACH
Program Area Level Correspondence Mailing Address CITY OF LANSING 124 W. MICHIGAN AVENUE 4TH FLOOR HRCS LANSING, MI 48933-1665	Payee Organization Tax ID: 38-6004628 - same as contractual -	

Award Alerts

- HUD's review noted several deficiencies in the C&FS submission packet, to include: The Ingham County MOU Agreement is missing its signature page; the date of the final Match letter (11/7/2019) is three months past the expiration of the grant, which expired on 08/31/2019 and is signed by the Sub-Recipient. CoC Match regulations state that Match is required to be finalized prior to the expiration of the grant. This letter altered the source of Match contributions and used salaries and wages to cover the Match

shortfall. The Excel spreadsheets submitted cannot be substituted as timesheets. Timesheets are required for capturing the required information when used as Match. The spreadsheets do not provide enough detail to determine what tasks were performed on any given day, and the sheets are not signed or dated by an Employee and/ or Supervisor. These spreadsheets were not accompanied by payroll registers nor a General Ledger to verify the employee, title, salary, or time worked, or which showed wages tied to a CoC Sub-Recipient or a specific project. Although the federal (pass-through) grant can be used as Match, the supporting documents submitted are not valid for this use.

- The 16 rental receipts (Program Income) were not supported by a Revenue/ Expense Report that detailed receipt of cash funds, disbursement, or CoC end uses. There was no General Ledger showing the cash funds receipted or bank statements to verify funds were deposited in a financial institution.
 - In light of this review, HUD was not able to verify or support the receipt, disbursement or use of a large portion of the Match documents submitted for this project. All in all, using the original documents, the Match submitted by the City of Lansing for this project fell short and did not meet the Match required. In order to meet this Match requirement, the City of Lansing must resubmit to HUD all of the Match support documents as outlined above for the required match equivalent to \$42,265.25 for this award.
2. **CoC Grant #MI0507L5F081601 | Awarded: \$172,321 | Sub-Recipient:** Advent Housing Ministries (AHM) | **Term Dates:** 10/01/2017 to 09/30/2018. **Match required: \$43,080.25**

For this award, there is a discrepancy in the amount that HUD awarded for this project, as both the Auditors and City's paperwork shows the grant was awarded for \$166,988, but HUD records, both the grant agreement and eLOCCS, shows the awarded amount as \$172,321 (see screenshot below). These awarded funds did not include a Leasing budget line item, and the entire amount funded by HUD was expended by the City of Lansing. The entire amount was calculated and required 25% Match (or \$43,080) in cash and/or in-kind contributions.

LOCCS Web Line of Credit Control System (A67)
Award Detail

Front Page → MI0507L5F081601

MI0507L5F081601 CITY OF LANSING
Special Needs Assistance (SNAP)

General Budget Vouchers Recent Emails

Region: 05 MID WEST Office: 28 MICHIGAN STATE OFC. Tax ID: 38-6004628 → SNAP	Core Award Dates LOCCS Created: 04-20-2017 POP Start: 10-01-2017 POP End: 09-30-2018 Final Report(s) Due: 12-29-2018 Closeout: Other Dates/Elements Operating Start: 10-01-2017 Term (months): 12	Award Amounts Committed: 172,321.00 Obligated: 172,321.00 Contracted: 172,321.00 LOCCS Amounts Authorized: 172,321.00 Disbursed: 172,321.00 Balance: 0.00
Contractual Organization Tax ID: 38-6004628 CITY OF LANSING 119 NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE DEVELOPMENT DIVISION DIRECTOR LANSING, MI 48933-0000	DUNS Organization DUNS: 069835882 Tax ID: 38-6004628 ✓ Matches contractual tax ID LANSING, CITY OF 124 W MICHIGAN AVE (FL 8) LANSING, MI 48933-1665	Business Partner Level Payment Information ABA No.: 0720-0009-6 COMERICA BANK Account No.: 1840010514 Checking Pymt Mthds: ACH
Program Area Level Correspondence Mailing Address CITY OF LANSING 124 W. MICHIGAN AVENUE 4TH FLOOR HRCS LANSING, MI 48933-1665	Payee Organization Tax ID: 38-6004628 - same as contractual -	

- HUD's review noted several deficiencies in the AHM submission packet, to include: The timesheets submitted throughout the term of the grant (10/1/2017 – 09/30/2018) had no MOU or contract attached to show it was an in-kind contribution for time donated (staff on loan) from another company. The 26 timesheets were for a specific individual (SC) and was accompanied by bi-weekly payroll registers. There was no documentation provided for what task was being performed or for what program. There was no Employee signature on the timesheets, as SC signed in the Supervisor block, (an employee cannot sign their own time sheet) and none of the timesheets had a date near the signature block to show when the time was authorized for payment in a payroll registry.
- There were 12 months of facility usage calculated monthly and used as Match that totaled \$28,421.25. However, there was no MOU or contract submitted to determine if the facility(s) used during the term of the grant benefitted the CoC Program. There are two different buildings being used as Match for this award – (1) 9,000 sq. ft. (used 10/1/2017 to 6/30/2018) and value assessed at \$24,502.50) and (2) 7,500 sq. ft. (07/01/2018 to 09/30/2018) and value assessed as \$3,918.75, respectively.

