Memorandum

MIAMI-DADE COUNTY

Date: December 2, 2008

Agenda Item No. 5(B)

To: Honorable Chairman Bruno A. Barreiro
and Members, Board of County Commissioners

From: George M. Burgess
County Manager

Subject: Significant Modification of *Building Better Communities* Bond Program Project No. 54 – " Miami Gardens – Park Renovations and Improvements "

Recommendation

It is recommended that the Board of County Commissioners (Board) adopt the attached resolution approving a significant modification to the project description for the Building Better Communities (BBC) Bond Program Project No. 54 "Miami Gardens - Park Renovations and Improvements" following a public hearing pursuant to Resolution No. R-913-04. The change to the project description will allow the City of Miami Gardens to use the allocated funds to better meet the overall needs of their park system as outlined in their recently approved master plan (Exhibit A).

Item	Original BBC Project	Modified BBC Project
Project Name	Miami Gardens - Park Renovations and Improvements	No change
Project Number	54	No change
Project Description	Park improvements to all 16 parks in the City of Miami Gardens to include: renovations and new construction of stadiums, field centers, recreational centers, athletic fields and facilities, pedestrian and vehicle access, irrigation, and pool improvements.	Park improvements as detailed in the City of Miami Gardens Master Plan
Amount and schedule of BBC funding allocation	$9.831 Million Allocation available through fiscal year 2009-2010	No change

Scope

The scope is limited to the City of Miami Gardens in Commission District 1, and solely to this project.

Fiscal Impact/Funding Source

There is no fiscal impact on the existing BBC allocation due to this modification.

Track Record/Monitor

The implementing agency is the City of Miami Gardens. The responsible party for monitoring this contract is the Office of Capital Improvements (OCI). The project manager is Jose A. Galan, OCI, Chief for Program Legislation.

Background

On November 2, 2004 voters overwhelmingly approved the eight referendum questions to fund more than 300 capital improvements throughout the County over the next 15 to 20 years. Each ballot question included a list of projects (Exhibit A) eligible for funding from the BBC Bond Program by number, name and project description. All additions, deletions and significant modifications to individual

projects require a majority vote by the Board following a public hearing and an approved resolution from the City Council (Exhibit B). One of the municipal projects included in the Bond Program as Project No. 54 is "Miami Gardens – Park Renovations and Improvements" with an allocation of $9.831 million.

On October 31, 2006, the City established a capital improvement project department (CIP) to oversee the development and implementation of capital projects throughout the City, including the planning, professional selection, monitoring, billing and compliance with all applicable conditions, contract requirements and grants associated with City capital projects. Since that time, the CIP program has initiated several steps to renovate the City's park system, including the selection of architectural/engineering firms to formulate a re-design of the master plan for all 13 City-owned parks, including Rolling Oaks, Norwood and Myrtle Grove Parks, as well as the community center located at N.W. 199 Street and 32 Avenue.

The City began to develop its parks and recreation master plan in 2006. As part of this process, the City held four public input meetings where residents, City staff and other stakeholders discussed their ideas for possible improvements to the various parks. In addition, participants evaluated the types of amenities parks should have, priority levels the different amenities should be given, green space versus land use issues, and recreational programming and parks' designs.

Following the public input meetings, the City worked with the consultant architectural/engineering firms to create conceptual designs based on input and on the principles of preservation of open space and promotion of natural resources. Upon the approval of the parks and recreation master plan by the Miami Gardens Parks and Recreation Board in February 2007, as well as the City Council on June 13, 2007, City staff was authorized to take the necessary steps to implement the park upgrades.

The City parks master plan includes a phased development approach with infrastructure improvements at all City parks. The scope of the master plan is to bring all City parks up to a consistent level of infrastructure while balancing the options for recreation across the City. Accordingly, it will enable its residents to use the parks safely and enjoyably with its intended improvements which include irrigation upgrades and installation of fencing, lighting, landscaping and signage. The City Council recommended that all parks get the basic fundamental improvements consistent with industry standards and up to par with the City's neighboring communities and that all parks receive immediate improvements necessary to allow them to continue to operate. Because the massive renovation requires funding beyond the BCC allocation, the City is requesting a proposed change to the BBC GOB project description to allow those funds to be used as prescribed in the City's parks master plan.

This item was reviewed by the Building Better Communities Citizens' Advisory Committee (CAC) at their meeting on June 25, 2008 and is forwarded to the Board with a favorable recommendation for consideration and approval.

Assistant County Manager

MEMORANDUM

(Revised)

TO: Honorable Bruno A. Barreiro
and Members, Board of County Commissioners

DATE: December 2, 2008

FROM: R. A. Cuevas, Jr.
County Attorney

SUBJECT: Agenda Item No. 5(B)

Please note any items checked.

_____ **"4-Day Rule" ("3-Day Rule" for committees) applicable if raised**

_____ **6 weeks required between first reading and public hearing**

_____ **4 weeks notification to municipal officials required prior to public hearing**

_____ **Decreases revenues or increases expenditures without balancing budget**

_____ **Budget required**

_____ **Statement of fiscal impact required**

_____ **Bid waiver requiring County Manager's written recommendation**

_____ **Ordinance creating a new board requires detailed County Manager's report for public hearing**

_____ **Housekeeping item (no policy decision required)**

_____ **No committee review**

Approved _____ Mayor
Veto _____
Override _____

Agenda Item No. 5(B)
12-2-08

RESOLUTION NO. _____

RESOLUTION APPROVING SIGNIFICANT MODIFICATION TO BUILDING BETTER COMMUNITIES GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND PROGRAM PROJECT NO. 54 - "MIAMI GARDENS - PARK RENOVATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS" IDENTIFIED IN APPENDIX A TO RESOLUTION NO. R-913-04 AFTER A PUBLIC HEARING

WHEREAS, this Board desires to accomplish the purposes outlined in the accompanying memorandum, a copy of which is incorporated herein by reference,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA, that this Board hereby approves the significant modification to Building Better Communities General Obligation Bond Program Project No. 54 - "Miami Gardens - Park Renovations and Improvements" identified in Appendix A to Resolution No. R-913-04 after a public hearing, all as more particularly described in the accompanying memorandum.

The foregoing resolution was offered by Commissioner , who moved its adoption. The motion was seconded by Commissioner and upon being put to a vote, the vote was as follows:

Bruno A. Barreiro, Chairman
Barbara J. Jordan, Vice-Chairwoman

Jose "Pepe" Diaz	Audrey M. Edmonson
Carlos A. Gimenez	Sally A. Heyman
Joe A. Martinez	Dennis C. Moss
Dorrin D. Rolle	Natacha Seijas
Katy Sorenson	Rebeca Sosa
Sen. Javier D. Souto	

The Chairperson thereupon declared the resolution duly passed and adopted this 2nd day of December, 2008. This resolution shall become effective ten (10) days after the date of its adoption unless vetoed by the Mayor, and if vetoed, shall become effective only upon an override by this Board.

MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA
BY ITS BOARD OF
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

HARVEY RUVIN, CLERK

By:_____
Deputy Clerk

Approved by County Attorney as
to form and legal sufficiency.

Geri Bonzon-Keenan

Exhibit A

CITY OF MIAMI GARDENS

Department of Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Effective: October 31, 2006
Adopted by Council: _____

1515 NW 167 Street
Building 5, Suite 200
Miami Gardens, FL 33169

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City of Miami Gardens Parks and Recreation Master Plan
Table of Contents

I) Executive Summary

A) Introduction
- Park System Background
- Why is this plan necessary
- Master Plan Development Process
  - Parks Operations
  - Parks Capital Improvements

B) Purpose of Plan
- Define operational standards for park system
  - Maintenance standards (summary)
  - Identify potential gaps in service (summary of 5 major gaps)
  - Best practices (maintenance & programming)
- Departmental Goals
- Define Capital improvement standards for park system (MIMO, CPTED, ADA)

II) Management Assessment

A) Department Overview (how is currently being run)

B) Organizational Structure (current)
- Parks Division Responsibilities
- Recreation Responsibilities
- Administration Responsibilities

C) Challenges and opportunities
- Parks Division
- Recreation
- Administration

D) 5 year Plan: growth, quality assurance, measurable goals

E) Departmental Goals/Objectives/Action Plan
- Parks
- Recreation
- Administration
- Implementation and Assessment

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III) Capital Improvement

A) Parks System Master Plan Scope

- Design Process
  - Principles used
  - Design aesthetic
  - Public Participation
- Level of Service (Glendale model)
  - National Standards
  - How did CMG compare system wide
  - Facility Inventory
  - How does each facility compare to national/state standards
  - Definition of standards (justification)
- How we are meeting Gaps
- Facility improvements
- Conceptual designs
  - Improvement timeline
  - How it was established
  - Funding/Cost Estimated

Appendices

- Policy & procedure manual
- Park Maintenance standards manual
- Design Charrette
- 5 year recreation plan
- Recreational Trails Master Plan
- Comprehensive Development Master Plan Recreation and Open Space – Data Inventory and Analysis
- Comprehensive Development Master Plan Recreation and Open Space – Goals, Objectives and Policies
- Parks System – Conceptual Design Drawings (final)
- City Park Inventory
- Emergency Action Plan (park section)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Over the next five years, the City will receive over $33 million for park improvements. These improvements will include a complete re-design of grounds, facilities and amenities including the creation of quality infrastructure to sustain proper park system for the next 20 years. It is necessary for the redevelopment of the park system for several reasons:

- ✓ Renovations to the sixteen parks will include compliance with the American Disabilities Act, thereby producing accommodations to meet the needs of all visitors to the park;
- ✓ Improvement to the existing parks will allow the City to adequately plan for growth and increased use;
- ✓ Renovations to the parks encourage the use of recreation and open space, which promotes longevity, quality of life and sustainability of the environment;
- ✓ Creation of amenities that accommodate current and future use. Planning for the upgrade to the park system should allow for implementation of future innovative designs and latest trends in order to remain attractive to users and competitive with industry standards.

The purpose of this document is to plan for future development, encourage standardized equipment and amenities, and establish consistent aesthetics and prioritization of goals. As of 2005, the City's current population exceeds 105,000 residents and growing. Planning for growth through the preservation of open space is an essential component of smart growth principles. Existing communities with established infrastructure should encourage the protection of natural resources in order to prevent a burden to the current system.

Additionally, the master plan will offer uniformed park standards. It will address management's assessment of specific departments (parks, recreation, and administration) as it specifically relates to current challenges and future opportunities in maintenance, programming, staffing, and facility operations. Separately, it will address planned capital improvements including re-design of park layouts, crime prevention through design, ADA accessibility, preservation of Miami Modern inspired architecture—to name a few. By identifying potential gaps in service(s), a model of best practices will be formulated in order to foster quality assurance in all parks.

The master plan document will instigate a comprehensive park system through the variation of amenities. The master plan will also serve as the point of reference document, officiating the city's intent to maximize its parks system and thereby serving as the certified planning document for purposes of grant applications.

INTRODUCTION

The Master Plan ("the Plan") is a planning document for the Parks & Recreation Department and will offer many distinctive functions. First, the plan will work to implement the City's goal to preserve open space and the promotion of natural resources. As specified in the CDMP Recreation and Open Space Element in Policy 5.2.1 under Objective 5.2, "*the City shall develop a City-wide Parks and Recreation Master Plan that will provide master site planning for each park and categorize parks in terms of their development, infrastructure and amenities.*"

Second, the PRM will evaluate the existing recreation facilities through best management practices and funding techniques (as specified in Object 5.4, Policy 5.4.3). The City will monitor on annual basis the system needs, demands and development of public recreation sites and facilities and budgetary needs for improvements, repairs and maintenance.

In addition, it will create a framework for future development. The goal of the master plan is to create a consistent park system, thereby improving the overall quality of life for the City of Miami Gardens.[1]

The PRM will also serve as a guideline for staffing requirements. As facilities improve and recreational programs increase, so does the City's need for qualified, trained personnel. Staff will be able to use this document as a model to structure its organizational chart and evaluate its current staffing.

