- Steve Donahey
  Deputy Clerk

Alachua County Agenda

ALACHUA COUNTY
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Budget Meeting
Grace Knight Conference Room*
2nd Floor, 12 SE 1st Street

April 5, 2011 Special BoCC Meeting 10 AM

Call to Order (10:00 AM)

Adoption of Agenda

Items for Discussion

Environmental Scan

1. Environmental Scan (Amended)

   Amount: N/A

   Recommended Action: Discussion on latest budget issues.

Discussion Items

2. Department of Public Safety - Program and Service Presentation

   Amount: N/A

   Recommended Action: Informational Only - no action requested.

3. Recess for lunch and re-convene in Jack Durrance Auditorium, Room 209

   Amount: N/A

   Recommended Action: Recess for lunch and re-convene

Time Certain

1:30 PM

4. Community Support Services Presentation

   Amount: N/A

*If at any time Grace Knight is over capacity, the meeting will be moved to Room 209.

Recommended Action: Information only - no action requested.

Commission General and Informal Discussion

5. Stormwater Management Program, further direction to Manager (Amended)

   Amount: N/A

   Recommended Action: Stormwater Management Program, further direction to Manager

6. Sales Tax for Roads, further direction to Manager (Amended)

   Amount: N/A

   Recommended Action: Sales Tax for Roads, further direction to Manager

Public Comments

Adjourn

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FY12 Budget Development

Alachua County
Board of County Commissioners
April 5, 2011

FY12 Budget Development

Environmental Scan

FY12 Budget Development

Budget Meeting Calendar Review

FY12 Budget Development Calendar Review

- FY12 Budget Development Calendar
  - Budget development calendar has been approved and posted to the internet
  - Special Board meetings March thru June
    - Next budget meeting is April 19 at 10:00 am to meet with various Judicial and Constitutional Officers. The meeting will also include a discussion on the Court related Capital Improvement Plan (CIP)

4

FY12 Budget Development Calendar Review

- FY12 Budget Development Calendar
  - Tentative Budget presentation scheduled for July 7
    - Set proposed millage rates at regular Board meeting on July 12
  - Special Board meetings August and September
  - Public Hearings (TRIM) in September on regular Board meeting dates
    - September 13 and 27 will also adopt policies, CIP and Fee Schedule

5

FY12 Budget Development

2011 State Legislative Session

FY12 Budget Development Legislative Session

- State Revenue and Expenditure Caps (TABOR like)
  - Senate passed a version two weeks ago; House version is still moving thru committees
  - If passed by legislature, will go to the voters for approval
  - Current legislation does not include specific language to directly impact county government

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FY12 Budget Development Legislative Session

- Pension Reform Plan
  - Proposed to impact State and County governments thru Florida Retirement System (FRS); also proposed to impact municipal retirement plans
  - Senate and House have been amended to be more alike
    - Both have employee contribution rates of 3%
    - Most proposals increase retirement age
    - Both versions eliminate DROP to new enrollees

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FY12 Budget Development Legislative Session

- Pension Reform Plan
  - Employer contribution rates are proposed to decrease
  - If legislative changes result in reduced costs to local government employers, savings could be used to fund other operating expenses or could reduce resources needed

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FY12 Budget Development Legislative Session

- Non-Homestead Assessment Cap
  - House proposes reducing property value assessment cap from 10% to 3%
    - Similar to Save Our Homes
  - Additional exemption for first-time home buyers.
  - Still working thru various committees
  - Senate has a similar bill moving thru committees

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FY12 Budget Development

Fiscal Outlook for Alachua County

ALTERNATIVE FY12 MILLAGE RATES
(decrease in taxable property values of 3%)

Property Tax Revenue Only	General Fund	MSTU General	MSTU Law Enforcement	MSTU Fire Services
Property Value Growth	-3%	-3%	-3%	-3%
Current Millage	8.3763	0.4124	1.6710	1.3391
Projected Revenue	93,068,010	1,899,719	8,274,523	6,299,648
FY11 Adopted Budget	95,657,802	1,957,129	8,525,338	6,489,375
Difference	(2,589,792)	(57,410)	(250,815)	(189,727)
Revenue Stabilization	8.6094	0.4249	1.7217	1.3794
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Difference	152	171	243	(141)
Simple Majority Cap	8.7553	0.4455	1.7490	1.4023
Projected Revenue	97,279,030	2,052,194	8,660,766	6,596,965
FY11 Adopted Budget	95,657,802	1,957,129	8,525,338	6,489,375
Difference	1,621,228	95,065	135,428	107,590
Rollback (up)	8.7074	0.4431	1.7394	1.3946
Projected Revenue	96,746,819	2,041,139	8,613,229	6,560,742
FY11 Adopted Budget	95,657,802	1,957,129	8,525,338	6,489,375
Difference	1,089,017	84,010	87,891	71,367
Super Majority Cap	9.6308	0.4901	1.9239	1.5425
Projected Revenue	107,006,600	2,257,644	9,526,843	7,256,521
FY11 Adopted Budget	95,657,802	1,957,129	8,525,338	6,489,375
Difference	11,348,798	300,515	1,001,505	767,146

Note: Reflects changes in property tax revenue only

Simple majority = new construction value + change in PCPI

Rollback (up) = millage need for same amount of revenue as prior year

Super Majority = 10% over simple majority

Total new construction value estimate of $100,000,000 (General Fund only)
Total new construction value estimate of $50,000,000 (all MSTU's)
Change in State per capita personal income growth is .55%

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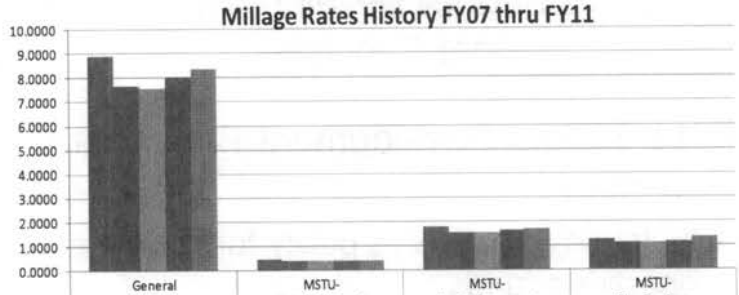
Alachua County Government
Millage Rates History FY07 thru FY11



	General County	MSTU-Unincorporated	MSTU-Law Enforcement	MSTU-Fire Services
FY07	8.8887	0.4470	1.7676	1.2531
FY08	7.6468	0.3869	1.5329	1.1077
FY09	7.5708	0.3847	1.5208	1.1013
FY10	8.0495	0.4124	1.6252	1.1804
FY11	8.3763	0.4124	1.6710	1.3391

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FY12 Budget Development

Budget Development Principles

FY12 Budget Development Budget Principles

- FY11 Budget Development Principles - Governance
  - Maintain 5% reserve policy for major operating funds
  - Maintain General Fund budget allocation share with Constitutional Offices
  - Maintain current funding allocation for Law Enforcement between General Fund and MSTU

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FY12 Budget Development Budget Principles

- FY11 Budget Development Principles – Governance
  - One-time sources will be allocated toward reserves or one-time expenditures
  - Continue to present a two-year budget
  - Budget property tax revenue based on current and simple majority millage rates

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FY12 Budget Development
County Manager Direction

- FY12 Budget Allocation meeting was held March 30, 2011
  - All Board departments were represented
  - All Constitutional and Judicial Offices were represented except for Supervisor of Elections and Property Appraiser
  - County Manager directed Board Department heads to submit a 5% reduction plan for a Tier 2 budget decision package
    - Linked to the Level of Service Matrix

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FY12 Budget Development

Discussion, Comments, Questions

FY12 Budget Development

Department of Public Safety

FY12 Budget Development

Community Support Services Department

FY12 Budget Development

Stormwater Program Update

FY12 Budget Development

Transportation Capital Projects
Sales Tax Update

FY12 Budget Development

Discussion, Comments, Questions

FY12 Special Budget Meetings*

February 25, Fri – BoCC Special Budget Meeting 9:00am ***(Retreat with Constitutional/Judicial Offices)***

March 15, Tues – BoCC Special Budget Meeting 10:00am ***(Stormwater)***

March 15, Tues – BoCC Special Budget Meeting 1:30pm ***(Gas Tax)***

March 29, Tues – BoCC Special Budget Meeting 10:00am ***(Fire Services MSTU)***

March 29, Tues – BoCC Special Budget Meeting 1:30pm ***(Sheriff)***

March 30, Wed – Budget Allocation Meeting 9:00am

April 5, Tues – BoCC Special Budget Meeting 10:00am ***(Public Safety)***

April 5, Tues – BoCC Special Budget Meeting 1:30pm ***(Community Support Services – includes CAPP and Health Department Funding)***

April 19, Tues – BoCC Special Budget Meeting 10:00am ***(Judicial/Constitutional Offices and Court Related CIP)***

April 19, Tues – BoCC Special Budget Meeting 1:30pm ***(Judicial/Constitutional Offices)***

May 3, Tues – BoCC Special Budget Meeting 10:00am ***(Constitutional Offices, Public Works, Growth Management and Environmental Protection)***

May 3, Tues – BoCC Special Budget Meeting 1:30pm ***(see May 3, Tues 10:00am Meeting)***

May 17, Tues – BoCC Special Budget Meeting 10:00am ***(General Government, Administrative Services and Information & Telecom Services)***

May 17, Tues – BoCC Special Budget Meeting 1:30pm ***(Court Services)***

May 26, Thurs – BoCC Special Budget Meeting 1:30pm ***(Five Year Capital Improvement Program and Legislative Impacts)***

July 7, Thurs – County Manager Tentative Budget Presentation 1:30pm

July 12, Tues – BoCC Sets Millage Rates 1:30pm ***(Regular Board Meeting)***

August 4, Thurs - BoCC Special Budget Meeting 5:00pm

August 16, Tues – BoCC Special Budget Meeting 1:30pm

August 25, Thurs – BoCC Special Budget Meeting 1:30pm ***(CAPP)***

August 30, Tues – BoCC Special Budget Meeting 10:00am ***(Financial Policies, Schedule of Fees, and Five Year Capital Improvement Program)***

August 30, Tues – BoCC Special Budget Meeting 1:30pm ***(see August 30, Tues 10:00am Meeting)***

September 1, Thurs – BoCC Special Budget Meeting 1:30pm

September 13, Tues – 1st Public Budget Hearing 5:30pm ***(Regular Board Meeting)***

September 27, Tues – Final Public Budget Hearing 5:30pm ***(Regular Board Meeting)***

*List of proposed dates includes Budget Allocation meeting, Tentative Budget presentation, BoCC setting of millage rates, and 1st and Final Public Budget Hearings.

Alachua County Board of County Commissioners
Alternative FY12 Millage - **Property Tax Revenue Only**
As of March 24, 2011

ALTERNATIVE FY12 MILLAGE RATES
(decrease in taxable property values of 3%)

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Assumptions used in the development of the millage rates are as follows:

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Total new construction value estimate of $50,000,000 (MSTU's only)
Change in State Per Capita Personal Income growth at **0.55%**

Account Minor Budget Comparison Summary grouped by Fund

Alachua County Government — *FY2011 Adopted & FY2012 Planned Budget*

	FY 2010 Adopted	FY 2010 Amended	FY 2010 YTD	Adpt % Chg	Amd % Chg	FY 2011 Budget	Adpt % Chg	Amd % Chg
001 General Fund								
311 Ad Valorem Taxes	96,306,508	96,306,508	97,627,947	1.37	1.37	95,729,052	-0.60	-0.60
316 Local Business Tax	0	253,172	243,356	0.00	-3.88	245,000	0.00	-3.23
321 Occupational Licenses-Inactive-Moved to	253,172	0	0	100.00	0.00	0	100.00	0.00
330 Intergovernmental Revenue	18,957	18,957	0	100.00	100.00	0	100.00	100.00
331 Federal Grants	0	0	1,067	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
334 State Grants		0	0		0.00			0.00
335 State-Shared Revenues	4,414,618	4,414,618	4,589,354	3.96	3.96	4,434,216	0.44	0.44
337 Grants From Other Local Units	0	0	231,395	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
341 Charges for Services - General Government	188,000	188,000	19,616	-89.57	-89.57	70,000	-62.77	-62.77
342 Charges for Services - Public Safety	8,545,671	8,545,671	8,785,829	2.81	2.81	8,162,950	-4.48	-4.48
343 Charges for Services - Physical Environment	17,500	32,350	37,165	112.37	14.88	17,500	0.00	-45.90
346 Charges for Services - Human Services	419,130	419,130	293,226	-30.04	-30.04	419,130	0.00	0.00
347 Charges for Services - Culture & Recreation	438,771	438,771	404,937	-7.71	-7.71	456,322	4.00	4.00
348 Charges for Services - Court Related	410,814	410,814	24,433	-94.05	-94.05	340,395	-17.14	-17.14
349 Other Charges For Svcs	88,175	88,175	494,172	460.44	460.44	53,900	-38.87	-38.87
350 Fines & Forfeitures	0	0	14,000	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
351 Judgements & Fines		0	2,349		0.00			0.00
354 Local Ordinance Violations	13,533	13,533	23,121	70.85	70.85	13,533	0.00	0.00
359 Other Fines & Forfeitures		0	130		0.00			0.00
361 Interest And Other Earns	820,000	820,000	856,285	4.43	4.43	710,000	-13.41	-13.41
362 Rents And Royalties	31,797	31,797	30,866	-2.93	-2.93	30,649	-3.61	-3.61
364 Disposal Of Fixed Assets	318,720	318,720	21,104	-93.38	-93.38	19,469	-93.89	-93.89
369 Other Miscellaneous Rev	2,858,125	2,888,351	3,739,384	30.83	29.46	2,177,391	-23.82	-24.61
381 Operating Transfers In	4,336,931	4,291,131	4,274,378	-1.44	-0.39	4,672,792	7.74	8.89
386 Transfer From Constitutional Offices	1,546,558	1,546,558	2,999,770	93.96	93.96	1,678,646	8.54	8.54
389 Nonoperating Sources	7,173,083	7,890,033	0	100.00	100.00	6,375,544	-11.12	-19.19
001 General Fund	**128,200,063**	**128,916,289**	**124,713,884**	**-2.72**	**-3.26**	**125,606,489**	**-2.02**	**-2.57**
Report Total	**128,200,063**	**128,916,289**	**124,713,884**	**-2.72**	**-3.26**	**125,606,489**	**-2.02**	**-2.57**

FY12 Budget Development

Budget Development Principles

FY12 Budget Development
Budget Principles

- FY11 Budget Development Principles - Governance
  - Maintain 5% reserve policy for major operating funds
  - Maintain General Fund budget allocation share with Constitutional Offices
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FY12 Budget Development
Budget Principles

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Financing Strategy

Jail HVAC Energy Project	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
Estimated Project Costs	9,731,266	6,950,260	6,856,900	5,316,155
Cash Available from $7,700,000 Bond	5,891,401	5,891,401	5,891,401	5,891,401
Unallocated Balance in Sales Tax Bond	715,500	715,500	715,500	
Reallocation of Fairgrounds Funding	750,000	343,359	249,999	
Defer Animal Services - Sales Tax Bond	900,000			
General Fund Reserves	1,000,000			
Additional Debt Requirements	474,365			
Balance Available for other Jail Projects				(575,246)
Total Resources Needed - Project Construction	9,731,266	6,950,260	6,856,900	5,316,155

Financing Strategy

Jail Window Upgrades	Phase II
Estimated Project Costs	1,200,000
Unallocated General Capital Funds	500,000
Capital Project Reserves	700,000
Total Resources Needed	1,200,000

Alachua County Board of County Commissioners
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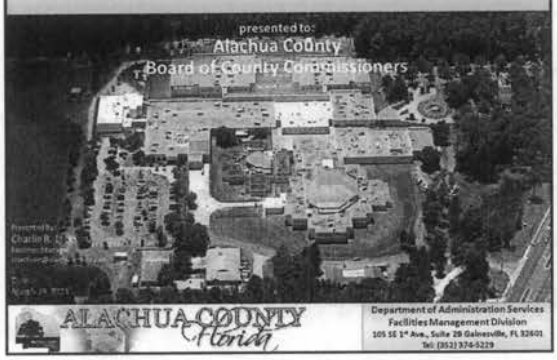
FY12 Budget Development

Budget Development Principles

Alachua County Jail Facility Improvement Plan



Purpose:

To provide Alachua County Board of County Commissioners with an UPDATE on the Jail Energy Reduction and Water Conservation Project and Ask for Board's Direction

Background:

- 2003 Facilities Conditions Inspection (FCI) of County buildings, revealed major space needs, upgrades, maintenance, improvements and replacement needs at the Jail, including HVAC, Windows, Doors, Plumbing and Roof.
- 2003 and 2004, County Facilities investigated Energy Performance Contracting (Honeywell, Siemans and FPL).
- 2004 CH2MHill provided an assessment of the Jail HVAC (estimated $4.67M HVAC).

Background:

- 2004, County hired Advantek, to provide the County with comparative cost for hiring an Energy Saving Company (ESCO).
- 2005-2009 CIP, the Board approved Jail HVAC Renovation and Roof Project.
- 2007 (April) Advantek analyzed the energy consumption and recommend a conceptual and estimated project cost of $7.7M.

  Phase I – Water and Waste Water Reduction

  Phase II – Reduction in electric and gas by replacing HVAC, roof, dishwashers, control upgrades, washers and dryers and installation of solar and solatubes ™

Background:

- 2008 (May) County hired Florida Power and Light (FPL) –Completed Phase I
- 2009 the County entered into contract negotiations with Honeywell for a fixed price contract, however contract negotiations failed in early 2010.
- 2010 The County re-advertised with an RFP and Peter Brown Construction, Inc. was selected as the Construction Manager at Risk.
- 2011 (March) County Staff, the Staff from Peter Brown Construction and Advantek Consulting and Engineering analyzed 4 options to complete the Project.

Concept:

Completed and Proposed Energy Conservation Measures at the Jail

1. Re-lamping/De-lamping (c)
2. Occupancy Sensors (c)
3. Daylight Harvesting
4. Waterless Urinals (c)
5. Low-Flow Faucets (c)
6. Lavatory Control Valves (c)
7. Electronic Faucets (c)
8. Shower Tamper Resistant Timer Control (c)
9. WC Security Lockout Control (c)
10. Load Profile Metering (c)
11. Dishwasher Upgrade (c)
12. Laundry Upgrades (c)
13. HVAC Upgrade
14. Window Replacement
15. Solar Photovoltaic Panels
16. Solar Water-Heating
17. Solatubes™
18. Foam Roof (SPF)

Reduction in Consumption = Reduction in Cost

Benefits

- Complies with 2002 BoCC's Energy Conservation Mandate
- Replacing Aged and Failing Equipment with High Performance
- Energy Efficient Equipment
- Reduce and Contain Operating and Maintenance Costs
- Use of Renewable Energy
- Energy Savings

Challenges:

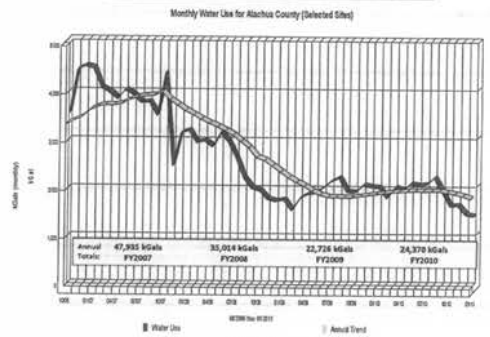
- Balancing Energy Savings – to – Budget
- Designing Project Within Budget
- Integrating Energy Conservation Measures into Design
- Maintaining Failing Systems During Project Design
- Change From ESCO to Traditional CM "At Risk" Project
- Transitioning From Phase I to Phase II
- Maintaining Energy Savings Through The Value Engineering Process

Project Scope

Phase I

Retrofit facilities to low flow water conservation in non-cell areas and install electronic controls on water devices in jail cell areas. This will reduce the annual water use at the jail by 17,000,000 gallons per year

Jail Water Consumption



Source: Utility Manager Server

Project Scope

Phase II

- Kitchen Remodeling and Upgrade Project
- Laundry Equipment Upgrade Project
- Window and Frame Replacement Project
- HVAC Energy Conservation and Roof Replacement Project

Completed Conservation Projects

DISHWASHER UPGRADES

Estimated Energy Savings Summary	
Estimated Peak Demand Savings (kW)	43.66
Estimated Annual Usage Savings (kWh)	120,570.21
Estimated Annual Usage Savings (Gallons)	20,635.46
Estimated Annual Cost Savings	$11,593.03

Completed Conservation Projects

RE-LAMPING & LIGHTING UPGRADES

- Occupancy sensor installation
- Electronic ballasts and T8 lamp conversion
- Converted standard 4ft Fluorescent 32W T8 to 25W T8 Fluorescent
- Motion controlled occupancy sensors
- Daylight harvesting/dimming ballast control
- LED exit signs

Completed Conservation Projects

Laundry Equipment Upgrades ($300,981)

- Replaced Dryers
- Replaced Washers
- Installed O-Zone System
- Installed new Fire Suppression System

Current Projects

Kitchen Remodeling and Upgrade ($341,000)

- Install 3 sets of double doors and frames
- Install new Bakery Counter
- Install new kettles
- Install new sink, counter, disposal unit
- Relocate ice machines
- Install 2 new bay fryer units

Window Replacement Project $543,360

- Remove and replace detention and security windows
- Properly seal building envelope
- Replacement of windows, frames and doors makes building weather tight thus reducing heat loss

Existing Window type 6

Existing Window type 7

Enclosed Courtyard Windows

Initial HVAC and Roof Replacement Proposed Project

- Install 76 Rooftop Air Handler Units
- Coordinate Controls with Existing Jail
- New Efficient Central Energy Plant (2)
- All variable speed compressors, pumps, and fans
- Solar for hot-water for HVAC
- Install 45 SolaTubes™ to reduce wattage lighting
- Install Foam Roofing System

Where Are We Today?

- Hired Advantek to Provide Project Construction Drawings
- Hired Peter Brown to Construct the Project
- Completed 100% Construction Documents based on proposed project
- Validated Conceptual Project Cost to Actual

Options

Option A - $9,731,266

Option B - $6,950,260

Option C - $6,856,900

Option D - $5,316,155

Options

Peter Brown
PETER BROWN CONSTRUCTION
an Atkins company

Alachua County Jail - HVAC & Roof Replacement
Proposed Options

Option A - VE of 84% Design with No Loss in Efficiency	Option B - Chilled Water System - Air Cooled Chillers Revised Chiller Plant Location	Option C - (Option B) with RTU Hybrid (Zone D, E Refrigerant Driven RTU's)	Option D - 100% New DX Air Handlers with Partial Solar for RTU Heat Coils
$ 9,731,266	$ 6,950,260	$ 6,856,900	$ 5,316,155
Custom, High Efficiency AHU's	Standard Efficiency AHU's	Like Package, Refrigerant Cooled RTU's at Zone D, E	
Remote, Water Cooled Chiller Plant w/ Building Te House Equipment Includes Additional 80-Tons of Chiller Capacity for "F Zone	High Efficiency, Air Cooled Chillers	High Efficiency, Air Cooled Chillers	
Foam Roof 2" Thickness	Foam Roof 1.5" Thickness	Foam Roof 1.5" Thickness	
Roofing Warranty 15 years	Roofing Warranty 10 years	Roofing Warranty 10 years	
Maximum Control Points for Maximum optimization	New Controls for Chiller Plant - Existing Controls Utilized for RTU's	New Controls for Chiller Plant Existing Controls Utilized for RTU's	
5-year HVAC Warranty	5-year HVAC Warranty	5-year HVAC Warranty	5-year HVAC Warranty
PV Panels As Designed			
Heating Hot Water Solar Panels As Designed			Provide 1/2 of the Heating Hot Water Solar Panels per 90% Design. Use Hot Water for RTU Re-Heat Coils
Solatube Lighting Consols Included			

Options

Peter Brown
PETER BROWN CONSTRUCTION
an Atkins company

Economic Analysis provided by Advanced	Option A - VE of 85% Design Same Affiance	Option B - Chilled Water System Revised Chiller Plant	Option C - (Option B) RTU Hybrid	Option D - No Chilled Water System - Replace RTU's Only with Partial Solar for Re-Heat
Project Cost	$ 9,731,266	$ 6,950,260	$ 6,856,900	$ 5,316,155
HVAC / Solar Savings	$ 496,336	$ 285,812	$ 211,774	$ 198,672
Laundry / Kitchen Savings	$ 54,763	$ 54,252	$ 54,252	$ 54,252
Total Savings	$ 550,990	$ 278,364	$ 266,026	$ 244,924
Savings Captured	94%	45%	40%	36%
Present Value	$ 9,329,393	$ 4,315,789	$ 3,967,772	$ 3,561,151
Benefit Cost Ratio	0.96	0.62	0.58	0.67
Simple Payback Years	20	31	32	28
Annual Rate of Return	6.3%	4.0%	3.9%	4.5%
Energy Escalation Needed for B/C Ra=1, ROR= 6.7%	3.70%	9.80%	10.20%	8.40%
First year Energy Cost	$ 871,465	$ 842,811	$ 856,048	$ 877,751

Economic Summary

Alachua County Jail Energy Conservation Improvements: PROJECT OPTIONS
ECONOMIC SUMMARY 3-23-2011

	Project Cost	Energy Savings	Present Value / 15 years	Benefit Cost Ratio	Payback Years	Rate of Return	Life Cycle Benefit Cost Ratio
OPTION A - VE As-Designed	$9,731,266	$490,338	$9,229,810	0.95	20	6.3%	1.2
OPTION B - Air-cooled Chiller	$6,950,260	$225,012	$4,215,789	0.61	31	4.0%	0.48
OPTION C - Hybrid RTU/Chiller	$6,856,900	$211,774	$3,967,772	0.58	32	3.9%	0.47
OPTION D - R&R RTU Solar	$5,316,155	$190,072	$3,561,151	0.67	28	4.5%	0.39

Economic Summary provided by Advantek Consulting Engineering, Inc.

Financing Strategy

To be provided by OMB during presentation at the Board of County Commissioners meeting on March 29, 2011

Summary

Today we have presented the Board of County Commissioners with an update on the Jail and Roof Replacement Project and provide the following recommendation.

Staff's Recommendations

Staff Recommends Option "B"

- The Advantages of Option "B"
  - State of the art project
  - Reasonable cost with new chilled water cooling system
  - Equipment with 25+ year life cycle
  - Reduction in operations and maintenance cost
  - Major equipment replacement w/energy savings
  - New roof
  - High efficiency boilers
  - New chiller plant controls
  - 5 year HVAC maintenance warranty
  - Provides for a fully operational jail
  - Completes the 10 year Jail Improvement Plan

Department of Public Safety

Mission: To improve the life safety of people and protection of property through preparedness, response, mitigation and recovery.

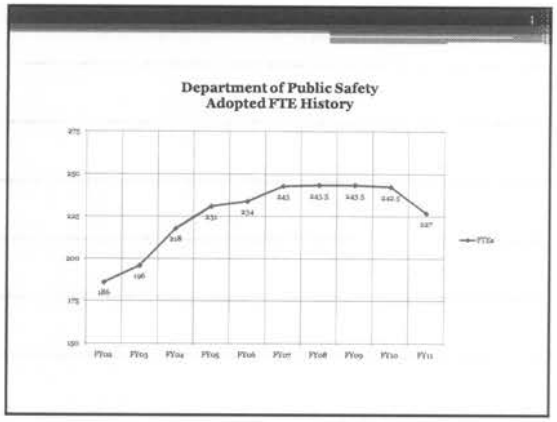
FY12 Budget Presentation
April 5, 2011

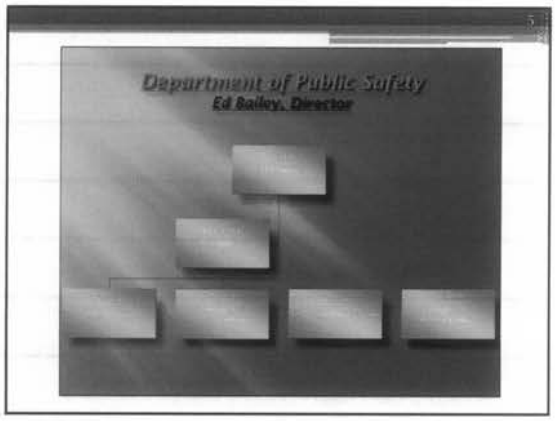
Reductions

- 22.0 positions since FY2007
- Programs Eliminated:
  - Reserve Program 1.0 FTE
  - Public Education 2.0 FTEs
  - Wildfire Mitigation 5.0 FTEs
  - Special Recruitment 5.0 FTEs
  - Public Information 1.0 FTE
  - Special Teams and Technical Educational Reimbursement

Reductions (cont'd)

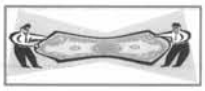
- Programs Reduced:
  - Emergency Management – 1.0 FTE
  - Fire Prevention 1.0 FTE
  - District Chief 1.0 FTE
  - Training Captain 1.0 FTE
  - Administrative Staff 2.0 FTEs
  - Staffing Firefighters 2.0 FTEs
  - Fire Service Agreements





Finance and Administration Section

- General Accounting Branch
- Revenue and Collections Branch
- Information and Technology Office

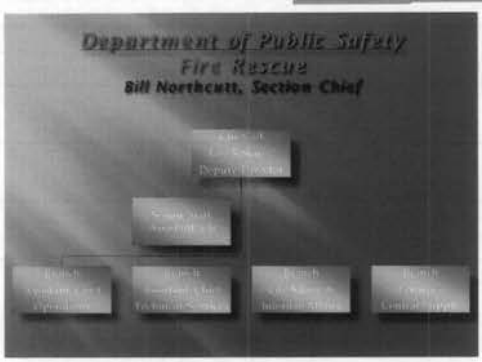


Emergency Management Section

- Mandates
  - F.S. Chapter 252
  - Florida Administrative Code Chapter 9G
- Mitigation, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery
- Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)
- Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP)
- Hazardous Materials Contingency Plan
- Local Mitigation Strategy
- County's Emergency Operations Center (EOC)
- Planning and training exercises

E911/Communications Section

- F.S. 365.172 Fee levied on telephone subscribers
  - $.50 per month per line
- Enhanced 911 system provides a 911 call taker with the address or geographic coordinates of the caller.
- Procures and maintains E911 hardware/software systems,
- Maintains standard and Geographic Information System (GIS) databases
- Assigns and maintains addresses to meet 911 standard



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Fire Rescue Section

- Technical Services
  - Training
  - EMS Support
  - Health and Safety
  - Medical Directors
- Logistics
  - Central Supply Warehouse

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Life Safety & Internal Affairs

- Fire Marshal conducts all complaint investigations and is authority having jurisdiction for fire code enforcement.
- Three Fire Inspectors conduct fire safety inspections and enforcement of code violations and plans review/inspections of new commercial construction.
- Smoke detector program
- FY10 performed 892 fire and life safety inspections

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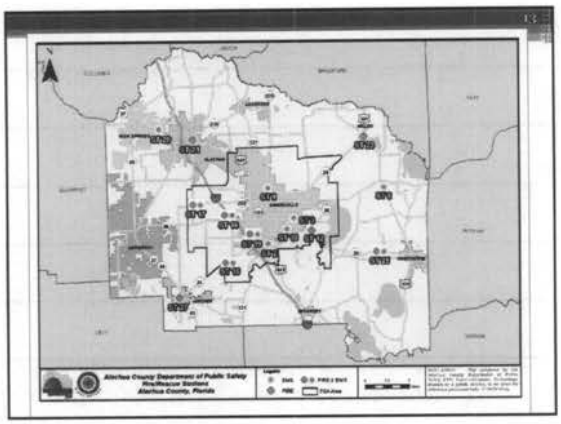
Fire Rescue Section

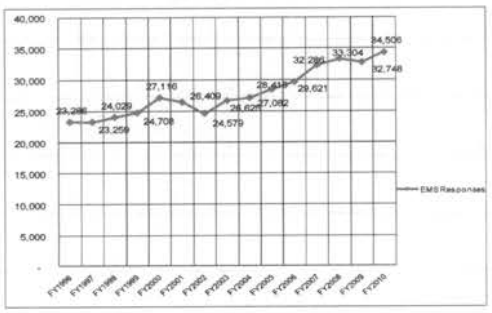
- Operations Branch
  - Emergency Medical Services
  - Fire Protection Service

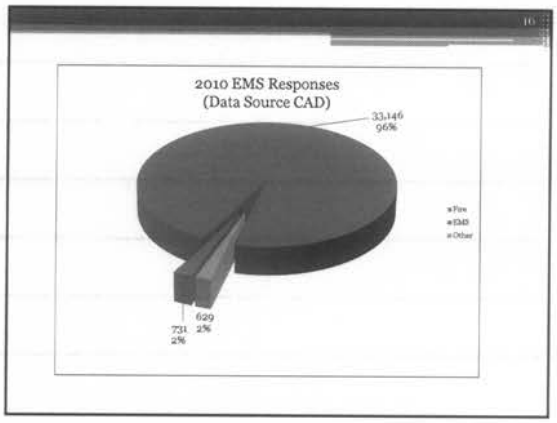


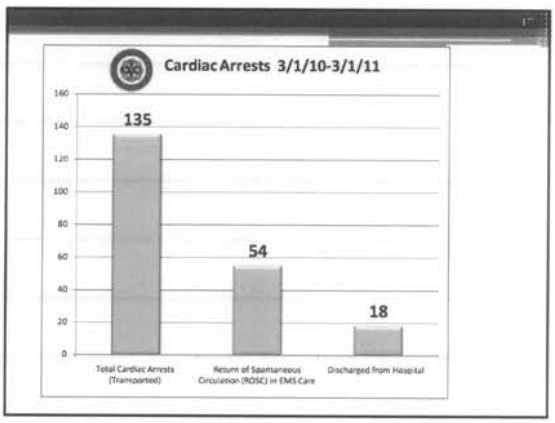
Emergency Medical Services

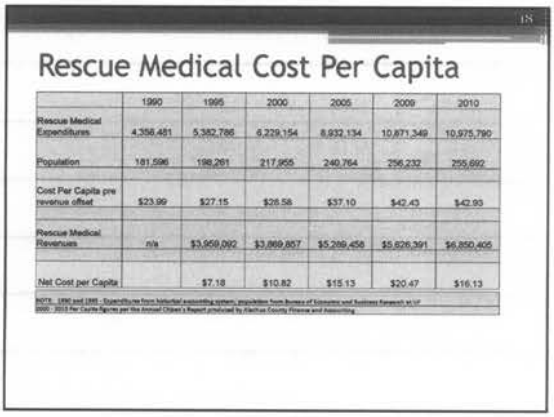
- Alachua County is sole provider of EMS transport within the County.
- 12 Advance Life Support (ALS) rescue units
- FY10 responded to 34,506 incidents
- Average almost 2,900 responses per rescue unit per year
- Other Services
  - Local and long distance transfers
  - EMS coverage at large scale community events

Rescue Unit Response Data









Rescue Medical Cost Per Capita

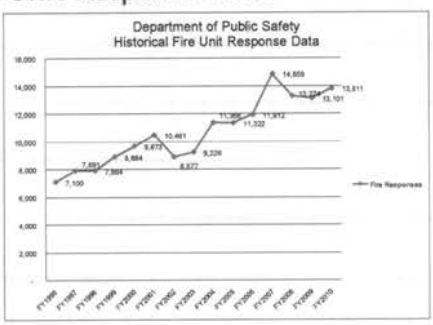
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009	2010
Rescue Medical Expenditures	4,356,481	5,382,786	6,229,154	8,932,134	10,871,349	10,975,790
Population	181,596	198,261	217,955	240,764	256,232	255,692
Cost Per Capita pre revenue offset	$23.99	$27.15	$28.58	$37.10	$42.43	$42.93
Rescue Medical Revenues	n/a	$3,959,092	$3,869,857	$5,289,458	$5,826,391	$6,850,406
Net Cost per Capita		$7.18	$10.82	$15.13	$20.47	$16.13

NOTE: 1990 and 1995 - Expenditures from historical accounting system, population from Bureau of Economic and Business Research at UF
2000 - 2010 Per Capita figures per the Annual Citizen's Report produced by Alachua County Finance and Accounting

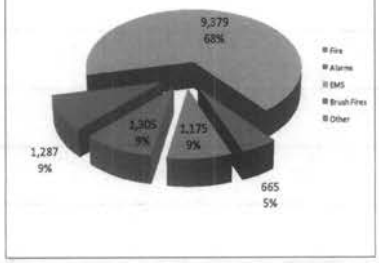
Fire Protection Services

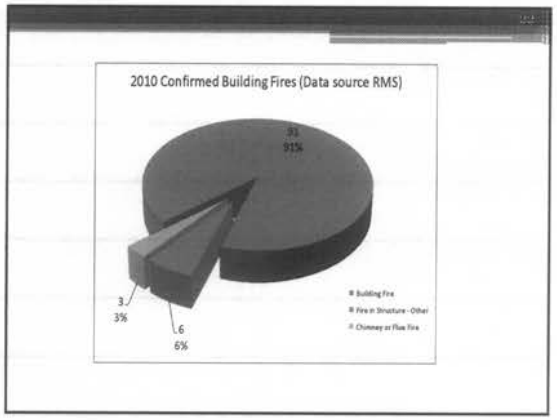
- Fire and first response Advance Life Support (ALS) in:
  - Unincorporated Area
  - Cities of Alachua, Archer, Hawthorne, and Waldo
- Nine fire stations; 9 Fire Engines, 1 Ariel Truck, and 1 Squad
- FY10 calls for service exceeded 13,000
- Fire Services Network
- FSAA

Fire Unit Response Data



2010 Fire Responses (Data source CAD)



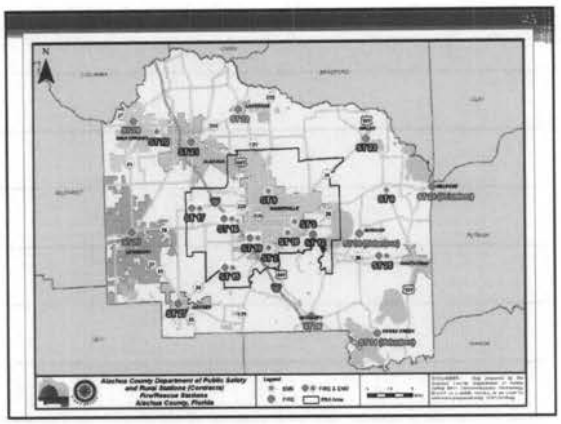


Fire Services Assistance Agreement

- City of Gainesville
  - Integrated and seamless emergency operations
  - Fully reciprocal
  - Closest unit response
  - County calls into City exceed City calls into County

Alachua County BoCC Fire Service Delivery Core Principles

- **Reciprocity:** The recognition and reconciliation of service into another's political jurisdiction. Reciprocity applies to all fire based first response (excluding ambulances) calls for service. This means the sending and receiving agencies shall pay based on the funding methodology identified in the Agreement.
- **Integrity of Fire Services Network (FSN):** A Countywide cooperative system established by the BoCC to ensure the safe and effective delivery of fire-rescue services through core fundamentals of incident command, common terminology, equipment, training, dispatch protocols, radio system, and response assignments. Any changes in the FSN shall not result in a degradation or duplication of service.
- **Regionalization of services:** The County may establish contractual relationships with entities outside of Alachua County that may augment the delivery of emergency services within Alachua County.
- **Level of Service (LOS):** Service standards shall be established by the Department of Public Safety specifying minimum levels required for contractual compliance. Minimum level of service:
  - Unit response within one (1) minute of dispatch.
  - Personnel must meet Florida Firefighter certification requirements, and current First Responder (Volunteer) or current Emergency Medical Technician (Paid).
  - Engine, brush, and squad staffed with 2 personnel; tanker staffed with 1 personnel.
  - When responding from Station, arrive on scene within 12 minutes of dispatch 80% of the time.
- **Pay for Service Received:** Will be paid from the MSTU-Fire Services Fund.
- **System Funding Methodology:** The MSTU-Fire Services Fund.
- **Governance:** The sole entity responsible and accountable for the services provided. The governmental structure or entity through which all matters are resolved.



Status of Fire Contracts

- High Springs
  - Agreed that merger discussions would be deferred.
  - Further discussion at Joint meeting in June
  - Will renew status quo funding for FY12
- Alachua
  - FY11 One-Time reduction to contract amount due to the failure of the Fire Assessment
  - Provided draft agreement on 2/3/11
  - Meeting scheduled first week of April
- Newberry
  - Automatic renewal at same funding level.
- Micanopy
  - Agreement will be presented to Council in March at same funding level

Status of Fire Contracts

- Lacrosse
  - 2/24/11 provided draft agreement at same funding level – Considering annual renewal - no recent response.
- Cross Creek
  - current agreement has automatic renewal
  - being closely monitored for compliance to terms and conditions
- Melrose
  - Draft agreement provided 2/17/11
  - Melrose responded 3/20/11
  - Meeting scheduled 3/31/11
- Windsor
  - Agreement with status quo funding completed

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Fire Protection Services Cost Per Capita

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009	2010
Fire Protection Expenditures	2,905,740	2,299,196	7,810,171	10,874,089	14,828,175	13,065,534
Unincorporated Population	82,744	86,371	104,910	100,507	115,016	112,894
Cost Per Capita	$35.12	$26.62	$72.54	$108.19	$128.92	$115.94

NOTE: 1990 and 1995 - Expenditures from internal accounting system, population from Bureau of Economic and Business Research at UF
2000 - 2010 Per Capita figures per the Annual Citizen's Report produced by Alachua County Finance and Accounting

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MSTU-Fire Protection

Year	Millage Rate	Ad Valorem Revenue
FY07	1.2531	$6,406,868
FY08	1.1013	$6,134,013
FY09	1.1013	$6,079,033
FY10	1.1804	$6,071,971
FY11	1.3391	$6,489,375

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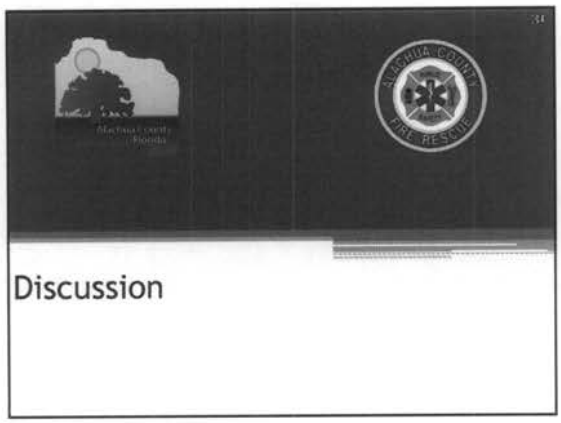
Alachua County Board of County Commissioners
Alternative FY12 Millage - Property Tax Revenue Only
As of March 24, 2011

ALTERNATIVE FY12 MILLAGE RATES
(decrease in taxable property values of 3%)

Property Tax Revenue Only	General Fund	MSTU General	MSTU Law Enforcement	MSTU Fire Services
Property Value Growth	3%	3%	3%	3%
Current Millage	8.7814	0.4134	1.8719	3.2383
Projected Revenue	93,060,010	1,699,738	8,314,434	9,222,446
FY11 Adopted Budget	89,467,802	1,657,145	8,315,338	8,489,571
Difference				
Revenue Stabilization	8.6894	0.4090	1.7818	3.2784
Projected Revenue	92,051,504	1,682,282	8,315,584	9,340,244
FY11 Adopted Budget	89,467,802	1,657,145	8,315,338	8,489,571
Difference	2,583,702	25,137	246	850,673
Simple Majority Cap	8.7222	0.4103	1.7981	3.2622
Projected Revenue	92,410,000	1,682,282	8,391,750	9,281,221
FY11 Adopted Budget	89,467,802	1,657,145	8,315,338	8,489,571
Difference	2,942,198	25,137	76,412	791,650
Rolled Back	8.7574	0.4121	1.7969	3.2892
Projected Revenue	92,748,818	1,691,139	8,413,730	9,360,744
FY11 Adopted Budget	89,467,802	1,657,145	8,315,338	8,489,571
Difference	3,280,917	33,993	97,987	871,173
Super Majority Vote	8.8306	0.4156	1.8199	3.3028
Projected Revenue	93,586,000	1,707,000	8,520,000	9,406,000
FY11 Adopted Budget	89,467,802	1,657,145	8,315,338	8,489,571
Difference	4,118,198	49,855	204,662	916,429

Assumptions used in the development of the millage rates are as follows:
Change in taxable property values at -3.00% (late preliminary projections)
Total new construction value estimate of $140,000,000 (General Fund only)
Total new construction value estimate of $80,000,000 (MSTU's only)
Change in State Per Capita Personal Income growth at 0.00%

Official Alternative FY12 Millage Rates Potion Mar 2011 updated 032411.xlsx



Discussion

ALACHUA COUNTY
Taxing Authority Fund Expenditures*
Fiscal Years 2001 - 2011

Fiscal Year Ended	General Government	Administrative Services	Information Services	Community Support Services	Parks & Recreation	Environmental Protection	Growth Management	Development Review	Animal Services
2001	$ 3,120,169	$ 4,872,488	$ 2,393,687	$ 6,813,023	$ 1,222,422	$ 1,388,841	$ 1,438,626	$ 313,513	$ 1,115,287
2002	$ 2,412,893	$ 5,030,915	$ 2,715,735	$ 7,715,059	$ 1,471,007	$ 1,429,077	$ 1,504,696	$ 374,352	$ 1,331,275
2003	$ 2,764,431	$ 5,376,015	$ 2,792,825	$ 8,114,383	$ 1,249,426	$ 1,358,527	$ 1,504,664	$ 305,815	$ 1,334,295
2004	$ 2,980,076	$ 6,320,188	$ 2,766,774	$ 8,337,170	$ 1,298,349	$ 1,337,422	$ 1,886,585	$ 350,736	$ 1,372,829
2005	$ 3,220,886	$ 7,247,830	$ 3,223,178	$ 9,061,428	$ 1,342,033	$ 1,389,761	$ 2,050,752	$ 403,515	$ 1,605,901
2006	$ 3,470,258	$ 8,431,390	$ 3,548,248	$ 9,999,673	$ 1,552,570	$ 1,615,948	$ 2,257,286	$ 472,872	$ 1,923,689
2007	$ 3,819,462	$ 9,239,595	$ 3,724,819	$ 10,446,155	$ 1,744,725	$ 1,794,536	$ 2,396,368	$ 476,339	$ 2,201,156
2008	$ 3,759,702	$ 9,388,806	$ 3,904,330	$ 10,163,272	$ 1,520,883	$ 1,845,592	$ 2,364,947	$ 471,958	$ 2,047,271
2009	$ 3,910,281	$ 9,945,504	$ 3,862,479	$ 9,791,806	$ 1,541,835	$ 1,938,191	$ 2,598,494	$ 427,874	$ 2,211,052
2010	$ 4,028,375	$ 9,974,262	$ 3,892,453	$ 10,042,670	$ 1,700,061	$ 1,979,169	$ 2,505,322	$ 422,782	$ 2,168,426
2011	$ 3,969,583	$ 9,535,184	$ 3,697,550	$ 9,421,816	$ 1,701,639	$ 2,122,003	$ 2,603,615	$ 444,145	$ 2,088,263

Fiscal Year Ended	Public Safety	Solid Waste	Road & Bridge	Court Services	Court Administration	Clerk of Courts - Court	State Attorney	Public Defender	Guardin Ad Litem
2001	$ 14,131,728	$ -	$ 7,908,863	$ 3,167,496	$ 3,075,360	$ 2,899,768	$ 179,714	$ 19,642	$ -
2002	$ 14,988,351	$ -	$ 7,799,939	$ 3,594,323	$ 3,214,402	$ 2,415,038	$ 206,157	$ 27,289	$ -
2003	$ 14,973,435	$ -	$ 6,433,026	$ 3,794,826	$ 3,703,888	$ 2,616,537	$ 226,146	$ 27,304	$ -
2004	$ 17,500,396	$ 76,117	$ 8,003,798	$ 3,796,589	$ 3,520,113	$ 5,095,757	$ 241,094	$ 35,581	$ 66,971
2005	$ 19,332,512	$ -	$ 8,650,540	$ 4,483,674	$ 731,128	$ 286,485	$ 106,028	$ 38,613	$ 84,255
2006	$ 20,122,170	$ 67,030	$ 7,949,533	$ 6,808,562	$ 642,143	$ 289,841	$ 211,398	$ 118,667	$ 102,859
2007	$ 22,790,205	$ 60,000	$ 11,159,818	$ 8,171,829	$ 797,514	$ 294,892	$ 110,713	$ 56,673	$ 92,671
2008	$ 21,989,423	$ 19,400	$ 11,573,589	$ 8,354,755	$ 728,973	$ 294,268	$ 130,582	$ 41,211	$ 90,505
2009	$ 21,305,291	$ 22,486	$ 10,271,617	$ 8,775,279	$ 1,027,008	$ 294,268	$ 252,703	$ 258,242	$ 98,695
2010	$ 23,271,722	$ 60,000	$ 9,668,319	$ 8,984,341	$ 886,363	$ 284,426	$ 192,864	$ 176,275	$ 92,641
2011	$ 23,394,708	$ 60,000	$ 10,065,703	$ 8,282,203	$ 785,396	$ 294,268	$ 188,349	$ 146,078	$ 108,468

Fiscal Year Ended	Sheriff - Law Enforcement/ CCC/Baliffs	Sheriff - Jail	Clerk of Courts -F&A	Property Appraiser	Supervisor of Elections	Non-Departmental	Capital Projects	TOTAL
2001	$ 24,259,483	$ 16,741,314	$ 1,477,411	$ 3,795,883	$ 958,810	$ 6,065,398	$ 1,114,562	$ 108,473,488
2002	$ 25,794,461	$ 18,048,799	$ 1,571,354	$ 3,485,291	$ 1,065,612	$ 6,824,464	$ 1,325,262	$ 114,345,753
2003	$ 26,644,785	$ 18,645,111	$ 6,110,449	$ 3,415,345	$ 1,166,624	$ 6,956,108	$ 1,263,380	$ 120,777,345
2004	$ 28,361,792	$ 19,415,688	$ 2,220,160	$ 3,768,717	$ 1,206,294	$ 8,186,414	$ 1,737,696	$ 129,883,306
2005	$ 29,427,478	$ 20,512,405	$ 1,830,091	$ 4,094,234	$ 1,024,210	$ 7,584,756	$ 13,445,264	$ 141,176,957
2006	$ 32,154,271	$ 22,476,060	$ 1,919,902	$ 4,623,559	$ 1,552,563	$ 9,561,692	$ 6,810,050	$ 148,682,234
2007	$ 36,124,497	$ 24,835,177	$ 2,069,714	$ 4,816,755	$ 1,559,145	$ 11,676,935	$ 7,985,000	$ 168,444,693
2008	$ 36,411,982	$ 26,192,336	$ 2,026,410	$ 4,412,282	$ 1,859,354	$ 14,767,953	$ 5,646,388	$ 170,006,172
2009	$ 36,713,376	$ 27,497,571	$ 2,111,289	$ 4,272,375	$ 1,673,769	$ 14,491,844	$ 4,991,690	$ 170,285,019
2010	$ 35,477,420	$ 26,726,162	$ 1,965,749	$ 4,015,753	$ 1,589,905	$ 13,091,757	$ 3,317,171	$ 166,514,388
2011	$ 34,953,858	$ 26,606,723	$ 1,852,531	$ 3,938,971	$ 1,553,157	$ 13,563,890	$ 2,977,561	$ 164,355,662

* Expenditures do not include Budgetary Reserves

Ala[illegible] County Board of County Commissioners
General Fund Only - FY11 Adopted Budget
FY06 thru FY11 Budget Comparison

General Fund	FY06 Adopted Budget	FY07 Adopted Budget	FY08 Adopted Budget	FY09 Adopted Budget	FY10 Adopted Budget	FY11 Adopted Budget	Budget Change FY06 to FY11	Percent of Total Budget in FY06	Percent of Total Budget in FY11
State Related Responsibilities									
Juvenile Detention Center - DJJ	$1,400,000	$2,101,481	$2,101,481	$2,071,481	2,288,994	1,788,994	27.79%	1.31%	1.42%
Medicaid	$2,133,250	$2,133,250	$2,133,250	$2,133,250	2,097,250	1,547,250	-27.47%	2.00%	1.23%
Medical Examiner	$577,600	$727,600	$727,600	$727,600	727,600	727,600	25.97%	0.54%	0.58%
Inmate Medical Costs	$0	$250,000	$250,000	$1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	100.00%	0.00%	1.59%
Court Related - Clerk Court	$289,841	$294,892	$294,268	$294,268	284,426	294,268	1.53%	0.27%	0.23%
Court Related - State Attorney	$256,114	$137,873	$134,336	$259,814	192,864	188,349	-26.46%	0.24%	0.15%
Court Related - Public Defender	$125,250	$60,137	$58,379	$235,896	176,275	146,078	16.63%	0.12%	0.12%
Court Related - Court Administration	$769,129	$933,150	$846,243	$1,153,413	886,363	785,396	2.11%	0.72%	0.63%
Court Related - Guardian Ad Litem	$102,086	$100,661	$94,464	$96,431	92,641	108,468	6.25%	0.10%	0.09%
Total State Related Responsibilities	**$5,653,270**	**$6,739,044**	**$6,640,021**	**$7,972,153**	**$7,746,413**	**$7,586,403**	34.19%	5.30%	6.04%
Countywide Governance Funding									
CRA's	$1,560,470	$2,278,809	$3,870,449	$3,882,270	4,881,704	4,524,762	189.96%	1.46%	3.60%
Capital Project Allocations	$3,400,000	$8,195,000	$4,650,000	$3,586,924	3,011,171	3,137,561	-7.72%	3.19%	2.50%
Reserves 5% best practice	$4,140,020	$4,902,375	$6,997,698	$6,004,333	5,506,392	5,619,003	35.72%	3.88%	4.47%
Countywide Utilities	$1,858,209	$2,892,898	$2,792,898	$3,165,195	2,875,610	2,793,759	50.35%	1.74%	2.22%
Total Countywide Governance Funding	**$10,958,699**	**$18,269,082**	**$18,311,045**	**$16,638,722**	**$16,274,877**	**$16,075,085**	46.69%	10.27%	12.80%
Constitutional Offices									
Clerk - Finance & Accounting	$1,919,902	$2,069,714	$2,011,610	$2,111,289	1,965,749	1,852,531	-3.51%	1.80%	1.47%
Property Appraiser	$4,431,368	$4,447,231	$4,412,282	$4,282,922	4,015,753	3,938,971	-11.11%	4.15%	3.14%
Supervisor of Elections	$1,552,563	$1,559,145	$1,859,354	$1,673,769	1,589,905	1,553,157	0.04%	1.46%	1.24%
Sheriff-Jail	$22,476,060	$24,835,177	$26,095,983	$27,219,099	26,726,162	26,606,723	18.38%	21.07%	21.18%
Sheriff - Law Enforcement	$14,096,453	$13,614,011	$13,903,021	$15,602,501	15,051,154	14,521,978	3.02%	13.21%	11.56%
Sheriff - Communications	$1,786,432	$1,872,110	$1,899,818	$2,518,647	1,357,781	1,326,074	-25.77%	1.67%	1.06%
Sheriff - Security	$2,580,264	$2,814,595	$2,790,120	$2,780,434	2,698,766	2,750,586	6.60%	2.42%	2.19%
Tax Collector Fees	$2,548,497	$3,810,519	$3,793,927	$4,120,269	4,012,530	3,955,148	55.20%	2.39%	3.15%
Total Constitutional Offices	**$51,391,539**	**$55,022,502**	**$56,766,115**	**$60,308,930**	**$57,417,800**	**$56,505,168**	9.95%	48.17%	44.99%
Board Department Funding Allocation									
Animal Services	$1,972,384	$2,358,137	$2,278,647	$2,285,439	2,168,426	2,088,263	5.88%	1.85%	1.66%
Parks	$1,250,229	$819,490	$735,853	$737,642	459,426	475,294	-61.98%	1.17%	0.38%
General Government	$3,789,552	$4,162,820	$3,965,504	$4,161,838	3,975,931	3,916,377	3.35%	3.55%	3.12%
Administrative Services	$5,993,692	$6,886,421	$6,562,988	$7,416,884	6,874,376	6,584,837	9.86%	5.62%	5.24%
Community Support Services	$6,963,620	$7,891,532	$7,521,425	$7,641,348	7,027,720	6,956,866	-0.10%	6.53%	5.54%
Court Services	$5,224,236	$6,883,980	$6,923,131	$7,015,022	6,695,347	6,493,209	24.29%	4.90%	5.17%
Information & Telecommunications	$3,585,980	$3,825,829	$3,744,436	$4,298,390	3,892,453	3,697,550	3.11%	3.36%	2.94%
Growth Management	$1,275,212	$1,265,858	$1,186,370	$1,267,157	1,125,927	1,064,368	-16.53%	1.20%	0.85%
Environmental Protection	$1,269,209	$1,411,621	$1,452,801	$1,483,272	1,459,690	1,575,338	24.12%	1.19%	1.25%
Public Safety	$3,999,199	$5,589,477	$5,375,386	$5,267,539	$4,945,458	$4,489,373	12.26%	3.75%	3.57%
Miscellaneous	$1,201,942	$1,141,596	$904,250	$940,314	810,979	833,118	-30.69%	1.13%	0.66%
Public Works Transportation Funding	$2,000,000	$2,000,000	$1,900,000	$1,900,000	1,200,000	1,140,000	-43.00%	1.87%	0.91%
Public Works Solid Waste	$160,000	$160,000	$160,000	$160,000	160,000	160,000	0.00%	0.15%	0.13%
Total Board Department Funding Allocation	**$38,685,255**	**$44,396,761**	**$42,710,791**	**$44,574,845**	**$40,795,733**	**$39,474,593**	2.04%	36.26%	31.43%
Sub-total All Areas	**$106,688,763**	**$124,427,389**	**$124,427,972**	**$129,494,650**	**$122,234,823**	**$119,641,249**	12.14%	100.00%	95.25%
Public Safety Accounting Change - EMS	$0	$0	$0	$5,965,240	$5,965,240	$5,965,240	N/A	N/A	4.75%
General Fund Total	**$106,688,763**	**$124,427,389**	**$124,427,972**	**$135,459,890**	**$128,200,063**	**$125,606,489**	17.73%	100.00%	100.00%

A ua County Board of County Commissioners
All MSTU Funds - FY11 Adopted Budget
FY06 thru FY11 Budget Comparison

All MSTU Funds (General, Law and Fire)	FY06 Adopted Budget	FY07 Adopted Budget	FY08 Adopted Budget	FY09 Adopted Budget	FY10 Adopted Budget	FY11 Adopted Budget	Budget Change FY06 to FY11	Percent of Total Budget in FY06	Percent of Total Budget in FY11
State Required Responsibilities									
Juvenile Detention Center - DJJ									
Medicaid									
Medical Examiner									
Inmate Medical Costs									
Court Related - Clerk Court									
Court Related - State Attorney									
Court Related - Public Defender									
Court Related - Court Administration									
Court Related - Guardian Ad Litem									
Total State Required Responsibilities	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**			
Countywide Governance Funding									
CRA's									
Capital Project Allocations	$400,000	$800,000	$800,000	$912,000	712,000	262,000	-34.50%	1.28%	0.69%
Reserves 5% best practice	$1,591,712	$1,424,702	$2,166,641	$1,985,962	1,695,823	2,328,642	46.30%	5.11%	6.13%
Countywide Utilities	$57,500	$82,064	$82,064	$87,808	167,688	331,358	476.27%	0.18%	0.87%
Total Countywide Governance Funding	**$2,049,212**	**$2,306,766**	**$3,048,705**	**$2,985,770**	**$2,575,511**	**$2,922,000**	42.59%	6.58%	7.69%
Constitutional and Judicial Offices									
Clerk - Finance & Accounting									
Property Appraiser									
Supervisor of Elections									
Sheriff-Jail									
Sheriff - Law Enforcement	$12,528,146	$16,030,948	$16,235,748	$15,229,125	14,362,898	14,655,645	16.98%	40.20%	38.59%
Sheriff - Communications	$1,116,905	$1,317,668	$1,298,050	$1,303,724	1,740,077	1,699,575	52.17%	3.58%	4.48%
Sheriff - Security									
Tax Collector Fees	$446,227	$362,060	$386,931	$394,891	384,442	392,121	-12.13%	1.43%	1.03%
Total Constitutional and Judicial Offices	**$14,091,278**	**$17,710,676**	**$17,920,729**	**$16,927,740**	**$16,487,417**	**$16,747,341**	18.85%	45.22%	44.10%
Board Department Funding Allocation									
Animal Services									
Parks	$401,500	$1,178,891	$1,019,016	$1,049,800	1,240,635	1,226,345	205.44%	1.29%	3.23%
General Government					52,444	53,206	N/A	N/A	0.14%
Administrative Services									
Community Support Services					190,100	190,100	N/A	N/A	0.50%
Court Services									
Information & Telecommunications									
Growth Management	$1,222,779	$1,469,227	$1,358,341	$1,490,813	1,364,795	1,524,647	24.69%	3.92%	4.01%
Environmental Protection	$440,999	$490,479	$528,381	$546,292	519,479	546,665	23.96%	1.42%	1.44%
Public Safety	$10,420,071	$11,650,769	$12,118,293	$13,064,868	$12,627,768	$12,940,095	24.18%	33.44%	34.07%
Miscellaneous	$1,840,150	$1,377,279	$1,423,539	$1,423,539	1,496,102	1,081,133	-41.25%	5.90%	2.85%
P. W. Transportation Improvement Program	$696,869	$813,828	$1,711,631	$780,322	714,242	745,800	7.02%	2.24%	1.96%
Public Works Solid Waste									
Total Board Department Funding Allocation	**$15,022,368**	**$16,980,473**	**$18,159,201**	**$18,355,634**	**$18,205,565**	**$18,307,991**	21.87%	48.21%	48.21%
Sub-total All Areas	**$31,162,858**	**$36,997,915**	**$39,128,635**	**$38,269,144**	**$37,268,493**	**$37,977,332**	21.87%	100.00%	100.00%
MSTU Funds Total	**$31,162,858**	**$36,997,915**	**$39,128,635**	**$38,269,144**	**$37,268,493**	**$37,977,332**	21.87%	100.00%	100.00%

Ala County Board of County Commissioners
General and MSTU Funds Combined - FY11 Adopted Budget
FY06 thru FY11 Budget Comparison

General Fund and MSTU Funds	FY06 Adopted Budget	FY07 Adopted Budget	FY08 Adopted Budget	FY09 Adopted Budget	FY10 Adopted Budget	FY11 Adopted Budget	Budget Change FY06 to FY11	Percent of Total Budget in FY06	Percent of Total Budget in FY11
State Required Responsibilities									
Juvenile Detention Center - DJJ	$1,400,000	$2,101,481	$2,101,481	$2,071,481	$2,288,994	$1,788,994	27.79%	1.02%	1.09%
Medicaid	$2,133,250	$2,133,250	$2,133,250	$2,133,250	$2,097,250	$1,547,250	-27.47%	1.55%	0.95%
Medical Examiner	$577,600	$727,600	$727,600	$727,600	$727,600	$727,600	25.97%	0.42%	0.44%
Inmate Medical Costs	$0	$250,000	$250,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$2,000,000	N/A	0.00%	1.22%
Court Related - Clerk Court	$289,841	$294,892	$294,268	$294,268	$284,426	$294,268	1.53%	0.21%	0.18%
Court Related - State Attorney	$256,114	$137,873	$134,336	$259,814	$192,864	$188,349	-26.46%	0.19%	0.12%
Court Related - Public Defender	$125,250	$60,137	$58,379	$235,896	$176,275	$146,078	16.63%	0.09%	0.09%
Court Related - Court Administration	$769,129	$933,150	$846,243	$1,153,413	$886,363	$785,396	2.11%	0.56%	0.48%
Court Related - Guardian Ad Litem	$102,086	$100,661	$94,464	$96,431	$92,641	$108,468	6.25%	0.07%	0.07%
Total State Required Responsibilities	**$5,653,270**	**$6,739,044**	**$6,640,021**	**$7,972,153**	**$7,746,413**	**$7,586,403**	34.19%	4.10%	4.64%
Countywide Governance Funding									
CRA's	$1,560,470	$2,278,809	$3,870,449	$3,882,270	$4,881,704	$4,524,762	189.96%	1.13%	2.77%
Capital Project Allocations	$3,800,000	$8,995,000	$5,450,000	$4,498,924	$3,723,171	$3,399,561	-10.54%	2.76%	2.08%
Reserves 5% best practice	$5,731,732	$6,327,077	$9,164,339	$7,990,295	$7,202,215	$7,947,645	38.66%	4.16%	4.86%
Countywide Utilities	$1,915,709	$2,974,962	$2,874,962	$3,253,003	$3,043,298	$3,125,117	63.13%	1.39%	1.91%
Total Countywide Governance Funding	**$13,007,911**	**$20,575,848**	**$21,359,750**	**$19,624,492**	**$18,850,388**	**$18,997,085**	46.04%	9.44%	11.61%
Constitutional and Judicial Offices									
Clerk - Finance & Accounting	$1,919,902	$2,069,714	$2,011,610	$2,111,289	$1,965,749	$1,852,531	-3.51%	1.39%	1.13%
Property Appraiser	$4,431,368	$4,447,231	$4,412,282	$4,282,922	$4,015,753	$3,938,971	-11.11%	3.21%	2.41%
Supervisor of Elections	$1,552,563	$1,559,145	$1,859,354	$1,673,769	$1,589,905	$1,553,157	0.04%	1.13%	0.95%
Sheriff-Jail	$22,476,060	$24,835,177	$26,095,983	$27,219,099	$26,726,162	$26,606,723	18.38%	16.30%	16.26%
Sheriff - Law Enforcement	$26,624,599	$29,644,959	$30,138,769	$30,831,626	$29,414,052	$29,177,623	9.59%	19.31%	17.84%
Sheriff - Communications	$2,903,337	$3,189,778	$3,197,868	$3,822,371	$3,097,858	$3,025,649	4.21%	2.11%	1.85%
Sheriff - Security	$2,580,264	$2,814,595	$2,790,120	$2,780,434	$2,698,766	$2,750,586	6.60%	1.87%	1.68%
Tax Collector Fees	$2,994,724	$4,172,579	$4,180,858	$4,515,160	$4,396,972	$4,347,269	45.16%	2.17%	2.66%
Total Constitutional and Judicial Offices	**$65,482,817**	**$72,733,178**	**$74,686,844**	**$77,236,670**	**$73,905,217**	**$73,252,509**	11.87%	47.50%	44.78%
Board Department Funding Allocation									
Animal Services	$1,972,384	$2,358,137	$2,278,647	$2,285,439	$2,168,426	$2,088,263	5.88%	1.43%	1.28%
Parks	$1,651,729	$1,998,381	$1,754,869	$1,787,442	$1,700,061	$1,701,639	3.02%	1.20%	1.04%
General Government	$3,789,552	$4,162,820	$3,965,504	$4,161,838	$4,028,375	$3,969,583	4.75%	2.75%	2.43%
Administrative Services	$5,993,692	$6,886,421	$6,562,988	$7,416,884	$6,874,376	$6,584,837	9.86%	4.35%	4.03%
Community Support Services	$6,963,620	$7,891,532	$7,521,425	$7,641,348	$7,217,820	$7,146,966	2.63%	5.05%	4.37%
Court Services	$5,224,236	$6,883,980	$6,923,131	$7,015,022	$6,695,347	$6,493,209	24.29%	3.79%	3.97%
Information & Telecommunications	$3,585,980	$3,825,829	$3,744,436	$4,298,390	$3,892,453	$3,697,550	3.11%	2.60%	2.26%
Growth Management	$2,497,991	$2,735,085	$2,544,711	$2,757,970	$2,490,722	$2,589,015	3.64%	1.81%	1.58%
Environmental Protection	$1,710,208	$1,902,100	$1,981,182	$2,029,564	$1,979,169	$2,122,003	24.08%	1.24%	1.30%
Public Safety	$14,419,270	$17,240,246	$17,493,679	$18,332,407	$17,573,226	$17,429,468	20.88%	10.46%	10.65%
Miscellaneous	$3,042,092	$2,518,875	$2,327,789	$2,363,853	$2,307,081	$1,914,251	-37.07%	2.21%	1.17%
Public Works Transportation Funding	$2,696,869	$2,813,828	$3,611,631	$2,680,322	$1,914,242	$1,885,800	-30.07%	1.96%	1.15%
Public Works Solid Waste	$160,000	$160,000	$160,000	$160,000	$160,000	$160,000	0.00%	0.12%	0.10%
Total Board Department Funding Allocation	**$53,707,623**	**$61,377,234**	**$60,869,992**	**$62,930,479**	**$59,001,298**	**$57,782,584**	7.59%	38.96%	35.32%
Sub-total All Areas	**$137,851,621**	**$161,425,304**	**$163,556,607**	**$167,763,794**	**$159,503,316**	**$157,618,581**	14.34%	100.00%	96.35%
Public Safety Accounting Change - EMS	$0	$0	$0	$5,965,240	$5,965,240	$5,965,240	N/A	0.00%	3.65%
General/MSTU Fund Total	**$137,851,621**	**$161,425,304**	**$163,556,607**	**$173,729,034**	**$165,468,556**	**$163,583,821**	18.67%	100.00%	100.00%

Alachua County Department of Community Support Services

218 SE 24th St. Gainesville, FL 32641
(352) 264-6700
http://www.alachuacounty.us/government/depts/css/

Mission Statement

To provide comprehensive health and human services and establish partnerships to positively impact the well-being of individuals, families and communities.

