

Strengthening North Miami's Ties to Oleta River State Park

*Strategies for improving collaboration &
economic development*

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Introduction & Executive Summary

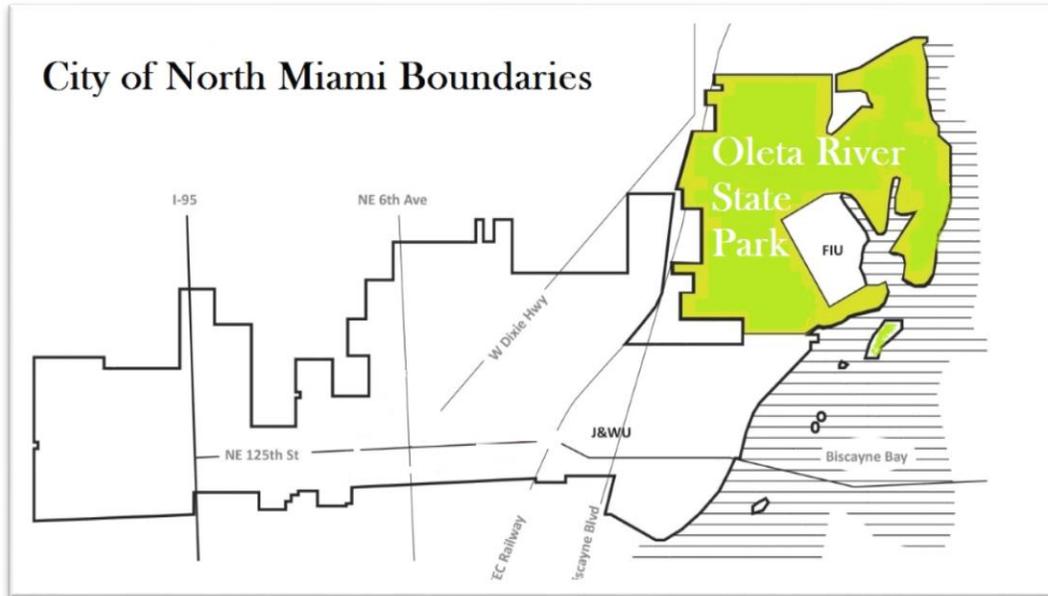


Figure 1: Oleta River State Park's size and location in relation to the rest of North Miami

Oleta River State Park (“Oleta”) is a 1,043-acre Florida State Park that encompasses approximately 19% of the City of North Miami’s land area, representing the single largest entity within the City’s boundaries. Although Oleta is such a substantial presence within the City of North Miami, the Park is disassociated from the rest of North Miami and is often perceived as being a part of the City of North Miami Beach, Sunny Isles Beach, Aventura, or even unincorporated Miami-Dade County. Indeed, under North Miami Beach’s “Things to Do” section on TripAdvisor.com, Oleta is listed as the #1 destination.

It is critical that the City reconnect itself with Oleta, the largest urban state park in Florida and an entity that sees over 70,000 visitors per month and nearly three quarter of a million visitors each year. Oleta River State Park is the largest tourism generator for the City of North Miami. According to the State Parks System, Oleta generates a total direct economic impact of \$46,835,118 and supports 749 jobs. Therefore, the current disconnection between the two entities represents a missed opportunity for both the City and the park.

There is currently little collaboration between the park staff at Oleta and the City of North Miami. Although the City of North Miami hosts more than a dozen events each year, there have been no City-sponsored events at Oleta. There is little business activity in North Miami by Oleta, and the marketing of Oleta as a City destination is lacking. Compounding this problem is Oleta’s lack of entrances and physical connection with the rest of North Miami. Despite being several square miles of the City’s land, there is only one entryway

in and out of Oleta, which is located on NE 163rd Street. Put simply, there is a lack of connectedness between the park and the City personally, culturally, economically, and physically.

The assets of North Miami and Oleta provide a great opportunity to promote economic development and tourism through a strengthening of ties between the two entities. This report provides solutions to the current problem of disconnectedness between Oleta and the rest of North Miami.

Background of Oleta River State Park



Figure 2: Oleta River State Park's location in relation to the rest of South Florida.

Oleta was originally a part of the “Interama” project that was conceived as an ongoing international exposition of the Americas between 1950-1974. When Interama failed to materialize in a substantive way, various portions of the massive tract of land were designated for different uses. Portions of Interama became Florida International University’s Biscayne Bay Campus, the Munisport Superfund site that is now Sole Mia, and Oleta.

Oleta comprises 1,043 acres of land in the northeast corner of the City of North Miami, fronting Biscayne Bay. The park was established in 1986 and is the largest urban state park in Florida. Moreover, the park represents the largest and most important wildlife and native habitat features within the City of North Miami.

Oleta’s main attractions are its wide-ranging trails for beginners and experienced bicyclists, canoeing and kayaking amenities, fishing, camping, and hiking. The Oleta River, the park’s namesake, is a tree-canopied river traversing the northern section of the park. The beautiful views of wildlife and Florida fauna for canoeists and kayakers eliminates any indication that park visitors are in the middle of the densely populated Miami

metropolitan. The park's 1,200 foot long beach is popular with visitors, and is the only public beach within the City of North Miami.

Like most state parks, Oleta is under the management of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. The Division of Recreation and Parks is charged with the responsibility of developing and operating Florida's recreation and parks system and has divided up the state park system into 5 districts. Oleta is in District 5, which stretches from St. Lucie County to the Florida Keys.



Figure 3: Complete boundaries of Oleta River State Park

Between 2015 and 2018 the annual number of visitors ranged from 381,000 to 621,540 with 20,000-77,000 visitors monthly. To put this into perspective in relation to the City of North Miami, this is equivalent to more than the entire population of the City of North Miami (approximately 65,000) visiting Oleta each month.