Lastly, the creation of a master planning document provides the foundation for standardized, consistent development. The plan should also specify standardized equipment (i.e. benches, shelters, pavilions, bike racks, etc.) This allows the city parks to become identifiable and distinctive from other municipal parks yet recognizably consistent amongst our own parks.

Park System Background

The City of Miami Gardens ("City") was incorporated in 2003 as the third largest city in Miami-Dade County. Upon its incorporation, the City inherited an aging parks and recreation system that consists of 16 parks, 4 pools and 1 maintenance station, encompassing 173.32 acres of open space. The City is an urban community that is 93% built out with limited amounts of open space and recreation lands and facilities. All of the parks and its corresponding facilities are more than 40 years old and in severe need of improvements, upkeep of the parks has been minimal to nonexistent by the County prior to the City's incorporation.

Specifically, the parks lack:

- *Amenities.* Existing amenities are outdated, overused, and constantly vandalized. They offer little conformity between parks and do not reflect current industry trends.

[1] City of Miami Gardens Strategic Plan 2006-2009 p. 8

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- *Parking lot upgrades.* All of the parking lots are in need of resurfacing and re-striping. The current composition of the parking lot does not accommodate the existing users and would require additional spaces. In addition, all parking lots must provide ADA accessibility.

- *Security.* Insufficient lighting, security, fencing and poor park design layouts are just three of the factors leading to increased vandalism of the parks.

- *Age of the parks.* The current situation of the parks offer minimal open space and reflects poor planning measures, as evidenced in the lack of infrastructure. In one example, the pumping stations at all the pool parks are operating on an aged, antiquated system whose parts are obsolete. All parks must meet current building and zoning code regulations, while planning for future growth.

- *Lack of Staff.* In order to have a qualitative impact on the existing park system, additional trained staff is a must. For example, as three of the existing park facilities that have pools, it is mandated that lifeguards are trained and certified in life saving procedures. Recruiting and retaining such qualified staff must be a top priority. Moreover, extra staff is required to effectively improve the overall park system in terms of maintenance, recreational programming, etc.

- *Existing Structures.* The existing facilities at the parks and pools consist of dilapidated structures suffering from roof damage, improper ventilation, inadequate space and a host of other building code violations. Current building layouts do not offer enough space to accommodate the increased demand from recreational activities and sports development programs.

- *Land Acquisition.* Several open space opportunities include areas such as canal rights-of-ways.[2] In February 2006, the City drafted the City of Miami Gardens Comprehensive Development Master Plan (CDMP) which provided direction for the development and redevelopment of the city's parks as well as methods for insuring open space and parks for new development and redevelopment.

  The City is proactively planning for the future of its neighborhoods, and there are a number of current initiatives that will have a direct impact on our parks such as the creation of the Town Center. The City Council has stated land acquisition for open space is a priority and encourages the use and preservation of natural resources. To reiterate, the City is 93% built out, leaving little room for green space.

A top priority of the City is to re-establish the parks system as an integral part of the community, providing for the needs of the young and old.[3] There currently is no regional park facility that serves this community. A regional urban park would serve several benefits. Besides preservation of green space, it would stimulate community and economic development.

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[2] City of Miami Gardens Comprehensive Master Plan Recreation and Open Space Element, p. 1
[3] Miami Gardens Recreational Trails Master Plan, p.3

Why is this plan necessary?

The Parks and Recreation Master Plan (PRM) has been developed in accordance with several planning documents including the CDMP Recreation and Open Space Element document, Miami Gardens Recreational Trails Master Plan and City of Miami Gardens Recreation and Open Space Inventory (ROS). The plan provides a conceptual framework and redevelopment guide for the City's park system consistent with green development guiding principles as well as provides a series of objectives, capital improvement projects and strategies to ensure the reinvigoration and future sustainability of the City.

The goals of the PRM are as follows[4]:

- Promote master site planning for each park and categorize parks in terms of their development, infrastructure and amenities.
- Create a process where citizens are encouraged to participate with a public involvement program that includes advertisements, notices, public meetings, and similar techniques to insure community participation.
- Define specific facility goals and objectives that will be translated into facility plans for individual park sites.
- Identify the City's facility assets and deficiencies in terms of specific facilities.
- Seek grants and other outside funding sources to develop and redevelop the City's park facilities.

The Parks & Recreation Department is striving to create a state-of-the-art park system. This document has been created to serve as a functional report for operations, level of service standard, policies and procedures, and goals and objectives of the parks department from 2006 to 2011. An integral part of the parks system improvements will be implementing techniques that create efficiency system-wide. The Plan has been coordinated with numerous major city and county planning initiatives and presents the best opportunity to integrate these initiatives into a cohesive vision for the area as a whole.

Master Plan Development Process

Park Operations

The Parks & Recreation Department is responsible for several program areas of interest including fitness, sports development, education and empowerment for many age groups. This document is to be used as framework for the design, maintenance and operations of the parks system. It is imperative to standardize the schedule of services, makes recommendations in order to facilitate an appropriate level of service.

[4] These goals were taken directly from the City of Miami Gardens Comprehensive Master Plan Recreation and Open Space Element document, Goal 5, Objective 5.2 which states, "In recognition that the City is essentially developed and that the City has inherited a collection of existing park lands and facilities, the City shall implement a parks and recreation master planning process that will maximize the potential of existing resources."

Parks Capital Improvements

Because the City is 93% built out, there is a recognized gap in available open space. This realization has been the conduit for establishing the current level of service criteria. Therefore, the acquisition of land for new parks and open space in underserved areas will be analytical prudent for maximizing development opportunities. It is recommended that the City focuses its acquisition efforts on properties located in new residential development communities and properties within the community development districts. In addition, the City should expand its search to include its infill areas and other properties available via tax title or condemnation.

Many have recognized the on surge of development through South Florida, particularly due to the real estate market boom from 2000 to 2005. Now that the city [of Miami Gardens] has been attracting more investment, it faces rising land prices, in addition to the always-complex issues of creating new open spaces in a built up community where new parks may mean dislocation of residents.[5]

As previously stated, the Plan has been created with several objectives—all towards the betterment of the operation of the City's park system. The acceptance and approval of the plan must be authorized by the City Council with a recommendation from staff. Additional comments may be sought from the internal city departments and as well as the review of other municipal park master plans, as part of staff analysis and prior to submitting to Council for adoption.

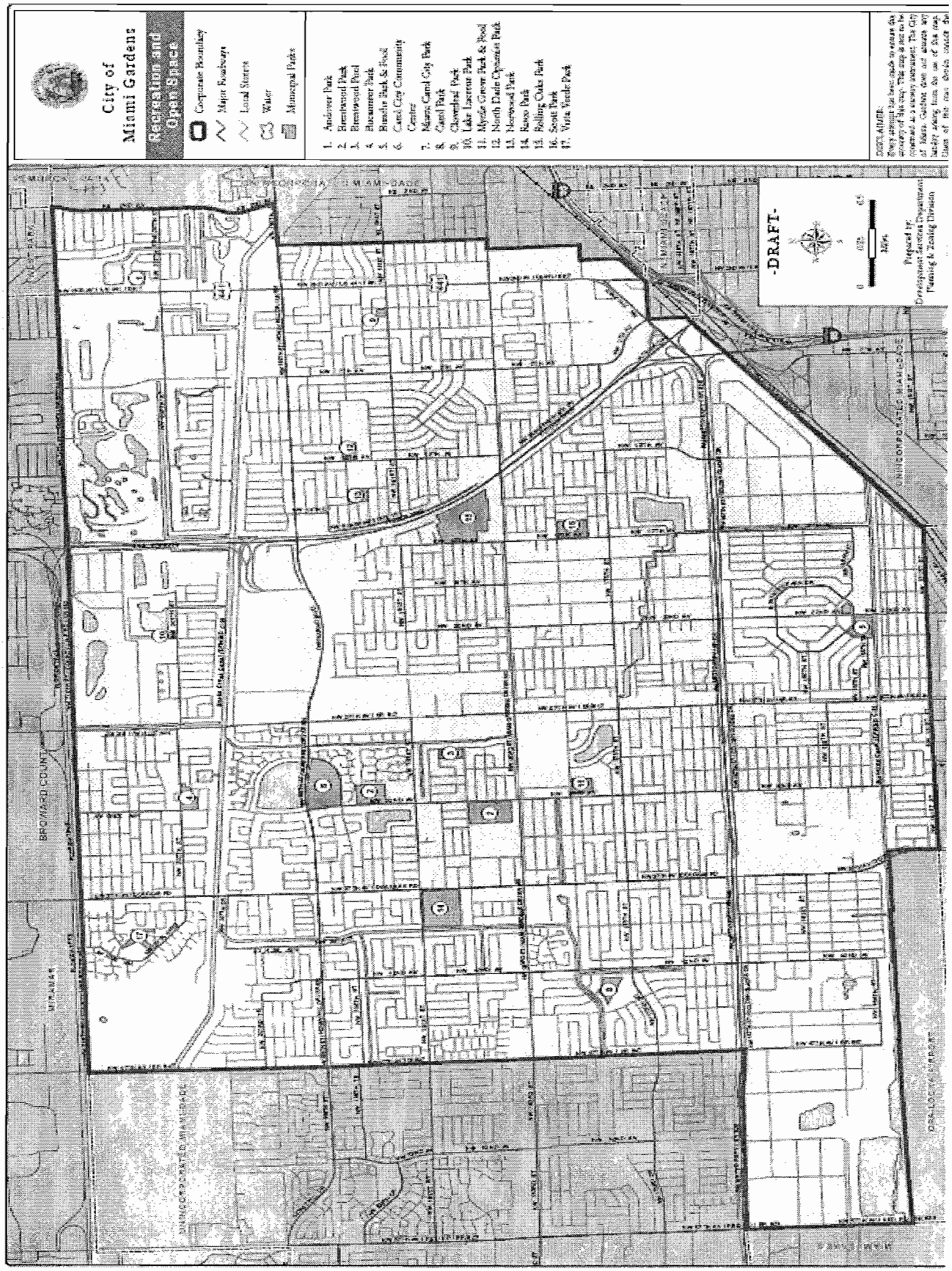
Once the plan document is reviewed and approved by staff, it will be forwarded to the City Council for final acceptance.

As background, prior to its approval, the Office of Capital Improvement Projects hosted public workshops to garner community input on the existing concerns and necessary improvements to each park. These public workshops offered residents and other stakeholders the opportunity to have a direct input to improvements and upgrades, as well as provide innovative ideas for facility renovations. The workshops evaluated types of amenities, priority levels, green space versus land use, recreational programming, park design, security/crime, etc. Upon receiving the various comments, the respective consultants will incorporate green development guiding principles and smart growth guidelines to create a comprehensive strategy towards the expansion and improvement of the park system. In addition, the design layout for each individual park and pool will be included as part of the appendices of this plan to highlight the future architectural vision for the site itself, reflecting a complete renovation of the existing park.

Upon Council approval, the plan adoption will signify the beginning of a strategic plan to integrate the detailed scope provided by the master plan. The strategic plan will detail the park prioritization of construction projects. In other words, it will address budgetary amounts, construction scope(s), cost development analysis, and programming enhancements. The strategic plan will address a systematic Parks' construction planning process, primarily for the next five

[5] A Vision for Miami's Twenty-first Century Parks and Public Space: Miami Parks and Public Spaces Master Plan (2006), p. 14

years. However, prior to initiation of the strategic plan, the adoption of the master plan is a pre-requisite.