However, no support documents were submitted to show the building make-up and/or how the square footage was determined, no data to show the dates the building was used by the CoC or its Sub-Recipient (rental agreement); no attendance rosters (sign-in sheets) of CoC program participants (to include the name of the training, date of training, location/address, name of the Trainer), procurement contract, etc.

- There were 12 months of utilities used as Match. The value for BW&L (Water/Lighting) was assessed at 22% or \$2,817.52 and Consumer Powers (Gas) was assessed at 22% or \$2,255.43 – for a total of \$5,072.95 being gifted by AHM towards the grant. The utility invoices and AHM checks were submitted to show that these costs were paid for by AHM and a percentage of the totals were used as Match. Missing from these utility bills were the General Ledger and Bank Statements.

- In the final quarter (July - September 2018) of the grant, there were ten rent payments used as Match on behalf of 7 program participants. Since HUD awards grant funds specifically for housing (rental and/or leasing), and AHM is *the* Sub-Recipient that is reimbursed for these payments, HUD has determined these rental payments, which totaled \$5,820.64 are disallowed for use as Match for this grant.
- Lastly, there were costs for a sliding glass door repair (\$1,250) on 01/12/2018 that was also used as Match. HUD has determined, this cost, too, is disallowed, as it should have been paid for either by the Landlord/Property Manager or submitted as a direct cost (reimbursement) for housing damages (security deposit) – not credited as Match.
- As a result of this review, HUD was not able to verify or support the receipt, disbursement or use of a large portion of the Match documents submitted for this project. All in all, using the original documents, the Match submitted by the City for Lansing for this CoC project, the amount of support fell short and did not meet the Match required. However, in order to meet this Match requirement, the City of Lansing must re-submit to HUD, all of the Match support documents as outlined above for the required match of \$43,080.00 for this award.

HUD was not able to verify the matching funds provided by the associated Sub-Recipients for Grant #MI0582L5F081700 and Grant #MI0507L5F081601. Overall, the files contained various receipts, but appropriate and required documentation to support the amounts calculated was not included. As such, please resubmit the required Match documentation as outlined above for HUD's review and acceptance by scanning your reply to DETFY2018CoC@hud.gov and DetroitCPD@hud.gov. **This finding remains open.**

Finding 2019-008: Written Policies required by the Uniform Grant Guidance (Repeat 2018-004) (CoC, ESG and CDBG).

Condition: Although the City has processes in place to cover these areas, there are no formal written policies covering payment, procurement and allowability of costs that address these areas required by the Uniform Guidance. The City does have a written conflict of interest policy related to the procurement process.

Criteria: The Uniform Guidance requires a non-federal entity that has expended Federal Awards for a grant awarded on or after December 26, 2014, to have written policies pertaining to various areas, including (1) Payments (draws of federal funds and how to minimize the time lapse between the receipt of federal funds and the disbursement to contractor/employees/Sub-Recipients (2 CFR 200.302(6))); (2) Procurement including bidding and a conflict of interest policy (2 CFR 200.318-326); and (3) Allowability of Costs charged to the federal programs (2 CFR 200.302(7)).

HUD's 06/12/2020 Management Decision: HUD sustains this finding. The *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles & Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*

was issued December 14, 2014 by the U.S. Office of Management & Budget (MB). The Guidance unified, streamlined and consolidated eight (8) OMB Circulars into one Uniform Guide. It required a non-federal entity to prepare policies and procedures to adhere to the new Guidance in 2015. HUD extended this requirement by 2 years requiring all HUD Grantee's and Recipients to update their records accordingly. This is a requirement of all Grantees.

To close this finding, effective immediately, please prepare or update your current internal control policies and procedures to include: (1) Payments (2 CFR 200.302(6), 302(7), 400-404; (2) Procurement (2 CFR 200.318-326); and (3) Allowability of Costs charged to the federal programs (2 CFR 200.302(7).

City of Lansing 09/29/2020 Response: To respond and close this finding, please see **Exhibit D**. This is the updated internal control policies and procedures that cover payments, procurement and allowable costs for grants. This [these] will be used to manage grants going forward. We believe the updated internal control policy and subsequent procures shows official written policies covering payments, procurement and allowability of costs that addresses the requirements of the Uniform Guidance.

HUD's 10/14/2020 Management Decision #2: HUD's review of your submitted documentation for Finding 2019-008 included both procurement methods and allowable costs. It did not include the required federal language for procurement contracts or a policy for payments requiring review and sign off of the invoice by the Finance Department prior to the instrument being paid.