Do You Know Who We Serve?

A. Indigent County Residents
B. Poor, but Working County Residents
C. Middle Class County Residents
D. Affluent County Residents
E. All of The Above

Divisions & Programs

CHOICES
Community Partnerships
Cooperative Extension
Crisis Center
Partners For a Productive Community
Poverty Reduction
Social Services
Victim Services & Rape Crisis Center
Veteran Services

Programs & Services Provided By
CHOICES

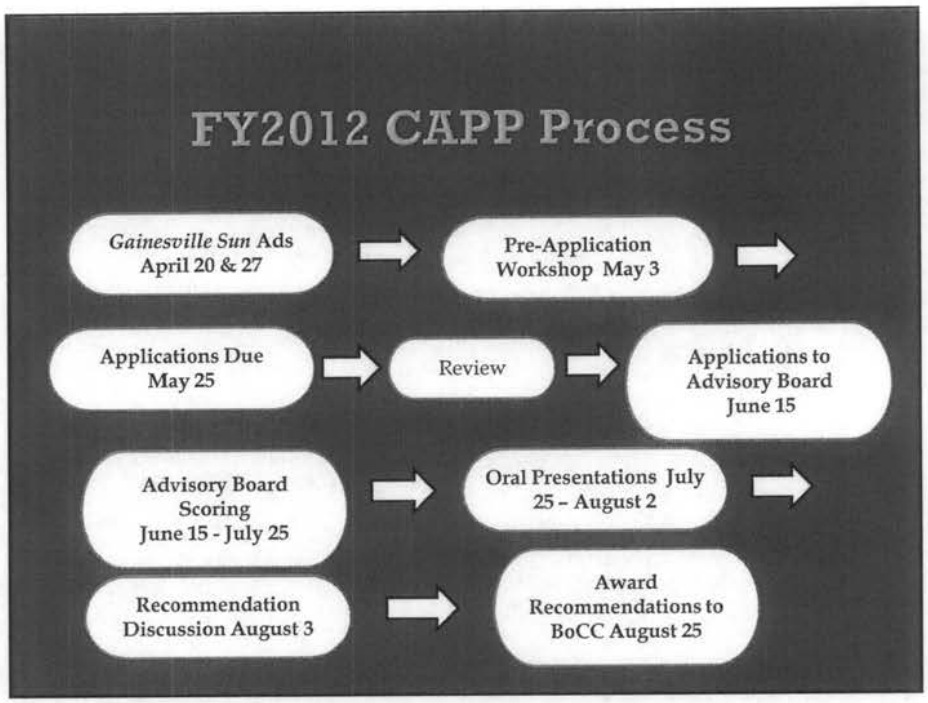
Health Service Plan
Senior Dental
Health Education & Wellness Program
Equal Access Clinic
Helping Hands Clinic
Community Mobile Health Clinic
Flu-Mist Program
Meridian Mental Health
Disease Management

Programs & Services Provided By
Community Partnerships

Foster Grandparent Program
Volunteer services for seniors 60 + years old

Retired & Senior Volunteer Program
Volunteer services for seniors 55 + years old

Community Agency Partnership Program (CAPP)
County funded non-profit agencies



Programs & Services Provided By Cooperative Extension

Agricultural Programs - Livestock, Natural Resources, Commercial Horticulture, & Environmental Horticulture

4-H Youth Development -Leadership, Camping, Clubs, Volunteer Recruitment & Development, School Enrichment, Curriculum Development

Family & Consumer Science - Financial Management, Before you Tie the Knot, Nutrition Education

Programs & Services Provided By
Crisis Center

Crisis Line
Crisis Counseling
Care Team
Rumor Control - 311
Community Trauma Response
Community Education
Survivors of Suicide Support Services
AIDS/HIV Support Services
Regional Suicide Information Line

Programs & Services Provided By
Partners for Productive Communities (PPC)

- Stabilization , Revitalization And Sustainability To Targeted Communities In Alachua County
- Develop Community Organization to Reduce and Deter Crime
- Provide Tutorial Resource Program
- Develop Community Partnerships
- Provide Prevention and Intervention

Programs & Services Provided By
Poverty Reduction

Hunger Summit
Annual Homeless Breakfast
Homeless Veteran Stand-Down
SNAP – Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
Assist With Homelessness Issues, Hunger Abatement
Food and Community Development Programs

Programs & Services Provided By
Social Services

Rent, Mortgage & Utility Assistance
Transportation Assistance (Bus Passes)
Primary Care
Prescription Assistance
Animal Services Fee Waiver
Solid Waste Assessment Waiver
Indigent Burials & Cremation
Urgent Special Needs
Self-Sufficiency Employment Training Initiative
Sharps Refuse Box
Vision Exams & Eyeglasses
Information & Referral

Programs & Services Provided By
Victim Services & Rape Crisis Center

24/7 Emergency Crisis Intervention Outreach
24/7 Emergency Hotline
Face-to-Face Counseling & Therapy
Sexual Assault and Homicide Survivor Support Groups
Criminal Justice Support & Accompaniment
Assistance With Crime Victim Compensation
Emergency Legal Advocacy
Personal Advocacy
Awareness, Education & Risk Reduction Activities
Confidential HIV/AIDS Testing
Assistance With Urgent Special Needs
Transportation

Programs & Services Provided By
Veteran Services

Assists in Filing For Benefits & Claims Related To…

Disability
Service Related Illnesses/Injuries
Retirement
Death & Burial
Widow/Widower
Dependents
Education & Employment
Nursing Home
Housing

Emergency Operations Functions & Responsibilities

- ✓ ESF6 - Mass Care
- ✓ ESF 14 – Rumor Control
- ✓ ESF 15 – Volunteers & Donations
- ✓ ESF17 – Ag & Livestock

Activate & Staff Rumor Control Phone Lines

Coordinate Disaster Human Services

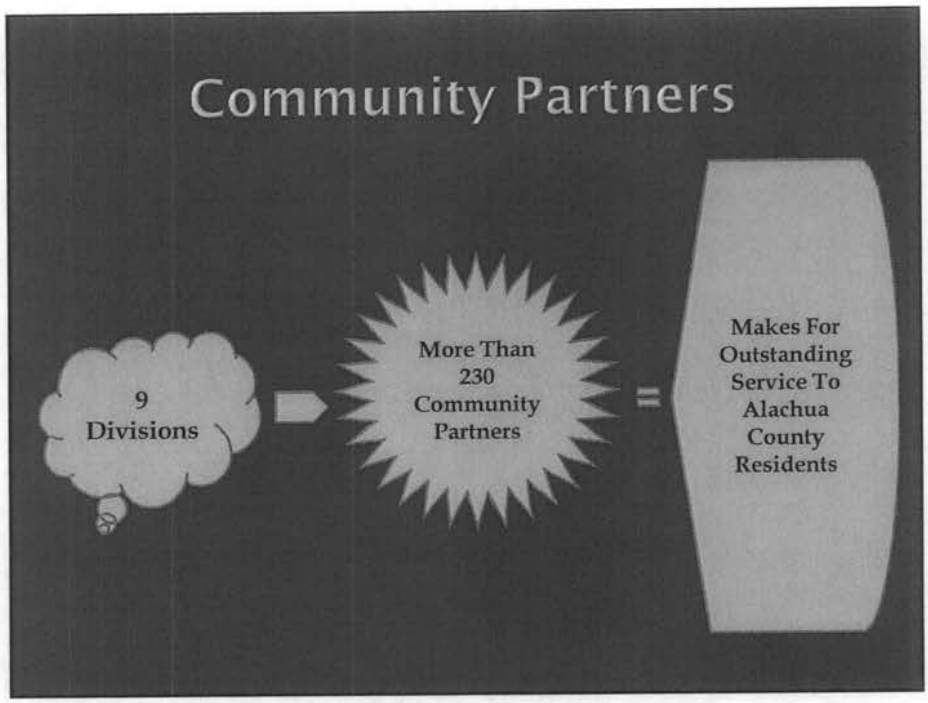
FY 10 Volunteer Services

Total Number of Volunteered Hours	1,271	255,071
Value of Volunteer Hours at $20.85 per hour (http://www.independentsector.org/volunteer_time)		$5,312,830

1,271 Volunteers

255,071 Total Hours Volunteered

Valued at $5,312,830



FY 10/11 Budget For Mandated Services

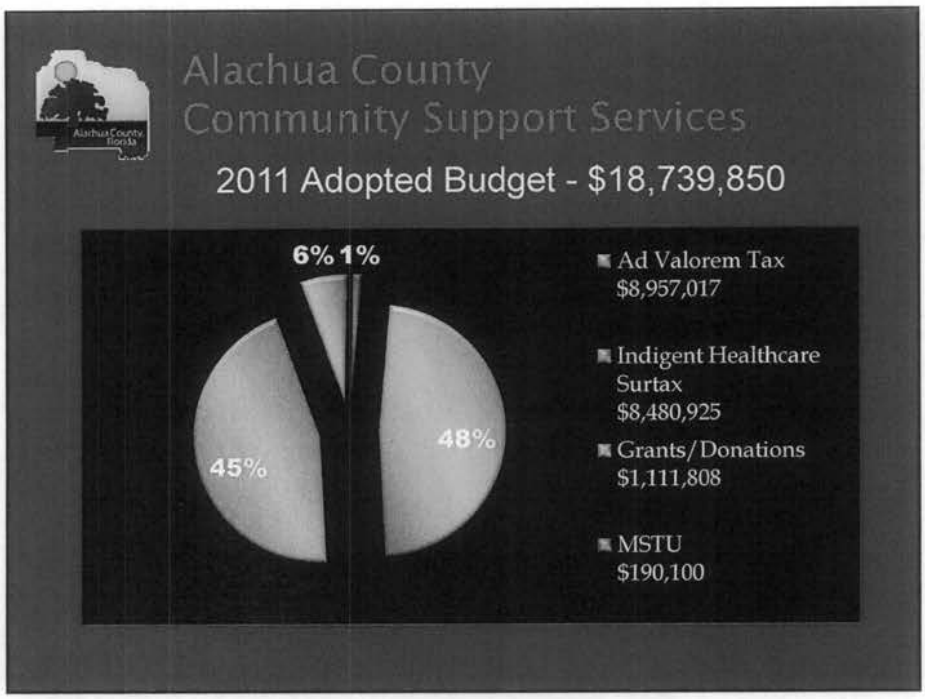
Medicaid - $1,547,250

Medical Examiner - $727,600

Indigent Burials - $33,240

Health Care Responsibility Act - $20,000

Child Protective Team - $36,000


Alachua County
Community Support Services
2011 Adopted Budget - $18,739,850
6%
1%
48%
45%
Ad Valorem Tax
$8,957,017
Indigent Healthcare
Surtax
$8,480,925
Grants/Donations
$1,111,808
MSTU
$190,100

FID	Shape	LOCATION
0	Polyline	County Road (CR) 2082 in Grove Park
1	Polyline	Old Bellamy Road north of Alachua at Mill Creek and Townsend Branch
2	Polyline	NW 227th Drive and NW 238th Avenue north of CR236 at O'Leno State Park boundary
3	Polyline	Old Bellamy Road north of CR236 and west of I-75
4	Polyline	CR 219 A and CR 1474 near Campville and Beckhamton (north of Hawthorne)
5	Polyline	Whiting Street and SE 185th Street in Micanopy
6	Polyline	SE 65th Lane in Hawthorne
7	Polyline	Rocky Creek at 142nd Avenue (north of Gainesville)
8	Polyline	NE 179th Terrace Orange Heights (north of SR26)
9	Polyline	NE 22nd Lane traversing Morans Prairie north of Campville
10	Polyline	Lochloosa Slough at SE 225th Drive and wetlands in proximity to 177th Avenue
11	Polyline	Lakeshore Drive

SITE_DESCR

Wide, poorly stabilized and poorly vegetated right-of-way (ROW) allows sediments and road base materials to move into creeks a...
High relief and frequent grading of the road add to the sediment load of Mill Creek and tributaries.
High relief and frequent grading of the road cause sediments to be discharged to O'Leno State Park property.
Wide unpaged road, high relief and frequent grading of the road cause sediments to be discharged to sinkholes and creeks.
Poorly stabilized ROW and culverts allow sediments into creeks and wetlands. Discharge impacts Little Orange Creek.
High relief and frequent grading of the road cause sediments to be discharged to streams and wetlands.
Wide, poorly stabilized and poorly vegetated ROW allows sediments and road base materials to move into creeks and wetlands. ...
Relief and unstable ROW materials increase sediment loading to Rocky Creek (tributary to the Santa Fe River).
Relief and unstable ROW materials increase sediment loading to FDOT stormwater system on SR26 in Orange Heights.
Relief, unstable ROW materials and proximity to wetlands allow sediment migration into the cypress wetlands.
Relief, unstable ROW materials and proximity to wetlands allow sediment and trash migration into the cypress wetlands.
Relief and unstable ROW materials increase sediment loading to Newnan?s Lake.

PROPOSED_P

Narrow "improved" ROW to reduce impacted and poorly vegetated areas, add grade control with swale ditch blocks, stabilize soils,...
Grade control with swale ditch blocks, stabilize soils, provide stormwater retention, and revegetate area.
Grade control with swale ditch blocks, stabilize soils, and revegetate area.
Narrow ?improved? ROW, add grade control with swale ditch blocks, stabilize soils, and revegetate area.
Stabilize culvert headwalls, add grade control with swale ditch blocks, stabilize soils, construction a sediment sump (for maintenan...
Grade control with swale ditch blocks, stabilize soils and ROW, and revegetate area.
Narrow "improved" ROW and driving lanes to reduce impacted and poorly vegetated areas, add grade control with swale ditch blo...
Narrow road width, remove limerock from ROW, grade control with swale ditch blocks, stabilize soils, and revegetate area.
Narrow road width, remove limerock from ROW, grade control with swale ditch blocks, stabilize soils, and revegetate area.
Treat road to reduce sediment migration, control grade with swale ditch blocks, stabilize soils and ROW, and revegetate area.
Treat roads to reduce sediment migration, control grade with swale ditch blocks, stabilize soils and ROW, revegetate area, and di...
Regrading, bioretention swales.

ESTIMATED_	ESTIMATED1	TOTAL_COST
0.5 miles	$415,000 per mile	$ 207,500
2.1 miles	$290,000 per mile	$ 609,000
.75 miles	$290,000 per mile	$ 217,500
1.5 miles	$290,000 per mile	$ 435,000
0.75 miles	$415,000 per mile	$ 311,250
1 mile	$290,000 per mile	$ 290,000
0.75 miles	$415,000 per mile	$ 311,250
0.5 miles	$290,000 per mile	$ 145,000
0.5 miles	$290,000 per mile	$ 145,000
0.6 miles	$415,000 per mile	$ 249,000
1.3 miles	$415,000 per mile	$ 539,500
2 miles	$1,200,000 per mile	$1,400,000

FID	Shape *	OBJECTID	Dimensions	Type	Name	Book_Page
0	Polygon	142	Irregular	Common Open Space & Drainage Easement	Lake Forest Glen	22/7
1	Polygon	332	130'	Drainage Easement	Lake Bonnet Estates Phase II	S/99-100
2	Polygon	337	Irregular	Drainage Easement	Lake Bonnet Estates Phase II	S/99-100
3	Polygon	357	Irregular	Common Open Space & Drainage Easement	Sterling Place Unit 2	R/81
4	Polygon	371	Irregular	Common Open Space & Drainage Easement	Sterling Place Unit 1	R/39
5	Polygon	517	Irregular	Drainage Right of Way & Water Retention Area	Deer Run III	L/34
6	Polygon	1118	Irregular	Drainage Easement & Common Area	Marchwood	M/47
7	Polygon	1121	Irregular	Drainage Easement & Common Area	Marchwood	M/47
8	Polygon	1196	Irregular	Common Recreation Area & Drainage Easement	Tower Village III	K/58
9	Polygon	1214	Irregular	Drainage Area Right of Way	Autumn Woods	M/44
10	Polygon	0	100'x233'	Drainage Right of Way	Benwood Estates Unit no. 2	K/21
11	Polygon	1216		Drainage Right of Way	NW 43 St	2002/1631-1634
12	Polygon	0		Common Area & Drainage Easement	Celebration Oaks	24/83 - 24/84
13	Polygon	0	Irregular	Drainage Right of Way	Green Leaf Unit No. 2	K/94
14	Polygon	0	Irregular	Drainage Easement	Hyde Park	N/57
15	Polygon	0	Irregular	Drainage Easement	Hyde Park	N/57
16	Polygon	0		Drainage Right of Way	FDOT	OR 1682/2502
17	Polygon	0	195'x370'	Drainage Easement	Kenwood Unit 2	H/67
18	Polygon	0	Irregular	Drainage & Public Utilities Right of Way	Kimberly Woods Unit II	L/76
19	Polygon	0	irregular	Detention Pond	Rustlewood	K/52
20	Polygon	0	143'x500'	Drainage Easement	NW 43rd ST	OR 1741/2148
21	Polygon	0	Irregular	Drainage Basin	Spring Meadow	L/59
22	Polygon	0		Drainage Basin	N Main St	

SHAPE_Leng	SHAPE_Area	CITY	SEGMENT	STATUS	Parcel	Acres	Edit_by	MOW	Subtype
4360.727396	261838.851109		812	Structural	10886-010-000	1.2	JLM		Retention Basin
1018.960417	49131.632135		813	Maintain	18651-020-012, 013	1.2	JLM		Dry Detention
754.736774	30158.662297		813	Maintain		0.7	JLM		Dry Detention
2256.769399	143601.754755		799	Structural	06008-020-000	1.4	JLM		Wet Detention
1897.558938	158120.896082		799	Structural	06008-010-000	1	JLM		Wet Detention
1206.662364	78220.34524		631	Structural	None	1.2	JLM		Retention Basin
711.591918	21862.806416	Gainesville	0	City	06686-109-000	0.65	JLM		Retention Basin
1476.330971	26352.389845	Gainesville	0	City	06686-109-000	0.4	JLM		Wet Detention
1730.400858	106047.392599		747	Srtuctural	None	2.4	JLM		Retention Basin
1065.795551	49990.589551		753	Maintain	06112-010-046	1.15	JLM	Mow	Retention Basin
637.576916	22226.4894		638	Maintain	None	0.5	JLM	Mow	Wet Detention?
0	0		203	Maintain	06145-008-000	1.4	JLM	Mow	Retention Basin
0	0		834	Structural	16134-100-000	1.2	JLM		Dry Basin
0	0		746	Maintain	06877-200-000	1	JLM	Mow	Retention Basin
0	0		781	Maintain	06120-010-014	0.2	JLM	Mow	Retention Basin
0	0		781	Maintain	06120-010-021, 020	0.25	JLM	Mow	Wet Detention
0	0		0	FDOT	06111-007-001	0.35	JLM		Wet Detention
1009.32349	49821.786513		739	Maintain	06849-021-000	1.15	JLM		Retention Basin
0	0		639	Maintain	None	1.3	JLM		Wet Detention
0	0		634	Maintain	None	1	JLM		Wet Detention
0	0		203	Maintain	06053-002-000	1.6	JLM		Wet Detention
0	50083.143814		653	Maintain	None	0.8	JLM		Dry Retention
0	0		0		08210-007-001	1.8	JLM		Wet Detention

ImpWater	Basin	WQ_Improve	Cost_Est
	Lake Forest Creek	Create permanent pool, plant with natives	30000
OFW	Santa Fe River System	Create permanent pool, plant with natives	20000
OFW	Santa Fe River System	Create permanent pool, plant with natives	20000
Blues Creek (3682)	Blues Creek	Plant with natives	2500
Blues Creek (3682)	Blues Creek	None	0
Blues Creek (3682)	Blues Creek	Remove exotics and plant with natives	10000
Hogtown Creek (2698)	Hogtown Creek (2698)	Create permanent pool, plant with natives	10000
Hogtown Creek (2698)	Hogtown Creek	Remove exotics and plant with natives	2500
Kanapaha Lake (2717)	Kanapaha Lake	Remove exotics and plant with natives	7500
Possum Creek (2696)	Possum Creek	Plant with natives	5000
Possum Creek (2696)	Possum Creek	Create permanent pool, plant with natives	15000
Possum Creek (2696)	Possum Creek	Reconfigure for extended retention time, Plant with natives	250000
Alachua Sink (2720A)	Alachua Sink	Plant with natives	5000
Kanapaha Lake (2717)	Kanapaha Lake (2717)	Remove exotics and plant with natives	10000
Possum Creek (2696)	Possum Creek	?	0
Possum Creek (2696)	Possum Creek	?	0
Possum Creek (2696)	Possum Creek	Plant with natives	2500
Kanapaha Lake (2717)	Kanapaha Lake	Plant with natives	5000
Possum Creek (2696)	Possum Creek	None	0
Possum Creek (2696)	Possum Creek	Reconfigure for extended retention time, Remove exotics, Plant with natives	100000
Possum Creek (2696)	Possum Creek	Reconfigure for extended retention time, Remove exotics, Plant with natives	150000
Hatchet Creek(2688)	Hatchet Creek	Create permanent pool, plant with natives	20000
Hogtown Creek (2698)	Hogtown Creek	Reconfigure for extended retention time, Plant with natives	250000

Owner	Proximity	Water_Body	Permit_Typ	Functionin	Ranking
Lake Forest Trails HOA	100	Lake Forest Creek	Dry Retention	Dry	0
Bonnet Lake Estates, LLC	200	Bonnet Lake		Wet Detention	1
Bonnet Lake Estates, LLC	200	Bonnet Lake		Wet Detention	1
Sterling Place HOA	500	Blues Creek		Wet	8
Sterling Place HOA	1300	Blues Creek		Wet	0
No Info	80	Blues Creek		Wet	3
Marchwood HOA	350	Hogtown Creek		Dry	4
Marchwood HOA	900	Hogtown Creek		Wet	0
No Info	3200	Kanapaha Lake		Wet Retention	0
Autumn Woods HOA	200	Monteray Creek		Wet Retention	0
No Info	1000	Monteray Creek		Dry	9
Alachua County	1200	Monteray Creek	Wet Retention with Filtration	Wet	7
Celebration Oaks HOA	350	Calf Pond	Dry Retention	Dry Retention	0
Greenleaf HOA	1500	Kanapaha Lake		Dry Retention	0
Zazueta	50	Monteray Creek		Wet	0
Russel and Cassarly	75	Monteray Creek		Wet	0
FDOT	35	Monteray Creek	Wet Detention	Wet Detention	5
Alachua County	4500	Kanapaha Lake	Dry Retention	Dry Retention	0
No Info	670	Monteray Creek		Wet	0
No Info	50	Mill Hopper Creek	? Detention	Wet Detention	2
Alachua County	60	Millhopper Creek	? Detention	Wet Detention	2
No Info	1300	Hatchet Creek		Dry	0
Alachua County	100	Springstead Creek	Wet Detention	Wet Detention	6

Permit	Priority
42-001-76192	Low
SRWMD	High
SRWMD	High
SRWMD	Med
SRWMD	Low
SRWMD	High
No Permit	High
No Permit	Low
No Permit	Low
No Permit	Low
No Permit	Med
4-001-15492-4	Med
42-001-88089-1	Low
No Permit	Low
No Permit	No
No Permit	No
4-001-15601-1 and 15601-2	Med
no permit (later phase 30700-1;30762-1)	Low
No Permit	No
no permit see 4-001-15547	High
4-001-15547 and 23408	High
No Permit	Low
4-001-15601-1 and 15601-2	Med

Alachua County

Stormwater Management Program
PROGRAM UPDATE

Board of County Commissioners Meeting
March 15, 2011

Alachua County
Florida

Stormwater Management Program

Presentation Outline

1. Update on Progress to Date
2. Stormwater Master Plan
   - Identified Needs
   - Recommended Services
   - Costs of Services
3. Funding Strategies

Stormwater Management Program

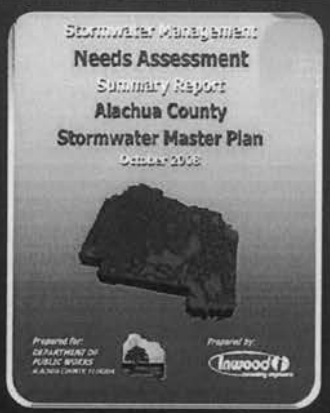
Update on Progress to Date

- Stormwater Master Plan: Dec 2007-March 2010
- Stormwater Task Force: March 2008-April 2009
- BoCC Presentation: June 2009
- Funding Strategies Report: Nov 2009 to Feb 2011

Stormwater Management Program

Stormwater Master Plan-Identified Needs

1. Flood Protection
2. Water Quality
3. Maintenance



Stormwater Management Program

1. Identified needs-flood protection

Earl Powers Park

Hills of Santa Fe

Stormwater Management Program

1. Identified needs-flood protection

NW 75th Street

Robin Lane Subdivision

Stormwater Management Program

1. Identified needs-flood protection

Robin Lane

AFTER: Looking north several days after Hurricane Frances

BEFORE: NW 75th Street looking North

AFTER: NW 75th Street looking North

landlocked retention ponds

Stormwater Management Program

1. Identified needs-flood protection

Tower Road

NW 39th Avenue

Stormwater Management Program

1. Identified needs-flood protection

Fort Clarke Boulevard

NW 69th Terrace (Red Lobster)

Stormwater Management Program

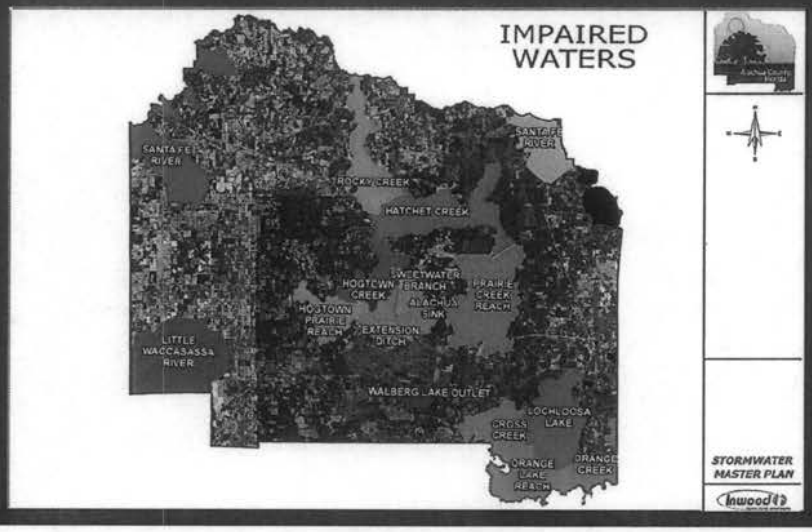
1. Identified needs-flood protection

SW 91st Street

NW 39th Avenue

Stormwater Management Program

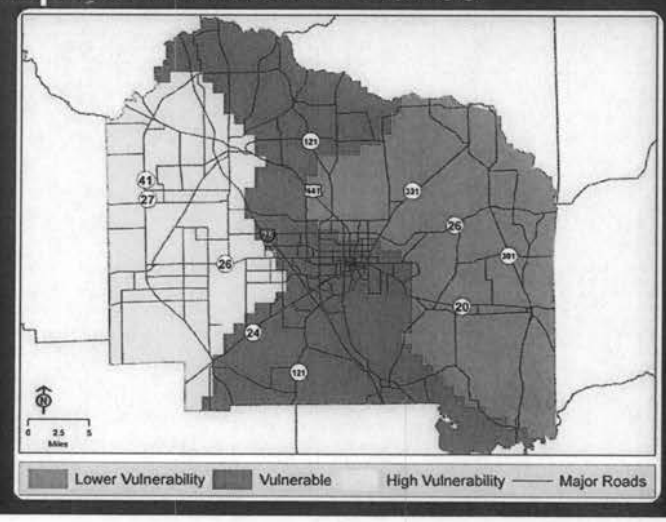
2. Identified needs- Water quality



Stormwater Management Program

2. Identified needs-water quality

Aquifer Protection Zones



Stormwater Management Program

2. Identified Needs-Water Quality

Surface Water / Aquifer Connections

Santa Fe River Sink

Mill Creek Swallet

Alachua Lake/Paynes Prairie

Stormwater Management Program

3. Identified Needs - Maintenance

Void behind structure causing concrete collar to crack.

Shoulder around culvert has washed out due to undermining.

Pipe End torn & crushed, insufficient clearance.

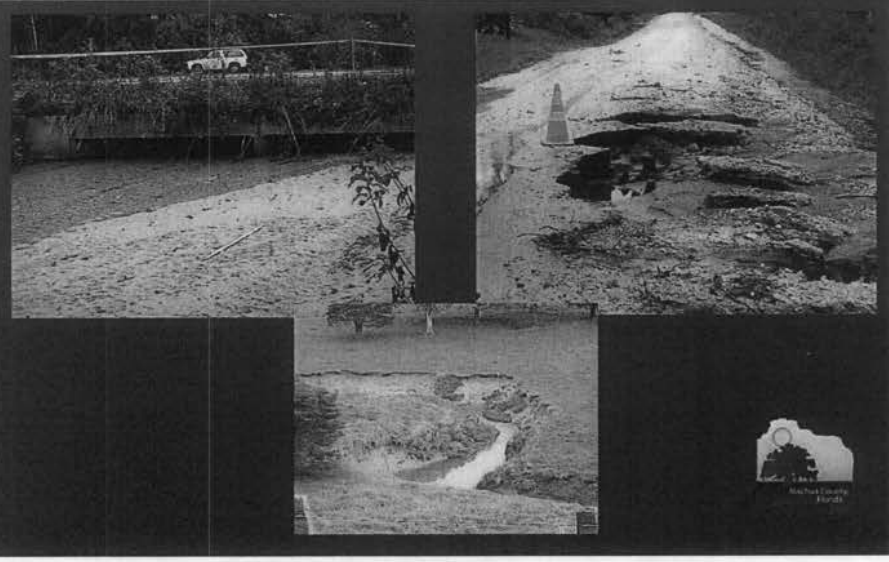
Erosion around structure exposing top of culvert.

Erosion around headwall impacting guardrail posts.

Pipe has collapsed & separated from end treatment due to undermining.

Stormwater Management Program

3. Identified Needs - Maintenance



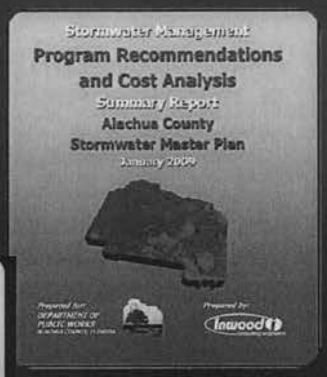
Stormwater Management Program

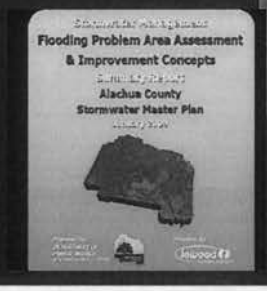
3. Identified Needs - Maintenance

Stormwater Management Program

Stormwater Master Plan-Recommended Services

1. Flooding CIP Projects
2. Water Quality Projects
3. Maintenance
4. Public Involvement





Stormwater Management Program

1. Recommended Services-Flood Protection

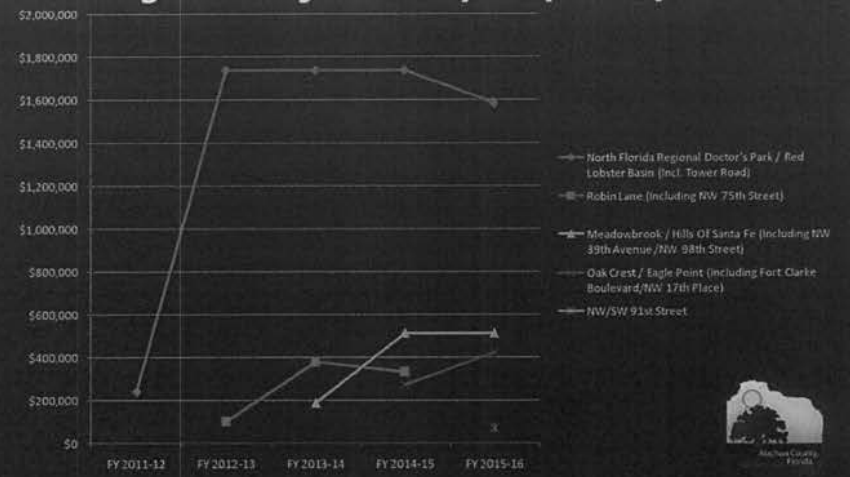
Flooding CIP Projects:

$2,072,039/year

Stormwater Management Program

1. Recommended Services-Flood Protection

Flooding CIP Projects – 5 year priority list

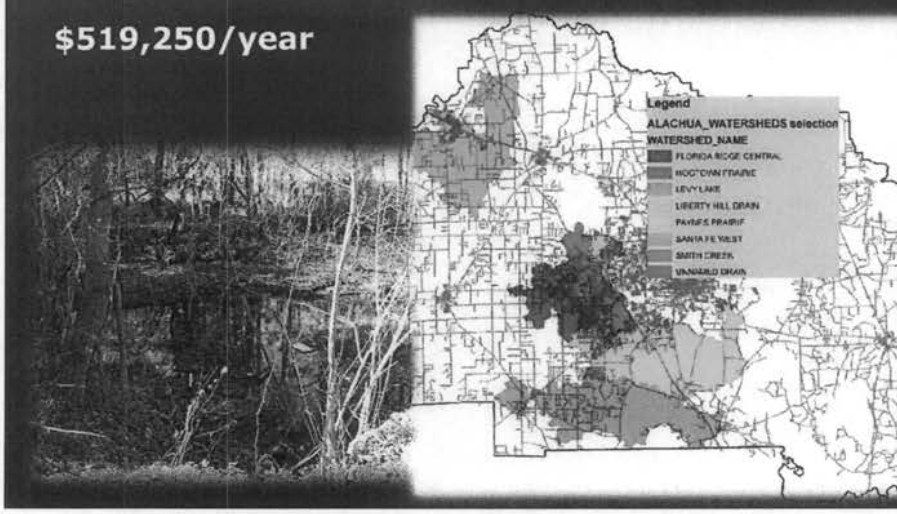


Stormwater Management Program

2. Recommended Services-Water Quality

Watershed Assessments:

$519,250/year



Stormwater Management Program

2. Recommended Services-Water Quality

Water Quality Projects:

$678,340/year

Stormwater Management Program

2. Recommended Services-Water Quality

Water Quality Projects:

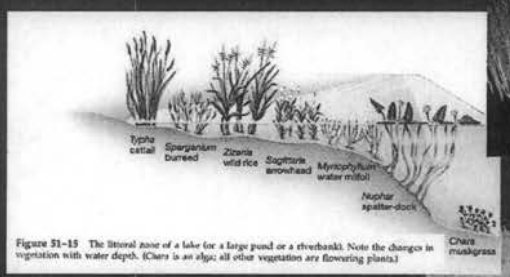


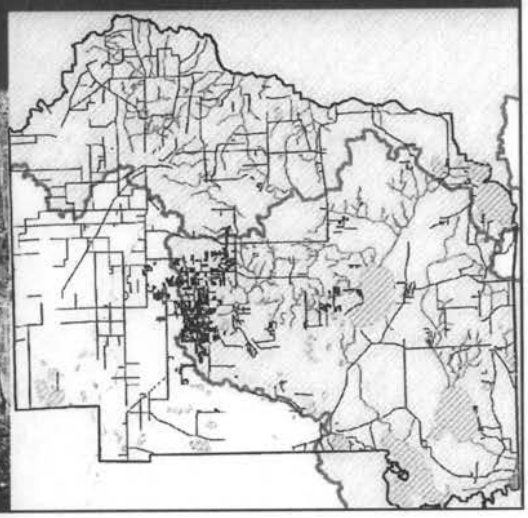
Figure 51-15 The littoral zone of a lake (or a large pond or a riverbank). Note the changes in vegetation with water depth. (Chara is an algae; all other vegetation are flowering plants.)

Stormwater Management Program

2. Recommended Services-Water Quality

Water Quality, BMAPs:

$132,500/year

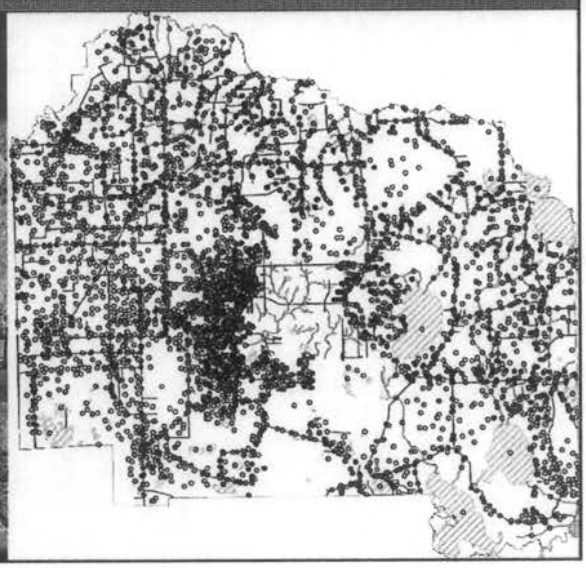


Stormwater Management Program

3. Recommended Services-Maintenance

Maintenance:

$1,436,364/year



Stormwater Management Program

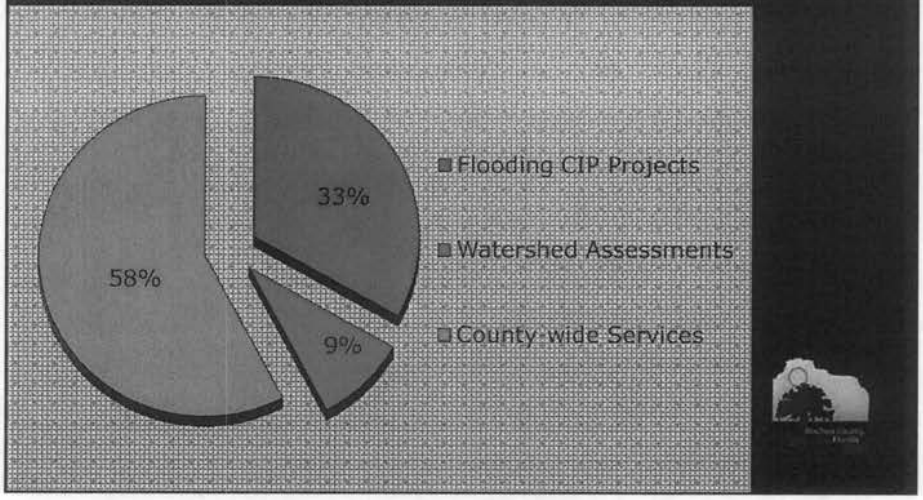
3. Recommended Services-Maintenance

Stormwater Management Program

3. Recommended Services-Maintenance

Stormwater Management Program

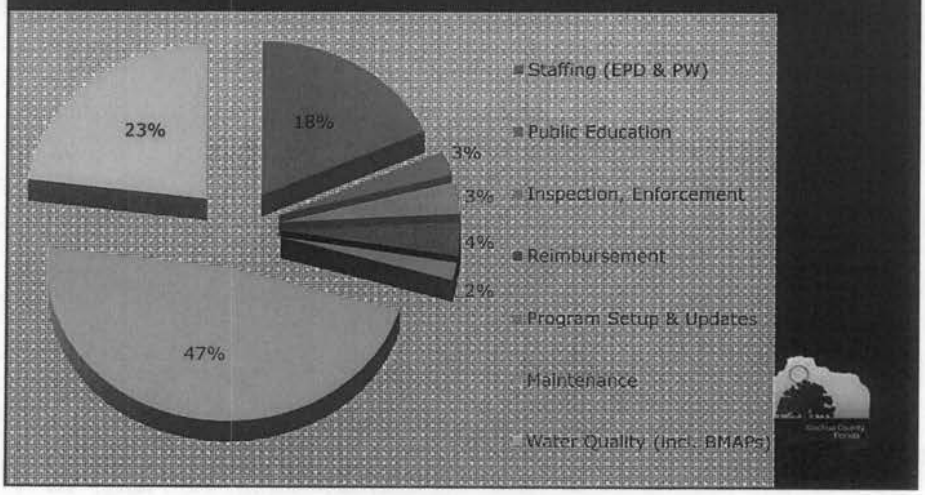
RECOMMENDED SERVICES



Stormwater Management Program

RECOMMENDED SERVICES

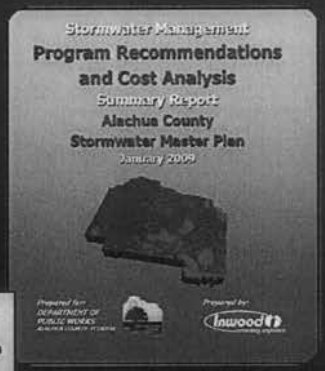
County-wide services: $3,517,358 per year



Stormwater Management Program

STORMWATER MASTER PLAN-FUNDING STRATEGIES

1. Funding Requirements
2. Options Evaluated
3. Proposed Methodology
4. Implementation Process
5. Problems with data

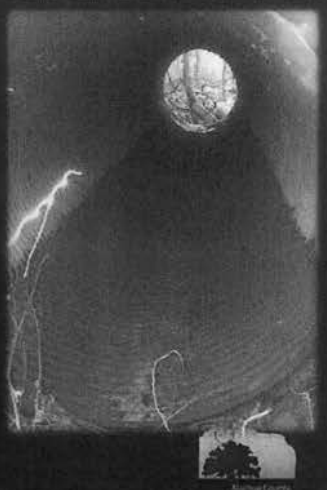


Stormwater Management Program

FUNDING STRATEGIES

1. Funding Requirements
   a. County-wide services
      - $3,517,358 per year
   b. Watershed Assessments
      - $519,250 per year
   c. Flooding CIP Projects
      - $2,072,039 per year

Total = $6,108,647



Stormwater Management Program

FUNDING STRATEGIES

2. Options Evaluated

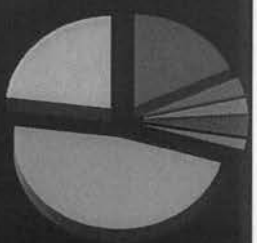
1. MSTU – dedicated stormwater millage
2. Assessments
   - County-Wide Assessment – Basic Services
   - Planning Unit Assessment – Watershed Projects
   - Special Benefit Area Assessment– Flooding CIP
   - GRU Service Area – City of Gainesville Stormwater Program
3. Sales Tax – only Capital Improvements
4. Grants – usually requires a certain percent match

Stormwater Management Program

FUNDING STRATEGIES

3. Proposed Methodology – Year 1 to 3

1. MSTU to fund county-wide basic services
   - **$3,517,358 per year**
2. **Begin the process of implementing a stormwater assessment based on pervious/impervious methodology**



- MSTU Revenue
  a. 0.6 Millage = $3,434,625 per year
  b. 0.5 Millage = $2,862,187 per year

Stormwater Management Program

FUNDING STRATEGIES

3. Proposed Methodology – Year 4+

1. County-wide assessment for basic services
   - **$3,517,358 per year**
2. Special Benefit Area assessment for Flooding CIP
   - **$2,072,039 per year**
3. Planning Unit assessment for Watershed Projects
   - **$519,250 per year**

Stormwater Management Program

FUNDING STRATEGIES

4. Implementation Process

- Submit request to advertise Public Hearing: October 2011
- 1st Public Hearing on Resolution of NOI: November 2011
- Record Resolution: by January 10, 2012
- TRIM Notices sent out: April-May 2012
- 2nd Public Hearing; Adopt Assessment: August 2012
- Continuous Public Involvement

Stormwater Management Program

Funding Strategies

5. Problems with Data

- Inaccuracies between Property Appraiser's impervious area and field verified impervious area
- Staff will have to verify impervious area prior to TRIM noticed being mailed out
- With MSTU funding for first 3 years, staff can complete the verification process

Stormwater Management Program

Recommendation

Year 1 to 3

- MSTU to fund county-wide basic services
- Begin the process of implementing a stormwater assessment based on pervious/impervious methodology

Year 4+

- County-wide assessment for basic services
- Special Benefit Area assessment for Flooding CIP
- Planning Unit assessment for Watershed Projects

Stormwater Management Program

Next Steps

Board Decision Point:

- **Do we proceed with funding a Stormwater Management Program?**

Stormwater Management Program

Questions?

Robin Lane (NW 75th Street) problem area. Looking north at portion of Robin Lane that previously flooded.

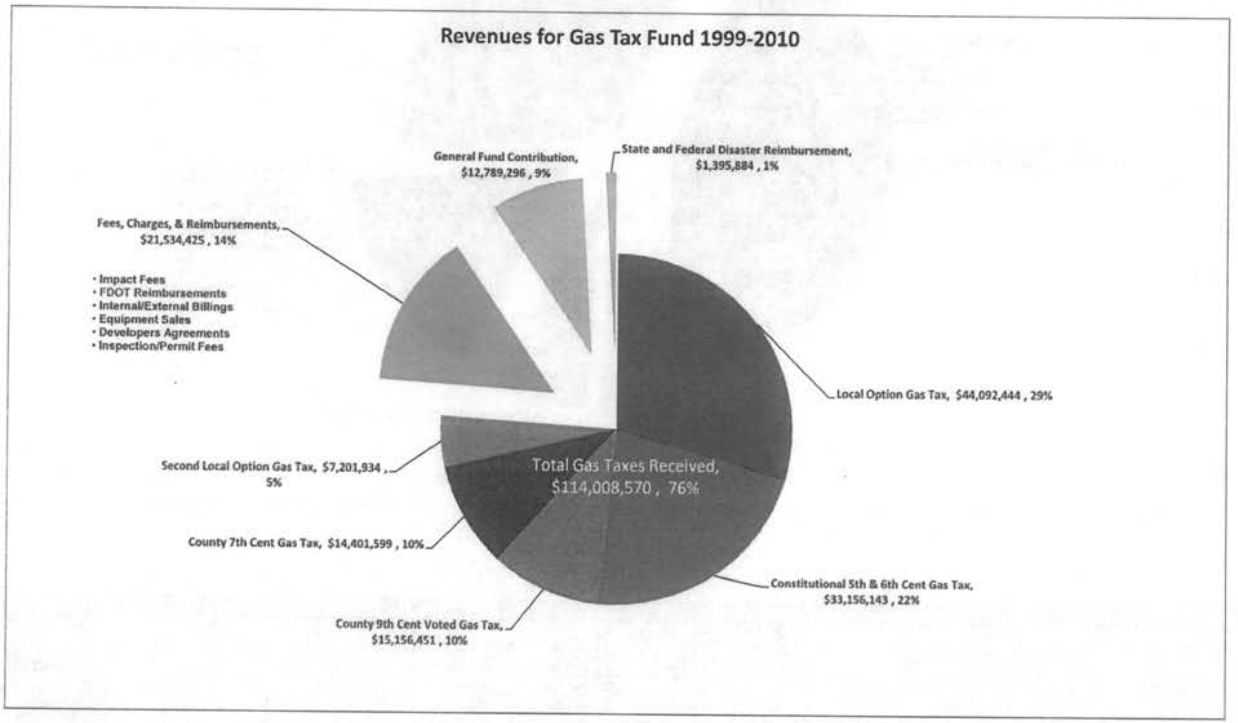
Robin Lane (NW 75th Street) problem area. Looking north from same approximate location as photo without flooding.

Robin Lane (NW 75th Street) problem area. Looking north along Robin Lane several days after flooding event (Hurricane Frances, 2004).

Robin Lane (NW 75th Street) problem area. Looking east from Robin Lane towards landlocked retention ponds. Notice County tractor and pump that was inundated from quick rising storm surge.

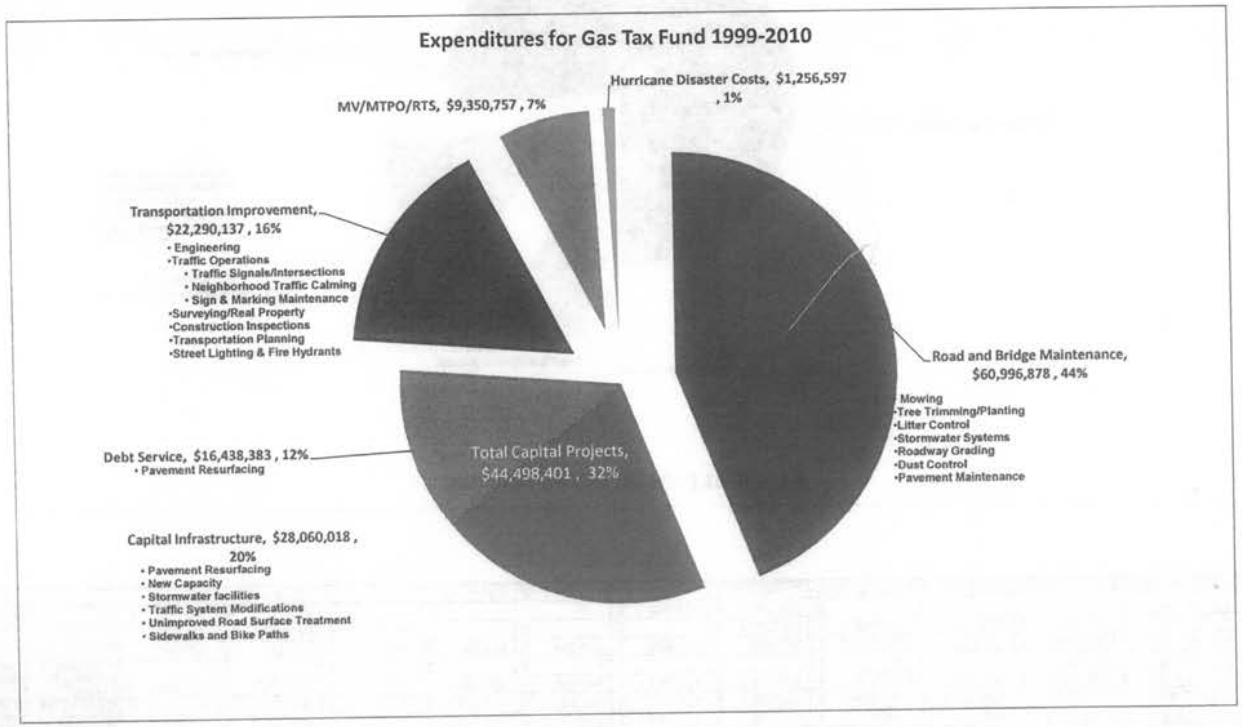
Revenues for Gas Tax Fund 1999-2010

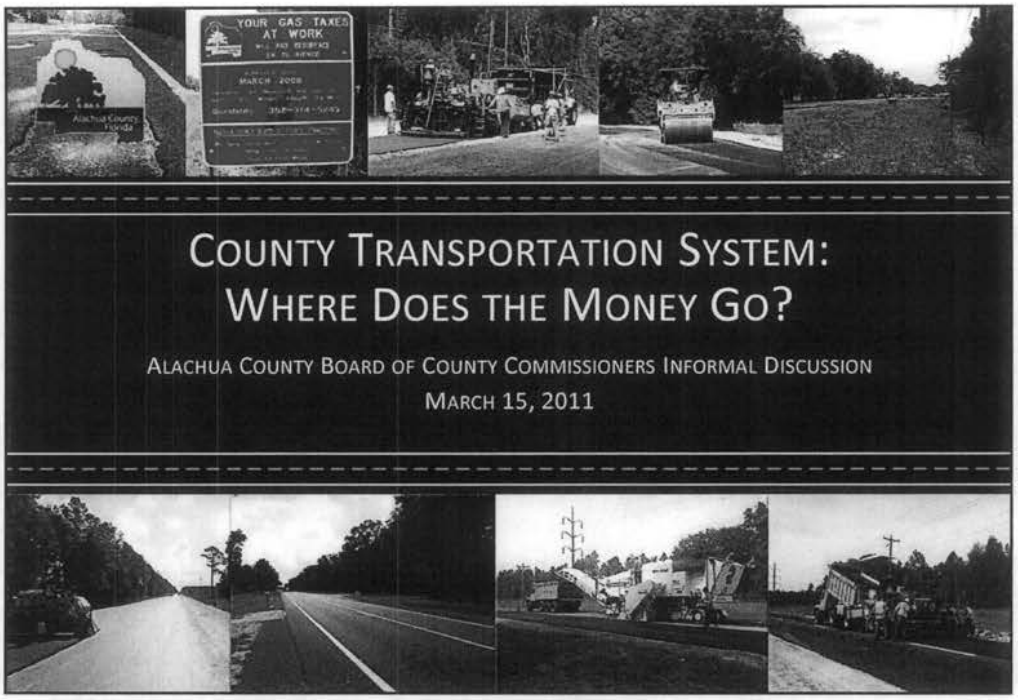
Description	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	Total 1999-2010
Local Option Gas Tax	$ 3,259,184	$ 3,314,779	$ 3,544,281	$ 3,568,638	$ 3,598,381	$ 3,741,351	$ 3,916,910	$ 4,056,089	$ 3,959,929	$ 3,716,508	$ 3,726,918	$ 3,689,475	$ 44,092,444
Constitutional 5th & 6th Cent Gas Tax	$ 2,500,373	$ 2,556,320	$ 2,582,134	$ 2,683,087	$ 2,727,657	$ 2,839,014	$ 2,997,224	$ 2,928,305	$ 2,975,984	$ 2,828,137	$ 2,803,119	$ 2,734,788	$ 33,156,143
County 9th Cent Voted Gas Tax	$ 1,122,489	$ 1,137,504	$ 1,215,135	$ 1,223,215	$ 1,231,109	$ 1,281,314	$ 1,356,231	$ 1,403,763	$ 1,371,565	$ 1,286,671	$ 1,288,231	$ 1,239,222	$ 15,156,451
County 7th Cent Gas Tax	$ 1,067,711	$ 1,126,721	$ 1,128,311	$ 1,180,006	$ 1,198,450	$ 1,247,248	$ 1,309,829	$ 1,304,182	$ 1,296,299	$ 1,232,409	$ 1,214,372	$ 1,096,060	$ 14,401,599
Second Local Option Gas Tax	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,773,514	$ 2,790,557	$ 2,637,863	$ 7,201,934
Fees, Charges, & Reimbursements	$ 540,238	$ 771,174	$ 283,214	$ 487,138	$ 486,916	$ 608,410	$ 961,338	$ 2,397,742	$ 2,730,851	$ 3,973,240	$ 4,616,021	$ 3,678,143	$ 21,534,425
General Fund Contribution	$ 937,939	$ 1,783,134	$ 59,041	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,000,000	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000	$ 1,900,000	$ 1,900,000	$ 1,209,182	$ 12,789,296
State and Federal Disaster Reimbursement	$ 21,420	$ 555	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 238,836	$ 969,927	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 165,146	$ -	$ 1,395,884
Total Revenues for Gas Tax Fund	$ 9,449,353	$ 10,690,187	$ 8,812,117	$ 9,142,084	$ 9,242,514	$ 9,956,173	$ 12,511,459	$ 14,090,081	$ 14,334,629	$ 16,710,479	$ 18,504,365	$ 16,264,734	$ 149,728,175



Expenditures for Gas Tax Fund 1999-2010

Description	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	Total 1999-2010
Road and Bridge Maintenance	$ 4,105,655	$ 4,503,196	$ 3,948,572	$ 3,858,705	$ 4,103,634	$ 4,805,950	$ 4,897,737	$ 5,108,273	$ 6,301,509	$ 6,522,291	$ 6,861,760	$ 5,979,594	$ 60,996,878
Capital Infrastructure	$ 2,734,953	$ 2,459,809	$ 2,114,335	$ 2,610,926	$ 65,145	$ 604,593	$ 1,415,686	$ 4,391,986	$ 2,162,997	$ 6,185,518	$ 1,558,729	$ 1,755,341	$ 28,060,018
Debt Service	$ 1,363,245	$ 1,365,308	$ 1,362,425	$ 1,369,416	$ 795,044	$ -	$ -	$ 509,749	$ 1,384,079	$ 2,038,891	$ 3,128,883	$ 3,121,344	$ 16,438,383
Transportation Improvement	$ 786,026	$ 960,351	$ 1,118,807	$ 1,789,348	$ 1,756,003	$ 2,088,653	$ 1,849,008	$ 2,130,170	$ 2,209,999	$ 2,322,383	$ 2,836,999	$ 2,442,389	$ 22,290,137
MV/MTPO/RTS	$ 514,880	$ 540,873	$ 534,780	$ 630,780	$ 710,235	$ 713,780	$ 812,365	$ 905,950	$ 997,208	$ 1,107,331	$ 1,065,522	$ 817,053	$ 9,350,757
Hurricane Disaster Costs	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 179,233	$ 1,077,364	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,256,597
Total Expenditures for Gas Tax Fund	$ 9,504,759	$ 9,829,537	$ 9,078,919	$ 10,259,175	$ 7,430,061	$ 8,392,209	$ 10,052,160	$ 13,046,129	$ 13,055,792	$ 18,176,414	$ 15,451,894	$ 14,115,721	$ 138,392,770



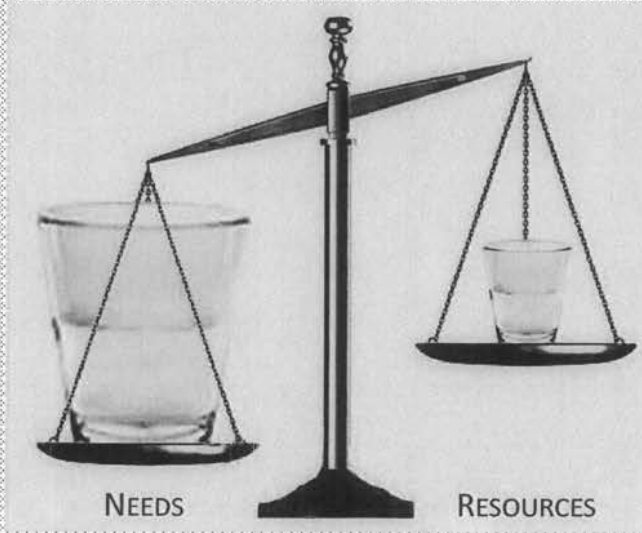


County Transportation System: Where Does the Money Go?