City of Miami Gardens
Recreation and Open Space
Corporate Boundary
Major Roadways
Local Streets
Water
Municipal Parks
1. Andover Park
2. Brentwood Park
3. Brentwood Pool
4. Buccaneer Park
5. Bunche Park & Pool
6. Carol City Community Center
7. Miami Carol City Park
8. Carol Park
9. Cloverleaf Park
10. Lake Lucerne Park
11. Myrtle Grove Park & Pool
12. North Dade Optimist Park
13. Northwood Park
14. Rolex Park
15. Rolling Oaks Park
16. Scott Park
17. Vista Verde Park
-DRAFT-
Prepared by:
Development Services Department
Planning & Zoning Division
UNINCORPORATED MIAMI-DADE
BROWARD COUNTY

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MANAGEMENT ASSESSMENT

DEPARTMENT OVERVIEW

Mission

We are committed to the preservation and enhancement of our parks system by providing a safe variety of recreational facilities and sports development programs that stimulate the participation of our residents while maintaining our natural resources.

Vision

The department vision is to create safe, multifunctional parks that are beautifully distinctive while offering signature programs by professionally trained staff. We envision providing high-quality green space that meets the needs of its inhabitants and attracts visitors – creating facilities worthy of a thriving city with grandeur aspirations.

Values

We value the ecological benefits received by our natural resources and encourage the preservation of open space.

We value the importance of recreational programs in the promotion of longevity and quality of life.

We value the contributions of staff as an integral component and overall enhancement of the parks system.

We value the opinions of the communities in helping to foster facilities that cater to all ages.

Future Plan Review and Updating

Although this document is not to be considered time sensitive, for the purposes of discussion, the validity and urgency of the projects, funding cycles and priority levels are still critical. For that reason, this document should be reviewed at a minimum every five (5) years for possible updating. As the development of state of the art recreational facilities and services was one of the top priorities listed by residents in 2005[6], it is imperative to establish monitoring measurements (level of service) in order to rate overall implementation. The City has external and internal benchmarks which will serve as our measure of success.

[6] Draft 2006-2011 HUD Consolidated Plan, p. 8

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Exhibit A

Parks Capital Improvement Master Plan

	Parks	Total Funds Available	Funded Projects: Phase One - Infrastructure Improvements* w/ CCCC full Build out	Funded Projects: Phase Two - Aquatic Facility Construction & Field Upgrades	Unfunded Projects: Future Construction Costs	Unfunded Projects: Cost of Full Build Out	NOTES:
1	***Carol City Community Center***	$15,241,224	$24,291,476			$24,291,476	Owl preserve, indoor pool & fitness center, track & field
2	Bunche Park & Pool	$5,909,085	$726,960	$1,200,000	$6,678,421	$8,605,381	Increase sq. ft. of rec. bldg to 10,000 sq. ft.
3	Miami Carol City Park	$1,643,864	$638,000		$5,120,574	$5,758,574	2 Add'l basketball courts, announcer's box for football and baseball fields
4	North Dade Optimist Park	$560,000	$517,384		$3,194,516	$3,381,112	New rec. bldg., demo existing storage, add parking
5	Rolling Oaks Park	$7,785,270	$1,000,000	$2,561,005	$15,264,682	$16,264,679	4 multipurpose fields, walking trail, 4 tennis courts
6	Brentwood Pool	$439,300	$277,000		$1,733,557	$2,968,557	aquatic playground, 2 basketball courts
7	Buccaneer Park	$369,716	$764,001		$3,943,323	$4,557,324	game tables, renovated tennis courts, renovated rec. bldg.
8	Norwood Pool & Park	$872,922	$325,778		$4,315,649	$4,491,427	basketball court, aquatic playground, renovated pool house
9	Myrtle Grove Park & Pool	$702,208	$274,250		$1,998,074	$1,998,074	increased parking w/ roundabout, renovated pool facility
10	Scott Park	$602,507	$558,500		$4,097,100	$4,097,100	renovated baseball field, additional rec. and storage bldgs.
11	Lake Lucerne Park	$123,500	$249,088		$2,260,098	$2,260,098	lakeside boardwalk, gazebo, new pavillion
12	Cloverleaf Park	$27,500	$168,288		$3,924,342	$3,924,342	additional swale parking
13	Andover Park	$577,550	$224,319		$1,241,973	$1,241,973	parking along swale

Parks Capital Improvement Master Plan *(continued)*

	Parks	Funded Projects: Total Funds Available	Funded Projects: Phase One - Infrastructure Improvements* w/ CCCC full Build out	Funded Projects: Phase Two - Aquatic Facility Construction & Field Upgrades	Unfunded Projects: Future Construction Costs	Unfunded Projects: Cost of Full Build Out	NOTES:
14	Brentwood Park	$142,275	$852,614		$5,382,319	$5,382,319	additional rec. bldg, soccer/cricket field
15	Audrey J. King Park	$52,500	$252,000		$2,136,612	$2,136,612	restroom/storage/pavilion, renovated baseball field
16	Vista Verde Park	$239,800	$289,010		$781,645	$1,070,655	perimeter walkway, renovated adm. ofc., relocated basketball court
	TOTALS	**$35,289,221**	**$31,408,668**	**$3,761,005**	**$62,072,885**	**$92,429,703**	

Actual Available funds	$34,429,221
Phase One	
Basic Improvement	$7,117,192
CCCC Full Buildout	$24,291,476
	$31,408,668
Phase Two	
Bunche Pool & Rolling Oaks	$3,761,005
Contingency 5%	$1,712,553
	$36,882,226

Infrastructure improvements includes irrigation, sod, lighting, fencing and signage

Note: As most of the park projects have multiple funding sources, the City must break several projects into phases in order to facilitate the regulations placed on the funding; specifically, budget allocations according to the grantor's funding cycles.

Internal Measures (based on Department Goals)

Objectives:	Performance Measurements:	Action Items:
Recruitment and retention of qualified personnel	Number of essential park and recreational personnel hired	
Develop departmental policies and procedures	Creation of park rules and regulations manual	
Secure funding to support department goals	Amount of alternative funding sources received towards parks program	
Renovation of facilities	The renovation and/or upgrades of at least two facilities per year	
Implementation of strategy to reduce crime in parks	Percentage of crime reduction	
Implementation of a campaign to raise awareness about the value of parks and recreation	Number of average number of attendees at parks and participants at City-sponsored park events	
Implementation of signature programs	Number of programs created and attendance count	
Provide equal access to recreational programs	Increase of programming for girls, teens, families and senior citizens Increase program enrollment by 5%	
Establish a 501(c)(3) foundation	Partner with community based organizations to provide essential program resources	
Neighborhood Leadership and Empowerment	Develop, train and empower Park Advisory Committee Partner with Police, homeowner associations and crime watch groups to "take back our parks"	

Develop Youth Leadership	Provide safe recreational and education options for youth Implement internship program Development of comprehensive, experiential programs for teens Create volunteer opportunities	
Staff Leadership and Development	Provide professional development training and workshops Allow staff to become community organizers Insure staff's input in the development of parks and programs Conduct customer service training for all park staff Create a culture of quality service among staff, starting with department image	
Long Range Capital Improvement Program	Launch of master plan process to include: community meetings, designs and construction documents Extensive efforts to ensure residents participate in the planning process Identify and secure resources necessary to renovate two facilities per year	
Maintenance Criteria and Standards	Ensure equal maintenance of facilities and grounds through the creation of criteria and application standards Use of best industry practices Provide necessary training for supervisors and crews	

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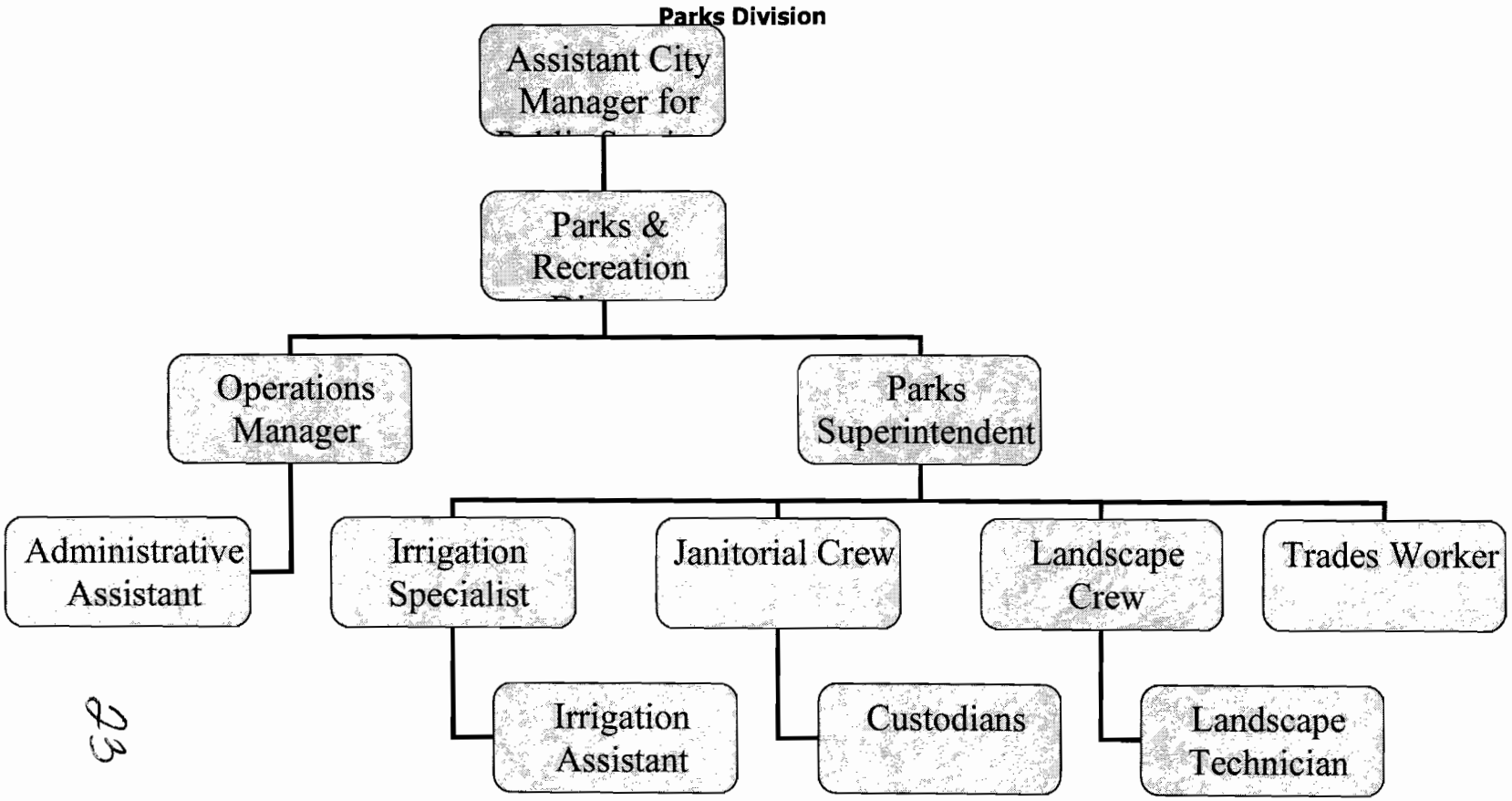
Exhibit A

