### **MEMORANDUM**

**To:** MCWD Board of Managers

From: Tiffany Schaufler

Date: February 25, 2019

**Re:** Minnehaha Parkway Regional Trail Master Plan Update

### **Purpose:**

At the February 28, 2019 Policy & Planning Committee (PPC) meeting staff will provide the committee an update on the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board's Minnehaha Parkway Regional Trail (MPRT) Master Plan and review concept plans recently released for the master plan.

### **Background:**

### Memorandum of Understanding

At the February 23, 2017 Board of Managers meeting, the Board approved Resolution 17-017 which authorized the District to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the City of Minneapolis (City) and the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board (MPRB). The MOU outlines shared priorities and investment strategies to improve the natural and built environments within the Minnehaha Creek subwatershed in Minneapolis.

### Integrated Planning of the Minnehaha Creek Subwatershed in Minneapolis

At the same time the MOU was authorized for execution, the Board of Managers authorized staff to develop and issue a request for qualifications (RFQ) in coordination with the City and the MPRB that would retain professional services to 1) advance the design and construction of FEMA funded repairs, and 2) begin implementing the goals and workflow of the MOU by integrating plans and investments for FEMA repairs, stormwater management, flood mitigation, road improvements, planned trail and recreation improvements, and regional park master planning.

The RFQ broke the work into two stages. Stage 1 was led by the District and focused on implementation of the Minnehaha Creek FEMA streambank repairs, carrying out a stormwater management study, and developing an integrated creek corridor concept plan which would serve as a foundation for the Stage 2 work. Stage 2 is being led by MPRB and includes developing a master plan for the Minnehaha Parkway Regional Trail (253 acre regional facility with 5.3 miles of parkway) and developing an associated shared capital improvement plan for short and long-term investment in the Minnehaha Creek corridor.

We collaborate with public and private partners to protect and improve land and water for current and future generations.

### Minnehaha Parkway Regional Trail Master Plan

MPRB kicked off their master plan process for the MPRT on July 30, 2018 by convening their first Community Advisory Committee (CAC) meeting (see Attachment 1 for a diagram on the planning/CAC process). The MPRT process to date has included various community engagement activities including a variety of events, an online survey, and a Social Pinpoint website. A summary of the community engagement can be viewed here: <a href="https://www.minneapolisparks.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/mprtmp\_summary\_phase-1\_draft.pdf">https://www.minneapolisparks.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/mprtmp\_summary\_phase-1\_draft.pdf</a>

At the end of October 2018 the CAC met and worked through a corridor-wide visioning exercise. That visioning exercise resulted in the identification of areas that should receive additional design focus. A summary of the CAC's visioning exercise can be viewed here:

https://www.minneapolisparks.org/asset/zj254y/mprtmp cac3 attachments AB.pdf

The diagram in Attachment 2 summarizes the eight areas of focus identified by the CAC and the consultant/agency team. The consultant team then took this diagram and held a two day design charrette with agency staff (MCWD, MPRB, City) to develop concepts within these focus areas.

### **Design Concepts**

These initial park design concepts were created after considering thoughts, ideas, and opinions compiled throughout the last summer and fall from public events, online surveys that gathered hundreds of comments, and discussions with staff from MCWD, City and MPRB. MPRB posted the initial concepts on their website on January 31, 2019 and also debuted them that same night at a community open house at Lynnhurst Recreation Center. MPRB also hosted a second community open house for public review on February 7, 2019 at the Lake Nokomis Community Center. Most recently the design concepts were reviewed and discussed with the CAC at their fourth meeting on February 21, 2019 to solicit input from the CAC and the general public.

The MPRT is sorted into four segments and eight focus areas have been identified within those segments (see map in Attachment 2). One or two preliminary site concepts have been developed for each focus area for a total of 14 concepts. Each concept contains ideas relating to:

- Trail and parkway realignment
- Stormwater infrastructure and potential creek re-meanders
- Natural resource management areas
- Creek access points
- Recreational amenities
- Precedent (example) images to demonstrate ideas

These concepts are not final but rather are the first draft from the design team. The CAC and project team will work over the next few month to gather and synthesize feedback, revise the concepts, and work towards creating a preferred concept for each focus area. The concept plans can be viewed on the MPRB website by clicking on the on the "Segment" links below and are also attached to this memo (see Attachment 3):

- <u>Segment 1</u>: Western Minneapolis border to Lake Harriet
- Segment 2: Girard Avenue to I-35W
- Segment 3: I-35W to Cedar Avenue (Nokomis-Hiawatha Regional Park border)
- Segment 4: Nokomis-Hiawatha Regional Park to Minnehaha Regional Park

We collaborate with public and private partners to protect and improve land and water for current and future generations.

### **Next Steps:**

At the February 28, 2019 PPC meeting, staff will provide the PPC an update on the progress of the MRPB's Minnehaha Parkway Regional Trail master plan process, review concept plans, and discuss next steps in the master plan process.

If there are questions in advance of the meeting, please contact Tiffany Schaufler at tschaufler@minnehahacreek.org or at 952-641-4513.

### **Attachments:**

- Attachment 1: Planning Process/CAC Process Diagram
- Attachment 2: MPRT Map Concept Framework
- Attachment 3: Draft Concept Plans
  - o Focus Area 1-1 Concept A
  - o Focus Area 1-2 Concept A
  - o Focus Area 1-2 Concept B
  - o Focus Area 2-1 Concept A
  - o Focus Area 2-1 Concept B
  - o Focus Area 2-2 Concept A
  - o Focus Area 2-2 Concept B
  - o Focus Area 3-1 Concept A
  - o Focus Area 3-1 Concept B
  - o Focus Area 3-2 Concept A
  - o Focus Area 3-3 Concept A
  - o Focus Area 3-3 Concept B
  - o Focus Area 4-1 Concept A
  - o Focus Area 4-1 Concept B
  - o Outfalls & Pipesheds Map
  - o Best Management Practices (BMPs): What are they?

We collaborate with public and private partners to protect and improve land and water for current and future generations.

# PLANNING PROCESS

⊢ - APRIL 2018 ------ Feh 2019 ------

Items in bold have already occurred as of 2/21/19

CE = Community Engagement

MINNEHAHA PARKWAY REGIONAL TRAIL MASTER PLANNING PROCESS (APPROX. 18 MONTHS TOTAL)

**IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS** (20-30 YEARS TOTAL)

**DISCOVERY** + ASSESSMENT

Collect background data

Research regional and site context

**Identify** issues and opportunities

### **CE PHASE 1**

Web survey (252 responses) + Social **Pinpoint** 

(327 comments)

23 Community **Events** 

(527 comments)

**CAC Meetings #1-3** 

PAC Meeting #1

Open Houses w/ **FEMA Project** 

### CONCEPT **DEVELOPMENT**

**Identify focus areas** and develop a plan framework

**Develop site designs** and gather feedback (in progress)

Continue to collect background data and perform analysis

### MASTER PLAN

Develop preferred site concepts and recommendations

Determine priorities and develop implementation and phasing strategy

Develop draft plan document

### **APPROVALS**

Present draft plan document for public comment

Present draft plan to city commissions, councils for approvals

Revise for final document submission

remaining from 1.1m fund

MPRB INITIAL

**PROJECTS** 

Initial projects to

be constructed

with funds

### **MPRB + CITY OF MPLS** + MCWD

Develop a comprehensive CIP and prioritization framework Identify individual and joint

agency projects Develop cooperative agreements for each project element to determine a funding plan, identify who will design, construct, and maintain each project element

### **CE PHASE 2**

Web survey launched with preliminary site concepts

- (2) Community Open Houses
- (2) MPRB In-houses

CAC Meetings #4-7

PAC Meetings #2-3

Neighborhood meetings (in-progress)

### **CE PHASE 3**

Web survey launched with final site concepts and required 45-day public comment period