In Fiscal Year 2016-2017, Oleta's total direct economic impact was \$46,835,118, and the total number of jobs supported was 749. When compared with the rest of North Miami's job generators, Oleta would be ranked as the second largest employer in the City behind only Miami-Dade County Public Schools. Clearly, Oleta provides a significant economic and fiscal impact to the City of North Miami.

In addition to the featured park amenities, cultural and event activities occur at Oleta. The Friends of Oleta's Biodiversity and Wildlife Conservation Club restored and manages two large butterfly gardens and the Oleta Trail Blazer club manages the biking trails. Despite the activities and events that occur at Oleta, there is little to no City-sponsored involvement in these efforts or in hosting other events at the Park. Indeed, there is little physical, professional, cultural, or economic connectivity between Oleta River State Park, its partner organizations, and the City of North Miami.

Strategies for Connectivity

There are a broad array of activities, initiatives, and projects that can lead to greater connectivity between North Miami and Oleta. These strategies fall into four major categories: Physical Connectivity, Economic Connectivity, Cultural Connectivity, and Messaging Connectivity. These initiatives are proposals from the Economic Development Division and would require coordination between other City departments, State Parks staff, residents, and other stakeholders in order to be successful. Nevertheless, these proposals represent the initiation of a policy roadmap that will bear fruit over the coming years.

Physical Connectivity

Connecting the City of North Miami with Oleta in a physical sense includes allowing for multiple ingresses and egresses into the park, adjusting the mailing address of the park, and adding directional signage along major commercial corridors for Oleta River State Park that incorporates the City logo.

Currently there is only one public entrance in and out of Oleta located at the north end of the park on NE 163rd Street. The entrance is approximately one mile east of Biscayne Boulevard, meaning that it is much closer for residents of Sunny Isles Beach and North Miami Beach to access the park than for residents of North Miami. Given the location of the entrance, the perception by the public is that the park is associated more with Sunny Isles Beach and North Miami Beach rather than North Miami, despite the fact the park is within North Miami's municipal boundaries. Compounding this problem is the categorization of Cities recognized by the same zip code as that of Oleta: 33160. Despite being within the City of North Miami, the United States Postal Service does not recognize North Miami as a city associated with that zip code. Therefore, Oleta's official mailing address is listed as North Miami Beach.

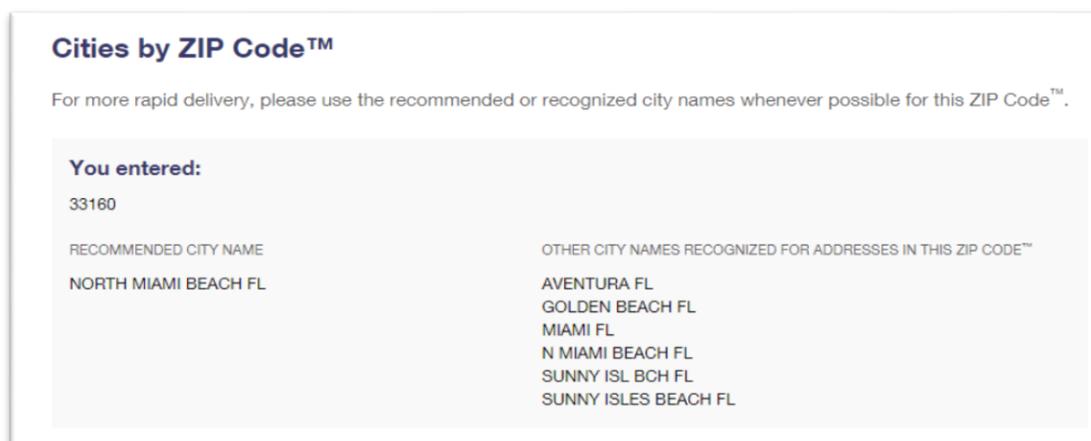


Figure 4: Screenshot of USPS zip code locator indicating North Miami is not a recognized City for 33160

To remedy the issue, a direct appeal to the Postmaster General’s Office in Washington D.C. is required. The City of North Miami should engage their federal lobbying firm, to advocate on behalf of the City to include North Miami as a recognized city within that zip code. Once this is complete, Oleta would be able to change its mailing address to more accurately reflect its location in the City of North Miami.



Figure 5: Layout showing location of 2nd entrance in context to surrounding area.

To create greater physical connectivity between Oleta and the rest of North Miami, there must be an alternative route into the park other than the entrance on NE 163rd Street. The most accessible and discernable second route into the park is through NE 151st Street, east of Alonzo & Tracy Mourning High School, and the north of Florida International University Biscayne Bay Campus.

This location has an existing roadway leading into Oleta River State Park that is closed to the public. A nonprofit center, AMIkids is located at the immediate entrance of NE 151st Street leading into Oleta, and a United States Fish & Wildlife Conservation office is located approximately 1/3 of a mile further east on NE 151st Street.

Based on the size dimensions and layout of the existing entrance gate located off NE 163rd Street, the installation of a similar sized gate may be feasible. A comprehensive study assessing the feasibility of such an entrance should be studied from an engineering and infrastructure standpoint on NE 151st Street. This entrance will require some traffic flow adjustments within Oleta River State Park to accommodate the incoming and outgoing traffic from NE 151st Street.

The addition of an entrance from NE 151st Street will benefit North Miami as it will provide a clear ingress and egress point within the city limits and therefore a portion of the approximately 70,000 monthly visitors will travel through the City of North Miami. These tourism dollars calculate to increased income for North Miami businesses and potentially more absolute visitors to Oleta with a second access point.

