

An aerial photograph of Miami, Florida, showing the city's urban landscape, water bodies, and a large body of white clouds in the sky. The text is overlaid on the image in a white, bold, italicized font.

***Miami Parks, Recreation and Open
Space Element of the Miami
Comprehensive Neighborhood Plan***

Measuring Level of Service

Public Meeting – May 1, 2012

Parks Master Plan officially adopted

- 2006-2007 planning period
- Extensive public process – public surveys, 13 NET meetings, citywide meetings, public hearings



MIAMI PARKS AND PUBLIC SPACES MASTER PLAN



MAY 2007 | THE CITY OF MIAMI
PARKS & RECREATION DEPARTMENT AND PLANNING DEPARTMENT

PREPARED BY GOODY CLANCY
WITH GODSON ASSOCIATES | GREENPLAY LLC | LEISURE VISION | ROSENBERG GARDNER DESIGN

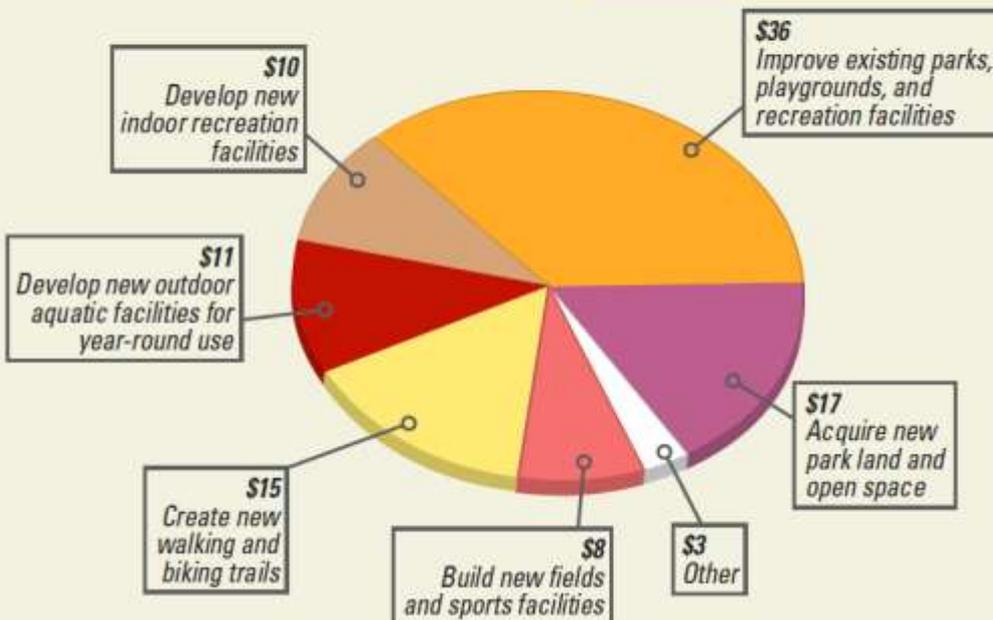
Parks Master Plan surveys: diverse city – diverse needs

NEED FOR PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES, BY TYPE

	% YES	% NO
small neighborhood parks	64	36
walking and biking trails	55	45
large community parks	53	47
large group picnic areas and shelters	46	54
beach access parks	41	59
nature center and trails	34	66
outdoor swimming pools/ water parks	34	66
indoor fitness and exercise facilities	33	67
playground equipment	30	70
indoor running/ walking track	28	72
indoor pools for recreation	24	76
outdoor amphitheaters/ bandstand	24	76
outdoor tennis courts	24	76
canoe, kayak and small water boat access	23	77
fishing areas	22	78
off-leash dog parks	21	80
senior center	20	80
indoor exercise swim lap lanes	20	81
indoor basketball/ volleyball	20	81
youth baseball and softball fields	18	82
youth soccer fields	15	85
youth football/ lacrosse/ rugby	13	87
adult softball fields	12	88
skateboarding parks	11	89

Allocation Of \$100 To Fund CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS IN PARKS FACILITIES

RESULTS FROM SURVEY



Source: Parks and Public Spaces Master Plan Survey, 2006
DUE TO ROUNDING, PERCENTAGES FOR SOME ANSWERS TOTAL MORE THAN 100%.

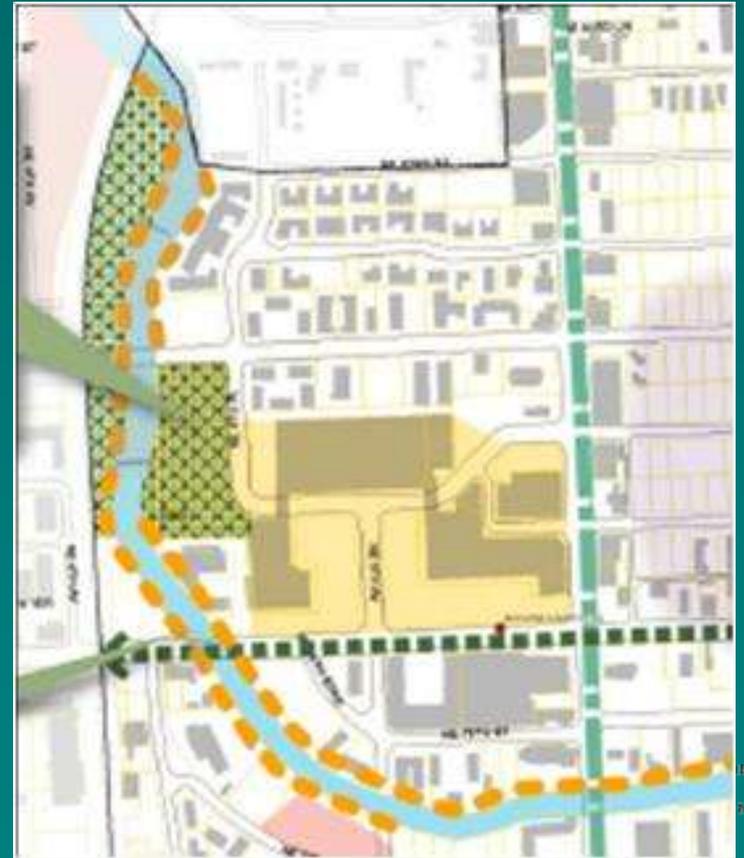
Parks Master Plan Recommendation

- A park within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of every resident in the medium term and within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile in the long term
- Access is a more accurate measurement of service than quantity
- Must be “effective access”: account for physical barriers