Alachua County Board of County Commissioners Informal Discussion

March 15, 2011

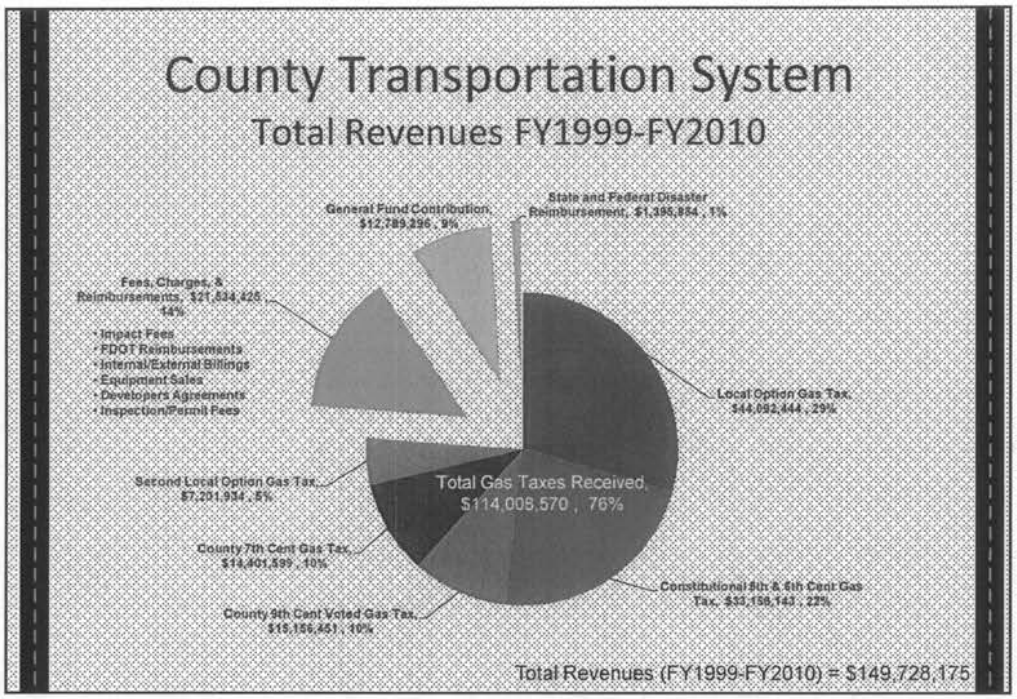
County Transportation System

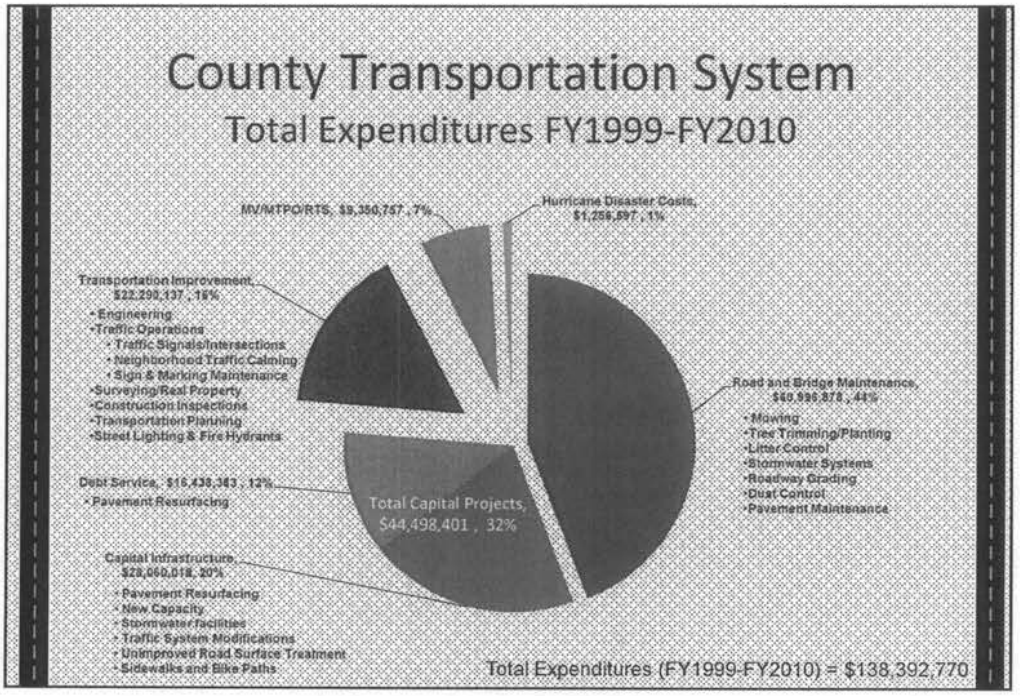


County Transportation System Presentation Outline

- Revenues and Expenditures
- Inflation versus Gas Tax Revenues
- Stewardship
- Next Steps

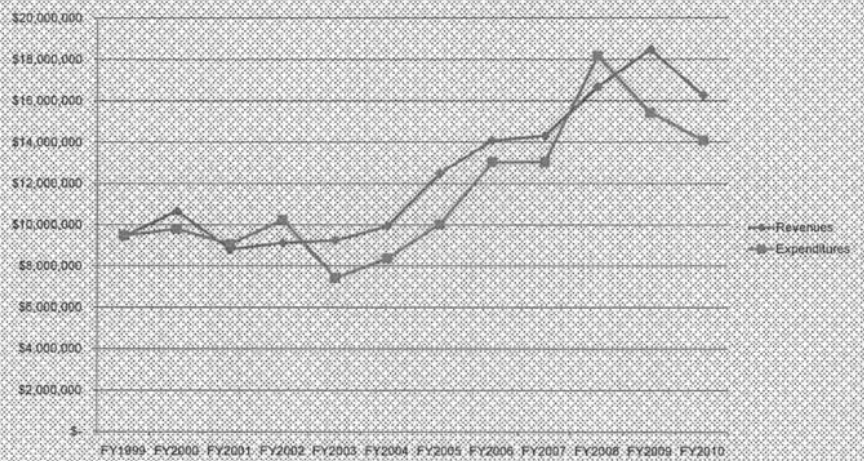
County Transportation System Revenues and Expenditures


County Transportation System
Total Revenues FY1999-FY2010
General Fund Contribution, $12,789,296 , 9%
State and Federal Disaster Reimbursement, $1,395,854 , 1%
Fees, Charges, & Reimbursements, $21,534,425 , 14%
• Impact Fees
• FDOT Reimbursements
• Internal/External Billings
• Equipment Sales
• Developers Agreements
• Inspection/Permit Fees
Local Option Gas Tax, $44,092,444 , 29%
Second Local Option Gas Tax, $7,201,934 , 5%
Total Gas Taxes Received, $114,008,570 , 76%
County 7th Cent Gas Tax, $14,401,599 , 10%
Constitutional 5th & 6th Cent Gas Tax, $33,158,143 , 22%
County 9th Cent Voted Gas Tax, $15,156,451 , 10%
Total Revenues (FY1999-FY2010) = $149,728,175

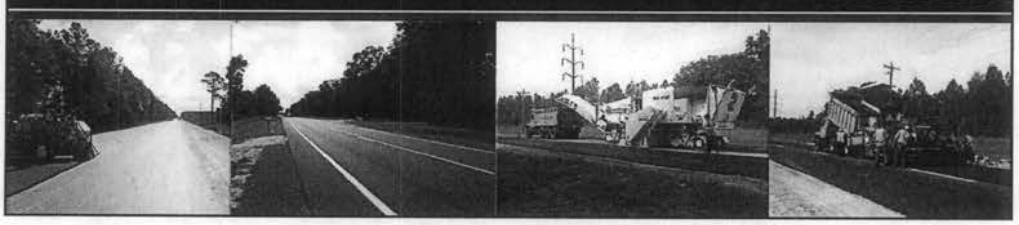

County Transportation System
Total Expenditures FY1999-FY2010
MV/MTPO/RTS, $9,350,757 , 7%
Hurricane Disaster Costs, $1,256,597 , 1%
Transportation Improvement, $22,290,137 , 16%
• Engineering
• Traffic Operations
• Traffic Signals/Intersections
• Neighborhood Traffic Calming
• Sign & Marking Maintenance
• Surveying/Real Property
• Construction Inspections
• Transportation Planning
• Street Lighting & Fire Hydrants
Road and Bridge Maintenance, $60,996,878 , 44%
• Mowing
• Tree Trimming/Planting
• Litter Control
• Stormwater Systems
• Roadway Grading
• Dust Control
• Pavement Maintenance
Debt Service, $16,438,383 , 12%
• Pavement Resurfacing
Total Capital Projects, $44,498,401 , 32%
Capital Infrastructure, $28,060,018 , 20%
• Pavement Resurfacing
• New Capacity
• Stormwater facilities
• Traffic System Modifications
• Unimproved Road Surface Treatment
• Sidewalks and Bike Paths
Total Expenditures (FY1999-FY2010) = $138,392,770

County Transportation System

Revenues and Expenditures 1999-2010

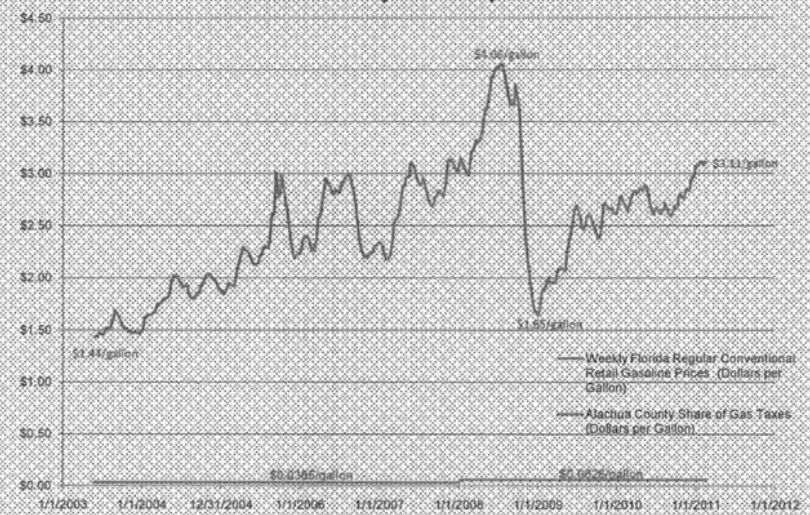


COUNTY TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM
INFLATION VERSUS GAS TAX

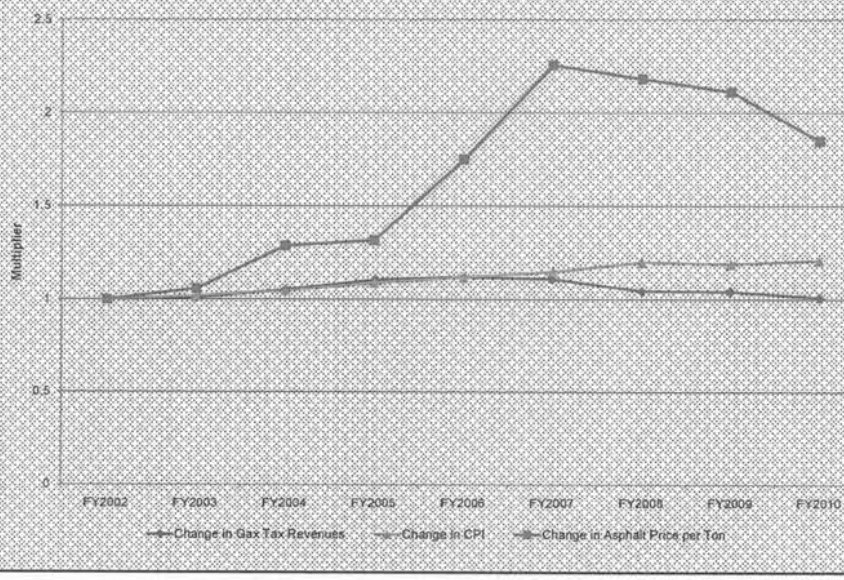


Inflation versus Gas Tax

Florida Regular Conventional Retail Gasoline Prices and Alachua County's Share per Gallon



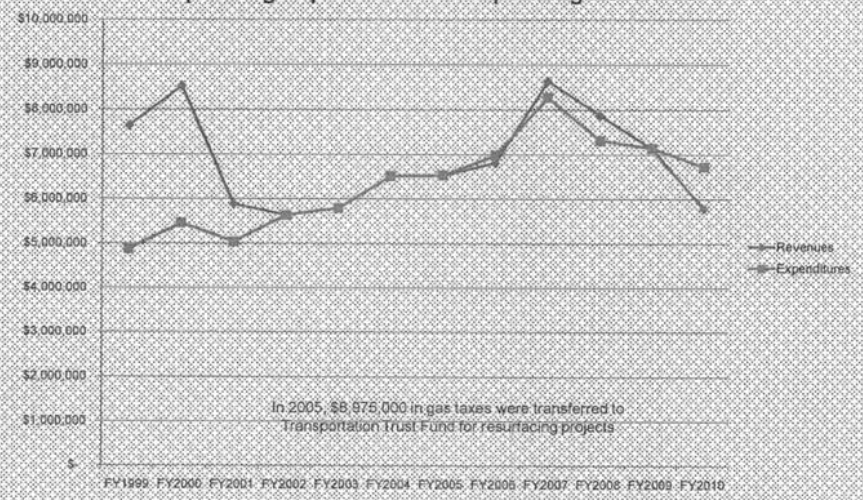
Inflation versus Gas Tax



COUNTY TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM STEWARDSHIP

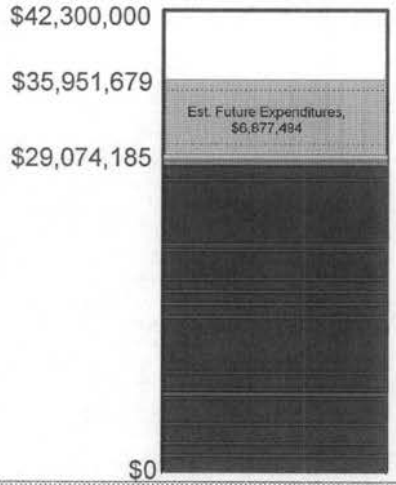
Stewardship

Operating Expenses versus Operating Revenues



Stewardship

2005 Board Approved Capital Projects
Expenditures to date versus total allocated Funding*



Main Street	$ 342,296.59
SW 91st Street	$ 314,995.39
SE CR 325	$ 279,777.08
SW 122nd Street	$1,362,682.83
NW CR 241	$6,019,660.08
Ft. Clarke Forest	$ 188,925.49
Pine Hills Estates	$ 314,922.87
NE CR 1474	$2,635,541.53
NW 39th Avenue	$1,188,438.10
NW 51st Street	$1,114,974.09
SW 20th Avenue	$1,229,930.90
NE CR 225	$5,085,193.67
NW 182nd Avenue	$1,511,702.51
Arredondo Estates	$ 442,686.30
Jacks/Pine Acres	$ 133,740.00
Sunningdale	$ 274,947.76
SW 8th Avenue	$2,360,234.08
NW CR 236	$1,750,521.34
SW 20/24th Avenue	$1,135,084.93
NW/NE 53rd Avenue	$1,387,928.91

*As of September 30, 2010. Projects completed are shown in black. Red lines delineate projects.

Stewardship

- Gas Tax acts like enterprise fund
- Innovative approaches
  - Contracts
    - Bid multiple projects at once
    - Annual contracts
  - In-house labor
  - Partnerships
- Transportation projects
  - On time
  - Within budget

Historical Problem

- $250,000,000 pavement management backlog in 2000
- Major sales tax initiative failed by narrow margin in 2004
- $42.3 million dedicated to resurfacing in 2005
- Pavement deteriorates more quickly with age
- Current backlog is $378,000,000

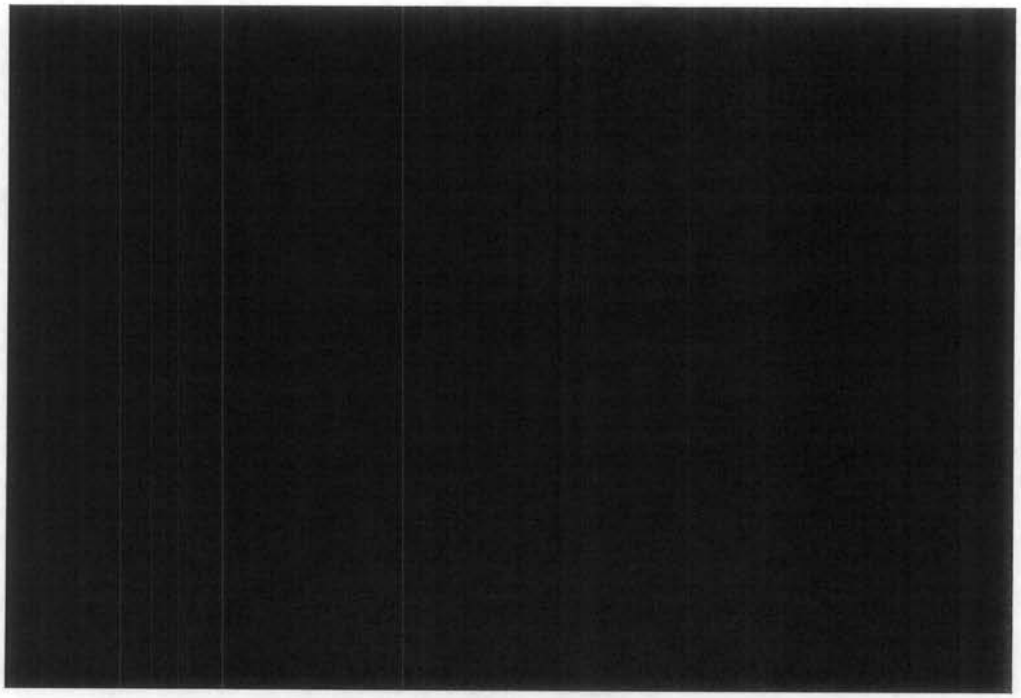
County Transportation System
Next Steps

Next Steps

- Transportation System Needs Will Keep Growing

So……..

- Board Decisions
  - Sales Surtax for pavement management
    - In 5 years, the need may outgrow the ability for even the sales tax to address the problem
  - Funding set-aside for new infrastructure replacement
    - Without additional resources, funding this concept will detract revenues away from existing backlog



Hyperlink Slides

Current Services Provided

Road & Bridge Maintenance

- Mowing

Current Services Provided

Road & Bridge Maintenance

- Mowing
- Tree Trimming/Planting

Current Services Provided

Road & Bridge Maintenance

- Mowing
- Tree Trimming/Planting
- Litter Control

Current Services Provided
Road & Bridge Maintenance

- Mowing
- Tree Trimming/Planting
- Litter Control
- Stormwater Systems

Current Services Provided
Road & Bridge Maintenance

- Mowing
- Tree Trimming/Planting
- Litter Control
- Stormwater Systems
- Roadway Grading

Current Services Provided

Road & Bridge Maintenance

- Mowing
- Tree Trimming/Planting
- Litter Control
- Stormwater Systems
- Roadway Grading
- Dust Control

Current Services Provided

Road & Bridge Maintenance

- Mowing
- Tree Trimming/Planting
- Litter Control
- Stormwater Systems
- Roadway Grading
- Dust Control
- Pavement Maintenance

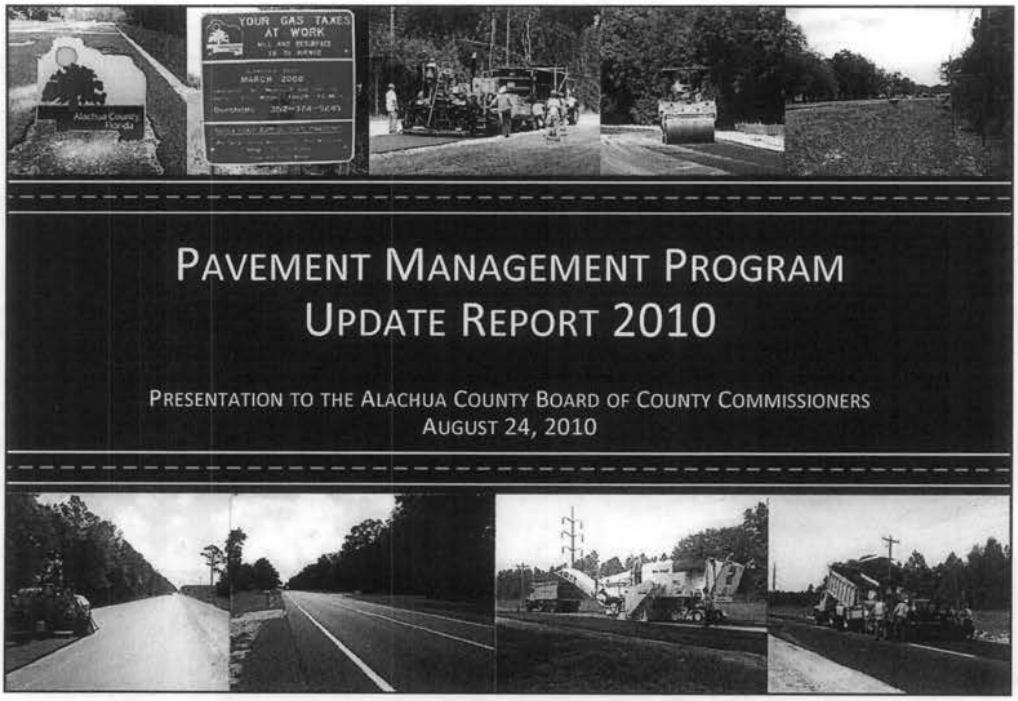
$60,996,878.00

Current Services Provided
Transportation Improvement

- Engineering

Current Services Provided
Transportation Improvement

- Engineering
- Traffic Operations
  - Traffic Signals/Intersections



Pavement Management Program Update Report 2010

Presentation to the Alachua County Board of County Commissioners
August 24, 2010

Recommendations

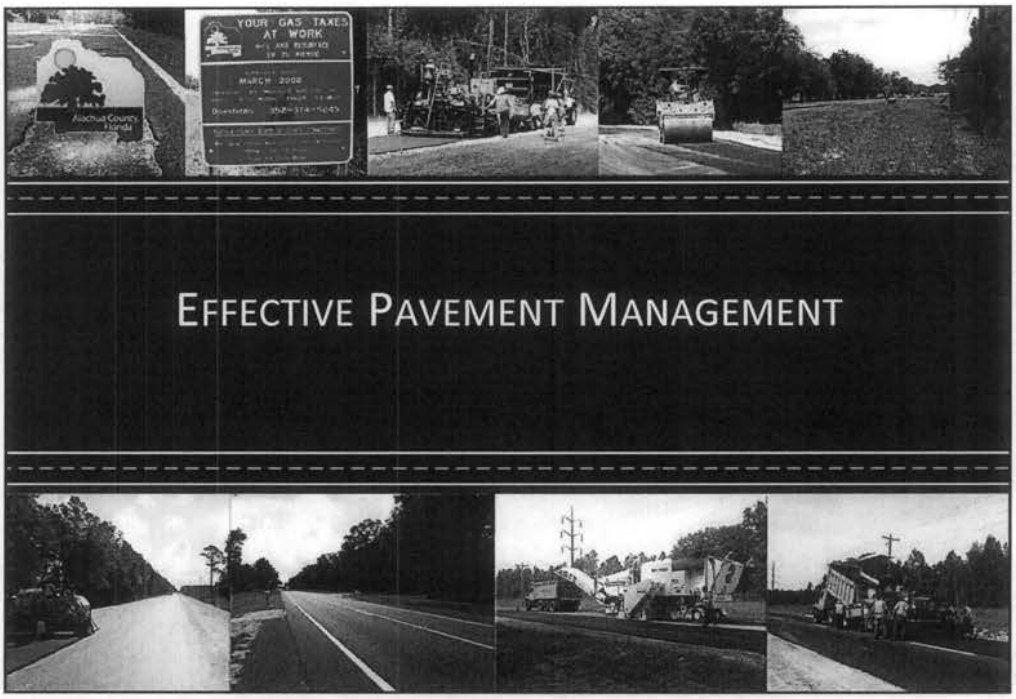
- Receive the report;
- Direct staff to pursue Option 1: Proactive Capital Maintenance plan, including:
  - multimodal features for arterial, collector and local roads in the urban cluster,
  - stormwater features, and
  - life-cycle set-asides for new infrastructure

Recommendations (cont.)

- Direct the County Manager and his staff to work with community leaders on a sales tax referendum for pavement management, as well as:
  - Continuing support of special assessment districts and
  - Continuing support of nickel gas tax
- Direct staff to schedule a special Board workshop to fully discuss roadway design and funding issues

Presentation Overview

- Effective Pavement Management
- Alachua County Pavement Inventory
- Recent Roadway Infrastructure Projects/Ongoing Projects
- Current Pavement Condition/Pavement Deterioration
- Future of Pavement Management Program
- Recommendations



Effective Pavement Management

Effective Pavement Management Program

Definitions

- The practice of **planning** for pavement maintenance and rehabilitation with the goal of **maximizing the value and life** of a pavement network.
- A systematic process of collecting and analyzing pavement data so that **cost-effective** strategies can be selected to provide and **maintain** pavements in a serviceable condition.

Effective Pavement Management Program

VALUE OF PROGRAM

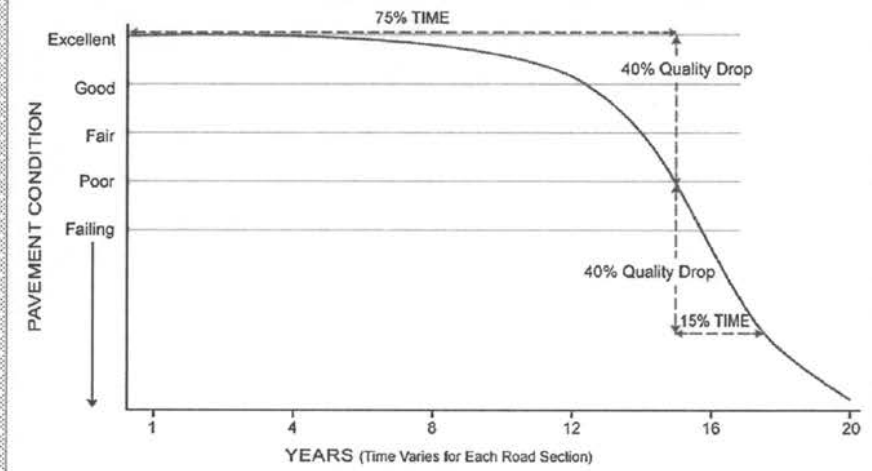
- **Identify and prioritize** rehabilitation needs
  - Select projects and rehabilitation techniques on an objective, rational basis
- Assist in determining **cost-effective treatment strategies**
  - Demonstrate impacts of alternate strategies
  - Allocate funds so an agency can get the most "bang for the buck"

Effective Pavement Management Program

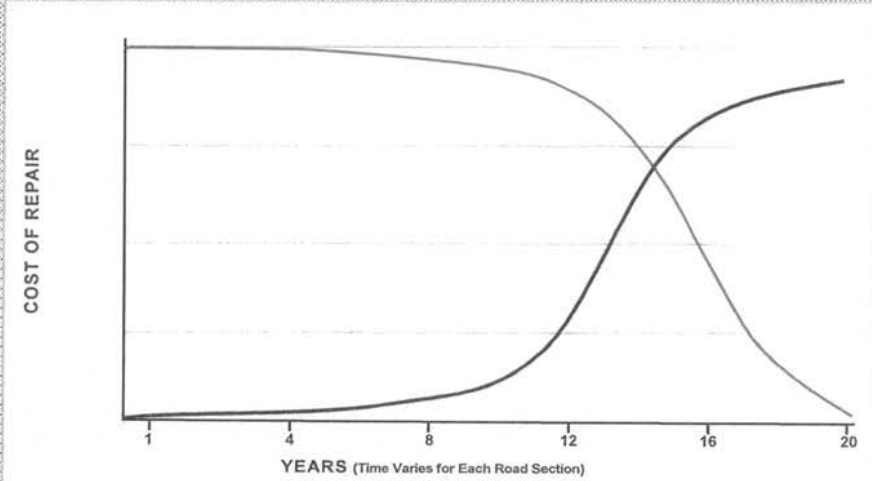
- Maintain roadways in good repair for the least cost
  - Routine pavement inspections
  - Scheduled preventative maintenance
  - Scheduled milling & resurfacing

Never let a road reach the need for Structural Repair

Pavement Deterioration Curve



Deferred Maintenance



Effective Pavement Management Program

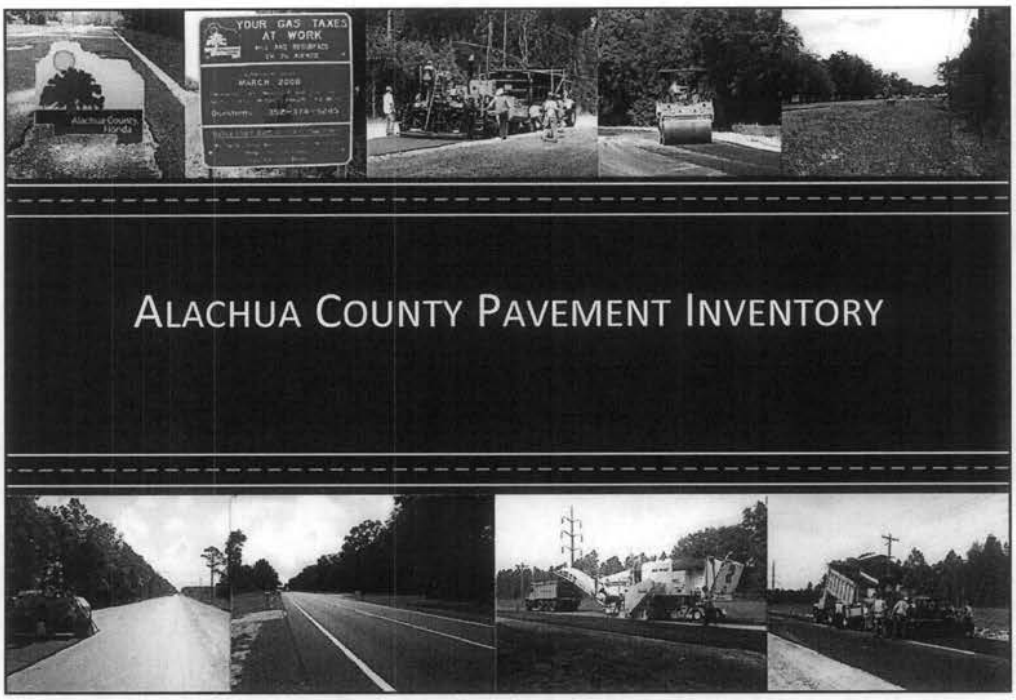
Outputs of Program – Analysis

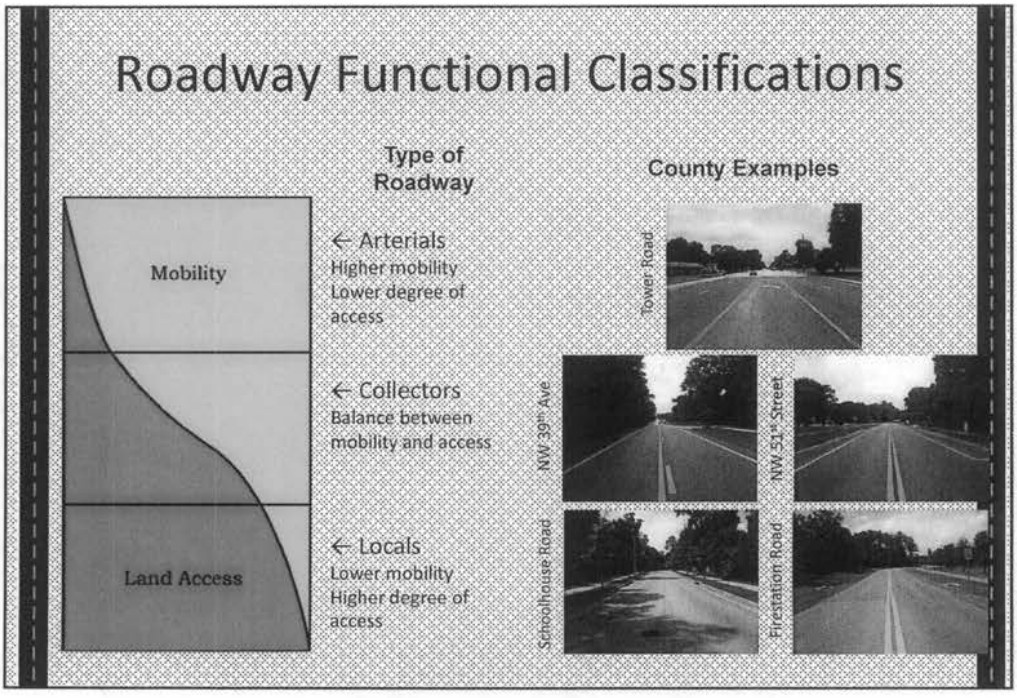
- **Inventory reports**
  - Condition ratings
  - By functional classification
  - By surface type
- Pavement **distress data** analysis
  - Overall condition
  - Rate of deterioration
  - Cause of deterioration

Effective Pavement Management Program

Outputs of Program – Deliverables

- **Prioritized list** of maintenance and rehabilitation needs
- Evaluation of **impact of various program** approaches through a comparison of conditions, backlog, or other measures
- Determination of **budget needs**


YOUR GAS TAXES AT WORK
MARCH 2008
ALACHUA COUNTY PAVEMENT INVENTORY


Roadway Functional Classifications
Type of Roadway
County Examples
Mobility
Land Access
← Arterials
Higher mobility
Lower degree of access
← Collectors
Balance between mobility and access
← Locals
Lower mobility
Higher degree of access
Tower Road
NW 39th Ave
NW 51st Street
Schoolhouse Road
Firestation Road

Paved Roadway Miles

Miles by Functional Classification

Arterial	Collector	Local	Subdivision	Total
22.36 miles	341.38 miles	58.34 miles	255.12 miles	677.2 miles

Miles by Functional Classification in Urban Cluster

Arterial	Collector	Local	Subdivision	Total
22.36 miles	55.66 miles	19.94 miles	204.95 miles	302.92 miles

Two overarching principals:

- Urban roads cost more to maintain than rural roads
- Higher functionally classified roads cost more to maintain than lower functionally classified roads

Unimproved Roadway Miles

Miles by Functional Classification

Arterial	Collector	Local	Subdivision	Total
	27 miles	212 miles		239 miles

Surface Treated Miles by Functional Classification

Arterial	Collector	Local	Subdivision	Total
	7.9 miles	10.7 miles		18.6 miles

Recent Roadway Infrastructure Projects/ Ongoing Projects

Roadway Infrastructure Projects

Current Funding

- **Transportation Trust Fund** (Operating Gas Taxes)
  - February 17, 2005 – $9,300,000 ($8,300,000 from Gas Tax reserves, $1,000,000 from General Fund) for 12.6 miles
- **Gas Tax Bond Initiative** (Operating Gas Taxes & General Fund)
  - April 19, 2005 – $33,000,000 for 55 miles

Roadway Infrastructure Projects

CURRENT FUNDING

- **Infrastructure Sales Tax Bond Initiative**
  - 2006 – $18,600,000 of $80,000,000 infrastructure Sales Tax Bond initiative
- **Nickel Local Option Gas Tax**
  - June 16, 2007 – 75% of Nickel Local Option Gas Tax
- **Stimulus Funding** (American Reinvestment and Recovery Act)
  - 2009 – two roads were partially funded through FDOT ($1,400,000)

Roadway Infrastructure Projects

PROGRESS TO DATE

- **27 resurfacing projects** currently funded (113 miles)
  - 5 funding sources
    - Transportation Trust Fund (Operating gas taxes)
    - Gas tax bond initiative (Operating gas taxes and General Fund)
    - Infrastructure Sales tax bond initiative
    - Nickel local option gas tax
    - American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (Stimulus)

Roadway Infrastructure Projects

Progress to Date

Transportation Trust Fund **$9,300,000**

ROADWAY	MILES	ESTIMATED	FINAL PROJECT COST
NW/NE 53rd Avenue	4	$2,200,000	$1,387,929
SW 20/24th Avenue	2.4	$1,200,000	$1,135,085
NW CR 236	3.2	$2,900,000	$1,750,521
SW 8th Avenue	3	$3,000,000	$2,360,234

NW/NE 53rd Ave
Constructed: 2005

Roadway Infrastructure Projects

Progress to Date

Gas Tax Bond Initiative **$33,000,000**

ROADWAY	MILES	ESTIMATED	FINAL PROJECT COST
Sunningdale S/D	4	$529,000	$274,948
Jacks/Pine Acres S/D	2.4	$126,000	$133,740
Arredondo Estates S/D	3.2	$652,000	$442,686
NW 182nd Avenue	3	$2,300,000	$1,511,703
NE CR 225	7	$4,500,000	$5,085,194
SW 20th Avenue	1	$850,000	$1,229,931
NW 51st Street	1	$700,000	$1,114,974
NW 39th Avenue	2.5	$1,650,000	$1,188,438
NE CR 1474	4.3	$2,900,000	$2,635,542
SE CR 325	8	$5,300,000	TBD (Bidding for Construction)
Pine Hill Estates	3	$529,000	$314,923
NW CR 241	10	$6,600,000	TBD (Finalizing Construction)
SW 91st Street	1	$700,000	TBD (Bidding for Construction)
Fort Clarke Forest	1.5	$264,000	$188,925
SW 122nd Street	4.4	$2,900,000	TBD (Under Construction)
Main Street	2	$2,500,000	TBD (Bidding for Construction)

Roadway Infrastructure Projects

Progress to Date

CR 225
Constructed: 2007

Roadway Infrastructure Projects

Progress to Date

Infrastructure Sales Tax Bond Initiative **$18,600,000**

ROADWAY	MILES	ESTIMATED	FINAL PROJECT COST
SW CR 337	8	$8,300,000	TBD (Under Design)
NW CR 236	5	$3,500,000	TBD (Under Design)
Other roadway projects	N/A	$6,800,000	TBD (Ongoing)

Roadway Infrastructure Projects

Progress to Date

Nickel Local Option Gas Tax (75%) — **$2,100,000 per year**

ROADWAY	MILES	ESTIMATED	FINAL PROJECT COST
NW 16th/23rd Ave	5	$6,500,000	TBD (Under Design)
SW 62nd Ave/63rd Blvd	3	$4,000,000	TBD (Under Design)
NW CR 231	7	$5,600,000	TBD (Under Design)
NW CR 235	12	$10,000,000	-
NW 43rd Street	4	$4,200,000	-

Nickel Local Option Gas Tax (15%) — **$420,000 per year**

ROADWAY	MILES	ESTIMATED	FINAL PROJECT COST
Unimproved Road Surface Treatment	N/A	$420,000	TBD (Ongoing)

Nickel Local Option Gas Tax (10%) — **$280,000 per year**

ROADWAY	MILES	ESTIMATED	FINAL PROJECT COST
Bicycle/Pedestrian Projects	N/A	$280,000	TBD (Ongoing)

Roadway Infrastructure Projects

Progress to Date

Stimulus (American Reinvestment and Recovery Act) — **$1,563,183**

ROADWAY	MILES	ESTIMATED	FINAL PROJECT COST
N Main Street	2	$1,100,000	$981,332
SW 122nd Street	0.8	$650,000	$400,946
Sidewalk Projects	N/A	$260,000	$180,905

Roadway Infrastructure Projects

Progress to Date

- **27 resurfacing projects** currently funded (113 miles)
  - 15 projects have been completed (43.7 miles)
    - 2006: 6 projects – 17.0 miles
    - 2007: 3 projects – 11.5 miles
    - 2008: 5 projects – 12.2 miles
    - 2009: 1 project – 3.0 miles
  - 5 projects scheduled for completion by 2011
  - 4 projects scheduled for completion by 2012
  - 3 projects scheduled beyond 2013

Current Pavement Condition/ Pavement Deterioration

Current Pavement Condition

Pavement Condition Analysis

Staff evaluation

- **6-month visual evaluation** of all roads on County system
  - Identification of surface defects, surface deformations, cracks, and patches and potholes
  - Identification of reason for deterioration
- **Categorization of pavement** according to method of repair needed

Current Pavement Condition

Pavement Condition Analysis: Explanation of Categories

No Repair Needed

NW 51st Street, Resurfaced 2008

SW 20th Avenue, Resurfaced 2008

Surface Rating	Visible Distress	General Condition
No Repair Needed	None.	New construction. Recent overlay. Like new.

Current Pavement Condition

Pavement Condition Analysis: Explanation of Categories

Minor Repair Needed (Mill, Resurface)

County Road 241, Resurfaced 2002

County Road 241, Resurfaced 2002

Surface Rating	Visible Distress	General Condition
Minor Repair Needed	Surface shows some traffic wear and raveling. Longitudinal cracks (open 1/4") due to reflection or paving joints. Transverse cracks (open 1/4") spaced 10' or more apart, little or slight crack raveling. No patching or very few patches in excellent condition.	Surface aging. Sound structural condition.

Current Pavement Condition

Pavement Condition Analysis: Explanation of Categories

Major Repair Needed (Mill, ARMI Layer, Resurface)

NW 94th Avenue, Paved 1979

SE 43rd Street, Paved 1979

Surface Rating	Visible Distress	General Condition
Major Repair Needed	Moderate to severe raveling (loss of fine and coarse aggregate). Longitudinal & transverse cracks (open 1/2") show signs of slight raveling and secondary cracks. Block cracking. Extensive to severe flushing or polishing.	Severe deterioration.

Current Pavement Condition

Pavement Condition Analysis: Explanation of Categories

Structural Repair Needed

NW 32nd Avenue, Paved 1978

NW 32nd Avenue, Paved 1978

Surface Rating	Visible Distress	General Condition
Structural Repair Needed	Alligator cracking (over 25% of surface). Severe distortions (over 2" deep) Extensive patching in poor condition. Severe distress with extensive loss of surface integrity.	Needs patching and repair prior to major overlay.

Current Pavement Condition

Pavement Condition Analysis: Explanation of Categories

Full Pavement Reconstruction Needed

CR 236, Paved 1976

CR 231, Paved 1960

Surface Rating	Visible Distress	General Condition
Full Pavement Reconstruction Needed	Closely spaced longitudinal & transverse cracks often showing raveling & crack erosion. Severe block cracking. Some alligator cracking (less than 25% of surface). Patches in fair to poor condition. Moderate rutting or distortion (1" or 2" deep). Occasional potholes.	Needs patching and repair prior to major overlay.

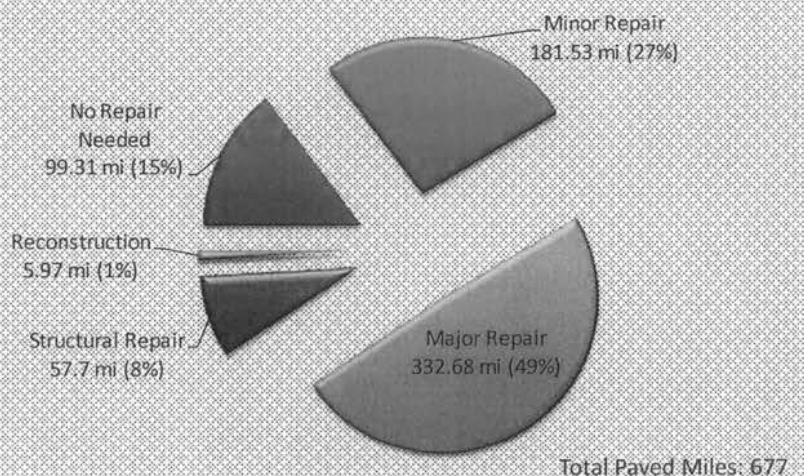
Current Pavement Condition

Pavement Condition Analysis: Explanation of Categories

Condition Category	Repair strategy
No Repair	N/A
Minor Repair	Mill the top 1 to 1.5 inch of asphalt and resurface
Major Repair	Mill 1.5 inches of asphalt, place a rubberized crack relief membrane, resurface
Structural Repair	Completely mill off all asphalt, rework specific areas of the road base, replace structural and friction courses of asphalt
Reconstruction	Completely remove all asphalt and limerock layers along a substantial portion of the roadway segment, replace structural limerock, replace structural and friction courses of asphalt

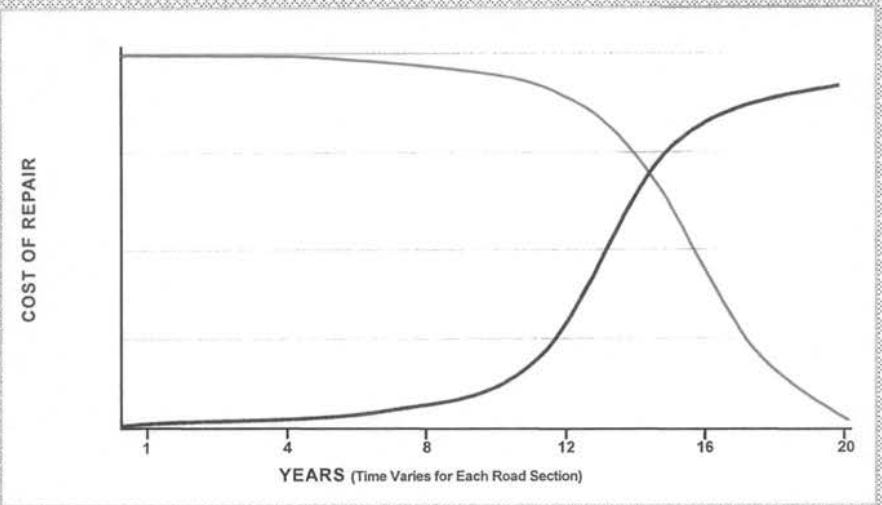
Current Pavement Condition

2010 Pavement Condition Analysis



Total Paved Miles: 677

Deferred Maintenance

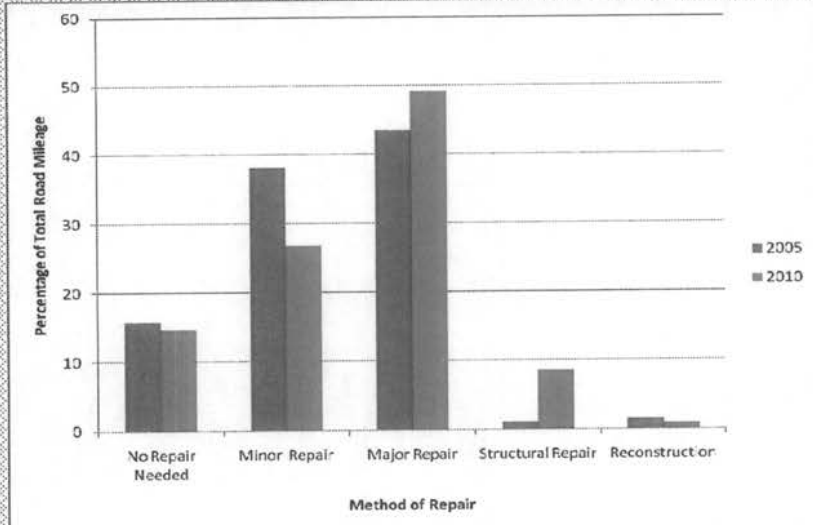


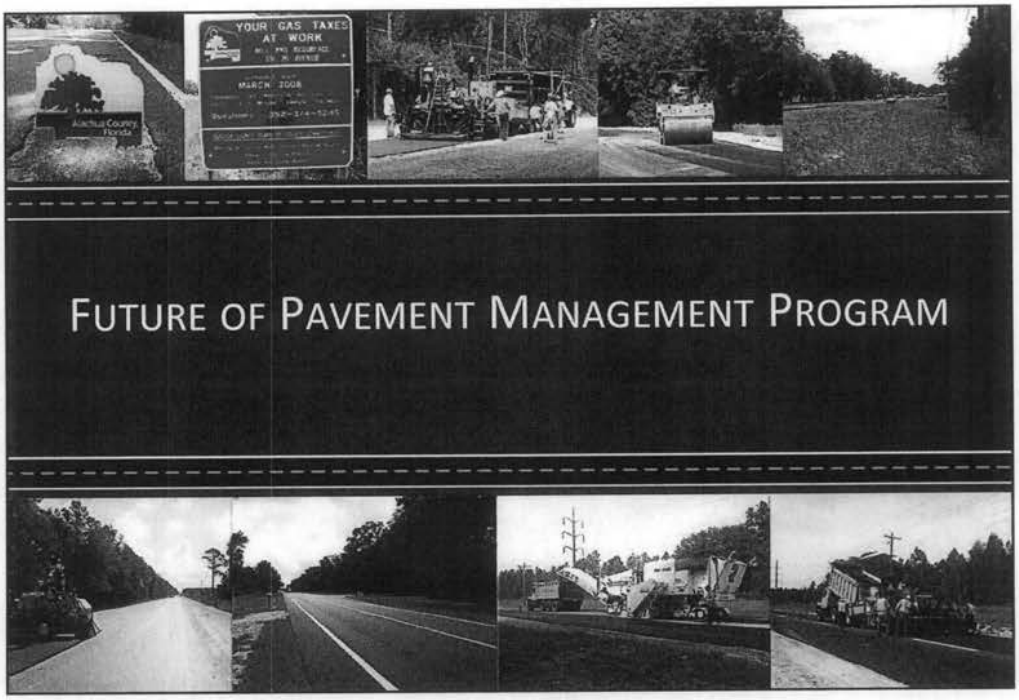
Current Pavement Condition

- Since 2005, factors effecting deterioration:
  - Pavement continues to age.
  - Traffic volumes have changed. From 2005 to 2008, traffic volumes increased by an average of 2% per year.
  - Number of roadway miles maintained by the County increased.
  - County has repaired 43.7 miles and has funding to repair an additional 56.2 miles.
  - Roadway routine maintenance level of service has dropped, proportionately with the budget.

Current Pavement Condition

2005 & 2010 Comparison of Roadway Infrastructure





Future of Pavement Management Program

Components:

- Type of program
- Multimodal features
- Stormwater features
- Capital repair & new infrastructure replacement
- Funding

Future of Pavement Management Program

Program Options

Option 1: Proactive Capital Maintenance

Option 2: Maintain Current Pavement Condition

Option 3: Maintain Status Quo

Future of Pavement Management Program

Program Options: Pavement Rehabilitation Costs

- Structural
  - Method of rehabilitation
  - Functional classification
- Correction of deficient lane widths
- Paved shoulders (Comp. Plan TME Policy 1.6.8)
  - Default: 4-foot paved shoulders unless constrained
- Etc. (mobilization, maintenance of traffic, clearing and grubbing, grading, stabilization, striping, erosion control, drainage)

Future of Pavement Management Program

Program Options

Option 1: Proactive Capital Maintenance

- 1st 20 years – address capital maintenance backlog.
- 2nd 20 years – maintains pavement in good condition.

PAVEMENT CAPITAL MAINTENANCE OPTIONS		PAVEMENT REPAIR/YEAR	TOTAL ROADWAY MILES REPAIRED	AVERAGE COST PER MILE
Option 1: Proactive Capital Maintenance Plan	First 20 years	$18,900,000	585 miles	$646,000
	Second 20 years	$7,290,000	677 miles	$215,000
	TOTAL (over 40 years)	**$523,800,000**	**1262 miles**	**$431,000**

Future of Pavement Management Program

Program Options

Option 2: Maintain Current Pavement Condition

- 1st 20 years – address only enough of repair to maintain the pavement in its current condition, deferring capital maintenance backlog until future time.
- 2nd 20 years - address capital maintenance backlog.

Pavement Capital Maintenance Options		Pavement Repair/Year	Total Roadway Miles Repaired	Average Cost Per Mile
Option 2: Maintain Current Pavement Condition	First 20 years	$12,200,000	280 miles	$872,000
	Second 20 years	$18,900,000	585 miles	$646,000
	TOTAL (over 40 years)	**$622,000,000**	**865 miles**	**$719,000**

Future of Pavement Management Program

Program Options

Option 3: Maintain Status Quo

- 1st 20 years – address only repairs that can be made with current funding, deferring capital maintenance backlog until future time.
- 2nd 20 years - address capital maintenance backlog.

Pavement Capital Maintenance Options		Pavement Repair/Year	Total Roadway Miles Repaired	Average Cost Per Mile
Option 3: Maintain Status Quo	First 20 years	$6,020,000	63 miles	$1,910,000
	Second 20 years	$22,300,000	671 miles	$665,000
	TOTAL (over 40 years)	**$567,000,000**	**734 miles**	**$772,000**

Future of Pavement Management Program

Program Options

Pavement Capital Maintenance Options		Pavement Repair/Year	Total Roadway Miles Repaired	Average Cost per Mile
Option 1: Proactive Capital Maintenance Plan	TOTAL (over 40 years)	$523,800,000	1262 miles	$431,000
Option 2: Maintain Current Pavement Condition	TOTAL (over 40 years)	$622,000,000	865 miles	$719,000
Option 3: Maintain Status Quo	TOTAL (over 40 years)	$567,000,000	734 miles	$772,000

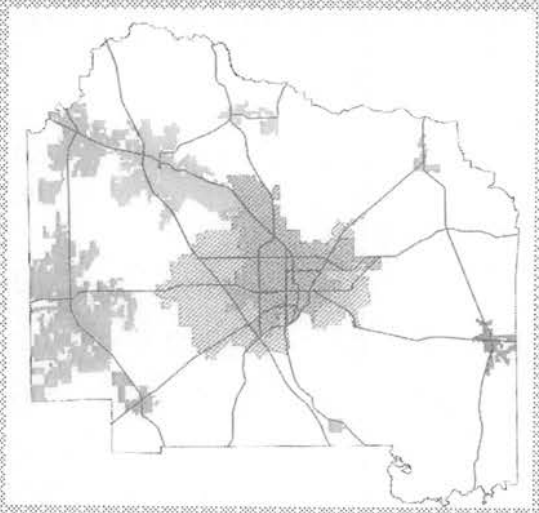
Future of Pavement Management Program

Program Options: Multimodal Features

Type of Roadway	Existing Paths	Added Paths
Arterial/ Collectors	None	8 foot & 6 foot
	1 side	8 foot
	2 sides	None
Local (>1200 trips)	None	8 foot & 6 foot
	1 side	8 foot
	2 sides	None
Local (<1200 trips) & Subdivisions	None	8 foot
	1 or 2 sides	None

Future of Pavement Management Program

Program Options: County Urban Cluster



Future of Pavement Management Program

Program Options: Multimodal Features

PAVEMENT CAPITAL MAINTENANCE OPTIONS WITH MULTIMODAL FEATURES		PAVEMENT REPAIR	+ MULTIMODAL		
			Countywide (All roads)	Urban Cluster (All Roads)	Urban Cluster (Art., Coll., Local)
Option 1: Proactive Capital Maintenance Plan	TOTAL COSTS (over 40 years)	$523,800,000	$224,000,000	$102,400,000	$54,000,000
Option 2: Maintain Current Pavement Condition	TOTAL COST (over 40 years)	$622,000,000	$224,000,000	$102,400,000	$54,000,000
Option 3: Maintain Status Quo	TOTAL COSTS (over 40 years)	$566,400,000	$224,000,000	$102,400,000	$54,000,000

Future of Pavement Management Program

Program Options: Stormwater Features

- Meeting water quality/quantity standards for existing roadway structures
- $6,087.00/mile

PAVEMENT CAPITAL MAINTENANCE OPTIONS WITH STORMWATER FEATURES		PAVEMENT REPAIR	+ STORMWATER Quality/ Quantity
Option 1: Proactive Capital Maintenance Plan	TOTAL COSTS (over 40 years)	$523,800,000	$97,500,000
Option 2: Maintain Current Pavement Condition	TOTAL COST (over 40 years)	$622,000,000	$97,500,000
Option 3: Maintain Status Quo	TOTAL COSTS (over 40 years)	$566,400,000	$97,500,000

Future of Pavement Management Program

Capital Repair & New Infrastructure Replacement

- New multimodal facilities will be constructed to support **Mobility Plan**
  - No additional funding exists for capital maintenance of new infrastructure
- **"Replacement" fund** needed as new facilities are built
  - Set aside a proportionate amount every year to fund cost of repair at end of pavement life

Future of Pavement Management Program

Capital Repair & New Infrastructure Replacement

YEAR	SET-ASIDE $	YEAR (CONT.)	SET-ASIDE $ (CONT.)
2012	$71,917	2022	$1,444,313
2013	$111,382	2023	$1,444,313
2014	$211,121	2024	$1,444,313
2015	$211,121	2025	$1,444,313
2016	$400,216	2026	$2,090,898
2017	$400,216	2027	$2,090,898
2018	$400,216	2028	$2,177,199
2019	$543,843	2029	$2,177,199
2020	$1,054,370	2030	$2,177,199
2021	$1,444,313	≥2031	$2,478,712

Future of Pavement Management Program

Decision Points

1. Type of program
   a) Option 1: Proactive Capital Maintenance
   b) Option 2: Maintain Current Pavement Condition
   c) Option 3: Maintain Status Quo
2. Multimodal features
   a) Countywide
   b) Urban cluster (all roads)
   c) Urban cluster (arterial, collector and local roads)
3. Stormwater features
   a) Yes
   b) No
4. Capital repair & new infrastructure replacement
   a) Yes
   b) No

Future of Pavement Management Program

Program Options: Annual Feature Costs

Pavement Capital Maintenance Options with Multimodal & Stormwater Features		Pavement Repair (Per Year)	+ Multimodal (Per Year)			+ Stormwater Quality/ Quantity (Per Year)
			Countywide (All Roads)	Urban Cluster (All Roads)	Urban Cluster (Art, Coll, Local)	
Option 1: Proactive Capital Maintenance Plan	1st 20 Years	$18,900,000	$11,200,000	$5,120,000	$2,700,000	$4,870,000
	2nd 20 Years	$7,290,000	$0	$0	$0	$0
	TOTAL COSTS	**$523,800,000**	**$224,000,000**	**$102,400,000**	**$54,000,000**	**$97,500,000**
Option 2: Maintain Current Pavement Condition	1st 20 Years	$12,200,000	$4,850,000	$1,910,000	$1,010,000	$2,020,000
	2nd 20 Years	$18,900,000	$6,350,000	$3,210,000	$1,690,000	$2,850,000
	TOTAL COSTS	**$622,000,000**	**$224,000,000**	**$102,400,000**	**$54,000,000**	**$97,500,000**
Option 3: Maintain Status Quo	1st 20 Years	$6,020,000	$1,100,000	$230,000	$120,000	$450,000
	2nd 20 Years	$22,300,000	$10,100,000	$4,890,000	$2,580,000	$4,420,000
	TOTAL COSTS	**$566,400,000**	**$224,000,000**	**$102,400,000**	**$54,000,000**	**$97,500,000**

Future of Pavement Management Program

Funding Issues

Local Gas Taxes are not Indexed

- Revenues do not have an adjustment factor for inflation

Gas Tax Revenues Down

- Road-related maintenance and construction costs increasing at a greater rate than Gas Tax revenues.
- Historically, 2-4% annual growth in Gas Tax revenues.
- Since 2008, revenues from Gas Tax decreased by nearly 7% (more than $600,000).

