



2023 CHICAGO MUNICIPAL ELECTION QUESTIONNAIRE

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A completed questionnaire must be received by Friday, January 27 to have answers distributed to our stakeholders as early voting starts. Please return to rachelbr@fotp.org.

ABOUT YOUR BACKGROUND AND PRIORITIES RELATED TO PARKS

A. Briefly describe any accomplishments or projects you have been involved with related to

parks. Response: Two years ago a group of parents in my neighborhood were organizing because our local school - Scammon Elementary - did not have a playground. All the nearby CPS schools had a playground, and the school staff, families, and community had been asking for more than a decade for a playground to be built. The fight gained momentum during the pandemic as more neighbors got to know each other and started formally organizing to demand a park for school. I joined the group of parents and community members and helped them navigate the multiple layers of bureaucracy in city government and Chicago Public Schools. I am happy to report that the playground was completed in fall of 2022 and is being enjoyed by the students and the community at large. I played a very small role in this park being built - parents, school staff, and community members had been advocating for a playground at the school for more than a decade but I am proud that I was able to use my expertise in municipal government to guide the project over the finish line.

B. Are you planning to introduce legislation or initiatives to address any environmental justice issues? Do you have particular environmental priorities, park programming priorities, or see connections with other priorities for your community? If so, please identify those here.

Response: My biggest environmental priority is making the city more transit, bike, and pedestrian friendly so that we can reduce our dependence on cars. Recently, a report was published that

shows that the average Chicago-area driver spent over 155 hours in traffic in 2022; this puts us in the top spot in North America and second in the world. Not only does this waste time, but it is a detriment to the environment, our health, and our infrastructure. One way to curb our dependence on cars is to work with CTA leadership to ensure we have safe, reliable service. Chicago is a world-class city and residents and visitors deserve a world-class transit system. I have worked on projects to expand service, have shown the economic benefit to expanding service which was used to lobby for more capital funding, and, as Alderman, I will continue to advocate for expanding CTA service. Another solution is to invest in our neighborhoods to make them more pedestrian-, bike-, and transit-friendly. As Alderman, I will support existing 30th Ward small businesses and attract new businesses to fill the vacant storefronts so residents can get the goods and services they need without depending on a car.

Public Safety is a big concern for Chicagoans right now and one part of the solution to crime is to invest in our young people - we need programs to enrich their after school lives and places where they can spend time. I see the Chicago Park District as a key collaborator to bring more youth development programs to the 30th Ward and Chicago.

Addressing mental health is another priority for Chicago and the 30th Ward. Parks are an underutilized resource for improving mental health - the benefits of physical activity and time spent in nature can be used alongside treatment from mental health professionals to improve the quality of life for all of us.

C. Chicago's motto is *Urbs in Horto* (City in a Garden). In the most recent *We Will Chicago* planning process, park discussions were thinly and inadequately spread across all the pillars and not a central focus of planning. How will you prioritize parks or demonstrate that parks are critical to healthy, thriving communities and the entire city and its residents?

Response: As Alderman, I would prioritize green space and parks in any new development coming to the 30th Ward. As director of Diversity Programs at CTA, I have a public track record of setting high goals for prime contractors and then holding them accountable to those goals - my role as Alderman will be no different. The 30th Ward is seeing rapid development and as Alderman I would work with developers, the community, and experts to make sure we are maximizing the amount of green space that is included in new developments and that it is available for everyone in the community to enjoy.

It is not enough to have green spaces available - we also need to have robust and diverse programming and facilities for residents to enjoy. I would encourage the Park District to increase programming at our parks - especially for youth and teens, who often do not have welcoming spaces to exist in.

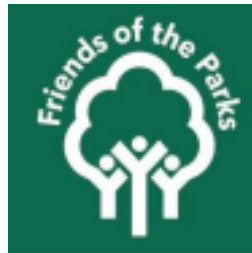
GENERAL QUESTIONS

Below are 11 topics related to parks. Please share your thoughts and policies on each subject using the list of bulleted questions as a guide.

1) EQUITY PLAN FOR CHICAGO'S PARKS

Forty years ago, On May 13, 1983, the [Chicago Park District entered into a consent decree with the federal government](#), resulting from a three-year investigation and a 1982 federal lawsuit addressing racial discrimination in the allocation of resources within the park district. The decree sought to promote equal and non-discriminatory treatment of Black and Latino communities by establishing rigorous and detailed systems, procedures and schedules that could assure equity, responsiveness, and

transparency for these neighborhoods and their parks. It was in effect for six years, and Friends of the Parks registered our displeasure when the court lifted the order even though the Chicago Park District was not in full compliance with the terms of the Consent Decree.