Organizational Structure



2006 -2007 Organizational Chart

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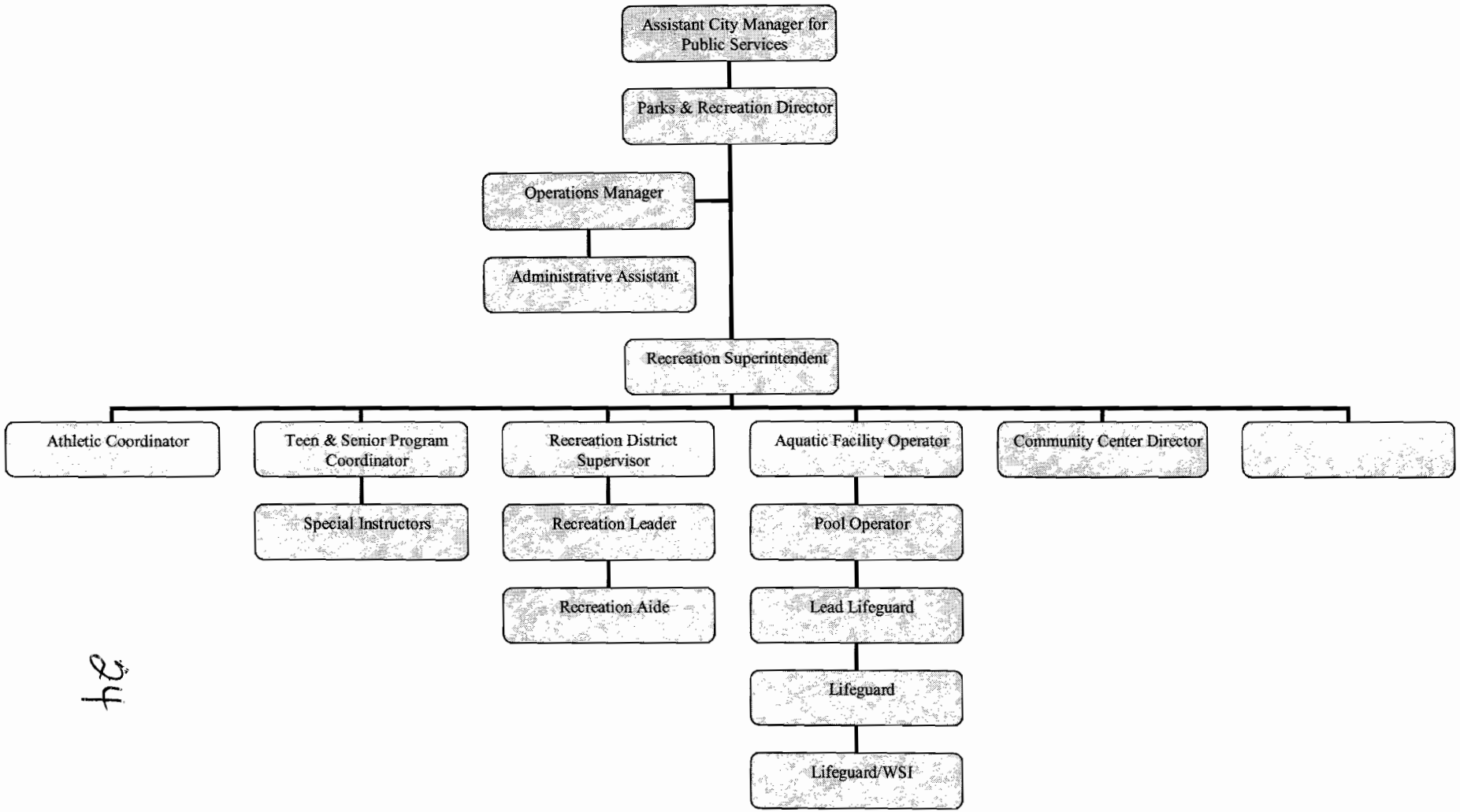
Recreation Division
2006-2007 Organizational Chart



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Services

Parks Division

Responsibilities

The Parks Division is tasked with the upkeep and cleanliness of the grounds, amenities and facilities at the parks. The City of Miami Gardens parks system comprises of a large system of landscapes, infrastructure, and facilities. A systematic approach is needed to maintain its resources. The parks require a dedicated knowledgeable staff that takes personal responsibility and pride in their work. Staff should be balanced between those that have technical capabilities; construction workers, gardeners and craftsmen (e.g., repairs to historic fabric); specialized knowledge (e.g., removal of invasive species); and communication skills (e.g., providing information and interacting with the public).

The Parks division includes Janitorial Crews, Trade Workers, Landscaping Crew, Irrigation Crews, etc. The Parks Supervisor supervises this division of the department. Maintenance adheres to a strict schedule for several related functions including, but not limited to, pest control and grounds maintenance.

Current Challenges and Opportunities

Challenge:	Opportunity:
Security	Increase police presence and exterior perimeter lighting as an crime deterrent and overall perceived enhance security. Incorporate crime prevention through design architectural elements in park renovation.
Operation of all terrain vehicles and other motorized motor bikes on the park grounds	Improvements to parks should include strategic environmental design that discourages the ability to enter the park on an authorized motorized vehicle.
Historical neglect	Increase number of city personnel can allow the parks to be properly maintained. A consistent standardized maintenance schedule, with regular inspection, would help staff keep rotate on regular monitoring for improvements and upkeep of the grounds. Innovative design, equitable distribution of resources (facilities and amenities) to maximize usage, categorization and enforcement of park classifications.

Antiquated Infrastructure	Maintenance and operation of parks should be technologically current. Staff should have current equipment and grounds techniques.
Veteran Staff for key positions	Recruit qualified, skilled persons to maintain the park system to its optimum level of service.
Accreditation	Institute quality control standards and levels of measurement recognized by state and national administrative authorities
Parks are in need of upgrades to facilities	Funding from various funding sources i.e. grants, general obligation bond, city funds will allow the City to begin construction in the upcoming fiscal year

Recreation Division

Responsibilities

The Recreation Division is charged with providing a wide range of recreational activities for all age groups at the parks. Those activities include, but are not limited to, summer camp, sports development, after-school care, tutoring, fitness classes, banquet facilities, etc. Our Recreation Supervisor has approximately 24 employees (__ full time, ____ part time) serving the City, with a variety of activities for children and adults. Baseball and football programs are sponsored by the various Optimist clubs around the City.

Current Challenges and Opportunities

Challenge:	Opportunity:
Limited space in existing facilities	Expansion of existing recreational facilities to accommodate the growing population.
Lack of qualified staff at aquatic facilities	Pool renovations will spearhead increase in operational hours thus attracting those qualified and experienced industry professional seeking year long employment. Staff must be trained in safety courses and awareness. Staff must possess appropriate license(s) as mandated by the State to be certified in life saving procedures; Recruitment and retention of qualified staff.

Lack of variety in educational programming	Continue to diversity educational programs; new programming aimed at both children and adults must be implemented. Program surveys to general public along with research and education of staff can lead to more diverse program options.

As the City inherited an aged park system with minimal restorative efforts, the City has been overwhelmed with operating an obsolete system. Prior to receiving funding, the City has performed temporary patch work onto existing pool pumps, irrigations systems, lighting fixtures exposed to vandalism, and damage to the recreational buildings due to capacity overflow. This historical neglect by our predecessors has plagued the City since its incorporation. However, this presents a great opportunity to upgrade the equipment and facilities with modernized versions.

Administration

Responsibilities

Parks Administration is an integral part of the Parks & Recreation Department as they are responsible for budget allocation, promotion of parks and park facilities and capital improvements projects.

They also administer municipal policies and regulations pertaining to the Parks and Recreation Department's facilities. Park Administration is responsible for identification and acquisition funding support for various programs and projects for capital improvement projects including the development of open space and park renovation projects. The Administration exercises extensive public contact and community interaction to promote neighborhood recreation programs and utilization of the City's park facilities.

Current Challenges and Opportunities

Challenge:	Opportunity:
Lack of standardized policies	Creation of park rules and regulations
Funding	Pursue additional funding opportunities through various grant programs and revenue-generating programs
Need more revenue generating initiatives	Attract new users to the park(s) and provides exposure to the open space via annual memberships, special events, outreach programs and/or summer camps.

Little marketing of services	All material must be current technicially and aesthetically. Design and output to be some of the best products made solely by the Department.
Image Branding	A capital marketing campaign is necessary to (1) create a distinctive product niche via City parks system and (2) generate revenue opportunities via private and/or corporate sponsorships.

III) CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT

Parks System Master Plan Scope

The City is developing a Parks & Recreation Master Plan for the renovation and refurbishment of the park and recreation facilities that the City has taken over from Miami Dade County. Many of those facilities need significant renovation and updating. The Office of Capital Improvements is working with several design firms to analyze and develop a redevelopment program for each park. The overall goal is to bring all of the City's parks up to a consistent level of infrastructure while balancing the options for recreation across the City so that our residents can use the parks safely and enjoyably.

The creation of the master plan will serve as a departmental charter or mandate, to prioritize goals, specify deficiencies, and produce uniform qualitative measurable aesthetic and infrastructure improvements to all parks.

Design Process

The City contracted three architectural engineering firms: *Bermello Ajamill & Partners, Inc.*, *BEA International, Inc.,* and *Keith and Schnars*, currently under continuing contracts with the City, to create a cohesive park design that is reflective of the City's existing lush landscaping and consistent with required levels of service. The firms' scope includes planning, design, bid assistance and construction administration.

The firms will be required to complete four (4) major tasks at each park:

- Obtaining the necessary surveying and geotechnical work.
- Planning the park layouts through community involvement.
- Completing a conceptual design for each park
- Providing full construction documents for bidding

Although the City decided to separate the parks into three groups (equivalent in park acreage, however), it is imperative to note that the goal of this master plan is to create a consistent City of Miami Gardens Parks System. In order to ensure that the firms produce a consistent aesthetic, a ***Parks Master Plan Design Group*** was established to collaborate on the overall design of the parks system, discuss any challenges, and monitor the progress of each group to ensure all deadlines are met. A byproduct of those meetings was the Site Furniture Charrette. It lists the furniture and equipment selected by the group, which included City staff, for installation at all City Parks.

Principles Used

The design process will integrate conceptual master design plan for each park that incorporates community input taken from the September 2006 public hearings. The conceptual design plan

would develop a prioritized list of park improvements based not only on public participation but city-defined needs and the architect's rendering of creative design concepts. The conceptual design plan would take in account the following:

- National Standards for Park Development
- Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design
- Consistent architectural elements
- Green building practices

In addition, the architect firms were charged with providing cost estimate for all improvements and possible phasing plan by park for improvements. The conceptual design plan would include:

- Identifying the City's future park and recreational needs
- Attendance at community/council meeting, if applicable:
    - Introduction of conceptual design to City Council, Parks and Recreation Advisory Board, and residents.
- Conduct at lease one Community meeting to present conceptual design to community in the area assigned.

Design Aesthetic

The design of the parks speaks volumes as a gateway of green space throughout the city. Park design adds beautification, creativity and distinctive character to any open space. Certain fixtures and equipment can establish a consistent uniformity throughout the parks. The A/E firms were tasked with the responsibility of creating connectivity between parks, and incorporating structures reflective of the Miami Modern architecture. A large portion of creating linkage between the parks was with site furniture, fixtures and equipment.

Staff, along with the consultant architectural engineering firms, selected site furniture based on four categories: creativity/distinctiveness, reparability, vandal resistance, incorporation into City's existing Miami Modern (MiMo) architectural style and a garden-inspired landscaping. These site features offer connectivity to the park system and, further, offers the City the opportunity to create consistent designs throughout the parks that add distinctive character to the City's parks system. These site features include, but are not limited to, lighting, benches, tables, signage, parking, pavilions/shelters, perimeter fencing, playground equipment, restroom fixtures and accessories, L.E.E.D. (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) elements, color palette, playground surfacing, and overall park design elements.

Public Participation

The City hosted four community meetings during the month of September 2006. In those meetings, residents, City staff, and other stakeholders discussed their ideas for possible improvements to the various parks. These public input meetings offered residents and other stakeholders the opportunity to have a direct communication with staff and architects on their perceived highest prioritized needs assessment. Residents and other stakeholders listed several issues of concern including, but not limited to, lack of lighting for night time Optimist games, inappropriate field use, limited or no restroom facilities at specified parks, spacing availability

for multiple users simultaneously. The meetings evaluated types of amenities, priority levels, green space versus land use, recreational programming, park design, etc. These concerns resulted in direct impacts on suggested improvements and upgrades scheduled for each park. Continuous walking paths, restroom facilities, fencing upgrades, trees for shading, bleachers (for optimist games), additional parking and landscaping were some of the suggestions proffered to enhance the park with beautification efforts that are aesthetically consistent with the City's recent landscaping and tree-planting initiatives.

The City will initiate a series of improvements to the parks system based on several factors such as ADA compliance, industry equipment upgrades and increased use of park land. These improvements include a complete overhaul of equipment, facilities, amenities, park design and recreational programming. Based on several constraints, however, such as time, resource availability and respective park needs, some parks may receive the minimum upgrades initially in order to facilitate future development.