Reduction of General Fund Supplement to Gas Tax Bond Pledge

- Gas Tax Bond debt service: 15 years toward for $33,000,000 roadway maintenance bond initiative.
  - Debt service original allocation: $3,000,000/year ($1,000,000 in Gas Tax and $2,000,000 in General Fund).
  - Current allocation: $3,123,000/year (1,923,000 in Gas Tax and $1,200,000 in General Fund).

Future of Pavement Management Program

Funding Issues

No Issuance of Further Infrastructure Sales Tax Bond

- Intended allocation: $18.6 million to roadway projects.
- Allocation to date: $4.6 million roadway projects.

Limited Recurring Funding Sources

- All available recurring funding sources committed for at least ten years.

Capacity-Only Funding

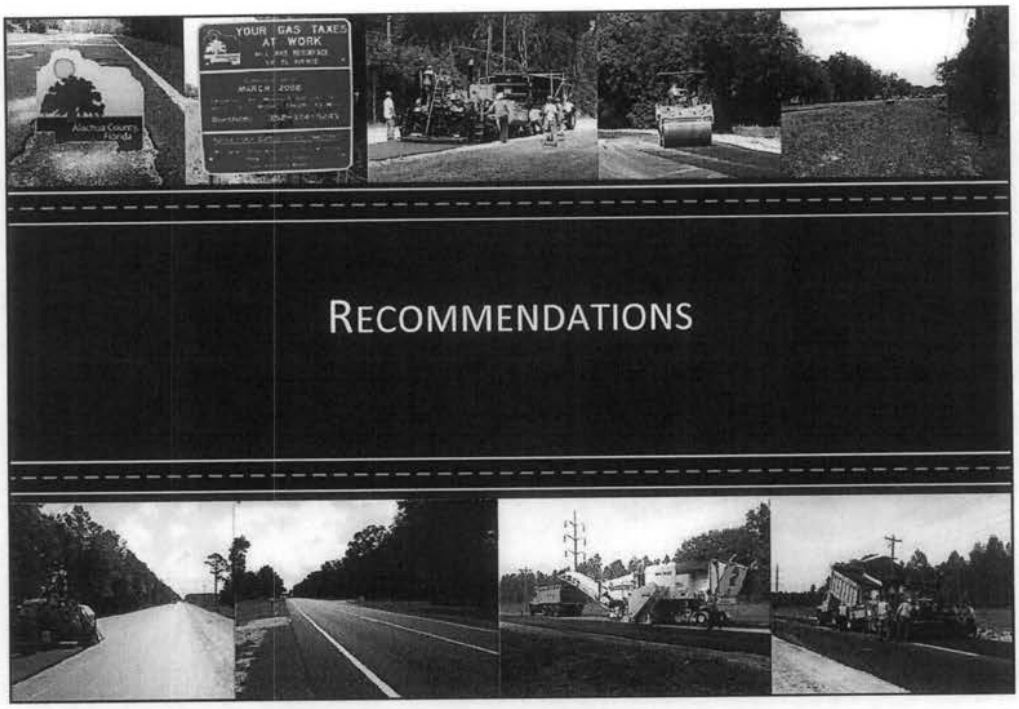
- Roadway funding that cannot be used for pavement maintenance: Campus Development Agreement, Multimodal Impact Fees, Proportionate Fair Share, and Federal and State Earmarks.

Future of Pavement Management Program

Funding Sources

- **Sales tax**
  - Voter referendum
  - Tied to list of specific projects
  - 1¢ Sales Tax = $28,000,000/year
    - Unincorporated share = $15,000,000*
- **Nickel gas tax** (for multimodal and pavement)
- **Stormwater dedicated funding source** (for roadway related projects)
- **Special assessment districts**
- **Tax Increment Financing**

* Based on State distribution formula



Future of Pavement Management Program

Staff Recommendations: Decision Points

1. Type of program
   a) Option 1: Proactive Capital Maintenance
   ~~b) Option 2: Maintain Current Pavement Condition~~
   ~~c) Option 3: Maintain Status Quo~~
2. Multimodal features
   ~~a) Countywide~~
   ~~b) Urban cluster (all roads)~~
   c) Urban cluster (arterial, collector and local roads)
3. Stormwater features
   a) Yes
   ~~b) No~~
4. Capital repair & new infrastructure replacement
   a) Yes
   ~~b) No~~

Future of Pavement Management Program

Staff Recommendations

1. Type of program
   a) Option 1: Proactive Capital Maintenance
2. Multimodal features
   c) Urban cluster (arterial, collector and local roads)
3. Stormwater features
   a) Yes
4. Capital repair & new infrastructure replacement
   a) Yes

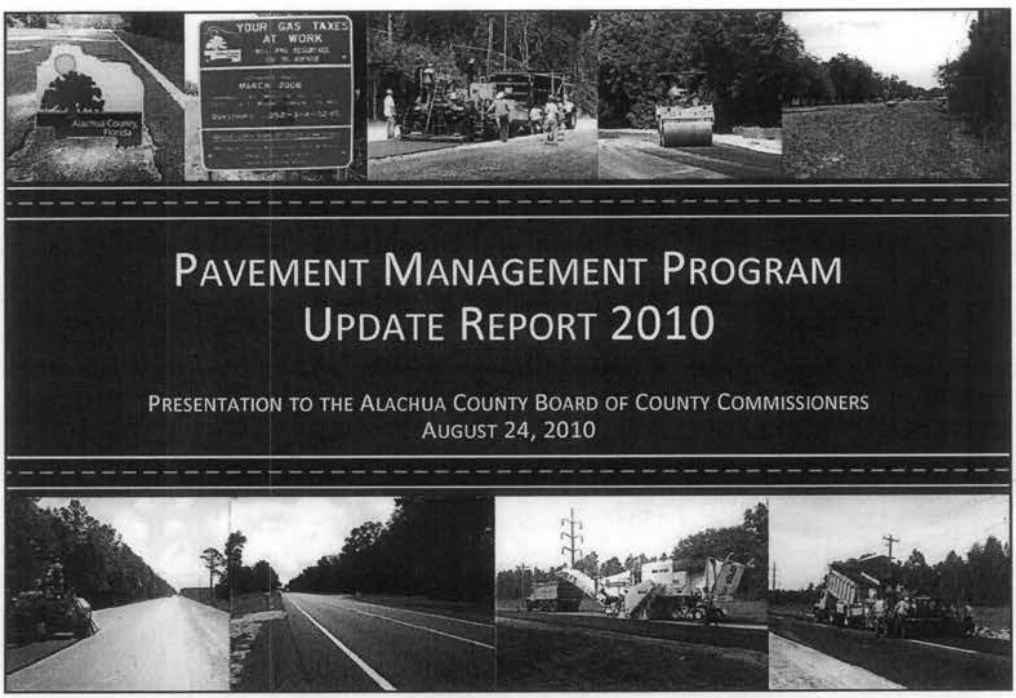
PAVEMENT CAPITAL MAINTENANCE RECOMMENDATIONS		PAVEMENT REPAIR/YEAR	MULTIMODAL Urban Cluster (Art., Coll., Local)	STORMWATER Quality/Quantity	INFRASTRUCTURE SET-ASIDE
Option 1: Proactive Capital Maintenance Plan	First 20 years (per year)	$18,900,000	$2,700,000	$4,870,000	$1,200,000
	Second 20 years (per year)	$7,290,000	$0	$0	$2,500,000
	TOTAL (over 40 years)	**$523,800,000**	**$54,000,000**	**$97,500,000**	**$73,400,000**

Recommendations

- Receive the report;
- Direct the Manager and his staff to pursue Option 1: Proactive Capital Maintenance plan, with:
  - multimodal features for arterial, collector and local roads in the urban cluster,
  - stormwater features, and
  - life-cycle set-asides for new infrastructure

Recommendations (cont.)

- Direct the Manager and his staff to work with community leaders on a sales tax referendum for pavement management, as well as:
  - Continuing support of special assessment districts ,and
  - Continuing support of nickel gas tax
- Direct staff to schedule a special Board workshop to fully discuss roadway design and funding issues



Pavement Management Program Update Report 2010

Presentation to the Alachua County Board of County Commissioners
August 24, 2010

Current Services Provided
Transportation Improvement

- Engineering
- Traffic Operations
  - Traffic Signals/Intersections
  - Neighborhood Traffic Calming

Current Services Provided
Transportation Improvement

- Engineering
- Traffic Operations
  - Traffic Signals/Intersections
  - Neighborhood Traffic Calming
  - Sign & Marking Maintenance

Current Services Provided
Transportation Improvement

- Engineering
- Traffic Operations
  - Traffic Signals/Intersections
  - Neighborhood Traffic Calming
  - Sign & Marking Maintenance
- Surveying/Real Property

Current Services Provided
Transportation Improvement

- Engineering
- Traffic Operations
  - Traffic Signals/Intersections
  - Neighborhood Traffic Calming
  - Sign & Marking Maintenance
- Surveying/Real Property
- Construction Inspections

Current Services Provided
Transportation Improvement

- Engineering
- Traffic Operations
  - Traffic Signals/Intersections
  - Neighborhood Traffic Calming
  - Sign & Marking Maintenance
- Surveying/Real Property
- Construction Inspections
- Transportation Planning

Current Services Provided
Transportation Improvement

- Engineering
- Traffic Operations
  - Traffic Signals/Intersections
  - Neighborhood Traffic Calming
  - Sign & Marking Maintenance
- Surveying/Real Property
- Construction Inspections
- Transportation Planning
- Street Lighting & Fire Hydrants

$22,290,137.00

Current Services Provided
Capital Infrastructure

- Pavement Resurfacing, 24%*

*12% from Debt Service + 12% from Capital Infrastructure = 24%

Current Services Provided
Capital Infrastructure

- Pavement Resurfacing, 24%
- New Capacity, 5.5%

Current Services Provided
Capital Infrastructure

- Pavement Resurfacing, 24%
- New Capacity, 5.5%
- Stormwater facilities, 0.1%

Current Services Provided
Capital Infrastructure

- Pavement Resurfacing, 24%
- New Capacity, 5.5%
- Stormwater facilities, 0.1%
- Traffic System Modifications, 0.7%

Current Services Provided

Capital Infrastructure

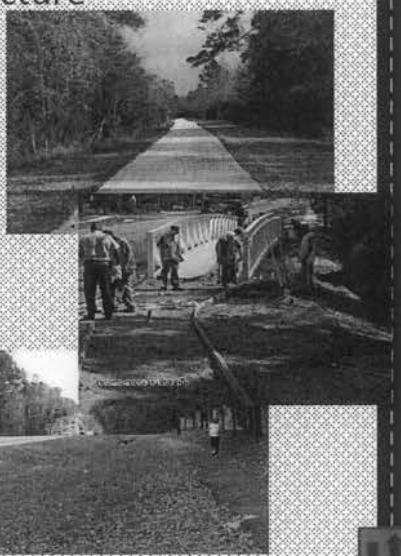
- Pavement Resurfacing, 24%
- New Capacity, 5.5%
- Stormwater facilities, 0.1%
- Traffic System Modifications, 0.7%
- Unimproved Road Surface Treatment, 1.6%

Current Services Provided

Capital Infrastructure

- Pavement Resurfacing, 24%
- New Capacity, 5.5%
- Stormwater facilities, 0.1%
- Traffic System Modifications, 0.7%
- Unimproved Road Surface Treatment, 1.6%
- Sidewalks and Bike Paths, 0.2%

$44,489,401.00



SALES TAX:
PAVEMENT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

PRESENTATION TO THE ALACHUA COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AND THE CITIZENS OF ALACHUA COUNTY

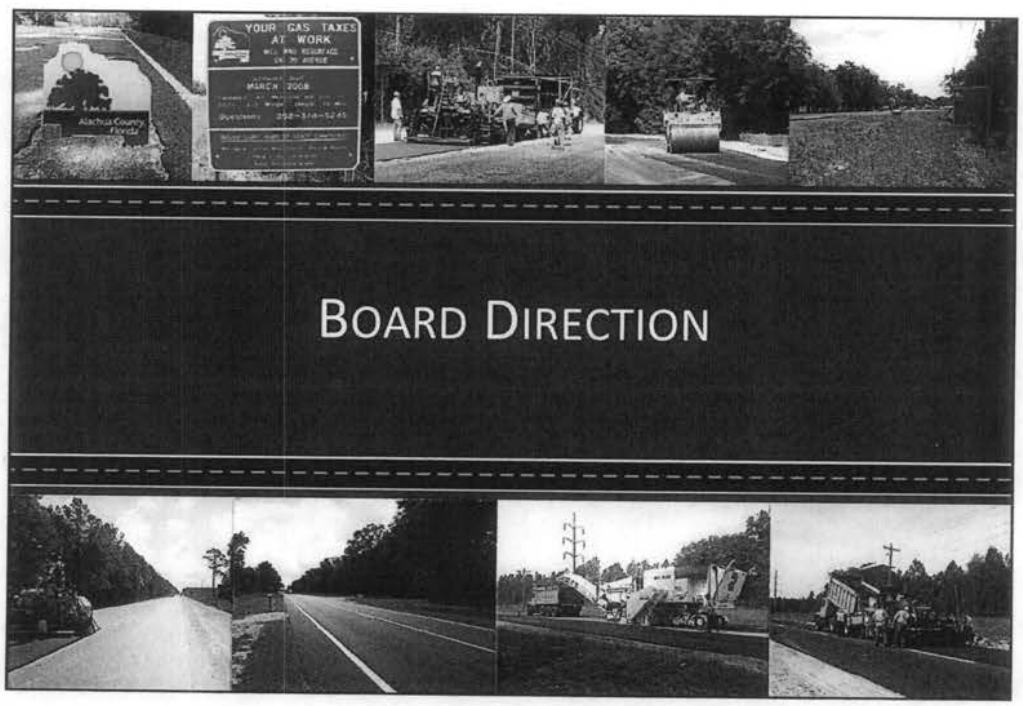
FEBRUARY 1, 2011

Pavement Management Program Recommendation

- Support the placement of a referendum item on the 2012 election ballot requesting voter approval of a one-cent sales surtax for effective pavement management (Penny For Pavement).

Pavement Management Program Presentation Outline

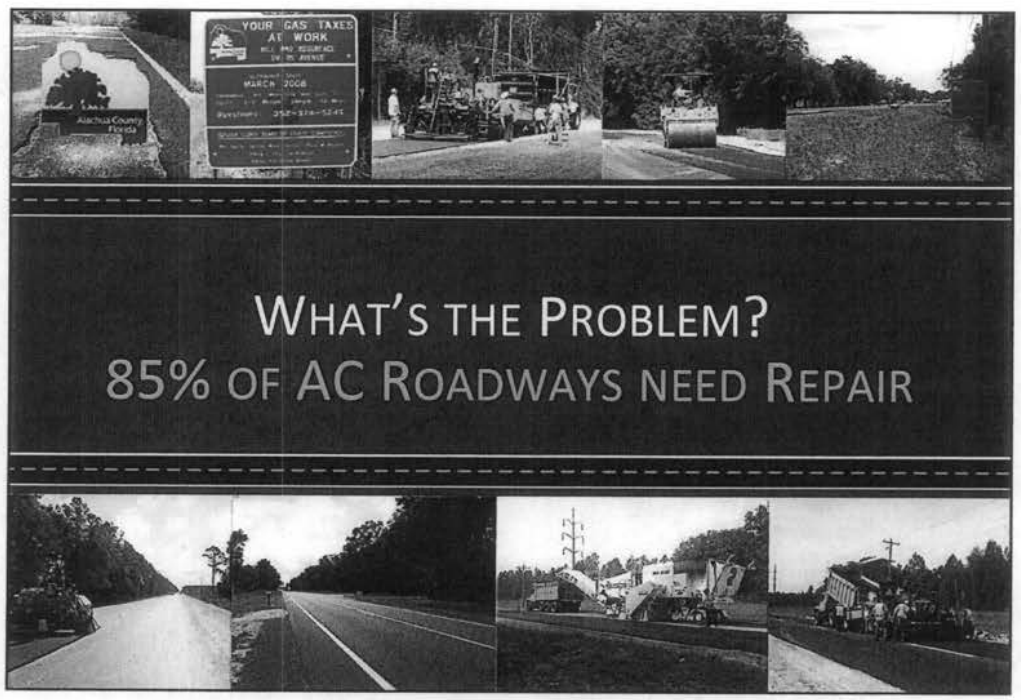
- Board Direction
- What's the problem?
- Is the problem fixable?
- What happens if we don't fix it?
- Why a Sales Tax?
- Staff Recommendation



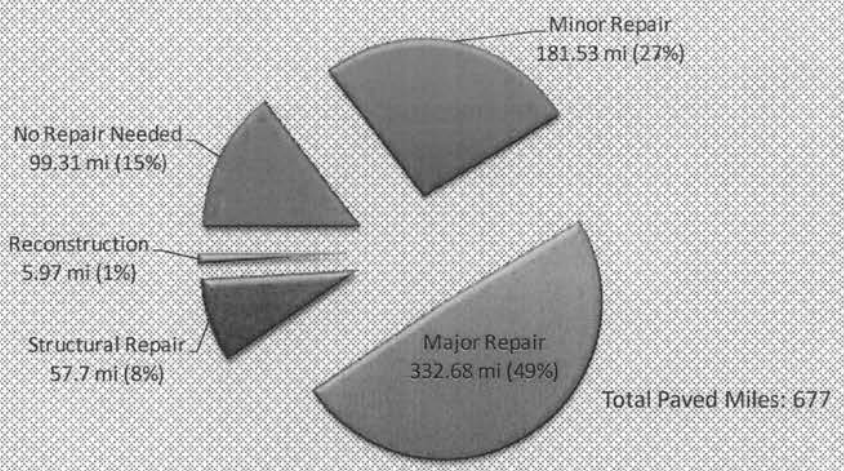
Board Direction

AUGUST 24, 2010

- Direct County Manager and staff to prepare summit in first quarter of new year (2011) to discuss 1¢ Sales Tax
- Direct staff to pursue Option 1: Proactive Capital Maintenance plan, including:
  - stormwater features; and
  - life-cycle set-asides for new infrastructure

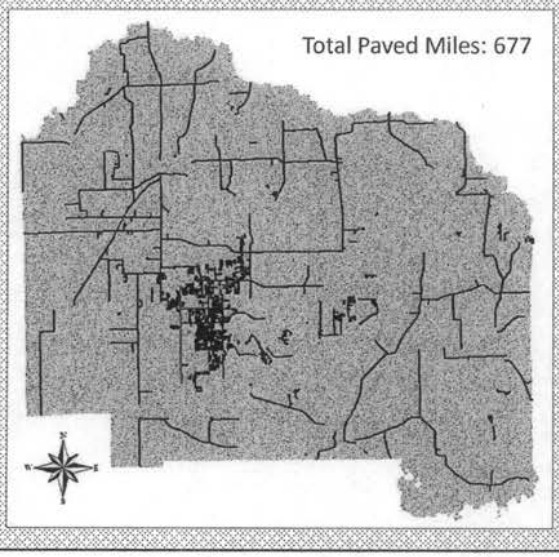


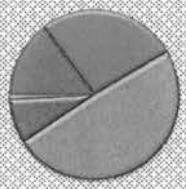
CURRENT PAVEMENT CONDITION



2010 PAVEMENT CONDITION ANALYSIS

ALACHUA COUNTY ROADWAYS





Pavement Condition Analysis

Explanation of Categories

No Repair Needed

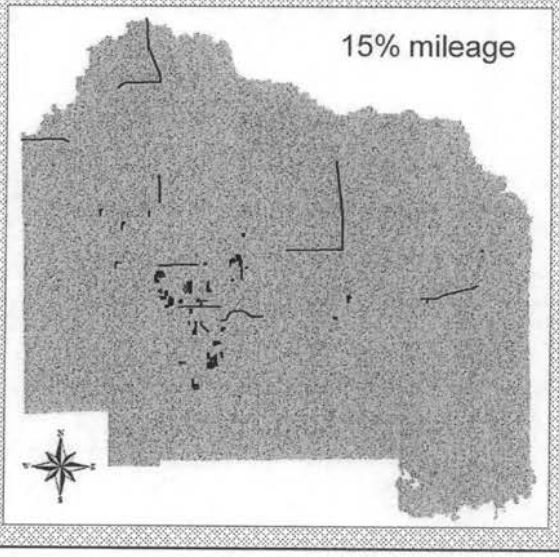
NW 51st Street, Resurfaced 2008

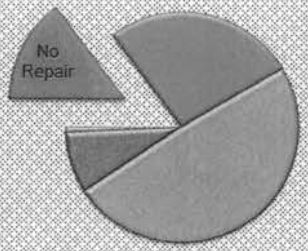
SW 20th Avenue, Resurfaced 2008

Surface Rating	Visible Distress	General Condition
No Repair Needed	None.	New construction. Recent overlay. Like new.

Pavement Condition Analysis

Roadways: No Repairs Needed





Pavement Condition Analysis

Explanation of Categories

Minor Repair Needed (Mill, Resurface)

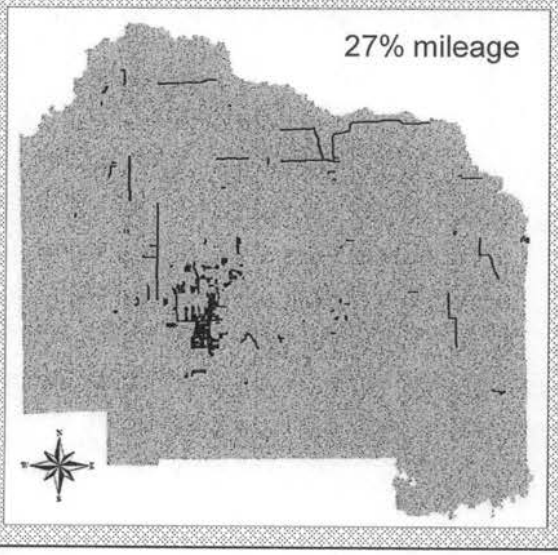
County Road 241, Resurfaced 2002

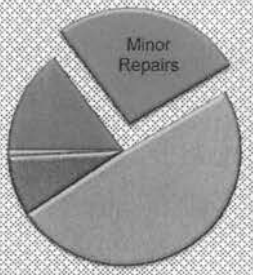
County Road 241, Resurfaced 2002

Surface Rating	Visible Distress	General Condition
Minor Repair Needed	Surface shows some traffic wear and raveling. Longitudinal cracks (open 1/4") due to reflection or paving joints. Transverse cracks (open 1/4") spaced 10' or more apart, little or slight crack raveling. No patching or very few patches in excellent condition.	Surface aging. Sound structural condition.

Pavement Condition Analysis

Roadways: Minor Repair Needed





Pavement Condition Analysis

Explanation of Categories

Major Repair Needed (Mill, ARMI Layer, Resurface)

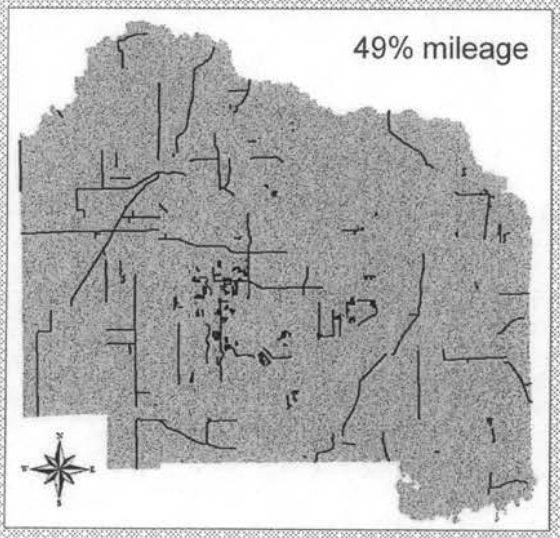
NW 94th Avenue, Paved 1979

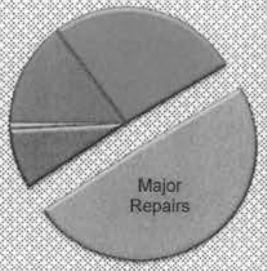
SE 43rd Street, Paved 1979

Surface Rating	Visible Distress	General Condition
Major Repair Needed	Moderate to severe raveling (loss of fine and coarse aggregate). Longitudinal & transverse cracks (open 1/2") show signs of slight raveling and secondary cracks. Block cracking. Extensive to severe flushing or polishing.	Severe deterioration.

Pavement Condition Analysis

Roadways: Major Repair Needed





Pavement Condition Analysis

Explanation of Categories

Structural Repair Needed

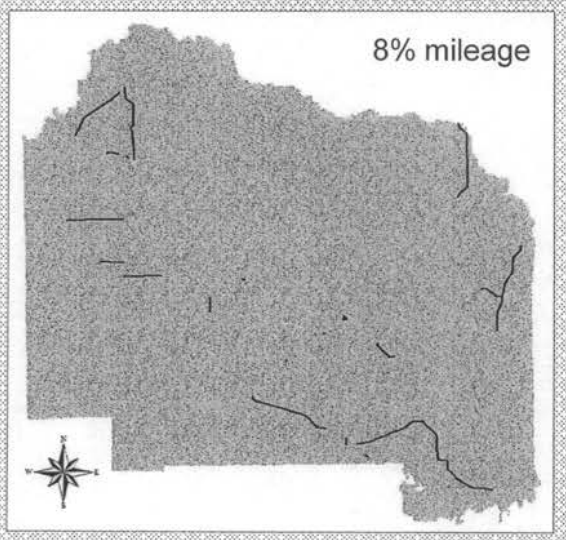
NW 32nd Avenue, Paved 1978

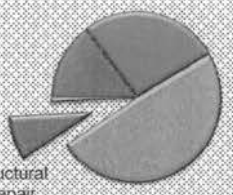
NW 32nd Avenue, Paved 1978

Surface Rating	Visible Distress	General Condition
Structural Repair Needed	Alligator cracking (over 25% of surface). Severe distortions (over 2" deep) Extensive patching in poor condition. Severe distress with extensive loss of surface integrity.	Needs patching and repair prior to major overlay.

Pavement Condition Analysis

Roadways: Structural Repair Needed





Pavement Condition Analysis

Explanation of Categories

Full Pavement Reconstruction Needed

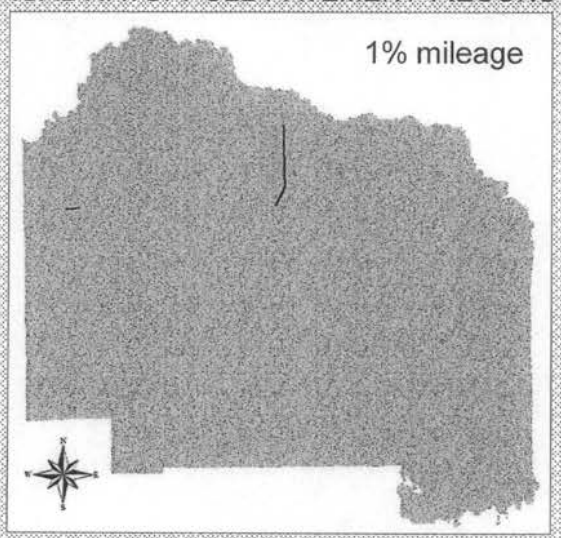
CR 236, Paved 1976

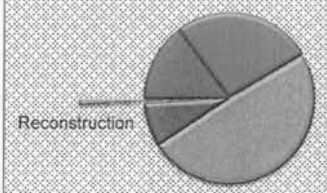
CR 231, Paved 1960

Surface Rating	Visible Distress	General Condition
Full Pavement Reconstruction Needed	Closely spaced longitudinal & transverse cracks often showing raveling & crack erosion. Severe block cracking. Some alligator cracking (less than 25% of surface). Patches in fair to poor condition. Moderate rutting or distortion (1" or 2" deep). Occasional potholes.	Needs patching and repair prior to major overlay.

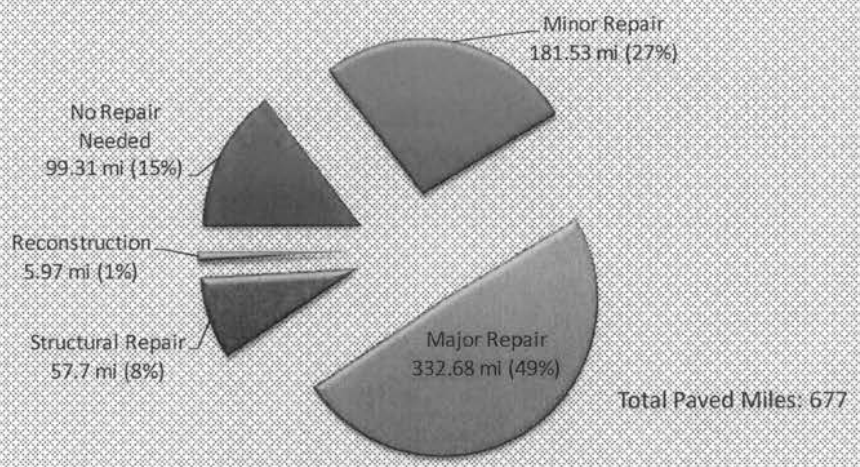
Pavement Condition Analysis

Roadways: Full Pavement Reconstruction Needed





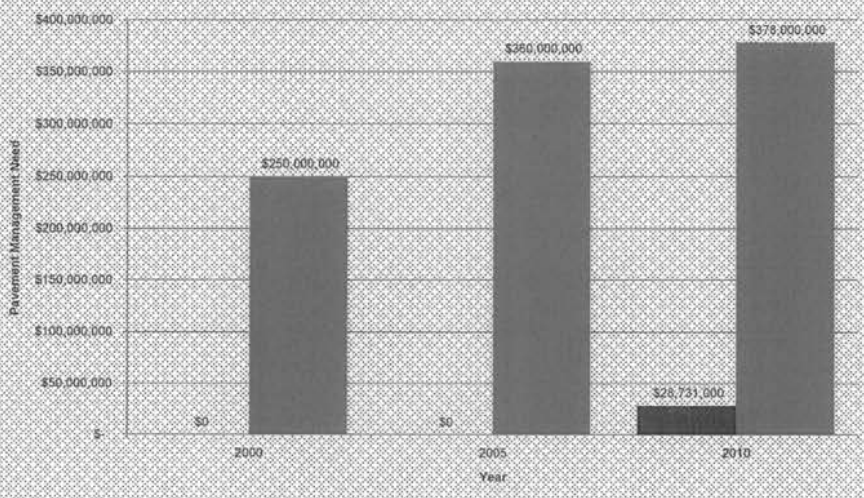
CURRENT PAVEMENT CONDITION



2010 PAVEMENT CONDITION ANALYSIS

PAVEMENT CONDITION ANALYSIS

PROGRESS TO DATE



PAVEMENT CONDITION ANALYSIS
PROGRESS TO DATE

- **27 resurfacing projects** currently funded (113 miles)
  - 15 projects have been completed (43.7 miles)
    - 2006: 6 projects – 17.0 miles
    - 2007: 3 projects – 11.5 miles
    - 2008: 5 projects – 12.2 miles
    - 2009: 1 project – 3.0 miles
  - 5 projects scheduled for completion by 2011
  - 4 projects scheduled for completion by 2012
  - 3 projects scheduled beyond 2013

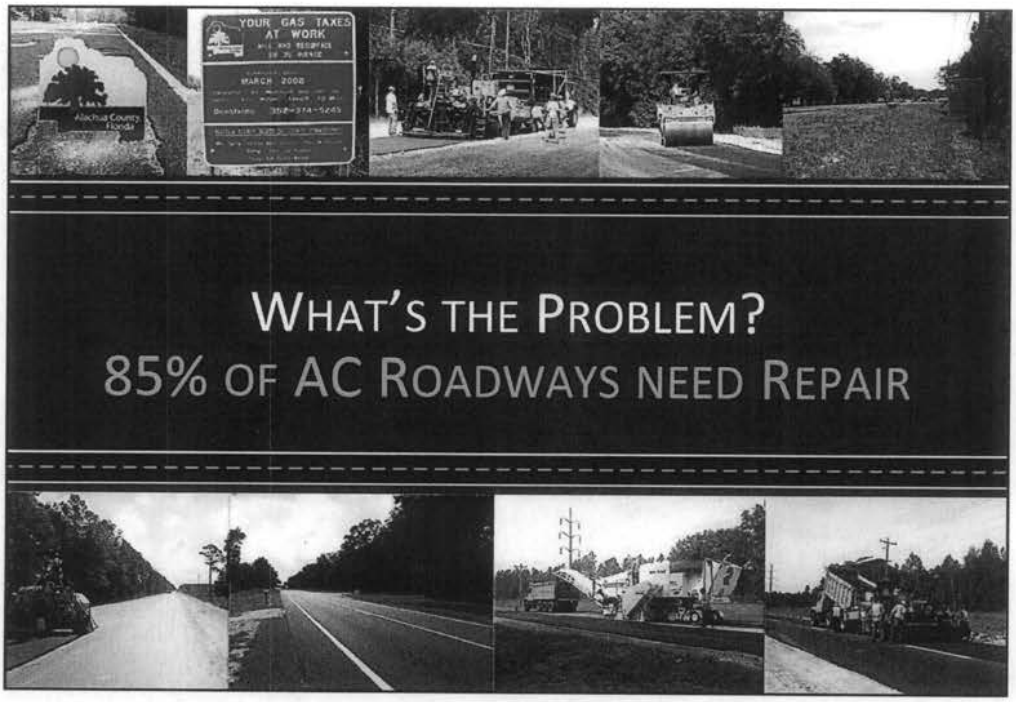
PAVEMENT CONDITION ANALYSIS
FUNDING ISSUES

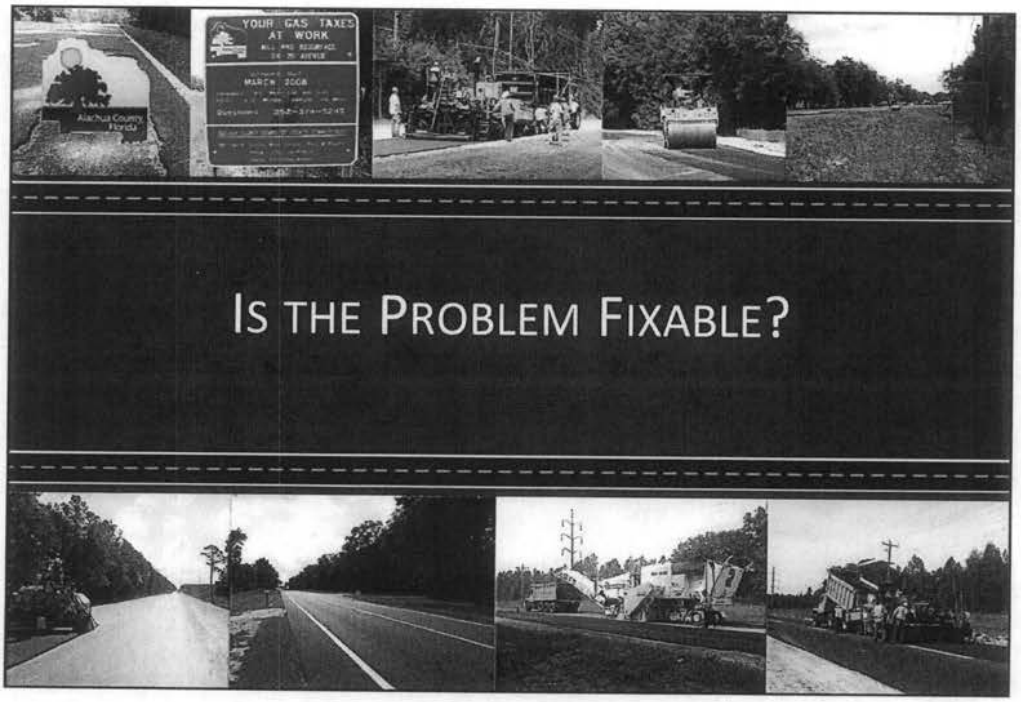
Gas Tax Revenues Not Sufficient to Address Need

Other funding sources committed for at least ten years

- Gas Tax Bond
- Sales Tax Bond

Dedicated funding source needed


YOUR GAS TAXES AT WORK
MARCH 2008
Alachua County Florida
WHAT'S THE PROBLEM?
85% OF AC ROADWAYS NEED REPAIR


YOUR GAS TAXES AT WORK
MARCH 2008
Alachua County Florida
IS THE PROBLEM FIXABLE?

Is the Problem Fixable?
Effective Pavement Management Program

YES

"A Penny for Pavement"

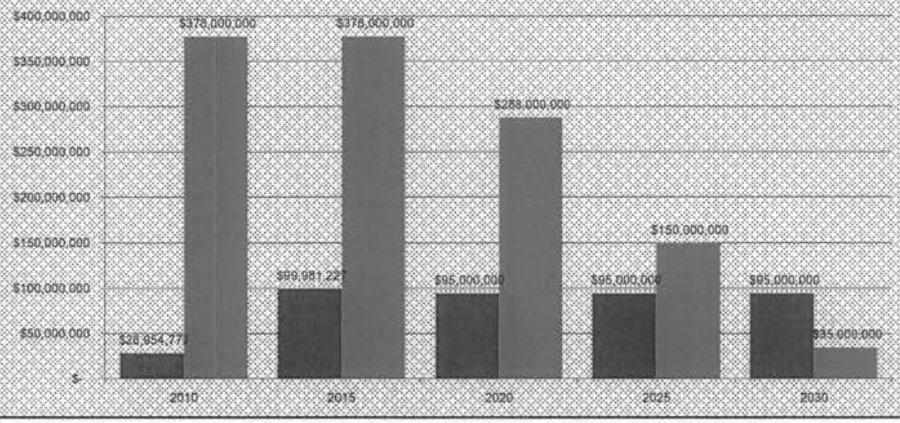
Is the Problem Fixable?
Effective Pavement Management Program

- **The first 20 years, up to $21M per year* from a one-cent sales tax**
  - $646,000 per mile
  - 585 miles paved
  - Includes new road replacement funding
  - Includes minor roadway-related drainage modifications
- **After the first 20 years, $9.5M per year* from a half-cent sales tax**
  - $215,000 per mile
  - 677 miles paved on 20-year cycle
  - Includes new road replacement funding

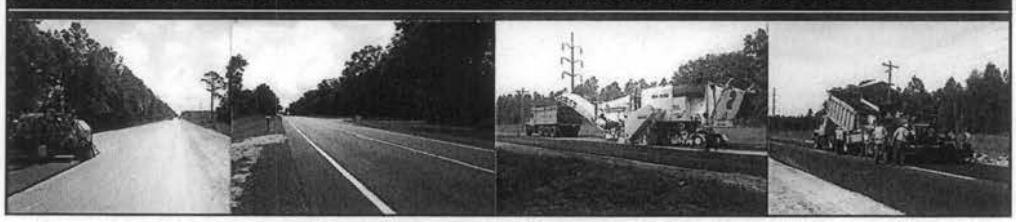
* The County's share when split among municipalities

Is the Problem Fixable?
Effective Pavement Management Program

- In 20 years, the County's resurfacing needs will become manageable.

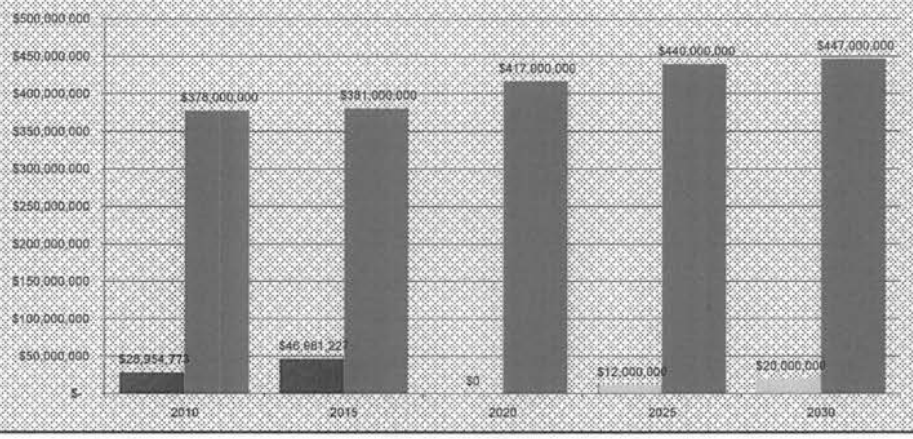


What Happens if We Don't Fix?
Roadways Get Worse - Fast

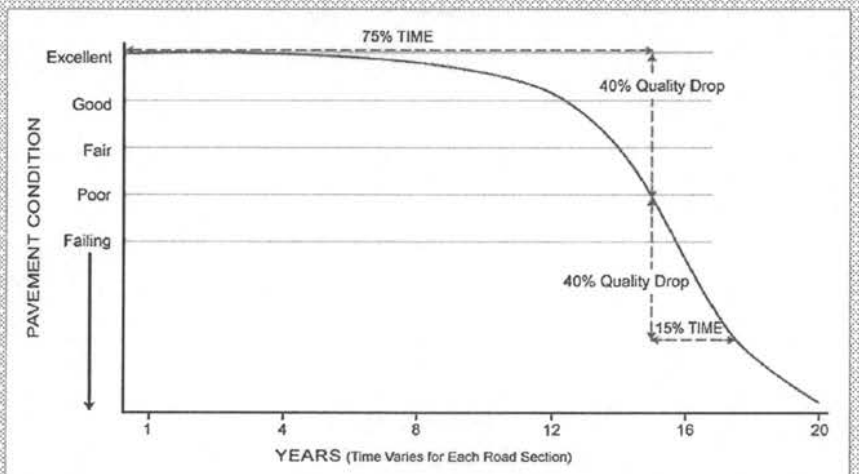


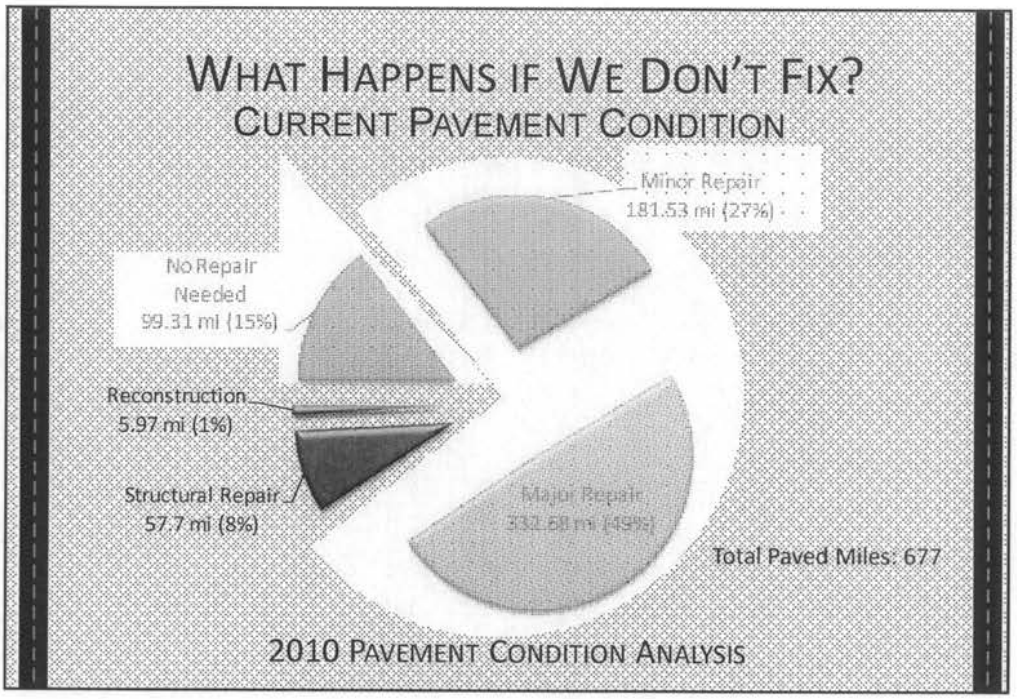
What Happens if We Don't Fix?
Roadway Deterioration

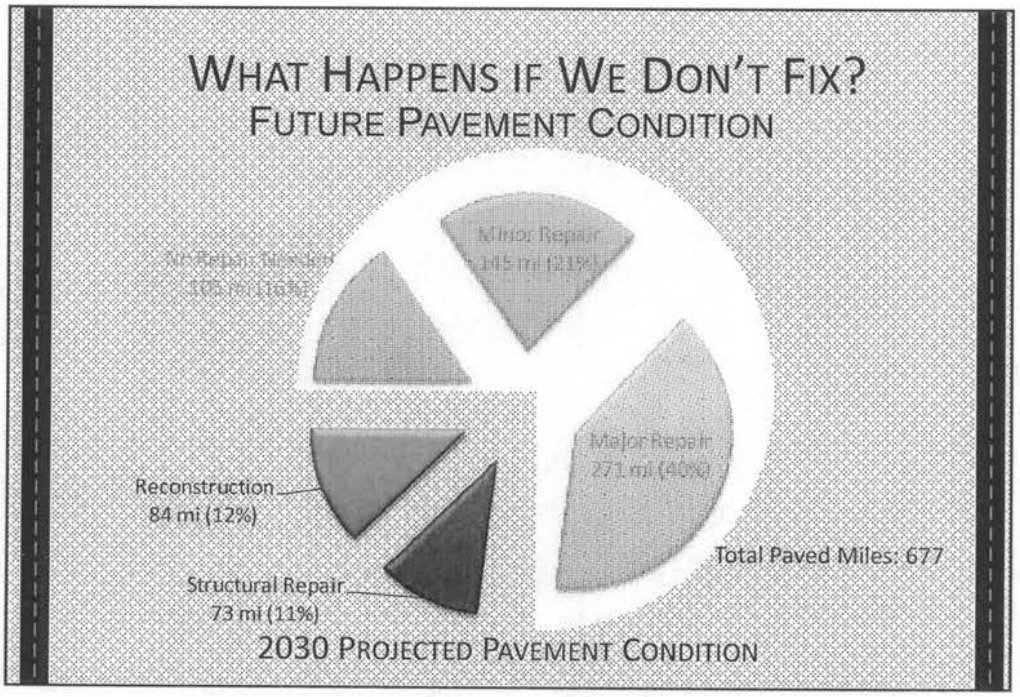
- In 20 years, the County's resurfacing needs will exceed its ability to fund them.



What Happens if We Don't Fix?
Pavement Deterioration Curve




WHAT HAPPENS IF WE DON'T FIX?
CURRENT PAVEMENT CONDITION
Minor Repair
181.53 mi (27%)
No Repair
Needed
99.31 mi (15%)
Reconstruction
5.97 mi (1%)
Structural Repair
57.7 mi (8%)
Major Repair
332.68 mi (49%)
Total Paved Miles: 677
2010 PAVEMENT CONDITION ANALYSIS


WHAT HAPPENS IF WE DON'T FIX?
FUTURE PAVEMENT CONDITION
Minor Repair
145 mi (21%)
Major Repair
271 mi (40%)
Reconstruction
84 mi (12%)
Structural Repair
73 mi (11%)
Total Paved Miles: 677
2030 PROJECTED PAVEMENT CONDITION

What Happens if We Don't Fix?
Pavement Deterioration Over Time

New

What Happens if We Don't Fix?
Pavement Deterioration Over Time

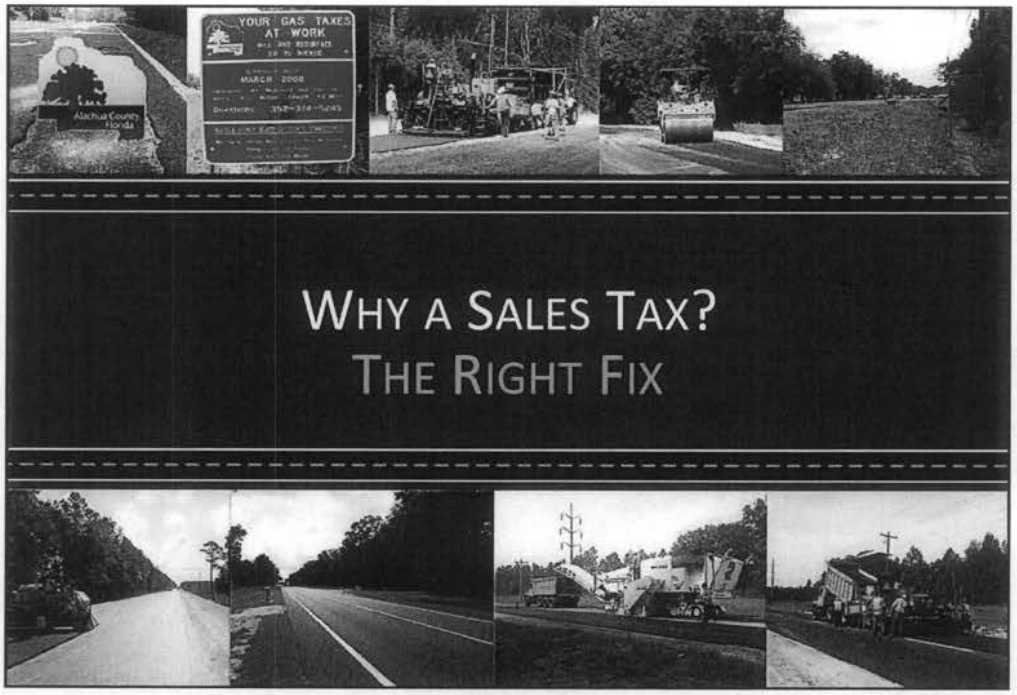
20 Years Old

What Happens if We Don't Fix?
Pavement Deterioration Over Time

30 Years Old

What Happens if We Don't Fix?
Pavement Deterioration Over Time

40 Years Old



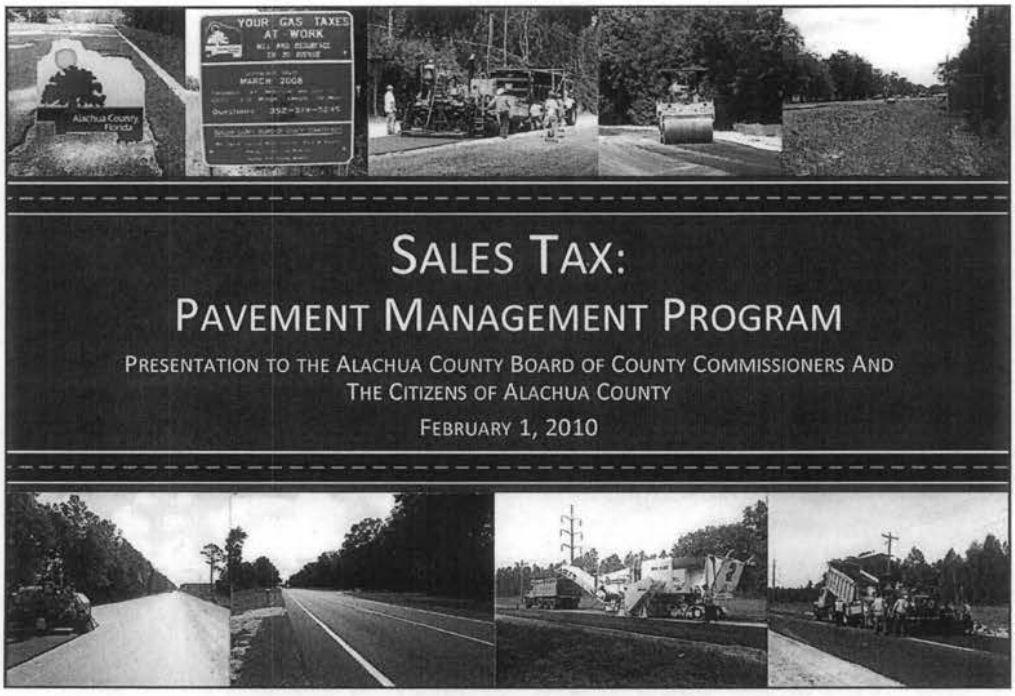
WHY A SALES TAX?
THE RIGHT FIX

SALES TAX

- **Generates enough revenue to solve the problem**
  - **Adjusts with inflation**
- **Everybody pays**
  - **Outside area commuters**
  - **Road users that don't contribute now**
- **Commerce is related to road use**

Pavement Management Program Recommendation

- Support the placement of a referendum item on the 2012 election ballot requesting voter approval of a one-cent sales surtax for effective pavement management (Penny For Pavement).



Alachua County Department of Community Support Services

218 SE 24th St. Gainesville, FL 32641
(352) 264-6700
http://www.alachuacounty.us/government/depts/css/

Mission Statement

To provide comprehensive health and human services and establish partnerships to positively impact the well-being of individuals, families and communities.

Do You Know Who We Serve?

A. Indigent County Residents
B. Poor, but Working County Residents
C. Middle Class County Residents
D. Affluent County Residents
E. All of The Above

Divisions & Programs

CHOICES
Community Partnerships
Cooperative Extension
Crisis Center
Partners For a Productive Community
Poverty Reduction
Social Services
Victim Services & Rape Crisis Center
Veteran Services

Programs & Services Provided By CHOICES

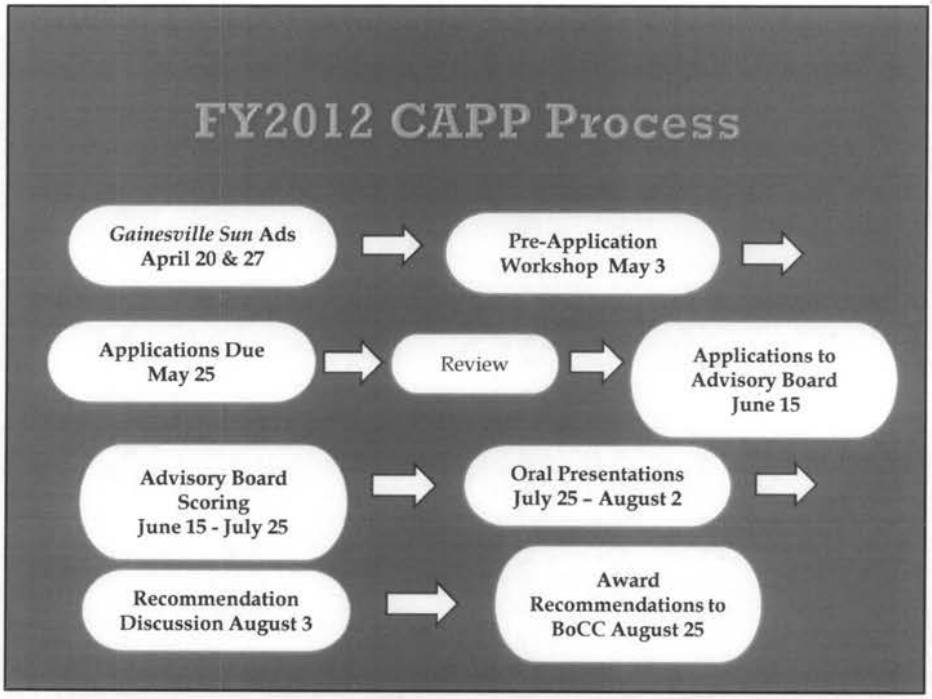
Health Service Plan
Senior Dental
Health Education & Wellness Program
Equal Access Clinic
Helping Hands Clinic
Community Mobile Health Clinic
Flu-Mist Program
Meridian Mental Health
Disease Management

Programs & Services Provided By Community Partnerships

Foster Grandparent Program
- Volunteer services for seniors 60 + years old

Retired & Senior Volunteer Program
- Volunteer services for seniors 55 + years old

Community Agency Partnership Program (CAPP)
- County funded non-profit agencies



Programs & Services Provided By Cooperative Extension

Agricultural Programs - Livestock, Natural Resources, Commercial Horticulture, & Environmental Horticulture

4-H Youth Development -Leadership, Camping, Clubs, Volunteer Recruitment & Development, School Enrichment, Curriculum Development

Family & Consumer Science - Financial Management, Before you Tie the Knot, Nutrition Education

Programs & Services Provided By Crisis Center

Crisis Line
Crisis Counseling
Care Team
Rumor Control - 311
Community Trauma Response
Community Education
Survivors of Suicide Support Services
AIDS/HIV Support Services
Regional Suicide Information Line

Programs & Services Provided By Partners for Productive Communities (PPC)

- Stabilization , Revitalization And Sustainability To Targeted Communities In Alachua County
- Develop Community Organization to Reduce and Deter Crime
- Provide Tutorial Resource Program
- Develop Community Partnerships
- Provide Prevention and Intervention

Programs & Services Provided By Poverty Reduction

Hunger Summit
Annual Homeless Breakfast
Homeless Veteran Stand-Down
SNAP - Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
Assist With Homelessness Issues, Hunger Abatement
Food and Community Development Programs

Programs & Services Provided By Social Services

Rent, Mortgage & Utility Assistance
Transportation Assistance (Bus Passes)
Primary Care
Prescription Assistance
Animal Services Fee Waiver
Solid Waste Assessment Waiver
Indigent Burials & Cremation
Urgent Special Needs
Self-Sufficiency Employment Training Initiative
Sharps Refuse Box
Vision Exams & Eyeglasses
Information & Referral

Programs & Services Provided By Victim Services & Rape Crisis Center

24/7 Emergency Crisis Intervention Outreach
24/7 Emergency Hotline
Face-to-Face Counseling & Therapy
Sexual Assault and Homicide Survivor Support Groups
Criminal Justice Support & Accompaniment
Assistance With Crime Victim Compensation
Emergency Legal Advocacy
Personal Advocacy
Awareness, Education & Risk Reduction Activities
Confidential HIV/AIDS Testing
Assistance With Urgent Special Needs
Transportation

Programs & Services Provided By Veteran Services

Assists in Filing For Benefits & Claims Related To…

Disability
Service Related Illnesses/Injuries
Retirement
Death & Burial
Widow/Widower
Dependents
Education & Employment
Nursing Home
Housing

Emergency Operations Functions & Responsibilities

- ✓ ESF6 - Mass Care
- ✓ ESF 14 – Rumor Control
- ✓ ESF 15 – Volunteers & Donations
- ✓ ESF17 – Ag & Livestock

Activate & Staff Rumor Control Phone Lines

Coordinate Disaster Human Services

FY 10 Volunteer Services

Total Number of Volunteered Hours	1,271	255,071
Value of Volunteer Hours at $20.85 per hour (http://www.independentsector.org/volunteer_time)		$5,312,830

1,271 Volunteers

255,071 Total Hours Volunteered

Valued at $5,312,830

FY 10/11 Budget For Mandated Services

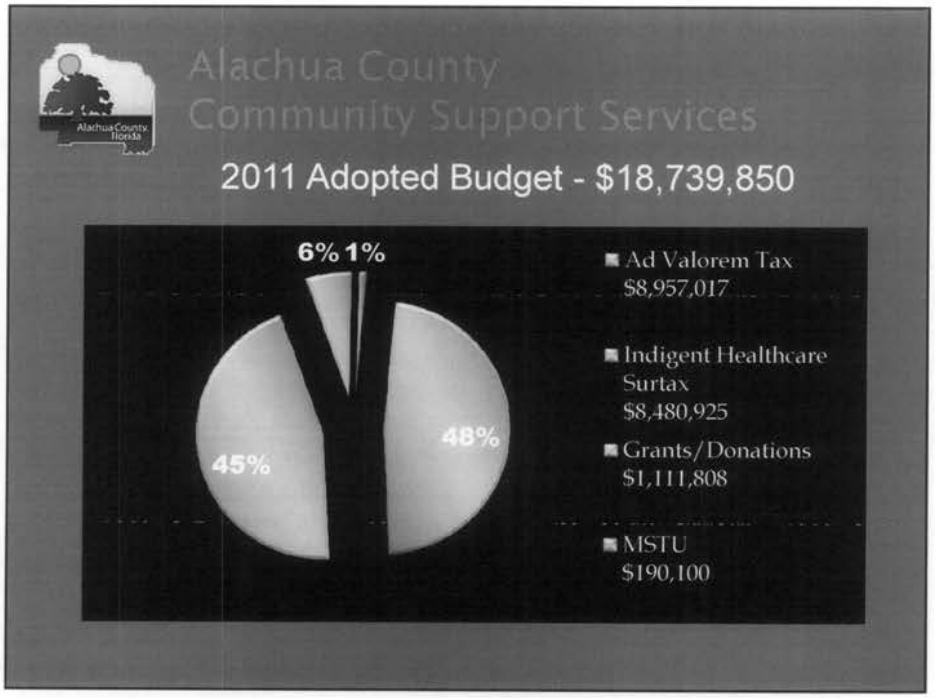
Medicaid - $1,547,250

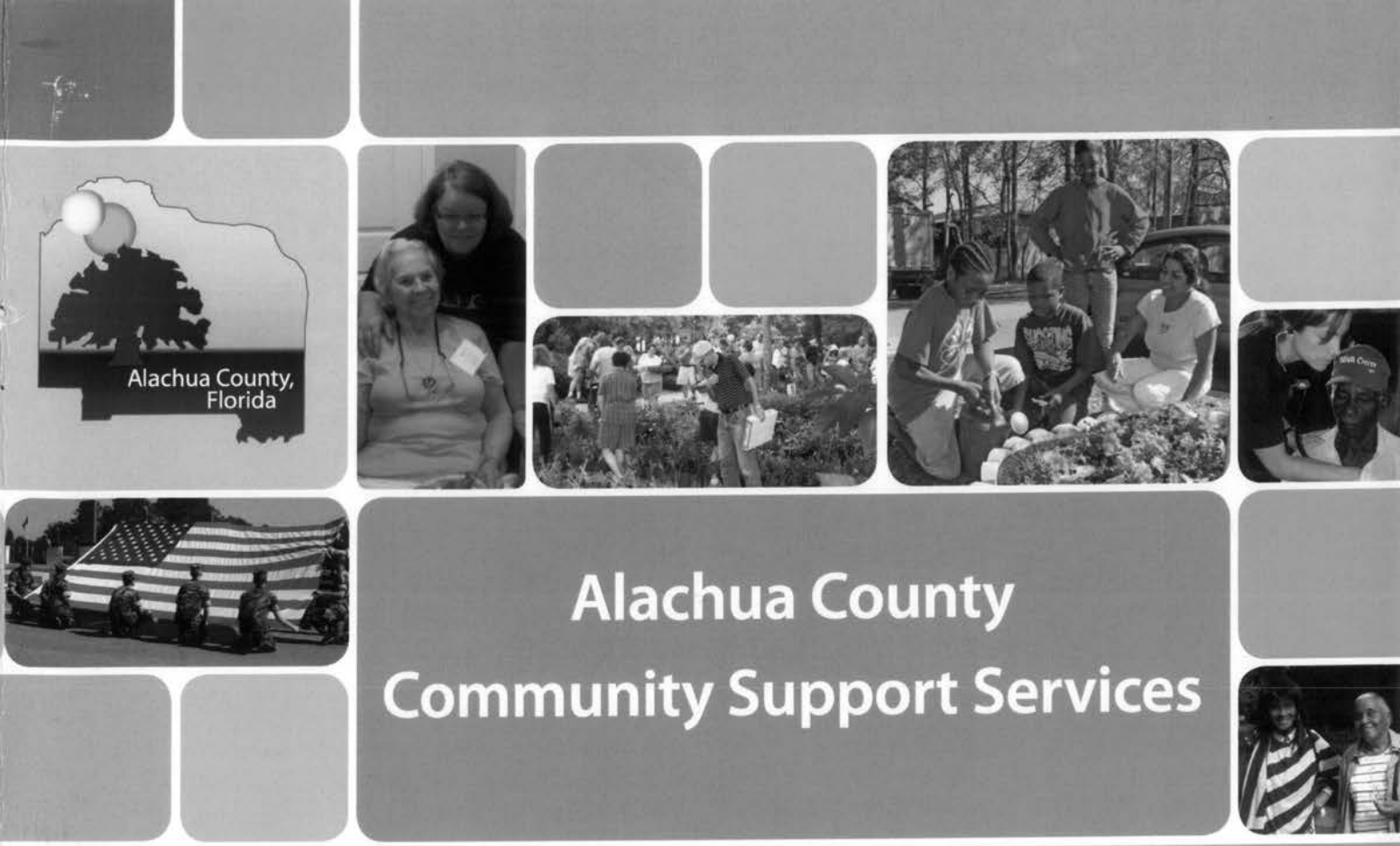
Medical Examiner - $727,600

Indigent Burials - $33,240

Health Care Responsibility Act - $20,000

Child Protective Team - $36,000


Alachua County
Community Support Services
2011 Adopted Budget - $18,739,850
6%
1%
45%
48%
Ad Valorem Tax
$8,957,017
Indigent Healthcare
Surtax
$8,480,925
Grants/Donations
$1,111,808
MSTU
$190,100



Alachua County Community Support Services

Annual Report 2010

From the Director

It is my honor and privilege as Director of Alachua County's Community Support Services to present our 2010 Annual Report. Our mission is to provide comprehensive health and human services and to establish partnerships to positively impact the well-being of individuals, families and communities.