Other stakeholders should be approached to finance the expansion project. For example, the additional traffic flows and commercial visibility from a second entrance would benefit the developers of the master planned Sole Mia development. A second entrance could also be a convenient access point for Florida International University (FIU) students to enjoy the park amenities.

For the long-term cost of manning and maintenance of the welcome center, collaboration between the City of North Miami and Oleta River State Park will need to take place to determine responsibility of personnel and maintenance. Discussions should move forward with the City, the Park, Sole Mia, FIU, Miami-Dade County, FDOT, and any other stakeholders necessary to determine the feasibility and allocation of responsibility to make a second entrance open to the public.

To increase commuter and daily traffic awareness of Oleta's location in the City of North Miami, the City should partner with the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) to install directional signage promoting Oleta including the City's logo. This project will accomplish two



Figure 6: Close up of area where second tower and entrance could be inserted with minimal impact to surrounding area.

goals: increasing the awareness of Oleta’s location and proximity to major commercial corridors, and critically, linking Oleta with the City of North Miami.

Currently, there are no signs on Biscayne Boulevard at the crossroads on NE 163rd Street or NE 151st indicating the entry into the City of North Miami despite the fact that on at least one side of the roadway in both locations (and in some locations both sides of the roadway) are the city limits for North Miami. Between NE 163rd Street and NE 151st Street an average of 63,500 vehicles travel on Biscayne Boulevard daily. This is an excellent opportunity to market Oleta as a North Miami asset to a captive audience.



Figure 7: Signage that incorporates directions and the City’s logo with Oleta will help link the two in the minds of drivers

On NE 163rd Street heading west-bound from Sunny Isles, the south side of the roadway is the City of North Miami’s jurisdiction, which is also Oleta’s northeastern boundary. As with Biscayne Boulevard, the City of North Miami has no entryway signage on NE 163rd Street indicating that commuters have entered North Miami. This is another opportunity to showcase Oleta’s connection to North Miami as there are an average of 25,000 vehicles that travel westbound into North Miami via NE 163rd Street each day.

Figure 8 outlines potential locations of where the promotional/directional signage could be installed to promote placemaking and awareness. The exact signage locations would be determined based on a feasibility/traffic flow study with FDOT and the North Miami Public Works Department.

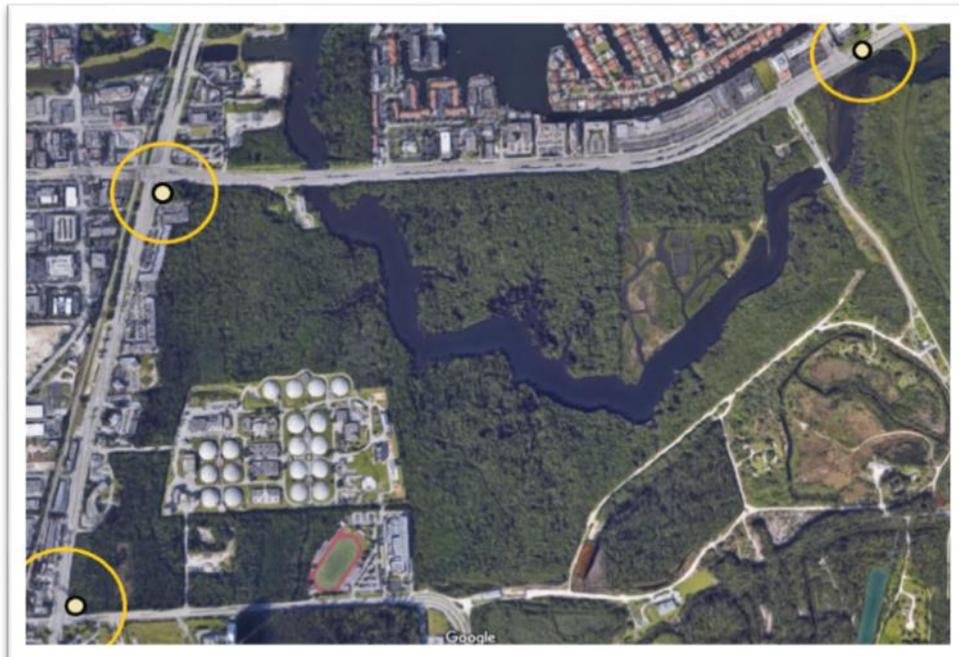


Figure 8: Potential signage locations that provide maximum visibility and strategic location to promote Oleta River State Park as within North Miami’s boundaries

Economic Connectivity

Connecting the City of North Miami with Oleta in an economic sense includes creating new business enterprises in and around the Park. It also includes connecting the City's business community with the Park in various ways.

Oleta has one sole concession contractor, BG Oleta River Outdoor Center. BG's services includes rentals of kayaks, canoes, paddle boards, and bicycles. BG also provides various tours of the park as well as event management for special occasions. BG does tremendous work and has proven to be a successful concessionaire for Oleta, however, there are certain areas of commercial use that have gone underutilized.

The Historic Blue Marlin Fish House was a seafood restaurant located right on the Oleta River; originally, a trading post for fishermen dating back to the 1930's. It is located in the northwest corner of Oleta abutting NE 163rd Street and just two-tenths of a mile from Biscayne Boulevard, or 5 minutes from the nearest bus stop. The restaurant space sits on approximately 2.5 acres of State-owned land in Oleta with substantial amounts of open space and parking.