Parks Master Plan land acquisition priorities

- Land with water views and/or access
- Land for “walk-to” parks in underserved areas
- Land to expand destination and community parks
- Land to expand or create linear park segments



Acquisitions since the 2007 Master Plan

- Park land in various parts of the city has been acquired since 2007:
 - 1814 Brickell
 - Manatee Bend
 - Shorecrest
 - Police Benevolent Association site
 - Play Street – Little River Pocket Park
 - Crimson Tower park donation in Edgewater
- Greenway segments completed – e.g., Miami River Greenway to 10th street
- Parks & Recreation works with neighborhoods and Asset Management to identify potential land for purchase

Selected park improvements since 2007 Master Plan

- Grapeland Water Park
- Jose Marti Gym
- Little Haiti Soccer Park
- Little Haiti Cultural Center
- Splash parks:
 - Little Haiti Soccer Park
 - Juan Pablo Duarte Park.
- Shade structures for 37 parks
- About 400 trees planted per year
- Aging facilities demolished and replaced
 - Williams Park
 - Robert King High Park, Coral Gate Park
 - Gibson Park
- Renovations:
 - Morningside Park
 - Kinloch Park.
- On-staff landscape architect

Miami Comprehensive Neighborhood Plan (MCNP)

- Required by state law
- A policy framework with the effect of law to guide all public and private development decisions in the city
- Focuses on the physical development of the city:
 - To meet the needs of existing and future residents, visitors and businesses
 - To preserve the character and quality of the community
- Most recent MCNP approved in 2010
- 2007 Parks Master Plan recommendations were incorporated into the 2010 MCNP

Parks , Recreation and Open Space Element of the MCNP - 2010

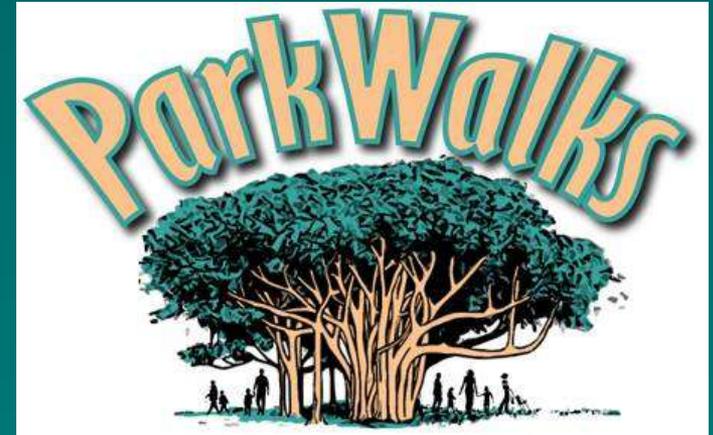
- Objective PR-1.1: The City shall work to achieve a medium-term objective of providing a park within one-half mile of every resident and to achieve a long-term objective of a park within one-quarter mile of every resident
- Policy PR-1.1.4 –
 - *“The City will conduct a study to support a revised Level of Service of parks, recreation and open space for concurrency purposes and adopt a revised Level of Service of parks, recreation and open space for concurrency purposes that will assist in achieving the access and per capital funding objectives of PR-1.1. Until that time, the Level of Service for concurrency purposes shall be 1.3 acres of public park space per 1000 residents.”*

What is Level of Service (LOS)?

- A standard to measure how well the park and recreation system is serving the community
- Old style:
 - Developed by the National Recreation and Park Association with suburban expansion in mind
 - Number of acres per 1,000 population
 - LOS “rule of thumb” across U.S. cities: 10 acres per 1,000 people
- Current number of acres per 1,000 people within City of Miami
 - Approximately 3.0 acres if all park agencies (city, county, state) are included
 - Approximately 1.3 acres if only city land is included

New measures for urban parks

- *New* - focus on access
 - Can residents walk to a park?
 - Are there physical barriers and conditions that affect access?
- *Newer* - access plus: “composite value LOS”
 - Quantity and access
 - Quality and condition
 - Factors specific to the place, such as, proximity to water, shade, health benefits