Level of Service

The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) sets a "target of excellence" of 6.25 to 10.5 acres of park land per 1,000 persons in urban areas.[7] The City of Miami Gardens currently has one acre per 607 persons, which well exceeds the NRPA standard. National standards for park and recreation facilities established by the National Recreation & Parks Association vary, given variations in community demographics.

OUTDOOR RECREATION IN FLORIDA 2000

Table 4.5
Site Guidelines for Community Outdoor Recreation Resources and Facilities

Park Facility	Location	Population Served	Area per 1000 Population	Size as a Park Adjoining School	Size as a Separate Park	Facilities
Equipped Play and Tot Lot[a]	Less than .25 mile distance in residential setting	2,500 maximum	.5 acre	Minimum of .25 acre	Minimum of 1 acre	Play structures, benches, picnic areas, open spaces, landscaping
Neighborhood Park	Neighborhood area - .25 - .5 mile distance	5,000 maximum	2 acres	Minimum of 2 acres	Minimum of 5 acres	Play structures, recreation buildings, court games, hard courts, tennis courts, internal trails, shuffleboard, volleyball courts, picnic area, open area, landscaping
Community Park	Usually serves two or more neighborhoods and .5 to 3 miles distance	5,000 maximum	2 acres	Minimum of 5 acres	Minimum of 20 acres; Optimal is 20-50 acres	All of the facilities found in a neighborhood park plus informal ballfields, swimming pools, archery ranges, disc golf areas, ornamental gardens, open space and facilities for cultural activities
Urban Open Space	Urban Areas	.25 - .5 mile	1 acre		Min. of .1 acre	Resource-based recreation area

[a]When feasible, tot lots, neighborhood parks and community parks should be located adjacent to elementary, middle and high schools.

[7] http://www.regional-institute.buffalo.edu

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Currently Miami Gardens utilizes Level of Service (LOS) calculations in the Recreation and Open Space Element of the City's Comprehensive Plan to establish minimum acceptable standard only for all City owned parkland and accessible preserve lands. The reasoning behind this is due to the fact that national and state standards for park lands level of service are not comparable to existing open space inventory across the state or nationwide. Particularly, the north and central parts of Florida are predominantly swamp land and therefore offer more green space than Miami Gardens, which is 93% built out.

In addition to serving as a regulating tool, Level of Service (LOS) can also be helpful in determining community needs. There is no mandated LOS requirement for active recreation. Acreage LOS, used by the City, typically expressed as the number of park acres/1,000 population (e.g. 2 acres/1,000).

The Department of Environmental Protection created the Florida Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan which specifies level of service requirements for parks based on population, facility accommodations, and recreational activities. See Table 4.5 titled *Site Guidelines for Community Outdoor Recreation Resources and Facilities* to compare the state mandated guidelines referencing available land versus population.

OUTDOOR RECREATION IN FLORIDA 2000

Table 4.5 (Continued)
Site Guidelines for Community Outdoor Recreation Resources and Facilities

Park Facility	Location	Population Served	Area per 1000 Population	Size	Facilities
Urban District Park	In a large urban area or its periphery with 30 -40 minutes driving time	One park per 50,000	5 acres	Minimum of 50 acres; optimal is 75+ acres	Play structures, restrooms, trails, nature center, boating, swimming, picnic areas, sports fields.
Regional Park	On the periphery of an urban area - 30 - 60 minutes driving time	>100,000 Population	20 acres	Minimum of 250 acres - several thousand acres	Camping, nature and bridle paths, picnicking, and other facilities non- intensive development
Beach Access with Parking	Within .25 mile of urban coastal beach or on its periphery, 1 access/.5 mile of shoreline		.5 acre	Minimum of 1 acre	Walkways, parking and restrooms optional
Sports Complex	Strategically located community-wide facilities			Minimum of 25 acres; Optimal is 40-80 acres	Ballfields, soccer fields, football fields, tennis courts, play structures, hard courts, volleyball, internal trails, picnic areas

How Did the City Compare System Wide

The level of service requirement indicates the degree of service provided by a public facility, based on existing and proposed operations and is translated in terms of capacity per unit of

demand.[8] The inventory of recreational and open space lands document indicates that the City of Miami Gardens contains approximately 200.19 acres of such lands. With the Miami-Dade 2004 Bureau of Economic and Business Research population count of 105,414, the City of Miami Gardens provides approximately 2.0 acres of open space and recreational lands per 1,000 residents. In order to accommodate the future needs of the residents, Policy 1.1.3 of the CDMP mandates the City adopt the following level of service standard for open space and recreation: **1.0 acre of public park land per 1,000 residents**. Please note, while the per person acreage requirement has decreased, the need for additional green space has not. In urban communities, park acreage is less important than park access. Research has repeatedly shown that the important variable in how much and how often people use a green space is distance—especially walking time—from home.[9] In accordance with smart growth principles, the level of service supports natural areas both in and surrounding neighborhoods that provide important community space, natural habitants for native plants and trees, recreational opportunities, and places of natural beauty and critical environmental areas.[10] The City has concluded that is a reasonable amount of distance per person for available green space. In order to meet this goal, the City must acquire additional land. There are a variety of ways for the city to acquire new park land, including conversion of public land, outright purchase, tax title, infrastructure projects, eminent domain and developer contributions.[11] The acquisition of additional open space can expand the City's existing park inventory and provides excellent future development opportunities to maximize open space.

Another method of determining level of service is facilities LOS. Facilities LOS, typically expressed as the number of people served by one facility (e.g. 1 tennis court/2,000 people). While there are no national standards for Facilities LOS, the Florida Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) establishes a range in the number of people typically served by each type of facility. These standards were established in 1994, based on typical communities around the state, so [they] are only relevant in terms of comparing the County to other communities.[12] However, certain variations in communities were not accounted for. For example, age of residents is a prudent factor (as a senior community would require less equipment and prefer more open space). In addition, recreation trends i.e. dog parks and aquatic play surfaces are not included in the standardization of services. Therefore, Facilities LOS can be a gauge of *probable* needs in a community, but should not be the solitary guideline.

While the City's total acreage of developed parkland meets the *minimum* suggested Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) Level of Service, there is not an equitable distribution of facilities between incorporated and unincorporated areas. Further, the existing facilities are currently outdated and in constant need of repair; the existing park system can neither accommodate current use, nor future planned population influxes. See page 32 for the listing of the City's existing facilities' inventory.

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[8] The Three R System: The Building Blocks of Recreational Planning, report issued by PBS&J, 2006

[9] Ann Forsyth, "People and Urban Green Areas: Perception and Use," University of Minnesota Design Center for American Urban Landscape Design Brief, 4 (June 2003) pp. 2, 5.

[10] http://www.smartgrowth.org/library/byprinciple.asp?prin=6

[11] A Vision for Miami's Twenty-first Century Parks and Public Space: Miami Parks and Public Spaces Master Plan (2006), p. 14

[12] Florida Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2000, Department of Environmental Protection

The preservation of existing open space encourages longevity of health and environment. Additionally, preservation of open space benefits the environment by combating air pollution, attenuating noise, controlling wind, providing erosion control, and moderating temperatures. Open space also protects surface and ground water resources by filtering trash, debris, and chemical pollutants before they enter a water system.[13] It is for these reasons, the City has adopted a garden-style theme. In accordance with the name "City of Miami Gardens", the City has planted over [illegible] trees since incorporation. Several medians along major roads have been improved with landscaping, brick pavers and irrigation systems, including but not limited to, NW 183rd Street and NW 27 Avenue (swale).

Another strategic initiative to maximize existing park inventory is the conversion of land along and adjacent to the canal right-of-ways (i.e. Snake Creek Canal and the Biscayne Canal, currently owned by the South Florida Water Management District). As specified in Goal D of the Recreational Trails Master Plan, trail planning should be thoroughly integrated with City planning projects and vice versa.

Facilities Inventory

As directed by the City's Comprehensive Development Master Plan ("CDMP"), this document shall catalog all existing park facilities. The purpose is to maximize the potential of existing resources and explore the feasibility of creating new ones. Pursuant to the CDMP, Policy 1.1.1, the master planning process shall include an inventory of all existing park and recreational facilities, as well as public open space resources in the City. The City plans to upgrade these existing public parks and recreational/open space facilities and, whenever possible and feasible, add to the supply of parkland available for recreation. The City recognizes that the current inventory of vacant land is limited.[14]

The existing facility inventory reflects the lack of limited available space and funding deficiencies as stated under the Management Assessment, located in the Parks Division, *Challenges and Opportunities* Section of this document.

> Neither the National Recreation and Park Association nor the American Academy for Park and Recreation Administration can state categorically what standard is best for all communities. What can be done, however, is to present a procedure for calculating an empirically sound level of service standard, and provide professional guidance for setting up a diversified and balanced community park, recreation and open space system. (Mertes & Hall, 1996, p. 6)

[13] http://www.smartgrowth.org/library/byprinciple.asp?prin=6
[14] City of Miami Gardens Comprehensive Master Plan Recreation and Open Space Element, p. V-3

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Exhibit A

CITY OF MIAMI GARDENS
PARKS & RECREATION FACILITIES

Name of Park	Address	Building Description	Dimensions L x W (feet)	Area SQ FT	Height Feet	AC Type
1. Andover Park	NW 209 ST & NW 1st ST	Pump / Power	11 x 6	66	9	None
2. Brentwood Park	19405 NW 32 Ave	New Recreation Center W/O Open Area	72 x 30	2160	15	Central
3. Brentwood Park	19405 NW 32 Ave	Recreation Center Open Area	40 x 8	320	15	None
4. Brentwood Pool	18800 NW 28 PL	Pool/ Bath House W/O Open Area	49 x 33	1617	13	None
5. Brentwood Pool	18800 NW 28 PL	Pool / Bath House Open Area	36 x 30	1080	15	None
6. Brentwood Pool	18800 NW 28 PL	Utility House / Storage	50 x 24	1200	10	Wall Unit
7. Buccaneer Park	3100 NW 207 ST	Recreation Center w/o Open Area	57 x 30 20 x 12	1710 240	12 12	Central Central.
8. Buccaneer Park	3100 NW 207 ST	Recreation Center Open Area	35 x 12	420	12	None
9. Buccaneer Park	3100 NW 207 ST	Electric / Pump House	16 x 10	160	8	None

10. Lake Lucerne Park	20701 NW 22 Ave	Community Center	51 x 27	1377	12	Central
11. Lake Lucerne Park	20701 NW 22 Ave	Shelter Large	25 x 25	625	15	None
12. Lake Lucerne Park	20701 NW 22 Ave	Shelter Small	12 x 9	108	8	None
13. Carol Park	4250 NW 178 St	New Recreational Center W/O Open Area	74 x 49	3626	13	Central
14. Carol Park	4250 NW 178 St	Recreational Center Open Area	47 x 10	470	13	None
15. Carol Park	4250 NW 178 St	Pump / Power	20 x 9	180	8	None
16. Carol Park	4250 NW 178 St	Mobil Trailer	58 x 12	696	10	Wall Unit
17. Cloverleaf Park	303 NW 191 St	Recreational /Office Center	75 x 50	3750	15	Central
18. Risco Park	18999 NW 37 Ave	Concession	33 x 24	792	13	Wall Unit
19. Risco Park	18999 NW 37 Ave	Utility Building	30 x 16	480	15	Wall Unit
20. Myrtle Grove Park	3030 NW 179 St	Recreation Center	35 x 30	1050	10	Wall Unit
21. Myrtle Grove Park	3030 NW 179 St	Swimming Pool House	95 x 24	2280	14	None
22. North Dade Optimist Club	195 St & NW 12 Ave	Office (2 story Building)	13 x13	169	20	None
23. Norwood Park & Pool	19401 NW 14 Ave	Recreational Center	36 x 30	1080	10	Wall Unit