Furthermore, HUD recommends that your internal control documents, which are now separate, independent policies, be formulated as inclusive policies. It would be easier to review one procurement policy instead of several individual limited policies that are paginated and encompass the entirety of the procurement process (procurement standards, the 5 procurement methods, thresholds, policies, bonds requirements, W/MBE, Affirmative Action, etc.), instead of being perceived as piecemeal. The same with internal financial control policies – all of them should be inclusive policies encompassing the entire policies within one file for your financial controls (payments, allowed/disallowed costs, cost principles, time and attendance, Match, fidelity bond requirements, conflicts of interests, record retention, records storage, etc.).

Although some of the policies individually submitted hint at a structure being in place, they miss the mark for the overall language required by the OMB Uniform Regulations and Administrative Requirements. As such, **(1)** please submit a copy of your procurement policies that govern the entire procurement process up to contracts for Sub-Recipients using HUD funds complete with the required procurement language. This language must include the required OMB procurement language (2 CFR 200.112, 318-326). **(2)** Although requested, the attachments submitted by the City lacked a separate internal control policy detailing the payment policy. Language in the policy must state that the Finance Department must sign off [approve] all submitted invoices prior to writing the check for Sub-Recipient payments. (Payments (2 CFR 200.302(6), 302(7), 400-404).

Please submit the required procurement and payment policies as outlined above for HUD's review and acceptance by scanning your reply to DETFY2018CoC@hud.gov and DetroitCPD@hud.gov. **This finding remains open.**

With this letter, the Single Audit findings contained within the FY 2019 Audit Report and identified as 2019-005, 2019-006, 2019-007 and 2019-008 remain open. Please respond to (this) HUD's Management Decision #2 Letter not later than November 25, 2020.

Please forward all requested documents to DETFY2018CoC@hud.gov and DetroitCPD@hud.gov as your official reply to close any of the remaining findings. Please use the subject: City of Lansing FY 2019 Single Audit Response in the email of your reply to our Office. We ask that you do not send your reply to our Office via regular mail, as we are working remotely.

Should you have any questions, please feel free to email either Margaret A Momon, Senior Financial Analyst at Margaret.a.momon@hud.gov or Cynthia C. Vails, Senior Financial Analyst at Cynthia.c.vails@hud.gov for further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'K. Hernández', with a large circular flourish at the end.

Keith E. Hernández, AICP, FMP
Director
Office of Community Planning and Development

Attachments: #1 - Match Requirements
#2 - HUD Wire Transfer Instructions

cc: The Honorable Andy Schor, Mayor, City of Lansing, MI
Katrina Urista, HRCS Contract Manager, City of Lansing, MI
Toni Young, HRCS Contract Manager, City of Lansing, MI

CoC & Federal Match Requirements 24 CFR 578.73, 2 CFR 200.306

Attachment #1 | FY 2019 Single Audit Response #2 | 2019-007

- Match documentation must be in place prior to the signing of the grant agreement for the CoC awarded project. Match documentation may be updated throughout the year as funds fall through; but must be in place for the full 25% Match requirement prior to the expiration of the grant. Match is calculated on each individual award, not cumulative, for all CoC funds granted to the Recipient. If Match is cumulative, it must list all grants individually in the body of the donor letter for grants covered, whether a cash match or an in-kind contribution.
- Cash Match:
 - Cash must be documented, tracked in your accounting system; and submitted upon request.
 - The financial gift must be written from the donor on company letterhead with contact info, the letter must be addressed to the Recipient and be signed by a company authorized rep. along with their name and title clearly printed. The letter must provide details for the cash (i.e., name of the CoC organization, CoC project name, TIN/DUNS #, Grant Number, Term, Gift Amount) and this must be clearly spelled out in the body of the donor letter.
 - Cash donations must be traceable (i.e., in the form of a check, electronic funds transfers (EFT), purchase orders (POs), invoices, written receipt, etc.), and these instruments are to be used to support the receipt of cash along with the CoC's General Ledger (G/L) to show that Cash Match was received by the CoC organization.
 - Both the G/L and a Revenue/Expense Report must be submitted to show Program Income (PI), name of the Donor, cash receipt, receipted/disbursement/end uses in the CoC program.
 - Program Income used as Match (30% received from CoC program participants' rental payment contributions) are eligible to be used for the Program, provided they are receipted properly. Also, some federal grant programs allow their awarded funds for use as match.
 - All cash donations, to include other federal funds and program income payments must be deposited in your bank or financial institution and bank statements must be submitted to demonstrate deposits were receipted and disbursed on behalf of the CoC Match program.
- In-Kind Match:
 - In-Kind Match is defined as a donation or contribution (**not cash**) received from third parties that support the CoC program. All donations must be tracked in your accounting system. A tracking log must list all in-kind gifts with donor, date receipt, value, uses, etc.
 - The CoC Recipient and 3rd Party Donors must enter into a formal *Memorandum of Understanding* (MOU) or Contract on company letterhead for the CoC Program.
 - The MOU/Contract must be signed and dated by authorized reps from both parties.
 - The body of the letter must clearly show the donor, contact information, the name of the CoC nonprofit, CoC project name, TIN, DUNS #, Grant Number, Term, and Gift donation.
 - The in-kind donation must state that the gift is an unconditional commitment.
 - A system must be established to document the actual total value (\$) of goods/services that will be provided during the term of the grant in the MOU (i.e., if staff is on "loan", include the name of person, person's profession, type of service, hourly rate and dates of service, which must coincide with the grant term. A timesheet is required, which identify duties and it must be fully executed by employee/manager. When using facilities as Match, the scope, sq. ft., uses, dates of use, persons using it/attendance log/tracking log must be disclosed.
 - Prior to HUD's conditional award, an initial executed MOU commitment letter/contract must be written and must include all Match required documents in advance of executing a formal HUD grant agreement for a specific project
 - Prior to the expiration of the grant, the Match MOU and all supporting documents must be updated and finalized to include all Match being considered for credit in the CoC Program.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Abbreviated Wire-Transfer Instructions