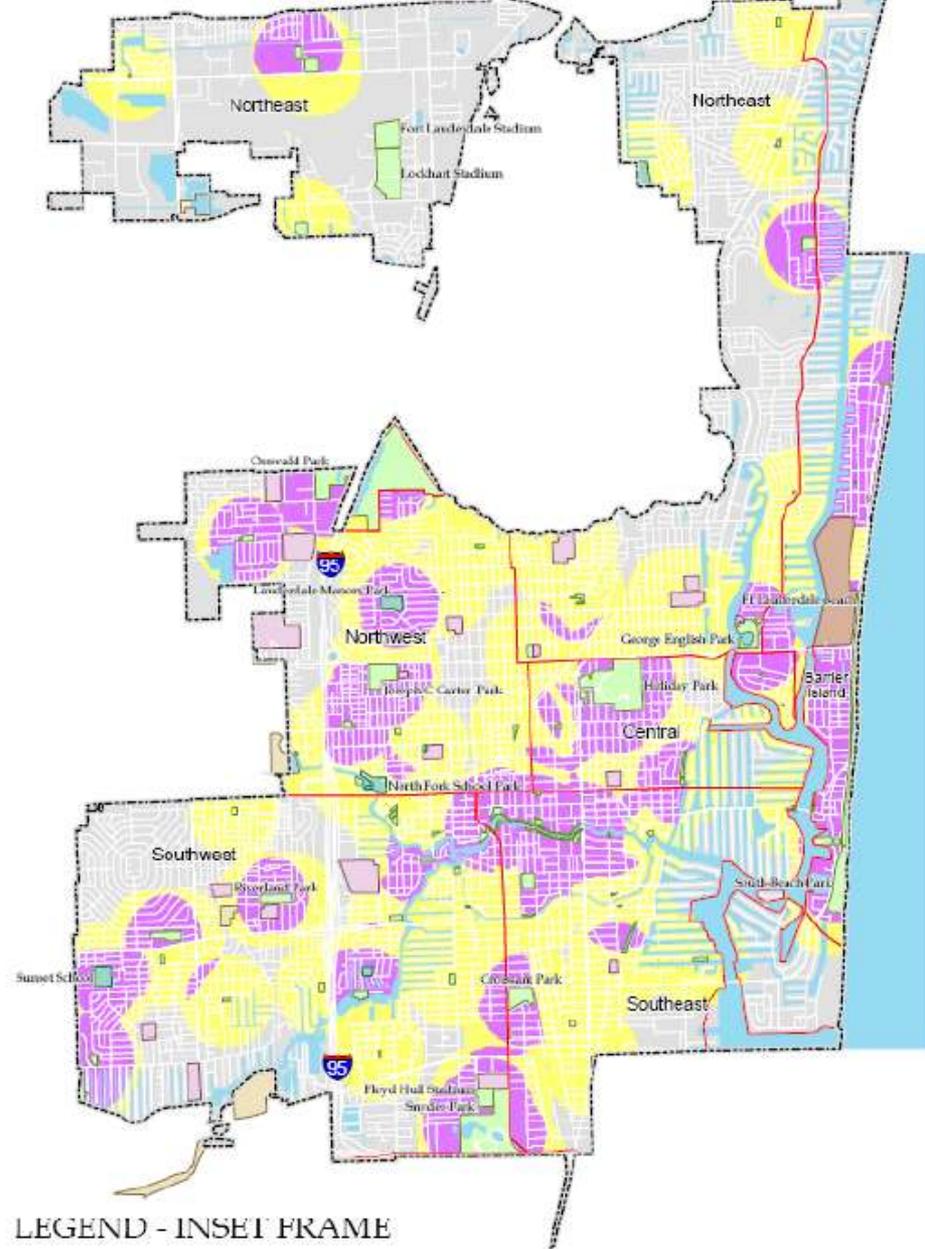
Composite value LOS for urban parks

- How well does a park serve its immediate neighborhood?
- How well does a park contribute to the city-wide system of services and amenities?



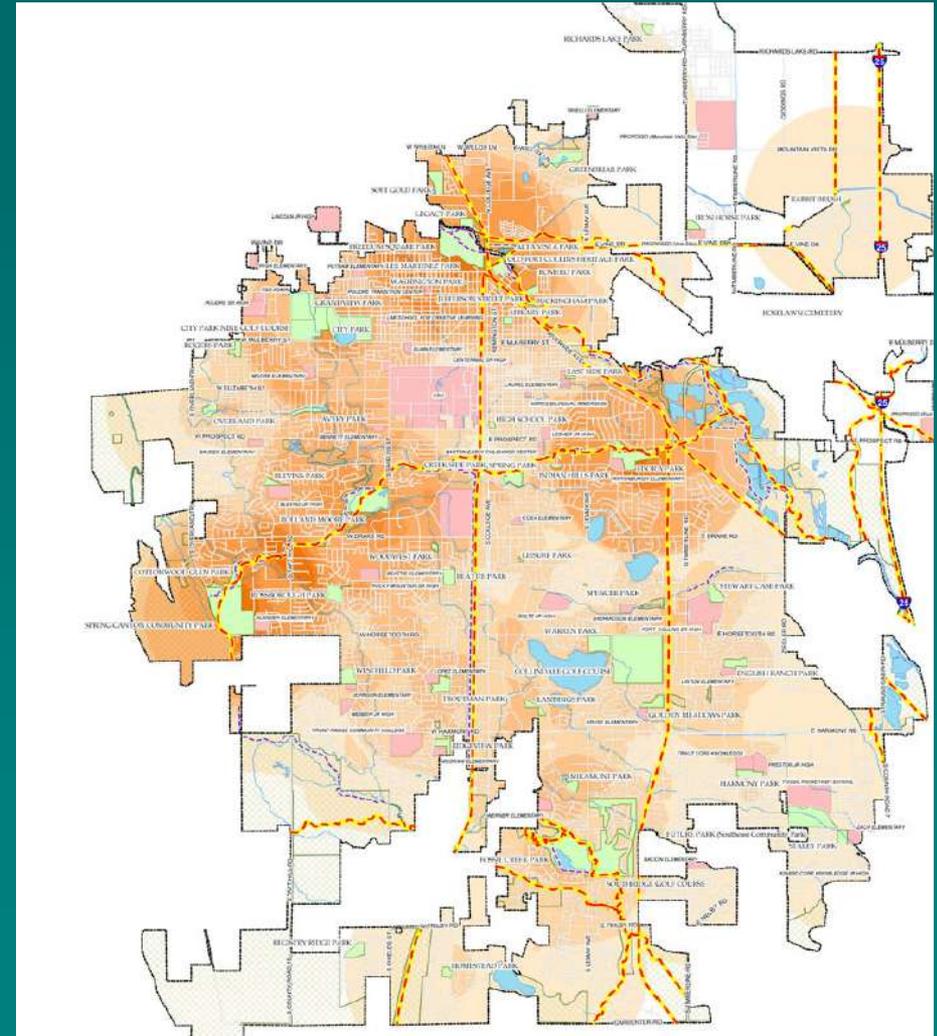
Cities using Composite Value LOS

- Fort Lauderdale, FL (pictured)
- Minneapolis, MN
- Denver, CO
- Fort Collins, CO
- Montgomery County, MD
- Asheville, NC
- San Francisco



Composite Values-based system...