2023 CHICAGO MUNICIPAL ELECTION QUESTIONNAIRE

Many other large cities have a written equity plan or framework to guide work for their park district, but Chicago has no such plan or codified standards despite documented racial inequity in park access and resources per our 2018 State of the Parks report. Public parks on the South and West Sides of Chicago often have less access to building facilities, fewer programs, and less investment in parks.

- What policies do you support to address this inequity and improve the park-going experience in South and West Side neighborhood parks?

RESPONSE EQUITY PLAN FOR CHICAGO'S PARKS: The City needs to use the State Capital Plan and the Investment in Infrastructure and Jobs Act dollars to invest in upgrading and creating new parks in historically disinvested communities.

2) GREEN SPACE AND CREATING NEW PARKS

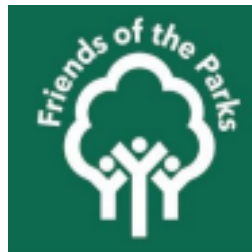
While more than [98% of Chicagoans](#) live within a 10-minute walk of green space or a playground, **Chicago lags behind most other high-density cities in park acreage per capita and total city acreage committed to public parkland (9%)**. Residents' access to recreational amenities and facilities they hope to find in their parks is not equitable across the city. The West Side of the city has the least parks or green space. While most parkland is on the city's South Side, these parks receive less capital investment and programmatic funding than North Side parks and much of it is undeveloped or underdeveloped brownfield sites that do not yet support much or any public use. These facts demonstrate that Chicago continues to experience systemic racial inequity when it comes to accessing or creating new green spaces.

- How will you prioritize the creation of new green spaces and parks in your ward? How will you include the community in the planning and development process?
- What metrics or factors will you use to determine which communities should receive new green space? What equity considerations will you include in your assessment?
- The 10-minute Trust for Public Land "walk score" mentioned above includes Chicago Park District spaces (parks, playlots, and beaches) and any green space in the city, including Forest Preserves, spaces managed by NeighborSpace, the 19 boulevards managed by the Chicago Department of Transportation, and privately owned public spaces (POPs). With all these various

groups stewarding green spaces, coordination and comprehensive planning can be difficult and complex. How will you sort through the different managers to coordinate increasing access to parkland and green spaces in your ward?

- The Illinois state standard is 10 acres of green space for every 1000 residents. As urban planning and development occur in your ward, how will you ensure there is adequate green space for the community to thrive?

Page 2 of 11



2023 CHICAGO MUNICIPAL ELECTION QUESTIONNAIRE

- Developers and the City have often tried to assert that publicly owned private spaces (POPs) will always be accessible to the public, just as if they belonged to the Chicago Park District. Historically POPs have not always been equally accessible to all residents as the private owner ultimately controls the space. What is your vision for ensuring true public access to new green spaces being created in mega-developments and other planned developments?
- As the Chicago Park District plans construction of new facilities (pickleball courts, basketball courts, fieldhouses, etc.), how will you allocate resources to address the realities of racial inequity in Chicago and historic disinvestment and neglect of some communities? How will you include the community in determining what facilities and amenities are needed?
- Golf courses count as green space and as park acres for residents, but the use is restricted to those playing a particular sport and paying a fee for service. What initiative do you support to make such spaces dual purpose or to expand usage to more residents?
- As Chicago deindustrializes and closes former industrial sites, like General Iron and Damen Silos, large swaths of land and former buildings can be re-imagined and re-developed. For example, with the recent closing of General Iron in Lincoln Park and the development of Lincoln Yards, neighborhood advocates have asked for the site to be used as part of a new North Branch Park and Preserve. The preserve could expand access to the river for the whole city and decrease the green space deficit the community currently experiences and will get worse with the added residential density proposed for Lincoln Yards. How do you think comprehensively about the opportunity these sites and the transition across the city offers? How will you coordinate a vision across the city using these spaces to increase green space for all communities? How will you prioritize which neighborhoods or communities should experience development of these new de-industrialized green spaces first?

RESPONSE GREEN SPACE AND CREATING NEW PARKS: As director of Diversity Programs at CTA, I have a public track record of setting high goals for developers and then holding them accountable to those goals - my role as Alderman will be no different.