President Lyndon B. Johnson once said, "There are no problems we cannot solve together and very few that we can solve by ourselves."

With the help of our collaborative partnerships, we continue to address the needs of our community. As we continue to tackle economic and financial concerns, I remain confident of our ability to provide Alachua County citizens in need with access to basic health and human services.

This year's annual report highlights the services we provide, as well as the necessity for our Department to work in unison with partner organizations to serve the community. By uniting our goals and objectives with other agencies, we are able to provide efficient and effective services that allow for a more sustainable future. This in turn allows us to offer care and support for those citizens most in need.

In 2010, we continued to have a positive impact on the well-being of our citizens. As they deal with current economic realities, our mission is more important than ever. The harsh reality is—when the economy is down, demand for our services goes up.

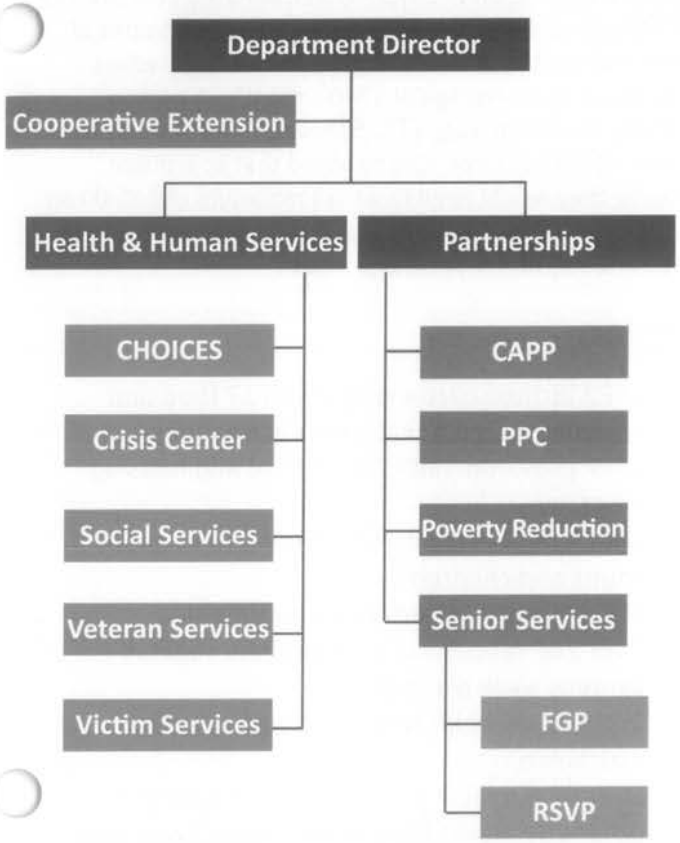
We hope you will take the time to read this report and familiarize yourself with the important and compassionate work accomplished by Community Support Service in 2010.

Thank you for allowing us to serve you,

Elmira K. Warren

Elmira K. Warren
Director, Department of Community Support Services

Department Overview



* Volunteers include: interns (including paid), work-study students, paid volunteers

** Volunteer Rate $20.85 (Independent Sector Rate.) This rate will be used throughout this publication for the calculation of the "Value of Volunteers."

Workforce

- Employees: 66
- Volunteers*: 1,211

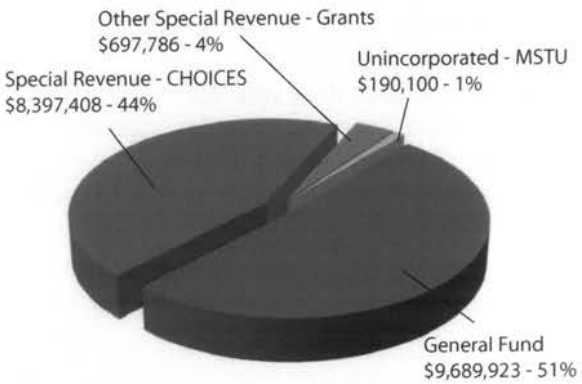
Volunteer Impact

- Hours Donated: 255,504
- Value of Hours**: $5,327,258

Contacts

- Phone Calls: 261,443
- Website Visits: 49,039

2010 Operating Budget - $18,975,217



Investing through Partnerships

- $909,875 contributed to the Alachua County Health Department for a variety of medical services for our citizens
- $883,956 contributed to Meridian Behavioral Health Care to assist citizens in need of mental health and substance abuse services
- $727,600 paid to the Medical Examiner for autopsy services as a State of Florida required unfunded mandate
- $381,228 received in grant funds for the purchase of six cutaway buses to provide transportation for citizens living in rural areas of the County

Alachua County Health Department

MERIDIAN Behavioral Healthcare, Inc. CHOICE • HOPE • RECOVERY

MV Transportation Inc.

Community Agency Partnership Program - CAPP

Community Need

Provide Food and Housing Assistance

Adequate food and housing are essential to a community's well being.

Mission Statement

The CAPP Program provides supplemental funding to non-profit organizations to provide basic need programs in the areas of health care, food and housing.

Division Stats

- Employees: 1
- Funds Invested: $1,028,172
- Poverty Reduction Programs: 30
- Number of Agencies Providing Services: 24
- Number of Citizens Served: 33,895
- Number of Requests for Service Made to CAPP Staff: 567

Out of a population of 243,574, an estimated 26% (63,329 people) have difficulty affording the basic necessities of food and shelter. A 2-bedroom apartment in Alachua County costs an average of $740 a month. A person earning minimum wage ($7.25/hour) would need to work 84 hours a week to be able to afford that apartment. Hourly, they would need to earn a minimum of $15.00 an hour for a 40-hour work week. A moderate cost plan to feed a family of 4 is $870.15 a month.

Action

- CAPP formed partnerships with 17 food and housing-related non-profit organizations
- CAPP provided $387,700 to food and housing programs
- Over 4 million meals were provided to needy adults and children
- 209 seniors received Meals on Wheels
- Over 200 residential & community vegetable gardens were planted
- 1,870 households received housing/utility assistance
- Over $1.8 million dollars worth of food that otherwise would have been thrown away was collected and redistributed

Success stories

Success stories

Retired couple, Mr. & Mrs. H live in an older mobile home on a 6 acre property off the beaten path. Mr. H is a WWII veteran and has dealt with prostate cancer and open-heart surgery. Mrs. H is retired from Shands Hospital and has failing kidneys that require dialysis treatments and doctor visits three times a week.

With so much of their limited income going to medical bills, the H family could not afford to fix a number of serious problems with their home. The home's roof was leaking, the siding had rotted, the window air conditioners were aged and inefficient, and the bathroom floor was caving in. The home also had no ramp for Mrs. H's wheelchair, making it very unsafe for both she and her husband to get her in and out of the house. Volunteers with Rebuilding Together North Central Florida, a CAPP agency, replaced the home's siding, sealed and repaired the roof, sealed the windows and installed trim, and installed two energy efficient window air conditioning units. An ADA-compliant ramp was also built for Mrs. H's wheelchair. The couple was very grateful for the repairs and additions and can look forward to a safer, more comfortable place to live and lower utility bills.

Community Need

Support for Healthy Communities

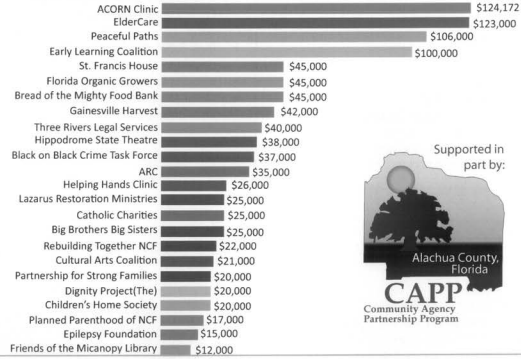
Out of a population of 243,574, approximately 37% (90,000 people) cannot afford the cost of health care.

When the health care needs of citizens go unmet, an entire community is negatively affected. Untreated health conditions result in a decreased ability to care for one's self and family, missed time from work and school, and a pathway to more serious health conditions. CAPP formed partnerships with seven non-profit organizations providing health care services.

Action

- CAPP contributed $273,472 to health care programs
- 2,179 adults and children received medical and dental care
- 6,467 medical & dental visits were provided
- In one program, 82% of patients diagnosed with hypertension reduced their high blood pressure

2010 CAPP Agency Funding



Success stories

Ms. M is a 38 year old mother of three with no health insurance. She was laid off last year and has been unable to find employment. She ignored a lump in her breast for months because she could not afford to go to the doctor. A friend told Ms. M about ACORN Clinic's no to low-cost health care program, which is supported with CAPP funds, and convinced her to make an appointment. Testing revealed that Ms. M had breast cancer. Luckily, she was successfully treated and is cancer free.

Community Need

Reduce the Number of Alachua County's Low-Income Residents Without Healthcare

Provide basic health coverage for the working uninsured.

Mission Statement

To provide access to health care services for the working uninsured residents of Alachua County through innovative, cost-effective programs and provide health education and wellness initiatives for the benefit of the entire community.

Division Stats

- Employees: 13
- Volunteers: 4
- Volunteer Hours: 1,960
- Value of Volunteer Hours: $40,866
- Applications Processed: 3,716
- Monthly Applications: 300-400
- Total membership: 3,340

Many small businesses in Alachua County cannot afford to provide health insurance and a large number of part-time employees cannot afford to pay for employer-based coverage. CHOICES provides those qualified employees basic primary care and preventative services that help the community avoid unnecessary hospitalizations and Emergency Room usage while still providing coverage for physician visits, prescriptions, and outpatient procedures to deal with health problems.

Action

CHOICES provides health benefits for Alachua County's working uninsured:

- CHOICES has provided care to over 5,000 Alachua County working uninsured residents over the past 5 years
- Over 3,000 residents currently receive CHOICES benefits
- Benefits focus on primary care and preventative care
- CHOICES benefits provide special attention to those with chronic conditions

Success stories

Ms. J enrolled in the CHOICES Program because, in her words, "I am self-employed and don't have any health insurance and can't afford to buy health insurance." Ms. J, a publication editor, is a representative of the people CHOICES was designed to serve. She works every day but does not have access to the medical care necessary to meet her primary care and preventative care needs. Through her membership in CHOICES, Ms. J has regular primary care visits with her physician, dental care, and treatment for any chronic conditions that develop. "I can't say enough good things about CHOICES," she said.

Ms. J is just one of many CHOICES members who is receiving primary and preventative care to help her continue an active and productive lifestyle. These benefits keep her and many of our citizens in contact with health professionals providing the benefits of physical examinations, prescription medications, diagnostic testing, and medical procedures that keep people working and productive in our community.

Community Need

Sustain Agriculture as a Viable Economic Industry

The growing need to sustain agriculture in Alachua County, and the desire to grow, market, and buy locally produced commodities in Alachua County.

Mission Statement

The mission of the Alachua County Cooperative Extension Office is to provide scientifically based agricultural, human and natural resource knowledge that citizens use in making informed decisions, which contribute to an improved quality of life.

Division Stats

- Employees: 9
- Volunteers: 340
- Volunteer Hours: 20,234
- Value of Volunteer Hours: $421,879
- Total Educational Contacts: 80,858
- Educational Programs Offered: 634
- Phone Calls: 5,208

Agriculture is a $92 million economic industry in Alachua County. Agricultural producers must be on the leading edge of research-based knowledge and technology. The Cooperative Extension is the only source in the County for this research-based information.

Action

- Cooperative Extension Agricultural Agents served 25,000 agricultural producers in 2010
- The Cooperative Extension Office is the only research-based programming source for agriculture in Alachua County
- The Alachua County Cooperative Extension Office is the only source for producers to be certified for pesticide licenses
- Saved producers $9,425 by offering 14 no-cost educational classes for continuing education credits needed for both obtaining and renewing a pesticide license
- 1,355 Continuing Education Units were awarded to Alachua County producers through the Cooperative Extension Office
- Provided 220 farm visits focusing on diagnosing disease, identifying weeds, fertilization recommendations, soil fertility, forage testing, animal health, animal reproduction, animal nutrition, and vegetable recommendations
- Provided over 100 educational programs in an effort to help farmers and ranchers remain sustainable

Success stories

"The Alachua County Cooperative Extension Office has been invaluable to Ramsey Stock Farm. The Cooperative Extension Agents have provided information to us so we can make informed business decisions during this difficult economic atmosphere. They have also given help in our desire to increase farm profitability without adversely impacting to the environment. The agents have accomplished this by staying abreast of the most current technology and being able to apply it to production agriculture."

- Kathleen Eubanks, Ramsey Stock Farm, Micanopy, FL

Photo by Ginger Larson

Crisis Center

Community Need

Help for Those Experiencing Crisis or Suicidal Thoughts in Tough Economic

There is an increasing need for crisis intervention and suicide prevention services due to the current economic crisis.

Mission Statement

To participate in the solution of any human problem through emotional support, education, counseling, and crisis intervention, whenever and wherever it occurs in Alachua County.

Division Stats

- Employees: 5
- Volunteers: 115
- Crisis Counseling Phone Calls: 56,791
- Volunteer Hours: 43,375
- Value of Volunteer Hours: $904,369
- Presentations & Trainings: 190
- Face-to-Face Counseling Hours: 4,537

The recent economic crisis has left people in need of counseling services and support now more than ever. It seems that the economy's downturn has left citizens with fewer resources and has resulted in many job losses. Unemployment has been associated with a twofold to threefold increased risk of suicide. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the unemployment rate in Alachua County has gone from 3.4% in January of 2008, up to 7.8% in October of 2010. This emphasizes the importance of providing adequate counseling services to citizens of Alachua County. These services are available at no charge 24/7 and are cost-effective because they are provided by well-trained volunteers, in addition to Crisis Center staff.

Action

- 55% increase in face-to-face counseling hours
- 4,698 new clients served
- 9,923 clients seen by Crisis Center

Success stories

Mr. M called the Crisis Center feeling desperate after losing his job of 20+ years. Since being laid off, he had been searching for jobs but there just wasn't any work available for him. He no longer knew how to provide for his family and was thinking of suicide. Mr. M felt that his family would be better off financially without him and even had some funds saved that could sustain them when he was gone. He came in to see a counselor and realized that he could make it with encouragement and moral support. When he expressed his feelings to his wife, he found her to be understanding and supportive. Mr. M found employment eventually, but said that he might not have made it through those tough times without assistance from the Crisis Center.

Community Need

Academic Success for Special Needs Children

Children who have special or exceptional needs, such as learning disabilities, physical challenges, or behavioral issues, need the extra attention and encouragement of caring adults to succeed in life.

Mission Statement

The Foster Grandparent Program matches low-income volunteers aged 55 and over, with pre-k and elementary school children who have developmental, emotional, physical, social or medical challenges, in order to increase opportunities for them to succeed, while providing challenging and rewarding experiences for the volunteers.

Division Stats

- Employees: 2.5
- Foster Grandparent Volunteers: 107
- Volunteer Hours: 93,898
- Value of Volunteer Hours: $1,957,773

There are approximately 8,000 children who have one or more special or exceptional needs served by the staff of the School Board of Alachua County, according to Exceptional Student Education Services. In addition, the Early Learning Coalition received 2,408 requests for resources or information regarding special needs children in child care centers and/or served by other agencies. These children, without assistance, often fall behind in school, and are less successful than their peers. To hire tutors for children with special needs costs $10 to $20 per hour, on average, according to care.com, (a website which matches tutors, babysitters, and caregivers with assignments.) In many instances Foster Grandparent volunteers are paired with these special needs children.

Action

Last year, more than 100 Foster Grandparent volunteers mentored, tutored, and assisted over 200 children in over 40 schools, child care centers, and after school programs.

Twenty special needs students were assigned to the volunteers at the Boys and Girls Club, Girls Place, and the City of Gainesville's after school programs. At the end of the school year:

- 90% had improved in social skills
- 80% had improved in the amount of physical activity
- 90% had improved in academic achievement

126 special needs students were assigned to Foster Grandparent volunteers in 22 local elementary schools. At the end of the school year, teachers reported:

- 98% improved in reading skills
- 97% improved in math skills
- 81% improved their behavior
- 76% of children served in elementary schools demonstrated improvement in all three areas

55 children were served in child care settings. 91% showed significant improvements in:

- Social and emotional development
- Appropriate behavior
- Academic skills (letters and numbers, speech/language)

success stories

Success stories

Dee started kindergarten only knowing her alphabet according to the ABC song. She couldn't identify letters, and was far behind most of her classmates, who had been in pre-school and knew their letters and numbers when they started. She was shy and very hesitant to read with Foster Grandparent Fran Mesick at first, but "Grandma" worked with her daily, and she was proud to report that at the end of the school year she had caught up to the rest of the class reading books at grade-level!

Partners for a Productive Community

Community Need

Stabilizing SW Communities

Partnering with agencies and neighborhood groups to Increase the quality of life in at-risk communities.

Mission Statement

The mission of Partners for a Productive Community is to reduce the impact of poverty through community revitalization, to provide prevention and intervention programs and to address education and economic concerns of residents in at-risk communities.

Division Stats

- Employees: 1
- Volunteers: 79
- Volunteer Hours: 477
- Value of Volunteer Hours: $9,945
- Donation Amount: $3,800
- Dollars Reinvested in the area by Community: $29,176
- Grant Dollars Invested: $58,000

The Partners for a Productive Community (PPC) Program has worked diligently to stabilize, revitalize and sustain targeted at-risk communities in southwest Alachua County. With the downturn of the economy and the closing of several community resources this area has again become a focal point. Several helping agencies and housing developments have closed and the correlating reduction of services has highlighted these communities again as areas that are impoverished and lack access to services. Consequently the community residents, leaders, government, businesses and not-for-profit agencies have come together to form the Southwest Advocacy Group (SWAG). The SWAG organization has focused their efforts in assisting the residents of seven (7) Southwest communities: Pine Meadows, Harbor Cove, Hidden Oaks, Holly Height, Gordon Manor, Linton Oaks, Majestic Oaks and Tower Oaks. The PPC has worked with SWAG in various capacities over the last fiscal year by determining community needs, participating in community meetings and referring SWAG to other programs that are capable of assisting them in making their vision a reality.

Action

- SWAG and Partners for a Productive Community presented data to the Board of County Commissioners requesting the purchase of two properties in Southwest Gainesville for a proposed Community Resource site and Public Health Unit Clinic. Both sites aim to bring critically needed services to the area and will be operated by local government and various community partners.

Success stories

Ms. C was a single, unemployed mother of 4 young children under the age of 7 living in one of the southwest communities. She was assaulted by her boyfriend and contacted PPC regarding how to best handle this situation. A referral was made to the County's Victim Services and Rape Crisis Center in an effort for her to receive counseling and a safe living environment. She did receive counseling, help with basic needs and safe housing for her children. She was also able to obtain a restraining order against her abuser. PPC realizing her need for independence assisted with job referrals.

The judicial system found her boyfriend guilty of domestic violence and he was incarcerated. With a safe place for her family to live and no longer in constant fear of abuse, Ms. C found a renewed confidence in herself. This was instrumental in her ability secure employment. She is now in a healthy relationship, employed and sustaining her family. PPC is still in touch and available to give the family additional information and referral services to ensure the families independence.

Community Need

Increase Meal Options for Homeless Residents

Reducing hunger in our community, one step at a time.

Mission Statement

To address critical issues related to poverty in Alachua County by engaging public and private entities to identify aspects of and types of poverty, including causes, mitigation and solutions of various facets of poverty.

Division Stats

- Employees: 2
- Advisory Boards: 1
- Phone Calls: 4,119
- Volunteer Hours: 860
- Value of Volunteer Hours: $17,931

SNAP Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

At the 2009 Alachua County/City of Gainesville Hunger Summit, a recommendation was included in the Hunger Abatement Plan that the State of Florida should contract with local restaurants that agree to provide hot meals to homeless individuals. As a result, the Poverty Reduction Program, working in partnership with the Department of Children and Families (DCF), began a model pilot program that allows homeless persons who have registered with the Alachua County Coalition for the Homeless and Hungry to use their Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly Food Stamps, benefits to purchase prepared meals at participating area restaurants. The SNAP pilot program is the only one of its kind in the Southeast region of the United States, and allows those already receiving benefits and without a place to cook or store food, an opportunity to get a hot meal. This program had been 9 months in the making with active planning by the County staff in the Poverty Reduction Program, United States Department of Agriculture, DCF, the Alachua County Coalition for the Homeless and Hungry and area restaurants.

Action

- The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)/Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) Pilot Program began on June 15, 2010
- 275 homeless individuals are currently enrolled in the program, this represents 20% of the SNAP recipients who are noted as having a homeless living arrangement
- 1,292 people in Gainesville were counted as homeless during the January 2010 Point in Time Survey conducted by the Alachua County Coalition for the Homeless and Hungry
- 5 local restaurants are participating in the program, with more to come on board soon

success stories

Success stories

"A woman came in to apply for the pilot program: she had been considered upper middle class until a really bad divorce a year ago which left her homeless. I was explaining how the program worked, and we began talking. I told her that earlier in the week I had expressed to a group of advocates that not only does this program connect people with food, it also gives people an hour in a restaurant, connecting them back to a sense of normalcy in their lives. Her eyes welled up as she said she could not believe that someone actually noticed how important that was to people - she felt that someone actually understood her. She said her middle class background had absolutely not prepared her for survival in poverty. Before our conversation, she thought she was being foolish for wanting so badly just to go in and have a pizza. She said that just that little bit of time in a restaurant would feel like she had a piece of her old life back."

- Cheryl Twombly, DCF ACCESS Program

Retired & Senior Volunteer Program

Community Need

Supplement Service Providers' Demands

Volunteers 55 and over meeting critical community needs.

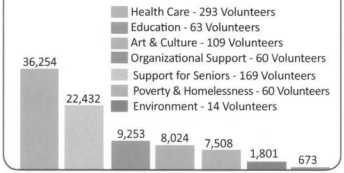
Mission Statement

The Retired and Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP) provides volunteer opportunities to community members aged 55 and greater to help create quality communities in Alachua County.

Division Stats

- Employees: 2.5
- Volunteers: 597 (equivalent of 46 full time employees)
- Volunteer Hours: 85,944
- Value of Volunteer Hours: $1,791,932
- Number of Volunteer Sites: 46

RSVP Volunteer Hours and Venues



There are many unmet human, educational, environmental, and public safety needs for which citizens over the age of 55 can impact, due to their knowledge, skills, abilities and overall life experience by volunteering at local non-profit agencies.

Action

- Alachua County's RSVP program had 597 retired and senior-aged volunteers that donated their time and services to non-profit community agencies in the areas of Education, Environment, Health Care, Poverty, Arts & Culture, and Support for Seniors
- RSVP volunteers delivered an average of 243 hot, nutritious meals per weekday for the Meals-on-Wheels program
- 100% of Seniors participating in the Meals-on-Wheels program indicated their health had been improved or maintained and/or that the meals had allowed them to remain independent enough to stay in their homes
- 41 RSVP volunteers assisted Al'z Place and Altrusa House, both adult day care centers, to provide a coordinated program of professional and compassionate services for impaired adults and their caregivers
- 63 clients received assistance from RSVP volunteers with personal care, skilled nursing, supervision, therapeutic recreation, social services, nutritious meals, caregiver support, restorative exercise, and respite care

Success stories

"My 84 year old mother has Alzheimer's disease and were it not for Al'z Place and the wonderful staff and RSVP volunteers, I would not be able to keep working. Her illness has progressed to a state where I cannot leave her alone. She goes to Al'z place during the day to help keep her mind and body well and active. They not only provide respite care, they provide support for me. They give me useful information, access to support groups and a smiling face or a hug just when I feel I cannot go on. Thank heavens for Al'z Place and the Angels that work there.

- Ms. M, Gainesville, FL

Community Need

Reduce Homelessness Through Prevention of Eviction/Foreclosure and Utility

Many low-income citizens experience financial hardship which may threaten their ability to maintain safe and secure housing.

Mission Statement

To serve as a safety net and to enhance the health and productivity of low income Alachua County residents by providing information and referrals, access to health services, and short term financial assistance.

Division Stats

- Employees: 7
- Clients Served: 5,015
- Phone Calls: 55,789

The economic downturn has seriously impacted the quality of life of many Alachua County citizens. Social Services receives hundreds of calls each week from residents facing potential eviction or disconnection of their utility services. Many homeowners are seeking assistance to prevent foreclosure. Having once been able to meet their basic needs independently, many families now find themselves with low or no income as a result of inability to secure employment or loss of the level of employment they had. As a result, poverty and potential homelessness are very real concerns for more residents than ever. The goal of the Eviction and Utility Disconnection Prevention Program is to help maintain housing by providing short term rent, mortgage and utility payment assistance, landlord/tenant mediation and problem solving.

Action

During the past fiscal year, Social Services impacted 2,947 Alachua County citizens by:

- Prevented eviction of 536 families
- Prevented foreclosure of the homes of 41 families
- Maintained utility services for 604 families

success stories

Success stories

Mrs. J called Social Services in tears because her landlord had threatened to evict her and her family in three days from their home. Her husband had been employed full time but his hours continued to dwindle each week as his employer had less work to give him. Bills began to pile up, the biggest being the rent on the home in which they had been living for years with their three children. Mrs. J had been looking for work but had not yet received calls back after leaving applications all over town. They were at the end of their rope and had nowhere else to go if they had to leave their home. Social Services paid one month's rent for them and spoke with the landlord to be sure this would stop the eviction proceedings. The landlord agreed and worked out an arrangement with the family for the payment of the remainder that they owed. The family was able to remain safely in their home.

Community Need

Help Veterans with Service-Connected Disabilities

Applying specialized knowledge to assist veterans and their dependents in securing all entitled disability benefits earned through honorable military service.

Mission Statement

Provide support and assistance to veterans, their families and survivors in appreciation of the service they have provided to us and our nation

Division Stats

- Employees: 3
- Volunteers: Average of 4
- Volunteer Hours: 2,100
- Value of Volunteer Hours: $43,785
- Phone Calls: 38,170
- Office Visits (citizens provided services in office): 2,221
- Out-Reach Visits (home, nursing home, or other visits): 220

If a veteran's disabilities are caused by their active duty military service, our veteran counselors provide assistance in applying for service-connected disability benefits. Medical care allows the veteran to be seen and treated for the condition, as well as receive medication and diagnostic testing. Monthly compensation can assist the veteran in paying for basic household items since the veteran may be unable to work as much as a result of the disability. Vocational rehabilitation provides training and education that can broaden the veteran's horizons, teaching skills that will be useful in future employment. In addition, being certified as having a service-connected disability creates eligibility for survivor benefits in the event that the veteran dies as a result of the disability.

Our office renders services to veterans in several ways: through traditional office appointments, nursing home visits, and travelling county-wide to complete benefit applications in-home for housebound veterans. We take pride in providing exemplary services to these people who have served and protected our country.

Action

Division Stats on VA Disability Compensation:

- 581 office visits were related to VA disability compensation, this accounts for 30% of all visits to Veterans Services in 2010
- Veteran Services processes claims at or below the national average of 9-12 months
- 60% of original claims filed by Veteran Services are granted, compared with the national average of 35%

Success stories

Filing for VA Disability Compensation can be a lengthy and difficult process. Mr. S had been pursuing a claim with the VA for almost 20 years. With the help of a Senior Veteran Counselor, he finally succeeded in his VA Disability Claim. He will now be able to receive medical care for his disabilities that were interfering with his daily life. In addition to the much needed healthcare, he received a retro payment of over $120,000 from the VA for back monthly monetary compensation. "Thank you Veteran Services! I never could have gotten this far without your help," said Ms. S

Department of Veterans Affairs

VETERAN'S APPLICATION FOR INCREASED COMPENSATION BASED ON UNEMPLOYABILITY

APPROVED

SECTION I - DISABILITY AND MEDICAL TREATMENT

Victim Services & Rape Crisis Center

Community Need

Reduce Incidents of Teen Rape and Dating Violence

Educate teens about abusive relationships to help prevent dating violence.

Mission Statement

To diminish the impact of sexual violence and facilitate recovery to victims and survivors of violent crime.

Division Stats

- Employees: 10
- Awareness & Risk Reduction Events: 61
- Phone Calls: 16,685
- Clients Seen: 3,080
- Grant Dollars Received: $222,160
- Volunteers: 25
- Volunteers Hours: 6,223
- Value of Volunteer Hours: $129,750
- Face-to-Face Counseling Hours Provided To Our Citizens By Unpaid Practicum Students: 225

Victim Services offers age-appropriate presentations in elementary, middle, high school, and college classrooms throughout Alachua County to educate students about sexual assault and dating violence. Destructive relationships during the teen years can lead to life-long unhealthy relationship practices, may disrupt normal development, and can contribute to other unhealthy behaviors in teens that, if left unchecked, can lead to problems over a lifetime. Because of fear or embarrassment, many students who have experienced dating violence are reluctant to seek help through counseling and hotline services. They also have concerns about how to respond to a friend who has been assaulted. VS&RCC has developed a curriculum that teaches teens how to recognize the signs of abusive behavior, get help, and help a friend in need.

Action

- 61 Awareness and Risk Reduction events were held during the past year
- 5,473 citizens attended these events

Success stories

Victim Services & Rape Crisis Center held a week-long "Respect Your Date" contest at eight high schools in Alachua County. Students were given a fact sheet and a quiz about date-rape drugs and sexual assault. Questions on the quiz included:

- What age group is most at risk of being raped?
- In most rape cases is the offender a stranger to the victim?
- Most abuse happens in a cycle where tension builds, the victim is abused, and then the abuser apologizes. The cycle will repeat itself even though the abuser said "it won't happen again." Is this true or false?

Students were surprised to learn that alcohol is the #1 date rape drug. This contest and dialogue helped to open some doors: several students spoke privately with counselors afterwards to share their own experiences with dating violence and sexual assault. At the end of the week, winning names were drawn at each school. If the student had answered all of the questions correctly, she or he was awarded with a fun decorated gift bag containing gift certificates.

218 SE 24th Street
Gainesville, Florida 32641-7516

Tel: (352) 264-6700
TDD: (352) 955-2449
Fax: (352) 264-6703
cso@alachuacounty.us
www.alachuacounty.us/css

Cooperative Extension
2800 NE 39th Avenue
Gainesville, FL 32609-2658

Tel (352) 955-2402
TDD (352) 955-2406
Fax (352) 334-0122
http://alachua.ifas.ufl.edu/

VICTIM SERVICES AVAILABLE TO ALACHUA COUNTY RESIDENTS

Victim Service Programs	24/7 on-call Emergency Outreach	24/7 Crisis Hotline	Counseling	Therapy	Support Groups	Shelter	Information And Referral	Criminal Justice Support	Emergency Financial Assistance	Emergency Legal Advocacy	Serves Non-reporting victims	Services Available to Victims who Relocate to Gainesville Alachua County	Confidential HIV/AIDS Testing
Alachua County Victim Services Rape Crisis Center *													
Alachua County Sheriff's Office Trauma Intervention Special Services													
Office of the State Attorney Victim Witness Division													
Peaceful Paths Domestic Violence Shelter													

***The Only Certified Rape Crisis Center in the 8th Judicial Circuit (Title LXV1,FS. Chp. 794.055)**

Alachua County Victim Services Rape Crisis Center, Alachua County Sheriff's Office Trauma Intervention Special Services, Office of the State Attorney Victim Witness Division and The Peaceful Paths Domestic Violence Shelter provide these services however at different levels. The level services is described on page 2.

VICTIM SERVICES AVAILABLE TO ALACHUA COUNTY RESIDENTS

Victim Service Programs	24/7 on-call Emergency Outreach	24/7 Crisis Hotline	Counseling	Therapy	Support Groups	Shelter	Information and Referral	Criminal Justice Support	Emergency Financial Assistance	Emergency Legal Advocacy	Serves Non-reporting victims	Services Available to Victims who Relocate to Gainesville Alachua County	Confidential HIV/AIDS Testing
Alachua County Victim Services Rape Crisis Center *	Respond to requests from victims, all local Law Enforcement Agencies, Community Organizations or Agencies	National Toll Free Counseling Hotline any Victim of Crime	Available to Victim/ Family Member Reporting and Non-Reporting	Provided Free to any Victim of Violence	Provided to Adult Female, Male, Teens Reporting Non-Reporting	Provided via Urgent Special Need Program's Donation Fund	Provided to all Victims	Provided to any Victim with a Criminal Justice Case	Provided via Program's Donation Fund Assist w/broken Locks, Windows, Doors, etc.	Provided to all Victims who Request Assistance	All Program Services Available to Non-Reporting Victims	Program will Provide Counseling, Therapy , Group Support, Emergency Shelter	Service Available to any Victim of Violence who Request Confidential Testing
Alachua County Sheriff's Office Trauma Intervention Special Services	Responds only to request from the Sheriff's Office and Victims who Report to ASO	Not Provided	Provided Only to Victims Who Report to the Sheriff's Office	Not Provided	Not Provided	Not Provided	Provided to all Victims	Provided to Victims with a Criminal Justice Case who report to ASO	Not Provided	Provided Only to Victims Served by the Sheriff's Office	Not Provided	Program Services Available Only to Victims Reporting to The Sheriff's Office	Not Provided
Office of the State Attorney Victim Witness Division	Not Provided	Not Provided	Crisis Counseling Provided to Victims During Criminal Justice Process Only	Not Provided	Not Provided	Not Provided	Provided to all Victims	Provided to all Victims with a Criminal Justice Case	Not Provided	Provided only to Victims During Criminal Justice process	Not Provided	Not Provided	Not Provided
Peaceful Paths Domestic Violence Shelter	Not Provided	National Toll Free Hotline Domestic Violence Victims Only	Provided only to Victims of Domestic Violence	Not Provided	Provided Only to Victims of Domestic Violence	Provided to Victims of Domestic Violence	Provided to all Victims	Provided to Domestic Violence Victims Only	Not Provided	Provided to Victims of Domestic Violence Only	Provides Services to Non-Reporting Domestic Violence Victims	Services are Available to Domestic Violence Victims	Not Provided

***The Only Certified Rape Crisis Center in the 8th Judicial Circuit (Title LXV1,FS. Chp. 794.055)**

Alachua County
Board of County Commissioners

Lee Pinkoson, *Chair*
Paula M. DeLaney, *Vice Chair*
Rodney J. Long
Mike Byerly
Susan Baird

Administration
Randall H. Reid
County Manager

March 8, 2011

The Honorable Sheriff Sadie Darnell
Alachua County Sheriff's Office
2621 SE Hawthorne Road
Gainesville, FL 32641

(Sadie)

Dear Sheriff Darnell;

On behalf of the County Commission, I have been directed to submit the following questions put forth by commissioners pertinent to the upcoming budget discussion scheduled for March 29. The County Commission is interested in assuring that the essential needs of your Office are met. Having the answers prior to the discussion would be helpful as we begin this process. Going through the public records request process is not in the spirit of how I, personally, would like to have these discussions proceed, so I am asking you to supply whatever documentation backs up and verifies the response to the following questions.

1. Your FY10 certified budget shows salaries for Law Enforcement of $15,659,731 compared to your FY11 certified budget request of $16,082,325 for Law Enforcement salaries. This increase could be related to the salary increases you awarded your sworn officers in the middle of FY10 which is supported by the article in the Gainesville Sun that was published on January 7, 2010. How many law enforcement employees received salary increases and how much were the increases?

2. Please provide a list of all Special teams by when they were created, including the annualized cost, number of positions assigned and the funding sources for these programs. These teams should not be limited to, but include, Operation Spring Break, Reserve Unit, Immediate Rifle Response Team (IRRT), Negotiations Response Team (NRT), Marine Operations/Underwater Recovery Team (MOURT), SWAT program, Bomb Disposal Unit and Motor Unit.

3. Listing of all non law enforcement or incarceration related programs and personnel along with their costs (direct and indirect staffing and administrative). This would include programs for inmates at the jail, school crossing guard programs, and anything else performed in the Sheriff's budget not related to incarceration or law enforcement. Examples should not be limited to, but include, programs such as Fishing for Success, the Explorer Program, Beat the Heat, Operation BlueBird, and the Teen Driver Program. Indicate if the program is funded through a grant, with the amount, and if volunteers are used to support the program.

4. Describe the current aviation program and its goals, including the number of units and schedule for units to be in the air. What is the budget for the joint aviation unit, number of staff and operating costs including funding sources? The costs should not be limited to, but should include hangar costs, maintenance, fuel, etc.

5. What is the Sheriff's total budget for Public Information Office and number of staff assigned to the office? Does this budget include billboard advertising? If so, how much is specifically expended on billboards and what are the funding sources? List other media outlets that are used by the Sheriff's Office and the FY11 budgeted expenses.

While the Sheriff's Office does furnish the commission with copies of your certified budget documents, unfortunately it is difficult to discern the information requested. Budgeted divisions and other accounting codes have changed over the past few years making it difficult to get specific cost breakdowns. Because we do not desire to incorrectly interpret the information, we are requesting the details as outlined above in a format that can be shared with the entire Board and the public.

With the uncertainty of our financial future, it would be particularly helpful if you would provide the Commission with a breakdown of annual costs associated with implementing your 2010-2015 Strategic Plan. Your Strategic Plan emphasizes an increase in victim advocacy. What impact will this have on the future budget and will this goal result in additional expenditures? Does this duplicate services already provided by the City of Gainesville and Alachua County, or is there perhaps an opportunity to work with the County and the State Attorney's Office to see if there might be any economies of scale achieved by combining services? Your Strategic Plan also emphasizes increased staffing for the Community Oriented Policing (COPs) program. As in the victim advocate program, how will the changes in the program affect the budget? In which parts of the unincorporated areas of the County do you plan to emphasize this program?

Your Strategic Plan emphasizes that your Administrative Services Division will continue to manage the Annexation Strategy Team to market the message that county property tax reductions from annexations do not and should not equate to ACSO reductions in personnel. If annexations have no impact on your staffing levels, the Commission would like to know at what threshold of land mass or at what population shift into the City of Gainesville would your staffing levels change?

The Commission has decided to ask for this information so that our conversation on March 29th might be based on specific information that is necessary for us to begin to review your budget proposal. Please have this information provided to the Chair of the Board of County Commissioners by March 22 to allow for sufficient time to be placed in the agenda packet and for review by the public. Thank you for your cooperation; it is much appreciated as we all work to make the best decisions possible for the citizens and those who pay the taxes. The anticipated information should give not only the commission, but the citizens as well, a clearer understanding of the expenses associated with the management of the Office of the Sheriff.

Sincerely,

Lee Pinkoson, Chair
Alachua County Commission

chr11.057
LP/SG/ml

cc: Board of County Commissioners
Randall H. Reid, County Manager
Dave Wagner, County Attorney
Department File

SHERIFF **SADIE DARNELL**

Alachua County Sheriff's Office
Post Office Box 1210 • Gainesville, Florida 32602-1210

March 14, 2011

Received: Commission Office
Date: 3/15/11
From: Chair
To: BoCC, RHR, D.Wagner, Agenda
This letter was received via email 3/14/11 - Copied distribution list, add Suzanne Gable, Rick Drummond and Richelle Ducanes

The Honorable Lee Pinkoson, Chair
Alachua County Board of County Commissioners
P. O. Box 2877
Gainesville, Fl 32602

Dear Chair Pinkoson:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 8, 2011. I appreciate your assurance that the County Commission is interested in meeting the essential needs of the Sheriff's Office and your efforts to mitigate discussions which have become unnecessarily contentious.

As an elected Constitutional Officer, I must remind the Board that the internal operation of my Office and the allocation of money within the statutory areas of the budget is solely my responsibility as the elected chief law enforcement officer of the county. I find the level of inquisition by some commissioners to be intrusive and statutorily beyond the purview of the Board.

It has also been disheartening in the past to have been subjected to disrespect i.e., purposely delaying my presentation before the Board for five hours (August 31, 2010); and disinterest i.e., purposely delaying a workshop on critical Department of the Jail issues for three months and a three year delay in fixing a window design flaw which led to a completed suicide (2008) and numerous suicide attempts since. This project is still pending.

This will be another difficult budget year made all the more difficult by understaffing at the Department of the Jail and the further delay, due to budget reductions over the past four years, in acquiring items of operational necessity. As difficult as the discussions may be, they are necessary. I encourage you and all the commissioners to take as thorough and candid a look within county departments as you desire to do within the Sheriff's Office.

I do look forward to a fresh start for the FY 11/12 budget discussions and welcome the opportunity to discuss the various areas and to address many of the questions outlined in your letter.

It is important to point out an area within your letter which is incorrect and needs this clarification in advance of my presentation on March 29th:

Item #1 County staff members continue to make reference to "raises" being given to Sheriff's Office employees in FY09/10. As stated in my appeal documentation, this statement is incorrect, at best. The fact is that employee benefits were converted (i.e., swapped one for another). The nominal increase in some employees' pay was offset with the elimination of a life insurance policy ($55K) and other benefits including *double time and a half pay for working a holiday*. Employees of the rank of captain or equivalent and above were not eligible for this conversion so that more money could go to lower ranked employees. This *conversion and/or elimination of benefits*, clearly, was not a raise.

In an effort to clear up this misrepresentation, please allow me to provide the following detailed explanation: The best way to understand that the increased certified salary amount in FYE 2011 was not a result of pay increases, but rather a result of higher mandatory FRS & Health costs, is to provide a visual comparison. I have attached to this letter Exhibits A, B & C.

Exhibit A represents the salary costs that we certified for FYE 2010. You can see on this exhibit a column titled "Salary" which totals $15,659,731 as noted in your letter. On this same exhibit you will also see a column titled "Std Life" which totals $55,494 and at the very bottom of the exhibit you will see a row titled "Overtime" in the amount of $1,400,000. The overtime row is where we request the cost of normal overtime needs which are customary of a 24/7 public safety agency and it is also where we request the cost of overtime related to benefits such as holiday pay. Also take note of the FRS and Health Insurance totals on this exhibit. This exhibit's grand total is $24,432,484.

Exhibit B is what we certified for FYE 2011. On this Exhibit you will see that the column titled "Salary" totals $16,082,325 as noted in your letter. You will also note that the column titled "Std Life" in the amount of $55,494 has been completely eliminated and the row titled "Overtime" has been significantly reduced to $927,316. Also take note of the FRS and Health Insurance totals on this exhibit. This exhibit's grand total is $24,938,956.

Exhibit C is what we would have certified if FRS & Health Insurance costs had not increased. You will note that the "Salary" column remains at $16,082,325, the "Std Life" column of $55,494 remains completely eliminated and the "Overtime" row remains significantly reduced at $927,316. However, take note of the FRS & Health Insurance totals. They would have been significantly less had these mandatory costs remained stagnant. This exhibit's grand total is $24,399,953.

Thus, had the cost of FRS & Health Insurance remained the same, the grand total amount of our FYE 2011 request would have basically been the same as what we certified in FYE 2010. This

indicates that the elimination of a life insurance policy and the elimination of overtime in the form of holiday pay which was then converted to an increased hourly rate did not cause the increased certified amount for salaries.

It is also important to understand that this increased hourly rate did not, in most cases, result in an increase to our employees annual gross wages. A very large concentration of our work force was receiving compensation in the form of holiday pay. They stopped receiving that compensation.

The hourly rate increases that we processed in December 2009 in our Law Enforcement budget averaged about 2.5%. That increase was provided to employees, below the rank of Captain, who were on our payroll records at that time. Because the increases were processed by an automated payroll system and not processed manually, it is very time consuming to go back and exactly calculate how many FTE's actually received the hourly rate increase. We have 372.25 FTE's in our Law Enforcement budget alone. It would be a number less than that. In the interest of fairness and fact, I hope this clarifies this particular issue.

Regarding this and the other items within your letter, I plan to address most, if not all, with my budget presentation.

Sincerely,

Sadie Darnell
Sheriff

3/14/11

SD/mrh

Attch:

Alachua County Sheriff's Office - Law Enforcement - Continuation Salaries
Position Control Report
For the Fiscal Year Ending 9/30/10

EXHIBIT A

FTE	Dept/Div	Pos	Salary	College	Pol Stds	Add Pays	Fica	FRS	W/C Ins	MN Life	Std Life	Dental	Health	Total
1.00	3442	CIVIL/SERGEANT	65,328	1,536	1,560	650	5,284	14,450	3,392	104	214	204	10,288	103,011
1.00	3442	CIVIL/DEPUTY III	58,650	1,044	1,200		4,658	12,739	2,990	104	193		3,708	85,287
1.00	3442	CIVIL/DEPUTY II	39,168		240		3,015	8,244	1,935	88	137			52,827
1.00	3442	CIVIL/DEPUTY III	58,650		780		4,546	6,484	2,918	104	189		10,288	83,960
1.00	3442	CIVIL/DEPUTY II	40,294	1,044	1,440	650	3,322	9,085	2,132	94	148		3,708	61,918
1.00	3442	CIVIL/DEPUTY II	45,599		720	650	3,593	9,826	2,306	99	157	258	7,296	70,505
1.00	3442	CIVIL/DEPUTY III	50,293		240	650	3,916	10,707	2,513	104	168	126	10,288	79,005
1.00	3442	CIVIL/DEPUTY III	58,570	1,044	1,560		4,680	6,674	3,004	104	194	204	3,708	79,742
1.00	3442	CIVIL/DEPUTY	34,859	636	360		2,743	7,501	1,760	81	128	258	7,296	55,622
1.00	3442	CIVIL/COURT LIAISON	28,718				2,197	2,829	109	69	109	204	3,708	37,943
1.00	3442	CIVIL/SUPERVISOR	36,710	2,004			2,962	3,813	147	86	135	204	10,288	56,349
1.00	3442	CIVIL/CRIMINAL JUSTICE TECH I	21,852				1,672	2,152	83	57	92		3,708	29,616
1.00	3442	CIVIL/FST	34,108	2,004			2,763	3,557	1,773	83	129	204	3,708	48,328
1.00	3442	CIVIL/FST	35,081				2,684	3,455	1,722	81	126	258	3,708	47,116
1.00	3442	CIVIL/FST	27,000				2,066	2,660	1,326	66	105	204	3,708	37,133
1.00	3442	CIVIL/CRIMINAL JUSTICE TECH II	25,500				1,951	2,512	97	64	101			30,225
1.00	3442	CIVIL/CRIMINAL JUSTICE TECH II	25,500				1,951	2,512	97	64	101	126	3,708	34,059
1.00	3442	CIVIL/CRIMINAL JUSTICE TECH III	29,272				2,239	2,883	111	71	111	258	3,708	38,654
20.00	**3442 Total**		838,957	10,356	11,100	3,900	66,120	139,102	34,757	1,734	2,943	2,508	96,532	1,208,009
1.00	3444	TRAINING/LT	67,934	636	600		5,292	14,470	3,396	104	215	204	10,288	103,139
1.00	3444	TRAINING/SERGEANT	48,168	1,044	1,440	650	3,925	10,732	2,519	104	168	258	7,296	76,304
1.00	3444	TRAINING/SERGEANT	54,939		240		4,221	11,543	2,709	104	178	258	10,288	84,482
1.00	3444	TRAINING/SERGEANT	56,629		480		4,369	11,947	2,804	104	183	258	10,288	87,063
1.00	3444	TRAINING/TRAINING SUPPORT SPEC	38,602				2,953	3,802	147	86	135	258	3,708	49,691
5.00	**3444 Total**		266,272	1,680	2,760	650	20,759	52,496	11,575	504	880	1,236	41,868	400,679
369.75	**Grand Total**		15,659,731	208,707	179,490	183,031	1,241,668	2,816,108	627,982	33,119	55,494	58,049	2,055,105	23,118,484
													Retiree LI	21,000
													U/C Fund	3,000
													Overtime	1,400,000
													Voca	(100,000)
													Proj Admin	(10,000)
													Total	24,432,484

EXHIBIT A

Alachua County Sheriff's Office - Law Enforcement - Continuation Salaries
Position Control Report
For the Fiscal Year Ending 9/30/2011

EXHIBIT B

FTE	Dept/Div	Title	Salary	College	Pol Stds	Add Pays	Fica	FRS	W/C Ins	MN Life	Dental	Health	Total
1.00	3442	CIVIL/DEPUTY	49,076	0	720	650	3,859	11,759	2,477	106	258	7,662	76,567
1.00	3442	CIVIL/DEPUTY	51,550	0	240	650	4,012	12,224	2,575	106	126	10,802	82,284
1.00	3442	CIVIL/DEPUTY	33,362	0	0	0	2,552	7,777	1,638	79	258	3,893	49,559
1.00	3442	CIVIL/DEPUTY	60,034	1,044	1,560	0	4,792	9,609	3,076	106	204	3,893	84,317
1.00	3442	CIVIL/DEPUTY	35,731	636	360	0	2,810	8,561	1,803	84	258	7,662	57,905
1.00	3442	CIVIL/COURT LIAISON	29,579	0	0	0	2,263	3,230	112	72	204	3,893	39,353
1.00	3442	CIVIL/SUPERVISOR	37,811	2,004	0	0	3,046	4,348	151	89	204	10,802	58,455
1.00	3442	CIVIL/CRIMINAL JUSTICE TECH II	25,000	0	0	0	1,913	2,730	1,228	64	258	10,802	41,994
1.00	3442	CIVIL/FST	35,131	2,004	0	1,200	2,933	4,186	1,882	87	258	3,893	51,574
1.00	3442	CIVIL/FST	36,134	0	0	0	2,764	3,946	1,774	84	258	3,893	48,853
1.00	3442	CIVIL/FST	27,810	0	0	0	2,127	3,037	1,365	69	204	3,893	38,505
1.00	3442	CIVIL/CRIMINAL JUSTICE TECH II	25,750	0	0	0	1,970	2,812	98	65	0	3,893	34,588
1.00	3442	CIVIL/CRIMINAL JUSTICE TECH II	26,265	0	0	0	2,009	2,868	100	67	126	3,893	35,328
1.00	3442	CIVIL/CRIMINAL JUSTICE TECHIII	30,150	0	0	0	2,306	3,292	115	74	204	3,893	40,034
20.00	**3442 Total**		857,199	11,400	11,280	3,800	67,601	156,593	36,523	1,773	3,798	120,572	1,270,539
1.00	3444	TRAINING/LIEUTENANT	69,633	636	600	0	5,421	16,520	3,480	106	204	10,802	107,401
1.00	3444	TRAINING/SERGEANT	49,372	1,044	1,440	650	4,017	12,239	2,578	106	258	3,893	75,597
1.00	3444	TRAINING/SERGEANT	56,312	0	240	0	4,326	13,182	2,777	106	0	7,662	84,605
1.00	3444	TRAINING/SERGEANT	58,044	0	480	0	4,477	13,642	2,874	106	258	10,802	90,682
1.00	3444	TRAINING/TRAINING SUPPORT SPEC	39,760	0	0	0	3,042	4,342	151	89	258	3,893	51,534
5.00	**3444 Total**		273,121	1,680	2,760	650	21,283	59,925	11,859	511	978	37,052	409,819
372.25	**Grand Total**		16,082,325	211,701	179,910	177,500	1,273,835	3,226,218	647,895	34,171	65,735	2,253,523	24,152,813
												Retiree LI	21,000
												U/C Fund	3,000
												Overtime	927,316
												Voca Grant	(100,000)
												Pr Adm Grt	(4,000)
												ICAC Grant	(37,825)
												Dom Viol Gr	(23,348)
												Total	24,938,956

EXHIBIT B

Alachua County Sheriff's Office - Law Enforcement - Continuation Salaries
Position Control Report
For the Fiscal Year Ending 9/30/2011

EXHIBIT C

FTE	Dept/Div	Title	Salary	College	Pol Stds	Add Pays	Fica	FRS	W/C Ins	MN Life	Dental	Health	Total
1.00	3442	CIVIL/DEPUTY	49,076	0	720	650	3,859	10,235	2,477	106	258	7,296	74,677
1.00	3442	CIVIL/DEPUTY	51,550	0	240	650	4,012	10,640	2,575	106	126	10,288	80,186
1.00	3442	CIVIL/DEPUTY	33,362	0	0	0	2,552	6,769	1,638	79	258	3,708	48,366
1.00	3442	CIVIL/DEPUTY	60,034	1,044	1,560	0	4,792	6,834	3,076	106	204	3,708	81,357
1.00	3442	CIVIL/DEPUTY	35,731	636	360	0	2,810	7,452	1,803	84	258	7,296	56,430
1.00	3442	CIVIL/COURT LIAISON	29,579	0	0	0	2,263	2,914	112	72	204	3,708	38,852
1.00	3442	CIVIL/SUPERVISOR	37,811	2,004	0	0	3,046	3,922	151	89	204	10,288	57,515
1.00	3442	CIVIL/CRIMINAL JUSTICE TECH II	25,000	0	0	0	1,913	2,463	1,228	64	258	10,288	41,212
1.00	3442	CIVIL/FST	35,131	2,004	0	1,200	2,933	3,776	1,882	87	258	3,708	50,979
1.00	3442	CIVIL/FST	36,134	0	0	0	2,764	3,559	1,774	84	258	3,708	48,281
1.00	3442	CIVIL/FST	27,810	0	0	0	2,127	2,739	1,365	69	204	3,708	38,023
1.00	3442	CIVIL/CRIMINAL JUSTICE TECH II	25,750	0	0	0	1,970	2,536	98	65	0	3,708	34,127
1.00	3442	CIVIL/CRIMINAL JUSTICE TECH II	26,265	0	0	0	2,009	2,587	100	67	126	3,708	34,862
1.00	3442	CIVIL/CRIMINAL JUSTICE TECHIII	30,150	0	0	0	2,306	2,970	115	74	204	3,708	39,527
20.00	**3442 Total**		857,199	11,400	11,280	3,800	67,601	132,717	36,523	1,773	3,798	114,832	1,240,923
1.00	3444	TRAINING/LIEUTENANT	69,633	636	600	0	5,421	14,379	3,480	106	204	10,288	104,747
1.00	3444	TRAINING/SERGEANT	49,372	1,044	1,440	650	4,017	10,653	2,578	106	258	3,708	73,826
1.00	3444	TRAINING/SERGEANT	56,312	0	240	0	4,326	11,474	2,777	106	0	7,296	82,531
1.00	3444	TRAINING/SERGEANT	58,044	0	480	0	4,477	11,875	2,874	106	258	10,288	88,401
1.00	3444	TRAINING/TRAINING SUPPORT SPEC	39,760	0	0	0	3,042	3,916	151	89	258	3,708	50,924
5.00	**3444 Total**		273,121	1,680	2,760	650	21,283	52,298	11,859	511	978	35,288	400,428
372.25	**Grand Total**		16,082,325	211,701	179,910	177,500	1,273,835	2,794,493	647,895	34,171	65,735	2,146,245	23,613,810
												Retiree LI	21,000
												U/C Fund	3,000
												Overtime	927,316
												Voca Grant	(100,000)
												Pr Adm Grt	(4,000)
												ICAC Grant	(37,825)
												Dom Viol Grt	(23,348)
												Total	24,399,953

EXHIBIT C

Q. From Mike Byerly

1. What is the total amount of the salary increase awarded to your Law Enforcement personnel during FY10?
    a. How many employees were awarded an increase?
    b. What was the average amount of the salary increase?
    c. What was the total amount of that salary increase that was carried into FY11?
2. What is the annual cost for "**Operation Spring Break**"?
    a. How many positions are assigned to this program?
    b. What are the funding sources for this program?
3. What is the annual cost for the "**Reserve Unit**"?
    a. How many positions are assigned to this program?
    b. What are the funding sources for this program?
4. What is the annual cost for the "**Immediate Rifle Response Team (IRRT)**"?
    a. How many positions are assigned to this program?
    b. What are the funding sources for this program?
5. What is the annual cost for the "**Negotiations Response Team (NRT)**"?
    a. How many positions are assigned to this program?
    b. What are the funding sources for this program?
6. What is the annual cost for the "**Marine Operations/Underwater Recovery Team (MOURT)**"?
    a. How many positions are assigned to this program?
    b. What are the funding sources for this program?
7. What is the annual cost for the "**SWAT Program**"?
    a. How many positions are assigned to this program?
    b. What are the funding sources for this program?
8. What is the annual cost for the "**Bomb Disposal Unit**"?
    a. How many positions are assigned to this program?
    b. What are the funding sources for this program?
9. What is the annual cost for the "**Motor Unit**"?
    a. How many positions are assigned to this program?
    b. What are the funding sources for this program?
10. What is the annual cost for the "**School Crossing Guard Program**"?
    a. How many positions are assigned to this program?
    b. What are the funding sources for this program?
11. What is the annual cost for "**Fishing for Success**"?
    a. How many positions are assigned to this program?
    b. What are the funding sources for this program?
12. What is the annual cost for the "**Explorer Program**"?
    a. How many positions are assigned to this program?
    b. What are the funding sources for this program?
13. What is the annual cost for "**Beat the Heat**"?
    a. How many positions are assigned to this program?
    b. What are the funding sources for this program?

14. What is the annual cost for "**Operation Blue Bird**"?
    a. How many positions are assigned to this program?
    b. What are the funding sources for this program?
15. What is the annual cost for the "**Teen Driver Program**"?
    a. How many positions are assigned to this program?
    b. What are the funding sources for this program?
16. Do you have an "**aviation program**" or do you have any helicopters?
    a. What is the annual cost for the program/helicopters including hangar costs, fuel, maintenance, etc?
    b. What are the funding sources for this program?
    c. How many positions are assigned to this program?
    d. How many helicopters (units) are in this program?
    e. What is the schedule for the units to be in the air?
17. What is the total budget for your **Public Information Office**?
    a. How many positions are assigned to this office?
18. What is the annual cost for your billboard advertising?
    a. What are the funding sources for your billboard advertising?
    b. Do you budget for other advertising costs?
19. What are the estimated annual costs associated with implementing your 2010 – 2015 Strategic Plan?
    a. What are the costs associated with the planned expansion of your victim advocacy program?
        i. Would this expansion duplicate services already provided by the City of Gainesville, State Attorney's Office or Alachua County?
    b. What are the costs associated with the planned expansion of your Community Oriented Policing (COPs) program?
        i. What areas of the unincorporated area of the County are you planning to emphasize with this expansion?
20. What level of annexed land mass or population shift into the City of Gainesville would impact your staffing levels?

Public Records Request for Sheriff Darnell

Option 1:

Requesting 12 months worth of data on all patrol-related activities stored in the CAD system database. We are specifically interested in information on **every** patrol unit responding to **every** call handled by the sheriff's office. We are also interested in records of tasks that might not traditionally be recorded as a call for service, including any administrative tasks performed by patrol deputies. The information should include all data fields available with field names/titles and should be in machine-readable format such as spreadsheets (Excel), database tables (Access), comma-delimited (CSV) or tab-delimited (TXT) text files.

We also need to know the number of deputies on duty each day throughout this time period (at least for August 2010 and February 2011).

Option 2:

Allow assigned BoCC staff to inspect the CAD software system for the purpose of identifying how the data is collected and what reports the software generates. Assigned staff will retrieve data from the CAD system. This can be done thru a phone call to the Sheriff, a statement at a public meeting or a formal letter to the Sheriff. The staff assigned could be from OMB, as an audit type function, or staff from Information Technology and can simply retrieve data periodically.

Public Records Request for Sheriff Darnell

Option 1:

Requesting 12 months worth of data on all patrol-related activities stored in the CAD system database. We are specifically interested in information on **every** patrol unit responding to **every** call handled by the sheriff's office. We are also interested in records of tasks that might not traditionally be recorded as a call for service, including any administrative tasks performed by patrol deputies. The information should include all data fields available with field names/titles and should be in machine-readable format such as spreadsheets (Excel), database tables (Access), comma-delimited (CSV) or tab-delimited (TXT) text files.