Bank Name: U.S. Treasury FRB New York

Bank Address: 33 Liberty St,
New York, NY 10045

ABA Routing Number: 021030004

Beneficiary: D

Account Number: 86011101

Account Holder: U.S. Department of HUD (Washington,DC)

Originator to Beneficiary Info

City of Lansing, MI - TIN: 38-6004628 - DUNS #069835882 (CoC, ESG & CDBG Findings).

FY 2019 Audit Finding - 2019-005 \$233,710.28 CoC Grant #: MI0417L5F081704

124 Michigan Avenue, 4th Floor, HRCS, Lansing, MI 48933

Detroit ▼ Troy ▼ Florida

DIRECT DIAL: 248.457.7023
CELL: 248.310.1968
EMAIL: JCLARK@GMHLAW.COM

Salvatore A. Amodeo
John A. Anderson
Peter J. Bill
Michael L. Bosnic
Robert A. Bryant
Thomas P. Cavanaugh
Kenneth B. Chapie
Anthony K. Chubb
John C. Clark
George A. Contis
Kellie S. DeVito

Jill A. Duffy
Elizabeth A. Favaro
Kara S. Ferrara
Timothy D. Finegan
John R. Fleming
John J. Giarmarco
Julius H. Giarmarco
Bruce W. Haffey
William H. Heritage, III
Stephen J. Hitchcock
William H. Horton

Nina M. Jankowski
Alexis F. Johnson
Keela P. Johnson
Salvatore J. LaMendola
Alexander Lebedinski
Victoria S. Lehman
Adam Levitsky
John L. Miller
Karie Miller
Timothy J. Mullins
Ryan L. Perry

Dennis M. Rauss
James Y. Rayis
Annabel F. Shea
Lauren M. Studley
Paul A. Thursam
Jared M. Trust
Geoffrey S. Wagner
Donald K. Warwick
Matthew S. Weaver
Richard A. Wojewoda
LeRoy H. Wulfmeier, III

Of Counsel
Lance T. Denha (Florida)
David G. Gorceya
Albert Taylor Nelson, Jr
Peter J. Sarkesian
Lawrence F. Schiller

October 28, 2020

**ATTORNEY-CLIENT COMMUNICATION
SUBJECT TO PRIVILEGE
NOT SUBJECT TO FOIA**

Via Email: Judy.Kehler@lansing.mi.gov

James S. Smiertka, Esq., City Attorney
CITY OF LANSING
124 W. Michigan Ave.
Lansing, MI 48933

RE: Modification of Retiree Health Care Benefits – Consolidated Opinion

Dear Mr. Smiertka:

You have asked for our review of the City of Lansing's Collective Bargaining Agreements ("CBAs"), and other relevant documents, to determine if the retiree health care benefits provided to current retirees can be unilaterally modified. As part of this analysis, we requested the following documentation and information from the City:

1. Copies of any City ordinances that impact or address retiree health care benefits;
2. Samples of CBAs for all City unions from the 1980s, 1990s, 2000s, and 2010s;
3. Samples of employment contracts for non-union staff;
4. A copy of the City Charter; and
5. Copies of all Employee Handbooks dating back to the 1980s.

In response to our request, I received the documents set forth in the attached **Appendix A**. In addition, we received copies of applicable City ordinances, as well as samples of employment contracts for non-union staff.