The restaurant had been active on and off for decades and was closed until 2005, when a new concession owner reopened the Blue Marlin Fish House. The restaurant served fresh fish, sandwiches, beer, wine, and other food and drink. The restaurant was very popular with residents and was even featured on the Food Network's popular show *Diners, Drive-Ins and Dives* in 2009. However, when BG Oleta River Outdoor Center took over concessions of the entire park in 2016, including the Blue Marlin Fish House, the restaurant was closed and has yet to be reopened.



Figure 9: Former logo of the Blue Marlin from 2005-2015



Figure 10: Aerial photo of the Blue Marlin Fish House and its property.

The inactive Blue Marlin Fish House represents an attractive opportunity to reignite some economic activity in this dormant area of Oleta. Given its close proximity to Biscayne Boulevard, the location is accessible and lends itself as a connector between the rest of North Miami and the park. Moreover, having a nice water-front venue in North Miami would allow more locals to visit the park on a regular basis for dining and could even be a place to host corporate and organizational events.

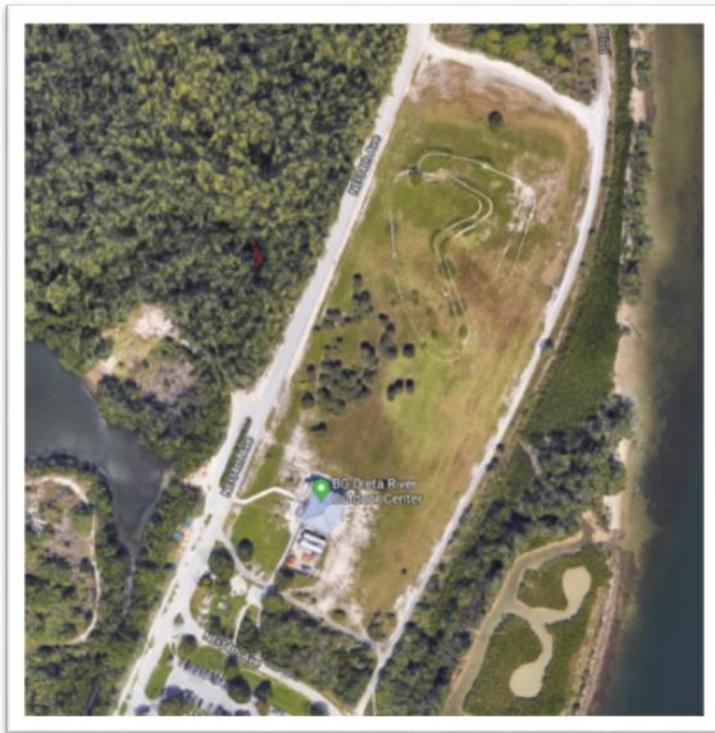


Figure 11: Large greenfield next to existing BG rental center that could serve as a restaurant location or event space

BG Oleta River Outdoor Center has a popular and profitable rental business inside the main area of the Park. It may be that attempting to operate a restaurant up in the northwest corner of the park is not something they are in a position to manage and operate adequately given the time and energy needed to operate a successful seafood restaurant.

Although BG has exclusive concession rights to Oleta, BG should explore the possibility of partnering with an experienced restaurateur to manage the space, or sub-contract their concession of the Blue Marlin to another organization. There is also a possibility of completely renovating and redeveloping the Blue Marlin area into an outdoor activity area that can

provide other amenities and services. The end goal is to provide a restaurant or entertainment destination at this once historic location to engage not only outdoor activists and tourists, but locals who wish to enjoy an evening out.

In addition to the Blue Marlin, there is adequate vacant land next to the existing BG rental building inside Oleta. This location would be a perfect opportunity to construct a restaurant or other retail space to help spur further visitations from locals and tourists. It could also serve as an event space or banquet hall that could help attract additional events, meetings, and expos to North Miami.

Another route for spurring economic development in Oleta would be to explore options to bring greater connectivity to Sandspur Island with the rest of Oleta and the public. Sandspur Island is an approximately 20 acre island in Biscayne Bay about a quarter mile to the south of Oleta River's

mainland. Sandspur Island is part of Oleta but it has a maintenance agreement with Miami-Dade County.

Sandspur Island is only accessible by watercraft and is a popular destination for boaters and Oleta's kayak renters. It is only a few hundred feet west of Haulover Sandbar, located at the mouth of the Intercoastal, a lively destination with hundreds of people on weekends. Other than a few plastic barrels for trash, Sandspur is completely undeveloped and is filled with local flora and non-indigenous animals.



Figure 12: Aerial photo showing Sandspur Island in relation to surrounding area.

While it is important to maintain the environmental integrity of Sandspur Island, given the high volume of visitors to the island every day, and particularly weekends, there could be an opportunity to promote connectivity and economic development on the island. To begin with, since the island is only accessible via watercraft, there should be a City of North Miami ferry or other boat to periodically take visitors, tourists, and curious locals to the island on certain weekends. This vessel could launch from North Miami's North Bayshore Park to promote connectivity between the City of North Miami and Oleta. It will also allow visitors to be exposed to a North Miami park and begin to form the link between the City of North Miami and Oleta. Additionally, the ferry could depart from Arch Creek East Nature Preserve in North Miami.

Another option for the City to explore would be to create a light amenity center or small bar/eatery on the island. This retail space could be a pop-up concession stand that could be broken down at the end of a shift, or a semi-permanent structure that causes minimal impact to

the environment and ecosystem. Any setup of this nature would, of course, require the approval and partnership of BG Oleta River Outdoor Center, the sole concession provider for Oleta. A sub contract or partnership with the City may be feasible with BG.

Currently, there are multiple pontoon boat-type services offering retail amenities on the sandbar including concessions and drinks. While these amenities are great for the sandbar, there is nothing similar physically located on Sandspur Island just to the west of the sandbar. Given the high volume of these retail service boats, there is a demand for food and drink in this area. A city-sponsored semi-permanent concessions stand on Sandspur Island could help drive local traffic to the area and continue the mission of increasing collaboration and connectivity with Oleta.