A community zoning committee is the baseline for what public participation in government should look like - and I am committed to involving the community every step of the way. As Alderman, I would serve as a voice for the 30th Ward residents in City Hall. The needs and concerns of my constituents would guide all my decisions. When making decisions about what areas of the 30th Ward (and all of Chicago) communities with a lack of green space and historic disinvestment should be prioritized, along with projects that will be accessible to the largest number of Chicago residents.

My vision for ensuring true public access to new green spaces being created in planned developments is to take a multi-faceted approach that includes the following elements:

1. Clear and enforceable agreements: Develop clear and enforceable agreements between the City and developers that outline the specific terms of public access to green spaces, including hours of operation, programming, and maintenance.
2. Community input: Involve the community in the planning and development of green spaces in mega-developments and other planned developments to ensure that the spaces meet the needs and preferences of local residents.
3. Transparency and accountability: Establish transparent and accountable mechanisms for monitoring and enforcing the terms of public access agreements, including regular inspections and regular reporting to the public.
4. Public engagement: Develop and implement public engagement programs to inform residents about the availability and accessibility of new green spaces, including outreach and education initiatives.

It is important to approach public access to green spaces in planned developments with a commitment to transparency, accountability, and community engagement to ensure that these spaces are truly public and accessible to all residents. I have a public track record of building coalitions at CTA and sister agencies that highlights my expertise in doing just this.

3) LAKEFRONT

Chicago's lakefront is a gem of the city and our city is unique in preserving the lake for all people. Currently, 26 of the 30 miles are publicly available for use and protected for the public, but two miles to the north and south remain cut off from public parks, beaches, and paths.

- What policies do you support to ensure the lakefront remains free and clear for all Chicagoans to enjoy? Please consider both the preservation of space (such as the Lakefront Protection Ordinance and Public Trust Doctrine) and practices that affect use (such as facilities and policing).



2023 CHICAGO MUNICIPAL ELECTION QUESTIONNAIRE

- What efforts do you support to increase access to the city's lakefront by pedestrians, transit riders, cyclists, and people using wheelchairs and other mobility supports?

RESPONSE LAKEFRONT: If we invest in our public transportation and more bike and pedestrian friendly infrastructure this will help increase access to the lakefront. In addition to making transit more accessible for people using wheelchairs, we also need to invest in making the lakefront more accessible to people using mobility support. As the candidate with over 8 years of experience in public transit and government, I will advocate for investments in infrastructure to make the 30th Ward more accessible by public transit and by bike, and for pedestrians. We should be able to travel through our neighborhoods safely without depending on cars. Additionally, I have reviewed the 5 different plans initially proposed by IDOT and I support The Exchange model because it prioritizes transit, preserves green space, and doesn't create an inequitable transportation option.

4) ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE

In February 2020, Chicago declared a climate change emergency in response to severe storms and lakeshore erosion. Lakefront parks and beaches across the city suffer a battering of lake waves and the loss of sand and erosion at alarming rates. It is estimated that the storms of 2020 caused [\\$37 million in damages](#) to beaches and parks. Erosion, intense storms, and the failing of concrete revetments, metal girders and rock barriers installed by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers have caused [4 beaches in Roger Park](#) to be washed away and closed; revealed infill at Rainbow Beach as sand was lost; resulted lake water levels reached the top of the stairs at Calumet Park Beach House; and led to the permanent closing of a third of the [Northerly Island walking path](#)—merely a year after it was opened in 2015.

The threat is only going to continue. Concrete, metal and rock barriers push higher water to unprotected places. Lake levels have always fluctuated, but scientists believe lake levels will continue to trend higher. Regardless of lake level, the increased severity of storm surges due to climate change place our [shoreline communities at greater risk](#) of flooding and damage.

Nature-based solutions are a resilient, long-term, cost-effective method to manage the impact of climate change along the lake and across the city. This approach uses natural ecosystems to provide protection such as wetlands for flood mitigation; trees and prairie spaces to combat the heat island effect; and mangroves to reduce the impact of waves, storm surge, and coastal erosion. These ecosystems also soften climate impacts, such as extreme weather, and reduce climate pollution by capturing carbon dioxide from the air and sequestering it in plants and soils.

