Appendix A

Day 1 – Friday, April 27, 2018
Objectives:
1. Learn what is MCA and what is possible
2. Learn how Maplewood's government is organized
3. Get to know each other
4. Meet local government staff

8:30am-9:00am ARRIVAL AND BREAKFAST

9:00-9:15am Introduction by David – What is MCA? How many have been done? Goals of MCA. Expectations for weekend.

9:15-9:25am XP will join us to briefly share his experience in the BPMCA and what happened afterwards.

9:25am-9:45am Working Agreements

9:45-10:30am Yes/No/IDK around Civic Engagement

10:30-10:45 BREAK

10:45-11:15am Continuum of Community Engagement Teach-out

11:15-12:00pm Small Group Sharing
- What has encouraged me to get involved in local government?
- How have I been engaged and how did it happen?
- What has been a barrier to my participation?
Large group sharing of small group discussions.

12:00-12:30pm LUNCH

12:30-1:00pm Energizer: BAFABAFA

1:00-2:15pm Maplewood Local Govt. Melinda, City Manager: How is city government organized? What are the services and departments?

2:15-2:30pm BREAK

2:30-4:15pm David Government Teach-out
- Briefly go over Government 101 (difference between federal, state, local government)
- 8 principles of good government and give specific examples of how governments address these

4:15-4:30pm Session evaluation and closing circle

Day 2 – Saturday, April 28, 2018
Objectives:
1. Learn about how different governments are organized
2. Learn about what actions can change local government
3. Create recommendations to improve local government

8:30am-9:00am BREAKFAST

9:00-9:15am Opening Circle, Loop back...

9:00-11:00am David Teach-out
- Given 8 principles of good government, share how governments resolve or address these.
- The problem solving relationship between government and public is three-fold:
  - Customer
  - Boss
  - Partner
  Call to action of Assembly.

11:00-2:00pm Use caucusing method, create recommendation groups.
- Think about which principle of good government matter to you most?
- Find people who share this passion.
- Come up with recommendations on how can your local government can improve or address this concern.

(12:00-12:30pm LUNCH & 2:00-2:15pm BREAK)

2:15-3:00pm Rehearse presentations & audience feedback

3:30-4:00pm Presentation of Recommendations to local government staff

4:00-4:30pm Certificates and T-shirts

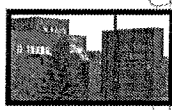# Appendix B

Your City Government

Maplewood

Changing Demographics

- 25.5% age 19 and under
- 27.3% age 55 and over
- In next five years, 35.2% of Maplewood residents will be age 55 & over
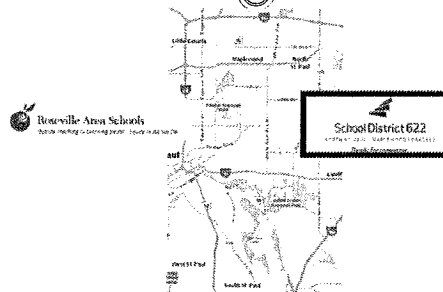- Major resource and service implications

According to 2013 American Community
Survey Data (estimated Census Data)

Major Employers

Quality School Districts

Roseville Area Schools

School District 622

Parks and Nature are a Priority

- Open space, woodland and wetland preservation
- 930 acres of parks and open space
- 36 parks and 14 nature preserves
- Over 90 miles of maintained trails and sidewalks
- Maplewood Nature Center
  o Visitor Center with exhibits, picnic area, and nature play yard
  o Demonstration gardens – wildflower and rain gardens
 o 1.5 miles of hiking trails

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Our Form of Government

- The City of Maplewood is a Plan B form of statutory city government, which is a Council-Manager plan of government.
- Under a Plan B system, the elected City Council consists of a Mayor and 4 Council Members.
- All policy and legislative decisions are the responsibility of the council.
- The council appoints the City Manager and delegates the administrative duties to the City Manager.

Maplewood

How Maplewood Government Works

Maplewood Residents Elect

City Council

Boards and Commissions

City Manager

Departments
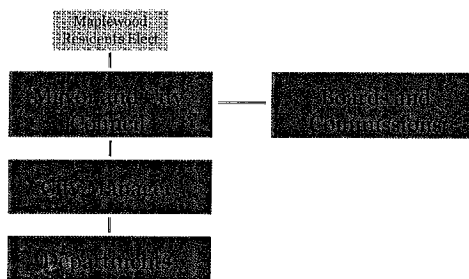
Maplewood City Council

- 5 Members
  - Mayor
  - 4 at-large City Council Members
- 4-year, overlapping terms
- Mayor and Council Members serve as Economic Development Authority