Over the last several years, both State and Federal Courts have addressed retiree health care modifications. The seminal Michigan decision on this subject is *Kendzierski v Macomb County*, 503 Mich 296; 931 NW2d 604 (2019). In *Kendzierski*, the Court reversed the Court of Appeals and granted summary disposition in favor of Macomb County (i.e., thus permitting the modification of plaintiffs' retiree-healthcare benefits). In so doing, the Court adopted the reasoning of the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *Tackett, infra*, and held that, "when a contract is silent as to the duration of retiree benefits, a court may not infer that the parties intended those benefits to vest for life." *Id.* at 325. The Court also emphasized that a party's *subjective* belief about the meaning of a contract is, in a word, irrelevant:

The dissent appears to be relying on the rule of reasonable expectations to discern an ambiguity in the CBAs when it states in several places that plaintiffs 'believe[d],' 'underst[ood], and 'thought' that they would have healthcare benefits for the rest of their lives. However, what plaintiffs believed, understood, and thought about their healthcare benefits is only relevant to the extent that it is supported by the actual language of the pertinent CBAs . . . [O]ne's alleged 'reasonable expectations' cannot supersede the clear language of a contract.

Id. at n. 10 (emphasis added). Ultimately, the Supreme Court concluded that, "because the CBAs do not specify an alternative ending date for healthcare benefits, their general durational clauses control." *Id.* at 326; *See also City of Wayne Retirees Assoc v City of Wayne*, 2019 WL 5199361, * 1; Dkt No. 343522 (Mich Ct App, October 15, 2019) (following *Kendzierski* and reaching similar result in favor of the City of Wayne where "the applicable CBAs . . . do not expressly make healthcare coverage a vested benefit").

As noted above, the Michigan Supreme Court's decision in *Kendzierski* is consistent with – and, in fact, based upon – an analogous decision from the U.S. Supreme Court, *viz. M&G Polymers USA, LLC v Tackett*, 135 S Ct 926 (2015). In *Tackett*, a unanimous decision written by Justice Clarence Thomas, the Court noted that the Sixth Circuit had, over time, built up a number of retiree-friendly inferences that improperly tipped the balance in favor of finding lifetime benefits in retiree health care cases. *Id.* at 935. For example, the Sixth Circuit had erroneously determined that the inclusion of language stating that benefits "will continue" or "shall continue" after retirement meant that the parties necessarily intended to provide lifetime, non-modifiable coverage – even if the words "lifetime" or "vested" could be found nowhere in the labor agreement. *Id.* at 934-35. The Supreme Court explained that these inferences were fundamentally inconsistent with ordinary principles of contractual interpretation and, thus, rejected plaintiffs' attempt to rely on them in determining whether the parties' agreement created a vested right to lifetime, non-modifiable healthcare. *Id.* at 936-37. As such, the Supreme Court concluded that:

When a contract is *silent* to the duration of retiree benefits, a court may *not* infer that the parties intended those benefits to vest for life.
Id. (emphasis added).

In sum, *Tackett* and *Kendzierski* stand for the following proposition: Absent explicit language in the relevant contract stating that the retiree benefits are vested for life, the employer's obligation to provide such benefits is presumed to end when the contract does. *See also CNH Industrial NV v Reese*, 138 S Ct 761 (2018) (absent specific language in a CBA providing for a vested/lifetime benefit, the scope and breadth of a retiree's contractual right to healthcare is necessarily governed by the CBA's general duration clause). Therefore, so long as the relevant City of Lansing CBAs do not contain express lifetime language, the putative modification of same should be upheld by the Courts. *Id.*; *See also Zino v Whirlpool Corp*, 763 Fed Appx 470, 472 (6th Cir 2019) ("a CBA's general duration clause applies to healthcare benefits unless the CBA contains clear, affirmative language indicating the contrary").

Here, the durational clauses found in each of the CBAs are nearly identical. By way of example, the clause found in the 2002-2006 IAFF, Local 421 Agreement is emblematic of the durational clauses seen throughout **Appendix A**:

ARTICLE 41

TERM OF THIS AGREEMENT

This Agreement shall become effective July 1, 2002, and shall continue in full force and effect until 11:59 p.m., June 30, 2006, and for successive annual periods thereafter unless, not more than ninety (90) days, but at least sixty (60) days prior to the end of its original term or of any annual period thereafter, either party shall serve upon the other written notice that it desires termination, revision, or any combination thereof, and such written notice shall have the effect of terminating the Agreement in its entirety on the expiration date in the same manner as a notice of desire to terminate. In the event of the notice above referred to, the parties shall begin to hold negotiation meetings no later than forty-five (45) days prior to the termination date.

In the event that negotiations for contract renewal or modification extend beyond the expiration of the 2002 – 2006 Agreement, the terms and provisions of this Agreement shall remain in full force and effect pending agreement upon a new contract. This continuation term shall expire with the 2002 – 2006 Agreement and the issue of continuation will have to be renegotiated in order to apply to any Agreement thereafter.

Based on the current state of the caselaw, the durational clauses found in each of the contracts we reviewed do not make any specific reference(s) to the continuation of retiree health care benefits.¹ This determination is critical to our opinion rendered below.