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24. Norwood Park & Pool	19401 NW 14 Ave	Pool / Bath House	95 x 27	2565	14	Wall Unit
25. Scott Park	17710 NW 15 Ct	New Recreational Center W/O Open Area	75 x 36	2700	16	Central
26. Scott Park	17710 NW 15 Ct	New Recreational Center Open Area	30 x 8	240	16	None
27. Scott Park	17710 NW 15 Ct	Recreational Center	36 x 30	1080	9	Wall Unit
28. Scott Park	17710 NW 15 Ct	Pump / Power Building	10 x 8	80	6	None
29. Scott Park	17710 NW 15 Ct	Storage House	33 x 17	561	10	None
30. Rolling Oaks Park	18701 NW 17 Ave	Manufactured Trailer	60 x 24	1440	11	Wall Unit
31. Rolling Oaks Park	18701 NW 17 Ave	Bathroom House	40 x 11	440	14	None
32. Rolling Oaks Park	18701 NW 17 Ave	Shelter	30 x 30	900	15	None
33. Vista Verde Park	21001 NW 39 Ave	Office / Restrooms	Half Circle Diam = 32'	804	10	Wall Unit
34. Vista Verde Park	21001 NW 39 Ave	Two Circle Shelters	Diam = 44' Diam = 18'	1775	14	None
35. Bunche Park & Pool	15600 Bunch Park DR	Pool/ Bath House	94 x 30	2820	15	None
36. Bunche Park & Pool	15600 Bunch Park DR	Recreation Center W/O Open Area	59 x37	2183	10	Central
37. Bunche Park & Pool	15600 Bunch Park DR	Recreation Center	51 x 21	1071	10	None

		Open Area				
38. Bunche Park & Pool	15600 Bunch Park DR	Utility House	16 x 11	176	9	None
39. Miami Carol City Park	3201 NW 185 St	Pavilion / Shelter	30 x 30	900	15	None
40. Miami Carol City Park	3201 NW 185 St	Manufactured Trailer	60 x 24	1440	12	Wall Unit
41. Miami Carol City Park	3201 NW 185 St	Recreational Center	40 x 25	1000	15	Central
42. Miami Carol City Park	3201 NW 185 St	Utility/ Bathroom House	28 x 24	672	15	None
43. Public Works / Park	3000 NW 179 St	Operation Center /Office	73 x 40	2920	20	Central
44. Public Works / Park	3000 NW 179 St	Storage	9 x 7	63	8	None

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Dated: July 16, 2006, performed by Mariana Pitiriciu, Engineer, Public Works Department

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How does each facility compare to national/state standards?

When comparing the City's existing facilities to national standards, research have concluded several factors. The comparison in services and facilities varies depending on demographics, geographic location, user capacity, funding availability, etc. It is imperative to view Miami Gardens in the context of what it is… an urban community with a high built out ratio and limited green space. While several industry professionals over the years have attempted to standardize the provision of park services in order to capture a real set level of service, it is not logical to compare varying communities of population size, capacity, staff, etc.

In 1979, the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) initiated a task force "to grapple not only with the multitude of changes that were impacting the delivery of park and recreation services, but also a myriad of social and economic forces which were emerging on the American landscape…What has changed is our entire philosophy of planning for parks, recreation, and open space as well as how we go about providing these resources for future generations."[15] While this update to the existing guidelines by national standards may seem incomparable, its purpose is to provide a guideline for all communities irregardless of population size, so future planning on an individual basis may be performed based on the City's unique characteristic traits.

The NRPA specified in its 1996 update (latest version available) a "core" system of park land totaling between 6.25 and 10.5 acres of developed open space per 1,000 persons. Based on the City's existing park system, we currently have over 173 acres of park land consisting of neighborhood, community, special use and passive parks.

Definition of Standards

In order to gauge the effectiveness of our existing park system, it is necessary to use current industry standards as a tool of comparison. This methodology is no way solidifies the City's programs but simply allows outside stakeholders to identify specific purposes for park space.

***Comprehensive Development Master Plan or CDMP*:** The strategic action plan for the City of Miami Gardens which details a long-range and broad framework for its programs or activities by adopted measurable community goals and specific direction to reach target goals.

Neighborhood Park: The neighborhood park is a "walk-to" park, generally located along streets where people can walk or bicycle without encountering heavy traffic. It serves the population of a neighborhood in a radius of up to one-half mile, and should have at least 2 acres for each 1,000-person population. Its size usually ranges from 5 to 10 acres, and it serves a population of up to 5,000.[16]

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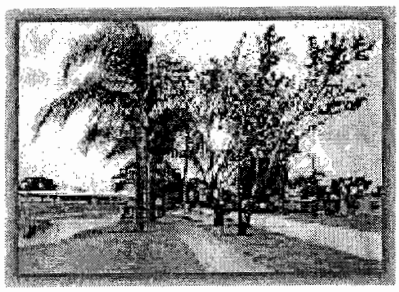
[15] Mertes & Hall, 1996, Park, Recreation Open Space and Greenway Guidelines
[16] Florida Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2000, Department of Environmental Protection

Community Park: A community park is a "ride to" park, located near major streets. It is designed to serve the needs of 4 to 6 neighborhoods. It serves an area with a radius of up to 3 miles, or a service population of up to 25,000. A minimum of 20 acres for each community park is recommended, with acreage needs based on a standard of 2 acres per 1,000 population. Just as the neighborhood park fulfills the recreation needs of the neighborhood, the community park is designed to meet the recreation needs of the entire community.[17]

Linear Park: Greenway and trails that link different parts of the city together. In the CDMP, references are made to utilizing the land surrounding the canals for walking trails and available recreating green space.



The linear park featured is located on Utopia Drive in Miramar along the canal on NW 27th Avenue. It features a walking trail, shelters and fitness stations.

Pocket Parks: Pocket parks are small areas accessible to the general public that is often of primarily environmental and recreational in nature. They offer open green space areas for recreation, with little obstruction in the form of site amenities and programming (i.e. shelters, basketball courts, etc.) and heavy landscaping and scenic views. Pocket parks are usually located within residential neighborhoods and frequented by pedestrians.

Open Space: A permanently dedicated area of outdoor, permeable ground, consisting of lawns, shrubs, trees or other foliage and/or vegetation.[18] It provides a recreational area free of development or equipment. Open space gives a medium for social interaction, safe and exciting play areas for children, and a reserve for urban wildlife as well as an attractive backdrop to built development.[19]

Park Facility: A park facility is an area of open space provided for recreational uses. Park uses are often divided into two categories: structured active and passive recreation. Active recreation is that which require intensive development and often involves cooperative or team activity, including playgrounds and ball fields. Passive recreation is that which emphasizes the open-space aspect of a park and which involves a low level of development, including picnic areas and trails.[20]

Recreational Building: A structure located on park grounds dedicated to storage, restroom facilities, concession and other ancillary activities to be maintained by park staff and considered a part of the City's park system.

Tot Lot: Equipped play areas, or "tot lots" as they are often called, are open areas with play apparatus for preschool and school age children. It is recommended that an equipped play area serve neighborhoods of between 500 and 2,500 people on a minimum of 1/4-acre at a site adjoining an existing recreation facility or elementary school. Elsewhere, 1 acre is suggested.

[17] Florida Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2000, Department of Environmental Protection
[18] Resolution No. 05-0581, Town of Surfside Beach, County of Horry, South Carolina
[19] www.green-space.org
[20] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Park

Recommended facilities include play apparatus, landscaping, benches and open space. Depending on local recreation needs, picnic tables may be included.[21]

Facility improvements

All facilities must meet current building code standards established by the State of Florida and City building regulations. In addition, new facilities must be ADA compliant. As part of existing continuing professional services contract with existing architectural engineering firms, they are required to design and create blueprints, based on that design, of the proposed facilities.

Besides structural requirements, any new and/or upgraded facility must meet the minimum standards of existing park usage.

[21] Florida Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2000, Department of Environmental Protection

Conceptual designs

PLEASE INSERT CONCEPTUAL DESIGN LAYOUTS FOR EACH PARK

Improvement timeline

Please note this timeline is tentative and was established based on preliminary dialogue and proposals submitted by the contracted architectural firms at that certain bid submission. Therefore, it is subject to change.

PHASE ONE – PLANNING PHASE (10-11 weeks)

July 2006

Kick-Off Meeting with A/E firm(s) to discuss project. Existing architectural plans from City are transferred to A/E firm(s).

Notice to Proceed is issued.

August 2006 (4 weeks)

Community meetings are held for public comment. (City will be responsible for advertising meetings and confirming facility to host them. Staff and A/E firm will coordinate the logistics of all meetings.)

August- September 2006 (6 weeks)

A/E Firm to perform survey and geotechnical work in order to create conceptual design for each park.

PHASE TWO – DESIGN PHASE (12-14 weeks)

November 2006

A conceptual master plan and prioritized list of park improvements for each park is developed, including comments from residents and a consolidation of the other grouped projects and submitted to staff for review.

December 2006

Presentation is made to Parks and Recreation Advisory Board

January 2007

Presentation of conceptual design is made to community.

Revisions, additions and/or omissions are provided to the A/E firm for inclusion into the master plan. Final draft approval is then issued by staff.

Presentation is made to the City Council for approval.

PHASE THREE – CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION (24 weeks)

March 2007

Final construction drawings are developed.

August 2007

Plans are submitted and processed for permitting. Request for bids are issued for construction services.

How it was established

After careful consideration among senior staff, a phasing plan was established based on several factors including level of necessity, budgetary restraints, community requests, etc. City staff along with the consultant architect(s) listened intently to the concerns over security, vandalism, lack of open space, parking deficiencies and general depreciation of the park system. Those comments along with others were incubated into a feasible park design layout that addresses a blueprint for future development. Specific parks based on geographic location, funding restraints/grant deadlines, community needs, and significant impact to the park system itself provided the basis for selected the priority levels of each park's renovation schedule.

The table below reflects the order of prioritization for construction, as well as the funding distribution itemization of each funding source.

Exhibit A

	Parks	Funded Projects			Funding Source Allocation (in order of expenditure)					
		Total Funds Available	Phase One - Infrastructure Improvements* w/ CCCC full Build out	Phase Two - Aquatic Facility Construction & Field Upgrades	SNP	FRDAP	QNIP	GOB	Other	City Funds
1	***Carol City Community Center***	$15,241,224	$24,291,476		$5,142,130		$1,696,910	$5,123,536	$9,751,777	$2,254,979
2	Bunche Park & Pool	$5,909,085	$726,960	$1,200,000	$129,750	$200,000		$1,597,210		
3	Miami Carol City Park	$1,643,864	$638,000		$600,000			$38,000		
4	North Dade Optimist Park	$560,000	$777,384					$300,000	$260,000	$217,384
5	Rolling Oaks Park	$7,785,270	$1,000,000	$2,561,005	$1,762,270	$200,000		$1,598,735		
6	Brentwood Pool	$439,300	$277,000			$200,000		$77,000		
7	Buccaneer Park	$369,716	$764,001				$29,916	$139,800	$200,000	$394,285
8	Norwood Pool & Park	$872,922	$325,778		$647,922					
9	Myrtle Grove Park & Pool	$702,208	$274,250		$170,000			$104,250		
10	Scott Park	$602,507	$558,500		$334,300			$230,000	$15,660	
11	Lake Lucerne Park	$123,500	$249,088					$102,500		$146,588
12	Cloverleaf Park	$27,500	$168,288					$27,500		$140,788
13	Andover Park	$577,550	$224,319					$114,550	$109,769	

14	Brentwood Park	$142,275	$852,614				$56,825	$85,450		$245,039
15	Audrey J. King Park	$52,500	$252,000					$52,500		$199,500
16	Vista Verde Park	$239,800	$289,010					$239,800		$49,210
	TOTALS	**$35,289,221**	**$31,668,668**	**$3,761,005**	**$8,786,372**	**$600,000**	**$1,783,651**	**$9,830,831**	**$10,337,206**	**$3,647,773**

Actual Available funds $34,429,221

Phase One

Basic Improvement	$7,377,192
CCCC Full Buildout	$24,291,476
	$31,668,668

Phase Two

Bunche Pool & Rolling Oaks	$3,761,005

Available Funding	$34,985,833
Less Construction Total	$35,429,673
CIP Program Total	-$443,840

(This does not include the anticipated revenue from FDOT's land acquisition of the Rolling Oaks Park project.)