Mayor
Nora Slawik
City Council Members
Marylee Abrams
Kathy Juenemann
Bryan Smith
Tou Xiong

Citizen Boards & Commissions

- Community Design Review Board
- Environmental & Natural Resources Commission
- Heritage Preservation Commission
- Housing & Economic Development Commission
- Parks & Recreation Commission
- Planning Commission
- Police Advisory Commission
- Police Civil Service Commission

City Departments

- Administrative
- Citizen Services
- Environmental & Economic Development
- Finance
- Information Technology
- Parks & Recreation
- Public Safety Department
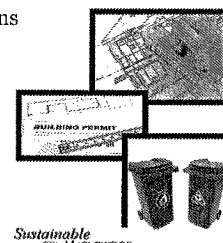 - Police
  - Fire
- Public Works
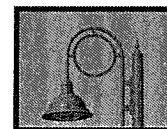
Citizen Services

- Business Licenses
  - Business Alarms, Business Registration, Tobacco Sales, Liquor Sales, Food Establishment, Lodging Establishment, etc.
- Deputy Registrar / Motor Vehicle
- Elections
- Passports
- Residential Licenses
  - Block Parties, Chickens, Pets, Home Alarms, Kennels, Hunting & Fishing, Licenses etc.

## Environmental & Economic Development

- Building Permits & Inspections
- Code Enforcement
- Economic Development
- Environmental & Natural Resources
  - Waste & Recycling
- Health Inspector
- Planning

Sustainable MAPLEWOOD

Parks & Recreation

- Parks & Trails
- Maplewood Community Center
  - o Aquatics
  - o Fitness classes
  - o Banquet and event center
- Maplewood Nature Center
- Recreation Programs
- Athletic Leagues
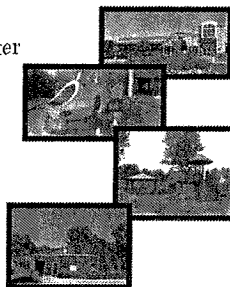
Public Safety

- Police Department
  - o 52 sworn officers
  - o 11 non-sworn staff
  - o Quality police service delivery
 - o Emphasis on meeting community needs

- Fire Department
  - o 15 full-time firefighters
  - o 38 part-time casual firefighters
  - o 3 Fire Stations
 - o Responds to medical, fire & EMS calls

Public Works

- Engineering
  - o Street Reconstruction Projects
  - o Assessments
  - o Permits for driveways, grading & sewers
- Streets
  - o Living Streets Policy
  - o Maintenance: Snowplowing, filling potholes & street sweeping
- Utilities & Park Maintenance
  - o Maintains sanitary sewer lines and lift stations
  - o Maintains parks and athletic fields
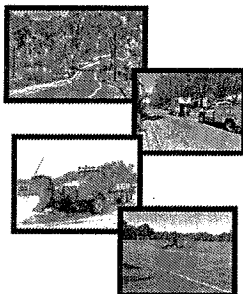
Other Departments

- Executive
  - o City Manager
  - o City Attorney & City Prosecutor
  - o Human Resources
- Finance
  - o Budget, Capital Improvement planning, Payroll, AR/AP
- Information Technology
  - o GIS services, Network system & application management, Internal & external infrastructure

Thank you for your interest in serving our community!
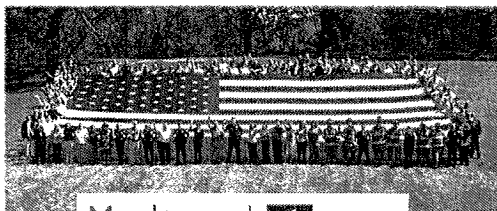
Maplewood
MINNESOTA

Appendix C

U.S. Government Levels

Understanding the Different Levels of Government

The United States has three levels of government.

1. **Level 1:** Federal or national government with the capitol in Washington, D.C. There is one national government.
2. **Level 2:** State governments with their capitals in places such as St. Paul, Minnesota; Sacramento, California; Albany, New York; or Austin, Texas. There are fifty separate state governments, plus the District of Columbia which although federally controlled, it acts both like a state and a local government or city.
3. **Level 3:** Local governments which include counties, cities, towns, and villages. There are more than 89,000 local governments in the US according to the US Census bureau.

Each level of government has its own unique legal powers and responsibilities. The exact legal powers and responsibilities has changed over time.

National Government: The national or federal government is local in Washington, D.C. The powers of the national government are described in the US Constitution, Bill of Rights, and the Amendments to the Constitution. Its major officers are the president of the US, US Senators, and Members of the House of Representatives. Each state is guaranteed two US senators and one House representative. States, depending on their population, may be entitled to more Representatives. These senators and representatives are elected by eligible voters in each state. For example, because it is a very populous state, California has 53 members of the House of Representatives. South Dakota has 1, Minnesota has 8.There are a total of 100 Senators and 435 House members.