¹ Unlike the other agreements, the 2016-2019 IAFF CBA does use the word "vest" at several points (e.g.,

It must be noted that, in some of the contracts, there are references to an obligation to provide benefits until a retiree becomes Medicare-eligible. However, as the Michigan and U.S. Supreme Courts have determined, such references do not create a vested benefit, nor for that matter do they create a contractual obligation for the City to provide retiree health care benefits beyond the scope/duration of each CBA.

It should also be noted that several of the CBAs contain an unusual “buy-out” provision, pursuant to which retirees have the option of receiving an annual \$1,500 payment from the City in lieu of insurance; the provision appears to apply until a retiree reaches the age of 70.

Under the CBA, the decision to opt out is described as being “irrevocabl[e],” save for one exception, *viz.* if a retiree loses his/her alternative coverage. One could argue that this provision is evidence of the parties’ intent to create a vested obligation that goes beyond the scope of the 5-year contract. However, given the existence of: (1) a general durational clause; and (2) the *lack* of an express, alternate end-date in the health care section of the CBA, a putative argument under the “buy-out” provision would likely be rejected by the Courts (*i.e.*, not unlike comparable arguments relying on “surviving spouse” provisions).

In sum, based on the information that was provided, we believe the City has the ability, with minimal risk, to modify its current retiree health care benefits. Certainly, our concerns over the “buy-out” provisions could, perhaps, be used by the retirees to make a vesting argument. At this time, however, we do not know how many retirees have taken advantage of the “buy-out” provision; therefore, we are uncertain as to what impact, if any, that provision would have on a broader decision to modify retiree health care.

You also asked for our review of three (3) additional documents with respect to the issue of retiree health insurance, *viz.* (1) the 54-A District Court CBA; (2) Manquen Vance’s (“MV”) 2021 Retiree Healthcare Overview; and (3) 2005 and 2010 Retirement Incentive Program. For clarity’s sake, we will address those documents below in three (3) separate paragraphs.

“Employees hired on or after July 1, 2006 but before July 1, 2010 shall be required to have *15 years* of active service with the City *to vest for retiree healthcare*”); however, that term appears to connote nothing more than the date/time at which one *qualifies* for coverage under the current CBA – *i.e.*, as opposed to the creation of an indefinite and unalterable right to lifetime coverage.

1. THE 54-A CBA

This CBA became effective on 7/01/19 and will run through 6/30/21. The Agreement contains a general duration clause. (*Id.* at Article 37, pp. 38-39). Therefore, any/all obligations arising under this CBA will *necessarily* end on 6/30/21 – i.e., *unless* the retiree health insurance section contains a *different* end-date. (*Id.*).

Article 30, Sec. 10 deals with the issue of retiree health insurance (*Id.* at pp. 33-34). It states, in pertinent part, that “eligible retirees” will receive the same insurance as “active bargaining unit member.” In terms of eligibility, only employees who were hired on-or-before 7/01/16 qualify for the benefits provided under this section. (*Id.*).

In sum, because the above section does not: (1) establish a competing end-date; or (2) designate retiree healthcare as a lifetime and/or non-modifiable benefit, it is our position that these benefits are, likewise, subject to modification next year (i.e., after 6/30/21).

2. 2021 RETIREE HEALTHCARE OVERVIEW

This presentation provides an overview of the various changes that will be made to retiree health insurance in the coming year. As noted previously in this letter, it is our position that the applicable caselaw generally permits such changes. *See e.g., Kendzierski v Macomb County*, 503 Mich 296; 931 NW2d 604 (2019) (absent explicit language in the relevant contract stating that the retiree benefits are vested for life, the employer’s obligation to provide such benefits is presumed to end when the contract does); *M&G Polymers USA, LLC v Tackett*, 135 S Ct 926 (2015) (similar). Having reviewed MV’s PowerPoint slides, we do not see anything therein that affects our prior conclusion(s).²

3. RETIREMENT INCENTIVE PROGRAM

The City’s RIP is implemented through individual Separation- Agreements/Releases. The key section here is ¶ 3(a), which states that:

- “Employees who retire pursuant to this incentive will be entitled to retiree healthcare ***without premium sharing expense if otherwise available for retiree healthcare*** pursuant to their collective bargaining agreement, personnel rules or fringe benefits summaries.”

Id. (emphasis added). In exchange for this benefit, employees must agree to release any/all claims against the City (*Id.* at ¶ 6).

² It bears mentioning, again, that the ideal time to implement these changes is after a *new* CBA(s) is ratified. Timing the change in this way will, in effect, immunize the City from any argument that the modification amounts to an unlawful repudiation of an *existing* contract.

