

Upper Harbor Terminal Draft Park Concepts – Video Presentation Text

The following text is the script used in the video presentation along with the Draft Park Concepts Presentation (PDF files).

Link to video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gzy47LFS6lc>

Slide 1 Introduction (Kate)

Welcome to the Minneapolis Park Board presentation of draft park concepts. The two goals for this park planning project are to prioritize what the first phase of park improvements should be and to approve a concept for long term park development. I am Kate Lamers, project manager and the primary contact for all park related questions. The website shown and my contact information also appear on the final slide of this presentation. A PDF copy of this presentation with links is on the website along with a supplemental appendix that includes some more details and links.

The City of Minneapolis is leading a separate, but related, development and road and utility infrastructure planning project. More information about the City project, which covers housing, the music venue, business development, and more can be found on the same website under the community engagement and Collaborative Planning Committee sections.

Slide 2 Project (Kate)

The Upper Harbor Terminal is a 48 acre area of land in North Minneapolis, roughly between the Lowry and Camden bridges, where the Minneapolis Park Board is planning a 19.5 acre park. The first phase of park improvements has a budget of roughly \$8 million for construction from 2018 state bond funds and matching local funds.

This presentation will focus on the draft concepts for the park, which follow years of engagement and planning. Project background, site information and history, engagement notes, summaries, previous presentations, and more can be found on the project website: www.upperharbormpls.com

The following concepts are draft only. We are not asking people to pick an option, nor are these concepts the only possible options. After general engagement we felt it was very important to show designs so that people could respond to physical layouts and ideas. We have explored some very different ideas that we feel respond to the input we have collected and hope this will take engagement to a deeper level.

In addition to the park board, team members from Perkins + Will, Agency, Juxtaposition Arts, The Musicant Group, and Project for Public Spaces will be presenting. We have larger team of people helping with engagement, technical aspects of the project, and more.

Slide 3 Engagement

General engagement and planning for this project began in late 2015 and the park specific process began in the summer of 2019. When beginning the park design, the Park Board compiled park related comments gathered from 2015 – 2019, and this information was further sorted and organized by the consultants on this project. We approach engagement broadly finding value in variety and that no single

format works for everyone. For this project we have mixed meetings, committees, site tours, tabling at events, intercepts, focus groups, online surveys, door knocking, attendance at other meetings, community member interviews, and more. We currently have a 17 person community advisory committee (or CAC) that has volunteered many hours to get to know the project and provide focused discussions and recommendations. CAC meetings are always public, involve public participation and comment, and the Park Board seeks to bring all other input collected back to this central location.

Slide 4 North Minneapolis

Before we show the concepts we do want to share three very overarching agency goals that are larger than this one project. This park is part of the Above the Falls Regional Park, a priority area for the park board to provide access to the river and green space that serves the residents of North Minneapolis. Particularly because Black, Indigenous, and People of Color have been underserved by disinvestment, pollution, structural racism, and barriers such as the freeway and industry, this park is welcome to all, but needs to benefit these residents. Aligned and balanced with this goal is the park boards commitment to protecting the river, rebuilding ecology, and providing habitat along this important international corridor.

Slide 5 Dakota Land Map

It is important to acknowledge that we are on Dakota land, but also to acknowledge that a statement that is not followed by action is either harmful or meaningless. As an agency, we are seeking to build a culture and practice of land acknowledgement. While much of this work transcends a single planning project, we have tried to show how this project can contribute to these goals through process, design, and planning for ongoing operations. Later in the presentation we outline some example ideas. Learn more at a meeting on May 28th planned with Dakota community members. However, watch for forward progress and ongoing ideas as we have a lot to learn and need to continue this work.

Slide 6 Program Model Introduction

Max Musicant and Priti Patel are going to talk about the program model next.

Slide 7 Program Diagram

A key part of this process was the development of a Program Model. A program model translates the desires of the community and the physical opportunities presented by the site into a set of experiences and activities that visitors should be able to have at the future park. These activities, called Program Experiences, serve three major functions.

- First, to provide a guide to the design team around what elements they need to put in the park in order to support the Program Experiences
- Second, it serves as a tool for the community to evaluate the different design concepts by showing how each design prioritizes different activities and experiences
- And finally, the model serves as a guide to shape the ongoing staffing, events, activities, and temporary structures within the park once it is open. While the design of the space is critical, much is also determined by ongoing operations.