Parkland and beaches are already a nature-based solution. The sand, soil, and plantings provide buffering and absorption that helps manage the fluctuation in lake levels and more frequent and severe storms. These green spaces furnish lakefront with recreational or contemplative areas and habitats for humans and wildlife to enjoy.

- How will you support the preservation or expansion of parkland, native plants, and healthy,

mature trees and new tree planting across the city to combat climate change impacts that affect the shoreline and inland communities?

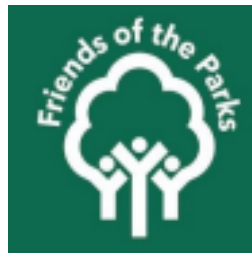
RESPONSE ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE: I would increase funding for parkland acquisition and preservation to ensure that the city's park system continues to expand and includes a diverse array of natural areas, including wetlands, woodlands, and other ecologically important habitats.

I would develop a comprehensive tree planting strategy that includes the planting of native trees and other vegetation in parks, along streets, and in other public spaces. This strategy would aim to increase the city's tree canopy and reduce the urban heat island effect. I would also market the availability of trees available through the city to residents. I would survey the 30th Ward to understand which areas are lacking tree canopy and prioritize outreach to those communities/blocks.

I would support community-based conservation efforts, including community gardens and other greening projects, to increase the city's green spaces and improve the resilience to climate change impacts. I would work with Chicago Public Schools to help establish community gardens at schools across the ward so that kids have exposure to the benefits of green spaces from a young age.

To accomplish this I would partner with organizations like the park district, Forest Preserve District of Cook County, and conservation groups to develop programs that promote the preservation and expansion of parkland, native plants, and healthy, mature trees across the city. There are already experts doing this work - as an Alderman I would bring the experts, community members, and other stakeholders to the table to ensure that the city's parkland, native plants, and trees are protected and expanded for the benefit of current and future generations.

Page 4 of 11



2023 CHICAGO MUNICIPAL ELECTION QUESTIONNAIRE

5) COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND PARK ADVISORY COUNCILS

About 200 of Chicago's over 600 parks, beaches, playlots, and playgrounds have recognized Park Advisory Councils (PACs), resident groups of committed volunteers who support their parks through volunteerism, fundraising and other activities. Many PACs want influence over programs and maintenance and decisions about how parks will be used, but in reality, many feel left out of those decisions. At times, new permits are handed out for large events or art installations and PAC members or leadership don't find out until the event is underway or changes are being made to the park.

- Across the city there is no required or standard process around public notice and community input for park projects. How will you make sure that the public is informed and engaged in development, capital improvements, urban planning, large event or space rentals, and park planning decisions in your ward?

- How will you engage with Park Advisory Councils in urban planning, budgeting, funding decisions, considering capital improvement, determining park programming, and deciding what events or installations are placed in parks in your ward?
- How will you support the formation or the rebuilding of Park Advisory Councils in your ward?

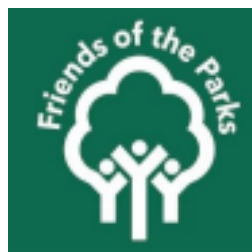
RESPONSE COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND PARK ADVISORY COUNCILS: Park planning should be a community driven process, and like all decision making under my leadership, I would work to ensure that park planning decisions are community based and the process transparent. I would work with Park Advisory Councils to determine the needs of specific parks in the ward and have them help solicit feedback from residents.

6) PARK PRIVATIZATION AND REVENUE

The Park District generates most of its income from property taxes, and over the last decade, its share of those taxes has declined from 6.1% to 4.7%. The average property tax unit pays \$260 towards the Park District’s budget.

To supplement income, the Chicago Park District has increased revenue generating activity – raising fees for harbor and golf courses; issuing permits and renting out parks for private festivals; contracting with more concessionaires or other vendors; adding billboard or advertising; renting space for Amazon lockers; increased renting out park buildings and facilities as special event spaces. Some of these activities close off parkland and public facilities for weeks during the summer and over popular weekends, damage park facilities, and create a distraction for park users who seek tranquility or a natural oasis. While some renters and permit holders repair park damage, it takes months for vegetation to regrow or capital improvements to be finished, impeding park use far beyond the closures.

Some of the most notable examples of these revenue generating activities have been new contracts with Lollapalooza, the NASCAR race planned for 2023, and mega-festivals in Douglass Park. Residents across the city cite a feeling that parks have been commercialized and are no longer public, community spaces for people.