This is, more or less, the same scenario we saw in *Frick/Bland* case (we previously sent you a copy of the COA opinion), with respect to Plaintiff George – i.e., the *only* plaintiff whose claim was *not* dismissed by the Court. As, the COA observed at page 12 of its Opinion:

- “[P]laintiff George has a specific separation agreement, i.e., a contract. As set forth above, that agreement expressly states that defendant will provide George with a severance package which included ‘retiree health care benefits as such health care benefits exist as of October 1, 2007 . . .’ (Agreement, ¶ 1, p 1.) *This was deemed to constitute part of the consideration paid to George in exchange for his release of defendant from liability and is a specific written promise to provide George with the same retirement healthcare benefits as he received on October 1, 2007.*”

Id. (emphasis added).

In light of the foregoing, the City’s RIP is likely an enforceable contract under Michigan law. The existence of a Separation-Agreement/Release distinguishes this situation from the usual fact-pattern, which tends to involve: (1) a CBA; with (2) a general duration clause. And, since the City received ample benefits/concessions of its own (e.g., a global release of any/all claims) under the pertinent contract, stripping employees of their principal benefit would, presumably, give rise to a strong breach of contract claim against the City.

Having said that, the RIP is not specific as to the type of plan the City must provide, and so in that regard, I think the City has certain latitude to potentially modify retiree health care plans, which I am sure has already occurred in the past. Additionally, the RIP provides that the benefit must be provided with “no premium expense.” Has that in fact be the case? That is doubtful.

We would like to conclude this letter with one (1) important caveat, viz. the *timing* of any putative modification here is a critical component of the opinion(s) stated herein. Specifically, since: (1) the 2016-2019 CBAs remain operative until such a time as new ones are ratified; and (2) many of the 2016-2019 CBAs expressly reference employees who retired long ago (e.g., in 2003), the prudent time to effectuate these changes would be after a new CBA(s) is ratified. Timing the change in this way will, in effect, immunize the City from any argument that the modification amounts to an unlawful repudiation of an existing contract.³ It will also give us an opportunity to, in the course of negotiations, eliminate references to the various employees covered by *prior* CBAs – thereby strengthening our defense(s) to the Unions’ inevitable breach of contract lawsuit.

³ See *St. Clair Intermediate Sch Dist v Intermediate Ed. Ass’n*, 458 Mich 540, 563-69; 581 NW2d 707 (1998) (A party may take unilateral action on a permissive subject without first entering into the bargaining process . . . However, a party may not take unilateral action on a permissive subject that is embodied in a bargained agreement”).

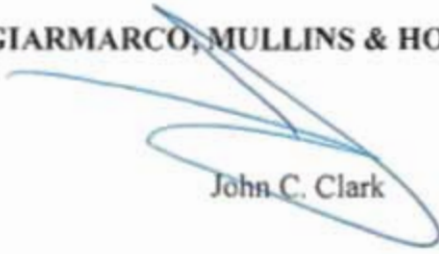
James S. Smiertka, Esq., City Attorney
RE: Retiree Health Care
October 28, 2020
Page 7

**ATTORNEY-CLIENT COMMUNICATION
SUBJECT TO PRIVILEGE
NOT SUBJECT TO FOIA**

We hope this opinion addresses your questions and concerns. If further information or analysis is required, please contact us at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

GIARMARCO, MULLINS & HORTON, P.C.



John C. Clark

JCC/ss

Enclosure

Cc: Ms. Judy Kehler, Chief Strategy Officer

APPENDIX A

LANSING CBA COLLECTION as of 11/21/2019

TEAMSTERS 243 CTP

- 1980's: not found
- 1990's: 1994-1997
- 2000's: 2003-2007
- 2010's: 2016-2019 (In Binder)

TEAMSTERS 243 SUP.

- 1980's: not found
- 1990's: 1994-1997
- 2000's: 2003-2007
- 2010's: 2016-2019 (In Binder)

TEAMSTERS 214

- 1980's: not found
- 1990's: 1995-1997
- 2000's: 2000-2003
- 2010's: 2015-2018 (In Binder)

CCLP/ FOP SUP

- 1980's: 1987-1989
- 1990's: 1989-1992
- 2000's: 2005-2009
- 2010's: 2015-2019 (In Binder)

CCLP/ FOP NON-SUP

- 1980's: 1986-1988
- 1990's: 1995-1998
- 2000's: 2001-2005
- 2010's: 2015-2019 (In Binder)

UAW/Lansing Independent Employees Union

- 1980's: 1984-1987
- 1990's: 1994-1997
- 2000's: 2000-2004
- 2010's: 2016-2019 (In Binder)

IAFF

- 1980's: 1986-1988
- 1990's: 1995-1998
- 2000's: 2002-2006
- 2010's: 2016-2019 (In Binder)

Confidential Draft



City of Lansing

Retiree Healthcare Discussion

Presented by:
Manquen Vance



Introduction

Introduction

- We are a healthcare brokerage and consulting firm founded in 2005 - **work exclusively with MI public sector employers**
 - Approximately 40 public sector healthcare consulting clients in MI, mostly municipal
- In late 2019, the City conducted an RFP for a healthcare consultant
- After winning the RFP, our firm was hired in early January to support the City in the following areas:
 - Strategic planning, collective bargaining, retiree legacy, financial analysis, modeling, benchmarking, account management, education, communication, open enrollment support, vendor management, wellness, RFP support, and state / federal compliance guidance
- After initial strategy meetings, it was determined that projects would be broken into multiple phases based on importance and urgency