Figure 11: Haulover Sandbar features many floating concessions that serve boaters and visitors to the area.

Cultural Connectivity

Culturally connecting Oleta River State Park with the City of North Miami allows for greater perspective and collaboration between both communities. For North Miami, Oleta provides an opportunity Parks and Recreation as well as other City departments to more effectively utilize the possible resources at Oleta, establishing a better connection and partnership between the two entities. Several opportunities exist to foster cultural and event collaboration between North Miami and Oleta. One great opportunity is collaborating with Friends of Oleta State Park, a non-profit organization tasked with advocating on behalf of the park and maintaining its native environment and amenities. One of their activities is building and maintaining biodiversity gardens in the



Figure 14: One of the entrances to a butterfly garden created by Friends of Oleta River State Park



Figure 15: Young Friends of Oleta, student volunteers, plant native trees in one of the park's butterfly gardens.

park which helps to restore natural habitats. In fact, the park already has hundreds of student volunteers that have even formed a club within the non-profit called “Young Friends of Oleta” that have logged over 10,000 volunteer hours annually. North Miami has an array of initiatives, events, and activities that involve young people and engaging students in a variety of community activities from Parks & Recreation activities, summer camps, and the Police Athletic League. There is a great opportunity to collaborate with Friends of Oleta to provide activities and volunteer events for young people in North Miami to improve the butterfly gardens or help plant native trees and repair bicycle paths.

There are even an array of activities the City departments can do on their own at Oleta River State Park. For example, the Personnel Department may be able to coordinate wellness events in the park, such as yoga, allowing the natural environment to enhance the effect of the exercise.

In 2013 and 2014, Oleta hosted Spartan Runs that enabled the general public interested in health and fitness to work as a team, exercise, and compete all in one. Exploring how to bring this event back will bring more notoriety to Oleta and the City of North Miami while driving tourism and job creation.

The City of North Miami currently hosts many events for the community; however none are in Oleta. Although most City events should be held at City venues and locations, sometimes the City does host events at other venues, such as the July 4th fireworks at FIU’s Biscayne Bay Campus. Hosting events at Oleta may be worthwhile for the City; doing so could bring more awareness to the park and its connection to North Miami.



Figure 16: Images from a Spartan Race similar to those previously held at Oleta River

Possible events that could be suitable to host at Oleta are:

- Movies on the Lawn
- Yoga
- Natures Art Painting Class
- Community Bike Ride
- Keep North Miami Beautiful Clean Up
- 5K runs
- Summer camp visits
- Elderly services
- Arts in the Park events showcasing local artists
- Annual Retreats

Each of these City events is appropriate for Oleta because they complement the existing amenities and environment of the park.

Messaging Connectivity

Connecting the City of North Miami with Oleta through messaging should be primarily focused on marketing the park through City mediums and creating a dialogue with Park stakeholders and City of North Miami staff and officials. Currently, there is little to no communication between City and Park staff regarding events, activities, or collaboration. As noted earlier, there is also a lack of awareness that Oleta River State Park is located within the City of North Miami, as previously discussed.

The first step to strengthen communication between the two entities is to simply facilitate a meeting between City leadership and Oleta leadership. Introductions and understanding of what the two organizations can do to work together could be productive. To foster continued dialogue, there could be standing quarterly meetings between the designated staff of the two entities.

To promote Oleta as a feature of the City of North Miami, North Miami staff should make sure to prominently feature Oleta foliage and images on numerous City market materials. The City often creates marketing brochures, information guides, and fliers featuring images of the City of North Miami such as buildings, people, and other parks. Branding North Miami literature with Oleta images will help continue to strengthen and draw the connection between the City and Oleta.

Moreover, the City should incorporate Oleta on its website in a more prominent fashion. The City lists a variety of services, activities, and amenities for residents, but does not list Oleta. Although

Oleta is not a City-owned or managed park, it is still within the City of North Miami and one of the most popular and prominent features of our community, and it should be celebrated. Additionally, the Parks and Recreation department webpage and information should feature information collateral about Oleta. The webpage could list Oleta as a State Park to delineate control and management, but it is still the largest and most frequently visited park within the City boundaries and should be highlighted.



Figure 17: The City does not list Oleta River State Park in many places on its website, including under the "Residents" tab which highlights activities and amenities of North Miami.

Although City social media pages try to focus on promoting City-sponsored events and activities, there are sometimes exceptions made to this policy. Given the economic, physical, and cultural importance of Oleta, it may be prudent to provide some social media messaging of Oleta's events, activities, and news. Although all Oleta press does not have to be shared, including few highlights once a month may continue to help draw the connection of Oleta's location within North Miami for the general public as well as strengthening the partnership between Oleta staff and the City.