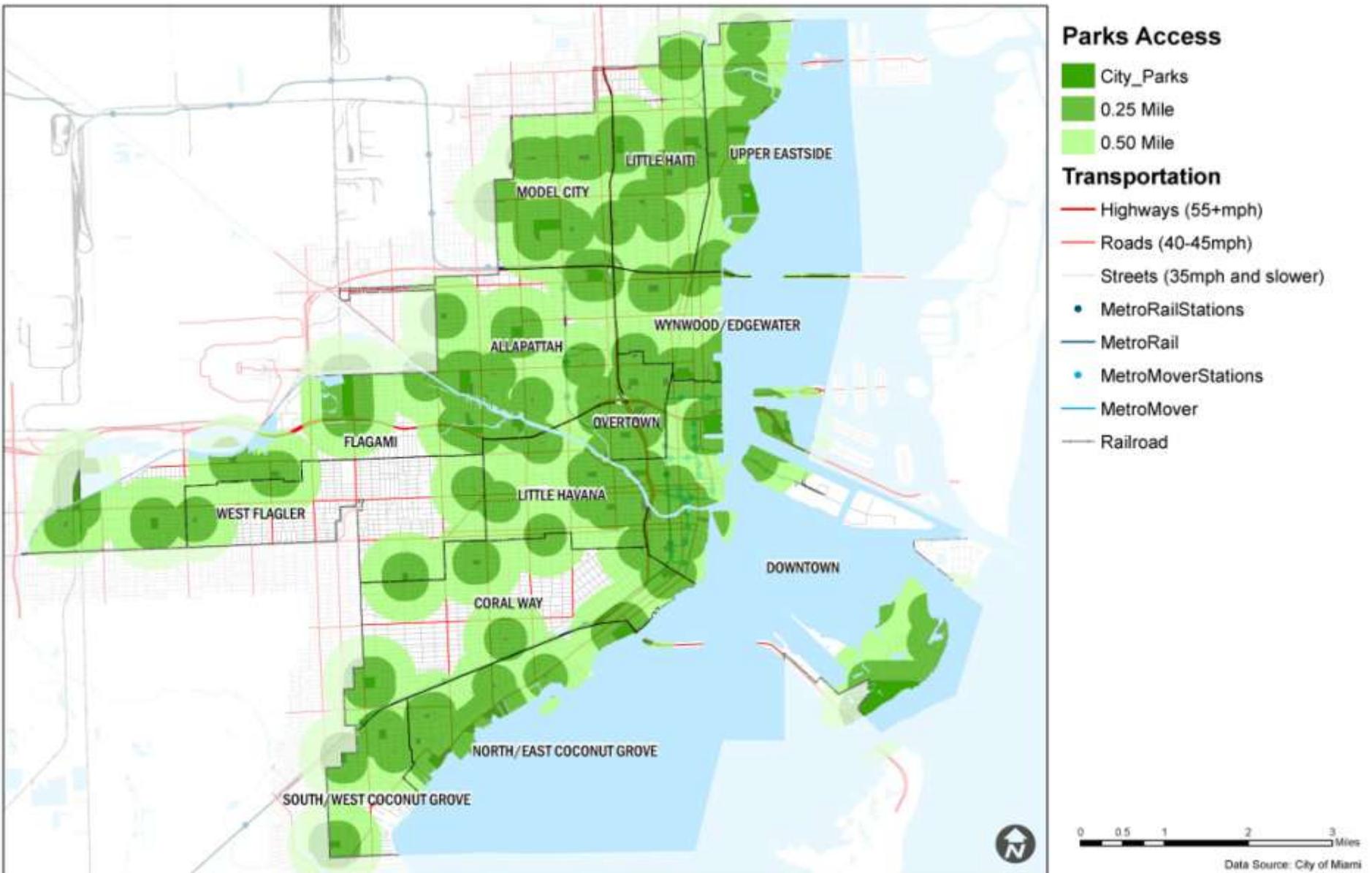
- *Data-driven*
- *Transparent*
- *Simple to understand*
- *Shareable*



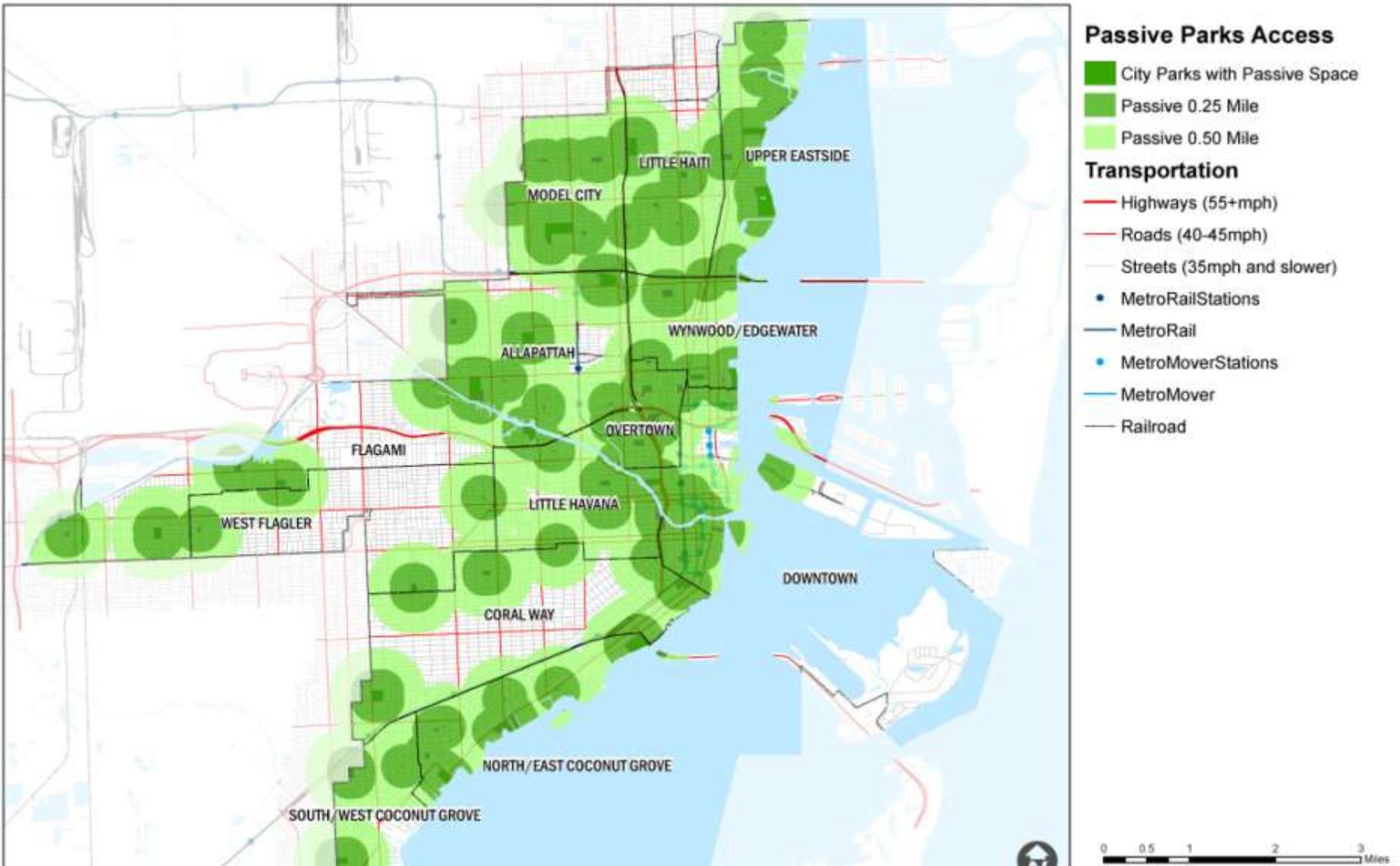
Measures can combine access, quality, and people