Introduction

Introduction

- Initial focus:
 - Full forensic audit on health plans
 - Scrubbed current plans to seek greatest efficiencies, negotiated BCBSM admin fee for annual cost reduction of \$130k, recommended elimination of unnecessary insurance saving \$170k annually, audited Medicare coding and found individuals double counted or coded incorrectly, saving approx. \$100k annually. Total annual savings of \$400k
 - Recommended more efficient PHP payment model (self funding), saving City \$575k annually
 - Conducted market studies to compare current carriers against others in the market
 - Built and distributed RFP for active employees / pre-Medicare retirees. Determined existing carriers were competitively priced
 - Built and distributed RFP for Medicare retirees; upon our evaluation of six submissions, Humana plans were deemed most competitive based on price and quality for Medicare medical and Rx coverage
 - Created 2020/2021 healthcare budget estimate
 - Built retiree alternatives, providing the City with numerous “tracks” based on financial need and various philosophies



Introduction

Introduction, Continued

- Initial projects and results were aggregated and presented to the City in various meetings from March through early summer
- The City's internal team decided to tentatively proceed with a set of retiree changes and plan recommendations that resulted in more sustainable healthcare costs and a necessary OPEB reduction
- These recommendations were presented to the FHT in April 2020 with a consensus of the proposed direction of retiree changes effective Jan 2021
- Estimated retiree healthcare financial estimates BEFORE Jan 2021 changes:

Approximate Retiree Enrollment	2020/21 MV Projected Retiree Med/Rx/Dental/Vision Cost	State of Michigan Treasury Public Act 202 Healthcare Reporting as of October 2020 <u>HEALTHCARE ONLY, NOT PENSION</u>
656 pre Medicare contracts 1,378 Medicare members	\$22,147,935 68.5% of total healthcare active/retiree budget	General: \$167,933,313 UAAL / 27.4% Funded Police & Fire: \$263,328,614 UAAL / 13.0% Funded



Comparisons

Comparable Data

- We have municipal clients across the continuum with retiree healthcare
- Some clients (not many) have implemented a stipend for current and future retirees in lieu of retiree healthcare
 - A client recently, through a 3/12 arb award and subsequent negotiations, converted all current employees to a future stipend in lieu of retiree healthcare
- We have other clients that are aligning current retiree benefits with actives
- Each of our municipal clients falls at a different point along this continuum due to unique philosophies, financial position, and history



Final Track

Selected Track for Retiree Plan Changes

Savings Category	Annual Projected Savings	Note
PHP Self-Funding (actives and pre Medicare)	-\$575,978	Occurred 7/1/2020. No plan disruption
Pre-Medicare retirees move to plans that resemble active plan level	-\$1,916,192	New plan: \$500 deductible, 80%/20% coinsurance, \$10/\$40/\$80 Rx
Medicare retirees move to plans that resemble active plan level, but stay on Medicare platform	-\$5,531,527	New plan: \$500 deductible, 80%/20% coinsurance, \$10/\$40/\$80 Rx
Estimated Total Projected Cost Reduction	-\$8,023,697	45% <u>estimated</u> OPEB reduction (from 2017 Segal report, estimate only)

- Pre-Medicare retiree change
 - 66% of pre Medicare retirees currently have no deductible and will be moving to a \$500 deductible
 - 11.6% have a flat dollar Rx plan and will be moving to a \$10/\$40/\$80
 - Current insurance carriers remain the same (approx. 23% of pre-Medicare retirees already on active plans)
- Medicare retiree change
 - 67% of Medicare retirees currently have no deductible and will be moving to a \$500 deductible
 - 33% have a flat dollar Rx plan and will be moving to a \$10/\$40/\$80
 - All Medicare retirees will transition to Humana for medical/Rx coverage
- Hardship program for low-income retirees (under 2x FPL/\$25,520), eligible for \$1k



Communication

Communication Support

- The City will have customer service call centers available for retirees to call with questions about new plans
 - Pre Medicare retirees will contact Health Advocate
 - Medicare retirees will contact AmWins
- Customer service call centers will assist retirees in the following areas:
 - Explain coverage and coordinate benefits
 - Research and resolve insurance claim/billing issues
 - Identify leading in network physicians using proprietary MEDIS quality care evaluation approach
 - Make appointments
 - Facilitate any required pre-authorizations for medical services, durable medical equipment, and Rx
 - Research ways to reduce Rx and other costs
 - Facilitate the transfer of medical records between physicians
- Retirees have/will also receive communications that outline the changes and have been invited to webinars (past and future)



Questions

Questions?