Slide 8 Word Cloud

Creating the Program Model began with analysis of thousands of comments generated from past engagement efforts, with special focus on the wants, needs, and aspirations of those who live in North Minneapolis. These findings were then shared with and reviewed by the CAC, followed by further analysis and community engagement. The project team has sought to understand not only what amenities people would enjoy at a park, but more details about the attraction of different features, and how and why they would be used. Also important, was recognizing how many different needs and desires people had for this space, from individual to group activities, active to passive forms of recreation, familiar and new features.

Slide 9 Visitors

The future public space at Upper Harbor Terminal should be welcoming to everyone: people of all ages, including children, teens and seniors; individuals as well as people in groups; local organizations and visitors wanting to explore and learn about the unique aspects of the place. With this intention and these key user groups in mind, we developed the program model and evaluation criteria for each concept.

Slide 10 Program Experiences

From this process, we heard and developed ten Program Experiences that the park should support. As a critical new connection to the river in North Minneapolis, each program experience can and should be produced so that it reflects, celebrates, and supports local culture.

We'll now briefly touch on each of the Program Experiences and give examples for how each could be produced in the future park.

Slide 11 Key Program Experience: Connect with the River

Connect with the river: View, walk or sit by the water, touch water, access with watercraft. We believe that this water access needs staff, partners, and equipment in order to facilitate use by community members less familiar with watercraft. This access point should not be a repeat of the Camden boat launch, and needs to be in a central location near the rest of the park activity.

Slide 12 Key Program Experience: Hold Large Event

Hold large event: Festivals, performances, movies, neighborhood socials. Having cultural and local events on the river can support Northside organizations and people, introduce residents to the park, and add to the sense of Northside ownership.

Slide 13 Key Program Experience 3: Hold Small Gatherings and Events

Hold small gatherings and events: Family gatherings, picnics, art shows, classes. Many Northsiders have told us that they would love to have family picnics on the river, and that places that can accommodate large groups, such as 200 people, are in short supply.

Slide 14 Key Program Experience: Buy, Enjoy, Harvest Food

Buy, enjoy, harvest food: Grow food, take classes, cook outside, purchase food, attend a market. Food can be intertwined with public spaces in many ways, and the park can contribute toward food justice and a more local system.

Slide 15 Key Program Experience: Relax in Nature

Relax in nature: Quiet places within natural landscapes to walk, sit, view the river. The park should have continuous natural areas large enough to allow visitors to escape the hustle and bustle of the city

Slide 16 Key Program Experience: Learning and Education

Learning and education: Outdoor or indoor classes and skill building, educational signage, programs focused on food, ecology, and culture. The park itself can be an outdoor classroom for individuals, but also for partners and schools that may bring groups to the river.

Slide 17 Key Program Experience: Visitor Support

Visitor support: Drink water, shelter from weather, find bathrooms, staff support. Visitors need shade for picnic areas, seating, and parking, and staff needs storage and space to support all of the listed experiences.

Slide 18 Key Program Experience: Intergenerational Play

Intergenerational play: Playground, free play, pop up games, events. We heard repeatedly that the park should be a place that youth of all ages enjoy.

Slide 19 Key Program Experience: Winter Activities

Winter activities: Ice skating, sledding, winter classes, sit around a fire, indoor activities. We heard a strong desire for the park to be a place that community members can go and enjoy throughout the year.

Slide 20 Key Program Experience: Movement and Exercise

Movement and exercise: Activity and sport areas, fitness classes, play, run and bike. We heard a desire for both field sports such as soccer, frisbee, lacrosse, and activities such as basketball and skateboarding that need hard surfaces.

Slide 21 Program Model Application

Each design concept can support all ten of the Program Experiences, but in different ways and intensities. The program analysis slides following each concept list and compare priorities and trade-offs. The site plans show how different multipurpose spaces can support the key experiences. There is more detailed information about the variety of programming supported by various spaces on the website.

As you review these draft concepts, think about which Program Experiences are most important to you and the broader community, and how each design prioritizes a different set of these. Feedback about the program experiences will help inform changes to the design.