A creative approach to highlighting the importance of Oleta could be to incorporate Oleta imagery and evocations in mural projects. The City of North Miami has a designated Arts & Design Overlay District that allows for murals to be created, and the North Miami Community Redevelopment Agency has recently initiated the project of a mural campaign in this district. It may be worth exploring the possibility of a mural

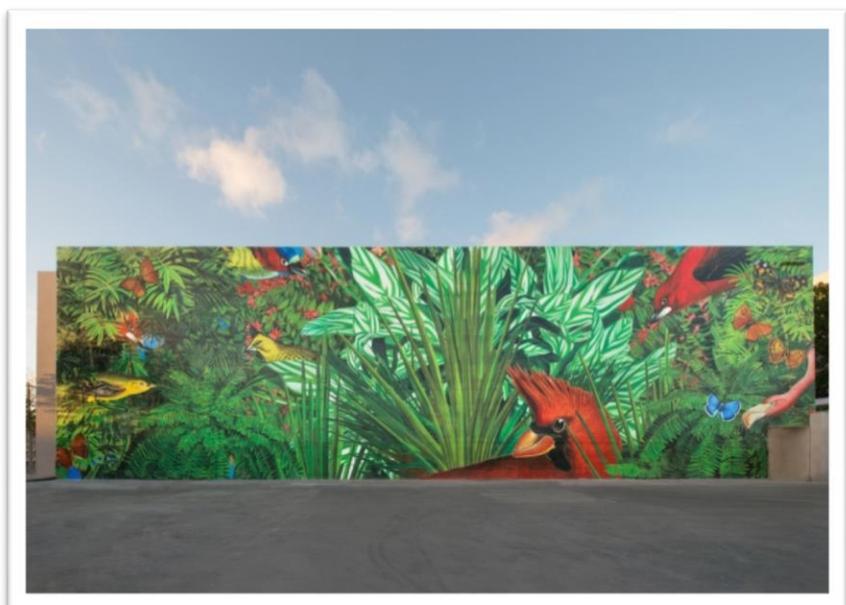


Figure 18: A jungle-themed mural in the Miami Design District that serves as an example of bringing nature into urban environments

highlighting the beauty and importance of Oleta on the side of a building. Not only would this be effective marketing, it would be a way to bring Oleta into the heart of North Miami rather than relegating it to only the northeast corner of the City.

Conclusions

This report is intended to initiate a conversation about how to connect Oleta with the rest of North Miami, not to be the end of the discussion. The information, data, and proposals herein are merely flexible ideas for how to better connect the community with the park and not rigid directives. To fully execute the vision of this study, multiple cross-disciplinary stakeholders from the public, private, and non-profit sectors must coordinate together in a sustained way. Some of the suggested proposals are costly measures or require further studying their feasibility, while others are simple and could be implemented tomorrow. All the proposals suggested in this narrative are included in Appendix A, and identified as short, medium, and long-term initiatives.

Oleta River State Park is North Miami's single biggest physical structure in the City as well as being one of its largest economic and cultural drivers. It is home to the largest and most diverse source of native plants and animals in North Miami and an immeasurable well of natural beauty. Rarely is there an asset that is such a beautiful and important ecological habitat while simultaneously serving as such a major economic asset. Given its unique place in North Miami's culture and community, it is imperative that the City of North Miami cultivates a connection with the truly beautiful and special place that is Oleta River State Park.