Article I of the Constitution describes the basic powers of the national government. These powers include:

- ✓ Regulate interstate and international commerce
- ✓ Declare war and provide for the national defense
- ✓ Create post offices
- ✓ Regulate bankruptcies

The national government, including Congress, President, and the Supreme Court as the three branches of the government, do not have any inherent powers and are limited to the powers that are either explicitly written in or implied by the text of the Constitution.

Federalism: The relationship between state and federal government is referred to as federalism. Federalism is the dividing up of political power and responsibility between one national government and the 50 state governments.

State Government: Each state has its own constitution and unique powers. In legal language, states are considered separate sovereign powers or governments and they are independent from the federal government in many ways. State government officers include members of the state

legislature who are often called state representatives, senators, assembly members.   States also have constitutional officers such as governors, lieutenant governors, attorney generals, secretaries of state, state auditors, and state treasurers. Most of these positions are usually elected but occasionally some are appointed. The Tenth Amendment to the Constitution says that powers not given to the federal government are reserved to the people. States have inherent power or authority to do things the federal government cannot do. They have the power to pass laws to promote the health, safety, welfare, and morals of their people. State constitutions are power limiting documents unlike the federal constitution which is a power granting document.

In most cases the Federal Constitution is the Supreme law of the land which means if there is a conflict between federal and state law the federal government wins. In some cases the federal government cannot tell states what to do. This is the concept of federalism.

Local Government: Local governments refer to cities, towns, villages, counties, boroughs, plantations. Local governments have no inherent powers. Local governments are described legally "as creatures of state governments." Local governments are created and given powers at the will of state governments or legislatures. Generally unless local governments are given powers by a state, they have no inherent authority to act or do anything. Laws—or what is more commonly called ordinances—passed by local government can be pre-empted by state governments. By preemption, that means the state can override or prevent a local law from going into effect. If a local law conflicts with the federal law or US Constitution the latter generally wins. Local government positions include mayors, city council members, county commissioners, supervisors, and alderman to just offer a few names.

Federalism and State-Local Relations: Federalism refers to the relationship between national and state law and power. State-local relations refers to the relationship between state and local law and power.

What the Three Levels of Government Do
Each of the three different levels of government have traditionally performed different functions.
National Government: Framers generally wanted them to perform functions that were national in scope or which required uniform national rules. Examples include national defense, bankruptcy, regulation of commerce to ensure that states would not discriminate against one another, coining money and currency, and post offices.

State Governments: States were often believe to know what is best for their own people and to be able to legislate to reflect local needs and interests that might not be shared nationally. Examples include criminal law, marriage, divorce, child custody issues, voting rights, alcohol rules (drinking age), and traffic laws.

Local Governments: Local governments is the level of government closest to the people. Local governments through counties, cities, villages, and towns provide a lot of direct and indirect services to people. Local governments are the basic service providers for most people. What type of services are typical of local governments?

- Fire protection
- Police protection
- Garbage collection
- Maintain local roads, bridges, sewers, and water pipes
- Maintain sidewalks
- Operate and maintain local parks
- Provide fresh water

- Provide for waste water disposal
- Local schools
- Libraries
- Zoos
- Community centers
- Buses and mass transportation
- Medical, ambulance, and EMS
- 911 call centers

Local governments also perform other tasks such as zoning, building permits, and housing codes. Local governments also implement state or federal policies such as those that deal with civil rights, voting, and the environment. In conclusion, cities perform the most basic quality of life services or perform functions that most directly most people on a daily basis.

Classically one could describe the duties or tasks performed by the three levels of government in one of two ways.
1. Layer or wedding cake: Each level of government looks like a separate level of cake where each level of government performed distinct functions.
2. Marble cake: The responsibilities of each level of government have changed and mixed such that each level of government assumes some responsibilities for types of functions.
Over time, there has been a shift from Layer to Marble Cake. Now, all three levels of government share powers. This is called inter-governmental relations. Examples include:
- Federal government has laws on clean air or water which states also enforce and local governments then pick up garbage and have rules on recycling.
- Federal government has set general standards on education policy and states decide how to implement them and local governments run schools.
- National government has the FBI, while there are state troopers, county sheriffs, and local police.

There are many reasons for the shift from Layer to Marble Cake: more complex society, changing views on government, and changes in the law. Overall, local governments are given many responsibilities to act and make laws or perform functions for its local people.