Slide 22 Design Introduction

John Slack, Gina Ford, and Matthew Macchiatto are going to talk next about the designs

Slide 23 Design Principles

Based on what we have heard and documented through the extensive public engagement process, the defined outcomes from the program model, and the story lines developed by JXTA, we have defined a series of key principles to guide the development of the design concepts. The key design principles are;

- Begin with a park design that is “just green enough” to counter act the possibility of green gentrification. This idea is not meant to suggest disinvestment, or a low quality park. It is an admission that providing an attraction, or a nice park, can help spur a change in property values, and that park implementation should be linked to a wider strategy to keep people in their neighborhoods.
- Design a park that is flexible and adaptable to future changes. Adaptability is particularly important given the evolving development in the area.
- In order to encourage use by North Minneapolis residents, develop a park design that supports activation by the park board and other partners. Deliberately creating a link between North Minneapolis residents with targeted programming and transportation support is an important way to ensure neighborhood use.
- Ensure the park design meets the requirements to secure future regional park funding

Slide 24 Design Concepts

While each concept is different, they will all include the following:

- Improved ecological systems along the River.
- Opportunities for public art and cultural communications
- Places for interpretation and learning
- Stormwater management and improved habitat areas
- Opportunities for green job creation, public science, and programming focused on creation of green skills
- The option of a variety of indoor spaces (temporary indoor space, space shared within a redevelopment building, or a permanent public building on park land)

Slide 25 Design Concepts

There are three specific details that are not included in the current park concept plans. The concepts plans do not include:

- General park furnishings such as benches, bike racks, signage, picnic tables, drinking fountains
- Detailed design of landscaped areas, planting beds, and trees
- Exact dimensions of park elements

Slide 26 Design Concept A: The River Experience

The river concept celebrates the relationship of this site to the Mississippi River and makes an accessible route to water the primary feature.

Along the entire west edge of the park, a continuous water-oriented landscape moves stormwater from the neighborhood and park road, to the grain elevators (adapted to hold stormwater) to the river, eventually meeting a new river channel to the north. This ravine, carved into the site on the north side, allows for the river to come into the site and becomes a defining feature of the entrance to the park. A bicycle/pedestrian bridge crosses the channel to the Dowling Street entrance, creating a memorable gateway to the park. The ravine itself is a place for social seating, as well as providing a place to launch kayaks and canoes.

Nestled into the water landscape, a series of spaces create flexible places for a variety of gatherings and experiences. To the north, an flexible plaza connects the bridge to the waterfront. The plaza and northern dome site become a venue for medium to large gatherings, markets, and events with the river as a backdrop.

Used sometimes as a quiet and intimate gathering space, or combined with the plaza for larger events, an oval lawn creates a soft space for programs and festivals as well as daily pick-up games, relaxing and picnicking. Terraces at the east edge of the lawn gives the park user a place to linger close to the water.

To the south, a series of play garden spaces reuse and interpret the existing dome footprints. The circular shapes of the domes can be activity areas, outdoor classrooms, playgrounds. One dome is shown a multipurpose activity court with basketball lines integrated into an artistic pattern. The dome could support basketball, outdoor fitness, or a skate park and other court sports.

Slide 27 Design Concept A: The River Experience

Because the park will be built in phases, these diagrams illustrate where it makes sense to start construction. The green areas are the easiest to implement. The red areas pose challenges of cost, permitting or other considerations. And the yellow and orange areas fall mid range along that spectrum.

In general, this concept is easiest to implement from south to north, the next graphic identifies the recommended phase 1 improvements

Slide 28 Design Concept A: The River Experience

These graphics illustrate the proposed Phase 1 improvements. In the first phase, the southern play garden spaces are constructed along with the central lawn. The ravine is modified into a simpler stormwater channel and the grain elevators are adapted into cisterns.

Slide 29 Design Concept A: The River Experience

This last image represents a “just green enough” approach to the site. The removal of the northern dome creates a large flexible green space that could mostly be naturalized with limited pathways and seating.

Slide 30 Concept Analysis Concept A: The River Experience Phase 1

In Phase 1 this concept prioritizes

- Play and active sport areas in dome footprints
- Small lawn sports and recreation for casual games
- Small gatherings and community events on lawn
- A Naturalized area near the park entrance, and
- Smaller picnic areas throughout

Slide 31 Concept Analysis Concept A: The River Experience Tradeoffs

The trade offs of this concept are:

- That Phase 1 provides less physical access and fewer connection points to the river.
- There are not as many seating and picnic areas

Slide 32 Concept Analysis Concept A: The River Experience Full build out

In full build out this concept:

- Opportunities to touch and interact with the water are maximized by creating a ravine into the middle of the park and terraces to the river
- The plaza and expanded lawn supports larger events, and
- A public building supports programming on lawn and play areas

Slide 33 Concept Analysis Concept A: The River Experience Just Green Enough

If “just green enough” is final build out:

- Large portions of the park will be wild areas
- Primary park areas would have play facilities
- Picnic and pathway areas could be expanded
- A vegetated slope could replace the river wall, and
- Indoor space could remain limited

Slide 34 Concept Analysis Concept A: The River Experience

These Program priorities and visitor experiences for phase 1, represented by the solid colors to the left, and final build out, represented by the outlined areas on the right, are captured for reference in the following chart.