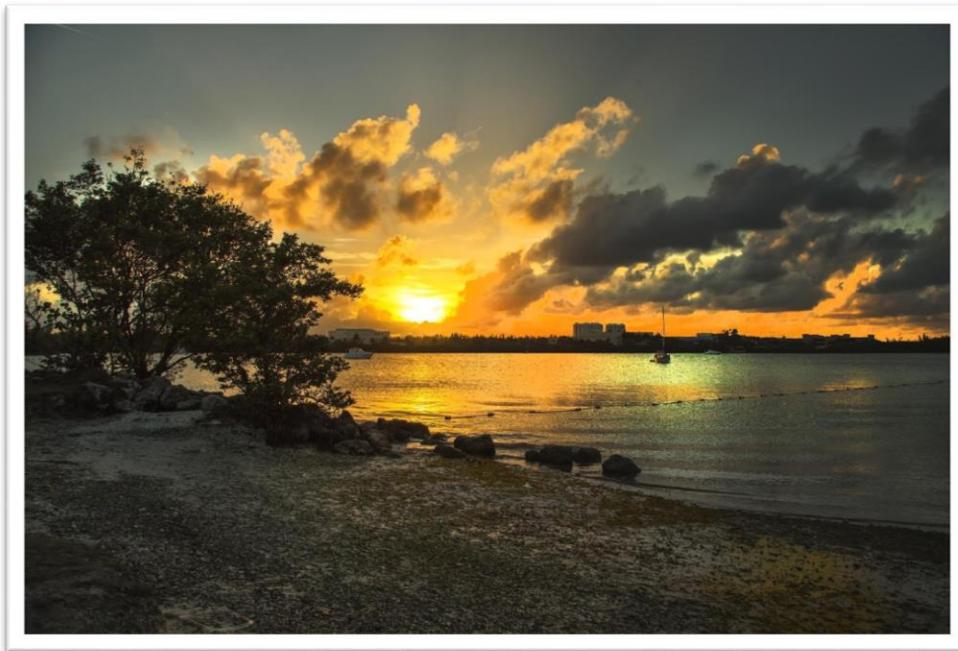


Figure 19: Sunset at Oleta River State Park

APPENDIX A: Initiatives and Ideas from Report

| Type of Connectivity | Time Frame for Completion and/or Initiation | | | |
|----------------------|--|--|---|--|
| | Short-term (Less than 1 year) | | Medium-Term (1-3 years) | Long-Term (3+ years) |
| Physical | Direct City lobbyist to advocate for zip code fix with Postmaster General | | Work with Oleta to change address listings on multiple platforms to North Miami after zip code fix | |
| | Second Entrance feasibility assessment and stakeholder discussion | | Formal planning and development of second entrance including funding and personnel | Second Entrance Construction and operation |
| | Directional signage feasibility assessment and stakeholder discussion | | Formal planning and budgeting of directional signs | Installation of directional signage |
| Economic | Blue Marlin activation discussion and stakeholder meetings | | Renovation and opening of Blue Marlin Fish House or other placemaking concept | |
| | | | New restaurant next to BG Outdoor center stakeholder meetings, planning, and construction initiation | Completion and opening of restaurant in Oleta next to BG Outdoor Center |
| | Feasibility and stakeholder discussion on Sandspur Island and surrounding initiatives | | Temporary business/structure set up on Sandspur Island and find source of funds for North Miami Ferry and permanent concessions | Launch of North Miami ferry to Sandspur and small, non-invasive improvements to Sandspur to allow for semi-permanent amenity center/concession stand |
| Cultural | Meet with Friends of Oleta River State Park about hosting kids at Oleta activities | | Launch student/child Oleta initiatives with City-sponsored organizations in partnership with Friends of Oleta | |
| | Meeting of relevant City departments to discuss feasibility of events (new or existing) being done at Oleta | | Begin hosting City events and wellness initiatives at Oleta River | |
| | | | Work with Oleta to determine feasibility of another Spartan Race and work to attract new course to location | Host Spartan Races at Oleta |
| Messaging | Initial meeting between relevant City staff and Oleta River State Park staff/Parks Division staff members about roadmap for collaboration | | | |
| | Meeting between relevant City staff and PIO to discuss strategies for incorporating Oleta into more marketing materials including website and social media | | Print and publish marketing materials prominently featuring Oleta River State Park | |
| | Engage Mural Project consultant on feasibility and design of mural evoking Oleta River | | Painting of Oleta River mural | |

APPENDIX B

STATE PARK SYSTEM DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT FISCAL YEAR 2016-2017 DISTRICT 5

| PARK | PARK ANNUAL ATTENDANCE | AVERAGE NON-LOCAL VISITOR PERCENT* | X | AVERAGE PER-PERSON/DAY EXPENDITURE** | VISITOR EXPENDITURES | | FY 16/17 EXPENDITURES | = | TOTAL DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT | ON VISITOR EXPENDITURES (%) | TOTAL JOBS SUPPORTED *** |
|--|------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | | IN LOCAL AREA | + | | | | | |
| Atlantic Ridge | 6,823 | 0.74 | | \$ 124.08 | \$ 626,482 | \$ 122,033 | \$ 748,515 | \$ 43,854 | 12 | | |
| Avalon | 161,929 | 0.74 | | \$ 124.08 | \$ 14,868,191 | \$ 116,655 | \$ 14,984,846 | \$ 1,040,773 | 240 | | |
| Bahia Honda | 641,591 | 0.74 | | \$ 124.08 | \$ 58,910,372 | \$ 1,550,529 | \$ 60,460,901 | \$ 4,123,726 | 967 | | |
| Bill Beggis Cape Florida | 863,575 | 0.74 | | \$ 124.08 | \$ 79,292,766 | \$ 1,182,558 | \$ 80,475,324 | \$ 5,550,494 | 1,288 | | |
| Curry Hammock | 123,112 | 0.74 | | \$ 124.08 | \$ 11,304,045 | \$ 765,541 | \$ 12,069,586 | \$ 791,283 | 193 | | |
| Dagny Johnson Key Largo Hammock | 21,654 | 0.74 | | \$ 124.08 | \$ 1,988,253 | \$ 66,851 | \$ 2,055,104 | \$ 139,178 | 33 | | |
| Florida Keys Overseas Heritage Trail | 1,703,852 | 0.74 | | \$ 124.08 | \$ 156,446,328 | \$ 3,440,289 | \$ 159,886,617 | \$ 10,951,243 | 2,558 | | |
| Fort Pierce Inlet (includes Jack Island) | 224,500 | 0.74 | | \$ 124.08 | \$ 20,613,410 | \$ 594,074 | \$ 21,207,485 | \$ 1,442,939 | 339 | | |
| Fort Zachary Taylor | 595,528 | 0.74 | | \$ 124.08 | \$ 54,680,905 | \$ 2,263,000 | \$ 56,943,905 | \$ 3,827,663 | 911 | | |
| Hugh Taylor Birch | 470,054 | 0.74 | | \$ 124.08 | \$ 43,159,982 | \$ 1,369,305 | \$ 44,529,288 | \$ 3,021,199 | 712 | | |
| Indian Key | 85,155 | 0.74 | | \$ 124.08 | \$ 7,818,864 | \$ - | \$ 7,818,864 | \$ 547,320 | 125 | | |
| John D. MacArthur Beach | 152,873 | 0.74 | | \$ 124.08 | \$ 14,036,677 | \$ 714,067 | \$ 14,750,744 | \$ 982,567 | 236 | | |
| John Pennkamp Coral Reef | 628,005 | 0.74 | | \$ 124.08 | \$ 57,662,917 | \$ 1,513,882 | \$ 59,176,798 | \$ 4,036,404 | 947 | | |
| Mizell Johnson | 419,760 | 0.74 | | \$ 124.08 | \$ 38,542,027 | \$ 1,511,799 | \$ 40,053,827 | \$ 2,697,942 | 641 | | |
| Jonathan Dickinson | 296,923 | 0.74 | | \$ 124.08 | \$ 27,263,232 | \$ 2,035,870 | \$ 29,299,102 | \$ 1,908,426 | 469 | | |
| Lignumvitae Key | 151,814 | 0.74 | | \$ 124.08 | \$ 13,939,440 | \$ 458,724 | \$ 14,398,164 | \$ 975,761 | 230 | | |
| Long Key | 103,831 | 0.74 | | \$ 124.08 | \$ 9,533,679 | \$ 687,599 | \$ 10,221,279 | \$ 667,358 | 164 | | |
| Oleta River | 499,846 | 0.74 | | \$ 124.08 | \$ 45,895,460 | \$ 939,658 | \$ 46,835,118 | \$ 3,212,682 | 749 | | |
| San Pedro | 27,295 | 0.74 | | \$ 124.08 | \$ 2,506,205 | \$ - | \$ 2,506,205 | \$ 175,434 | 40 | | |
| Savannas | 46,313 | 0.74 | | \$ 124.08 | \$ 4,252,423 | \$ 477,494 | \$ 4,729,916 | \$ 297,670 | 76 | | |
| Seabranck | 38,374 | 0.74 | | \$ 124.08 | \$ 3,523,470 | \$ - | \$ 3,523,470 | \$ 246,643 | 56 | | |
| St. Lucie Inlet | 14,060 | 0.74 | | \$ 124.08 | \$ 1,290,978 | \$ 262,157 | \$ 1,553,135 | \$ 90,368 | 25 | | |
| The Bernalde | 136,007 | 0.74 | | \$ 124.08 | \$ 12,488,054 | \$ 218,719 | \$ 12,706,773 | \$ 874,164 | 203 | | |
| Windley Key Fossil Reef | 10,973 | 0.74 | | \$ 124.08 | \$ 1,007,532 | \$ 99,505 | \$ 1,107,038 | \$ 70,527 | 18 | | |
| District 5 Administration | | | | | | \$ 918,930 | \$ 918,930 | \$ - | 15 | | |
| DISTRICT 5 TOTAL | 7,423,847 | | | | \$ 681,651,692 | \$ 21,309,241 | \$ 702,960,933 | \$ 47,715,618 | 11,247 | | |