Types of Local Governments
There are many types of local governments and it is often confusing to understand their differences. Often the confusion is because the same unit of government is given a different name across the country or in different states.

There are several classification of local governments. Many states classify local units of government by population, with some powers or names reserved depending on the size. Local governments are often classified depending on whether the municipality is incorporated or unincorporated. To be incorporated means that a local government has a distinct legal status that grants it specific powers and independence. Most cities are incorporated. In fact, the legal name for most cities is that they are incorporated municipalities.

Type 1 - County Governments: There are 3,144 counties across the 50 states. Counties are often the forgotten local government. In some cases they are simply administrative units for their state, tasked with the job of implementing state programs, while other times they are more geographic units or even real local governments with powers. County governments are have other subunits of government within them such as towns, villages, or cities.

Type 2 - Towns or Townships: Often times the basic unit of local government in many places such as New England. In some cases these towns are incorporated. Across different states they have wide ranging powers. Towns may be forms of local government with limited powers. Townships often refer simply to geographic entities not connected formally to any official government structure or organization.

Type 3 – Villages: Small communities that in 20 states are incorporated while in 30 states not. In New York and Wisconsin they are generally incorporated. Across states they have wide ranging powers.

Type 4 – Cities: Generally cities are always incorporated and powers vary by population, by state, and by whether they are granted home rule authority. The correct legal name for a city is a municipal corporation.

Other forms of local governments
- Special use districts - These districts perform singular functions such as provide water, fire, or irrigation.
- Private or gated communities - These private communities, often such as condominiums or gated communities, generally provide housing and look and feel like local governments, especially when they have broad powers to determine housing or other appearance standards.
- Metropolitan government - Provides some type of governance across cities and local governments located in one urban core, often providing special functions shared by local governments.
- Consolidated city-county government - Creates a county-wide government and cooperation between a local city and county, often used to address housing and other needs.

In conclusion, there are many types of local governments that vary across states.

Types or Structures of City Governments

All cities are legal creatures of the state and obtain their powers and organization from the states. By types or structures of city government we are referring to both the powers or authority that cities have in terms of what functions or duties they can perform, and also to the way elections occur and how the city government is organized.

Cities or municipal governments can be classified in several ways:

- **Statutory cities** are those which are incorporated and which have their powers defined by state law. This means if they wish to change their structure of government they need approval from the state legislature.

- **Home rule charter cities** are those which allow local cities to make their own basic changes in the structure of their government. They do not need state approval, although the state may pre-empt any changes made. What is Home rule? Home rule means cities can make significant changes to their basic structure of government with the approval of its citizens via a vote, and without state approval.

- **Population of Cities** means that states classify cities and their powers based on their population. For example in Minnesota there are four classes of cities:
  - First Class cities are those with more than 100,000 inhabitants. Once a city becomes a First Class city, it will not lose that status unless its population decreases by 25 percent from the census figure that last qualified it as a First Class city. Only a handful of Minnesota cities meet this definition.
  - Second Class cities have populations of more than 20,000, but not more than 100,000. About 50 cities meet this definition.
  - Third Class cities have populations of more than 10,000, but not more than 20,000. About 40 cities meet this definition.
  - Fourth Class cities have no more than 10,000 residents. More than 700 cities that meet this definition. Changes in classification, if any, take effect when the secretary of state receives certified copies of the national census.

- **Other ways to classify cities** - The National League of Cities and the League of Minnesota Cities, among other organizations, also describes cities with other possible structures.
  - Strong Mayor Cities give the mayor a veto over council legislation. In many cases the mayor is not a member of the city council.
  - Weak Mayor Cities do not give the mayor a veto over council legislation. In many cases the mayor is a member of the city council.
  - City Manager Cities has a mayor which often is weak or part time and then hires a non-partisan city manager to run the city and supervise and hire city staff.

All cities have the ability to choose their own election system. The following are several ways to elect city officials:
1. At-large versus council or ward based
2. Staggered terms or all at the same time
3. Standard first past the post or ranked choice voting
4. Single versus multi-member districts

In conclusion, there are many ways to classify cities and their powers. The different structures of each for a city government may produce different ways the city responds to citizens or how it makes laws or ordinances.

Appendix D

Government Reforms

Problems Local Governments Face
There are two levels of problems city governments face
- Policy problems
- Structure of government

Policy problems
Policy problems refer to basic questions about the quality or delivery of city services, or about taxes. Examples
- Why don't the police respond when I call?
- Why is my street not plowed very quickly or well after the snow falls?
- Why are my property taxes so high?
- Why are we spending so much money on salaries for city officials when more money should be spent on the parks?