Slide 35 Design Concept B: The Food Wild / Food Terrace

The food wild/food terrace concept celebrates food, from catching and growing to harvesting and eating.

The core of this scheme, is the north/south food terrace - a paved promenade adjacent to the Mississippi River with grills, community harvest and picnic tables, flexible plaza spaces, and solo and group seating. This promenade could support markets, concessions, and a small outdoor amphitheater and classroom reusing the existing dome footprints.

The eastern edge of the food terrace is a sloped meadow that transitions to a newly defined wetland edge. The existing levee wall would be strategically lowered to allow for an ecologically robust edge habitat to form and flourish behind its footprint. The food terrace also includes opportunities to interact and engage more directly with the river on fishing and viewing piers.. Dowling Avenue would also have direct physical and visual connection to the promenade and river.

Surrounding and insulating this promenade is the proposed “food wild”—a diverse native and edible orchard for growing, harvesting. This vegetated area provides a rich habitat for flora and fauna, as well as a passive environment for individuals to connect nature. Within this food thicket are clearings for additional activity—including passageways that connect to the river, play spaces with equipment and natural elements, a geodome or gardening structure for extending the growing season, a habitat and viewing tower (converted from the existing grain elevator on site), and small gathering spaces and lawns.

As mentioned, all of the domes are proposed to be removed in this concept, but the footprint or parts of the dome walls may be maintained or reinterpreted.. The five story red grain elevator could be converted into a lookout tower with expansive views, or a nesting platform.

Slide 36 Design Concept B: The Food Wild / Food Terrace

Like the previous concept, an approach was developed that directly portrays the complexity of construction phasing. Considerations include: costs, permitting, constructability, and use of the existing structures on site. Highlighted in green are the elements in the plan that are easiest to implement—including much of the natural park elements-- the food wild orchard, small gathering spaces, and play zones. The yellow and orange colors have a moderate amount of complexity and include the removal of the existing site structures and much of the hardscape and plaza spaces on site. Finally, the red areas pose the greatest amount of challenges and include aspects directly tying into the Mississippi River.

Slide 37 Design Concept B: The Food Wild / Food Terrace Phase 1

The next series of graphics illustrates the proposed Phase 1 improvements. Many of these enhancements were highlighted as green or yellow in the previous slide. In the first phase, most of the

upland portion of the park will be completed, including many of the natural park elements-- the food wild orchard, small gathering spaces, and play zones. In addition, the food terrace and the adjacent outdoor classroom/amphitheater are part of this phase. As some of the larger structures and boardwalk connections to the river will occur in a later phase, interim connections to the water's edge and a temporary building will also take place in phase one.

Slide 38 Design Concept B: The Food Wild / Food Terrace Just Green Enough

This last image represents a "just green enough" approach to the site. The removal of the northern and western domes creates additional flexible gathering spaces.

Slide 39 Concept Analysis Concept B: The Food Terrace Phase 1

In Phase 1 this concept prioritizes:

- Food: with places to forage and harvest, picnic and grilling areas along the promenade, and places for food programming and growing
- Small gatherings and events designed for multiple informal groups such as family and friend celebrations
- Connection with the river through a promenade and overlooks of the river with minimal setbacks

Slide 40 Concept Analysis Concept B: The Food Terrace Trade Offs

Trade offs of this concept include:

- This concept not supporting large events for over 200 people. But it could support smaller and linear events such as markets and fairs along the promenade
- The river edge will be temporarily planted between the promenade and existing river wall

Slide 41 Concept Analysis Concept B: The Food Terrace Full Build Out

In full build out this concept:

- The riverwall is removed, leaving remnants and creating a place for a biowall with possible wetland and habitat area behind the wall remnant

Slide 42 Concept Analysis Concept B: The Food Terrace Just Green Enough

If "just green enough" is final build out:

- The area behind river wall could be permanently landscaped with overlook areas. Eventually the river wall could be removed and replaced with a vegetated slope.