- **Physical access:**
 - Maximize comfortable pedestrian accessibility for as many residents as possible.
- **Park and recreation quality:**
 - Inventories, rating system for quantity, quality/condition of park and amenities
- **Demographic sensitivity:**
 - Identify needs of local neighborhoods.

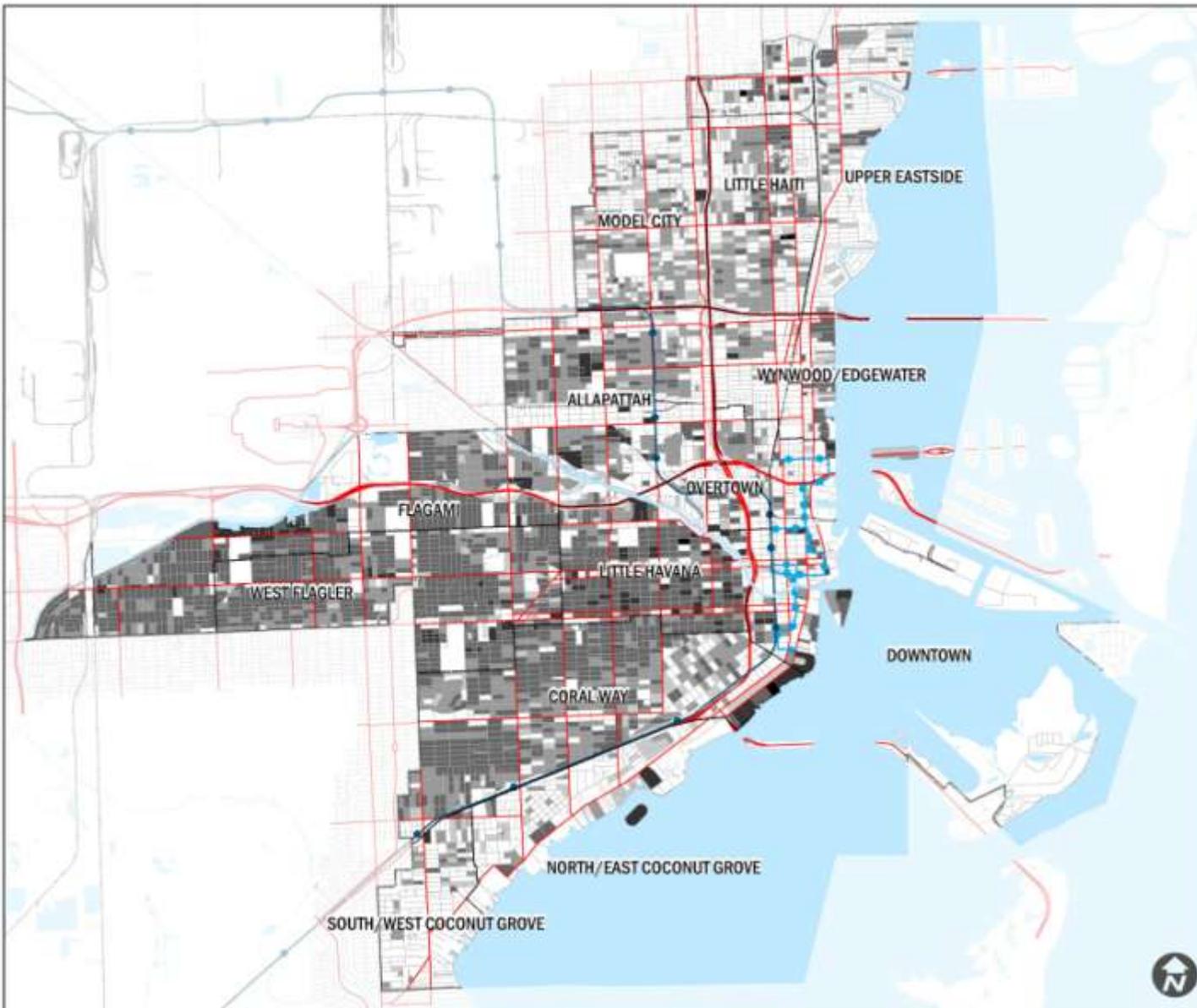
Miami Example: accessibility



Miami Example: passive park space and access

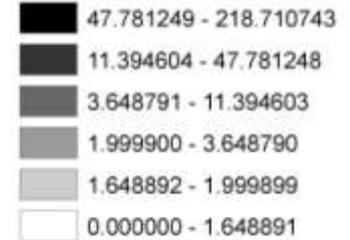


Adding demographics: relative density of the senior citizen population by census block (2010).