Policy problems are about decisions made by elected or appointed officials. They are about the outputs of decisions made by local government officials. If we do not like the outputs or decisions we can complain, write or call our city officials, or vote.

Structure of government
Structural issues are about the way your local government is organized or about how local officials are elected or appointed.
- How many city council members there are, how they are elected, and whom do they represent?
- Should we have a weak or strong mayor system or a city manager?
- Single or multi-member districts?
- Who I get to vote for and how?
- Can the citizens directly make their own policy through initiative and referendum?
- How should local elections be financed and who can give money?

Structural issues are about who gets a voice in local government. These are issues about what voice you have in local politics. They are about determining the rules of the game for how your local city runs by starting with who gets a voice and how. Why do some people, such as the poor or people of color, not have adequate representation or voice in local government? Why some people cannot or do not run for elected office.

How Policy and Structure of Government Issues are Linked
Some of the policy problems may be rooted in the structure of government issues. For example, police do not respond or patrol my area because our city council does not give much attention to our neighborhood because of redistricting, or because we have an at-large district.

In conclusion, the structure of government as determined by a local city charter may have an impact on how policy issues are decided. It is about who gets a voice, who is listened to, and how responsive and accountable local officials are to its residents.

Possible Reforms for Local Governments

Reform means the improvement or amendment of what is wrong, corrupt, unsatisfactory, etc. There are many ways to improve government at the local level.

A. **Electoral voting reforms**
    1. **Ranked Choice Voting** - Ranked-choice voting is a method of casting and tabulating votes in which voters rank candidates in order of preference, tabulation proceeds in rounds in which last-place candidates are defeated and the candidate with the most votes in the final round is elected. This is in contrast to first-past-the-post voting method. A first-past-the-post (abbreviated as FPTP, 1stP, 1PTP or FPP) voting method is one in which voters indicate on a ballot the candidate of their choice, and the candidate who receives the most votes wins: this is described as *winner takes all*.
    2. **Proportional Representation** - Proportional representation is the idea that seats in parliament should be allocated so that they are in proportion to the votes cast. Rather than the winner-take all approach of other systems, proportional representation ensures that votes carry equal weight. To do this, a single area elects more than one representative. The size of this area can vary according to the system, ranging from the size of the whole country to a county or local area. Those that are described as Proportional Representation (PR), such as Party List Proportional Representation, the Single Transferable Vote and the Additional Member System, have been designed with the aim of being more proportional.
    3. **Staggered or non-staggered elections** - In staggered elections, not all places in an elected body are up for election at the same time. For example, United States Senators have a six-year term, but they are not all elected at the same time. Rather, elections are held every two years for one-third of Senate seats.

B. **Representation reforms**
    1. **Single v multi-member districts** - A multi-member electoral district (MMD) is an electoral district electing more than one representative to office. All proportional representation systems use MMDs, simply because it is impossible to distribute anything proportionally if there is only one seat. A single member district provides voters with strong constituency representation because each voter has a single, easily identifiable, district representative. Furthermore, a single member district maximizes accountability because a single representative can be held responsible and can be re-elected or defeated in the next election; and it ensures geographic representation. The debate about the advantages and disadvantages of single-member and multimember districts overlaps, to a large extent, with the debate over plurality or majority systems and

proportional representation systems. This is because plurality and majority systems usually employ single-member districts, and proportional representation systems use multimember districts.

2. **At large v council districts** - All at-large members are elected to serve the same constituency, which is the population of the city as a whole. At-large election proponents favor having council members elected by the entire city because:

    - Council members in an at-large system can be more impartial, rise above the limited perspective of a single district and concern themselves with the problems of the whole community.

    - Vote trading between councilmembers is minimized.

    - Better-qualified individuals are elected to the council because the candidate pool is larger.

    However, at-large elections can weaken the representation of particular groups, especially if the group does not have a citywide base of operations or is an ethnic or racial group concentrated in a specific ward.

    District Council elections select a single council member from a corresponding geographical section of the city, called a district or ward. District election proponents favor having council members elected to represent individual wards because:

    - District elections give all legitimate groups, especially those with a geographic base, a better chance of being represented on the city council, especially minority groups. Several court decisions have forced jurisdictions to switch from at-large elections to district elections, and in most cases the reason was to allow more representation by specific ethnic and racial groups (see: Springfield, IL, 1987 and Dallas, TX,1990; see also amendments by the U.S. Congress to the Voting Rights Act, 1982).

    - District councilmembers are more sensitive to the small but important problems of their constituents, like waste disposal.

    - District elections may improve citizen participation because councilmen who represent a specific district may be more responsive to their constituency.