Community Open Houses

### **ONGOING/FUTURE CE**

Community engagement will be conducted on a project-by-project basis, based on the policy of the implementing agency

⊢- APRIL 2018 ----

MINNEHAHA PARKWAY REGIONAL TRAIL COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

MINNEHAHA PARKWAY REGIONAL TRAIL FEBRUARY 21, 2019 CAC MEETING #4













# **CAC PROCESS**

### COMMUNITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETINGS



**Kick-off** 

### **Discovery + Assessment**

Scope + Schedule

**Project Team** 

Responsibility:

### **Project Team** Responsibility:

### CAC Responsibility:

Familiarize with project and scope

Develop working group process

### **CAC Responsibility:**

Review background data

Develop questions, additional topics of exploration

### **Vision**

### **Project Team** Responsibility:

engagement

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a corridor-wide vision, concept framework

### **CAC Responsibility:**

Continue to develop questions, explore data

Review community engagement feedback

Begin to develop vision, guiding principles

Identify focus areas within the project area, identify issues/opportunities

### Master Planning

### **Project Team** Responsibility:

REVIEW CONCEPTS TOMS PREFERRED CONCEPTS

AS NEEDED

principles, segment concept framework

### **CAC Responsibility:**

Participate in iterative process

Provide guidance to develop preferred concepts, framework plans

Review materials and provide recommendations, comments, feedback

Communicate priorities

Share project development

### **Approvals**

8

### **Project Team** Responsibility:

Adoption and Delivery of Final Master Plan

### **CAC Responsibility:**

Share project development

we are here **CAC #4** 

MINNEHAHA PARKWAY REGIONAL TRAIL FEBRUARY 21, 2019 CAC MEETING #4











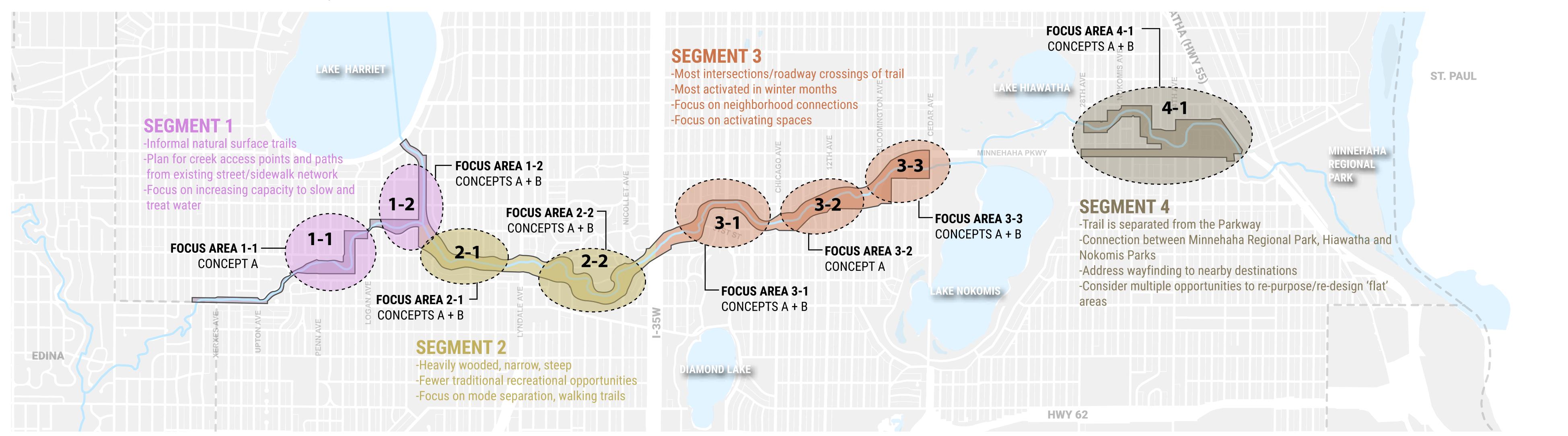


# MPRT Concept Framework

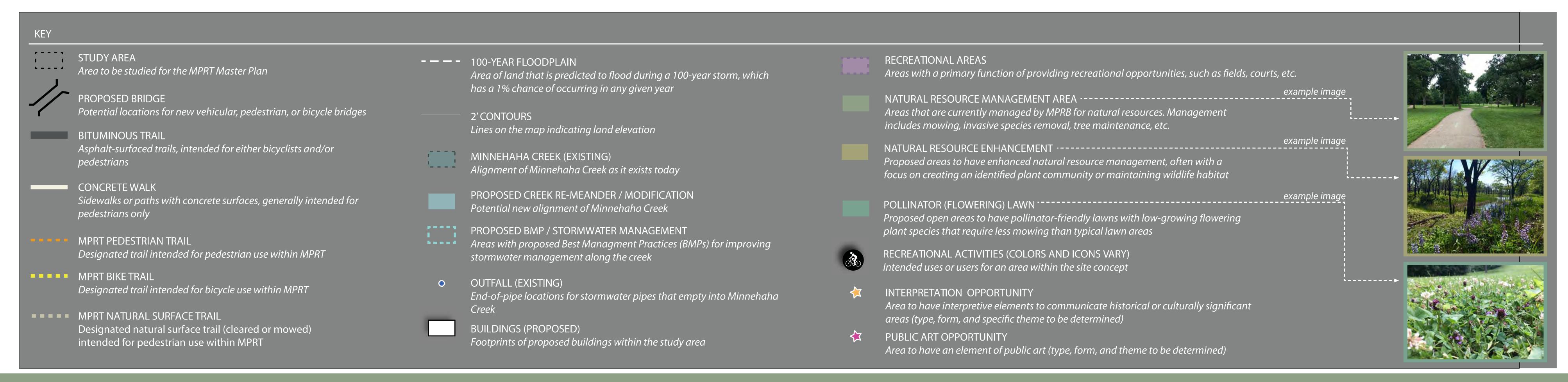
Minnehaha Parkway Regional Trail has been split into **4 segments** for the purpose of master planning. Within these segments, **8 focus areas** have been identified and one or two preliminary site concepts have been developed for each. These site concepts are not final; you are invited to view the in-progress concepts and provide your feedback. Below is a key map showing the location of each segment and focus area, as well as a brief summary of existing conditions and ideas for consideration within each segment.

# Each concept contains ideas relating to:

- Trail and parkway realignment
- Stormwater infrastructure and potential creek re-meanders
- Natural resource management areas
- Creek access points
- Recreational amenities
- Precedent (example) images to demonstrate ideas



Each concept plan has a key to explain color coded areas and linetypes found on the drawings. Below is the same key with expanded explanations for each symbol:



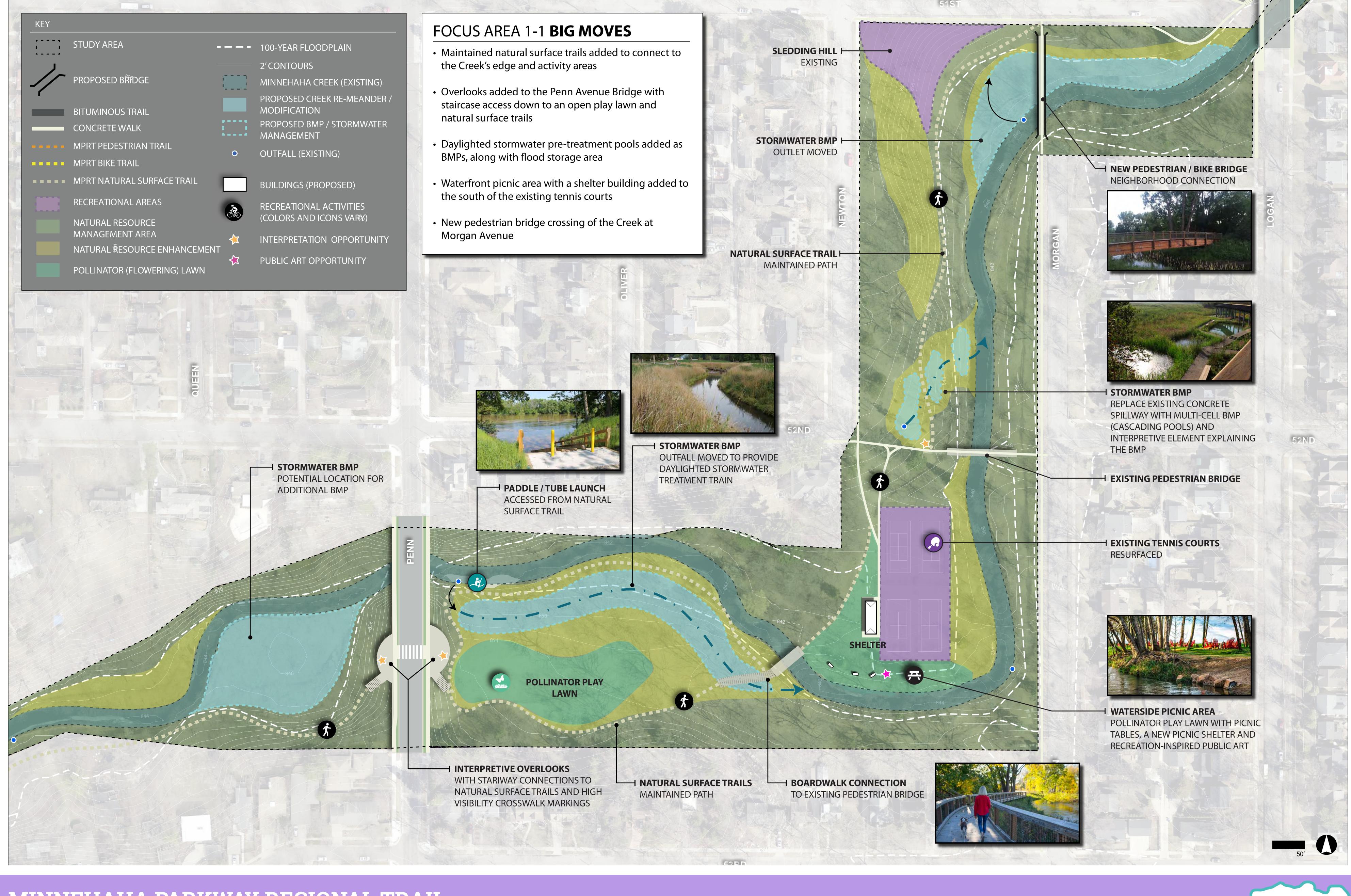












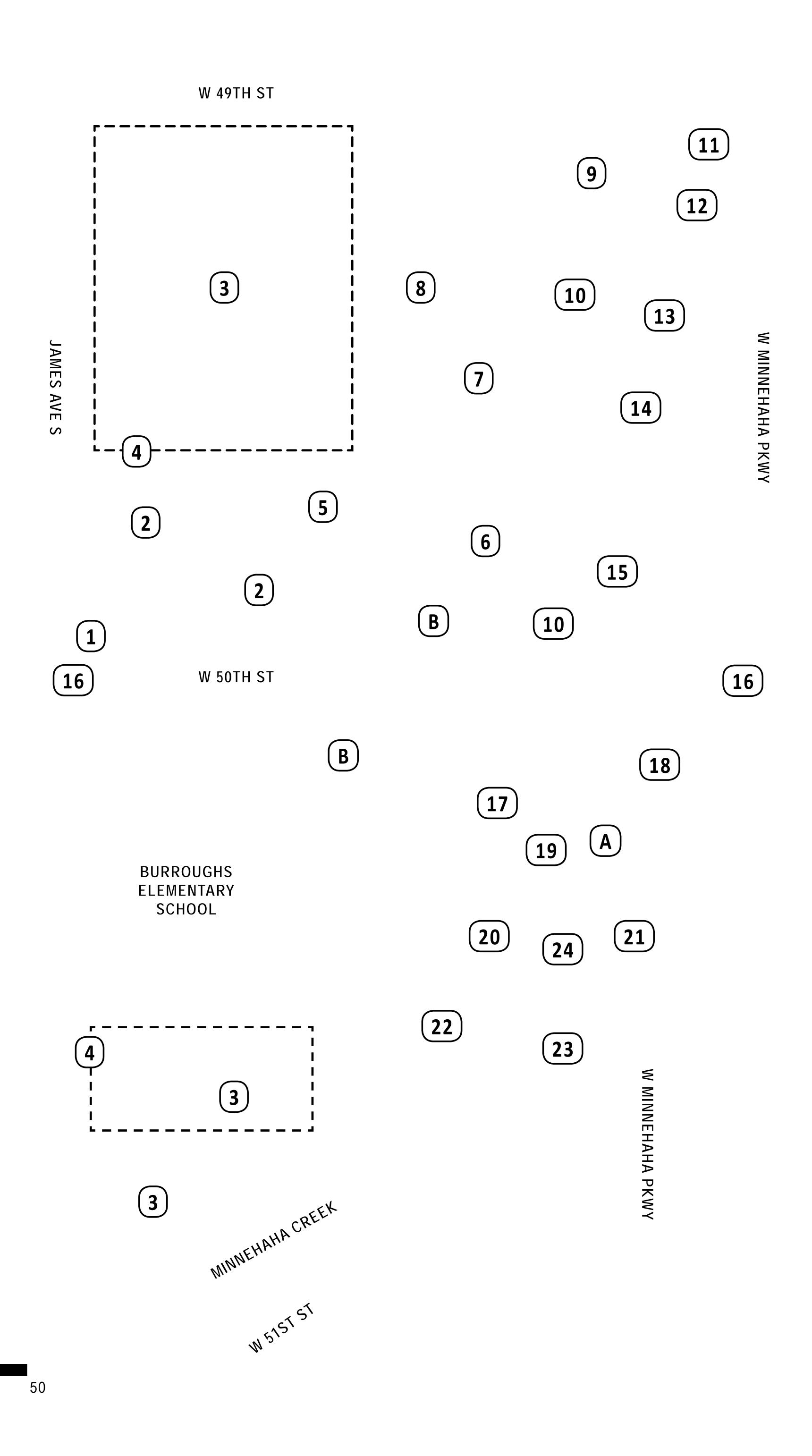












# FOCUS AREA 1-2 CONCEPT A BIG MOVES (DESIGN FEATURES)

- 1. PUBLIC ART GATEWAY
- 2. COMMUNITY GATHERING/PICNIC AREA
- 3. MULTI-USE FIELDS (5)
- 4. UNDERGROUND STORMWATER STORAGE
- 5. RELOCATED WARMING HOUSE/ RESTROOM BUILDING
- 6. SPLASH PAD WITH SHADE STRUCTURES
- 7. TENNIS COURTS (4) (winter ice rink)
- 8. MULTI-USE DIAMOND
- 9. NATIVE PLANTINGS/CREEK BUFFER
- 10. PICNIC SHELTER (2)
- 11.STEPS TO NEW CREEK MEANDER
- 12.BIKE TRAIL WITH NEW BRIDGE OVER MEANDER
- 13. REHABILITATED CREEK MEANDER
- 14. WALKING LOOP WITH NEW PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE OVER MEANDER
- 15. NATURE PLAY AREA
- 16. PEDESTRIAN CROSSING
- 17. EXPANDED PARKING LOT
- 18. PUBLIC ART WALL (on building)
- 19. PEDESTRIAN PATH (extends from 50th St to Creek)
- 20. FULL COURT BASKETBALL (2)
- 21.ENTRY PLAZA
- 22.OUTDOOR CLASSROOM
- 23. CREEK OVERLOOK
- 24. PLAY AREA