Passive Park Level of Service

Residents 65+/acre



Transportation



Merging access and demographics: senior citizens are key passive park users

This area has a high concentration of seniors but no access to passive park amenities

This area lacks many seniors so might be over-served with passive park amenities

This area of high senior settlement is well-served with passive park amenities

Passive Parks Access

- City Parks with Passive Space
- Passive 0.25 Mile
- Passive 0.50 Mile

Residents 65+/acre

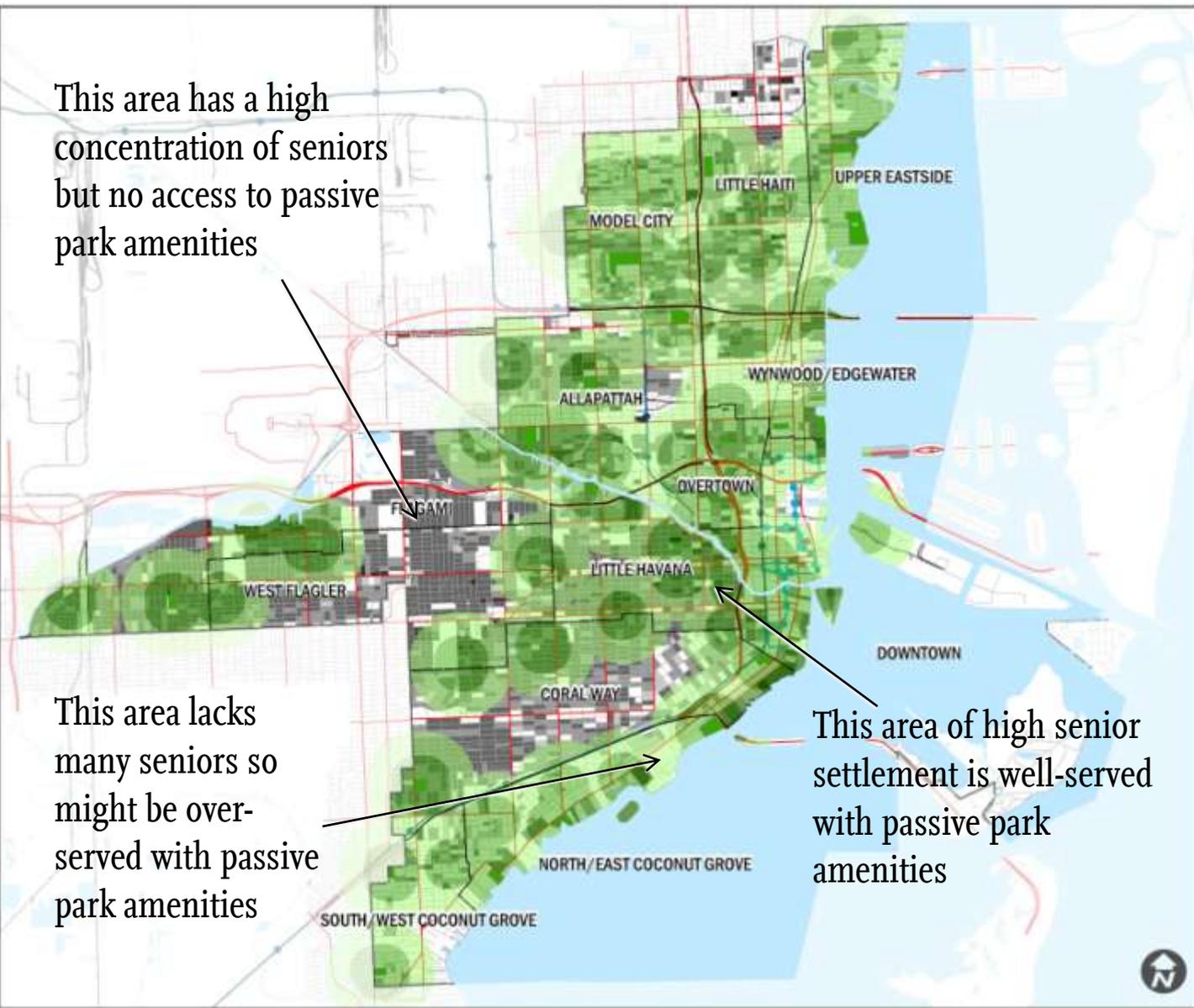
- 47.9 - 218.7
- 11.5 - 47.8
- 3.7 - 11.4
- 2.1 - 3.6
- 1.7 - 2.0
- 0.0 - 1.6

Transportation

- Highways (55+mph)
- Roads (40-45mph)
- Streets (35mph and slower)
- MetroRail Stations
- MetroRail
- MetroMover Stations
- MetroMover
- Railroad