Slide 43 Concept Analysis Concept B: The Food Terrace

These Program priorities and visitor experiences for phase 1, represented by the solid colors to the left, and final build out, represented by the outlined areas on the right, are captured for reference in the following chart.

Slide 44 Design Concept C: The Social Plaza

The plaza concept maximizes flexible community space with gathering spaces at the end of Dowling Avenue that also provide a direct connection and access to the River.

The first of these spaces is a plaza that can accommodate a variety of programs and events. The plaza will incorporate seating, art, community spaces, trees, and stormwater management features. At the end of the plaza, a set of steps and an accessible route will allow visitors to better engage with the River.

As part of the plaza, a temporary building will be integrated into an overhead canopy structure. The building can house the MPRB offices, storage, restrooms and programming space. The canopy structure will provide cover, shade and serve as a modified performance stage.

Adjacent to the plaza is a lawn that can be used for passive recreation, field sports, and can host large planned events. Two grain elevators are proposed to remain at the south end of the lawn, one as storage for captured stormwater, the second as storage for MPRB. The second structure could also house AV sound and equipment to support music or movies on the lawn.

All of the domes are proposed to be removed in this concept. Similar to the first concept, the footprint area of the two southern domes will be reused to support active and flexible play and outdoor learning. The red grain elevator will be converted into a lookout tower to take in the expansive views of the river valley. The area around the dome footprints will be naturalized to include stormwater management, native prairie, undulating landform, and groves of trees. This area will create more ecological diversity onsite and improve the habitat for native flora and fauna.

A promenade with landscaping, seating and viewing areas will run along the edge of the river wall and connect the north and south portions of the site. The river wall will be maintained for the duration of its functional life. A new dock will be created along the river wall, that will be accessed by a ramp to provide for additional physical connection to the River.

Slide 45 Design Concept C: The Social Plaza John 30 sec

This concept is the simplest of the three to construct. Similar to previous graphics, the vegetated areas are generally green, or easiest to implement. The areas involving existing structures are more complex, and the river area the most challenging.

Based on the overall complexities identified for this concept, the recommended phase 1 improvements are mostly near Dowling Avenue and the main site entrance.

Slide 46 Design Concept C: The Social Plaza

Primary phase 1 improvements include the plaza, river stairs, lawn area and riverfront promenade. The areas south of the lawn will be naturalized to improve the site ecological functions and biodiversity. The two southern domes will remain and be stabilized and secured, although they may have some use as temporary storage areas. Informal paths, seating, and outdoor learning spaces will be created in the naturalized areas to allow for a more immersive natural experience.

Slide 47 Design Concept C: The Social Plaza

The last image represents a “just green enough” approach to the site. After the proposed phase 1 improvements, the two southern domes could be removed and replaced with a full naturalized area south of the lawn. The larger naturalized area, without the activity and play areas, will allow for nature-based education and programming opportunities.

Slide 48 Concept Analysis Concept C: The Social Plaza

In Phase 1 this concept prioritizes:

- Connection to the river through riverside promenade, seating areas, and opportunities to touch water
- Holding large and small events on the lawn and plaza
- Naturalized areas

Slide 49 Concept Analysis Concept C: The Social Plaza Trade offs

The trade offs of this concept include

- Lack of formal play spaces
- No separate smaller spaces for gathering
- Fewer opportunities for skills building and learning

Slide 50 Concept Analysis Concept C: The Social Plaza Full Build Out

In full build out this concept:

- A formal play area, a river dock and increased access for watercrafts, Outdoor classroom space, Green infrastructure staging area, and Indoor spaces are added

Slide 51 Concept Analysis Concept C: The Social Plaza Just Green Enough

If “just green enough” is final build out:

- The majority of activity areas remain near park entrance
- Play and activity areas would remain limited unless added to the primary gathering area
- Picnic and pathway areas could be expanded, and vegetation further enhanced in natural area
- The River wall could be removed and replaced with a vegetated slope

Slide 52 Concept Analysis Concept C: The Social Plaza

These Program priorities and visitor experiences for phase 1, represented by the solid colors to the left, and final build out, represented by the outlined areas on the right, are captured for reference in the following chart.

Slide 53 Park connections, stormwater, habitat

Although important to this project, there are fewer options within the linear park areas to the north and south of the main park. Previous presentations highlight the importance of connectivity and a wider area vision. Currently, Dowling Avenue and possibly 33rd Avenue to the south, are the only available connections.