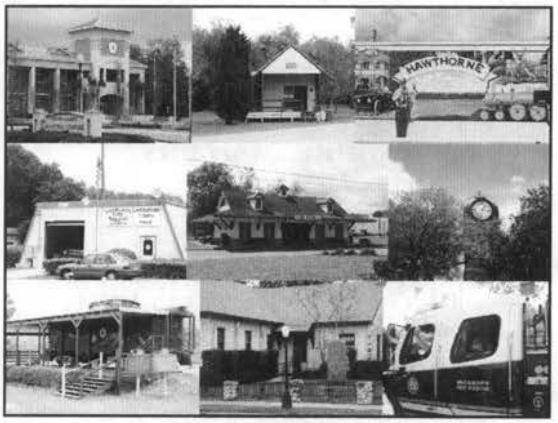
We also need to know the number of deputies on duty each day throughout this time period (at least for August 2010 and February 2011).

Option 2:

Allow assigned BoCC staff to inspect the CAD software system for the purpose of identifying how the data is collected and what reports the software generates. Assigned staff will retrieve data from the CAD system. This can be done thru a phone call to the Sheriff, a statement at a public meeting or a formal letter to the Sheriff. The staff assigned could be from OMB, as an audit type function, or staff from Information Technology and can simply retrieve data periodically.

Alachua County Sheriff's Budget

Presentation to the BOCC
March 29, 2011



Sheriff's Office Budget FY 11/12

The majority of what we do is mandated by Statute or County Ordinance

Mandates

Florida Statutes, Chapter 30.15

Florida State Statute 30.15: Sheriffs Powers, duties, and obligations

This is available in our packet as a handout.

SHERIFF

Civil
"execute all process of the...courts..."

29,866 Civil Papers Received and Processed

Warrants
"execute...warrants.."

Over 9000 Warrants served
889 Fugitives returned to Alachua County
From Twenty-Two (22) different States
Approximately 10,000 Outstanding Warrants

Court Security
"attend all...terms...circuit & county"

Over ½ MILLION visitors

Close to 300 arrests within Courthouse(s)

Patrol

- Responsible for enforcing all criminal statutes and all moving and non-moving traffic related statutes (there are over 1000 so not all
- listed)

Law Enforcement
"Be conservators of the peace: ...suppress...riots...apprehend...violators"

We are the enforcers of all laws and protectors of all people

Law Enforcement mandates continued

- Sexual Offender/Predator Monitoring FSS 775.21, 943.0435
  - Mandated notification of all child care facilities and schools w/in 1 mile radius of registrant
  - Year end 2010: 384 total registrants: 349 S/Offenders; 35 S/Predators
  - S/Offenders must register 2X a year; S/Predators 4X a year
  - Monitoring year end 2010: total of 838 compliance contacts
  - Estimate year end 2011: close to 1000 compliance contacts

Law Enforcement Mandates continued

- Cruelty to Animals 828.12, 828.122 Animal Baiting
  - Four Deputy Sheriffs and 1 Supervisor attended a recent national Blood Sport Conference (animal fighting for sport)
  - Will expand our community coordination and investigation of these crimes
- Resolution 2010-57 Night-time Airboat Curfew (7p.m.-7a.m.) Effective 1/1/2011
- Rural Services –
  - County Ordinances 261:32-38 Livestock at Large
  - State Statutes 588:16-22 Authority to Impound livestock

RURAL SERVICES BARN

- Rural Services Deputies planned, designed and built a livestock pen on 30 acres of pasture with two ponds in LaCrosse. The county paid for the land and the well. The full service impound is used for rescued animals that ACSO investigates from abuse/neglect and criminal cases.

Board of County Commission Meetings

FSS 30.15

Statute wording reads... "at the will of the BOCC"

For 2010 only:

- Over 440 hours a deputy was assigned to meetings at County Administration Building for the BOCC, 220 were covering BOCC meetings.

Mandates Continued

- Office of Professional Standards
  F.S.S. 112 requiring the Sheriff's Office to have a system of receiving, investigating and retaining allegations of misconduct
- False Alarm Unit, County and City Ordinance # 03-06, 05-05, #980475, #021198
- Public Records Law: F.S.S. 119

Law Enforcement Mandates continued

- Victim Advocacy
  - F.S.S 943.10 (4) shall establish victim service guidelines
  - F.S.S. 960.001-guidelines for fair treatment of victims and witnesses in the criminal justice and juvenile justice systems
- There are close to thirty (30) sections of Statute 960 of which we must show compliance

Mandated Training

MINIMUM of 48 hrs. training per deputy per year (mandated by FDLE, Accreditation or ACSO directive)

STATUTORY MANDATE (F.S.S. 943.22) requires payment of up to $130 per month to certified Deputies and Detention Officers for completing certain Florida Department of Law Enforcement Certification courses.

Other Cost Considerations

Federal Funding for clean up of clandestine methamphetamine laboratories exhausted

- Estimated cost (depends on size of lab site) $1500 per site
- Drug Enforcement Administration indicates there has been a 22% increase in clandestine labs 2009:2010
- Clean ups may become a responsibility of the County

Congressional Protection at Town Hall Meetings

FDLE Statewide Offender Number (OBTS) Interface cost $5000

Division Children and Families (DCF): adding requirement for LE to accompany them on "Institutional Visits" (daycare, schools, etc)

Other Costs continued

North Florida Evaluation and Treatment Center
If funding reduced: jail population will increase, inmates with a mental illness will not receive the needed treatment and transport costs will increase as the closest facility is estimated to be 4 hrs away

County PreTrial Release if legislation passes Florida Association of Counties (FAC) predicts increased jail costs from $200K to $520K

State DOC Intervention if legislation passes, the elimination of this program will shift thousands of inmates to county jails.

JAC Center Funding may be at risk, again
If unfunded, the Department of the Jail will have to take juveniles

Budget Enhancements

FY 11/12

Enhancement Requests FY 11/12

- Department of the Jail
- FRS and Health costs reinstatement
- Internet Crimes Against Children (grant ends)
- Domestic Violence position (grant ended Jan. 2011)
- Combined Communications Center (CCC)
- Fleet Maintenance and Replacement
- ITU Staffing

DOJ Positions Needed

- Since FY 05/06 Total requested positions unfunded by BOCC = 44
- Positions identified as needed as of December 2010 = 46
- Cost $3 Million ($2,976,978)

Budget Requests Continued

- $409,193 — Amount cut from our FY 2011 LE budget for FRS and Health
- $400,000 — The Internet Crimes Against Children grant expires. If not renewed, cost for ACSO to absorb this Unit for 1 year
- $76,000 — Domestic Violence Grant funding ended (Recovery Act-Mandated fill)

Combined Communications Center Budget

Mandated Certification Fees: $3,800
Equipment Replacement: $1,017,567

E911 Funding: CCC needs more

- No increase for over a decade
- Relieves the General Fund burden
- 2010 Legislative Session resulted in an expansion of areas in which E911 funds should be spent:
  - Dispatching functions related to 911 calls
  - Maintenance of PSAP equipment
  - Consoles
  - Salary & associated expenses for E911 call takers

Vehicles

$ 98,257 Reinstate funding cut from the Fleet account last year for vehicle Repairs and Equipment

Over 150 vehicles are beyond their age in years and/or mileage; are more costly to maintain and need to be replaced

Vehicle Replacement Delayed

EXTENDING THE REPLACEMENT SCHEDULE OF VEHICLES HAS RESULTED IN INCREASED PARTS AND LABOR COSTS

ITU Additional Staff (2)

- Currently 8.5 employees serve over 850 employees and over 2200 devices
- Handles equipment at 8 sites, not including deputies assigned to schools
- Manages all ACSO cellphones, and paging for ACSO and client agencies
- Coordinates all landline phone issues
- Respond to over 7000 requests for help per year, some requiring hundreds of hours of work
- Has had to take on functions previously handled by County IT
  - ✓ IT needs for both courthouses (2009)
  - ✓ Manage our own website (2010)
  - ✓ Handles Jail IT functions
- Already been notified by county that AS400 platform support will be ceasing.
- Our IT staff are on call: 24/7/365 emergency IT assistance.

Enhancements*: $ 5,126,017

• Department of Jail (46 positions)	$ 3,000,000
• FRS and Health costs reinstatement Fleet Repairs/Maintenance	$ 507,450
• Internet Crimes Against Children Program (3 FTE's)	$ 400,000 (est)
• Domestic Violence Detective (1 FTE)	$ 76,000
• ITU	$ 125,000
• CCC Equipment	$ 1,017,567
• Fleet Replacement	TBD
• Hardware Replacement	TBD

• *NOT ALL INCLUSIVE

Letter from BOCC March 8, 2011

Written response to BOCC March 14, 2011

Item #1 Inaccuracy re "Raises"

"The fact is that employee benefits were converted, i.e., swapped one for another. The nominal increase in some employees' pay was offset with the elimination of a life insurance policy and other benefits...This conversion and/or elimination of benefits clearly was not a raise."

Item #2 Special Teams

OPERATION SPRING BREAK

- Initiated in 1995 as a prevention program
- ACSO works with St. Johns County SO
- Ensures student safety
- High visibility patrols
- Crime prevention and detection

Item #3 Non Law Enforcement Non Incarceration Programs

Prevention Programs Fishing for Success

- Fishing for Success - outreach program to introduce at-risk children to aquatic sciences.

- There are fishing ponds at the DOJ and the University of Florida that are used for these activities.

Item #4 Aviation Program

JAU

Wanted Person for Attempted Homicide Out of South Carolina

Item #5 Public Information Bureau

Mandated by F.S.S. 119
to provide Public Information

Billboards are a great source for getting out important safety information.

Letter of March 8, 2011

Re: Strategic Plan

BOCC Letter of March 8, 2011

- "Annual Cost of Implementing Strategic Plan 2010-2015?" Answer: This will be determined each year during the budget process.
- "...Emphasis on increase in victim advocacy..."
  - "What impact on future budget?" Answer: Unknown, we are mandated by the Florida Constitution to provides services, costs depends on number and type of victimization. "...will this goal result in additional expenditures?" Answer: Maybe, however, no increases have been requested or anticipated for FY 11/12.

Board's March 8th letter continued

- Does this duplicate services already provided by the City of Gainesville...Alachua County...State Attorney's Office? No: services provided are similar but not to the same victim. The agencies which provide 24/7 response work very closely to ensure services to a specific victim are not duplicated.
- In 2010: The Sheriff's Office Victim Advocate Unit served over 3000 victims

March 8th Letter continued

- "Increased staffing for the Community Oriented Policing (COPS) Program...how will the changes affect the budget?" Answer: I am not requesting additional funding
- "In which parts of the unincorporated areas of the County do you plan to emphasize this program?" Answer: Depends on crime trends and public safety needs throughout the County, not only the unincorporated area.

Percentage Split % Method

Unfair to Constitutional Officers

Unfair to Constitutional Officers

- C/Officers were not given opportunity to benefit from what ended up being a lower General Fund deficit
- Accounts administered by the Board that are <u>not</u> transferred to the Constitutional Officers but were included in the % split (Radio Charges)

Radio Charges Questionable

- Funds are provided in the Interoperable Radio Communication Program (IRCP) Fund, which is managed by County OMB
- *It appears* that as funds have run out of the IRCP, some of the charges have been applied against the MSTU-LE. It is not clear if this is an appropriate use and warrants more discussion.

County uses Reserve for Contingency Fund as it's own bank account

Excessive use is unfair to Constitutional Officers

Use of Reserve for Contingency Fund

- Sheriff – Since 2007 only requested ONE time in the amount of $96,353 for Inmate Medical
- Board requested– OVER 50 times
- OVER $12 MILLION!

Use of Reserve for Contingency 2011

- **Over $400,000 so far this year**
- **Recommend more oversight i.e., on regular agenda**
- **Equity for Constitutional Officers**
- **Request a Separate Sheriff's Office Reserve for Contingency Fund**

Department of the Jail: – Why So Long?

- **Window Replacement Project:**
  - **2007 Corrosion problem identified**
  - **2008 January Suicide of 18 yr old**
- In FY 09 the "County processed an emergency request to replace the windows" and funding identified in the amount of $525,000
- Now over, three years since the suicide, no start date and project cost is over a million dollars

Jail: Roof Replacement

We are approaching yet another summer with failing air conditioning units

This project has been pending since at least 2005

End of Presentation: Q & A

ALACHUA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
INCIDENT NO: 030911-0862

Below is a transcription of the radio transmission between the "Fire Unit" (F/U), "Air One" (AIR1), the Fire Dispatcher (D), and the Patrol Deputy (D/S) on 03/09/2011, regarding incident number 030911-0862

Transmission 1.2 (1 minute 55 seconds)

D	Engine 15 Alachua
F/U	Engine 15
D	Advised it was just east of the school and south of 24th Avenue.
F/U	They advised it's just east of the school and south of 24th Avenue?
D	That's affirmative.
F/U	Message received. Advise him if you can to put his spot light on the general area where he thinks where he's at.
D	Message received. I believe AIR1 is coming over to our channel.
AIR1	AIR1 to fire dispatch
D	AIR1 could you shine your spotlight down on the approximate area?
AIR1	It's on right now. If they come back out to 24th Avenue, there's a lot easier way to access this. There's a ah little junction box that's on the south side of 24th Avenue and that's a trail will lead 'em probably right down to where the ah fire's located.
F/U	Message received. Will it be easier for us to get to it from 24th Avenue or from the, the ah east side of the school?
AIR1	You could probably get to it from the east side of the school, but I think there may be an easier way to walk in from 24th Avenue. Looks like it's only gonna be about 50 yards south of 24th Ave.
F/U	Message received.
F/U	Engine 15 Lieutenant to Engine 15 driver, you want me go around 24th Avenue?
F/U	Yep. We're out on 24th Avenue, there, David. I got a fence here I'm gonna try that, might try to negotiate.

Transmission 1.3 (41 seconds)

AIR1	AIR1 to the unit that's walking on the ground, if you could've made it due East from where you were, you'd a walked straight into it.
F/U	Message received. Right there where I went across the fence?
AIR1	Yeah, it's, it's, those woods aren't thick once you get to the open area. And it was only gonna be about 50 yards in front of you.
AIR1	AIR1 to the engine, if you park just on the east side of that ah patrol car, there's gonna be an access, an open area where you can get through.
F/U	Message received.

Transmission 1.4 (4 seconds)

AIR1?	Right I got my light up now for anybody that INAUDIBLE

Transmission 1.5 (21 seconds)

F/U	I got it AIR1. I appreciate it.
AIR1	All right. You guys don't need us any more, we'll clear.
F/U	Naw, we're good. Thank you.
AIR1	AIR1's clear this channel. Going back to law enforcement.
D	AIR1 clear Alpha 4 1910 hours.

Transmission 1.7 (1 minute 23 seconds)

D/S	Go ahead on five
AIR1	You on five?
D/S	Yes sir, go ahead.
AIR1	Alright, where you at, at the school?
D/S	Right here, see my light?
AIR1	I hit your car on the south end of the school?
D/S	No I've got my flashlight shinning straight up. I'm trying not to shine it at you 'cuz I'm sure you're wearing your goggles.
AIR1	Yeah, go ahead and hit me with me because I can't see right now. Okay I got ya. Yeah, you're gonna have to walk north um any, any place you can hop that fence, go ahead and hop it, and it's gonna be like a right-a-way, um that's on the other side of that fence. And the right-a-way'll take you all the way up to 24th Ave. But you're gonna have to get past and on that right-a-way to get up to it.
D/S	But if I access, if I go back to my vehicle and go down 24th Ave, you said it's easier I'm guessing?
AIR1	Oh yeah. It'll be a lot easier. There's already a unit down there.
D/S	Path of least resistance. Thank you sir.
AIR1	10-04 going back to channel 1.

30.15 Powers, duties, and obligations.—

(1) Sheriffs, in their respective counties, in person or by deputy, shall:

(a) Execute all process of the Supreme Court, circuit courts, county courts, and boards of county commissioners of this state, to be executed in their counties.

(b) Execute such other writs, processes, warrants, and other papers directed to them, as may come to their hands to be executed in their counties.

(c) Attend all terms of the circuit court and county court held in their counties.

(d) Execute all orders of the boards of county commissioners of their counties, for which services they shall receive such compensation, out of the county treasury, as said boards may deem proper.

(e) Be conservators of the peace in their counties.

(f) Suppress tumults, riots, and unlawful assemblies in their counties with force and strong hand when necessary.

(g) Apprehend, without warrant, any person disturbing the peace, and carry that person before the proper judicial officer, that further proceedings may be had against him or her according to law.

(h) Have authority to raise the power of the county and command any person to assist them, when necessary, in the execution of the duties of their office; and, whoever, not being physically incompetent, refuses or neglects to render such assistance, shall be punished by imprisonment in jail not exceeding 1 year, or by fine not exceeding $500.

(i) Be, ex officio, timber agents for their counties.

(j) Perform such other duties as may be imposed upon them by law.

(2) Sheriffs, in their respective counties, in person or by deputy, shall, at the will of the board of county commissioners, attend, in person or by deputy, all meetings of the boards of county commissioners of their counties, for which services they shall receive such compensation, out of the county treasury, as said boards may deem proper.

(3) On or before January 1, 2002, every sheriff shall incorporate an antiracial or other antidiscriminatory profiling policy into the sheriffâ€™s policies and practices, utilizing the Florida Police Chiefs Association Model Policy as a guide. Antiprofiling policies shall include the elements of definitions, traffic stop procedures, community education and awareness efforts, and policies for the handling of complaints from the public.

ALACHUA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
2010 AGENCY HIGHLIGHTS

S 3/2/11

A Year in Review:

- ★ The Sheriff and Chief Attended 24 Employee Shift Briefings in January/February
- ★ ACSO Hosted Anti-Terrorism Training, January 15th
- ★ Hosted School Crossing Guard Recognition Breakfast, February 5th
- ★ Hosted Book Giveaway at Harbor Cove Apartments, February 9th
- ★ Assisted with GatorNationals week of March 11th
- ★ ACSO Teams for March for Babies, March 27th and Making Strides Against Breast Cancer, October 8th
- ★ Sheriff Attended Hawthorne (April 6), Newberry (April 12)and Archer City Commission Meetings, Giving Annual "State of the City" Report
- ★ Management of the Westboro Baptist Protestors on April 18, 2010
- ★ Participated in the Annual Law Enforcement Torch Run for Special Olympics April 2010, along with numerous fundraisers throughout the year
- ★ New Forum (cookout luncheon) for the Annual ACSO Awards Ceremony, April 29, 2010
- ★ Launched New Interactive Crime Reporting Programs for Internal and External Use, CrimeReports.com, April 23, 2010
- ★ Sheriff Presented ACSO Highlights to County's ACCESS (Citizens Class on Government), May 3, 2010
- ★ Sheriff Presented ACSO Programs at the May 5, 2010 Black on Black Crime Task Force Meeting; Director Woody Presented Jail Programs at their June 2, 2010 Meeting
- ★ ACSO Hosted Intimate Partner Violence Training, May 6, 2010
- ★ Sheriff Participated in the Annual Simmons Family Cattle Drive in Archer on May 7, 2010
- ★ Honor Guard and Members of ACSO Participated in the Annual LE Memorial May 11, 2010
- ★ ACSO Members of the Traffic Unit Assisted in the Escort of Fallen Military Lance Corporal Phillip Paul Clark's body from Jacksonville NAS to Gainesville May 27, 2010
- ★ Juvenile Relations Bureau Coordinated the 34th Washington DC Safety Patrol Trip in June 2010
- ★ FL Gang Investigators Course Hosted by ACSO June 14, 2010
- ★ COPS Team Coordinated Holly Heights "Story Hour" Book Giveaway June 15, 2010
- ★ ACSO DOJ Received Renewal of the National Corrections Health Care Accreditation June 22, 2010
- ★ Sheriff Presented the Law Enforcement Consolidation Powerpoint to the Rotary Club on June 22, 2010
- ★ Ham Radio Field Day Sponsored by ACSO at Headquarters, June 26, 2010
- ★ Bus Tour COPS Team with Black on Black Crime Task Force at Cornerstone and Tower Oaks Complexes on July 7 2010
- ★ LifeSouth Battle of the Badges- ACSO Wins Again, July 14, 2010

- ★ Supervisors attend Integrity Centered Leadership Training July 6, 2010
- ★ 4 New K-9's were added to the K-9 Unit; all are certified in narcotics detection. Received Financial Donations from Gainesville Dog Fanciers, Newberry Vet, Beau Crevasse, Deborah Butler July 9, 2010
- ★ National Night Out at Haile, Santa Fe Village and Harbor Cove August 3, 2010
- ★ Sheriff Joins new Children's Trust Board, August 4, 2010
- ★ ACSO Hosted "A Child is Missing" Training, August 9, 2010
- ★ Newberry Community Meeting re: Update on Murder of 96 yoa Lila Leach and Traffic Stop Complaints, August 9, 2010
- ★ ACSO Instructors teach RAD classes to Kids at Santa Fe College August 11-13, 2010
- ★ US Attorneys Press Conference on GPD/ACSO ICAC Efforts August 17, 2010
- ★ Sheriff Speaks at Florida Council on Crime and Delinquency Developing Leaders, August 22, 2010
- ★ Trees Planted with Memorial Marker for 20th Anniversary of Gville Student Murders August 26, 2010 and for other murder victims
- ★ ACSO Hosted Regional Domestic Security Task Force Meeting re: Dove Outreach 911 event, August 30, 2011
- ★ Sheriff's Presentation to the County Commission on 2011 Budget, August 31, 2011
- ★ Children's Movement Rally at Santa Fe College, September 8, 2010
- ★ Dove Outreach Protest Event, September 11, 2010
- ★ Deputy Reibsome Recognized by the Sons of the American Revolution Annual LE Ceremony, September 21, 2010
- ★ Sheriff Attended High Springs City Commission Meeting, October 14, 2010
- ★ UF Homecoming Events Weekend November 15, 2010
- ★ Sheriff Attended National Center for Missing Children's CEO Conference, in Virginia October 17-19, 2010
- ★ Children's Alliance recognized Alachua County by America's Promise 100 Best Communities, November 4, 2010
- ★ Deputy Involved Shooting Panel Discussion with the Media, November 4, 2010
- ★ ACSO Military Recognition Breakfast and Ceremony, November 8, 2010
- ★ COPS and SW Area Group Thanksgiving Basket Giveaway November 23, 2010
- ★ Chili Cook-off Fundraiser for Secret Santa Program at ACSO December 1, 2010
- ★ Washington, DC Urban Institute Site Visit with Jail, Court Services and Judiciary Leaders December 1, 2010
- ★ Combined Communications Center PSCAP Accreditation on Site, December 6, 2010 – received accolades from the on-site assessors
- ★ Jail Workshop with the County Commission, December 7, 2010
- ★ Alachua County Legislative Delegation Hearing, Sheriff raised Inmate Medical costs and concerns reference the Florida Retirement System December 15, 2010
- ★ COPS Holiday Party at Cornerstone for the Tower Road Triangle Area Children, December 15, 2010
- ★ Secret Santa for ACSO Needy Families, Shopping and Wrapping December 21, 2010
- ★ HIDTA Pain Clinic Press Conference at ACSO December 21, 2010
- ★ For the 12th year in a row, ACSO received "no findings" from the external agency audit of ACSO's FY 2009-2010 financial statements.
- ★ Oversaw the Construction and Contracts for the Austin Carey Radio Tower
- ★ Creation of the Reserve Deputy Association and Re-emphasis of the Current Reserve Deputy Program

- ★ Creation of the Highway Traffic Interdiction Team (ACSO, GPD and FHP)
- ★ Launched New ACSO Website, Facebook, Youtube and Twitter Social Sites
- ★ Budget Appeal Filed on October 26, 2010 (Sheriffs Darnell and White; the only 2 Sheriff's appealing their budgets)
- ★ Director Robert Woody Selected to Serve on Governor-Elect Scott's Corrections Transition Team November 2010
- ★ ACSO 5 Year Strategic Plan (2010-2015) Published in March 2010
- ★ Sheriff Darnell Selected as "Elected Official of the Year" for the Gainesville/Ocala Unit of the National Association of Social Workers
- ★ New ACSO 4 minute "Meet Your Sheriff's Office" video created and shown in movie theatres, ceremonies, speeches, etc.
- ★ New Public Service Announcements created on Domestic Violence, Crime Prevention, ACSO Programs, Gun Bounty and Internet Safety
- ★ Created a new Wall of Honor for employees at the DOJ
- ★ Donated helicopter hull to Marion County Sheriff's Office due to their helicopter being destroyed in a crash
- ★ "Sheriff's Choice" Coins Awarded to Employees/Citizens for "Great Work"
- ★ Public Information and Information Technology Create File Transfer Protocol Site for Media Requests of 911 Tapes of Large Audio/Video Documents
- ★ Radio Re-Programming Upgrade– All Agency Talk Radio Capabilities
- ★ Purchased new Skid Rims at IPS for LEO and Teen Driver Challenge Program
- ★ Obtained new Seat Belt Convincer for Teen Driver Challenge Program
- ★ Substantial Increase in # of Employees Certified on Crisis Intervention Training
- ★ Establishment of a CCC Mentoring Program
- ★ COPS Unit Reorganization
- ★ Established a *COP Shop* Store for Employees
- ★ Provided CCC and Patrol Support for Dixie County SO, Captain Chad Reed Memorial Services
- ★ Collaboration with Library Partnership to form SWAG, Southwest Advocacy Group for the Tower Road Triangle Area
- ★ Implementation of Electronic W-2's for all employees
- ★ Held 4 New Hire Orientations with Sheriff Presenting the Code of Ethics
- ★ Held 4 Oath of Office Ceremonies
- ★ Minor Reorganizations:
    - New District Line Changes Effective January 1, 2011 – creating clearer, more equitable/manageable districts.
- ★ Policy Changes (just a few of many):
    - Flag Protocol
    - New Military Support Liaison
    - New Airboat Curfew Ordinance (effective 1/1/11)
    - Physical Fitness Incentive Program
    - Written Communication (Mandatory all IOC's Addressed to the Sheriff GO to the Sheriff)
    - Emergency Evacuation Procedures
    - Employee Personal Appearance (Tattoos)
    - Funeral Escorts
    - Vehicle Stops
    - Investigation of Sexual Battery
    - Uniform and Equipment

The Records Bureau:

- ★ Completed approximately 15,000 merges of master name index records.
- ★ Awarded the Cold Case Solving with DNA Grant – $151,270 for the investigation of Violent Crime "cold cases" with the potential to be solved through DNA analysis for both ACSO and GPD.
- ★ Completed the Customer Service Fees policy providing itemization for charge and complimentary background and fingerprinting services.
- ★ Provided Microsoft PowerPoint and Excel training for all Supervisors through New Horizons.

The Human Resources Bureau:

- ★ The HRB in conjunction with ITU has begun the implementation of the Sungard Human Resources program and the document imaging program, which interfaces with the Agency's current finance and payroll systems.
- ★ The HRB has secured scanners and licenses for the Judicial Services and Training Division and the Technical Services Division to assist both areas in becoming streamlines and paperless.
- ★ The HRB has implemented staff support and Office of the Sheriff in their new employee orientation tours. Continuing efforts are being made to include all Divisions/Bureaus in their "welcoming/mentoring" program for new hires.
- ★ The HRB also initiated and coordinated the development and implementation of new and simpler evaluation system, and DMS based annual Supervisor training. One of the HRB goals for next year will be to fully automate, and improve on both these systems.
- ★ The HRB is coordinating a joint UPD/ASO polygraph school for late summer. The purpose of this school is to add more certified polygraphers to the ACSO staff to test new hires and criminal cases.
- ★ The HRB continues to make strides in its cost saving goals concerning employee services. The HBR succeeded in reducing the cost of the employee drug screening process while gaining enhancements in the actual testing mechanism. Additionally, measures were approved and implemented regarding the use of employee's primary care physicians for physicals with employer reimbursement.
- ★ Much effort and time has continued in the research of self insurance for ACSO. Statistical information and analysis has been provided to the Hunt Insurance group and cooperative efforts continue with BOCC in securing required retiree data requested by Hunt insurance in order to be provided with a course of action. The self insurance quote is expected by early March.
- ★ Improvements have been made in the hiring process of the Telecommunicator position with enhanced testing and screening

Patrol Division

During 2010, the Motor Unit has participated in the following enforcement campaigns that produced 4,412 citations:

- Click It or Ticket Campaign (National Wave)
- Click It or Ticket Campaign (Rural Initiative)
- Aggressive Driving Enforcement

- FDOTs new DUI Challenge (Replacing FDOTs DUI Sustained Enforcement which was not available to ACSO until this year)
- Click It or Ticket Campaign (Rural Initiative – November)
- Aggressive Driving Enforcement

★ ACSO partnered with Santa Fe College and the Santa Fe Police Department to continue offering FREE RAD program classes to the community once per month; utilizing 15 certified RAD instructors for this 12-hour rape aggression defense course. In August 2010, ACSO sponsored a RAD KIDS class at Santa Fe College.

★ The COPS Crime Prevention Unit took over the Project Lifesaver (senior and Alzheimer patient tracking) program and currently has 14 clients. CCC and Patrol Deputies were provided orientation and training instruction on Project Lifesaver so they can make appropriate referrals when in contact with citizens.

★ Rural Services held their first public auction at the Livestock Compound where four impounded horses were sold to caring families. We also partnered with UF Large Animal Veterinarian Clinic for assistance and recommendations on abuse/neglect cases.

★ ACSO and GPD combined the County and City Public Housing Units with a Memorandum of Understanding, and ACSO bond cards were issued to the GPD officers who work with ACSO in Public Housing.

Gainesville-Alachua County Drug Task Force:

★ A Joint GACDTF and Drug Enforcement Agency investigation called "Operation Sooner or Later" was conducted resulting in 18 arrested on Federal indictments in June. Seizures included approximately 10 kilos of cocaine, 4 vehicles, $350,000 in cash and 28 firearms.

★ In 2010 ACSO received $179,415.41 in Federal Forfeitures from cases originating with the GACDTF and the Highway Interdiction Drug Trafficking (HIDTA) agency.

Juvenile Relations Bureau:

★ The Juvenile Relations Bureau (JRB) School Resource Deputy Program served 14 schools with 16 deputies assigned. The Teen Court Program had 340 referrals and over 250 hours of Community Service Projects. The Explorer Post has 23 active Explorers.

★ The JRB sponsored the 34th annual Washington DC Safety Patrol trip for 893 students in June 2010, providing support with 277 chaperones, 38 law enforcement and 9 medical staff.

★ The JRB participated in the City of Gainesville's Summer Camp in July, providing 9 deputies at two city parks; and participated in the annual Florida Sheriff's Association Caruth Youth Ranch week long camp, providing 7 deputies and 1 supervisor.

Department of the Jail:

- ★ Additional Special Needs Housing was created where inmates with identified medical, mental heath and other specific issues can be housed and isolated from general population.
- ★ Enhancing safety and security, while reducing processing time, inmate communication using postcards was implemented.
- ★ DOJ collected more than 5,000 children's books for children in the community.
- ★ 175 handmade holiday greeting cards made by inmates were donated to Tacachale, Florida's oldest and largest residential center for the disabled.
- ★ A total of $1,502.94 in surplus commissary items were donated to the St. Francis House – a homeless center.
- ★ All DOJ Classification Caseworkers were CIT (Crisis Intervention Training) certified
- ★ Inmate Medical Re-accreditation was achieved in 2010.

The Detective Bureau:

- ★ During 2010 the Detective Bureau cleared 1710 cases, as compared to 1225 cases in 2009. Of those 1710 cleared, 387 sworn complaints were filed and 169 arrests were made.
- ★ The Special Victims Crimes Squad cleared 541 cases
- ★ The Property Crime Squads cleared 394 cases and recovered property valuing over $399,118.
- ★ The Forensics Unit processed 386 crime scenes, attended 80 autopsies and handled 173 processing requests; and made 654 latent fingerprint comparisons with 257 hits (actual matches).

The Training Bureau:

- ★ The Training Bureau provided training materials in the form of powerpoint presentations on Lethality Assessment and Intimate Partner Violence for all sworn law enforcement, victim advocates and CCC personnel.
- ★ A total of 215 (35%) of all Law Enforcement, DOJ certified and CCC telecommunicator employees have attended a Crisis Intervention Course.

The Technical Services Division:

- ★ Completed training and received installation of equipment to monitor radiological site security camera systems for the Department of Homeland Security.
- ★ Security enhancements completed in the Evidence Section.
- ★ Eliminated pages by switching employees to cell phone paging
- ★ Significant cost savings to the agency by auditing and identifying unused phone lines
- ★ Completed installation of the Next Generation 911 telephone system.
- ★ Completed re-roofing of the Sheriff's Administration building
- ★ Installation for alternate GRU power to the Sheriff's compound
- ★ Installation of G-force sensors for all Patrol road units to trigger in-car video systems to record upon crash impact.

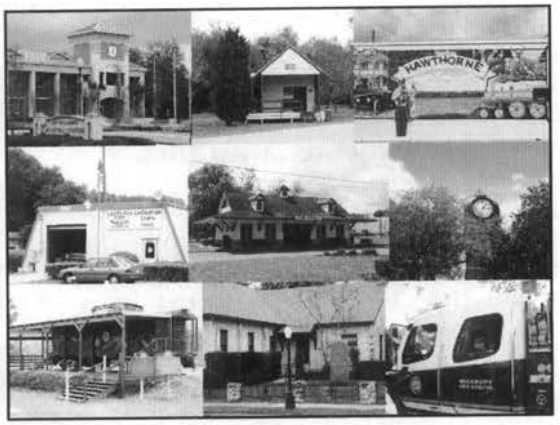
The Trauma Intervention and Special Services Bureau:

- ★ Staff developed a list of local therapists that accept Crimes Compensation reimbursement for services to victims.
- ★ TISSB staff worked with "Gainesville Student Murders" surviving family members to establish a median island in front of the Sheriff's Office to serve a living memorial for all homicide victims.
- ★ Developed a billboard and Public Service Announcement on Domestic Violence
- ★ Participated in statewide model policy development on "Officer Involved Domestic Violence"

Prepared February 2011

Alachua County Sheriff's Budget

Presentation to the BOCC
March 29, 2011



Sheriff's Office Budget FY 11/12

The majority of what we do is mandated by Statute or County Ordinance

Mandates

Florida Statutes, Chapter 30.15

Florida State Statute 30.15: Sheriffs Powers, duties, and obligations

This is available in our packet as a handout.

SHERIFF

Civil "execute all process of the...courts..."

29,866 Civil Papers Received and Processed

Warrants
"execute...warrants.."

Over 9000 Warrants served
889 Fugitives returned to Alachua County
From Twenty-Two (22) different States
Approximately 10,000 Outstanding Warrants

Court Security
"attend all...terms...circuit & county"

Over ½ MILLION visitors

Close to 300 arrests within Courthouse(s)

Patrol

- Responsible for enforcing all criminal statutes and all moving and non-moving traffic related statutes (there are over 1000 so not all
- listed)

Law Enforcement
"Be conservators of the peace: ...suppress...riots...apprehend...violators"

We are the enforcers of all laws and protectors of all people

Law Enforcement mandates continued

- Sexual Offender/Predator Monitoring FSS 775.21, 943.0435
  - Mandated notification of all child care facilities and schools w/in 1 mile radius of registrant
  - Year end 2010: 384 total registrants: 349 S/Offenders; 35 S/Predators
  - S/Offenders must register 2X a year; S/Predators 4X a year
  - Monitoring year end 2010: total of 838 compliance contacts
  - Estimate year end 2011: close to 1000 compliance contacts

Law Enforcement Mandates continued

- Cruelty to Animals 828.12, 828.122 Animal Baiting
  - Four Deputy Sheriffs and 1 Supervisor attended a recent national Blood Sport Conference (animal fighting for sport)
  - Will expand our community coordination and investigation of these crimes
- Resolution 2010-57 Night-time Airboat Curfew (7p.m.-7a.m.) Effective 1/1/2011
- Rural Services –
  - County Ordinances 261:32-38 Livestock at Large
  - State Statutes 588:16-22 Authority to Impound livestock

RURAL SERVICES BARN

- Rural Services Deputies planned, designed and built a livestock pen on 30 acres of pasture with two ponds in LaCrosse. The county paid for the land and the well. The full service impound is used for rescued animals that ACSO investigates from abuse/neglect and criminal cases.

Board of County Commission Meetings

FSS 30.15

Statute wording reads... "at the will of the BOCC"

For 2010 only:

- Over 440 hours a deputy was assigned to meetings at County Administration Building for the BOCC, 220 were covering BOCC meetings.

Mandates Continued

- Office of Professional Standards
  F.S.S. 112 requiring the Sheriff's Office to have a system of receiving, investigating and retaining allegations of misconduct
- False Alarm Unit, County and City Ordinance # 03-06, 05-05, #980475, #021198
- Public Records Law: F.S.S. 119

Law Enforcement Mandates continued

- Victim Advocacy
  - F.S.S 943.10 (4) shall establish victim service guidelines
  - F.S.S. 960.001-guidelines for fair treatment of victims and witnesses in the criminal justice and juvenile justice systems
- There are close to thirty (30) sections of Statute 960 of which we must show compliance

Mandated Training

MINIMUM of 48 hrs. training per deputy per year (mandated by FDLE, Accreditation or ACSO directive)

STATUTORY MANDATE (F.S.S. 943.22) requires payment of up to $130 per month to certified Deputies and Detention Officers for completing certain Florida Department of Law Enforcement Certification courses.

Other Cost Considerations

Federal Funding for clean up of clandestine methamphetamine laboratories exhausted

- Estimated cost (depends on size of lab site) $1500 per site
- Drug Enforcement Administration indicates there has been a 22% increase in clandestine labs 2009:2010
- Clean ups may become a responsibility of the County

Congressional Protection at Town Hall Meetings

FDLE Statewide Offender Number (OBTS) Interface cost $5000

Division Children and Families (DCF): adding requirement for LE to accompany them on "Institutional Visits" (daycare, schools, etc)

Other Costs continued

North Florida Evaluation and Treatment Center
If funding reduced: jail population will increase, inmates with a mental illness will not receive the needed treatment and transport costs will increase as the closest facility is estimated to be 4 hrs away

County PreTrial Release if legislation passes Florida Association of Counties (FAC) predicts increased jail costs from $200K to $520K

State DOC Intervention if legislation passes, the elimination of this program will shift thousands of inmates to county jails.

JAC Center Funding may be at risk, again
If unfunded, the Department of the Jail will have to take juveniles

Budget Enhancements

FY 11/12

Enhancement Requests FY 11/12

- Department of the Jail
- FRS and Health costs reinstatement
- Internet Crimes Against Children (grant ends)
- Domestic Violence position (grant ended Jan. 2011)
- Combined Communications Center (CCC)
- Fleet Maintenance and Replacement
- ITU Staffing

DOJ Positions Needed

- Since FY 05/06 Total requested positions unfunded by BOCC = 44
- Positions identified as needed as of December 2010 = 46
- Cost $3 Million ($2,976,978)

Budget Requests Continued

- $409,193 — Amount cut from our FY 2011 LE budget for FRS and Health
- $400,000 — The Internet Crimes Against Children grant expires. If not renewed, cost for ACSO to absorb this Unit for 1 year
- $76,000 — Domestic Violence Grant funding ended (Recovery Act-Mandated fill)

Combined Communications Center Budget

Mandated Certification Fees: $3,800
Equipment Replacement: $1,017,567

E911 Funding: CCC needs more

- No increase for over a decade
- Relieves the General Fund burden
- 2010 Legislative Session resulted in an expansion of areas in which E911 funds should be spent:
  - Dispatching functions related to 911 calls
  - Maintenance of PSAP equipment
  - Consoles
  - Salary & associated expenses for E911 call takers

Vehicles

$ 98,257 Reinstate funding cut from the Fleet account last year for vehicle Repairs and Equipment

Over 150 vehicles are beyond their age in years and/or mileage; are more costly to maintain and need to be replaced

Vehicle Replacement Delayed

EXTENDING THE REPLACEMENT SCHEDULE OF VEHICLES HAS RESULTED IN INCREASED PARTS AND LABOR COSTS

ITU Additional Staff (2)

- Currently 8.5 employees serve over 850 employees and over 2200 devices
- Handles equipment at 8 sites, not including deputies assigned to schools
- Manages all ACSO cellphones, and paging for ACSO and client agencies
- Coordinates all landline phone issues
- Respond to over 7000 requests for help per year, some requiring hundreds of hours of work
- Has had to take on functions previously handled by County IT
  - ✓ IT needs for both courthouses (2009)
  - ✓ Manage our own website (2010)
  - ✓ Handles Jail IT functions
- Already been notified by county that AS400 platform support will be ceasing.
- Our IT staff are on call: 24/7/365 emergency IT assistance.

Enhancements*: $ 5,126,017

• Department of Jail (46 positions)	$ 3,000,000
• FRS and Health costs reinstatement Fleet Repairs/Maintenance	$ 507,450
• Internet Crimes Against Children Program (3 FTE's)	$ 400,000 (est)
• Domestic Violence Detective (1 FTE)	$ 76,000
• ITU	$ 125,000
• CCC Equipment	$ 1,017,567
• Fleet Replacement	TBD
• Hardware Replacement	TBD
• *NOT ALL INCLUSIVE	

Letter from BOCC March 8, 2011

Written response to BOCC March 14, 2011

Item #1 Inaccuracy re "Raises"

"The fact is that employee benefits were converted, i.e., swapped one for another. The nominal increase in some employees' pay was offset with the elimination of a life insurance policy and other benefits...This conversion and/or elimination of benefits clearly was not a raise."

Item #2 Special Teams

OPERATION SPRING BREAK

- Initiated in 1995 as a prevention program
- ACSO works with St. Johns County SO
- Ensures student safety
- High visibility patrols
- Crime prevention and detection

Item #3 Non Law Enforcement Non Incarceration Programs

Prevention Programs Fishing for Success

- Fishing for Success - outreach program to introduce at-risk children to aquatic sciences.

- There are fishing ponds at the DOJ and the University of Florida that are used for these activities.

Item #4 Aviation Program

JAU

Wanted Person for Attempted Homicide Out of South Carolina

Item #5 Public Information Bureau

Mandated by F.S.S. 119
to provide Public Information

Billboards are a great source for getting out important safety information.

Letter of March 8, 2011

Re: Strategic Plan

BOCC Letter of March 8, 2011

- "Annual Cost of Implementing Strategic Plan 2010-2015?" Answer: This will be determined each year during the budget process.
- "...Emphasis on increase in victim advocacy..."
  - "What impact on future budget?" Answer: Unknown, we are mandated by the Florida Constitution to provides services, costs depends on number and type of victimization. "...will this goal result in additional expenditures?" Answer: Maybe, however, no increases have been requested or anticipated for FY 11/12.

Board's March 8th letter continued

- Does this duplicate services already provided by the City of Gainesville...Alachua County...State Attorney's Office? No: services provided are similar but not to the same victim. The agencies which provide 24/7 response work very closely to ensure services to a specific victim are not duplicated.
- In 2010: The Sheriff's Office Victim Advocate Unit served over 3000 victims

March 8th Letter continued

- "Increased staffing for the Community Oriented Policing (COPS) Program...how will the changes affect the budget?" Answer: I am not requesting additional funding
- "In which parts of the unincorporated areas of the County do you plan to emphasize this program?" Answer: Depends on crime trends and public safety needs throughout the County, not only the unincorporated area.

Percentage Split % Method

Unfair to Constitutional Officers

Unfair to Constitutional Officers

- C/Officers were not given opportunity to benefit from what ended up being a lower General Fund deficit
- Accounts administered by the Board that are <u>not</u> transferred to the Constitutional Officers but were included in the % split (Radio Charges)

Radio Charges Questionable

- Funds are provided in the Interoperable Radio Communication Program (IRCP) Fund, which is managed by County OMB
- *It appears* that as funds have run out of the IRCP, some of the charges have been applied against the MSTU-LE. It is not clear if this is an appropriate use and warrants more discussion.

County uses Reserve for Contingency Fund as it's own bank account

Excessive use is unfair to Constitutional Officers

Use of Reserve for Contingency Fund

- Sheriff – Since 2007 only requested ONE time in the amount of $96,353 for Inmate Medical
- Board requested– OVER 50 times
- OVER $12 MILLION!

Use of Reserve for Contingency 2011

- **Over $400,000 so far this year**
- **Recommend more oversight i.e., on regular agenda**
- **Equity for Constitutional Officers**
- **Request a Separate Sheriff's Office Reserve for Contingency Fund**

Department of the Jail: – Why So Long?

- **Window Replacement Project:**
  - **2007 Corrosion problem identified**
  - **2008 January Suicide of 18 yr old**
- In FY 09 the "County processed an emergency request to replace the windows" and funding identified in the amount of $525,000
- Now over, three years since the suicide, no start date and project cost is over a million dollars

Jail: Roof Replacement

We are approaching yet another summer with failing air conditioning units

This project has been pending since at least 2005

End of Presentation: Q & A

ALACHUA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
INCIDENT NO: 030911-0862

Below is a transcription of the radio transmission between the "Fire Unit" (F/U), "Air One" (AIR1), the Fire Dispatcher (D), and the Patrol Deputy (D/S) on 03/09/2011, regarding incident number 030911-0862

Transmission 1.2 (1 minute 55 seconds)

D	Engine 15 Alachua
F/U	Engine 15
D	Advised it was just east of the school and south of 24th Avenue.
F/U	They advised it's just east of the school and south of 24th Avenue?
D	That's affirmative.
F/U	Message received. Advise him if you can to put his spot light on the general area where he thinks where he's at.
D	Message received. I believe AIR1 is coming over to our channel.
AIR1	AIR1 to fire dispatch
D	AIR1 could you shine your spotlight down on the approximate area?
AIR1	It's on right now. If they come back out to 24th Avenue, there's a lot easier way to access this. There's a ah little junction box that's on the south side of 24th Avenue and that's a trail will lead 'em probably right down to where the ah fire's located.
F/U	Message received. Will it be easier for us to get to it from 24th Avenue or from the, the ah east side of the school?
AIR1	You could probably get to it from the east side of the school, but I think there may be an easier way to walk in from 24th Avenue. Looks like it's only gonna be about 50 yards south of 24th Ave.
F/U	Message received.
F/U	Engine 15 Lieutenant to Engine 15 driver, you want me go around 24th Avenue?
F/U	Yep. We're out on 24th Avenue, there, David. I got a fence here I'm gonna try that, might try to negotiate.

Transmission 1.3 (41 seconds)

AIR1	AIR1 to the unit that's walking on the ground, if you could've made it due East from where you were, you'd a walked straight into it.
F/U	Message received. Right there where I went across the fence?
AIR1	Yeah, it's, it's, those woods aren't thick once you get to the open area. And it was only gonna be about 50 yards in front of you.
AIR1	AIR1 to the engine, if you park just on the east side of that ah patrol car, there's gonna be an access, an open area where you can get through.
F/U	Message received.

Transmission 1.4 (4 seconds)

AIR1?	Right I got my light up now for anybody that INAUDIBLE

Transmission 1.5 (21 seconds)

F/U	I got it AIR1. I appreciate it.
AIR1	All right. You guys don't need us any more, we'll clear.
F/U	Naw, we're good. Thank you.
AIR1	AIR1's clear this channel. Going back to law enforcement.
D	AIR1 clear Alpha 4 1910 hours.

Transmission 1.7 (1 minute 23 seconds)

D/S	Go ahead on five
AIR1	You on five?
D/S	Yes sir, go ahead.
AIR1	Alright, where you at, at the school?
D/S	Right here, see my light?
AIR1	I hit your car on the south end of the school?
D/S	No I've got my flashlight shinning straight up. I'm trying not to shine it at you 'cuz I'm sure you're wearing your goggles.
AIR1	Yeah, go ahead and hit me with me because I can't see right now. Okay I got ya. Yeah, you're gonna have to walk north um any, any place you can hop that fence, go ahead and hop it, and it's gonna be like a right-a-way, um that's on the other side of that fence. And the right-a-way'll take you all the way up to 24th Ave. But you're gonna have to get past and on that right-a-way to get up to it.
D/S	But if I access, if I go back to my vehicle and go down 24th Ave, you said it's easier I'm guessing?
AIR1	Oh yeah. It'll be a lot easier. There's already a unit down there.
D/S	Path of least resistance. Thank you sir.
AIR1	10-04 going back to channel 1.

30.15 Powers, duties, and obligations.—

(1) Sheriffs, in their respective counties, in person or by deputy, shall:

(a) Execute all process of the Supreme Court, circuit courts, county courts, and boards of county commissioners of this state, to be executed in their counties.

(b) Execute such other writs, processes, warrants, and other papers directed to them, as may come to their hands to be executed in their counties.

(c) Attend all terms of the circuit court and county court held in their counties.

(d) Execute all orders of the boards of county commissioners of their counties, for which services they shall receive such compensation, out of the county treasury, as said boards may deem proper.

(e) Be conservators of the peace in their counties.

(f) Suppress tumults, riots, and unlawful assemblies in their counties with force and strong hand when necessary.

(g) Apprehend, without warrant, any person disturbing the peace, and carry that person before the proper judicial officer, that further proceedings may be had against him or her according to law.

(h) Have authority to raise the power of the county and command any person to assist them, when necessary, in the execution of the duties of their office; and, whoever, not being physically incompetent, refuses or neglects to render such assistance, shall be punished by imprisonment in jail not exceeding 1 year, or by fine not exceeding $500.

(i) Be, ex officio, timber agents for their counties.

(j) Perform such other duties as may be imposed upon them by law.

(2) Sheriffs, in their respective counties, in person or by deputy, shall, at the will of the board of county commissioners, attend, in person or by deputy, all meetings of the boards of county commissioners of their counties, for which services they shall receive such compensation, out of the county treasury, as said boards may deem proper.

(3) On or before January 1, 2002, every sheriff shall incorporate an antiracial or other antidiscriminatory profiling policy into the sheriffâ€™s policies and practices, utilizing the Florida Police Chiefs Association Model Policy as a guide. Antiprofiling policies shall include the elements of definitions, traffic stop procedures, community education and awareness efforts, and policies for the handling of complaints from the public.

ALACHUA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
2010 AGENCY HIGHLIGHTS

3/2/11

A Year in Review:

- ★ The Sheriff and Chief Attended 24 Employee Shift Briefings in January/February
- ★ ACSO Hosted Anti-Terrorism Training, January 15th
- ★ Hosted School Crossing Guard Recognition Breakfast, February 5th
- ★ Hosted Book Giveaway at Harbor Cove Apartments, February 9th
- ★ Assisted with GatorNationals week of March 11th
- ★ ACSO Teams for March for Babies, March 27th and Making Strides Against Breast Cancer, October 8th
- ★ Sheriff Attended Hawthorne (April 6), Newberry (April 12)and Archer City Commission Meetings, Giving Annual "State of the City" Report
- ★ Management of the Westboro Baptist Protestors on April 18, 2010
- ★ Participated in the Annual Law Enforcement Torch Run for Special Olympics April 2010, along with numerous fundraisers throughout the year
- ★ New Forum (cookout luncheon) for the Annual ACSO Awards Ceremony, April 29, 2010
- ★ Launched New Interactive Crime Reporting Programs for Internal and External Use, CrimeReports.com, April 23, 2010
- ★ Sheriff Presented ACSO Highlights to County's ACCESS (Citizens Class on Government), May 3, 2010
- ★ Sheriff Presented ACSO Programs at the May 5, 2010 Black on Black Crime Task Force Meeting; Director Woody Presented Jail Programs at their June 2, 2010 Meeting
- ★ ACSO Hosted Intimate Partner Violence Training, May 6, 2010
- ★ Sheriff Participated in the Annual Simmons Family Cattle Drive in Archer on May 7, 2010
- ★ Honor Guard and Members of ACSO Participated in the Annual LE Memorial May 11, 2010
- ★ ACSO Members of the Traffic Unit Assisted in the Escort of Fallen Military Lance Corporal Phillip Paul Clark's body from Jacksonville NAS to Gainesville May 27, 2010
- ★ Juvenile Relations Bureau Coordinated the 34th Washington DC Safety Patrol Trip in June 2010
- ★ FL Gang Investigators Course Hosted by ACSO June 14, 2010
- ★ COPS Team Coordinated Holly Heights "Story Hour" Book Giveaway June 15, 2010
- ★ ACSO DOJ Received Renewal of the National Corrections Health Care Accreditation June 22, 2010
- ★ Sheriff Presented the Law Enforcement Consolidation Powerpoint to the Rotary Club on June 22, 2010
- ★ Ham Radio Field Day Sponsored by ACSO at Headquarters, June 26, 2010
- ★ Bus Tour COPS Team with Black on Black Crime Task Force at Cornerstone and Tower Oaks Complexes on July 7 2010
- ★ LifeSouth Battle of the Badges- ACSO Wins Again, July 14, 2010

- ★ Supervisors attend Integrity Centered Leadership Training July 6, 2010
- ★ 4 New K-9's were added to the K-9 Unit; all are certified in narcotics detection. Received Financial Donations from Gainesville Dog Fanciers, Newberry Vet, Beau Crevasse, Deborah Butler July 9, 2010
- ★ National Night Out at Haile, Santa Fe Village and Harbor Cove August 3, 2010
- ★ Sheriff Joins new Children's Trust Board, August 4, 2010
- ★ ACSO Hosted "A Child is Missing" Training, August 9, 2010
- ★ Newberry Community Meeting re: Update on Murder of 96 yoa Lila Leach and Traffic Stop Complaints, August 9, 2010
- ★ ACSO Instructors teach RAD classes to Kids at Santa Fe College August 11-13, 2010
- ★ US Attorneys Press Conference on GPD/ACSO ICAC Efforts August 17, 2010
- ★ Sheriff Speaks at Florida Council on Crime and Delinquency Developing Leaders, August 22, 2010
- ★ Trees Planted with Memorial Marker for 20th Anniversary of Gville Student Murders August 26, 2010 and for other murder victims
- ★ ACSO Hosted Regional Domestic Security Task Force Meeting re: Dove Outreach 911 event, August 30, 2011
- ★ Sheriff's Presentation to the County Commission on 2011 Budget, August 31, 2011
- ★ Children's Movement Rally at Santa Fe College, September 8, 2010
- ★ Dove Outreach Protest Event, September 11, 2010
- ★ Deputy Reibsome Recognized by the Sons of the American Revolution Annual LE Ceremony, September 21, 2010
- ★ Sheriff Attended High Springs City Commission Meeting, October 14, 2010
- ★ UF Homecoming Events Weekend November 15, 2010
- ★ Sheriff Attended National Center for Missing Children's CEO Conference, in Virginia October 17-19, 2010
- ★ Children's Alliance recognized Alachua County by America's Promise 100 Best Communities, November 4, 2010
- ★ Deputy Involved Shooting Panel Discussion with the Media, November 4, 2010
- ★ ACSO Military Recognition Breakfast and Ceremony, November 8, 2010
- ★ COPS and SW Area Group Thanksgiving Basket Giveaway November 23, 2010
- ★ Chili Cook-off Fundraiser for Secret Santa Program at ACSO December 1, 2010
- ★ Washington, DC Urban Institute Site Visit with Jail, Court Services and Judiciary Leaders December 1, 2010
- ★ Combined Communications Center PSCAP Accreditation on Site, December 6, 2010 – received accolades from the on-site assessors
- ★ Jail Workshop with the County Commission, December 7, 2010
- ★ Alachua County Legislative Delegation Hearing, Sheriff raised Inmate Medical costs and concerns reference the Florida Retirement System December 15, 2010
- ★ COPS Holiday Party at Cornerstone for the Tower Road Triangle Area Children, December 15, 2010
- ★ Secret Santa for ACSO Needy Families, Shopping and Wrapping December 21, 2010
- ★ HIDTA Pain Clinic Press Conference at ACSO December 21, 2010
- ★ For the 12th year in a row, ACSO received "no findings" from the external agency audit of ACSO's FY 2009-2010 financial statements.
- ★ Oversaw the Construction and Contracts for the Austin Carey Radio Tower
- ★ Creation of the Reserve Deputy Association and Re-emphasis of the Current Reserve Deputy Program

- ★ Creation of the Highway Traffic Interdiction Team (ACSO, GPD and FHP)
- ★ Launched New ACSO Website, Facebook, Youtube and Twitter Social Sites
- ★ Budget Appeal Filed on October 26, 2010 (Sheriffs Darnell and White; the only 2 Sheriff's appealing their budgets)
- ★ Director Robert Woody Selected to Serve on Governor-Elect Scott's Corrections Transition Team November 2010
- ★ ACSO 5 Year Strategic Plan (2010-2015) Published in March 2010
- ★ Sheriff Darnell Selected as "Elected Official of the Year" for the Gainesville/Ocala Unit of the National Association of Social Workers
- ★ New ACSO 4 minute "Meet Your Sheriff's Office" video created and shown in movie theatres, ceremonies, speeches, etc.
- ★ New Public Service Announcements created on Domestic Violence, Crime Prevention, ACSO Programs, Gun Bounty and Internet Safety
- ★ Created a new Wall of Honor for employees at the DOJ
- ★ Donated helicopter hull to Marion County Sheriff's Office due to their helicopter being destroyed in a crash
- ★ "Sheriff's Choice" Coins Awarded to Employees/Citizens for "Great Work"
- ★ Public Information and Information Technology Create File Transfer Protocol Site for Media Requests of 911 Tapes of Large Audio/Video Documents
- ★ Radio Re-Programming Upgrade– All Agency Talk Radio Capabilities
- ★ Purchased new Skid Rims at IPS for LEO and Teen Driver Challenge Program
- ★ Obtained new Seat Belt Convincer for Teen Driver Challenge Program
- ★ Substantial Increase in # of Employees Certified on Crisis Intervention Training
- ★ Establishment of a CCC Mentoring Program
- ★ COPS Unit Reorganization
- ★ Established a *COP Shop* Store for Employees
- ★ Provided CCC and Patrol Support for Dixie County SO, Captain Chad Reed Memorial Services
- ★ Collaboration with Library Partnership to form SWAG, Southwest Advocacy Group for the Tower Road Triangle Area
- ★ Implementation of Electronic W-2's for all employees
- ★ Held 4 New Hire Orientations with Sheriff Presenting the Code of Ethics
- ★ Held 4 Oath of Office Ceremonies
- ★ Minor Reorganizations:
    - New District Line Changes Effective January 1, 2011 – creating clearer, more equitable/manageable districts.
- ★ Policy Changes (just a few of many):
    - Flag Protocol
    - New Military Support Liaison
    - New Airboat Curfew Ordinance (effective 1/1/11)
    - Physical Fitness Incentive Program
    - Written Communication (Mandatory all IOC's Addressed to the Sheriff GO to the Sheriff)
    - Emergency Evacuation Procedures
    - Employee Personal Appearance (Tattoos)
    - Funeral Escorts
    - Vehicle Stops
    - Investigation of Sexual Battery
    - Uniform and Equipment

The Records Bureau:

- ★ Completed approximately 15,000 merges of master name index records.
- ★ Awarded the Cold Case Solving with DNA Grant – $151,270 for the investigation of Violent Crime "cold cases" with the potential to be solved through DNA analysis for both ACSO and GPD.
- ★ Completed the Customer Service Fees policy providing itemization for charge and complimentary background and fingerprinting services.
- ★ Provided Microsoft PowerPoint and Excel training for all Supervisors through New Horizons.

The Human Resources Bureau:

- ★ The HRB in conjunction with ITU has begun the implementation of the Sungard Human Resources program and the document imaging program, which interfaces with the Agency's current finance and payroll systems.
- ★ The HRB has secured scanners and licenses for the Judicial Services and Training Division and the Technical Services Division to assist both areas in becoming streamlines and paperless.
- ★ The HRB has implemented staff support and Office of the Sheriff in their new employee orientation tours. Continuing efforts are being made to include all Divisions/Bureaus in their "welcoming/mentoring" program for new hires.
- ★ The HRB also initiated and coordinated the development and implementation of new and simpler evaluation system, and DMS based annual Supervisor training. One of the HRB goals for next year will be to fully automate, and improve on both these systems.
- ★ The HRB is coordinating a joint UPD/ASO polygraph school for late summer. The purpose of this school is to add more certified polygraphers to the ACSO staff to test new hires and criminal cases.
- ★ The HRB continues to make strides in its cost saving goals concerning employee services. The HBR succeeded in reducing the cost of the employee drug screening process while gaining enhancements in the actual testing mechanism. Additionally, measures were approved and implemented regarding the use of employee's primary care physicians for physicals with employer reimbursement.
- ★ Much effort and time has continued in the research of self insurance for ACSO. Statistical information and analysis has been provided to the Hunt Insurance group and cooperative efforts continue with BOCC in securing required retiree data requested by Hunt insurance in order to be provided with a course of action. The self insurance quote is expected by early March.
- ★ Improvements have been made in the hiring process of the Telecommunicator position with enhanced testing and screening

Patrol Division

During 2010, the Motor Unit has participated in the following enforcement campaigns that produced 4,412 citations:

- Click It or Ticket Campaign (National Wave)
- Click It or Ticket Campaign (Rural Initiative)
- Aggressive Driving Enforcement

- FDOTs new DUI Challenge (Replacing FDOTs DUI Sustained Enforcement which was not available to ACSO until this year)
- Click It or Ticket Campaign (Rural Initiative – November)
- Aggressive Driving Enforcement

★ ACSO partnered with Santa Fe College and the Santa Fe Police Department to continue offering FREE RAD program classes to the community once per month; utilizing 15 certified RAD instructors for this 12-hour rape aggression defense course. In August 2010, ACSO sponsored a RAD KIDS class at Santa Fe College.

★ The COPS Crime Prevention Unit took over the Project Lifesaver (senior and Alzheimer patient tracking) program and currently has 14 clients. CCC and Patrol Deputies were provided orientation and training instruction on Project Lifesaver so they can make appropriate referrals when in contact with citizens.

★ Rural Services held their first public auction at the Livestock Compound where four impounded horses were sold to caring families. We also partnered with UF Large Animal Veterinarian Clinic for assistance and recommendations on abuse/neglect cases.

★ ACSO and GPD combined the County and City Public Housing Units with a Memorandum of Understanding, and ACSO bond cards were issued to the GPD officers who work with ACSO in Public Housing.

