

Long Term Sustainability of Minneapolis Park System

- ❑ Over the past 3-4 years one area of focus at the Park Board has been to improve operating efficiencies and streamline our operations
- ❑ The Park Board has made significant strides in identifying and implementing those efficiencies in many areas of the organization
- ❑ Even with this work, given the financial reductions the Park Board has faced since 2003 and the age of the system, the Park Board is facing significant challenges funding the park systems operating and capital needs
- ❑ The MPRB has tried to address this challenge, but sustained financial resources to effectively maintain the system have not been realized

Park System Funding Challenges

- ❑ Neighborhood parks in the system have particularly suffered, due to very limited available resources to maintain, operate and invest in them
- ❑ Neighborhood parks have the greatest number of physical assets that require greater resources to operate, maintain, rehabilitate, and replace those assets
- ❑ The challenges Minneapolis is facing are not unique, park systems across the country are facing similar challenges
- ❑ Older park systems, like Minneapolis's system, are facing more challenges than most given the age of the infrastructures and assets
- ❑ Some cities with rich park systems have tackled this challenge, in different ways

What Other Cities Are Doing – Portland, Oregon

- ❑ The Portland, Oregon park system includes 11,546 acres, 209 developed parks, 129 playgrounds, 14 community and art centers, 13 community pools
- ❑ In November 2014, voters handily approved the Portland Parks & Recreation bond by a margin of 71 percent to 28 percent
- ❑ The measure authorizes up to \$68 million in general obligation bonds to make repairs and improvements at closed or deficient park amenities and prevent more park and park facility closures
- ❑ Funds are for urgent repairs and other capital costs, not park operations
- ❑ The bond will be subject to an oversight committee, annual reports, and audits

What Other Cities Are Doing – Ann Arbor, Michigan

- ❑ Ann Arbor, Michigan has a rich history of public support for its park system of 158 parks over 2088 acres of park land with 72 percent of its land as undeveloped open space
- ❑ The developed park properties include 492 turf area, 48 buildings, 34 ball diamonds, 31 tennis courts, 75 playgrounds, 52 miles of multi-use paths, four swimming pools, one senior center, two community centers, historic houses, a farm, a cemetery, two artificial ice rinks, two 18 hole golf courses, and two canoe liveryes
- ❑ Ann Arbor has had voter approved tax levy's in place for parks since the 1980's
- ❑ In 2006 and 2012, Ann Arbor voters extended its support by approving six-year property tax levy's to fund park maintenance and capital improvements
- ❑ In 2006, the City Council also passed a resolution requiring the City to retain its level of general fund support to parks and recreation, to not supplant the general fund park support
- ❑ The current tax levy provides \$5 million in annual revenue to the city's park system

What Other Cities Are Doing – Seattle, Washington

- ❑ Seattle, Washington's park system includes 430 parks and open areas covering 6,200 acres. The system includes 224 developed parks, 185 athletic fields, 130 neighborhood play areas, nine swimming beaches, 26 community centers, 27 wading pools, 18 fishing piers, four golf courses, 22 miles of boulevards, and 24 miles of shoreline
- ❑ The park system in \$270 million behind in meeting its capital needs to maintain the system's current assets
- ❑ In August 2014 Seattle voters approved the creation of a metropolitan park taxing district created for management, control, improvement, maintenance and acquisition of parks, boulevards and recreation facilities
- ❑ The park district is able to levy \$.33 - \$.75 per \$1,000 of the value of assessed property and it will generate \$47.9 million during the first year of the levy at \$.33 per \$1,000
- ❑ The City of Seattle will continue to allocate a minimum of \$89 million per year of General fund revenues (2014 level of funding) to support parks services and facilities

Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board Capital Funding Gap

- ❑ Many of the capital needs of the Minneapolis park system have been evaluated - neighborhood parks, golf, fleet, parkway paving and lighting, and ITS

- ❑ Park capital needs yet to be evaluated
 - 86 bridges
 - Over 100 existing sewer and water utility connections
 - Stormwater drainage infrastructure
 - WPA and large retaining walls
 - 110+ separate memorials, plaques, decorative fountains and sculptures
 - 100+ neighborhood park parking lots ranging between 4,000 – 10,000 square feet
 - 31 regional park parking lots with over 400,000 square feet of paved surfacing