Funding/Cost Estimated

Parks Capital Improvement Master Plan

		Funded Projects			Unfunded Projects		
	Parks	Total Funds Available	Phase One - Infrastructure Improvements* w/ CCCC full Build out	Phase Two - Aquatic Facility Construction & Field Upgrades	Future Construction Costs	Cost of Full Build Out	NOTES:
1	***Carol City Community Center***	$15,241,224	$24,291,476			$24,291,476	Owl preserve, indoor pool & fitness center, track & field
2	Bunche Park & Pool	$5,909,085	$726,960	$1,200,000	$6,678,421	$8,605,381	Increase sq. ft. of rec. bldg to 10,000 sq. ft.
3	Miami Carol City Park	$1,643,864	$638,000		$5,120,574	$5,758,574	2 Add'l basketball courts, announcer's box for football and baseball fields
4	North Dade Optimist Park	$560,000	$517,384		$3,194,516	$3,381,112	New rec. bldg., demo existing storage, add parking
5	Rolling Oaks Park	$7,785,270	$1,000,000	$2,561,005	$15,264,682	$16,264,679	4 multipurpose fields, walking trail, 4 tennis courts
6	Brentwood Pool	$439,300	$277,000		$1,733,557	$2,968,557	aquatic playground, 2 basketball courts
7	Buccaneer Park	$369,716	$764,001		$3,943,323	$4,557,324	game tables, renovated tennis courts, renovated rec. bldg.
8	Norwood Pool & Park	$872,922	$325,778		$4,315,649	$4,491,427	basketball court, aquatic playground, renovated pool house
9	Myrtle Grove Park & Pool	$702,208	$274,250		$1,998,074	$1,998,074	increased parking w/ roundabout, renovated pool facility
10	Scott Park	$602,507	$558,500		$4,097,100	$4,097,100	renovated baseball field, additional rec. and storage bldgs.
11	Lake Lucerne Park	$123,500	$249,088		$2,260,098	$2,260,098	lakeside boardwalk, gazebo, new pavillion

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12	Cloverleaf Park	$27,500	$168,288			$3,924,342	$3,924,342	additional swale parking
13	Andover Park	$577,550	$224,319			$1,241,973	$1,241,973	parking along swale
14	Brentwood Park	$142,275	$852,614			$5,382,319	$5,382,319	additional rec. bldg. soccer/cricket field
15	Audrey J. King Park	$52,500	$252,000			$2,136,612	$2,136,612	restroom/storage/pavillion, renovated baseball field
16	Vista Verde Park	$239,800	$289,010			$781,645	$1,070,655	perimeter walkway, renovated adm. ofc., relocated basketball court
	TOTALS	**$35,289,221**	**$31,408,668**	**$3,761,005**		**$62,072,885**	**$92,429,703**	

Actual Available funds	$34,429,221
Phase One	
Basic Improvement	$7,117,192
CCCC Full Buildout	$24,291,476
	$31,408,668
Phase Two	
Bunche Pool & Rolling Oaks	$3,761,005
Contigency 5%	$1,712,553
	$36,882,226

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Gap/Deficiency Analysis: How Are We Meeting Gaps

The City is transitioning from a suburban to an urban environment, and many of the Sub-System needs relate to the accommodation of an increasing number of residents and visitors in a built-out environment. The current gap between the existing park and its users far outweigh the City's ability to maintain its current population. The "gap" between these figures reflects an antiquated system.

There is no current measurement for recreational planning in order to obtain exact figures on future anticipated demand. Since public recreation resources and facilities are "free" goods and services, "demand," as an economic concept (how much and what kind of outdoor recreation a person would "consume" under certain conditions of cost and availability) is not practically applicable.[22] The demand is therefore an approximation based on existing usage and current deficiencies in equipment, facilities and staffing.

The City of Miami Gardens is currently deficient in the following types of facilities:

- Soccer/Football fields
- Softball/Baseball fields
- Aquatics centers/pools
- Basketball courts
- Walking trails
- Restroom facilities
- Storage Facilities

Funding Options

Besides the initial funding of $33M previously referenced, municipal marketing is an alternative opportunity for Miami Gardens to generate additional revenue opportunities through corporate sponsorship/partnership programs. [Note: The $33M held in the City's Capital Improvements Program budget derives from several sources including, but not limited to, Safe Neighborhood Parks, Building Better Communities General Obligation Bond, Quality Neighborhoods Improvement Program, Department of Environmental Protection (FRDAP), Community Based Organization Grants, developer assistance and other City-related funds.]

The corporate partnerships help create additional revenue and decrease budget shortfalls. In addition, it affords private corporations the ability to make contributions to the community.

Site amenities can be used to generate revenue such as benches and trash bins. Careful consideration in design of site features, structures and buildings will be given to determine the best revenue producing advertisements that are non-evasive and aesthetically consistent with the park design.

Specific revenue opportunities are corporate sponsorships and donations via naming rights (on buildings and pavilions), donations noted with brick paver designs, commemorative mural(s) or signage, bronze placards, annual passes, etc. Fundraising for additional revenue opportunities should cover items such as annual operational costs, gaps in construction financing and/or recreational programming.

Staff will be charged with creating a marketing campaign that offers incentives for business investment into the City's park system. Such campaign can include annual passes, first right of refusal for pavilion rentals, murals, etc.

IMPLEMENTATION

Standardization Guidelines

Upon determination of replacement playground equipment and other renovation materials, the City will select standardized replacement guidelines including light fixtures, sprinkler heads, field paint, bleachers, benches, etc. All equipment must be compliant with the American

[22] Florida Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2000, Department of Environmental Protection

Disabilities Act. While the City will attempt to purchase items at a reasonable cost, replacement costs will be considered as one of the factors effecting selection of materials. Replacement costs are a necessary component in the determination of equipment. Specifications of equipment (i.e. colors, size, number of play stations, type of equipment, etc.) will be determined at a later date.

Note: The motif of the parks will incorporate the MiMo (Miami Modern) architectural style. Building colors will be standardized to eggshell with light blue trim.

Action Plan

As stated in the City's mission, we are committed to the preservation and enhancement of our parks system by providing a safe, qualitative variety of recreational facilities and programs that stimulate the participation of our residents while maintaining our natural resources. See Chart No. 1 for specific goals and resources available to obtain the City's vision.

Continuous fundraising

Evaluation to policies every 5 years

Land Acquisition

Conservation of existing green space

Develop JPA's and interlocal agreements for non-City park land

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Exhibit A

Action Plan, Chart No. 1

Goals	Strategies	Measures	Actions
Promote master site planning for each park and prioritize parks in terms of their development, infrastructure and amenities.	Creation of parks master design plan	Redevelop 16 parks by 2009 Increase utilization of parks by 10% to 20% by 2009 Increase park acreage 5-10% by 2011.	Complete parks' designs by 2007. Award construction contracts by 2007.
Create a process where citizens are encouraged to participate with a public involvement program that includes advertisements, notices, public meetings, and similar techniques to insure community participation.	Notify citizens of all City meetings. Seek community input prior to implementation of programs. Conduct performance measurement surveys annually. Parks & Recreation Board should become a greater presence in the Parks system.	Attendance at public meetings should increase substantially each year. Monthly status reports should be issued to the Parks & Recreation Board.	Information kiosks established at each park. Public meetings should be noticed in the parks, via optimist clubs, HOAs, churches, City website and direct mailings. Implement a program for community awareness about the importance of parks by 2007.
Define specific facility goals and objectives that will be translated into facility plans for individual park sites.	Creation of policy and procedures manual. Create a joint use agreement with School Board for facilities	Determine source for staffing and maintenance of new recreational buildings and facilities by 2007.	Complete fiscal pro forma on parks and recreational facilities by June 2007.
Identify the City's facility assets and deficiencies in terms of specific facilities.	Conduct physical inventory of park facilities and equipment. Maximize green space vs. land use.	All existing playground equipment should be replaced by completion of respective construction projects.	Assume responsibility for maintenance of parks and create regular upkeep schedule. Regular inspections of all parks should be scheduled on a monthly basis. Incorporate storage facilities, administrative office(s), and concession into new building design. Repaint all park buildings to match City building color palette and install park sign by 2008. Upgrade and renovation of parks to accommodate existing and future demand.
Seek grants and other outside funding sources to develop and redevelop the City's park facilities.	Locate alternative funding resources. Create revenue generating projects and activities using park facilities. Recruit corporate sponsorships and donor opportunities.	Amount of revenue, other than City funds, should increase by 25% towards operational costs by 2011.	Fund minimum of $500K in each budget towards park improvements. Sell naming rights to park buildings, benches, pavilions, walkways, etc. Sell pavilion rentals to corporations and churches. Sell annual park passes to schools or corporations, as part of sponsorship packages.

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5-Year Operating Pro Forma

Capital Equipment 5-Year Plan

Capital Projects 5-Year Plan

This section identifies the prioritized capital projects, their costs, and timeframe for implementation. It is not the intent of this section to serve as an implementation plan or as an operations budget. The City has an independent operation strategy and budget that will identify capital improvements among its other projects and expenses. The known and desired capital projects listed in this plan are structured to acknowledge projects that have been identified as a priority. It should be expected that this section will eventually become obsolete over time as projects get completed and new ones become important to the community, which is the reason for a separate budget strategy.

It is important for the City staff to coordinate with the strategies to leverage or match City General Fund money with Federal, State, and locally available funds. Sources include but should not be limited to:

- Capital programs for the City, County or other local governmental entities.
- Federal, State, and Local Park Funds
- Partnerships with educational institutions.
- Developer Assistance
- Impact Fees
- Corporate Sponsorships, individual donations and other revenue generating entities

In the next five years, the City of Miami Gardens will receive over $33M dollars to renovate all sixteen City parks. The City is committed to completing the design phase and beginning construction by the end of fiscal year 2006. In order to meet this aggressive schedule, the City of Miami Gardens has decided to place the sixteen (16) park properties into three groups. Each group will be assigned to one of the Architect and Engineering firms currently under continuing contract with the City.

The firms are required to complete the following tasks, as specified in their scope, approved by City Council via resolution.

- ✓ Obtaining the necessary surveying and geotechnical work
- ✓ Planning the park layouts through community involvement
- ✓ Completing a conceptual design for each park
- ✓ Providing full construction documents for bidding

Although the City has decided to separate the parks into three groups, they will work together to create a consistent City Parks System, detailed in the master plan document. The collaboration of the three (3) architect and engineer firms' principals, along with City staff and other applicable parties, will be referred to as the Parks Master Plan Design Group. The Parks Master Plan Design Group will meet periodically to synthesize the overall design of the parks system, discuss any challenges, and monitor the progress of each group to ensure all deadlines are met.

PARK PROJECT GROUP ASSIGNMENTS

GROUP ONE – BEA INTERNATIONAL

Andover Park
Cloverleaf Park
Brentwood Park (building construction complete)
Buccaneer Park
~~Carol City Community Center (design/construction drawings already complete)~~
Lake Lucerne
North Dade Optimist (recreation center in permitting)
Norwood Park & Pool
Vista Verde Park

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Total Budget: $1,967,590
Total Acres: *46.62 (community center acreage & budget not included)

GROUP TWO- BERMELLO AJMAIL & PARTNERS INC.