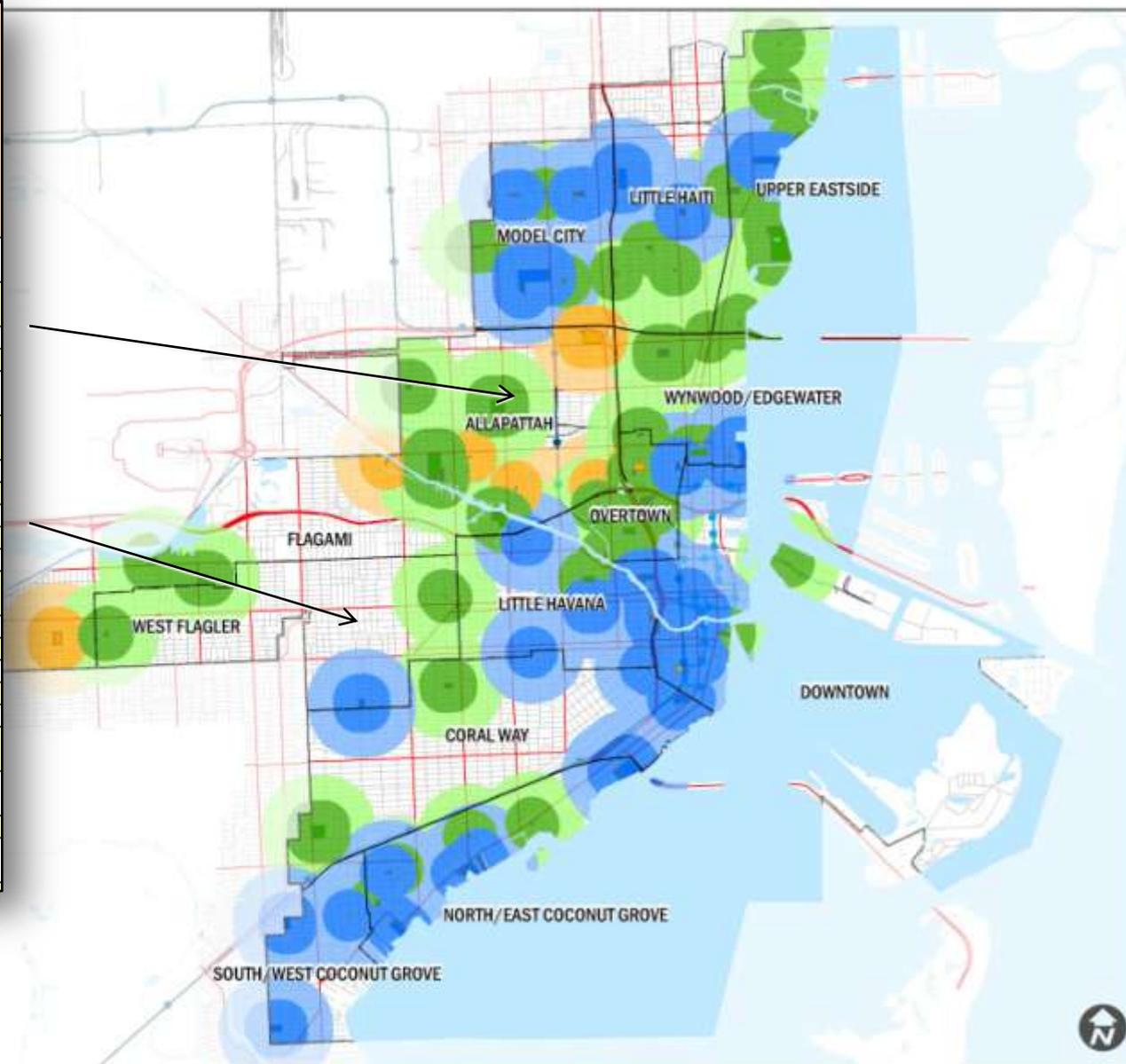


Data Source: City of Miami



Visualizing ratings: quality of passive parks' space

PASSIVE SPACE Acres	AVERAGE RATING
2.0	48
8.2	65
1.5	63
0.3	15
	75
0.7	10
0.3	39
0.25	47
0.2	59
0.3	79
0.2	43
0.2	49
2.2	47
8.2	91
2.0	81
1.0	25
0.7	78
0.3	83
1.0	43
0.1	87



Passive Park Level of Service

- City_Parks_Passive_Best
- City_Parks_Passive_Average
- City_Parks_Passive_Struggling

Service

- Passive Best 0.25 Mile
- Passive Best 0.50 Mile
- Passive Average 0.25 Mile
- Passive Average 0.50 Mile
- Passive Struggling 0.25 Mile
- Passive Struggling 0.50 Mile

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Data Source: City of Miami

Merging quality, access, and demographics to visualize general level of service

This area includes a high concentration of seniors served by a park with low-scoring passive space

The many seniors in this area enjoy parks with high-quality passive space

Passive Park Level of Service

- City_Parks_Passive_Best
- City_Parks_Passive_Average
- City_Parks_Passive_Struggling

Service

- Passive Best 0.25 Mile
- Passive Best 0.50 Mile
- Passive Average 0.25 Mile
- Passive Average 0.50 Mile
- Passive Struggling 0.25 Mile
- Passive Struggling 0.50 Mile

Residents 65+/acre

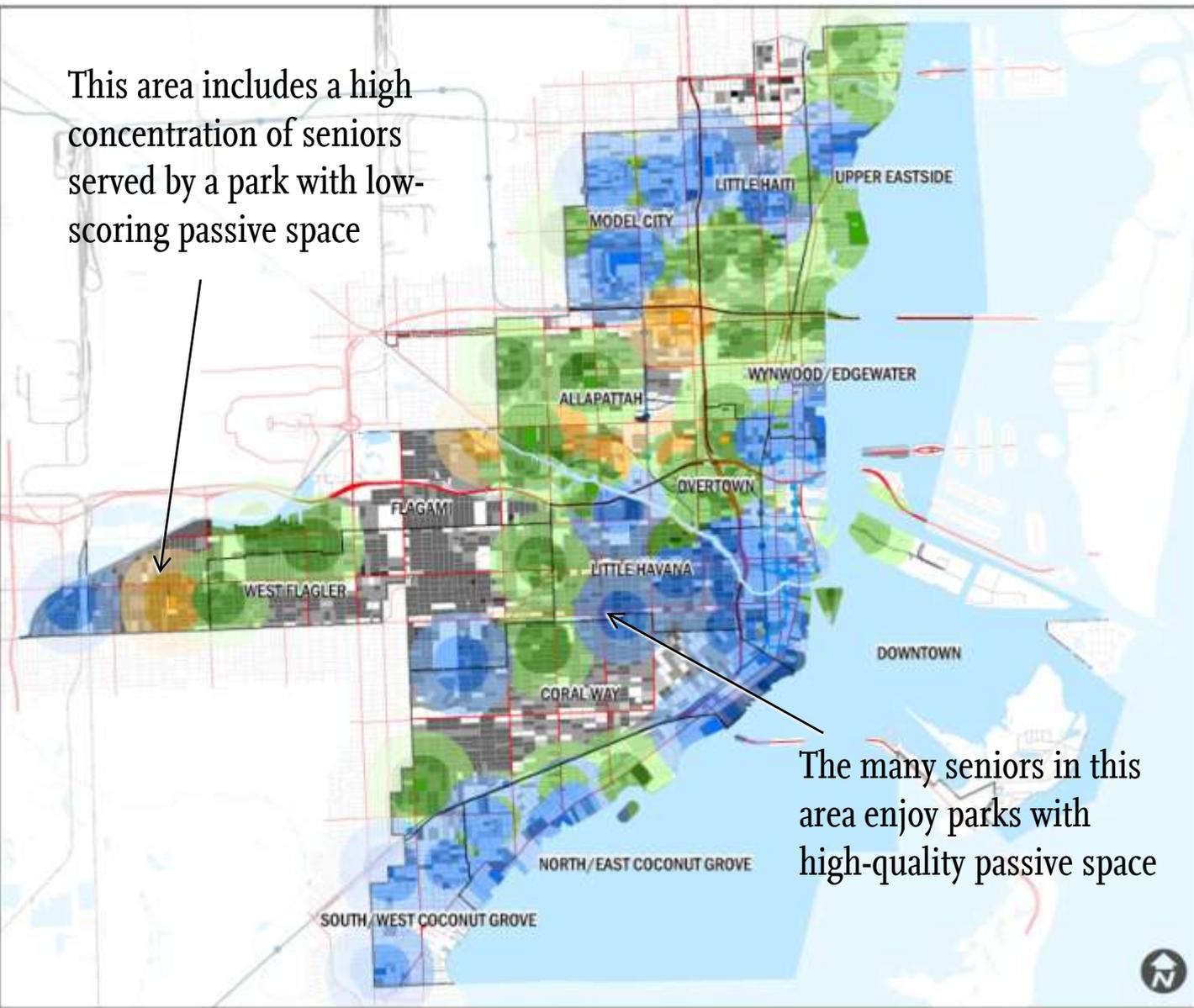
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Data Source: City of Miami