2023 CHICAGO MUNICIPAL ELECTION QUESTIONNAIRE

- As park district spaces have refocused on revenue-generating outside events, many community partners and programs have been booted from park district buildings and grounds, or can no longer afford to use the space. What policies do you support to prioritize the use of park space for residents and community groups over revenue generating activities and improve community

engagement by private groups seeking to operate for profit in public parks?

- The income from these events does not go to a specific park, but rather to the Park District budget as a whole, leaving some residents to feel their park bears the brunt of the burden without reaping benefits. How do we ensure the impact and benefits of these rental events or fees are spread equitably?
- In the need to find new funding sources or expand programming, the Park District often balances private or non-profit partners and community programming, users, or needs. At times the interests of these different park users can be at odds. One example is a private baseball program that would like to pay for and install new lights at [Welles Park](#), but some community members are opposed. How will you manage the competing interest of various stakeholders when money is involved?
- When permits are issued for large music festivals or events, like the NASCAR race, the Park District does not have to consult alderpeople, but the event requires resources and time from multiple city departments, such as the police department to manage crowds, CDOT to reorganize traffic, and Streets and Sanitation to clean up. What policies do you support to increase coordination between city agencies, community members, and the Park District when determining what large events happen in parks?
- To what extent should the Park District's budget rely on private, revenue generating events, vendors and concession stands, fees for service, advertisements (i.e. billboards), and renting the parks to for-profit groups?

RESPONSE PARK PRIVATIZATION AND REVENUE: Alderpersons need to be a part of the decision making process for approving any large events on public land. As Alderman, I would be the voice in City Council for 30th Ward residents, and these large events significantly impact the lives of everyday Chicagoans. I would create a zoning committee that would, among other topics, discuss permit requests for large events to be held in parks within the 30th Ward. As I have done in my work at CTA, I will work with the committee to establish aggressive, attainable goals to ensure the park is preserved during the event and restored, if there is any damage. Furthermore, we need to review the cost of hosting one of these events and ensure that the promoters are paying their fair share to the City so those funds can be used to continually invest back into our parks.

7) BUDGET PROCESS AND RESOURCE ALLOCATION

The Chicago Park District's annual budget process offers a public hearing, an online forum for input, and a vote at an open board meeting. It is questionable whether there is adequate space for resident input or sufficient power and influence ascribed to their input. Many park activists are unaware that the online forums exist or how they would have access them and they face barriers to attending the public meetings.

- The Chicago Park District should actively engage park stakeholders across the city in the budgeting process, particularly with the Capital Improvement Projects. Efforts should be made



2023 CHICAGO MUNICIPAL ELECTION QUESTIONNAIRE

to understand and address any barriers to participation from historically disenfranchised populations. What will you do to help the Chicago Park District find ways to extend more budgetary control to the public and incorporate community participation into their annual budgets?

- Each year, the Park District accepts submissions for capital improvement requests from a variety of sources. More than one in three requests from elected officials are approved, while only about one in five requests from the public are approved. As an Alderman, how would you use your influence to support capital improvement requests for parks in your ward and across the city?
- Park Advisory Councils have advocated for Menu Money, Tax Increment Financing District Funding, Capital Improvement Programs, Open Space Impact Fees, and Special Service Area Program Funding as resources to supplement Park District funding. As Alderman you have access to and influence over a variety of city funding streams to support projects in your ward. How will you use your influence to support investment and improvement of parks in your ward and the city? What funding priorities would you promote?

RESPONSE BUDGET PROCESS AND RESOURCE ALLOCATION: As an Alderman, I would use my influence to support investment and improvement of parks in my ward and the city by prioritizing funding for park projects that align with the community's needs and priorities. This could include new playgrounds, walking paths, sports fields, and other amenities that are in high demand by residents.

I would support the development of new parks and green spaces in areas of the Ward that are currently underserved, such as low-income neighborhoods and areas with a high density of residents and use Menu Money, Capital Improvement Programs, Open Space Impact Fees, and Special Service Area Program Funding to supplement Park District funding to bring much needed resources to these areas. I would advocate for the inclusion of park-specific funding in the city's budget and ensure that the Park District has the resources it needs to maintain and improve existing parks and facilities.

In addition to prioritizing areas of the Ward that are underserved, I would prioritize funding for park projects that support the city's goal of becoming more sustainable and resilient to the impacts of climate change, such as projects that promote green infrastructure and reduce the urban heat island effect. I would encourage the use of innovative technologies and techniques to reduce the cost and improve the quality of park projects, such as low-impact development and green roofs.