Brentwood Pool
Carol Park (building construction complete)
Miami Carol City Park
Myrtle Grove Park & Pool
Scott Park (building construction complete)

Total Budget: $2,359,238
Total Acres: 44.16

GROUP THREE- KEITH AND SCHNARS

Bunche Park & Pool (design already completed by Keith & Schnars)
Rolling Oaks (design already completed by Keith & Schnars)

Total Budget: $9,830,020
Total Acres: 42.14

GROUP ONE

Andover Park

CIP Budget	$125,000
Estimated Cost of Improvement	*$125,000*
Number of acres	2.87 acres
City identified projects	Irrigation Signage Landscaping Fencing Lighting Improvements

Cloverleaf Park

CIP Budget	$27,500
Estimated Cost of Improvement	*$350,000*
Number of acres	1.27 acres
City identified projects	Signage Landscaping Lighting Improvements Fencing Irrigation Building Upgrade Parking Upgrade

Brentwood Park

CIP Budget	$85,000
Estimated Cost of Improvement	*$300,000*
Number of acres	10 acres
City identified projects	Irrigation Signage Landscaping Athletic Field Upgrade Shelter Construction Fencing Lighting Improvements

Buccanner Park

CIP Budget	$140,000
Estimated Cost of Improvement	*$800,000*
Number of acres	5.50

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City identified projects	Irrigation Signage Landscaping Fencing Lighting Improvements Shelter Construction Building Improvements Parking Upgrades

*Carol City Community Center

CIP Budget	$11,388,965
Estimated Cost of Improvement	*$14,388,965*
Number of acres	24 acres
City identified projects	Signage Landscaping Track Construction of recreation center

* Full construction drawings are already complete for this project. The firm assigned will only be responsible for obtaining public input on the type of programming the community would like to see at this location , as well as design for the eastern ball fields.

Lake Luccerene Park

CIP Budget	$102,500
Estimated Cost of Improvement	*$250,000*
Number of acres	2 acres
City identified projects	Signage Landscaping Lighting Improvements Fencing Irrigation Building Upgrade Parking Upgrade

* North Dade Optimist

CIP Budget	$637,000
Estimated Cost of Improvement	*$637,000*
Number of acres	4.13 acres
City identified projects	Construction of recreation center Athletic Field Upgrade Signage Landscaping Lighting Improvements Fencing Irrigation Building Upgrade Parking Upgrade

* Full construction drawings have already been completed for the recreation center. The firm assigned to this park will only be responsible for planning the remaining upgrades.

Norwood Park & Pool

CIP Budget	$680,590
Estimated Cost of Improvement	*$680,600*
Number of acres	8.94 acres
City identified projects	Renovation of swimming pool Signage Landscaping Lighting Improvements Fencing Irrigation

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Vista Verde Park

CIP Budget	$170,000
Estimated Cost of Improvement	*$450,000*
Number of acres	11.91
City identified projects	Parking Expansion/Upgrade Signage Landscaping Lighting Improvements Fencing Irrigation Facilities upgrade

GROUP TWO

Brentwood Pool

CIP Budget	$240,000
Estimated Cost of Improvement	*$385,000*
Number of acres	4.50 acres
City identified projects	Renovation of swimming pool Irrigation Signage Landscaping Lighting Improvements

Miami Carol City Park – a.k.a Carol City Complex

CIP Budget	$827,500
Estimated Cost of Improvement	*$850,000*
Number of acres	16.61 acres
City identified projects	Signage Landscaping Lighting Improvements Fencing Athletic Field Upgrades Building Improvements Irrigation Parking Expansion & Upgrade

Carol Park

Total CIP Budget	$52,500
Estimated Cost of Improvement	*$200,000*
Number of acres	5.66 acres
City identified projects	Signage Landscaping Lighting Improvements Fencing Irrigation Parking Expansion & Upgrade

Note: The figures represented for the estimated cost of improvement as well as the CIP budget reflects the current figures as of 2004 and is subject to change based on inflation of construction costs, additional improvements on identified projects, recruitment of additional funding sources.

Myrtle Grove Park & Pool

CIP Budget	$421,000
Estimated Cost of Improvement	*$550,000*
Number of acres	7.69 acres
City identified projects	Renovation of Swimming Pool Signage

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	Landscaping Lighting Improvements Fencing Irrigation Building Upgrade Parking Upgrade

*Scott Park

CIP Budget	$818,238
Estimated Cost of Improvement	*$818,238*
Number of acres	9.70 acres
City identified projects	Athletic Fields Parking Expansion & Upgrade Signage Landscaping Lighting Improvements Fencing Irrigation Facilities upgrade

* Building Construction for this location is underway. The Firm assigned to this park will be responsible for planning the remaining upgrades listed above.

GROUP THREE

Bunche Park & Pool

CIP Budget	$2,048,000
Estimated Cost of Improvement	*$6,619,525*
Number of acres	8.64 acres
City identified projects	Athletic Fields Irrigation Signage Landscaping Fencing Lighting Improvements Shelter construction Building Improvements Parking Upgrade

* Site Plan already exists for this location. The firm assigned will be responsible for conducting community meetings to determine programming needs as well as completing full construction documents for this location.

* Rolling Oaks

CIP Budget	$7,782,020
Estimated Cost of Improvement	*$10,209,327*
Number of acres	33.50 acres
City identified projects	Construct new recreational center Athletic Fields Walking Trails Parking Upgrades Signage Landscaping Fencing Irrigation

* Site Plan already exists for this location. The firm assigned will be responsible for conducting community meetings to determine programming needs as well as completing full construction documents for this location.

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In order to enhance the City's garden theme, capitalization on green space would ensure new projects would enhance existing amenities and increase aesthetic values to increase livable communities within the City. In order to take full advantage of available open space, irregardless to the size, the City encourages the creation of passive "pocket" parks.

REFERENCES

1. Open Space Guidelines & Standards: A Guide to Understanding the New Versus the Old by National Recreation and Park Association, compiled by C. Castleman

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APPENDICES

DEFINITIONS

POLICIES AND PROCEDURE MANUAL

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EXHIBIT B

RESOLUTION No. 2008-81-768

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MIAMI GARDENS, FLORIDA, AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO REQUEST THAT THE MIAMI-DADE COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS MODIFY THE PROJECT DESCRIPTION FOR THE BUILDING BETTER COMMUNITIES GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND PROGRAM; PROVIDING FOR THE ADOPTION OF REPRESENTATIONS; PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, on November 2, 2004, Miami-Dade County residents approved the Building Better Communities General Obligation Bond (GOB) Program, and

WHEREAS, the City of Miami Gardens was awarded approximately $9.83M over a five-year period for design and construction of the City's park system, and

WHEREAS, the City of Miami Gardens has prepared a Parks Master Plan, and

WHEREAS, in accordance with the Parks Master Plan, in an effort to facilitate the timeline and construction plans as outlined in the Master Plan, City staff is requesting that the Council authorize the City Manager to request that the Miami-Dade County Board of County Commissioners change the Project Description for the GOB Program from "Park improvements to all 16 parks in the City of Miami Gardens to include: renovations and new construction of stadiums, field centers, recreational centers, athletic fields and facilities, pedestrian and vehicle access, irrigation and pool improvements" **to** "Park improvements as detailed in the City of Miami Gardens Parks Master Plan,"

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MIAMI GARDENS, FLORIDA, AS FOLLOWS:

Resolution No. 2008-81-768

Section 1. ADOPTION OF REPRESENTATIONS: The foregoing Whereas paragraphs are hereby ratified and confirmed as being true, and the same are hereby made a specific part of this Resolution.

Section 2. AUTHORIZATION: The City Council of the City of Miami Gardens hereby authorizes the City Manager to request that the Miami-Dade County Board of County Commissioner modify the Project Description for the GOB Program from "Park improvements to all 16 parks in the City of Miami Gardens to include: renovations and new construction of stadiums, field centers, recreational centers, athletic fields and facilities, pedestrian and vehicle access, irrigation and pool improvements" **to** "Park improvements as detailed in the City of Miami Gardens Parks Master Plan."

Section 3. EFFECTIVE DATE: This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon its final passage.

PASSED AND ADOPTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MIAMI GARDENS AT ITS REGULAR MEETING HELD ON APRIL 23, 2008.

SHIRLEY GIBSON, MAYOR

ATTEST:

RONETTA TAYLOR, CMC, CITY CLERK

PREPARED BY: SONJA KNIGHTON DICKENS, ESQ.
City Attorney

SPONSORED BY: DANNY CREW, CITY MANAGER

MOVED BY: Vice Mayor Watson
SECONDED BY: Councilman Gilbert

Resolution No. 2008-81-768

VOTE: 6-0

Mayor Shirley Gibson	x (Yes)	___(No)
Vice Mayor Barbara Watson	x (Yes)	___(No)
Councilman Melvin L. Bratton	x (Yes)	___(No)
Councilman Oliver G. Gilbert III	x (Yes)	___(No)
Councilman Aaron Campbell	___(Yes)	___(No) Out of country
Councilwoman Sharon Pritchett	x (Yes)	___(No)
Councilman André Williams	x (Yes)	___(No)

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8083836_1.DOC

City of Miami Gardens

1515-200 NW 167th Street
Miami Gardens, Florida 33169

Mayor Shirley Gibson
Vice Mayor Barbara Watson
Councilman Melvin L. Bratton
Councilman Aaron Campbell Jr.
Councilwoman Sharon Pritchett
Councilman Oliver G. Gilbert, III
Councilman André Williams

Agenda Cover Page

Date: **April 23, 2008**
Fiscal Impact: No **X** Yes □
(If yes, explain in Staff Summary)
Funding Source: GO Bonds – Misc Parks
Contract/P.O. Requirement: Yes **X** No□
Sponsor Name/Department:
Antranette Pierre, CIP Department

Public hearing □ Quasi-Judicial □
Ordinance □ Resolution **X**
1st Reading □ 2nd Reading □
Advertising requirement: Yes No **X**
RFP/RFQ/Bid #

Title

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MIAMI GARDENS, FLORIDA, AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO REQUEST THAT THE MIAMI-DADE COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS MODIFY THE PROJECT DESCRIPTION FOR THE BUILDING BETTER COMMUNITIES GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND PROGRAM; PROVIDING FOR THE ADOPTION OF REPRESENTATIONS; PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

Staff Summary

On November 2, 2004, Miami Dade County residents approved the Building Better Communities General Obligation Bond (GOB) Program. As a result, the City of Miami Gardens was awarded approximately $9.83M over a five year period, for design and construction of the City's park system.

The Administrative Rules for the Building Better Communities Program have been established and approved by the Board of County Commissioners. As a condition of the bond program, the City entered into Interlocal agreements with Miami Dade County for each respective City park. These agreements specified, among other things, the administration of the approved project and budget allocation. City Resolution Nos. 2007-05-512, 2007-06-513, 2007-07-514, 2007-08-515, 2007-09-516, 2007-10-517, 2007-11-518, 2007-12-519, 2007-14-521, 2007-15-522, 2007-16-523, 2007-17-524, 2007-18-525, 2007-19-526, 2007-20-527, and 2007-21-528 were approved February 6, 2007.

Upon review and approval of the Parks Master Plan by the Parks and Recreation Board in February 2007, as well as the City Council in June 2007, the City staff was authorized to take the necessary steps to implement the many suggestions mentioned by our residents and park staff to upgrade the parks. Upon completion of the planning and design phases, CIP obtained preliminary cost estimates for the proposed improvements, reviewed our existing budget and stipulations specified by various funding sources including hard deadlines for expenditures of grant funds.

Based on the results of this analysis, it was determined the best course of action was a phased construction approach to the Park Master Plan which included infrastructure improvements to all parks and the complete build out of the Miami Gardens Community Center. In order to facilitate the new timeline and construction plans, the City is requesting that Miami Dade County Commission change the project description that currently reads "Park improvements to all 16 parks in the City of Miami Gardens to include: renovations and new construction of stadiums, field centers, recreational centers, athletic fields and facilities, pedestrian and vehicle access, irrigation, and pool improvement" to read as follows "Park Improvements, as detailed in Parks Master Plan".

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that City Council approve the attached resolution authorizing the City Manager to request the Miami Dade County Commission to modify the project description from the Building Better Communities General Obligation Bond Program for Parks' Renovation and Improvements.

DC:AP