Gainesville-Alachua County Drug Task Force:

★ A Joint GACDTF and Drug Enforcement Agency investigation called "Operation Sooner or Later" was conducted resulting in 18 arrested on Federal indictments in June. Seizures included approximately 10 kilos of cocaine, 4 vehicles, $350,000 in cash and 28 firearms.

★ In 2010 ACSO received $179,415.41 in Federal Forfeitures from cases originating with the GACDTF and the Highway Interdiction Drug Trafficking (HIDTA) agency.

Juvenile Relations Bureau:

★ The Juvenile Relations Bureau (JRB) School Resource Deputy Program served 14 schools with 16 deputies assigned. The Teen Court Program had 340 referrals and over 250 hours of Community Service Projects. The Explorer Post has 23 active Explorers.

★ The JRB sponsored the 34th annual Washington DC Safety Patrol trip for 893 students in June 2010, providing support with 277 chaperones, 38 law enforcement and 9 medical staff.

★ The JRB participated in the City of Gainesville's Summer Camp in July, providing 9 deputies at two city parks; and participated in the annual Florida Sheriff's Association Caruth Youth Ranch week long camp, providing 7 deputies and 1 supervisor.

Department of the Jail:

- ★ Additional Special Needs Housing was created where inmates with identified medical, mental heath and other specific issues can be housed and isolated from general population.
- ★ Enhancing safety and security, while reducing processing time, inmate communication using postcards was implemented.
- ★ DOJ collected more than 5,000 children's books for children in the community.
- ★ 175 handmade holiday greeting cards made by inmates were donated to Tacachale, Florida's oldest and largest residential center for the disabled.
- ★ A total of $1,502.94 in surplus commissary items were donated to the St. Francis House – a homeless center.
- ★ All DOJ Classification Caseworkers were CIT (Crisis Intervention Training) certified
- ★ Inmate Medical Re-accreditation was achieved in 2010.

The Detective Bureau:

- ★ During 2010 the Detective Bureau cleared 1710 cases, as compared to 1225 cases in 2009. Of those 1710 cleared, 387 sworn complaints were filed and 169 arrests were made.
- ★ The Special Victims Crimes Squad cleared 541 cases
- ★ The Property Crime Squads cleared 394 cases and recovered property valuing over $399,118.
- ★ The Forensics Unit processed 386 crime scenes, attended 80 autopsies and handled 173 processing requests; and made 654 latent fingerprint comparisons with 257 hits (actual matches).

The Training Bureau:

- ★ The Training Bureau provided training materials in the form of powerpoint presentations on Lethality Assessment and Intimate Partner Violence for all sworn law enforcement, victim advocates and CCC personnel.
- ★ A total of 215 (35%) of all Law Enforcement, DOJ certified and CCC telecommunicator employees have attended a Crisis Intervention Course.

The Technical Services Division:

- ★ Completed training and received installation of equipment to monitor radiological site security camera systems for the Department of Homeland Security.
- ★ Security enhancements completed in the Evidence Section.
- ★ Eliminated pages by switching employees to cell phone paging
- ★ Significant cost savings to the agency by auditing and identifying unused phone lines
- ★ Completed installation of the Next Generation 911 telephone system.
- ★ Completed re-roofing of the Sheriff's Administration building
- ★ Installation for alternate GRU power to the Sheriff's compound
- ★ Installation of G-force sensors for all Patrol road units to trigger in-car video systems to record upon crash impact.

The Trauma Intervention and Special Services Bureau:

- ★ Staff developed a list of local therapists that accept Crimes Compensation reimbursement for services to victims.
- ★ TISSB staff worked with "Gainesville Student Murders" surviving family members to establish a median island in front of the Sheriff's Office to serve a living memorial for all homicide victims.
- ★ Developed a billboard and Public Service Announcement on Domestic Violence
- ★ Participated in statewide model policy development on "Officer Involved Domestic Violence"

Prepared February 2011

• Steve Donahey
Deputy Clerk

Alachua County Agenda

ALACHUA COUNTY
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

EAR CPA Adoption
Room 209, Jack Durrance Auditorium
12 SE 1st Street

April 5, 2011 Special BoCC Meeting 5 PM

Call to Order (5:00 PM)

Adoption of Agenda

Items for Discussion

Public Hearings

1. Update/Amendment of Alachua County Comprehensive Plan (CPA 08-10) based on Evaluation and Appraisal Report (Amended)

Amount: N/A

Recommended Action: Adopt the Ordinance amending the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan (CPA 08-10) based on the Evaluation and Appraisal Report

Time Certain

Commission General and Informal Discussion

Public Comments

Adjourn

Consent

ALACHUA COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE BASED ON THE EVALUATION AND APPRAISAL REPORT (EAR)

Board of County Commissioners Public Hearing - April 5th, 2011

Agenda Documents

I. Ordinance Amending the Comprehensive Plan Goals, Objectives, Policies, and Maps

Attachments to Ordinance:

A. New Community Health Element
B. New Energy Element
C. Amendments to Future Land Use Element
D. Amendments to Future Land Use Element Map Series
E. Amendments to Housing Element
F. Amendments to Potable Water and Sanitary Sewer Element
G. Amendments to Solid Waste Element
H. Amendments to Stormwater Element
I. Amendments to Conservation and Open Space Element
J. Amendments to Conservation and Open Space Element Map Series
K. Amendments to Recreation Element
L. Amendments to Intergovernmental Coordination Element
M. Amendments to Capital Improvements Element
N. Amendments to Economic Element

II. Powerpoint Presentation

III. Response to Florida Department of Community Affairs (DCA) Objections, Recommendations and Comments (ORC) Report and other Agencies' Comments, Including Changes to Policies Transmitted by County Commission on October 5, 2010

IV. DCA Objections, Recommendations, and Comment (ORC) Report, including Agency Comments

V. Public Participation Process Summary

VI. Supporting Data and Analysis by Element *(A central copy of this document is available in the Commission Office and on E-Agenda. Individual copies were not printed due to size.)*

A. New Energy Element
B. New Community Health Element
C. Future Land Use Element
D. Housing Element
E. Potable Water and Sanitary Sewer Element
F. Solid Waste Element
G. Stormwater Element
H. Conservation and Open Space Element
I. Recreation Element
J. Intergovernmental Coordination Element
K. Capital Improvements Element
L. Economic Element

VII. Alachua County Comprehensive Plan 2001-2020, as Adopted (cover page with web link)

VIII. EAR Document Adopted August 2009 (cover page with web link)

I. Ordinance Amending the Comprehensive Plan Goals, Objectives, Policies, and Maps

Attachments to Ordinance:

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ALACHUA COUNTY
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

ORDINANCE 11-

AN ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA, AMENDING THE ALACHUA COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN TO ADD A COMMUNITY HEALTH ELEMENT AND AN ENERGY ELEMENT, AMEND THE TEXT OF THE FUTURE LAND USE, HOUSING, POTABLE WATER AND SANITARY SEWER, SOLID WASTE, STORMWATER, CONSERVATION AND OPEN SPACE, RECREATION, INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION, CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS, AND ECONOMIC ELEMENTS, AND AMEND THE FUTURE LAND USE AND CONSERVATION AND OPEN SPACE ELEMENT MAP SERIES BASED ON THE EVALUATION AND APPRAISAL REPORT, AS PROVIDED BY SECTION 163.3191 F.S.; PROVIDING FOR CODIFICATION AND CORRECTION OF SCRIVENER'S ERRORS; LIBERAL CONSTRUCTION; SEVERABILITY; REPEALING CLAUSE AND RESTATEMENT; AND EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Land Development Regulation Act (Section 163.3161, et. seq.) Florida Statutes and Chapter 9J-5, Florida Administrative Code, require that each local government prepare and adopt a comprehensive land use plan; and

WHEREAS, the Alachua County Board of County Commissioners adopted its 2001-2020 Comprehensive Plan in 2002, which became effective on May 2, 2005; and

WHEREAS, Section 163.3191 of Florida Statutes provides for periodic evaluation, appraisal, and update of the adopted Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, Alachua County adopted an Evaluation and Appraisal Report (EAR) on the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan 2001-2020 on August 11, 2009, by Resolution 09-84; and

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Alachua County, Florida, wishes to make a large-scale amendment to the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan (CPA-08-10) to implement the recommendations contained in the adopted EAR; and,

WHEREAS, Section 163.3184(15)(a), Florida Statutes, requires that any amendment to the adopted Comprehensive Plan, or any element or portion thereof, must be made by ordinance; and

WHEREAS, this amendment is not exempt from the twice per calendar year limitation on the adoption of comprehensive plan amendments, and

WHEREAS, a duly advertised public hearing was conducted on August 18, 2010 after 5:00 p.m., by the Alachua County Planning Commission serving as the Local Planning Agency (LPA), and the LPA provided its recommendation to the Board of County Commissioners; and,

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners considered the recommendations of the LPA at a duly advertised public hearing held on October 5,

2010 after 5:00 p.m., and approved this plan amendment for transmittal to the Florida Department of Community Affairs (DCA); and,

WHEREAS, the Florida Department of Community Affairs (DCA) completed its review of the proposed Comprehensive Plan amendment and provided objections and recommendations on CPA-08-10 in its Objections, Recommendations and Comments (ORC) Report dated December 17, 2010; and,

WHEREAS, Alachua County prepared a Response to the Department of Community Affairs ORC Report addressing the objections identified in the ORC Report; and also responding to comments from other agencies included with the letter from DCA transmitting its ORC Report; and,

WHEREAS, at a duly advertised public hearing on April 5, 2011, the Board of County Commissioners provided for and received public participation, found CPA 08-10 to be in compliance with Chapter 163, Part II, Florida Statutes and 9J-5, Florida Administrative Code, and adopted the amendment, as embodied in Section 1 below.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF ALACHUA COUNTY:

SECTION 1. **Amendments to the Comprehensive Plan.** The 'Alachua County Comprehensive Plan: 2001-2020', is hereby amended and updated as provided in Attachments "A" through "N", attached and incorporated herein. Such amendments, and the portions of the adopted 'Alachua County Comprehensive Plan: 2001-2020' that are not changed by this ordinance, shall be the updated 'Alachua County Comprehensive Plan: 2011-2030'.

SECTION 2. **Codification of Plan and Correction of Scrivener's Errors.** The County Manager or designee shall cause the Plan as amended hereby to be codified. Sections of this ordinance may be renumbered or re-lettered to accomplish such codification. The correction of typographical errors which do not affect the intent of the ordinance may be authorized by the County Manager or designee, without public hearing, by filing a corrected copy of the same with the Clerk of the Circuit Court.

SECTION 3. **Ordinance to be Liberally Construed.** This ordinance shall be liberally construed in order to effectively carry out the purposes hereof which are deemed to be in the best interest of the public health, safety and welfare of the citizens and residents of Alachua County, Florida.

SECTION 4. **Repealing Clause.** All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are, to the extent of the conflict, hereby repealed.

SECTION 5. **Severability.** It is the declared intent of the Board of County Commissioners that, if any section, sentence, clause, phrase or provision of this ordinance is held invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity or unconstitutionality shall not be so construed as to render invalid or unconstitutional the remaining provisions of this ordinance and the remainder of this ordinance after the exclusion of such part or parts shall be deemed to be valid.

SECTION 6. **Effective Date**. The effective date of these plan amendments shall be the date a final order is issued by the Department of Community Affairs or Administration Commission finding the adopted amendments to be in compliance in accordance with s. 163.3184(9) or (10), Fla. Stat. No development orders, development permits, or land uses dependent on these amendments may be issued or commence before it has become effective. If a final order of non-compliance is issued by the Administration Commission, these amendments may nevertheless be made effective upon the adoption of a resolution affirming their effective status and the receipt of written notice from the Florida Department of Community Affairs, Division of Resource Planning and Management, Plan Processing Team, that it has received a copy of the resolution.

Duly adopted in regular session, this 5th day of April, 2011.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA

By: _____
Lee Pinkoson, Chair
Board of County Commissioners

ATTEST:

_____
J. K. Irby, Clerk

(SEAL)

DEPARTMENT APPROVAL
AS TO CORRECTNESS:

_____
Director of Growth Management
or Designee

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

_____
Alachua County Attorney

ATTACHMENTS 'A' THROUGH 'N'

Amendments to the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan (CPA-08-10)

Language to be added is shown in underlined text
Language to be deleted is shown in ~~struck-through text~~
New or replacement maps are identified as such on the applicable pages

Attachment List

A. New Community Health Element
B. New Energy Element
C. Amendments to Future Land Use Element
D. Amendments to Future Land Use Element Map Series
E. Amendments to Housing Element
F. Amendments to Potable Water and Sanitary Sewer Element
G. Amendments to Solid Waste Element
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K. Amendments to Recreation Element
L. Amendments to Intergovernmental Coordination Element
M. Amendments to Capital Improvements Element
N. Amendments to Economic Element

ATTACHMENT 'A'

NEW COMMUNITY HEALTH ELEMENT

GOAL: PRESERVE THE HEALTH OF ALACHUA COUNTY RESIDENTS BY FACILITATING HEALTH CARE DELIVERY, IMPROVING THE LIVABILITY OF THE COMMUNITY, AND PROVIDING ALL ALACHUA COUNTY RESIDENTS OPPORTUNITIES FOR ACTIVE LIVING.

OBJECTIVE 1.1.

Promote coordination among local health systems and entities.

Policy1.1.1. Alachua County will promote and support community health through coordination with national, state and local health programs and the local provision of health services, including coordination with municipalities with the County Health Department, UF, School Board of Alachua County (SBAC), and other community based health care providers.

Policy1.1.2. Promote co-location of health programs and services, particularly in underserved areas and in Transit Oriented Development areas, thru county facilities project plans and including incentives in community funding programs.

Policy1.1.3. Utilize the Health Needs Assessment [HNA] and other data to identify areas in need of facilities to meet such needs as a federally qualified health center to provide outpatient medical, dental, and mental health services for low-income populations and other special populations in need; based on this analysis assist with grant efforts to obtain adequate funding.

Policy1.1.4. Planning for public health clinics should include provision of complementary services, such as OB/Gyn services providing Well Child medical care and related social services.

Policy1.1.5. Promote coordination among providers of transitional housing with health care service providers to address special health needs of homeless upon release from hospital.

Policy1.1.6. The Future Land Use Element shall include provisions in land use categories for mixed uses to allow co-location for nursing homes, assisted living facilities and group homes for special needs population in proximity to health services.

Policy1.1.7. Alachua County and community based health care providers shall pursue grant funding to ensure evidence-based health promotion and chronic disease self-management programs are carried out at the community level through schools, senior centers, nutrition programs, senior housing projects, faith-based groups, and other community based health care providers.

Policy1.1.8. Alachua County shall promote Public Safety for a healthy community through coordinating with the Community Traffic Safety Team and the Bicycle Pedestrian Advisory Board to pursue funding for a Pedestrian Safety Action Plan to address safety issues and to minimize traffic hazards and reduce crashes through design

of complete streets. To the maximum extent feasible, Alachua County will assist community and private efforts in applying GIS-enabled pedestrian walkability audit tools to collect and quickly analyze pedestrian infrastructure characteristics so that planners, practitioners, policy makers, and community members can make more effective decisions to improve safe environments for walkability.

OBJECTIVE 1.2.

Develop and maintain ongoing County programs and infrastructure designed to support sustainable community health.

Policy 1.2.1. Promote a healthy community by encouraging and supporting access to recreation and physical activity through a network of activity based parks and access to resource based recreation facilities.

Policy 1.2.2. Promote a healthy community by planning for and implementing a connected system of walkways and bikeways which will provide alternative modes of transportation while also encouraging recreation, physical activity and exposure to the natural environment.

Policy 1.2.3. Develop and encourage volunteer opportunities in community projects that promote community health. Examples of such programs include creek and lake clean-ups, walk-to-school groups, and helpers for the elderly or disabled.

Policy 1.2.4. Increase access to health-promoting foods and beverages in the community. Form partnerships with organizations or worksites, such as health care facilities and schools, to encourage healthy foods and beverages.

Policy 1.2.5. Promote a healthy community by providing for Aging in Place in residential development designs by allowing a mix of housing types and housing units that take into account visitability criteria and encourage Universal Design.

OBJECTIVE 1.3.

Promote a healthy community by providing for obesity prevention and prevention of other chronic illnesses.

Policy 1.3.1. Alachua County shall promote access to healthful, affordable and nutritious food.

Policy 1.3.1.1. Promote food security and public health by encouraging locally-based food production, distribution, and choice in accordance with the Future Land Use Element.

Policy 1.3.1.2. Alachua County shall consider programs to encourage property owners to make use of vacant properties as community gardens.

Policy 1.3.1.3 Continue to offer support for home and community gardening through programs offered by USDA Farm to School Programs and the Alachua County Extension Office and target low-income and populations at high-risk for health disparity for programs promoting gardening, healthy food access and nutrition improvement.

Policy 1.3.1.4. Alachua County shall discourage the sale of less healthy foods and beverages as defined by Institute of Medicine within local government facilities including recreational areas.

Policy 1.3.2. Alachua County shall partner with local organizations and develop standards to promote community food systems.

Policy 1.3.2.1. Standards for community agriculture shall be developed in coordination with the UF IFAS and Extension agents and local and regional agricultural organizations. Existing standards will be utilized to the greatest extent possible.

Policy 1.3.2.2. As provided in the Future Land Use and Energy Elements, Alachua County shall promote and develop standards for uses, including produce stands, farmers markets and food cooperatives, to facilitate location of fresh produce providers within or in close proximity to residential areas.

Policy 1.3.2.3. Alachua County shall utilize economic development tools including public/private partnerships, and site facilitation, to promote location of grocery stores and Farmers Markets in proximity to underserved areas.

a. Coordinate with Regional Transit System [RTS] and other public transit providers to facilitate access to food shopping for low income residents through incentives.

b. Encourage farmers' markets and other healthy food retailers to accept federal nutrition programs such as WIC and SNAP (food stamps) and encourage information distribution via county offices and website.

Policy 1.3.2.4. Alachua County shall work to implement the 2009 Hunger Abatement Plan and future updates, and shall provide technical assistance for community food access studies.

Policy 1.3.2.5. Alachua County should encourage edible landscaping (i.e., fruit trees and scrubs) for landscaping requirements through appropriate policy and standards of the ULDC.

Policy 1.3.2.6. Alachua County community planning efforts and the CHOICES program will encourage participation by health coalitions and networks to create environments that support enjoyable, healthy eating, physical activity and a positive self-image.

OBJECTIVE 1.4.

Promote a healthy community by enhancement of school-based health promotion and activities, including for persons with special needs.

Policy1.4.1. The County should partner with education and governmental organizations to encourage community access to health information and education. Examples include the School Board of Alachua County, UF, Santa Fe College, Alachua County Library District, the State of Florida, and the various private and public educational and health programs available to the Alachua County community.

Policy1.4.2. Alachua County will assist efforts to promote Safe Routes To Schools consistent with the Transportation Mobility and Public Schools Facilities Elements.

Policy1.4.3. Co-location of Schools and parks shall be encouraged consistent with the Recreation Element.

OBJECTIVE 1.5.

Develop a reporting and monitoring system of indicators designed to assess Alachua County' progress toward sustainable community health, including patient centered primary and hospital care, dental, mental and vision care.

Policy 1.5.1. To assist in planning and coordinating the delivery of countywide healthcare services, Alachua County Health Care Advisory Board, County departments and community partners shall utilize the Health Needs Assessments [HNA], the Alachua County Health and Human Services Master Plan 2005-2015 and Alachua County Health Department DOH Strategic Plan, to provide policy-makers with findings and recommendations that help strengthen local partnerships and reduce health inequalities, and apply this information in decision making processes.

Policy 1.5.1.1. Develop community health indicators designed to measure the County's progress toward a sustainable, efficient and effective community partnership system for community health. These indicators should also include data to help ensure appropriate services in convenient locations to address the health needs of different segments of the County population in a culturally responsive manner.

Policy 1.5.1.2. Use these community health indicators to inform long-term, mid-term (strategic), and budgetary decision-making. Recognize the importance of County services to local community character and sustainability by planning for and integrating public safety and health services into both short- and long-term planning and the budgeting process.

Policy 1.5.1.3. Alachua County will work with County Health Department and other health agencies and non-profit health organizations to determine community design impacts on public health.

Community Health Element Definitions

Complete Streets- Streets with safe travel facilities for all users—pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists and transit riders—of all ages and ability levels. Facilities on a complete street include sidewalks, bike lanes, wide shoulders, crosswalks, refuge medians, bus pullouts or special bus lanes, raised crosswalks, audible pedestrian signals, sidewalk bulb-outs or other physical design details to promote mode choice.

Health Needs Assessment [HNA]- Health needs assessment (HNA) is a systematic method for reviewing the health issues facing a population, leading to agreed priorities and resource allocation that will improve health and reduce inequalities. [Update for Alachua County and sub-geographies used to determine priority of local health service needs, March 2010]

Universal Design- Building design that is suitable for all ages and abilities, which includes criteria of equitable use (useful and marketable to everyone), flexible (accommodates many preferences and abilities), simple and intuitive (easy to understand), tolerance for error (minimizes hazards and accidents), and low physical effort (design maximizes efficiency and minimizes fatigue).

Visitability- Although less than the ideal of a universally designed home, visitability is actually universal design practiced through community and neighborhood planning. It ensures that a basic level of accessibility will be provided in all housing, and, it opens opportunities for participation in community life. Key features of Visitability are (1) at least one zero-step entrance to homes; (2) all interior doors providing 32" passage space; and (3) at least a half bathroom on the main floor.

Walkability Audits- a community-based exercise intended to highlight opportunities, identify obstacles, and evaluate how easy it is to get around a neighborhood on foot. Specifically, GIS based walkability audit tools could apply unique sets of walkability measures to different types of walking environments [urban/rural]; perhaps focus auditing activities on major streets and intersections only (e.g. do not audit neighborhood streets where possible); include subjective as well as objective measures of the streetscape; verify the accuracy of digital base maps before widespread implementation; and continuously evaluate whether the simpler technology of pen and paper would be preferable alternatives.

ATTACHMENT 'B'

NEW ENERGY ELEMENT

GOAL

Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and fossil fuel consumption; mitigate the effects of rising energy costs; and promote the long-term economic security of Alachua County through energy conservation, energy efficiency and renewable energy production.

STRATEGY

Priority 1
Practice energy conservation.

Priority 2
Maximize energy efficiency.

Priority 3
Promote and invest in renewable energy production.

SECTION 1 – REDUCTION GOALS

OBJECTIVE 1.1

Reduce countywide greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 80% from 2009 baseline emissions by 2050, with an intermediate goal of a 40% reduction by 2020 and a short term goal of 5% annual reduction.

Policy 1.1.1 The County shall implement a plan to reduce GHG emissions per Objective 1.1. To accurately monitor progress, the County shall measure GHG emissions for County operations and implement a method for estimating countywide emissions. Findings shall be released in an annual status report for County operations, with an estimate of community emissions reported biennially (i.e. every two years.) In addition to changes in total GHG emissions, reports shall include indicators of improvements in efficiency such as reductions in emissions per person, per employee or per square foot, improvements in building performance ratings, or similar measures.

Policy 1.1.2 The County shall work with other local governments, groups and organizations to achieve Objective 1.1 through coordinated reduction strategies, and to encourage adoption of a common method for estimating local and regional GHG emissions.

Policy 1.1.3 As water conservation contributes to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, reduce total water consumption in Alachua County by 10% from 2010 levels by 2020 through the policies of the Conservation and Open Space and Potable Water and Sanitary Sewer Elements. In addition to changes in total consumption, the County, in coordination with potable water suppliers, shall track and report on

indicators of improvements in efficiency such as rates of participation in voluntary conservation programs like Florida Water Star[SM], reductions in potable water use per capita, increased use of reclaimed water for irrigation purposes, or other similar measures.

SECTION 2 – THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

OBJECTIVE 2.1: Community

Encourage energy conservation and energy-efficient design in the built environment of Alachua County.

Policy 2.1.1 The land development regulations shall provide, and encourage the use of, energy efficient design techniques such as passive solar design for streets and houses, sustainable landscaping, and techniques identified in Objective 5.1 of the Conservation and Open Space Element and Policy 2.2.5 of the Housing Element.

Policy 2.1.2 Work with the community to develop an incentive program to encourage new structures and retrofits to exceed the required minimum energy and water efficiency standards of the Florida Building Code.

Policy 2.1.2.1 As one incentive, the County shall develop a program where the efficiency rating of a structure, such as the Energy Performance Level (EPL) rating for residential structures or the equivalent for non-residential structures, can be used as a basis for recognition of buildings exceeding a defined threshold for efficiency.

Policy 2.1.2.2 Owners of recognized structures shall be encouraged to participate in a performance monitoring program to track the energy usage of the buildings over time, as an indicator of success in achieving reductions.

Policy 2.1.2.3 The incentive program shall be evaluated periodically to determine whether adjustments to the established threshold are warranted.

Policy 2.1.3 Alachua County shall work with other local governments and local groups and organizations to develop a community weatherization program to improve the energy efficiency of existing structures.

OBJECTIVE 2.2: County Government

The County shall explore new opportunities and adopt measures to conserve energy, maximize energy efficiency and use renewable energy in County facilities.

Policy 2.2.1 Weatherize all County buildings to the maximum extent practical.

Policy 2.2.2 The County shall incorporate into its annual Capital Improvements budget a category for energy conservation and efficiency projects for County facilities.

Policy 2.2.3 Construct all new County facilities to conform to a nationally recognized, high performance energy efficiency standard.

Policy 2.2.4 The County shall work with the School Board of Alachua County and other local governments to seek funding and develop strategies to build energy efficient schools, retrofit and upgrade existing schools to be more energy efficient, and use renewable energy sources for school facilities.

SECTION 3 – ENERGY EFFICIENT LAND USE

OBJECTIVE 3.1

Promote energy-efficient land use patterns that reduce travel costs and encourage long-term carbon sequestration.

Policy 3.1.1 Promote energy efficient land use patterns through the policies of the Future Land Use Element, Transportation Mobility Element and this Element, including measures such as:

1. Mix of uses;
2. Transit supportive density;
3. Compact growth patterns;
4. Road connectivity and multimodal efficiency;
5. Pedestrian and transit oriented design techniques; and
6. Clustering techniques in the rural area.

Policy 3.1.2 The Unified Land Development Code shall be reviewed for opportunities to promote the goals, objectives and policies of this Element, and updated as needed.

Policy 3.1.3 Work with the community to develop an incentive program encouraging energy efficient, sustainable developments that exceed the minimum standards of the Comprehensive Plan and Unified Land Development Code.

Policy 3.1.3.1 As one incentive, the County shall develop a program recognizing sustainable development projects incorporating the techniques identified in Policy 3.1.1.

Policy 3.1.3.2 Owners of structures within participating developments shall be encouraged to participate in a performance monitoring program to track the energy usage of the development over time, as an indicator of success in achieving reductions.

Policy 3.1.4 Promote redevelopment and infill within the Urban Cluster, and within municipal boundaries consistent with policy 1.6 of the Intergovernmental Coordination Element.

Policy 3.1.5 The County shall work with the School Board of Alachua County and coordinate through the Elected Officials' Group and Staff Workgroup to evaluate the energy efficiency of the school siting standards in the Interlocal Agreement for Public School Facility Planning and Public School Facilities Element, and encourage siting of new schools in locations that promote infill and compact growth patterns, minimize vehicle miles travelled, and promote walking and bicycling opportunities for students.

OBJECTIVE 3.2

The County shall encourage long-term carbon sequestration practices on both public and private land.

Policy 3.2.1 Promote retention of sustainable agriculture and conservation land uses that serve as stable carbon sinks.

Policy 3.2.2 The County shall protect and seek to increase tree canopy in the Urban Cluster.

Policy 3.2.2.1 The County shall partner with local groups and organizations to develop a community outreach program that encourages the public to plant trees and provides information on the resulting energy conservation and carbon sequestration benefits.

Policy 3.2.2.2 Periodic reports on tree canopy coverage in the Urban Cluster shall be provided to the County Commission.

Policy 3.2.3 Promote and provide incentives for the use of Low Impact Development strategies in new developments to protect natural ecosystems in accordance with Policies 5.11 and 5.12 of the Stormwater Management Element and Policies 3.6.15 and 4.5.21 of the Conservation and Open Space Element.

Policy 3.2.4 Alachua County shall develop and maintain a carbon sequestration inventory map to be used as a basis for long range planning and development of partnerships with other local governments to encourage carbon sequestration.

OBJECTIVE 3.3

Identify key features within the County that help to further the energy conservation goals of the Comprehensive Plan in accordance with Florida Statutes.

Policy 3.3.1 The following maps identify energy conservation features and facilities that contribute to energy conservation, greenhouse gas reductions and carbon sequestration in Alachua County:

1. Urban Cluster Area on Future Land Use Map 2030, FLUE
2. Rapid Transit Corridors, TME
3. Express Transit Corridors, TME
4. Existing and Future Bicycle and Pedestrian Network, TME

5. Preservation Areas on Future Land Use Map 2030, FLUE
6. Strategic Ecosystems, COSE
7. Alachua County Forever Land Conservation Projects (http://alachuacounty.us/assets/uploads/images/EPD/Land/Images/ACF_Project_Map%201001.jpg)
8. Alachua County "GeoGreen Mapper" (http://maps.alachuacounty.us/geogreen)

SECTION 4 – ENERGY EFFICIENT TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

OBJECTIVE 4.1

Develop a diversified transportation system that reduces per capita and total fossil fuel consumption through mechanisms that reduce vehicle miles travelled, enhance walking, cycling and transit opportunities, and encourage renewable fuel vehicles.

Policy 4.1.1 Implement transportation mobility and capital improvements plans that promote compact, mixed use development patterns in accordance with Policies 3.1.1 of this Element. Plans shall include funding for transportation modes that provide an alternative to single occupant automobiles.

Policy 4.1.2 The County shall collaborate with other local governments to investigate the use of alternative fuel sources such as biofuel, methane, electric and/or solar in government fleets.

Policy 4.1.3 Work with other local governments and agencies to promote and expand use of fixed rail transportation.

OBJECTIVE 4.2

Reduce vehicle miles of travel and increase non-automobile mode share in accordance with the policies of the Transportation Mobility Element.

Policy 4.2.1 Reduce vehicle miles traveled per capita within the Urban Cluster by 10% from 2010 levels by the year 2020.

Policy 4.2.2 Increase non-automobile transportation mode share to 5% in the Urban Cluster by 2020 and 10% by 2030.

Policy 4.2.3 To measure success in achieving the goals of this Objective, the County shall include analysis of vehicle miles traveled and non-automobile mode share within the Urban Cluster as part of the annual update of the Capital Improvements Element in accordance with Policy 1.1.6.1 of the Transportation Mobility Element.

Policy 4.2.4 The County shall work with the Metropolitan Transportation Planning Organization and other local governments to develop a baseline estimate of vehicle miles traveled and non-automobile mode share Countywide and adopt a

long-term goal for reduction of vehicle miles traveled from the established baseline.

OBJECTIVE 4.3

Encourage alternative transportation options not dependent on fossil fuels.

Policy 4.3.1 Maintain and publish online a map that identifies where low speed, neighborhood electric vehicles can be legally driven.

Policy 4.3.2 Identify areas with barriers to multimodal connectivity in the Urban Cluster and work to eliminate those barriers.

Policy 4.3.3 Require new development to accommodate bicycle and pedestrian modes and seek opportunities to create connections to existing facilities in accordance with the policies of the Future Land Use Element and Transportation Mobility Element.

SECTION 5 – COUNTY GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

OBJECTIVE 5.1

Adopt and implement practices within Alachua County Government that contribute to the energy conservation goals of the Comprehensive Plan.

Policy 5.1.1 The County shall collaborate with other local government entities to share information and strategies on energy saving practices, and pursue joint funding opportunities.

Policy 5.1.2 The County shall pursue development of a program to mitigate for greenhouse gas emissions and develop project ideas to offset carbon impacts of County operation, such as energy conservation and efficiency projects, ecosystem restoration projects or the County's Tree Planting Program.

Policy 5.1.3 Alachua County shall develop a Utility Savings Reinvestment account using savings from conservation and efficiency enhancements to County facilities. These funds shall be reinvested in conservation enhancements through each year's capital improvements program.

Policy 5.1.4 The County shall develop and implement a plan to reduce fossil fuel use in the County fleet by 20% from 2010 levels by the year 2020.

Policy 5.1.5 Energy usage and costs shall be considered as part of the life cycle analysis required for capital project decisions by the County.

Policy 5.1.6 Promote the location and expansion of energy conservation, alternative energy, waste reuse/recycling-based and sustainable food production and processing industries as part of the County's economic development efforts.

Policy 5.1.7 Promote telecommuting and use of teleconferencing in County operations.

OBJECTIVE 5.2

Increase the use of renewable energy in County government.

Policy 5.2.1 Alachua County shall purchase or produce renewable energy for at least 10% of total County government (cumulative) consumption by 2015, and 20% by 2020.

Policy 5.2.2 The County shall incorporate renewable energy production into County facilities where appropriate.

Policy 5.2.3 Pursue funding to develop alternative energy facilities that would be capable of producing energy from anaerobic digestion, solar energy, biodiesel or other forms of sustainable energy resources.

SECTION 6 – LOCAL FOOD PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING

OBJECTIVE 6.1

Maximize local resource & energy-efficient food production and processing within the County's local foodshed.

Policy 6.1.1 Partner with community groups and other local governments in the region to delineate and promote a local foodshed for the development of a sustainable local food system.

Policy 6.1.2 Work with local governments, institutions and community groups within the defined foodshed area to determine processing facilities and other food-related infrastructure needed to process locally grown foods.

Policy 6.1.3 The land development regulations shall permit and encourage dispersed, small scale agricultural production and sale direct to the public.

Policy 6.1.4 Increase support for farmers' markets through partnerships with local governments, institutions and community groups.

OBJECTIVE 6.2

Increase the use of locally grown and/or processed foods in County facilities where food is provided and encourage other local government facilities to do the same.

Policy 6.2.1 Work with the Alachua County Jail to develop a plan for an agricultural program to grow food onsite and teach sustainable farming methods.

Policy 6.2.2 Alachua County shall work to facilitate partnerships between local farmers and local government organizations such as the Alachua County School Board to implement the 2009 Alachua County Hunger Abatement Plan and provide healthy, fresh foods in local schools and other institutions.

OBJECTIVE 6.3

Encourage the use of community gardens, green roofs and edible landscapes by Alachua County residents.

Policy 6.3.1 Identify potential sites for community gardens on appropriate county-owned lands considering areas such as parks, libraries, recreation and senior centers, public easements, rights-of-way and surplus lands.

Policy 6.3.2 In cooperation with the Alachua County Library District, explore the feasibility of a county-sponsored community garden program at District library sites.

Policy 6.3.3 Explore opportunities to incorporate community gardens, perennial edible landscaping and green roofs at county-owned facilities and rights-of-way. Evaluation shall include an audit of all available public spaces on County properties where such uses may be appropriately located.

Policy 6.3.4 The land development regulations shall encourage the use of perennial edible plants in landscaped areas.

Policy 6.3.5 The land development regulations shall address the use of open space areas for community gardens and allow portions of green roofs to count toward the open space required for new developments in accordance with Objective 5.2 of the Conservation and Open Space Element, and Policy 5.2.3 specifically.

OBJECTIVE 6.4

Support and encourage local agricultural operations in the use of sustainable agricultural practices including organic farming.

Policy 6.4.1 In accordance with the policies of Objective 6.1 of the Future Land Use Element, the County shall work with landowners to facilitate participation in programs that meet or exceed best management practices, cost share programs, and to assist in the pursuit of funding sources to aid in the development of a sustainable local food system.

Policy 6.4.2 Reduce use of and dependence on fossil-fuel based synthetic fertilizers in Alachua County consistent with adopted Best Management Practices and Florida Statutes, incorporating research based information.

Policy 6.4.3 Work with IFAS and local agricultural groups to encourage use of sustainable agricultural practices that maximize carbon sequestration, conserve energy and water, minimize soil erosion and protect ecosystems and water quality.

SECTION 7 – RENEWABLE ENERGY

OBJECTIVE 7.1

Encourage renewable energy production and a countywide system of distributed residential and commercial power generation.

Policy 7.1.1 Encourage all utilities within Alachua County to retrofit existing systems to incorporate net metering and establish net metering agreements.

Policy 7.1.2 Alachua County shall pursue implementation of an efficiency and renewable energy financing program, such as a Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) program.

OBJECTIVE 7.2

Increase the use of solar and other forms of renewable energy by County residents, businesses and agricultural operations.

Policy 7.2.1 Encourage and provide incentives for installing solar arrays on rooftops and other impervious spaces, and remove any barriers to their installation in such areas.

Policy 7.2.2 Provide incentives for use of open space areas within Rural Clustered Subdivisions for renewable energy production in accordance with Policy 6.2.12 of the Future Land Use Element.

SECTION 8 – SOLID WASTE

OBJECTIVE 8.1

Reduce the solid waste stream generated by Alachua County.

Policy 8.1.1 To help achieve the 75% waste recycling goal mandated by the state by 2020 and reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with the transport of municipal solid waste, promote a cluster of waste to wealth industries at the Resource Recovery Park to make useful products from recycled materials. As a component of this, work to direct municipal solid waste to the Leveda Brown Environmental Park.

Policy 8.1.2 Achieve a diversion rate from disposal of 40% by December 31, 2012; 50% by December 31, 2014; 60% by December 31, 2016, 70% by December 31, 2018; and 75% by December 31, 2020.In addition to changes in total waste diversion, the County shall track and report on indicators of improvements in waste diversion such as percentage of businesses in compliance with the mandatory

commercial recycling program, percentage of residential users voluntarily recycling, rates of recycled vs. non-recycled waste collected at rural collection centers, or similar measures.

Policy 8.1.3 The County shall explore the feasibility of a program that requires source separated organic waste collection and processing.

Policy 8.1.4 The County shall use a portion of the waste stream, such as food waste and brush cuttings, for composting and work with other local groups to make it available for use by community gardens and local farms.

Policy 8.1.5 The County shall seek ways to reduce the amount of yard waste collected and transported to the Leveda Brown Environmental Park, including encouraging composting, mulching, and other onsite methods of yard waste disposal.

SECTION 9 – EDUCATION AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

OBJECTIVE 9.1

Provide educational information to the public to promote and encourage energy conservation, energy-efficiency and renewable energy use.

Policy 9.1.1 The County shall work with other local governments, groups and organizations to educate and inform the public regarding energy conservation practices, including strategies identified in Objective 2.2 of the Housing Element.

Policy 9.1.2 Make information available to the community on potential energy conservation incentives such as county recognition of energy efficient homes and developments, credits toward transportation fees, streamlined permitting requirements for redevelopment, and financial incentives available at the state and federal level.

Policy 9.1.3 Partner with IFAS, local farmers, and community groups to develop and implement educational strategies on the benefits of purchasing locally grown and/or processed foods.

Policy 9.1.4 Partner with local utility providers, municipalities and the University of Florida to make information available to the public on their personal energy usage and possible conservation techniques, the benefits of using renewable energy, and the local, state and federal incentives and programs available to assist with the installation of solar and other forms of renewable energy.

ENERGY ELEMENT DEFINITIONS:

Alternative energy: see renewable energy

Carbon sequestration: The placement of carbon dioxide into a repository, such as geologic formations and terrestrial ecosystems, in such a way that it will remain permanently sequestered.

Carbon Sink: A natural or manmade reservoir that accumulates and stores some carbon-containing chemical compound for an indefinite period.

Consumptive water use: Water removed from available supplies without return to a water resources system, e.g. water used in manufacturing, agriculture, and food preparation.

Diversion rate: The percentage of waste materials diverted from traditional disposal such as landfilling or incineration to be recycled, composted, or re-used.

Edible landscaping: The use of food-producing plants yielding vegetables, herbs, fruits, nuts as part of landscaped areas.

Energy Conservation: The implementation of practices or strategies that reduce the amount of energy consumed (e.g. turning off the lights, opening windows in moderate temperatures, weatherization, setting thermostats governing heating systems at lower levels and thermostats governing air conditioning at higher levels)

Energy Efficiency: The implementation of practices, strategies and technologies that reduce the amount of energy consumed to achieve a desired effect (e.g. use of engines that provide more miles per gallon of gas, use of heating or cooling appliances that produce more BTU's per watt of electricity consumed, patterns of land use that result in lower greenhouse gas emissions per household)

Foodshed: The area of agricultural land needed to meet all or a significant portion of a population center's food needs. Commonly used measures for personal foodsheds are a 100 mile radius from a person's home for necessary foodstuffs. Scope and scale of a foodshed area requires input from consumers, producers and the community at large in establishing a vision for the necessary food systems to support the targeted population.

Greenhouse Gases: Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere that are emitted both through natural processes and human activities, including gases such as carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide.

Green roof: A roof of a building that is partially or completely covered with vegetation and a growing medium, planted over a waterproofing membrane. It may also include additional layers such as a root barrier and drainage and irrigation systems.

Low Impact Development (LID): An approach to land development that preserves and protects natural-resource systems using various site planning and design approaches and technologies to simultaneously conserve and protect natural resource systems while managing stormwater

runoff. The approach includes using engineered small-scale hydrologic controls to replicate the pre-development hydrologic regime through infiltrating, filtering, storing, evaporating, and detaining runoff close to its source.

Net metering: A process that enables utility customers to use their own renewable energy generation to offset their consumption and sends excess energy back to the grid thus allowing their electric meters to turn backwards when they generate electricity in excess of the their demand. This offset means that customers receive retail prices for the excess electricity they generate.

Passive solar design: A broad term used to describe non-mechanical design of a building's infrastructure that allows regulation of internal temperature. Principles include orientation of room, location of windows and thermal mass (a material's ability to store heat).

Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) Program: A financing structure that enables local governments to raise money through the issuance of bonds or other sources of capital to fund energy efficiency and renewable energy projects. The local government establishes an assessment district and issues bonds to fund renewable energy projects. The property owners that benefit from the improvement repay the bond through property assessments, which are secured by a property lien and paid as an addition to the property tax bill.

Renewable Energy (see also Alternative Energy): Systems that generate energy from non-fossil fuel resources that are locally harvested, collected or concentrated in such a way as to not deplete nor imperil the resource base from which they are derived. These systems are meant to *supplant* fossil fuel based energy production and are best implemented after conservation and energy efficiency opportunities have been maximized. (e.g. solar photovoltaic panels or solar thermal systems, geothermal energy for heating or cooling of structures, biomass, biodiesel, cellulosic ethanol, wind turbines, methane production via anaerobic digestion from organic materials and discarded foodstuffs)

Sustainability: Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs, recognizing the interdependence and mutual importance of environmental, economic and social equity requirements to achieve these ends. The term *sustainability* is used in Alachua County to describe activities that include, but are not limited the following goals:

- Tend to improve social conditions for all kinds of people
- Increase economic opportunities
- Improve environmental protection or restoration efforts
- Will continue to have these effects for the foreseeable future

Weatherization: The practice of protecting a building and its interior from the elements, particularly from sunlight, precipitation and wind, and of modifying a building to reduce energy consumption and optimize energy efficiency.

ATTACHMENT 'C'

AMENDMENTS TO THE FUTURE LAND USE ELEMENT

1.0 URBAN RESIDENTIAL POLICIES

1.3. DENSITY

OBJECTIVE 1.3

Gross residential densities shall be established to serve as a guideline for evaluating development in Alachua County.

Policies 1.3.1 through 1.3.5 – *No change*

Policy 1.3.6 To provide for a greater range of choices of housing types in single family residential areas, affordable housing, and the promotion of infill to new and existing neighborhoods while maintaining single family character, one accessory ~~living~~ dwelling unit shall be allowed on single family residential lots in the Estate, Low, and Medium Density residential areas without being included in gross residential density calculations. Performance criteria shall be detailed in the land development regulations and include elements such as size, site design, landscaping, access, and parking requirements.

Policy 1.3.6.1 Prior to the issuance of a building permit for the construction of an accessory ~~living~~ dwelling unit in an existing residential area, the applicant shall provide proof of homestead exemption status establishing ownership and principal residence of the lot. Prior to the issuance of a building permit for the construction of an accessory dwelling unit(s) in a new residential development, the applicant shall provide proof of deed restrictions or covenants requiring that an accessory unit may not be inhabited unless homestead status is maintained on the lot. ~~Certification of homestead exemption status to ensure owner occupancy shall be provided to Alachua County on an annual basis.~~ Permanent occupancy by the owner of either the primary or accessory ~~living~~ dwelling unit shall be required for all accessory dwelling units.

~~Policy 1.3.6.2 The total gross floor area of the accessory living unit shall not exceed more than 40% of the area of the primary living unit, nor be more than 800 square feet, nor less than 400 square feet or contain more than one bedroom.~~

~~Policy 1.3.6.3 For accessory living units created by internal conversion or by an attachment that is an addition to an existing primary residence, the entrance shall be located on the side or rear of the primary residence.~~

~~Policy 1.3.6.4 One driveway shared by primary residence and accessory living unit shall be permitted. No additional driveway shall be created to serve an accessory living unit.~~

Policy 1.3.6.52 ~~If available, a~~All accessory ~~living~~ dwelling units shall be required to connect to the municipal potable water and sewer system of the primary residence and shall not have separate services. Where central water and sewer service is not available, the accessory dwelling unit shall be required to connect to the septic system and well of the primary residence in accordance with all applicable requirements of the Florida Department of Health. The septic system shall meet the residential lot requirements for well and septic provided in the land development regulations.

2.0 URBAN ACTIVITY CENTERS POLICIES

2.1. GENERAL

OBJECTIVE 2.1

Promote efficient use of land through designation of Activity Centers within the Urban Cluster which provide for nodes of higher density and intensity mixed uses that are interconnected with other commercial, employment, light industrial, and institutional centers within Alachua County through a system of multimodal corridors and a public transit system. Urban design standards for Activity Centers will provide for compact, mixed use, and pedestrian-friendly development, which is functionally integrated with surrounding land uses.

~~Provide for the concentration of mixtures of higher intensity and density land uses through designation of Activity Centers on the Future Land Use Map with standards to ensure pedestrian-friendly, compact, centers connected to a multi-modal transportation system, and integrated with surrounding uses in the Urban area.~~

Policy 2.1.1 ~~Different levels of~~ Activity Centers are identified and designated on the Future Land Use Map. ~~based on the primary and secondary functions, market size and area, and intensity.~~

Policy 2.1.2 Activity Centers shall be designated based on two classifications depending on the size, location and function of the Activity Center:

a. High intensity activity centers are intended for commercial, employment, institutional, light industrial, and visitor-related uses of a scale and type that typically serve a regional or larger market. High activity centers shall also contain higher density residential uses which are phased and interconnected with the non-residential uses in the Activity Center. High intensity activity centers attract commercial customers or employees from within Alachua County and surrounding cities or counties; are generally greater than 200 total acres in area; are located proximate to major interstate transportation corridors; have access to at least two arterial roadways; and are near existing or planned rapid transit corridors.

b. Low intensity activity centers are intended for commercial, employment, institutional, and light industrial uses of a scale and type that typically serve a community or group of neighborhoods. Low activity centers shall also contain residential uses which are phased and interconnected with the non-residential uses in the Activity Center. Low intensity activity centers attract commercial customers or employees primarily from within

Alachua County; are generally less than 200 total acres in area; have access to at least one arterial and one collector roadway, and are near existing or planned bus, express transit, or rapid transit routes.

c. Detailed standards shall be included in the Land Development Code which distinguish between Low intensity and High intensity activity centers in terms of the type and scale of allowable land uses, requirements for mixed uses, and development design requirements.

~~High activity centers have cumulative development at the level of a regional shopping center, or have an equivalent concentration of a mix of office, institutional, or industrial activities.~~

~~Medium activity centers have cumulative development at the level of a community shopping center or have an equivalent concentration of a mix of commercial, offices, institutional, or industrial activities.~~

~~Low activity centers have cumulative development at the level of a neighborhood shopping center, or have an equivalent concentration of a mix of commercial, offices, institutional, or light industrial activities.~~

~~Policy 2.1.2. Activity centers shall be further characterized by the concentration of primary and secondary land uses:~~

~~a. Retail oriented activity centers shall have commercial activities as the primary use.~~

~~b. Employment oriented activity centers shall have institutional, industrial, or office as the primary use.~~

~~c. Secondary uses for activity centers may include residential, retail, service, institutional, or office.~~

~~d. 'Mixed Use' activity centers shall have a balanced mixture of residential, commercial, institutional, and office uses.~~

Policy 2.1.43 New development and redevelopment within Activity Centers shall be consistent with the design standards of Policies 2.1.54 – through 2.1.~~13~~12. ~~shall apply to any new Activity Center and/or expansion of any existing Activity Center, and to the update of Activity Center Plans provided in Policy 2.1.14. These standards shall also apply to any development or redevelopment within existing Activity Centers, except for development authorized by an approved Final Development Plan or approved Development of Regional Impact Development Order issued prior to May 2, 2005.~~

~~Policy 2.1.5 **Compact Centers.** Activity Centers shall be compact, multi-purpose, mixed use centers which integrate commercial development with residential, civic, and open space. Commercial facilities shall be phased with the residential component of the development.~~

Policy 2.1.64 A ~~balanced~~ mixture of residential and non-residential land uses shall be provided in Activity Centers to reduce travel distances between different types of land uses

~~overall trip lengths~~ and support pedestrian, bicycle and transit opportunities~~, and create pedestrian friendly streetscapes.~~

a. Mixed use development plans, including vertical and horizontal mixed uses, shall be allowable in all areas within Activity Centers.

~~Mixed uses shall be encouraged within individual buildings (e.g. residential above retail or office space).~~

b. In order to increase the variety of housing opportunities within walking distance of existing or future commercial and employment areas, residential uses shall be allowable as part of mixed use development in non-residential Future Land Use designations, in accordance with the following:

1. Ratios of residential dwelling units to non-residential floor area shall be specified in the Land Development Code for mixed use development in accordance with this policy. The mixed use ratios will allow for existing commercial, office, or institutional uses within one-quarter mile of proposed residential development to be used in calculating the allowable number of residential units.

2. Residential uses in mixed use development in accordance with this policy shall be physically and functionally integrated with existing or proposed non-residential uses.

c. Within residential Future Land Use designations in Activity Centers, commercial, office, or institutional uses shall be allowable as part of mixed use developments, provided they are located within the same building as the residential uses, and do not exceed one-third of the usable floor area of the building.

d. Development projects which exceed minimum size thresholds shall be required to provide a mix of residential and non-residential uses. Minimum thresholds for acreage and non-residential floor area shall be established in the Land Development Code.

~~b. All Activity Centers shall provide civic uses, such as green spaces, or community centers.~~

~~c. Mixed uses shall be integrated within an overall design framework to create a pedestrian friendly, human scale environment, through objective, measurable criteria including size, scale, proportion, and materials detailed in the land development regulations. Flexibility in design shall allow for choice and variety in architectural style.~~

~~Policy 2.1.7 A detailed master plan shall be prepared for each Activity Center. The master plan shall include an overall site plan that incorporates the design standards in Policies 2.1.8. Site and Building Design, 2.1.10. Parking, 2.1.11. Automobile Access, 2.1.12. Community Green Space, and 2.1.13. Surface Stormwater Management Facilities.~~

Policy 2.1.85 **~~Site and Building Design:~~** Development within Activity Centers shall be designed to produce compact, pedestrian-oriented, mixed use development which is ~~Site and building design and scale shall be~~ integrated within the surrounding community. Architectural and site design techniques shall be used to define pedestrian and public space and to provide human scale with the Activity Center. At a minimum, Activity Center sites and buildings shall achieve the following:

a. Land uses shall be organized around centralized public civic spaces, with pedestrian and bicycle routes connecting civic spaces to development within and surrounding the Activity Center. ~~Centers and edges are well-defined. Public or civic space or civic use shall be an organizing element around which other development in the Activity Center is located.~~

b. Development ~~is~~ shall be organized along a density and intensity gradient ~~suitable to the site and integrated with~~ which takes into account surrounding land uses~~.~~ and existing and planned multimodal transportation corridors. The highest density and intensity development shall be located within walking distance of public civic spaces and existing or planned transit facilities.

c. Activity Centers shall be organized into an interconnected network of streets and blocks which minimizes walking distance between buildings and land uses. A range of average block perimeters shall be specified in the Land Development Code which take into account the level of the Activity Center, proposed land uses, and the availability of existing or planned transit service. Average block perimeters shall generally be smaller in areas located within walking distance of existing or planned transit service. Larger blocks shall be required to provide mid-block pedestrian connections.

d. Primary public entrances to buildings shall front adjacent public streets with sidewalks or a civic space; primary public entrances to buildings shall also be connected with the surrounding public sidewalk network.

e. Buildings shall be oriented to define the street edge in developed areas. Landscaping and street trees shall be used to define the street edge in open space areas.

f. Vistas created by street terminations within the Activity Center shall incorporate significant buildings or places to the maximum extent possible.

g. Shaded areas and protection from the elements for pedestrians shall be provided as part of the streetscape within developed areas.

h. Building facades shall provide variation in materials, roof lines, window patterns and reliefs. Multiple-story buildings shall articulate the division between the ground floor and upper floors. Minimum percentages of transparent glass on the facade of buildings shall be established in the

Land Development Code.

~~g.~~ ~~Large scale nonresidential establishments shall incorporate development design techniques to integrate the establishment into the surrounding community. Such design techniques shall include:~~

i.~~1~~ ~~creation of a~~ A series of smaller, well defined customer entrances shall be used to break up long facades and provide pedestrian scale and variety.~~,~~ ~~that~~ This may be achieved through the use of liner buildings.

~~2. limited number and size of signs.~~

~~3. landscaping and use of pocket parks and courtyards adequate to soften large building masses.~~

j. Maximum building setbacks or build-to lines shall be established in the Land Development Code which allow sufficient space for pedestrian facilities and amenities, street trees, and utilities. Setbacks may be wider where a courtyard, plaza, public space or seating is provided as part of the streetscape in developed areas.

~~c. The design shall include a pedestrian circulation system to connect the non-residential uses with residential uses and areas. Primary pedestrian routes and bikeways shall coincide with the street system or other public space such as parks or squares, and shall avoid routes through parking lots or at the rear of developments.~~

~~d. Streets and roads shall be fronted by design features including sidewalks which define and contribute to a pedestrian street character. Building design, placement, and entrances shall be at a pedestrian scale and oriented towards streets or other public space such as parks or squares.~~

~~e. Automobile and non-automobile modes of transportation shall be equitably served by the street system. Development shall provide pedestrian and bicycle- friendly access, and shall provide transit facilities to the development and the surrounding community.~~

~~h. An "A/B" street grid system may be utilized where "A" streets shall meet all pedestrian oriented Activity Center standards in a continuous uninterrupted pedestrian friendly network, while "B" streets can be assigned to non-pedestrian oriented uses.~~

~~i. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design guidelines shall be incorporated to the maximum extent possible.~~

~~Policy 2.1.9 **Signs:** Signs shall be designed to minimize negative visual impacts through guidelines addressing characteristics such as:~~

~~a. uniformity, materials, placement,~~

~~b. limits on scale, lighting, height, width, movement, and sign area to facade area ratios.~~

Policy 2.1.~~11~~6 **~~Automobile Access~~:** Activity Centers shall include a multimodal street network which provides interconnectivity of land uses within and surrounding the Activity Center. ~~facilities shall be designed to provide safe access to the development~~

a. Activity Centers shall be organized into an interconnected network of streets and blocks in accordance with Policy 2.1.5.c.

~~a~~b. The internal street network shall include a pedestrian and bicycle circulation system that interconnects all land uses, including residential, non-residential, parks, plazas, squares, and open spaces. Primary pedestrian and bicycle paths shall avoid routes through parking, loading, and delivery areas.

~~Internal traffic circulation systems shall be designed with:~~

~~1. traffic calming techniques to maintain safe multi-modal transportation.~~

~~2. an interconnected street grid system.~~

~~3. maximum use of common access drives~~

~~4. convenient access to transit facilities.~~

~~b~~c. Points of individual driveway ingress to and egress from the Activity Center to the arterial and collector road~~s~~ system ~~carrying through traffic~~ shall be minimized. Common access driveways and shared use public streets shall be utilized to the greatest extent feasible.

d. The street system shall provide multiple automobile, bicycle, and pedestrian linkages from the Activity Center to ~~local~~ surrounding development ~~destinations, including neighborhoods,~~ as an alternative to the arterial and collector road~~s~~ system, except where such connections are precluded by the physical layout of existing development or environmental features.

~~c~~e. Automobile-oriented uses shall have a limited number of driveways, and drive-in or drive-up windows shall be located to minimize conflict with pedestrian and bicycle traffic.

~~d. Street design shall produce small blocks~~

~~e. All new commercial development shall provide vehicular, bicycle, and pedestrian connections to adjacent commercial development and to adjacent residential development, except where such connections are precluded by physical layout of existing development or environmental features.~~

~~f. All new residential development shall provide vehicular, bicycle, and pedestrian connections to adjacent residential development and to adjacent commercial development, except where such connections are precluded by physical layout of existing development or environmental features.~~

f. Pedestrian facilities shall be provided on both sides of all streets within the right-of-way. Streets providing access to single-family detached units may provide a multi-use path parallel to the street as an alternative to sidewalks, consistent with the Transportation Mobility Element.

g. Street furniture, planters, trash receptacles and lighting shall be provided as part of the streetscape in non-residential and mixed use areas.

h. One-way streets shall be allowable as a means to reduce crossing distances and conflicts, impervious surfaces, and right-of way widths.

i. Developments contiguous to an Express Transit Corridor as provided on the Express Transit Corridors Map shall provide either site related turn out facilities (bus bays) consistent with stop spacing standards, or dedicated lane(s) as part of the development plan.

j. Developments contiguous to a Rapid Transit Corridor as provided on the Rapid Transit Corridors Map shall dedicate the necessary right-of-way proportionate to the impacts of the development. Transit Oriented Developments and Traditional Neighborhood Developments shall provide dedicated facilities consistent with Future Land Use Element Policy1.6.7.11.

k. Street design standards shall be provided in the Land Development Code and shall address narrow pavement and right-of-way widths, turning radii, on-street parking, other design criteria for roads, alleys and lanes, and Low Impact Development (LID) techniques for urban green streets. Standards shall promote walking and biking, ensure pedestrian and bicyclist safety, and allow for emergency and transit access.

Policy 2.1.~~10~~7 Parking areas shall be designed to minimize intrusiveness and impacts on ~~the~~ pedestrian circulation and accessibility to development ~~character~~ through the following techniques:

a. On-street parking ~~may~~ shall be ~~allowed~~ included in developments in order to provide ~~with landscaping that affords~~ traffic calming and produce~~s~~ a comfortable and safe pedestrian environment.

b. Structured parking shall be encouraged in all Activity Centers in order to promote the efficient use of land and a compact development pattern.

c. Large expanses of contiguous off-street parking areas which discourage pedestrian access to development shall be prohibited. Where off-street surface parking lots are included in a development, the preferred location shall be interior to blocks or to the rear of buildings, with a limited number

of access points from the adjacent street. Off-street surface parking lots may be located on the interior side of buildings, subject to limitations and design criteria to be specified in the Land Development Code. Off-street surface parking lots shall generally not be located between buildings and adjacent pedestrian areas such as storefront streets and public squares.

d. Off-street surface parking lots shall be screened from streets, sidewalks, and open spaces.~~, and shall be designed to maintain or enhance the street edge.~~

e. Parking lots or structures shall be designed with safe and convenient pedestrian connections to business and residential entrances and public space to create a park-once environment.

f. Parking standards for Activity Centers shall be established in the Land Development Code, and shall address: parking maximums, shared parking to serve multiple uses with different peak usage times, and allowance for the use of semi-permeable paving materials; and limits on the amount of individual contiguous surface area allowed for paved parking.

~~Reduction of paved parking areas shall be required wherever practicable through measures such as provision of shared parking to serve multiple uses and alternative paving materials. Large expanses of pavement shall be discouraged. Reduced ratios of required parking for non-residential uses shall be provided in the land development regulations.~~

~~Policy 2.1.12~~ ~~**Community Green Space**. Landscapes and buffers shall be provided on at least 20% of the Activity Center site, including public open space. Paved areas shall require 50% shading as specified in the land development regulations, based on factors such as scale of development and performance standards.~~

Policy 2.1.~~13~~8 ~~Surface~~ Stormwater management facilities shall be sufficient to serve the functional purpose, and shall be designed ~~as an integral part of the Activity Center,~~ as a ~~physical or visual~~ public amenity that provides usable open space or an aesthetic feature that resembles natural areas.~~, to the maximum extent possible.~~ The use of shared stormwater facilities shall be evaluated as part of the development plan process, and utilized to the extent feasible. Low Impact Development (LID) techniques for stormwater management shall be encouraged.

Policy 2.1.9 Development standards for Activity Centers shall be adopted into the Land Development Code to implement Activity Center Policies 2.1.1 through 2.1.8. The development standards shall include provisions related to: permitted uses, mixed use ratios and phasing, transportation interconnectivity, block sizes, pedestrian-oriented design features, civic space standards, parking quantity and design, and dimensional standards such as build-to lines, building orientation, lot coverage, building heights, and building footprints. The Land Development Code shall also include alternatives to certain generally required development standards, where appropriate, consistent with Objective 2.1 and the purpose and intent of Policies 2.1.1 through 2.1.8, but provide alternative standards where needed to address unique environmental, topographic, or property boundary

features or characteristics that preclude strict adherence to the generally required development standards.

a. Development plans which are consistent with Comprehensive Plan Objective 2.1 and Policies 2.1.1 through 2.1.8, and are consistent with other provisions of the Comprehensive Plan, and the Land Development Code standards for Activity Centers described in this policy, shall be allowable through the development plan review process, notwithstanding conflicting provisions in the specific activity center plans contained in Policies 2.5.1 through 2.5.9 of ~~the Future Land Use~~ this Element.