Overall, my goal would be to support and promote a comprehensive and sustainable approach to park funding that prioritizes the needs of the community, promotes public-private partnerships, and leverages multiple funding streams to support the improvement and expansion of parks in my ward and across the city.

8) PARK ACCESSIBILITY, FACILITIES, & AMENITIES

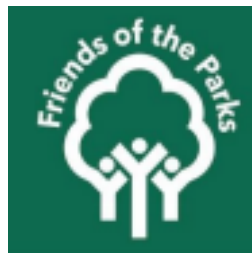
In the South and West sides of the city, larger park or natural areas are not easily accessible by public transportation. Many parks and natural areas typically lack accessibility for people with disabilities, or only a portion are accessible. While some heavily-trafficked areas like the Lakefront trail may tend to have open and clean bathrooms, many other parks have dirty, locked, or no bathroom facilities. Without access to a bathroom, the time residents can spend or activities they can engage in at a park are limited. Some parks lack lights, clear parking spaces, signs at the entrance, multi-lingual signage or signage throughout to identify elements of the park. In some cases, roads leading into parks are blocked with gates and barricades at all hours.

- What steps will you take to ensure our parks, playlots, beaches, and trails are welcoming and accessible places for everyone?

• Pet owners bring their dogs to parks, playlots, paths, and beaches across the city. Dogs can also be a barrier to other residents' enjoyment or a threat to wildlife. How will you engage with various points of views about dogs in parks?

- As the Chicago Park District plans improvement and maintenance of fieldhouses, playgrounds, and other recreation facilities, how will you prioritize resources based on historic disinvestment

Page 7 of 11



2023 CHICAGO MUNICIPAL ELECTION QUESTIONNAIRE

faced by some parks and communities? How will you include the community in the decision making process? How will a commitment to racial equity impact your actions?

- Field houses across the city are often closed on weekends and evenings. These closures mean people lack access to bathrooms, staff assistance or programming. Similarly, park bathrooms outside field house are often locked, or many parks have no bathroom. What will you do to make sure park field houses and the resource they provide can reach more residents?

• Often, new construction developments are allowed to use developer-owned "publicly accessible" green spaces to satisfy open space requirements rather than Chicago Park District controlled land. When private corporations dictate the development, management, and public access to green spaces, it seldom leads to park spaces desired by Chicago. These privately administered spaces are subject to different operating hours and rules than local parks. Additionally, when departments in the City government collaborate for new development or capital improvement to be "shared," the park users miss out on access or design of the space. An example is Whitney Young's Sports Complex, funded entirely with tax-increment financing. What

is your vision to ensuring true public access to new green spaces, facilities, or amenities that are funded with public dollars or promise public access during construction? How will you use your position to support that vision?

RESPONSE PARK ACCESSIBILITY, FACILITIES, & AMENITIES: I would Invest in making parks, playlots, beaches, and trails accessible for people with disabilities, including installing ramps, elevators, and wheelchair-friendly playground equipment and variety of amenities that cater to different age groups, interests, and abilities, such as playgrounds for children, fitness equipment for seniors, and sports fields for teenagers.

I would turn to the community to help identify what 30th Ward residents want to see at their parks - both for programming and for equipment. As I saw while helping with the playground project at Scammon, investment in communities across Chicago is not equitable. Community participation in the decision making process is essential, but can also mean the loudest voices get the most resources. I would rely on aldermanic privilege to ensure decisions being made about investment in the 30th ward (and across Chicago) prioritize neighborhoods that have been overlooked or ignored by previous elected leaders.

People need to feel safe in their parks before they will take advantage of all they have to offer. To address safety concerns, I will increase community based patrols, expand hours of operation at fieldhouses, and equip all parks with emergency call boxes to ensure that parks are safe for all visitors even when park staff is not present. I would increase the number of dog parks in the ward - ideally one per precinct, having a designated area for dogs to run and play increases the enjoyment and safety of all park patrons.

If we increase the programming offered at our parks, the hours that the field houses are open would also increase. As Alderman, I would develop partnerships with community organizations, schools, and local businesses to expand the reach of field house programming and resources to more residents. As Alderman, I would work with the Park District Board of Commissioners to prioritize parks without bathroom facilities, or other basic necessities when it comes time to make decisions about how money is spent on our parks. It would also be an opportunity to engage with state and federal agencies to see if the money needed to bring these basic necessities to Chicago Parks can be found outside city budgets.