# **EXISTING FEATURES**

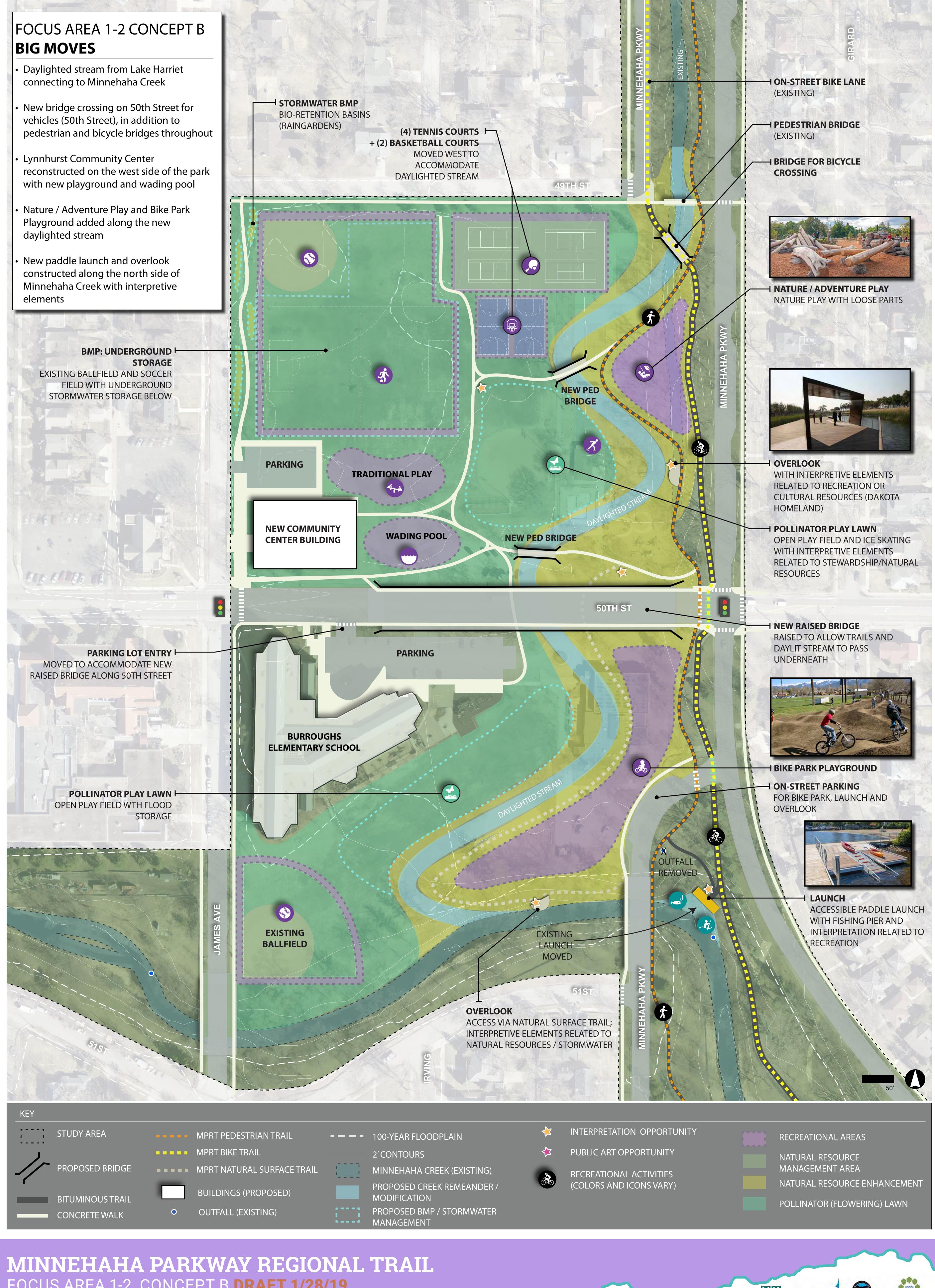
- A. RECREATION CENTER
- B. SCHOOL PARKING LOT