The linear park areas are sized to allow adequate space for the parkway, which also serves as a City street for this project, separated bicycle and pedestrian trails, buffers between circulation, a riverbank gently sloped enough to encourage native vegetation establishment, and stormwater treatment areas.

The Mississippi Watershed Management Organization, City, developers, and Park Board are exploring a regional stormwater management system that could potentially treat a portion of runoff from 162 acres in North Minneapolis. The team is also exploring a district management system, where water within the UHT boundary is managed collectively across property lines. While there are many steps and unknown factors that must align for these plans to happen, the Park Board could host treatment areas that enhance habitat, ecology, and experience throughout the park.

Slide 54 Indigenous Land

There are many ways to send messages about who a space is for and who is welcomed and celebrated at public parks. Although many of the following ideas will be developed at a more detailed design stage, they are critical for how a place speaks to park users and becomes embraced and owned. Input and creativity and expertise from Dakota and Indigenous community members have shaped some recommendations and ideas. Juxtaposition Arts is leading a public art master planning effort and will follow with a presentation about key North Minneapolis storylines and opportunities.

Indigenous elders and leaders have expressed a desire to look holistically at the park system, the connections between different spaces, the way water connects us all. Often people choose to engage with the park board collectively, rather than one project at a time, but the constant learning and interaction helps inform individual efforts.

Several Indigenous teachers and educators, artists, and organizers have envisioned places for education and learning across the park system. Incorporating language and history supports language learners and teachers and provides a place for non-Indigenous people to learn as well.

Slide 55 Indigenous Land

With help from Dakota team members, we have looked for ways to incorporate messages about water, connectivity, and Indigenous perspectives into places for teaching, learning, and reflecting. Key messages might include:

- Highlighting that the Dakota language and people, land, water, culture, and art are intertwined and not separate. Words and meaning come from the land and learning the language forms a kinship with the land.
- Clarifying the connectivity between different events and places through an Indigenous lens. These connections are both upriver and downriver where industry here is linked to treaties and land theft north and south, where this same water flows through the wild rice fields, and the Bdote or confluence of the Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers.
- Bringing Indigenous values to the project. Recognizing, perhaps in the places where we seek to clean stormwater to protect the river, that “what happens to the water, happens to us”. For example, rather than shipping contaminated soil to a landfill, choosing to contain it safely onsite and using plants to remove contamination. This phytoremediation strategy does not work for all situations, but is very promising for this site. Use these healing opportunities for education, art, and expression.

In order to be successful, these ideas and many others need to be developed further, along with commitment from the park board outside of physical park design. From learning and respecting the Indigenous calendar, support for artists and educators, designing programming and communications with community members, the goal of the physical park design is to lay the groundwork.

Juxtaposition Arts Slides in Video (separate PDF file)

Slide 56 Green Infrastructure

A part of the discussion about combatting “green gentrification” was that the park board could contribute building skills, career pathways, and jobs for local community members. The Northside is rich in social capital, and programming can help support the many entrepreneurs, vendors, educators, leaders, artists, and performers. The Park Board is also very interested in expanding employment as a tool for activating the park. Some of the most promising opportunities are found within the potential for restorative infrastructure. While it is too early to know specifics yet, some ideas include developing an internal herbaceous nursery to support native plants and gardening throughout the system, reuse of stormwater to grow trees in gravel beds, learning about gardening, erosion control, natural resource management, seed collection, and building and maintaining green infrastructure such as rain gardens, ecological areas, pervious paving, etc. Both developed and undeveloped park areas offer opportunities; plans will evolve based on this park design and other partnerships. These efforts align with the Green Zone and Promise Zone goals and the Park Board will seek partners and support to develop these ideas.

Slide 57 Ways to provide input and find more information

Thank you for staying with us through this long presentation. Once again, we are not asking you to pick and rank options, but to give us reactions on what you like and don't like. Input on these draft concepts will be compiled by the park board team, summarized for the CAC and community members, and used to shape a recommendation for park improvements. The park board must determine recommendations for the first and immediate phase of improvements; some of the decisions about later phases can be deferred. We expect to review these concepts more at the June meetings, and discuss input received in July. We will take a recommendation from the CAC, as well as all engagement findings to the Board of Commissioners, where there will be a public hearing as they consider the plan. The first phase of park improvements should begin construction in 2022 and open in 2023.

Thank you again for your time and commitment and sharing your input. Watch for a corresponding online survey on the website, along with PDF files of this presentation, and a smaller packet of information organized into sheets. Watch for announcements of engagement opportunities, meetings, and more information to come.