    However, councils elected by district elections may experience more infighting and be less likely to prioritize the good of the city over the good of their district.

C. **Campaign Finance Reforms -** Federal campaign finance law covers three broad subjects: Public **disclosure of funds raised** and spent to influence federal elections; Restrictions

on **contributions** and expenditures made to influence federal elections; and public financing of Presidential campaigns.

1. **Public funding for elections** – "Public financing of elections, President Theodore Roosevelt believed, would ensure that no particular donor has an outsized influence on the outcome of any election, and would "work a substantial improvement in our system of conducting a campaign." Today, 13 states, including Minnesota, provide some form of public financing option for campaigns. These public finance plans require the candidate to accept public money for his or her campaign in exchange for a promise to limit both how much the candidate spends on the election and how much they receive in donations from any one group or individual. The two main types of programs states offer for public financing of elections are the clean elections programs offered in states such as Maine and Arizona, and programs that provide a candidate with matching funds for each qualifying contribution they receive. The "clean election states" offer full funding for the campaign, and the matching funds programs provide a candidate with a portion of the funds needed to run the campaign. Public financing of campaigns remains the least-used method of regulating money in elections. States cannot require candidates to use public financing programs, and the financial advantages of private fundraising frequently prompt candidates to opt out of public financing programs, which often include expenditure limits for participants. Candidates who opt not to use public funds can solicit contributions from individuals, PACs, unions, parties, and corporations, without having to abide by state expenditure limits.

2. **Increased disclosure** - Better disclosure rules would require more frequent filing deadlines for entities that do file, with mandatory 24-hour reporting for large contributions. They would require a complete move away from any forms without machine-readable data. And they would need appropriate enforcement in tandem from the Federal Election Commission, the six-commissioner elections watchdog agency that unfortunately continues to be gridlocked by partisanship. These improvements would not only assist the journalists, researchers, and members of the public working to expose big money's influence on politics in real-time, but would also potentially deter some of the most egregious cases of such influence by increasing accountability more generally.

D. **Who gets a voice**
Initiative and Referendum (Note: Brooklyn is an Initiative and Referendum city) - In U.S. politics, the terms initiative and referendum refer to processes that allow citizens of many states to vote directly on particular pieces of legislation. An initiative process allows citizens to propose or initiate a statute or constitutional amendment. Citizens initiating such legislation are known as the measure's proponents. The referendum process allows

citizens to refer a statute passed by the legislature to the ballot so that voters can enact or repeal the measure. Once enough signatures are gathered on petitions, the law is usually stayed, or stopped from going into effect, until the voters have decided the question. Both initiatives and referenda are examples of direct democracy.

E.   **Accountability Reforms**

1.   **Ethics Commission and Code** - In the United States, an Ethics Commission is a commission established by State law or county or city ordinance to investigate dishonest or unethical practices by public employees and elected officials. Codes of conduct and ethics can include things such as conflict of interest. A PDF copy of Brooklyn Park's Rules of Procedures and Code of Conduct is available online.

2.   **Term limits** – A term of office is the length of time a person serves in a particular <u>elected office</u>. In many jurisdictions there is a defined limit on how long terms of office may be before the officeholder must be subject to <u>re-election</u>. Some jurisdictions exercise <u>term limits</u>, setting a maximum number of terms an individual may hold in a particular office. When term limits are found in presidential and semi-presidential systems they act as a method to curb the potential for monopoly, where a leader effectively becomes "president for life".

Term Limits	
Pros:	Cons:
1. The current Congress is a dismal failure and is desperate need of new ideas, procedures, and influence. 2. Political machines (local party voting infrastructure, redistricting power, media contacts, etc.) of in Lobbyists and big-money campaign contributors usually direct their efforts at those in power, making it difficult for a new candidate to get off the ground. 3. Lobbyists and big-money campaign contributors usually direct their efforts at those in power, making it difficult for a new candidate to get off the ground. 4. Politicians are less likely to be focused on special interests and pork-barrel spending if they cannot stay in office indefinitely. 5. Lack of term limits leads to a system of seniority, meaning those who have spent the most time in office gain more power (in committees, procedures, etc.); consequently, politicians focus on staying in office, districts & states don't receive	1. Term limits kick out the good leaders who may deserve to stay in office for excellent work. 2. Every job has a learning curve, and Congress is no exception. Any new politicians would have to go through that when they come into office. 3. Politicians that leave office take with them a lot of experience and contacts that are essential to get things done. New leaders would have to develop these from scratch. 4. Politicians who are in the last term of office are more likely to ignore the will of the people since they don't face the wrath of the electorate in the future.

equal power in Congress, and fresh new elected officials have limited ability to make changes. 6. Term limits lead to a "citizen" Congress, rather than one filled with lawyers and career politicians. 7. There is less chance for corruption of government officials if time in office is limited; new politicians are less likely to have the knowledge to exploit the system for personal gain and are more skeptical of lobbyists & special interests. 8. Politicians in their last term of office are more likely to ignore politics and media criticism to target what's best for the country, and they can work to establish tangible accomplishments that will build on their legacy.	