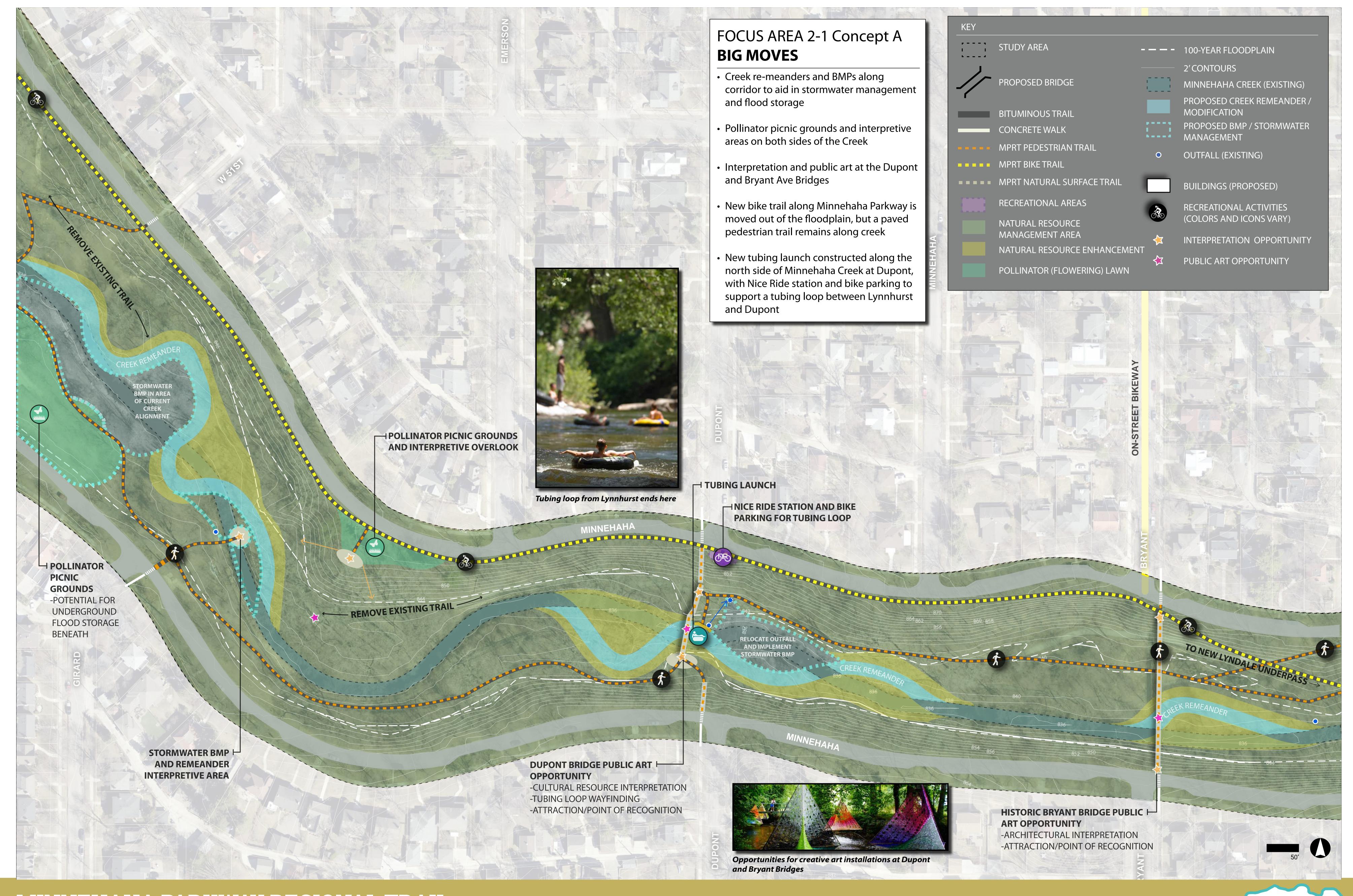












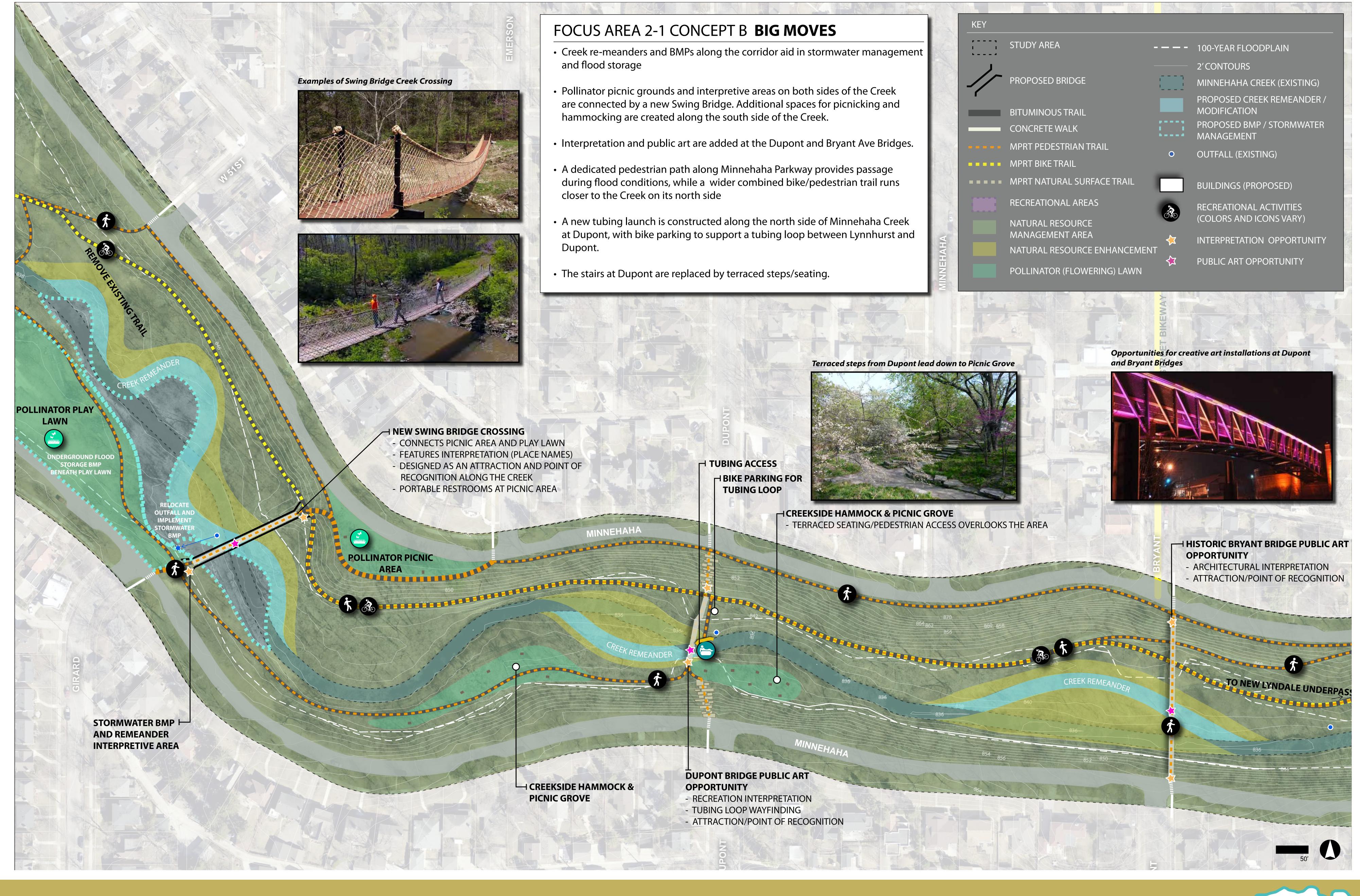










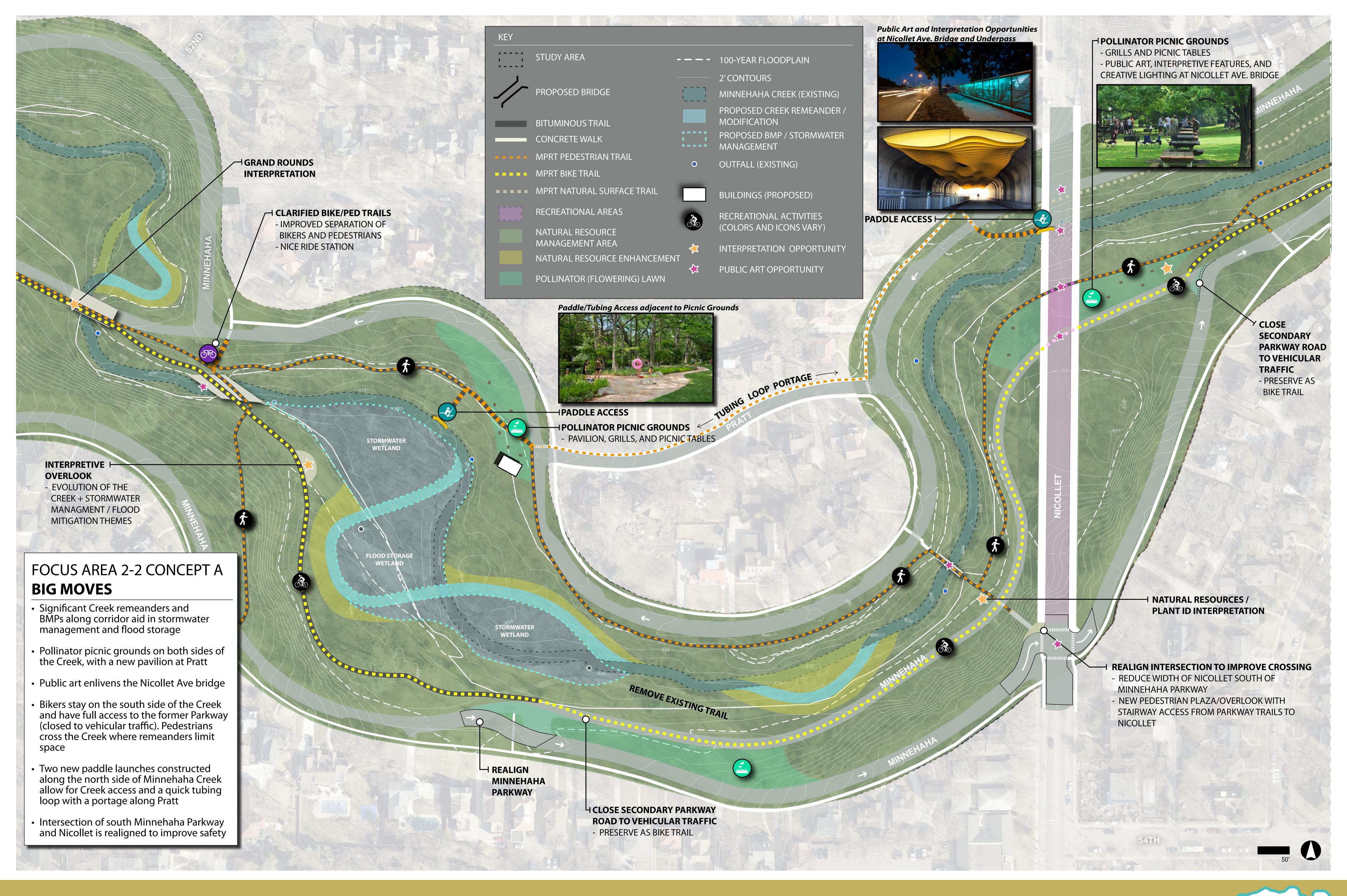












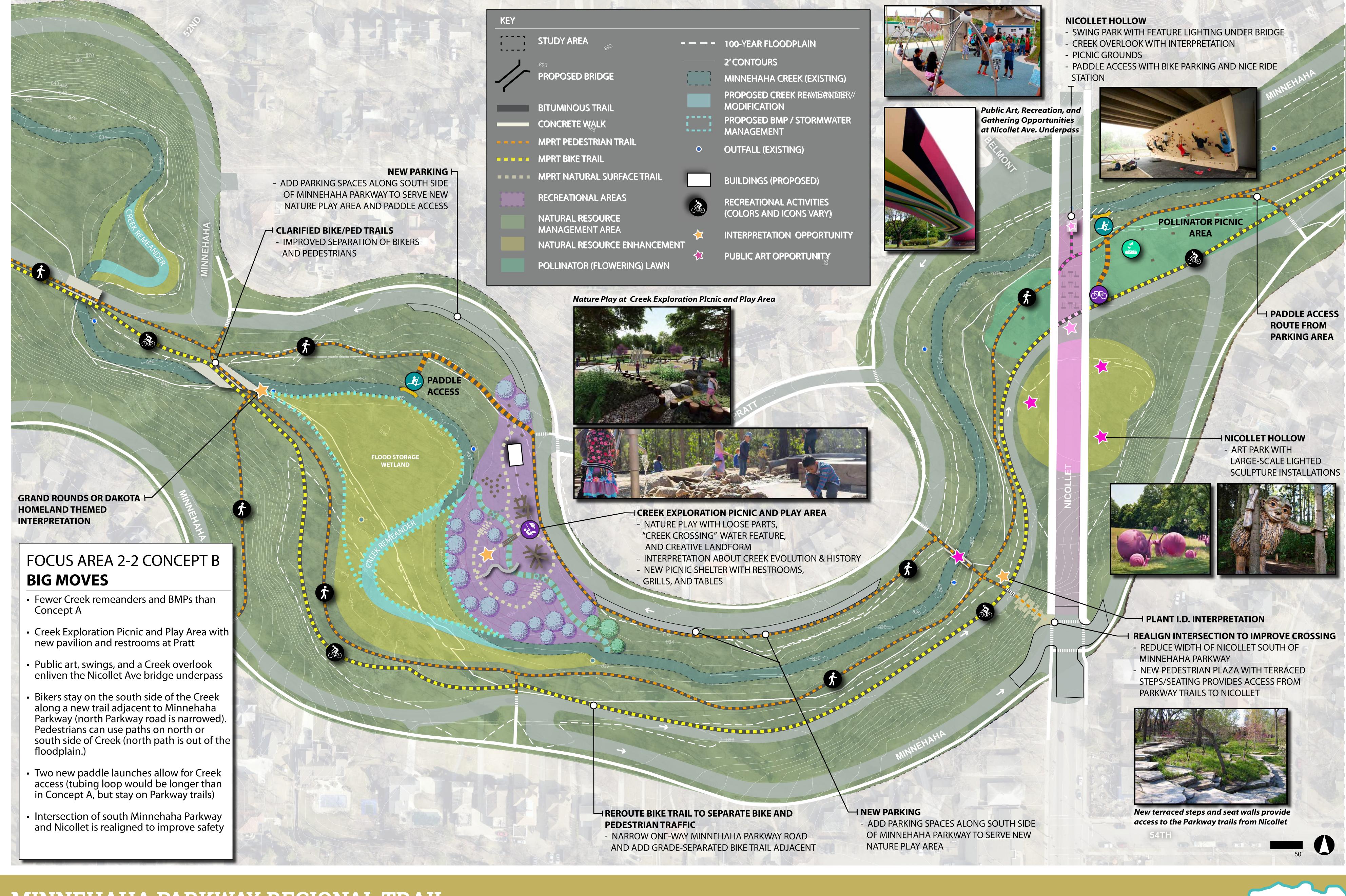










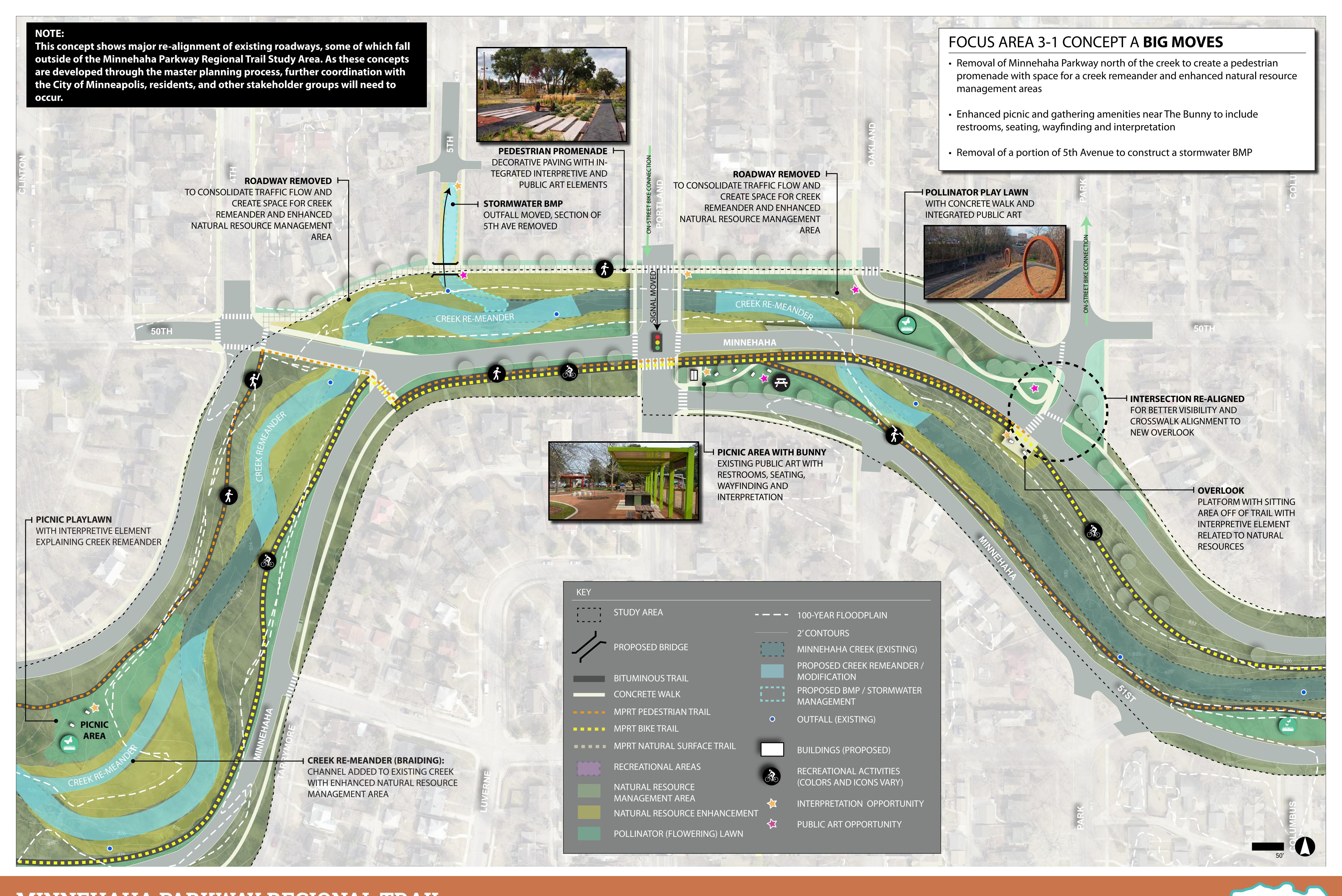












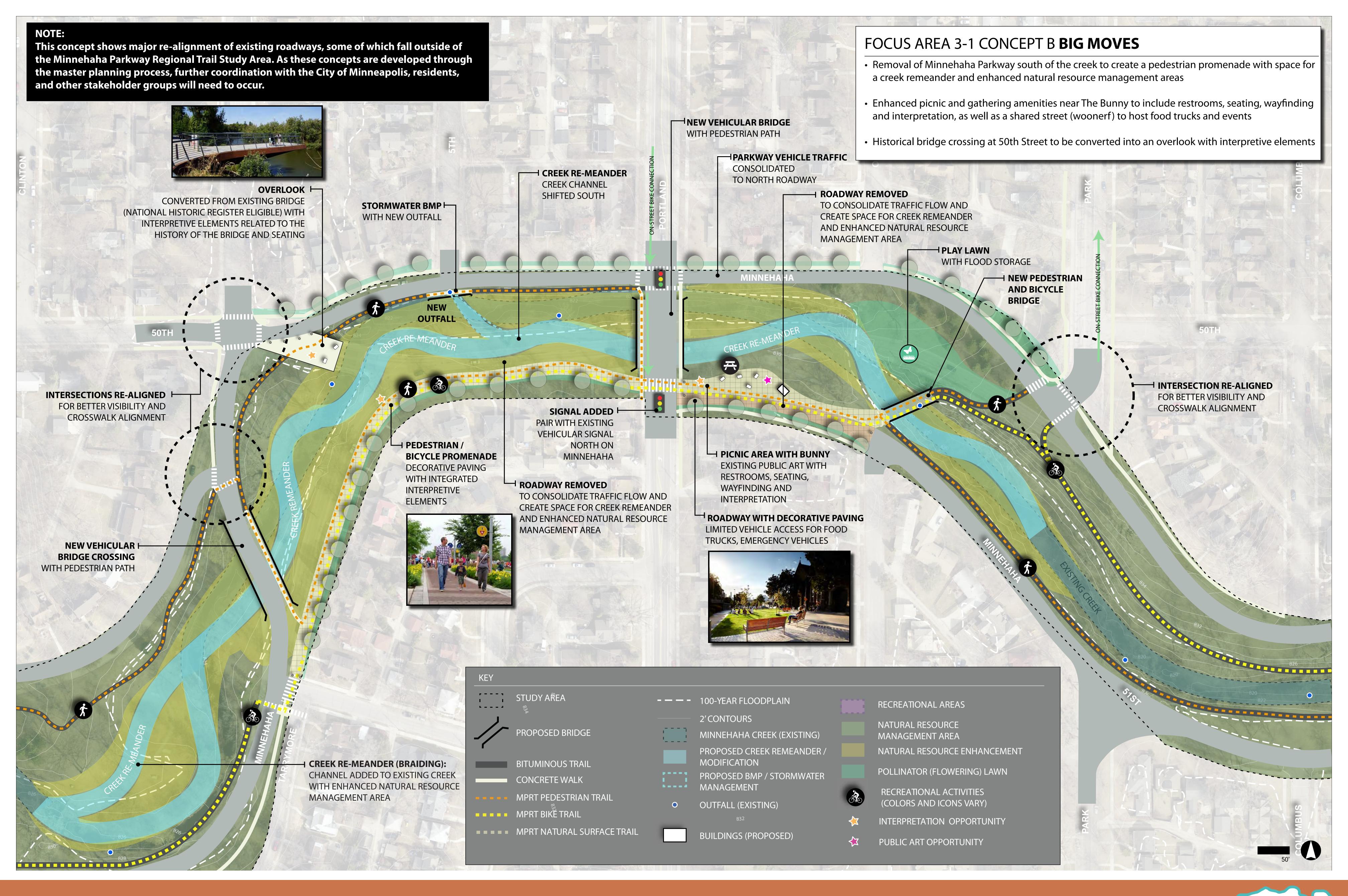








































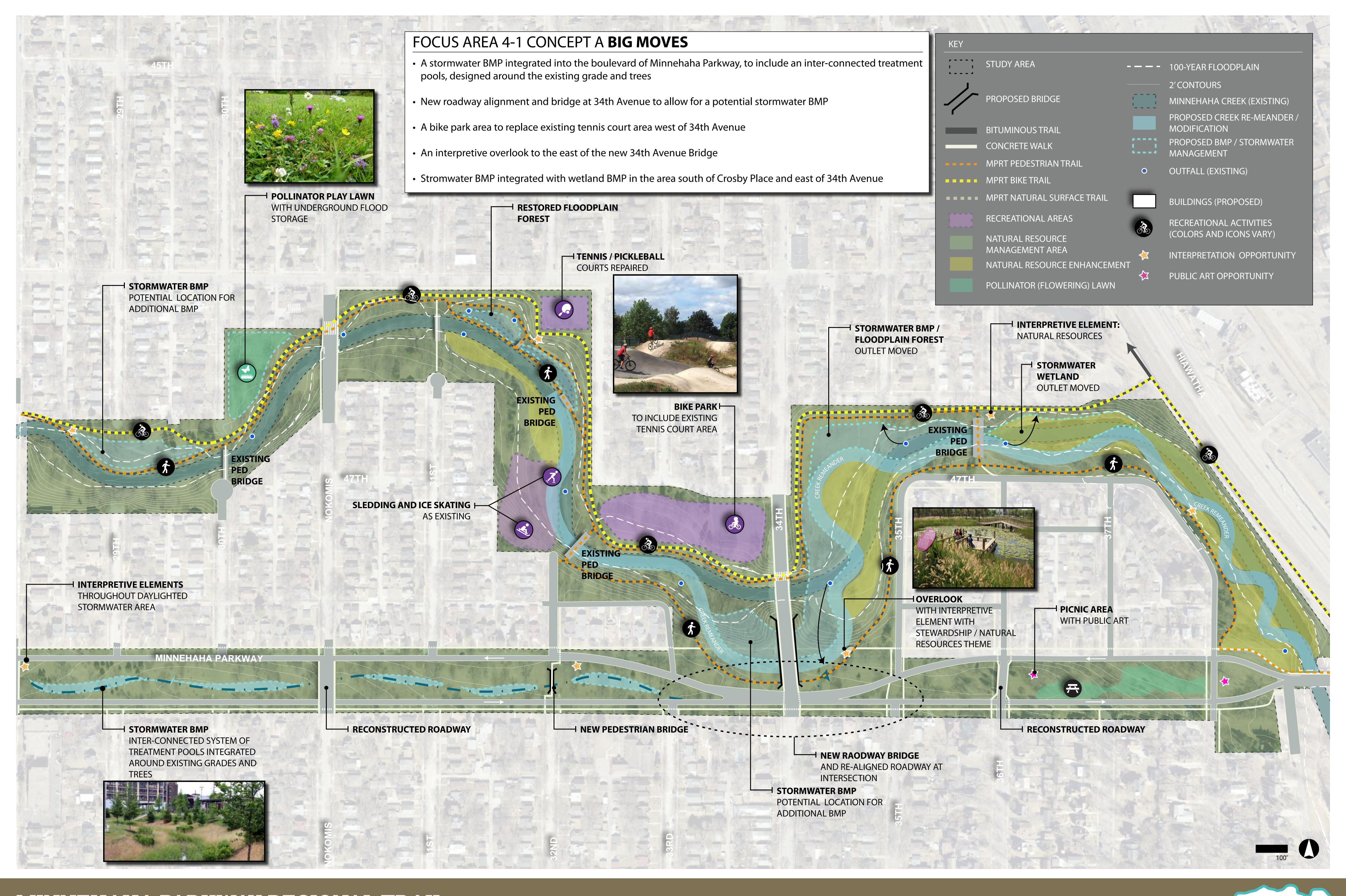
























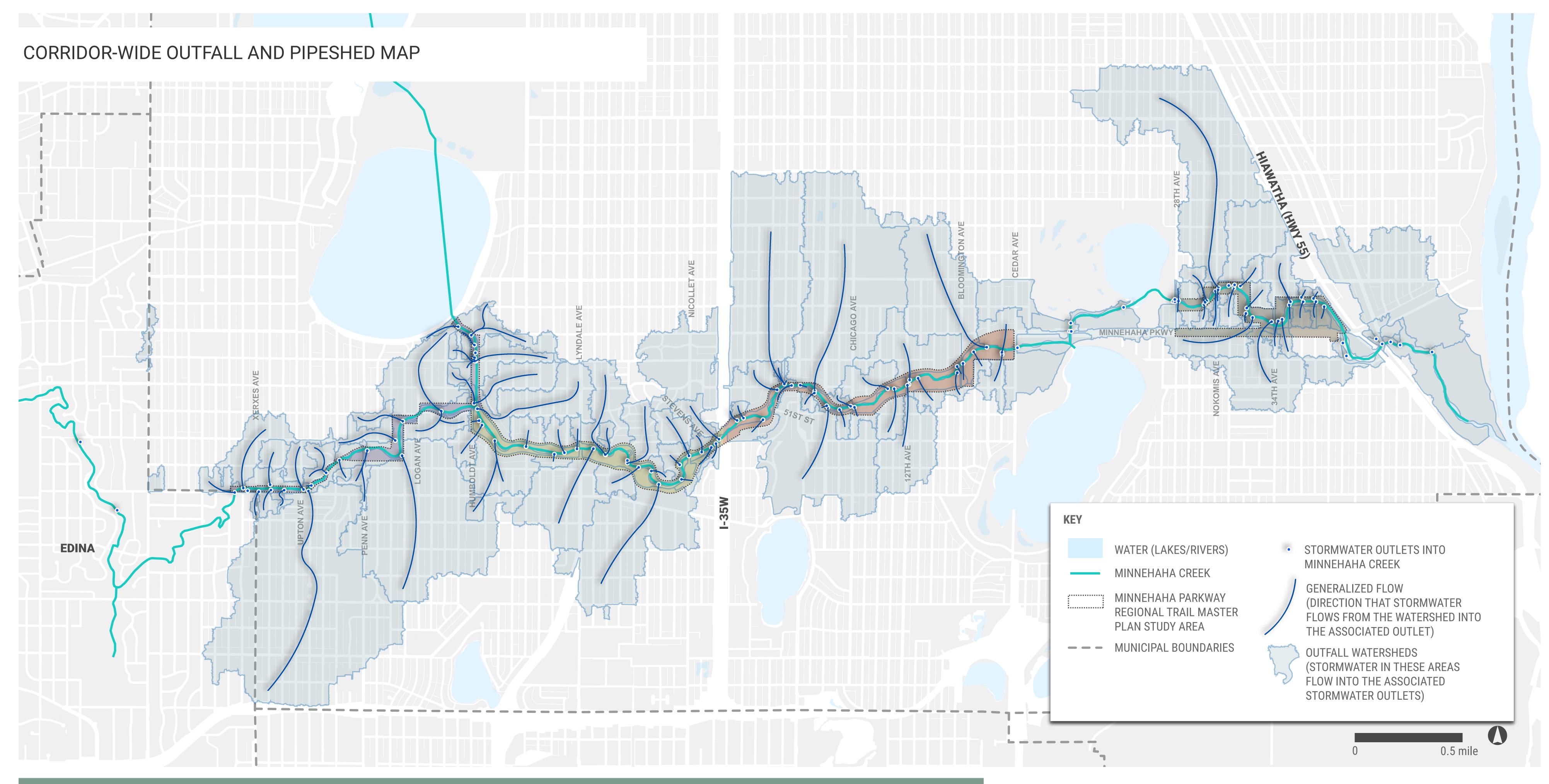






# OUTFALLS AND PIPESHEDS: WHY DO THEY MATTER?

Outfalls are locations where runoff enters the Creek. The map below shows the area that each outfall drains.



By implementing BMPs and remeandering the creek in strategic locations, we can make the corridor more resilient to flooding (which is projected to happen more frequently and severely over the coming decades), and better store, infiltrate, and clean stormwater to improve water quality.









# BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs): WHAT ARE THEY?

Structural, vegetative, or managerial practices that treat, prevent, or reduce pollution in a water body.

# STORMWATER BMPS

Originally, stormwater management addressed potential flooding issues only, and meant moving as much water as possible (volume) off the landscape as quickly as possible (rate). Today, stormwater management has evolved to integrate several additional factors. While still addressing potential flooding, stormwater management today means reducing volumes sent downstream by infiltrating and storing stormwater, reducing rates by filtrating and increasing storage, and integrating opportunities to address water quality, conservation, habitat and recreational considerations.







BIORETENTION BASINS (RAINGARDENS)





DETENTION BASINS



MULTI-CELL BMP

# UNDERGROUND STORAGE SYSTEMS

Underground storage systems directly contribute to addressing stormwater volume and rate issues by capturing and storing stormwater collected from surrounding impervious areas. Underground storage systems are an effective alternative to surface ponds in areas where space is at a premium, i.e., in urban and park areas. With the stormwater facility below ground, the space above the facility can be used in a normal manner, such as park land.





**UNDERGROUND STORAGE SYSTEMS** 

# POLLINATOR PLAY LAWN (HABITATS)

Pollinators are animals that move pollen from the male part of a plant's flower to the female part of the same or another plant, resulting in fertilization. This movement of pollen is necessary for the production of fruits, seeds, and young plants with root systems that stabilize soil and prevent erosion, buffer waterways, store carbon and provide habitat. Bees, butterflies, beetles, moths, bats and birds comprise many of the important species of pollinators. The native plants that comprise pollinator gardens enhance the aesthetics of a park, improving recreational opportunities.





POLLINATOR HABITATS

# CREEK RE-MEANDER

The meandering, or curving of a stream is an important factor in the stream's physical (erosion and sediment deposition) and ecological dynamics (habitat). Re-meandering a stream can increase sinuosity (the degree of meandering), which effectively reduces the slope of the stream. A reduction in slope can result in a slowing of streamflow velocities, effectively reducing bank and streambed erosion. Additional natural features can be brought in to enhance stability and habitat, including root wads, rock veins, cedar tree revetments, and others.





CREEK RE-MEANDER EXAMPLES

# STORMWATER WETLAND

Stormwater wetlands are constructed stormwater management practices that are considered an end-of-pipe best management practice to address water quantity and water quality issues. The storage capacity provided by

can help reduce
downstream stormwater
volumes as well as
peak runoff rates.
Stormwater wetlands
offer high pollutant
removal efficiencies
for pollutants and
particulates, including
nitrogen, phosphorus,
oil and grease –
with relatively low
maintenance costs.



STORMWATER WETLAND

# RESTORED FLOODPLAIN FOREST

Floodplains are an integral part of healthy rivers and streams. They store and slow floodwaters, improve water quality, safeguard people and property, provide vital habitat, recharge groundwater, and provide unique opportunities for recreation. Organic matter from forested floodplains provide sources of energy for aquatic organisms. Shade from streamside vegetation moderates temperatures. Riparian vegetation reduces overland water flow and sediment transport. Nutrient uptake by floodplain vegetation decreases inputs of nutrients into the system.





MATURE (LEFT) AND NEWLY RESTORED (RIGHT) FLOODPLAIN FOREST

# RESTORED WETLAND

Wetlands protect and improve water quality, provide fish and wildlife habitat, store floodwaters and attenuate downstream flooding, help maintain surface water flow during dry periods, and enhance recreational opportunities. Restoring wetlands that have been either removed or degraded to the extent that these services are diminished or altogether eliminated results in the reinstatement of these services.



RESTORED WETLAND