Park cleanliness is a complaint I have heard frequently while talking to voters. As Alderman, I would encourage residents to bring these concerns to me so that we can figure out what is causing the problem and address it. Is it the lack of garbage cans? The frequency of garbage pick up? I would also encourage residents to organize community clean up days and then personally show up to help clean. Not only would this help keep our parks clean, it would create a sense of ownership of these public places in our communities.

Finally, I would make sure my office is working with the Park District to market all the resources available at 30th Ward parks, and make sure that information is being communicated in Spanish and Polish, through social media, newsletters, and at ward nights.

9) PARK PROGRAMMING

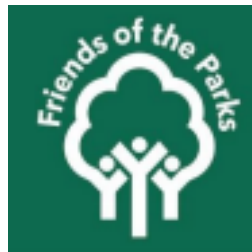
Annually, more than 350,000 people participate through the Chicago Park District in thousands of sports, recreational, cultural, and environmental programs across the city. Yet the distribution of programs is often inequitable and mismatched, failing to meet the needs of local communities effectively. Even preliminary research indicates dramatic inequities across the city in the amount of programs and services offered. At times, programs feel dropped into a community without community input or research. In addition, the programs families are looking to for their health, cultural, and

recreation may also be financially out of reach.

Where processes existed under the 1983 Consent Decree to ensure equitably distributed and responsive programming, many parks now lack the programs that are culturally relevant and affordable.

- Parks can be essential resources for people of all ages in a community, especially because they offer classes, camps, pools, exercise equipment and facilities, and chances to socialize. What resources will you invest in parks to prioritize use by diverse populations – seniors, families and children, people with disabilities, and teenagers? How will you ensure park programming is culturally relevant to BIPOC communities that have experienced exclusion and disinvestment?

Page 8 of 11



2023 CHICAGO MUNICIPAL ELECTION QUESTIONNAIRE

- What will you do to support residents and community groups to have access to park space and programming for no or low cost?
- Parks across Chicago do not have the same access to sufficient, culturally relevant, and affordable programs or have space maintained to meet the needs of the community. What will you do to ensure equity in park programming and resources (facilities, maintenance, etc.) for parks in your ward and across Chicago, keeping in mind the historic underinvestment in West and South Side parks?
- How will you include the community in program design and program offering in their parks to make sure it is sufficient, relevant, and affordable and to proactively account for external community problems related to public safety and violence?

RESPONSE PARK PROGRAMMING: To ensure that park programming is culturally relevant to BIPOC communities, it's important to involve community members in the planning and implementation process, and to actively seek out and listen to feedback from these communities. Additionally, by working with community-based organizations and leaders, parks can be better equipped to understand the cultural context and needs of BIPOC communities, and to develop programming that is inclusive and respectful of these communities.

10) SAFETY

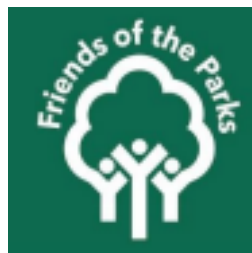
Feelings of safety and security greatly shape how park spaces are experienced. While some park users feel vulnerable when parks are too empty, others want quiet, wide-open, empty spaces. Some fear gun violence, and others fear oppressive police presence. Some are worried about playground conditions,

and others are worried about vandalism. Some want more lights or call boxes. All of these are important considerations as we address safety concerns.

In the summer of 2022, as a response to the death of Chicago teenager, a curfew was enacted at Millennium Park to restrict event access to the park for young residents not accompanied by an adult or attending a ticketed event. In multiple Listening Tour sessions in different parts of Chicago, we heard similar statements that represent a specific loss of access to park amenities after violence occurred in their parks. If the response to select instances of violence in parks is to close, restrict, or remove certain amenities, this seems like the beginning of a very dangerous trend of the Chicago Park District punishing entire communities for the actions of a few.

- How will you approach safety in a way that does not unfairly punish entire communities for the behavior of the few?
- How would you ensure residents of all ages can access public amenities while balancing concerns for public safety?
- What steps will you take or policies will you support to increase the public safety of Chicago's parks, playlots, playgrounds, paths, and beaches beyond increasing police presence?