F. <u>Structural or form of government reforms -</u> At its simplest, structural reforms imply changes to the way the government works.
      1.   Strong v. Weak Mayor systems?
      2.   City manager

Selected Links and References to Reforms and Background Information

Ranked Choice Voting
http://www.fairvote.org/how_rcv_works

Types of Election Systems, Powers of Cities, Structures of Local Governments (good links off of this page)
 http://www.nlc.org/build-skills-and-networks/resources/cities-101/city-officials/municipal-elections

Home Rule Charters
http://www.nlc.org/build-skills-and-networks/resources/cities-101/city-structures/municipal-charters

Home Rule Charter Cities in Minnesota
https://www.google.com/#q=home+rule+charter+cities+in+minnesota

Appendix E

Maplewood Community Assembly Survey Results

Data Book

M A Y   2 0 1 8

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Figures

1.   Interactions with local city government

After completing this event, how do you think you might interact with your local city government?	Percent (N=19)
I will follow my local city government more closely through news and other publicly available information sources	84%
I will talk with people in my community more frequently about my local city government	74%
I will attend a City Council meeting	47%
I will regularly contact local elected officials, like the Mayor or City Council members	26%
I will apply to join a city commission or committee	21%
Other (e.g., consider running for office, recommend possible improvements)	16%
I won't regularly interact with my local city government	0%

Note. Respondents could indicate more than one answer ("check all that apply"). Respondents could also provide other answers, for which they were asked to specify.

2.   Knowledge of local city government

	Percent agree or strongly agree (N=19-20)
As a result of attending this event, I know more about how the City of Maplewood government is run	95%
As a result of attending this event, I know more about my local elected officials for the City of Maplewood	95%
As a result of attending this event, I know more about non-elected City of Maplewood government staff	63%
I am satisfied with the way the City of Maplewood government is run	50%
City of Maplewood elected officials and government staff are concerned about the same issues I'm concerned about	45%

	Percent disagree or strongly disagree (N=20)
People like me don't have any say about what the City of Maplewood government does	75%

Note. Items in the survey are rated as "strongly disagree," "disagree," "neutral," "agree," or "strongly agree."

3. Changes in the local city government over the past years

Over the past five years, do you think that local government in the City of Maplewood has gotten better, stayed the same, or gotten worse?	Percent (N=14)
Better	55%
Same	15%
Not as good	0%
Not sure	30%

4a. Characteristics of good government

Of these characteristics often associated with good government, which do you value most?	Percent (N=20)
Accountability: Public institutions are required to justify decisions and outcomes to the public	75%
Trust: All communities trust that public institutions are working in the best interests of the community	55%
Participation: All communities should have a voice in making public decisions and in directing the work of public institutions	40%
Transparency: Processes, institutions, and information are accessible to the public, and enough information is provided for the public to understand and monitor them	40%
Strategic vision: Leaders and the public have a broad and long-term perspective on good governance and human development, along with a sense of what is needed for such development	35%
Effectiveness and efficiency: Public institutions produce results that meet public needs while making the best use of public resources	30%
Consensus orientation: Public institutions work to understand and address differing interests to reach a broad consensus on what is in the best interests of the community	20%
Equity: Public institutions aim to ensure relevant opportunities for all communities to improve or maintain their well-being	15%

Note. Respondents could select up to four characteristics.

4b. Characteristics of good government – changes in perception

Of these characteristics that you selected, has your perception changed for any of them since you attended this event?	Percent (N=19)
Yes	32%
No	68%

Note. There are six participants (32%) who answered "Yes." Those participants were asked the questions on the following figures (4c and 4d).

4c. Characteristics of good government – changes in perception

For which characteristic has your perception changed the most?	Number (N=6)
Transparency	2/6
Strategic vision	2/6
Trust	2/6
Participation	1/6
Consensus orientation	1/6
Accountability	1/6
Effectiveness and efficiency	0/6
Equity	0/6

Note. The total number of responses is greater than the number of respondents, as some respondents selected more than one answer.