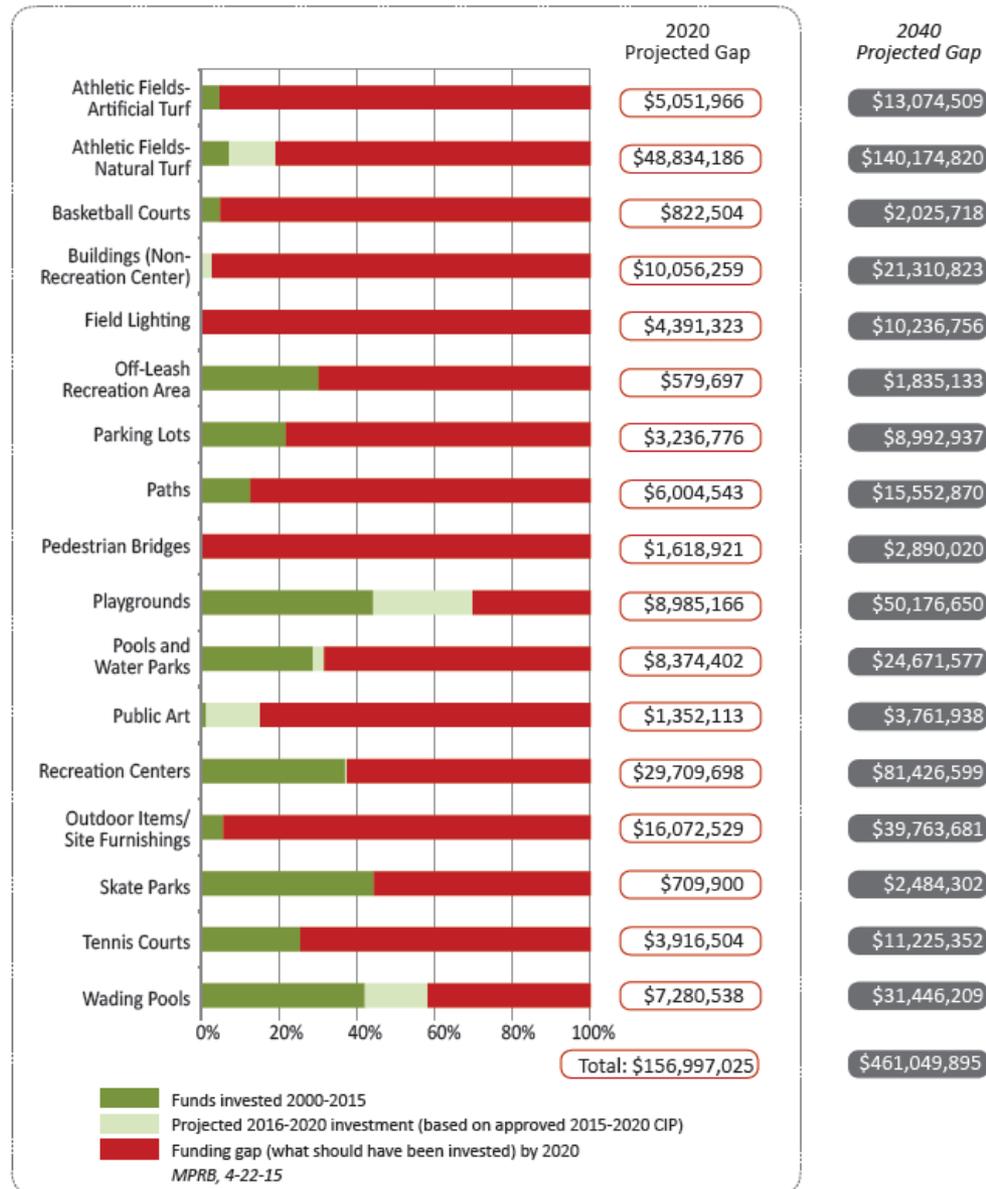
- ❑ With the capital needs that have been evaluated the Park Board is more than \$140 million behind, for the period 2000-2015, in meeting the park system's capital needs to maintain the system's current assets

Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board Capital Funding Gap

- ❑ Of the \$140 Million of known capital gap, 80% is due to neighborhood parks
- ❑ Neighborhood Parks Annual Capital Needs - \$14.3 Million per year plus inflation rate
- ❑ Only able to spend \$4-5 Million annually
- ❑ In looking at the period from 2000 to 2015, neighborhood parks are almost \$111 million behind in needed capital investments
- ❑ With the projected revenues for 2016-2020, as represented in the approved 2016-2020 CIP, the funding gap for neighborhood parks will grow by an additional \$46 million
- ❑ Assuming current funding levels remain consistent through to 2040, that gap is expected to grow to an additional \$304 million from 2021-2040
- ❑ This will result in an estimated total funding gap for neighborhood park capital investments from 2000-2040 to \$461 million