RESPONSE SAFETY: It's important to approach safety from a holistic, community-based perspective, rather than simply focusing on punishment and enforcement. I would look to other wards or other cities to see what is working for their parks and then implement similar strategies in my community. We need more youth programming at our parks. Kids in Chicago have very few welcoming spaces where they are allowed to hang out and be kids - the Park District has a unique opportunity to engage Chicago youth with expanded programming. The more time kids spend at the park, and the more connections they make with the grownups working at the parks, the more invested they will be in keeping our parks safe and clean for all to enjoy.



2023 CHICAGO MUNICIPAL ELECTION QUESTIONNAIRE

11) PARK DISTRICT OVERSIGHT

- The Chicago Park District is not a department of the city government, but a separate governmental entity. However, the Chicago Park District's Board of Commissioners' members are nominated by the mayor and must be approved by the Committee on Special Events, Cultural Affairs and Recreation. What policies do you support to make sure nominees have **demonstrated relevant experience, background and skills sets related to parks?**

- How will you use your role to provide oversight to the parks, playlots and beaches in your ward?

RESPONSE PARK DISTRICT OVERSIGHT: If selected to serve on the Committee on Special Events, Cultural Affairs, and Recreation, I would work with advocacy groups to come up with relevant questions to ask anyone nominated for appointment to the Park District Board. I would also work with the Mayor's Office to identify candidates that have the best interest of the park space in Chicago. We need to ensure that our Park District Board represents the community's interest and understands the crucial role our parks play in our City.

WARD SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS FOR WARD 5, 7 AND 10 • In 2022, a [community ballot referendum](#) in the 5th, 7th and 10th Wards asked the city to stop cutting down trees in Jackson Park and the area surrounding the South Shore Cultural Center passed by 82%. The trees are at risk due to the construction of the Obama Presidential Center and the proposals to merge Jackson Park and the South Shore Cultural Center golf courses into a new PGA golf course. As Alderman, how will you work to support the community's preference to save the trees in Jackson Park, the South Shore Cultural Center, South Shore Nature Sanctuary, and the surrounding community areas?

ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS FOR WARD 10

A toxic dump occupies 50 acres of shoreline on one of the last critical pieces of land on the South Side to complete Daniel Burnham's vision of a park system spanning the entire Chicago lakefront. The [Chicago Area Confined Disposal Facility \(CDF\)](#) sits on Lake Michigan between the Calumet River and Calumet Park in the 10th ward. The land is owned by the Chicago Park District but leased to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to store dredge until full. In 2022, the CDF maxed out the storage space and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has asked to expand the facility 25 feet vertically to keep it open.

The site, built in the 1980s, is a legacy of previous industrial uses of the river, the only industrial or toxic site on Chicago's shoreline, and is leaking into the Calumet River and Lake Michigan--leaking that could worsen with rising water levels and storm surges fueled by climate change.

- Chicago residents have waited almost 40 years for the land to be returned and created into a public park. As Alderman, what next steps do you support related to the CDF?



2023 CHICAGO MUNICIPAL ELECTION QUESTIONNAIRE

PARK PRIVATIZATION AND REVENUE ADDITIONAL QUESTION FOR WARD 24, 25, and 28 • What will you do increase community engagement about the decision to hold festivals in parks, how will you respond to stakeholder feedback, and what will you do to ensure the impact and benefits of these rental events or fees return to Douglass park?

NEW BUILDINGS IN PARKS WARD 26

In 2022 an unpermitted, unapproved building project was undertaken in a non-democratic process with state funds by the National Museum of Puerto Rican Arts & Culture in historic Humboldt Park next to the landmarked former stables building (and office of Jens Jensen).

- Please disclose any formal or informal leadership roles in the community that you have held or currently hold that relate to National Museum of Puerto Rican Arts & Culture and their plan to develop structures on public parkland.
- What did you know about or how were you involved with this project before construction was halted in September 2022?
- How will you offer leadership to remedy this situation?

ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS FOR WARD 48 & 49

- What will you do to support vulnerable shoreline communities from the threat of flooding, erosion, and the impact of climate change?

PARK ACCESSIBILITY, FACILITIES, & AMENITIES ADDITIONAL QUESTION WARD 49 • [Touhy Park](#) has seen an encampment in the park for almost 2 years. The Park District has moved some activities to neighboring parks. The Police Department and the City has a policy not to evict people staying on public land. What policies and actions do you support to address this encampment that will manage the needs of the various people involved?