4d. Characteristics of good government – changes in perception

Do you feel that this characteristic is more valuable or less valuable?	Number (N=6)
More valuable	4/6
Less valuable	0/6
Don't know	1/6

5. Participation in decision-making

In your opinion...	Percent frequently or always (N=19-20)
How often *do* community members currently influence decisions made by local government?	37%
How often *should* community members influence decisions made by local government?	85%

Note. Items in the survey are rated as "never," "rarely," "occasionally," "frequently," or "always."

6. Impacts of the local city government

How much impact do you think this event will have on the way your local government...?	Percent moderate or strong impact (N=19-20)
Operates	21%
Conducts elections	11%
Incorporates community input into governing	40%

Note. Items in the survey are rated as "no impact" "little impact," "some impact," "moderate impact," or "strong impact."

7. Improvement and participation in the local government

	Percent agree or strongly agree (N=20)
I think opportunities for community members to participate in government decision-making in the City of Maplewood can be improved.	95%
I think local government in the City of Maplewood can be improved.	90%
I believe it is my responsibility to be informed about local government.	85%
I believe it is my responsibility to participate in government decision-making processes.	80%
I would like to participate more in government decision-making processes.	75%
I think elections for local office in the City of Maplewood can be improved.	50%

Note. Items in the survey are rated as "strongly disagree," "disagree," "neutral," "agree," or "strongly agree."

8. Important topics

What is the most important topic or issue to address to make Maplewood a better place to live?	Percent (N=19)
Housing	63%
Education	53%
Jobs and economic opportunity	47%
Law and order	47%
Taxes	37%
Health and welfare	37%
Transportation	26%
Other (e.g. accessible infrastructure, snow plowing, Net Neutrality, diversity)	32%

Note. Respondents could indicate more than one answer ("check all that apply"). Respondents could also include other topics, which they were asked to specify.

9. Important services

Which service provided by local government is most important to you?	Percent (N=19)
Public Safety (e.g., police and fire protection)	84%
Parks, Recreation, and Culture (e.g., libraries and park maintenance)	74%
Public Works (e.g., street maintenance and public transportation)	68%
Economic Development (e.g., job training and support for businesses)	53%
Environmental Services (l e.g., waste collection and ensuring clean water)	53%
Social Services (e.g., public health)	37%
Other (e.g., education, housing)	21%

Note. Respondents could indicate more than one answer ("check all that apply"). Respondents could also include other services, which they were asked to specify.

10. Ways to provide community input

What do you think is the best way people like you can make themselves heard by the city government?	Percent (N=20)
Direct contact (email, phone, meetings)	100%
Voting	80%
Organizing with other community members	70%
Lobbying	20%
Other (e.g., letters to news media)	10%
I can't make myself heard	0%

Note. Respondents could indicate more than one answer ("check all that apply"). Respondents could also include other ways, which they were asked to specify.

11. Interest in politics

How interested would you say you are in...?	Percent fairly interested or very interested (N=20)
City problems and city politics	95%
State problems and state politics	85%
National problems and national politics	90%

Note. Items in the survey are rated as "not at all interested," "not very interested," "fairly interested," or "very interested."

12. Ease in offering opinions

Were you comfortable expressing your opinions on the issues at this event?	Percent (N=14-19)
I was not comfortable at all expressing how I felt	0%
I was somewhat comfortable expressing how I felt	21%
I was very comfortable expressing how I felt	79%

If everyone else agreed on an issue, but you disagreed, did you feel free to speak out?	
Yes	72%
No	6%
Don't know	22%

13. Satisfaction with assembly processes

To what extent are you satisfied with...?	Percent satisfied or very satisfied (N=20)
Processes	
The fairness of this process	95%
The diversity of participants in this process	95%
The issues addressed in this process	80%
The appropriateness/usefulness of this process addressing these issues	80%
Facilitators	
The way you were treated by the facilitator(s)	100%
The neutrality and objectivity of the facilitator(s)	90%
Discussions	
The quality of the discussions	90%
The degree to which the discussions were open, honest, and understandable	85%
Outcomes	
The overall outcomes of this process	85%
Your level of influence in determining the outcomes	80%

Note. Items in the survey are rated as "very dissatisfied," "dissatisfied," "neutral," "satisfied," "very satisfied."

13. Satisfaction with assembly processes (continued)

To what extent are you satisfied with…?	Percent satisfied or very satisfied (N=20)
Format and materials	
How engaging the sessions were	90%
The content of the event	90%
The format of the event (2 full days)	85%
The materials, models, and tools shared	75%
Logistics	
Conducting this project in a fair and unbiased manner	95%
Overall project management	90%
Site coordination and overall logistics	90%
Communication with participants	90%

Note. Items in the survey are rated as "very dissatisfied," "dissatisfied," "neutral," "satisfied," "very satisfied."