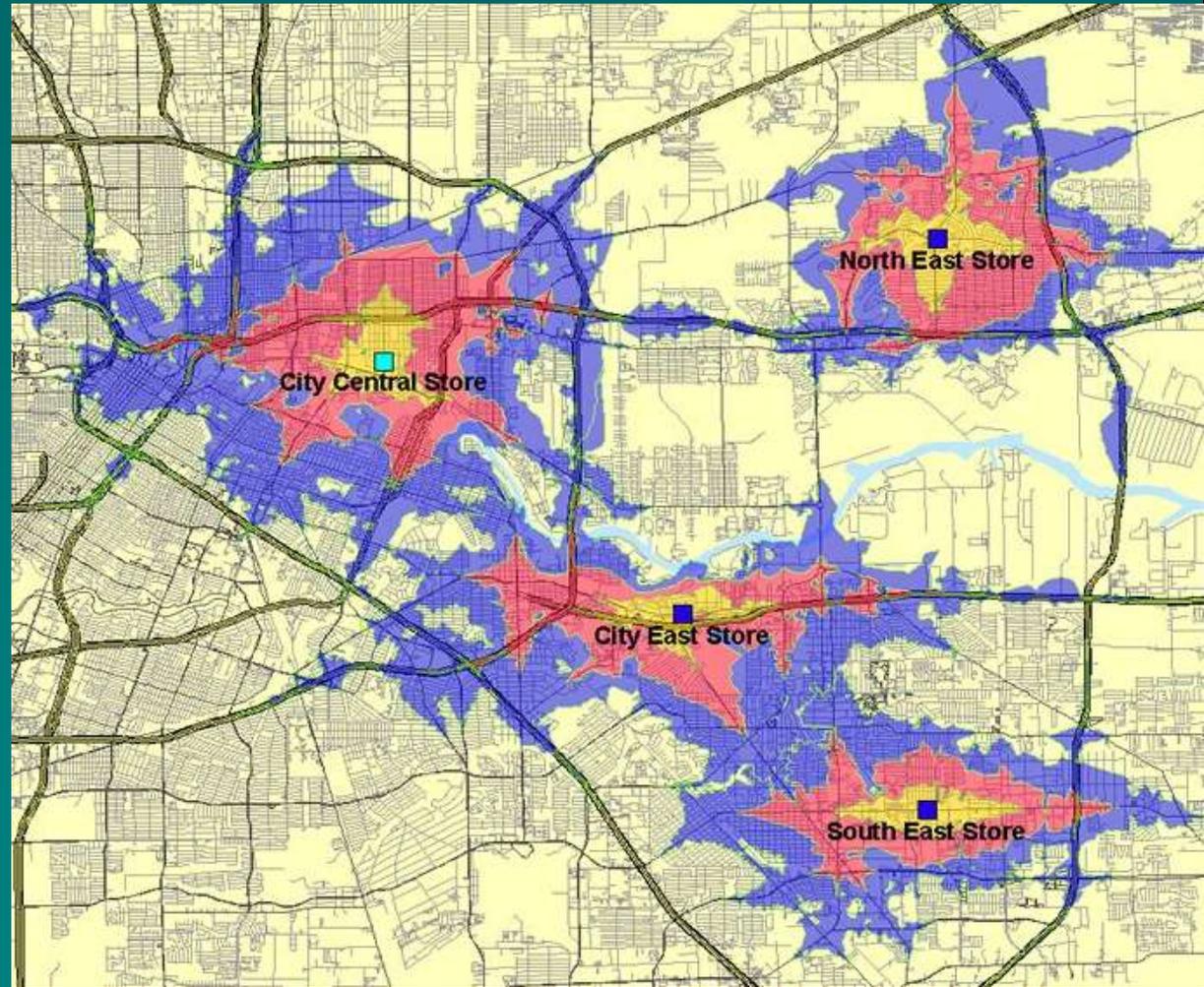
Taking account of physical barriers

- Simple $\frac{1}{4}$ mile or $\frac{1}{2}$ mile radii around a park “as the crow flies”
- Actual travel paths:
 - Typically much more nuanced
 - Affected by barriers and other breaks in the transportation network
- Simple radii often exaggerate the range of realistic accessibility.



Use ArcGIS Network Analyst Service Areas

- Park service areas limited to $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile districts accessible as travelled along the existing streets or “as the crow flies.” [This is an example not from Miami.]



Identify additional barriers experienced by park users on foot

- For example:
 - High speed roads could be removed from the pedestrian network
 - Intersections with inadequate crossings could be weighted to reflect how they delay or deter pedestrian flows
 - Potential use to guide pedestrian travel and streetscape improvements



Composite Value LOS is also a planning tool

- Active, not static, system
- Annual updates as part of capital planning process
- Can be used to create target values and future goals
- Transparent and open to the public
- Public and private will be using same technology platform, allowing ease of sharing.

A 21st-Century Vision for Miami's Parks and Open Spaces

KEY

 City boundary	 Transit network
 Body of water	 Greenway
 River/stream	 Blueway
 Neighborhood park	 Green street
 Citywide park	 Parkwalk
 Transit hub	 Urban wilds/nature corridor



Next Steps - Tentative Schedule

- Week of June 11 – Second Public Meeting to review proposed approach and potential MCNP amendments
- Early July on website for public comment - first draft MCNP amendments
- July 18 – Planning and Zoning Advisory Board Recommendation Hearing
- September 13 – City Commission First Reading Public Hearing
- October 25 – City Commission Second Reading – Adoption Public Hearing