*Non-local ratio average derived from the 2006 Florida State Park Visitor Study.

**Per person per day visitor expenditures based on data from the 2016 Florida Visitor Study conducted by Visit Florida.

***16 jobs per \$1 million in total expenditures in local area (Thomas, C., Huber, C. & Koontz, L. 2017 2016 National Park Visitor Spending Effects: Economic Contributions to Local Communities, States, and the Nation.

Natural Resource Report NPS/NRSS/EQD/NRR-2017-1421. National Park Service, Ft. Collins, Colorado.

APPENDIX C

Designated Species

Animals

| Common Name/ Scientific Name | <u>Designated Species Status</u> | | |
|---|----------------------------------|-------|---------------|
| | FFWCC | USFWS | FNAI |
| REPTILES | | | |
| Gopher tortoise <i>Gopherus polyphemus</i> | SSC | | G3, S3 |
| BIRDS | | | |
| Roseate spoonbill <i>Ajaia ajaja</i> | SSC | | G5, S2/S3 |
| Short-tailed hawk <i>Buteo brachyurus</i> | | | G4?, S3 |
| Mangrove cuckoo <i>Coccyzus minor mynardi</i> | | | G5, S3 |
| Little blue heron <i>Egretta caerulea</i> | SSC | | G5, S4 |
| Snowy egret <i>Egretta thula</i> | SSC | | G5, S4 |
| Tricolored heron; Louisiana heron <i>Egretta tricolor</i> | SSC | | G5, S4 |
| American swallow-tailed kite <i>Elanoides forficatus</i> | | | G4, S2/S3 |
| White ibis <i>Eudocimus albus</i> | SSC | | G5, S4 |
| Peregrine falcon <i>Falco peregrinus</i> | | | G4, S2 |
| Southeastern American kestrel <i>Falco sparverius paulus</i> | T | | G5/T3/T4, S3? |
| Magnificent frigatebird <i>Fregata magnificens rothschildi</i> | | | G5, S1 |
| Bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> | T | T | G4, S3 |
| Wood stork <i>Mycteria americana</i> | E | E | G4, S2 |
| Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> | | | G5, S3/S4 |
| Brown pelican <i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i> | SSC | | G4, S3 |
| Least tern <i>Sterna antillarum</i> | T | | G4, S3 |
| Royal tern <i>Thalasseua maximus</i> | | | G5, S3 |
| Black-whiskered vireo <i>Vireo altiloquus</i> | | | G5, S3 |
| MAMMALS | | | |
| West Indian manatee <i>Trichechus manatus latirostris</i> | E | E | G2, S2 |

APPENDIX C CONT.

Oleta River State Park

Designated Species

Plants

| Common Name/ Scientific Name | Designated Species Status | | |
|--|---------------------------|-------|--------------|
| | FDA | USFWS | FNAI |
| Cinnecord <i>Acacia choriophylla</i> | E | | G4, S1 |
| Golden leather fern <i>Acrostichum aureum</i> | E | | G5, S3 |
| Cinnamon bark <i>Canella winterana</i> | E | | G4/G5, S2 |
| Satinleaf <i>Chrysophyllum olivaeforme</i> | E | | |
| Silver palm <i>Coccothrinax argentata</i> | E | | G3, S2? |
| Geiger tree <i>Cordia sebestena</i> | E | | |
| Beach creeper <i>Emodea littoralis</i> | T | | |
| Redberry stopper <i>Eugenia confusa</i> | T | | G4/G5, S2/S3 |
| Wild coco <i>Eulophia alta</i> | T | | |
| Lignum-vitae <i>Guaiaacum sanctum</i> | E | | G4/G4, S2 |
| Twinberry Stopper <i>Myrcianthes fragrans, var. simpsonii</i> | T | | G4/T3, S3 |
| Inkberry <i>Scaevola plumieri</i> | T | | |
| Bay cedar <i>Suriana maritima</i> | E | | |
| West Indian mahogany <i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> | E | | G3/G4, S2 |
| Florida thatch palm <i>Thrinax radiata</i> | E | | G4/G5, S2 |
| Coontie <i>Zamia integrifolia</i> | C | | |
| Biscayne prickly ash <i>Zanthoxylum coriaceum</i> | E | | |



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