Citywide Asset Investment/Need Snapshot 2000-2020

Minneapolis
Neighborhood
Parks



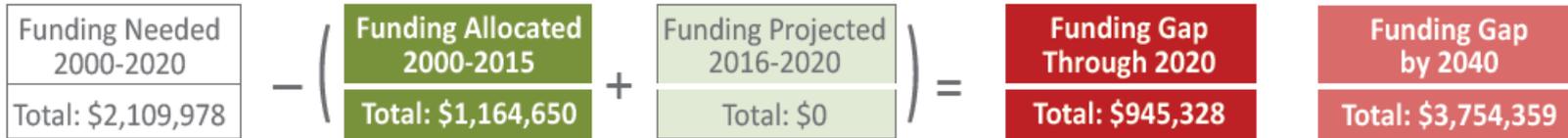
Bryant Square Park 3101 Bryant Avenue South



Minneapolis
Park & Recreation Board



Park Capital Funding Snapshot 2000-2040*



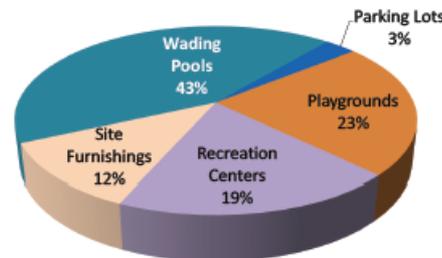
Lifecycle and Replacement Date

Asset	Replacement Date
Athletic Field(s) – Natural Turf	2011
Basketball Court(s)	2021
Field Lighting	2000
Parking Lot(s)	2036
Path(s)	2021
Playground(s)	2040
Recreation Center	2020
Outdoor Items/site furnishings	2021-2033
Wading Pool	2040

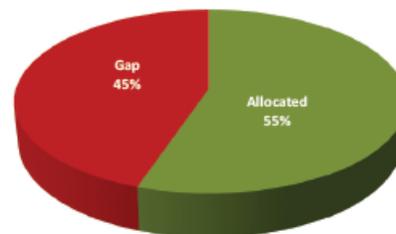
Each asset (bench, recreation center, playground, etc) within the park system has a lifecycle, or a period of time in which the condition of the asset allows it to be fully enjoyed by park patrons. To reach the full lifecycle of any one asset periodic improvements need to be made (replacement of roof, repair of a piece of play equipment, mechanical upgrades to a wading pool). The replacement date is the date in which the asset reaches the end of its lifecycle or useful life.

Where Investments Have Been Made

Allocated and projected capital by asset from 2000-2020

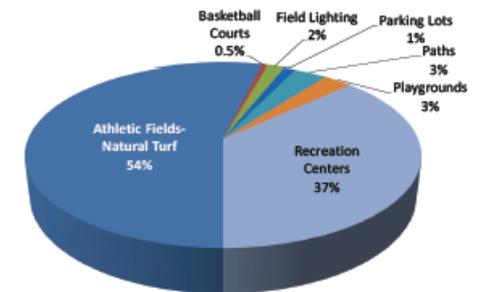


Total park capital funding balance through 2020

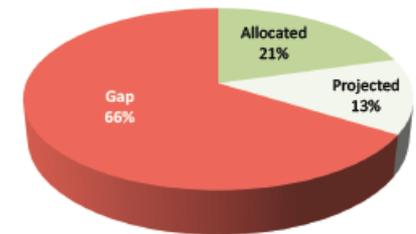


Where The Gaps Are

Capital funding gap by asset from 2000-2020



Total projected park capital funding balance through 2040



* Funding amounts are based on Board-approved 2015-2020 Capital Improvement Program, and are based on best available data to date.

Neighborhood Parks Annual Operations & Maintenance Gaps

Examples

Activity	Quantity	Current Service Level	Best Practice/ Desired Service Level	Additional Cost Best Practices/ Desired Service Level
Mowing	2750 acres	14 day cycle	10 day cycle	\$875,000
Trail Repair	51 miles	.25 miles/yr.	1 mile/yr.	\$625,000
Roof Repair	62 roofs	40-50 years	20-25 years	\$400,000
Building Maintenance	978,017sf	4,167 hours	8,500 hours	\$194,863

Strategies for Addressing these Challenges

- ❑ In February 2015 the MPRB conducted a community survey about parks

- ❑ May to September 2015
 - Public Education/Engagement Meetings on Neighborhood Park Conditions
 - Gather funding model and case study data from other cities
 - Hold convening on funding model and case study data with Minneapolis stakeholders and national leaders
 - Conduct additional local research

- ❑ October to December 2015
 - Board of Commissioners consider information gathered
 - By December 2015 Board of Commissioners decide how to proceed with solving neighborhood park funding gap
 - If moving forward with referendum or other funding strategy, identify schedule for 2016 for achieving funding