Policy 2.1.~~14~~10~~The County shall evaluate and update Activity Center Plans provided for in Section 2.5.6, to bring them into compliance with the mixed use, pedestrian-friendly standards under Policies 2.1.5. - 2.1.13.~~ The County shall initiate master plans for Activity Centers where necessary to promote redevelopment in accordance with Objective 2.1 and Policies 2.1.1 through 2.1.8. An Activity Center master plan shall include a generalized site plan for the entire Activity Center with related policies and standards to address allowable land uses, site and building design, transportation circulation and connectivity, parking, natural resource protection, public civic space, stormwater management facilities, and specific redevelopment considerations. ~~This evaluation and update~~ Activity Center master plans shall include a public participation process incorporating neighborhood meetings or charrettes, notice to property owners, and other components. The County shall explore potential opportunities for public/private partnerships in developing Activity Center master plans.

Master plans for Activity Centers shall include the following components:

a. A range of permitted land uses, residential densities, and non-residential intensity standards.

b. Dimensional standards for building height, scale, and orientation relative to adjacent streets.

c. Parking standards which establish maximum limits on parking for various land uses, and include opportunities for shared parking arrangements where adjacent land uses within a mixed use area have different peak usage hours.

d. Identification of conservation areas to be protected in accordance with the Conservation and Open Space Element.

e. Identification of the location and function of roads, bicycle routes, pedestrian routes, and transit facilities within the development site, and interconnections of these transportation facilities with the surrounding existing and planned transportation network.

f. Provision of a range of housing types and sizes to provide for affordable housing.

Policy 2.1.~~2~~11 ~~Existing Activity Centers are designated on the Future Land Use Map with specific locations and boundaries and have specific Activity Center plan policies in the Comprehensive Plan.~~ Transit Oriented Developments meeting the requirements of Section 1.7 of the Future Land Use Element and Traditional Neighborhood Developments meeting the requirements of Section 1.6 of the Future Land Use Element are allowed within Activity Centers, notwithstanding any conflicting provisions in Policies 2.5.1 through 2.5.9 of this Element. ~~specific Activity Center Plan policies effective prior to January 9, 2009 in Section 2.5 of the Future Land Use Element.~~ Any Transit Oriented Development or Traditional Neighborhood Development shall be consistent with natural resource protection policies adopted as part of specific Activity Center Plans in Section 2.5 of the Future Land Use Element or in other elements of the Comprehensive Plan.

Policy 2.1.~~3~~12 New activity centers and expansion of the boundaries of existing activity centers shall require ~~A~~ a Comprehensive Plan Amendment ~~shall be required for new, or expansion, or redevelopment of activity centers~~ to establish the Activity Center boundaries and level, ~~type, and uses on the Future Land Use Map and to establish specific activity center Plan policies~~ in the Comprehensive Plan. Such Comprehensive Plan Amendments shall be considered based on the following:

a. The findings of a market study or employment study, such that:

1. The market study shall document the need for location and type of new Activity Centers or for expansion of existing Activity Centers, through analysis of factors including population projections within the relevant market or service areas, identified in Section 3.0 Commercial Policies, based on estimated build out of the future land uses.

2. The employment study shall document the need for location and type of new Activity Centers or for expansion of existing Activity Centers, through analysis of factors including employment rates, economic development needs, income levels, and jobs-housing balance within the relevant service area based on estimated build out of the future land uses.

b. ~~Urban form requirements including, wherever possible, confining sites to~~ Location of new activity centers shall generally be near intersections of multi-modal corridors, and ~~sizing~~ sites shall be adequately sized to allow development of ~~associated activities~~ a mix of non-residential and residential land uses, while providing for integration and interconnectivity with ~~minimizing encroachment on~~ existing and future neighborhoods.

c. Availability and capacity of urban services and infrastructure including multimodal transportation, recreation, potable water and sanitary sewer, public schools, solid waste disposal, stormwater management, and public safety.

~~c.~~d. Primary and secondary land uses for new or expanded activity centers shall be determined based upon the needs of the community, character of

the surrounding area, and market considerations identified in a market study.

~~2.2 HIGH ACTIVITY CENTER POLICIES AND STANDARDS~~

~~Policy 2.2.1~~ ~~High Activity Centers are characterized by a concentration of commercial, office, institutional, or industrial activities at the level of a regional shopping center or equivalent concentrations of a mix of uses.~~

~~Policy 2.2.2~~ ~~There may be two types of High Activity Centers designated on the Future Land Use Map, depending upon the combination of primary and secondary uses planned for the Activity Center.~~

~~a.~~ ~~High Activity Centers/Retail will have commercial activities as their primary use and secondary activities consisting of office, institutional and multifamily~~ higher density ~~residential uses.~~

~~b.~~ ~~High Activity Centers/Employment will have office, institutional, industrial uses, individually or in combination, as their primary uses, and secondary activities consisting of multifamily~~ higher density ~~residential and limited retail and service uses that are supportive of the primary uses. Such supporting uses shall be phased to coincide with the primary uses they are supporting.~~

~~Policy 2.2.3~~ ~~As part of the Urban Activity Center concept, higher intensities and densities will be encouraged in those high activity centers that are additionally designated as a "Regional Activity Center", defined as a compact, high intensity, high-density, multi-use area appropriate for intensive growth (Section 380.06(2)(e), F.S., and Rule 28-24.014(10)(c)2., F.A.C.). The applicable multi-use guidelines and standards may be increased by 100% provided that one land use of the multi-use development is residential, and the residential development amounts to not less than 35% of Alachua County's residential threshold (Section 380.06(2)(e), F.S., and Rule 28-24.014(10)(a)2., F.A.C.). If any portion of the proposed development is located outside the delineated Regional Activity Center, then the increased DRI guidelines and standards shall not apply.~~

~~Policy 2.2.3.1~~ ~~Pursuant to Section 380.06(2)(e), F.S., and Rule 28-24.014(10)(a)1., F.A.C., the Archer Road/34th Street Regional Activity Center is hereby established to increase the development of regional impact guidelines and standards by 50% for residential, hotel, motel, office, or retail developments within the designated area. These increased thresholds shall apply only to those developments approved after the effective date of the implementing ordinance (Alachua County Ord. 94-9).~~

~~2.3. MEDIUM ACTIVITY CENTER POLICIES AND STANDARDS~~

~~Policy 2.3.1~~ ~~Medium Activity Centers are characterized by the concentrations of commercial, office, institutional or industrial uses at the level of a community shopping center or equivalent concentrations of a mix of uses.~~

~~Policy 2.3.2~~ ~~There may be two types of Medium Activity Centers designated on the Future Land Use Map depending upon the combination of primary and secondary uses planned for the Activity Center.~~

~~a.~~ ~~Medium Activity Centers/Retail will have commercial activities as their primary use and secondary activities consisting of office, institutional and medium to high density residential uses.~~

~~b.~~ ~~Medium Activity Centers/Employment will have office, institutional or limited light industrial uses as their primary uses and secondary activities consisting of medium to high density residential, and limited retail and service uses that are supportive of the primary uses. Such supporting uses shall be phased to coincide with the primary uses they are supporting.~~

~~2.4. LOW ACTIVITY CENTER POLICIES AND STANDARDS~~

~~Policy 2.4.1~~ ~~Low Activity Centers are characterized by neighborhood-oriented commercial uses or a mix of limited office, institutional or limited retail and service or light industrial activities.~~

~~Policy 2.4.2~~ ~~There may be two types of Low Activity Centers designated on the Future Land Use Map depending upon the combination of primary and secondary uses shared for the Activity Center.~~

~~a. Low Activity Centers/Retail will have neighborhood-oriented commercial activities as their primary use and secondary activities consisting of office, institutional and residential uses.~~

~~b. Low Activity Centers/Employment will have office, institutional or industrial uses as their primary uses and secondary activities consisting of medium density residential, and limited retail and service uses that are supportive of the primary uses. Such supporting uses shall be phased to coincide with the primary uses they are supporting.~~

4.0 INDUSTRIAL POLICIES

4.1 GENERAL

OBJECTIVE 4.1

Industrial land use categories shall be established to allow for a range of light and heavy industrial activities, subject to the policies and standards contained in this Chapter. Industrial developments are characterized by the fabrication, manufacturing, transporting, warehousing or distribution of goods as well as facilities for research, development, or experimental laboratories. In addition a fairground shall be authorized on that portion of Tax Parcels 07872-003-002 and 07872-003-008 described in the Declaration of Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions recorded in Book 3598, Page 1133 of the Official Records of Alachua County; fairground uses include agricultural, community-based or government-oriented activities, and to

the extent any of these activities are commercial in nature, said activities shall not exceed a period greater than six (6) consecutive months.

4.2 LOCATION AND COMPATIBILITY

Policy 4.2.3 Commercial uses within an area designated for industrial land use ~~area~~ shall be limited to neighborhood convenience, except as provided in Objective 4.1 for that portion of Tax Parcels 07872-003-002 and 07872-003-008 described in the Declaration of Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions recorded in Book 3598, Page 1133 of the Official Records of Alachua County.

Policy 4.2.4 Alachua County shall utilize a public planning process to evaluate alternatives to the Industrial Future Land Use designation to the southeast of the Gainesville Regional Airport. The process should include private property owners, representatives of the Gainesville Regional Airport, and other interested members of the public. The process shall evaluate the needs of existing residents of the area, as well as evaluating any new regulations related to the airport.

4.3 LIGHT INDUSTRIAL

OBJECTIVE 4.3

The Light Industrial future land use classification is established to accommodate certain office and light industrial uses, such as research and development and experimental laboratories and similar uses or the manufacturing or fabrication of products that have minimal off-site impacts.

Policy 4.3.1 Certain office and light industrial uses, such as research, development, and experimental laboratories and similar uses, or the manufacturing or fabrication of products that have minimal off-site impacts and that do not require specialized sites may also be appropriate within Transit Oriented Developments (TODs) or Activity Centers. Stringent performance standards shall be incorporated into the land development regulations to provide buffering, signage, landscaping, and architectural standards and other methods to limit any adverse impacts and ensure compatibility with adjacent areas. Certain warehousing, transportation and distribution uses may be appropriate if all performance standards can be achieved.

4.4 HEAVY INDUSTRIAL

OBJECTIVE 4.4

The Heavy Industrial Future Land Use is established to accommodate traditional industrial uses that are dependent on transportation and large volumes of raw materials. Heavy Industrial uses have unique potential impacts on surrounding lands including noise, odor, smoke, vibration and other hazards. Heavy Industrial uses shall be located to provide the most efficient provision of services while minimizing potential impacts to adjacent development and environmental features.

Policy 4.4.1 Heavy Industrial uses shall not be located adjacent to residential or agricultural areas without adequate buffering or integrating design and business practices to eliminate or minimize adverse impacts. Land use decisions concerning location of industrial uses shall take into consideration environmental justice.

Policy 4.4.2 Prime heavy industrial locations, pursuant to Policy 4.1.2 above, shall be kept free from encroachment of incompatible land uses.

4.35 DESIGN AND SITE STANDARDS

Policy 4.35.1 Industrial facilities in the urban clusters shall group together in planned industrial districts on sites capable of being expanded and developed in stages. Criteria for permitting industrial development shall include but are not limited to:

a. topography and soils--land having stable, well-drained soils, free from flooding;
b. climate--prevailing wind direction that does not impact adjacent residential areas;
c. accessibility--access to arterials and highways and, where possible, rail facilities;
d. utilities--availability of water, sewer, electricity or natural gas in adequate quantities;
e. size--large enough for proper site design.

Policy 4.35.2 Industrial sites shall be designed to provide for:

a. adequate off-street parking to meet the needs of the operation;
b. adequate buffering along roadways and adjacent uses to minimize the effects of lighting, noise and signing.

Policy 4.35.3 When development is located along a railway facility or a railroad-highway intersection, conflicts between the development and the adjacent highway network should be avoided.

4.46 REQUIRED FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Policy 4.46.1 Industrial development shall be located only in areas where adequate facilities and services exist or will be provided prior to occupancy. These facilities include, but are not limited to:

a. roadways.
b. fire service.
c. water supply.
d. street lighting.
e. solid waste collection and disposal.
f. sewage collection and disposal.
g. storm water drainage and disposal.
h. emergency medical service.

Policy 4.46.2 New industrial development shall meet all of the requirements for adequate facilities based on the level of service standards for those facilities and concurrency provisions of the Plan.

~~4.5 LIGHT INDUSTRIAL~~

~~Policy 4.5.1 The light industrial designation is applicable for industrial parks or office parks in a campus-like setting. This designation is intended for use on large tracts of land within the urban cluster or rural employment centers which can provide internal road systems. Stringent performance standards shall be incorporated into the land development regulations to provide buffering, signage, landscaping, and architectural standards and other methods to limit any adverse impacts and ensure compatibility with adjacent areas. Certain research and development, warehousing, transportation and distribution uses may be appropriate if all performance standards can be achieved.~~

5.0 INSTITUTIONAL POLICIES

5.3 EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Policy 5.3.10 University of Florida properties which are designated in the Campus Master Plan shall be identified on the Alachua County Future Land Use Map. Development of these properties shall be in accordance with the Campus Master Plan and Campus Development Agreement as provided in Policy 1.7 of the Intergovernmental Coordination Element.

6.0 RURAL AND AGRICULTURAL POLICIES

~~6.1. GENERAL~~

OBJECTIVE 6.1 GENERAL

Rural and agricultural areas shall ~~protect rural and agriculture areas~~be protected in a manner consistent with the retention of agriculture, open space, and rural character, and the preservation of environmentally sensitive areas, and efficient use of public services and facilities.

Policy 6.1.3 The most recent, applicable best management practices for agriculture and silviculture shall be required consistent with Section 5.5, Agricultural and Silvicultural Practices, of the Conservation and Open Space Element. The County shall encourage sustainable and conservation-oriented agricultural practices for agriculture and silviculture, ~~including voluntary~~and shall work with landowners to facilitate participation in the County's Transfer of Development Rights program, voluntary certification programs whose standards meet or exceed best management practices, agricultural and conservation easements, and ~~facilitating participation in~~ federal and state cost-share programs. The land development regulations shall be reviewed for the inclusion of incentives to encourage voluntary participation in certification programs.

Policy 6.1.4 The County shall support the development of markets and programs that promote the sale of locally produced agricultural goods~~.~~, including but not limited to farmers markets, community gardens, farm to institution programs, and agritourism opportunities. The County shall partner with local community groups and organizations and other local governments to pursue funding sources for the development of a sustainable local food system.

Policy 6.1.5 Agricultural pursuits shall be allowed in all land use classifications, provided that the health, safety and welfare of the general public and the protection of the natural environment are assured. The land development regulations shall include standards for agricultural pursuits and related uses in the Urban Cluster, including but not limited to farmers markets, community gardens, laying hens, and other small scale agricultural uses as allowable uses in appropriate areas.

Policy 6.1.5.1 In order to provide access to fresh, nutritious local foods in the Urban Cluster, farmers markets shall be allowed in the Cluster within mixed-use and non-residential areas as permitted uses subject to the standards provided in the land development regulations and site plan approval by the Development Review Committee.

Policy 6.1.5.2 Community gardens shall be allowed in the Urban Cluster in areas with an urban residential land use designation, mixed-use areas or in Activity Centers as permitted uses subject to the standards provided in the land development regulations and administrative approval by the Growth Management Department.

Policy 6.1.5.3 The land development regulations shall include standards for the allowance of laying hens in residential areas within the Urban Cluster, such as standards for coops/runs, setbacks, and number of hens permitted per lot.

Policy 6.1.5.4 The land development regulations shall include standards for the allowance of other small scale agricultural uses in residential areas within the Urban Cluster, such as aquaculture, apiculture, poultry and rabbit raising.

Policy 6.1.8 The land development regulations shall include thresholds that address the size, intensity and impacts of off-site agricultural product packaging and processing facilities, below which such uses shall be appropriately located in areas identified as Rural/Agriculture. Uses exceeding the established thresholds shall either be allowed in areas identified as Industrial on the Future Land Use Map or processed as a materials oriented industrial use in the Rural/Agriculture area subject to a Comprehensive Plan Amendment in accordance with Policy 4.1.1, Section 4.0, Industrial, of the Future Land Use Element.

OBJECTIVE 6.2 RURAL/AGRICULTURE

Policy 6.2 Areas identified for Rural/Agriculture on the Future Land Use Map are for ~~rural residential uses, home-based businesses, resource-based recreation, outdoor recreation and~~ agricultural activities including forestry and other agricultural uses, such as cattle grazing, cultivation of field crops, vegetable crops, dairies and those commercial or other uses on a limited scale serving or ancillary to agricultural activities, such as farm equipment and supplies, sales or service,

farmers' markets, agritourism activities, composting, limited agricultural processing as provided in policy 6.1.8 above, and agricultural products distribution. Rural residential uses, home-based businesses, heritage tourism and ecotourism activities, resource-based recreation and outdoor activity-based recreation are also allowed. Other uses involving animals not normally associated with agricultural activities, which would be suitable in the Rural/Agricultural areas, such as animal sanctuaries, kennels, and commercial animal raising, may be approved by the County Commission. New residential uses at a maximum density of one dwelling unit per five acres shall be permitted subject to the restrictions in Policy 6.2.7, except that the total allowable dwelling units may be increased pursuant to the Planned Development-Transfer of Development Rights program in accordance with 6.2.5.1 or the incentive bonuses for clustering of rural residential subdivisions in accordance with Policies 6.2.9 - 6.2.14.

RURAL RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISIONS

Policy 6.2.12 Open Space Area in Clustered Subdivisions

.....

3. Permitted uses.

a. Permitted uses in the open space area are natural resource conservation areas, nonintensive agriculture including community gardens, silviculture, and common open space, resource-based recreation uses which maintain the undeveloped area in a natural state, permeable stormwater facilities consistent with Stormwater Element Policy 5.11, community renewable energy systems, and common water supply systems and common septic system drainfields. A residential unit used as a homestead just prior to the creation of the clustered subdivision can continue to be used as a homestead within the open space area and not counted toward the total number of units allowed in the rural clustered subdivision.

....

6.4. RURAL CLUSTERS

Policy 6.4.3 Commercial or institutional development may be permitted within a rural cluster, subject to the following standards:

a. Commercial uses shall be limited to rural support services, retail sales, or personal services intended to serve the immediate population (such as farm implement sales, grocery stores, veterinarian services or clinics to serve the rural and farming community, pharmacies or medical or dental offices, hospitality industries supportive of agritourism activities or co-operative or farmers markets to promote the sale of locally grown products. There shall be a maximum of 30,000 square feet of total commercial floor area for such uses.

b. *No change*

c. *No change*

d. *No change*

e. No change

7.0 IMPLEMENTATION

7.1. GENERAL

Policy 7.1.2 Proposed changes in the zoning map shall consider:

a. *No change*

b. *No change*

c. the relationship of the proposed development to existing development in the vicinity and considerations relating to environmental justice and redevelopment opportunities.

d. *No change*

~~Policy 7.1.3.A In order to phase development for the Urban Cluster and promote efficient use of land and infrastructure and minimize sprawl, an urban services line is designated in the Future Land Use Map series. This line identifies the limits of the area within the Urban Cluster within which phased development shall be promoted through the year 2010.~~

~~Policy 7.1.3.B Any new development proposals in areas designated for urban residential uses within the Urban Cluster but outside the Urban Services Line shall require special review and approval.~~

~~a. Applications for such approvals shall be considered based on the following factors:~~

~~1. Documented commitment by both the applicant and the provider of centralized potable water and sanitary sewer facilities to connect the new development to such facilities.~~

~~2. Adequacy of the local road network to serve the development as demonstrated through a transportation impact analysis on the arterial and collector road system, including relationship to existing road network and impacts to Level of Service standards, and an overall plan for the proposed project site and surrounding area, including an interconnected local road and bicycle pedestrian network. Impacts to level of service standards may be addressed through demonstrated compliance with the requirements for Projects That Promote Public Transportation under Policies 1.2.10 through 1.2.12 in the Transportation Mobility Element.~~

~~3. Existing public transit within 1/4 mile of the development or a planned public transit line, or alternatives, which are funded and~~

~~assured to be operational in time to serve the first phase of the development and each subsequent phase.~~

4. ~~Availability of Neighborhood and Community recreation within effective service areas.~~

5. ~~Adequacy of public protection facilities, such as law enforcement, fire services and emergency medical services, to serve the development, including impacts to Level of Service guidelines established in the Capital Improvements Element.~~

6. ~~Adequacy of public schools to serve the development and impacts to school capacity per School Board of Alachua County school zones.~~

7. ~~A management plan for Conservation areas, as identified in the Conservation and Open Space Element, within the proposed project site, including site planning techniques to preserve environmentally sensitive areas.~~

b. ~~New development proposals for parcels located outside the Urban Services Line that are included in a development plan with interconnected roads linking the development with property within the Urban Services Line for which Planned Development zoning approval has been granted by the Board of County Commissioners as of plan adoption, or Preliminary Plan review has been completed by the Development Review Committee as of Plan adoption, may be approved by the County's Development Review Committee if the development is demonstrated to meet the requirements of Policy 7.1.3.B.a.1 through 7 above.~~

c. ~~New development proposals that do not meet the requirements under 7.1.3.B.b. shall be considered by the Board of County Commissioners as part of a Planned Development application. Such a proposal in conjunction with a Planned Development application may be approved after meeting the requirements under Policy 7.1.3.B.a. above, with additional consideration given to the following factors:~~

1. ~~Enhancement of local jobs-housing mix, including proximity to or inclusion of employment opportunities.~~

2. ~~Inclusion of a mixed use village center as part of the development proposal.~~

3. ~~Provision of affordable housing.~~

4. ~~Purchase of development rights from designated sending areas through the County's Transfer of Development Rights program.~~

5. ~~Fiscal impacts to the public of providing services to the proposed development.~~

~~6. Applicants for approval of developments under a. through c. above shall conduct a facilitated neighborhood charrette or other similar forum to inform the surrounding neighborhoods of the scope, scale and character of the proposed development and its impacts, and to get input on neighborhood concerns. The LDRs shall specify the minimum requirements and procedures that must be followed to insure the integrity of the process.~~

~~Policy 7.1.3.C The Urban Services Line shall be reevaluated prior to 2006 for adequate capacity, based on factors such as population growth rates and density rates compared to forecasts, build out rates, extent of build out, housing prices, market factors, and effects of environmental constraints on development within the Urban Services Line. In addition this evaluation shall take into account the ability to provide infrastructure and services beyond the Urban Services Line.~~

Policy 7.1.5 As urban development or redevelopment occurs, facilities, and sites for facilities, to connect neighborhoods and public uses, such as sidewalks, pedestrian paths, bicycle facilities, connecting roadways, and mass transit facilities needed to accommodate transportation mode shifts, shall be provided ~~obtained~~.

a. *No Change*

Policy 7.1.21 To encourage higher quality, more energy efficient development, an incentive-based development plan scoring system shall be ~~explored as part of the update of the land development regulations~~ developed in accordance with Policy 3.1.3 of the Energy Element. Such a system may rate factors such as location, environmental protections, mobility, energy efficiency and design quality of proposed developments according to a set of performance indicators~~, and award incentives based on corresponding scores~~.

Policy 7.1.26 Land development regulations shall set forth required public participation methods for all Comprehensive Plan updates and amendments. Land development regulations shall also provide complementary or additional public participation methods to be used. For comprehensive plan amendments, these complementary methods shall include notification by mail or other methods to persons who own real property ~~within 400 feet~~ proximate to ~~of~~ a proposed plan amendment as prescribed in the land development regulations, notifying them of the comprehensive plan amendment, its potential impact, opportunity for written and oral comment to be considered at the public hearings, and the schedule of public hearings.

~~Policy 7.1.31 Alachua County shall coordinate with the Metropolitan Transportation Planning Organization, the City of Gainesville, FDOT, and other entities, to complete a study for the area identified as Plan East Gainesville. Upon completion, the study shall be considered for adoption in the comprehensive plan as a special area plan.~~

8.0 SPECIAL AREA STUDIES

8.2. SPECIAL AREA STUDY - CROSS CREEK VILLAGE

Policy 8.2.3.5 Lake Buffer Area. A Lake Buffer Area shall be maintained for identification and proper management of the area landward from the jurisdictional line for demarcation of the landward extent of Waters of the State. Development regulations will provide limited uses for this area. The removal of vegetation and trees from the Lake Buffer Area should be discouraged in order to prevent pollution, erosion, maintain habitat for bald eagles and other wildlife, and preserve the aesthetic values associated with the lakes. The landward extent of the Lake Buffer Area shall be determined on a case-by-case basis prior to future development approval by utilizing the criteria and methodology set forth in the development regulations.

Lake Shore buffer zone policies are implemented through the County's development regulations for Cross Creek, ~~providing for a minimum 75' wide buffer for Orange Lake, Lochloosa Lake, and Cross Creek that does not permit filling, tree removal, clearing, or building construction without site plan review, and provision for standards consistent with Outstanding Florida Waters state regulations. The buffer may be designated wider than 75' based on specific wildlife, soils, depth to water table, and aesthetics/water quality criteria.~~ Buffers shall be consistent with the requirements of Conservation and Open Space Element Policy 3.6.8. Density transfers may be made to contiguous property at a rate of 2 DU/5A.

Policy 8.2.3.7 Bald Eagle Nesting Areas

a. The land surrounding Orange, Lochloosa, and Newnan's lakes comprises one of 16 core nesting areas for bald eagles in Florida. The intent of the following policies is to ensure compliance with all federal and state bald eagle regulations, guidelines and management plans. It is the further intent of these policies to foster an environment that maintains a stable or increasing population of bald eagles within the study area. The strategy is to avoid and minimize adverse, human-related impacts on bald eagles by maintaining buffers from incompatible land uses and activities of up to 660 feet from nests, particularly during the nesting season (October 1 to May 15).

~~Endangered Species. The bald eagle is an endangered species that has been protected under the Eagle Protection Act since 1940. The relatively large eagle population around Orange and Lochloosa Lake (at least 20 active nesting sites since 2000 attests to the high quality habitat still provided by this area. The following policies shall apply to all development proposals near bald eagle nesting areas.~~

~~1. The habitats of endangered and threatened fauna, including, but not limited to the bald eagle, shall be protected from the encroachment of development.~~

~~2. Environmental conditions required for the survival and well being of bald eagles shall be maintained, enhanced, or improved.~~

~~3. The County shall rely on the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission for guidance in managing the bald eagle population in the Special Area Study.~~

b. The Bald Eagle Management Plan is intended to be compatible with the National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines. The County shall rely on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) Bald Eagle Management Plan for guidance in avoiding and minimizing adverse impacts to bald eagles and bald eagle habitat in and adjacent to the Special Area Study. In the event that federal and state guidelines/management plan provisions cannot be reconciled, the more restrictive provisions shall prevail.

~~b. Feeding. These guidelines are designed to enhance the quality of bald eagle feeding areas and eliminate or minimize human disturbance.~~

~~1. The use of toxic chemicals in watersheds and rivers where bald eagles feed shall be prohibited.~~

~~2. Alteration of natural shorelines where bald eagles feed should be prevented or limited. Degraded shorelines should be rehabilitated where possible.~~

~~3. Water quality in eagle feeding areas should be monitored and remedial steps taken when needed.~~

~~c. Interpretation. These policies are designed to establish protection for eagles, eagle nests, and eagle habitat. Some flexibility may be available, however, under the federal guidelines and may be considered by the Board of County Commissioners on a case-by-case basis. Any deviation from the standard contained in this section should only be considered where the property is proposed for development under the PD zoning category and only after consultation with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.~~

~~d. Future Nest Sites. The location of new bald eagle nests in the Study Area, which are not reflected on the attached maps, shall not affect existing land use(s), building(s), or structure(s) of the affected landowner(s), and the location and extent of the primary and secondary zones for new nest sites may be modified on a case-by-case basis, consistent with existing land use(s), building(s), or structure(s).~~

c. The location of new bald eagle nests in the Study Area shall not affect existing land use(s), building(s), or structure(s) of the affected landowner(s), and the location and extent of buffer zones for new nest sites may be modified on a case-by-case basis, consistent with existing land use(s), building(s), or structure(s).

d. For new development, expansion of existing development, and other development activities within 660 feet of active or alternate bald eagle nests: FWC Eagle Management Guidelines are standards identified in the Bald Eagle Management Plan that, when followed, are presumed not to result in adverse impacts. Adherence to those guidelines shall satisfy County requirements for eagle protection. Alternatively, if FWC Management Guidelines cannot be met, a FWC permit, or other authorization by FWC, shall be required as a condition to Development Review Committee (DRC), Building

Permit, or administrative approval, as applicable, and shall also satisfy County requirements for eagle protection.

~~1. All special use permits issued by the BoCC pursuant to paragraph 8.2.3.7.d shall include a condition requiring the applicant to obtain an Eagle Permit or other written authorization from the FWC prior to beginning the development or development activity. The special use permit shall be revoked automatically should the permit application be denied by the FWC.~~

~~e. Guidelines. The County shall rely on the United States Fish and Wildlife Service's Habitat Management Guidelines for the Bald Eagle in the Southeast Region for guidance in managing the bald eagle population in and adjacent to the Special Study Area. The purpose of these policies is to maintain and/or improve environmental conditions required for the survival and well-being of bald eagles in the Study Area. The emphasis is to avoid or minimize detrimental human-related impacts on bald eagles, particularly during the nesting season (October 1 to May 15). The nesting and feeding guidelines from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission shall be consulted.~~

~~f. General. Individual bald eagle pairs exhibit considerable variation in response to human activity, depending in part upon the type, frequency, and duration of activity; extent of modification of the environment; time in the bird's reproductive cycle; and various other factors not well understood. Therefore, it cannot be predicted with absolute certainty the effects a given disturbance might have on a particular pair of bald eagles. Certain human activities are, however, known to disturb bald eagles more than others, and are addressed in the following section as recommended restrictions. The federal guidelines are divided into sections on nesting, feeding, roosting, and legal consideration. (Only the sections on nesting and feeding are incorporated into this Special Area Study.)~~

~~1. Nesting. In the Southeast, the bald eagle nesting period is usually from October 1 to May 15. Individual pairs return to their same territories year after year, and often territories are inherited by subsequent generations. Eagles are most vulnerable to disturbance early in the nesting period, i.e., during courtship, nest building, egg laying, incubation, and brooding (roughly the first 12 weeks of the nest cycle). Disturbance during this critical period may lead to nest abandonment and/or chilled or overheated eggs or young. Human activity near a nest later in the nesting cycle may cause premature fledglings, thereby lessening the chance of survival.~~

~~2. Loss of Nests or Nest Trees. Although bald eagle nests are legally protected, a nest in and of itself, from a biological perspective, is relatively inconsequential to a given pair of eagles (a pair can construct a nest in less than a week). It is the nest site that originally attracted the pair that is of critical importance. It is not uncommon for nests to be blown from trees by storms, after which the resident pair typically re-nests on the same site, often in the same tree. Therefore, in instances where nests and even nest trees are lost, these guidelines should continue to apply to their absence for a period extending through at least two complete breeding seasonssubsequent to the loss.~~

~~3. "Abandoned" Nests. Bald eagles often use alternative nests in different years. Although all nests used by a given pair are situated in the same general vicinity,~~

~~some nests go unused for several consecutive years, often due to the death of one member of the resident pair, and then are reoccupied by either the original pair or one member of the original pair with a new mate. Even in instances where both members of a pair have died, the site would likely be taken over by another pair if no habitat degradation occurs. For these reasons, these guide-lines should apply to apparently "abandoned" nests for a period extending at least through five consecutive breeding seasons of non-use.~~

~~Bald Eagle Nesting Zone policies are implemented through the County's development regulations for Cross Creek which reference mapped areas, prohibit specific uses without a special use permit in the primary zone (750') outward from the nest tree) and secondary zone (between 750' and 1500' outward of the nest tree). These regulations were adopted from the Southeastern Bald Eagle Nesting Guidelines of the Game and Freshwater Fish Commission. Transfer of density from these zones to contiguous property is permitted as follows: 2 DU/5A (secondary zone) and 3 DU/5A (primary zone).~~

8.4 SPECIAL AREA STUDY - IDYLWILD/SERENOLA

OBJECTIVE 8.4

A Special Area Study is established for the Idylwild/Serenola area which shall be subject to the policies and standards contained in this Section.

8.4.1 General

Policy 8.4.1 The Special Area Study is established to develop specific guidelines for the area identified as Idylwild/Serenola, generally bounded by Archer Road to the north, Gainesville City limits to the east, Paynes Prairie to the south and east, and SW 34th Street and Interstate 75 to the west. To help with identification of the area and specific areas described herein, an Idylwild/Serenola Special Study Area map, designated Map ~~1~~, 2 is incorporated by reference in this Section. Except where specifically modified by the policies herein, all policies of the Plan shall be applicable within the study area. Where the specific policies conflict with general policies in the remainder of the plan, the policies herein shall prevail.

8.4.2 Goal: Environmental Resources

Policy 8.4.2 It is the goal of this Special Area Study to conserve, manage, and restore or enhance the natural and cultural resources of the Idylwild/Serenola neighborhood, to ensure long-term environmental quality for the future. To help with the general identification of some of the specific areas described herein, an Environmental Resources Map, designated Map ~~15~~ 2.a, is adopted. ~~incorporated by reference in this Section.*~~

8.4.2.6 Objective: ~~Endangered and Threatened~~ Listed Species

Policy 8.4.2.6 To protect ~~endangered and threatened~~ listed species through habitat maintenance and appropriate development regulations, policies (a) through (~~d~~ c) below shall

apply. ~~The Study Area contains habitat areas of two wildlife species- sandhill crane and bald eagle- listed as either threatened or endangered.~~

a. ~~The p~~ Policies within the ~~proposed~~ Conservation and Open Space Element ~~of Alachua County~~ shall apply as they relate to ~~threatened and endangered~~ listed species.

b. ~~Threatened and endangered~~ Listed species ~~listed in official Federal, State, or international treaty lists, i.e. "listed" species,~~ shall be afforded the legal protective status provided by law.

c. Land d~~D~~evelopment regulations ~~shall be drafted to~~ provide specific ~~guidelines~~ direction for protection of areas occupied by ~~threatened and endangered~~ listed species and areas immediately adjacent thereto as provided for in State or County management plans. These ~~guidelines shall~~ provisions include standards to eliminate or minimize adverse impact on those species and their habitat.

~~d. The encroachment of development upon areas of threatened and endangered species shall be discouraged.~~

8.4.3.2 Policies: Land Use

Policy 8.4.3.2 The policies governing land use in the special area study are as follows:

a. The Future Land Use Map, designated Map ~~16~~ 2, indicating future densities and land uses, is incorporated herein.

b. through h. – *No change*

OBJECTIVE 8.5 PLAN EAST GAINESVILLE

Alachua County has established a special area plan, Plan East Gainesville, for the East Gainesville area. This plan was established in collaboration with the City of Gainesville and other stakeholders and ~~would~~ requires ~~the~~ collaboration ~~of~~ with the City of Gainesville for part of its implementation. Alachua County is committed to implementing the general vision of the plan – both long and short term, consistent with the implementation strategies outlined in the plan. The key elements of the County's implementation strategy are captured in the following policies.

Policy 8.5.1 Map 16 (Figure A of Recommended Master Plan for Plan East Gainesville) adopted as part of FLUE Map Series to serve as a guiding vision for East Gainesville. The County shall promote economic opportunity through implementation of Plan East Gainesville, and sustainable development practices and design standards that support natural resources protection and energy efficiency.

Policy 8.5.2 ~~Update the plan for East Side Activity Center to incorporate the design standards, site and buildings design, parking, automobile access, community green space, and surface stormwater management facilities to be consistent with policies 2.1.8, 2.1.10, 2.1.11, 2.1.12, and 2.1.13 of the Future Land Use Element. Use the updated~~ The Eastside Activity Center should be considered as a foundation for ~~development~~ establishment of a Community Redevelopment Area. The County shall continue to protect vital natural resources, such as

wetlands, watersheds, significant habitat, strategic ecosystems, creeks, tree canopy, and scenic vistas that make East Gainesville unique.

Policy 8.5.4 Coordinate with the City of Gainesville to evaluate the site east of Fred Cone Park as a potential cultural or recreational center to be compatible and complementary with the existing uses at Cone Park, and support co-location of a library branch or other related community-type facilities and services.

Policy 8.5.5 Transportation

Coordinate with the MTPO and the City of Gainesville to strengthen economic, social and transportation linkages and establish a Bus Rapid Transit system connecting east Gainesville with centers of employment and commerce including the areas of downtown, the University of Florida, and the western urban areas of unincorporated Alachua County. Coordinate with the City of Gainesville and the MTPO to extend East 27th Street from Hawthorne Road to NE 39th Avenue.

Policy 8.5.6 Housing

Diversify housing choices in the area by creating incentives for more market rate housing through the County's housing program such as State Housing Initiative Partnership (SHIP). The County shall develop strategies to expand the range of housing choices to attract and retain residents with varied income levels.

Policy 8.5.8 The County shall seek ways to increase economic opportunities by bringing sustainable and higher paying jobs and providing services.

Policy 8.5.9 The County shall promote and incentivize redevelopment of areas already in development or impacted by prior development.

Policy 8.5.10 The County shall continue to assist property owners and business interests within the Plan East Gainesville area in achieving a balance of sustainable development and natural resource protection, including: actions to increase outreach and education about the value and benefits of natural resources within the community; clarifying the limitations and uses of available data and maps on the web; and stressing the value of ground-truthing (inspecting) of regulated resources on a development site prior to initiating the development process.

9.0 TRANSFER OF DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS

9.0. TRANSFER OF DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS PROGRAM

Policy 9.1.3 Receiving Areas

a. Any nonresidential or mixed use development, including Transit Oriented Development and Traditional Neighborhood Development, in the unincorporated area may become a receiving area through the purchase of development rights in order to reduce the amount of open space required on the development site, at a transfer rate to be established in the Land Development Regulations.

b. No change
c. No change

FUTURE LAND USE ELEMENT DEFINITIONS

Accessory ~~Living~~ Dwelling Unit: An additional ~~living~~ dwelling unit, including a separate entrance and permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking and sanitation, ~~kitchens, sleeping and bathroom facilities,~~ attached or detached from the primary residential unit, on a single family lot. Accessory ~~living~~ dwelling units are subordinate in size, location and appearance to the primary unit.

Low Impact Development (LID) An approach to land development that preserves and protects natural-resource systems using various site planning and design approaches and technologies to simultaneously conserve and protect natural resource systems while managing stormwater runoff. The approach includes using engineered small-scale hydrologic controls to replicate the pre-development hydrologic regime through infiltrating, filtering, storing, evaporating, and detaining runoff close to its source (also see Energy Element Definitions).

Green Roof: A roof of a building that is partially or completely covered with vegetation and a growing medium, planted over a waterproofing membrane. It may also include additional layers such as a root barrier and drainage and irrigation systems (also see Energy Element Definitions).

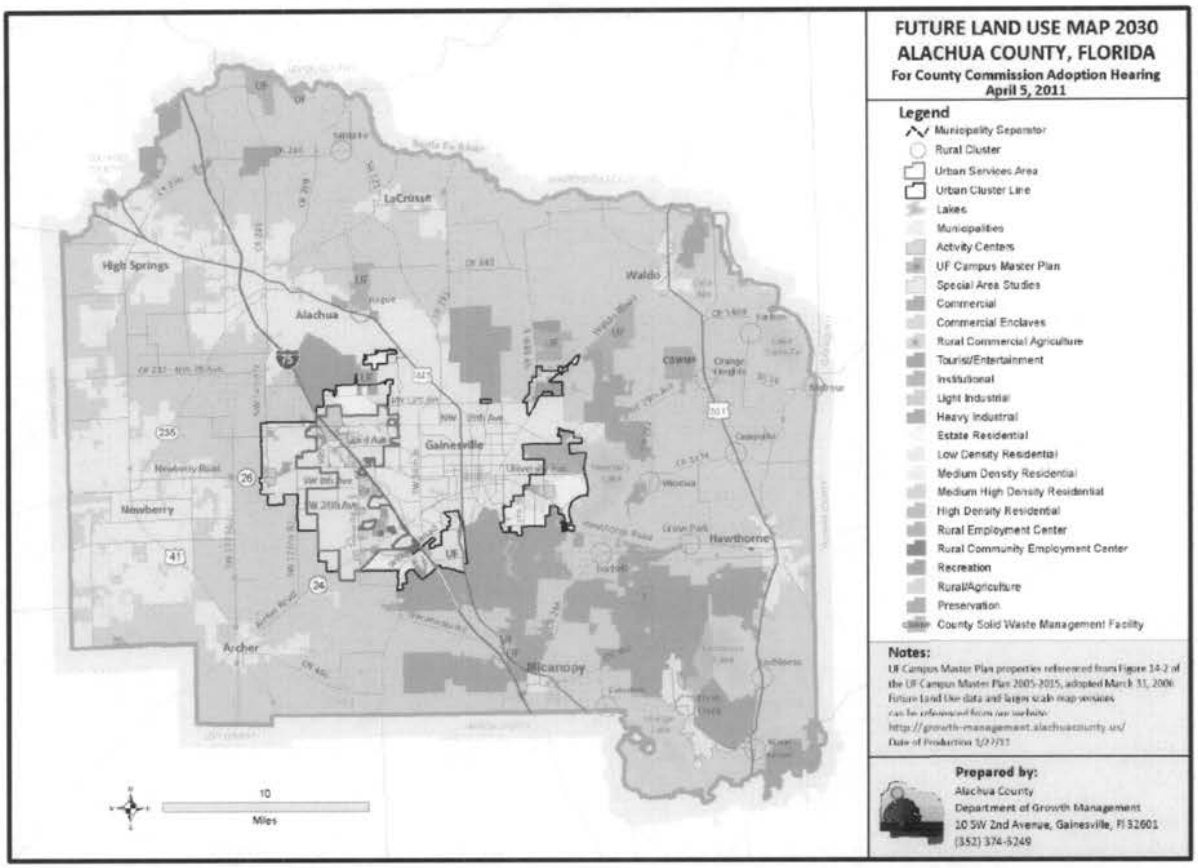
ATTACHMENT 'D'

Adopted Maps
Future Land Use Element Map Series

a. Future Land Use Map 20~~20~~30 Alachua County
b. Future Land Use Map 2 – Urban Cluster Transportation Mobility Districts
c. Future Land Use Map 3 - Express Transit Corridors
d. Future Land Use Map 4 - Rapid Transit Corridors
e. Future Land Use Map 5 - Wetlands and Floodplains
f. Activity Center/Special Area Study Maps
   1. Archer Road/SW 34th Street Activity Center/Retail and Special Area Study
   2. Idylwild/Serenola Special Area Study Future Land Use (Objective 8.4)
      Williston Road/I-75 Low Employment Low Activity Center
      Williston Road/SW 13th Street Low Activity Center
   2a. Idylwild/Serenola Environmental Resources Special Area Map ~~(Black and White)~~
   3. Tower Road/24th Avenue Low Activity Center/Employment
   4. Archer Road/Tower Road Low-Medium Activity Center/Retail
   5. Jonesville Low Activity Center/Employment
   6. Millhopper Medium Activity Center
   7. North Main Street/NE 53rd Avenue Activity Center
   8. Eastgate Low Activity Center
   9. Oaks Mall High Activity Center/Retail
   10. Santa Fe Community College Low Activity Center
   11. Springhills High Activity Center/Retail
   12. Eastside Medium Activity Center/Mixed Use
   12a. Eastside Medium Activity Center Community Facilities Map
   13. Waldo Special Area Study Map 1
   13a. Waldo Special Area Study Map 2
   14. North Main Street Special Area Study
   15. Cross Creek Special Area Study ~~Boundary~~
   ~~15a. Cross Creek Special Area Study Maps (Black and White): Legend, Index, Maps A-E, Village Center~~
   16. Plan East Gainesville 'Figure A': Recommended Master Plan (Special Area Plan)

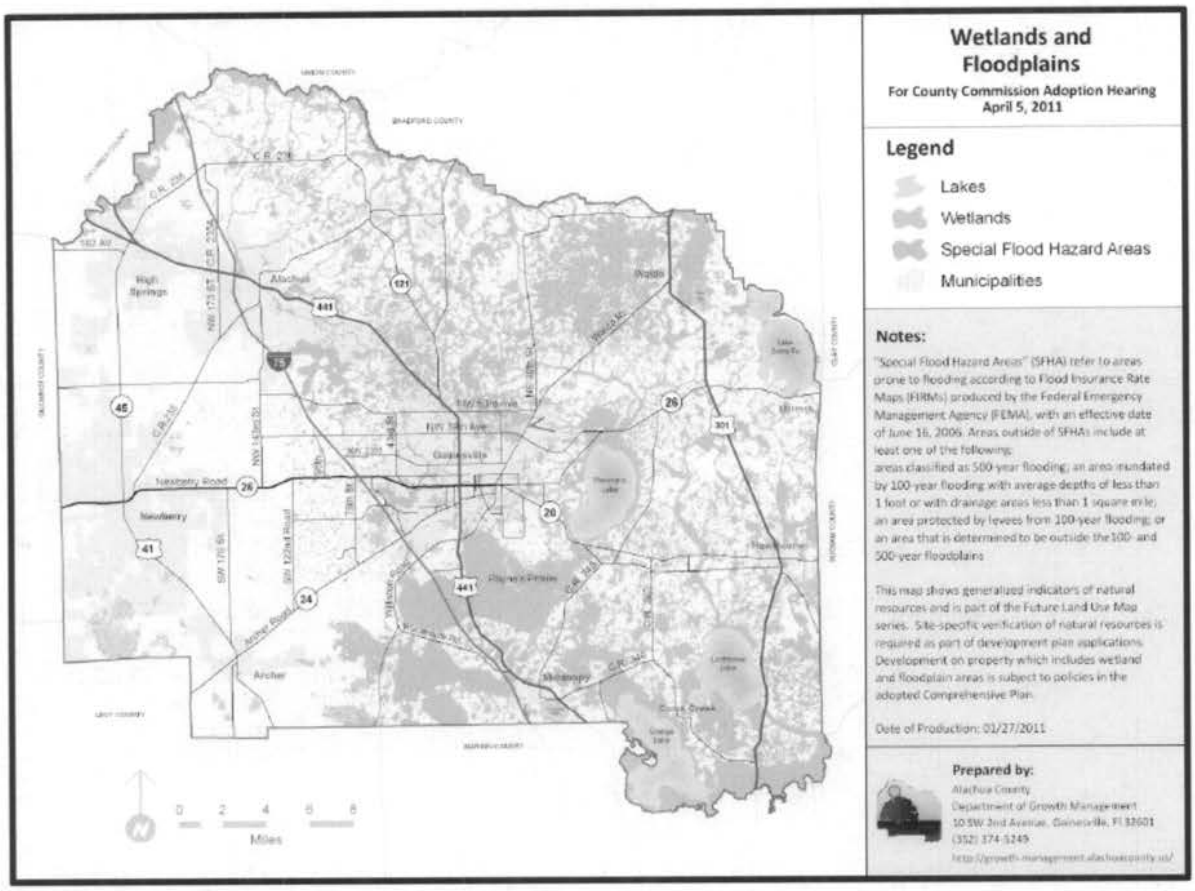
FUTURE LAND USE MAP 2030

Amends and replaces previously adopted Future Land Use Map 2020 in Future Land Use Element Map Series



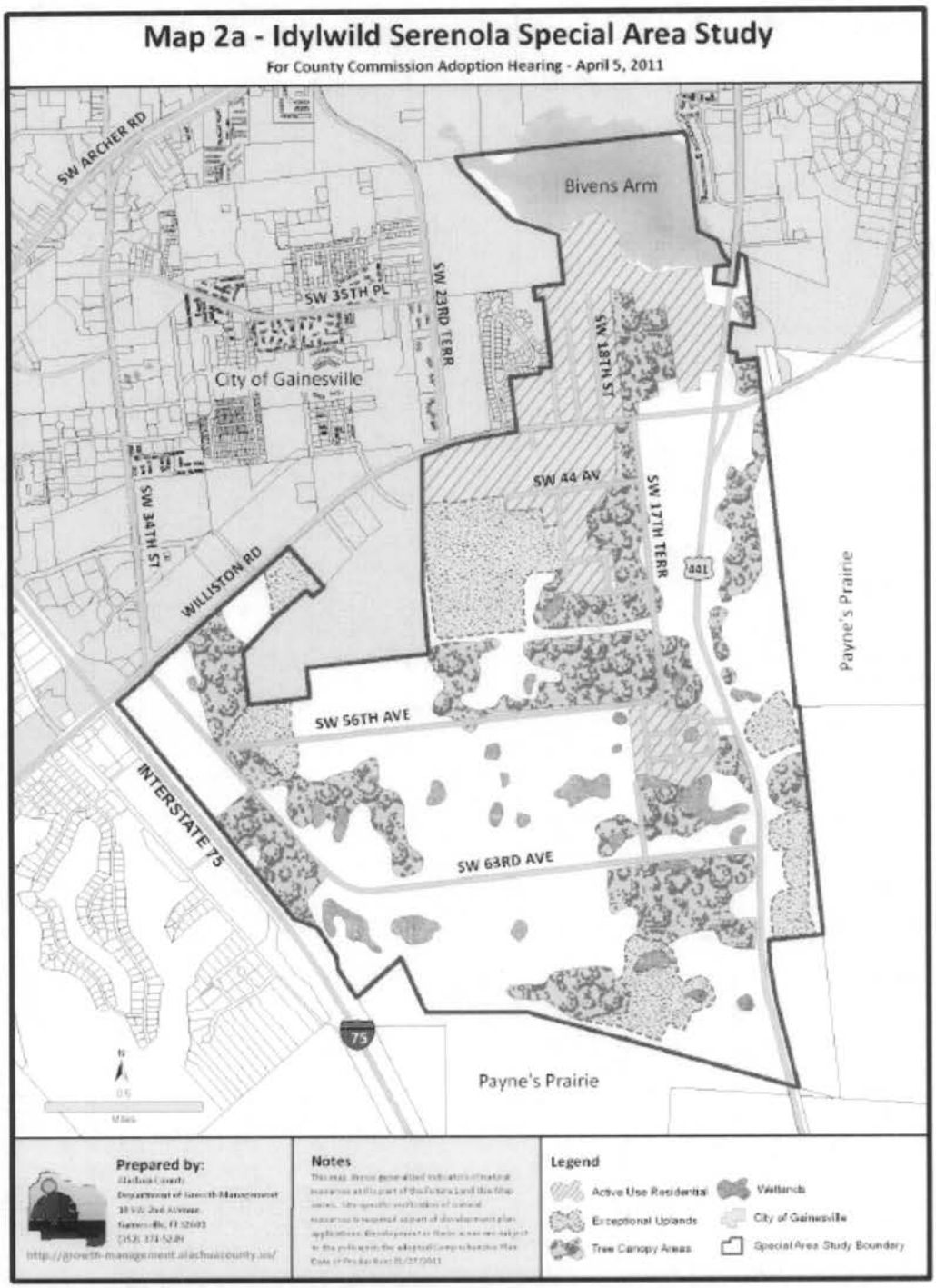
WETLANDS AND FLOODPLAINS MAP

Amends and replaces previously adopted Wetlands and Floodplains Map in Future Land Use Element Map Series



IDYLWILD SERENOLA SPECIAL AREA STUDY
ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES MAP

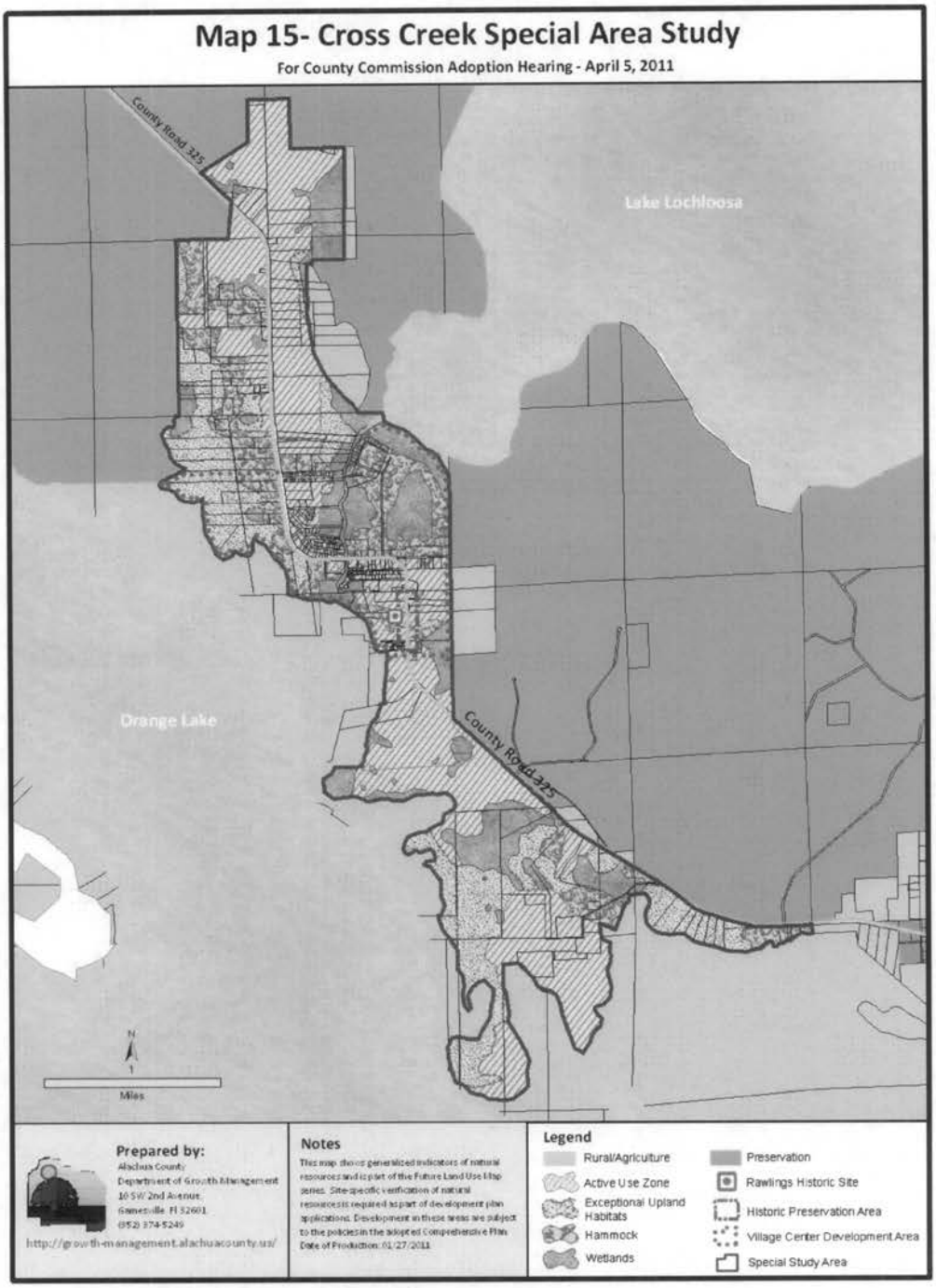
Amends and replaces previously adopted Idylwild-Serenola Special Area Study Environmental Resources Map (Map 2.a of Future Land Use Element Map Series)



Language to be added is shown in underlined text
Language to be deleted is shown in ~~struck-through~~ text

CROSS CREEK SPECIAL AREA STUDY MAP

Amends and combines previously adopted Cross Creek Special Area Study Maps (Maps 15 and 15.a of Future Land Use Element Map Series)



ATTACHMENT 'E'

AMENDMENTS TO HOUSING ELEMENT

Policy 1.2.5 Alachua County's building permit and development review processes shall include ~~performance standards~~ an incentive based scoring system that ~~reward~~ recognizes developers who use construction techniques which reduce future maintenance and energy costs in accordance with policies 2.1.2 and 3.1.3 of the Energy Element, such as homes oriented and constructed for energy efficiency and sustainability.

~~Measure: By 2002, identify appropriate building technologies and revise the appropriate land development regulations or building codes to implement this policy.~~

GOAL 3:

TO ENSURE ACCESS TO HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR THOSE RESIDENTS WITH SPECIALIZED HOUSING NEEDS, ~~PARTICULARLY THE ELDERLY, THE HOMELESS, PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, OR FARM WORKERS,~~ ALACHUA COUNTY SHALL IMPLEMENT THE FOLLOWING POLICIES:

OBJECTIVE 3.1

Alachua County shall provide access to housing opportunities for groups identified as having special needs.

Policy 3.1.3 Alachua County shall ~~C~~ continue to provide adequate sites in areas of residential character for group homes and foster care facilities licensed or funded by the Florida Department of Children and Families (DCF), Agency for Persons with Disabilities, and Agency for Health Care Administration.

Policy 3.1.4 Alachua County shall cooperate with and assist the Florida Department of Children and Families ~~Family Services~~ (DCF~~S~~) in its effort to deinstitutionalize and equitably distribute foster care facilities and group homes throughout the County.

Policy 3.1.5 To promote greater accessibility to employment, facilities, and services, adult congregate living facilities and housing for the elderly are encouraged to locate inside or close to activity centers and within Transit Oriented Developments and Traditional Neighborhood Developments as defined in the Future Land Use Element of the Comprehensive Plan.

Policy 3.1.6 Alachua County shall continue to provide funding and assistance through the SHIP (State Housing Initiatives Partnership) program to homeless shelters or transitional housing providers ~~that support the "working homeless"~~.

OBJECTIVE 3.2

Alachua County shall ensure that the land development regulations concerning the provision of housing for those with special needs comply, at a minimum, with the statutory requirements, and do not present barriers to the development of special needs housing.

Policy 3.2.3. In accordance with Florida Statutes Section 419.001, the development regulations shall provide that homes falling within the statutory definition of a community residential home which has six or fewer residents shall be allowed in any single or multifamily zoning district. In accordance with Florida Statutes Section 419.001, community residential homes which have ~~between 7 and 14~~ seven or more residents shall be allowed in multifamily zoning districts, and may be allowed in other districts by special exception or other appropriate mechanism. The County's development regulations with respect to community residential homes shall be consistent with Florida Statutes Section 419.001 and the State's implementing regulations.

OBJECTIVE 3.3

Alachua County shall provide a dedicated funding source for the provision of Special Needs housing, and form partnerships with local advocacy groups or organizations providing such housing.

Policy 3.3.1 Alachua County shall actively seek opportunities to partner with local organizations or agencies providing housing assistance to those with special needs as defined in Goal 3~~, including the homeless, the elderly, and the disabled~~.

HOUSING ELEMENT DEFINITIONS

Special Needs Households: Special needs households include persons who are elderly, physically disabled, homeless, at risk of being homeless, or have extremely low incomes. These special needs populations may include more specifically defined subgroups such as farm workers, ex-felons re-entering the community, youth aging out of foster care, survivors of domestic violence, persons with severe and persistent mental illness including co-occurring disorders, or persons with developmental disabilities.

ATTACHMENT 'F'

AMENDMENTS TO POTABLE WATER AND SANITARY SEWER ELEMENT

OBJECTIVE 1

To coordinate with the providers of centralized potable water and sanitary sewer facilities to ensure that adequate facility capacity will be available to serve development concurrent with the demands for such facilities, and that adequate water supplies shall be in place and available to serve new development no later than the issuance by the local government of a certificate of occupancy.

Policy 1.1 The following level of service standards for potable water and sanitary sewer service in the unincorporated portion of Alachua County are hereby adopted, and shall be used as the basis for determining the availability of facility capacity, adequate water supply, and the demand generated by a development within the appropriate service area for the providers listed below for purposes of issuing development orders or building permits.

GAINESVILLE REGIONAL UTILITIES

Potable Water

Raw Water Supply:	Average Daily Flow
~~Raw water and~~ Treatment capacity:	Peak ~~Day~~ Daily Flow
Pumping and distribution capacity:	Peak hourly flow ~~= 1.3 times the peak day~~
Storage capacity:	One-half of peak day volume in gallons. This requirement may be met by a combination of storage and auxiliary power.
Minimum pressure:	The system shall be designed for a minimum pressure of 40 psig under forecasted peak hourly demands to assure 20 psig under extreme and unforeseen conditions.
Fire demand:	As determined using Insurance Services Organization guidelines
Potable Water:	
Average Day (gross)	147 gallons per capita per day (including residential and non-residential uses)
Peak Day ~~Residential~~ (gross):	200 gallons per capita per day (including residential and non-residential uses) ~~317 daily gallons per dwelling unit;~~

~~Peak Day Non-residential: Average daily demand multiplied by 1.3 as estimated for plant connection fees.~~

Sanitary Sewerage	
Collection System:	Peak Hourly Flow (2.5 ~~1.5~~ times the average daily flow ~~peak day~~)
Treatment and Disposal:	Annual average daily flow which allows for anticipated peak hour flow
Sanitary Sewerage: Average ~~Peak~~ Day (gross)	
~~Residential:~~	106 gallons per capita per day ~~(200 daily gallons per dwelling unit;)~~
~~Peak Day Non-residential:~~	~~Average daily flow multiplied by 1.15 as estimated for plant connection fees.~~

Policy 1.2 The Alachua County Office of Planning and Development, in conjunction with any provider of potable water or sanitary sewer service listed in Policy 1.1, will monitor the system's level of service status to determine the impact of any requested development order or building permit on available potable water supply, system capacity, and/or sanitary sewer capacity. Periodic reports from the provider detailing available capacity (taking into consideration and distinguishing existing plus committed demand) shall be used in conjunction with development monitoring reports prepared by the County for this purpose.

Policy 1.3 The LOS standards adopted in Policy 1.1 shall be used as the criteria to measure the available supply and capacity of the potable water and/or sanitary sewer system(s), and shall, in consultation with the applicable water supplier, be used to verify that adequate water supplies are in place and available to serve new development no later than the issuance by the local government of a certificate of occupancy. A development order will not be approved unless adequate supply and capacity will be available concurrent with the impacts of development based on the following standards:

Policy 1.3.1 The necessary facilities and services are in place at the time the final development order is issued; or

Policy 1.3.2 The final development order is issued subject to the condition that the necessary facilities and services will be in place when the impacts of development occur; or

Policy 1.3.3 The necessary facilities are under construction at the time the final development order is issued; or

Policy 1.3.4 The necessary facilities and services are guaranteed in an enforceable development agreement that includes provisions of subsections 1, 2, and 3 above, and that guarantees that the necessary facilities and services will be in place when the impacts of development occur.

Policy 1.4 Alachua County will encourage and provide relevant information to any provider of potable water and/or sanitary sewer service, in order to adequately project future development patterns and to program improvements necessary to maintain an adequate buffer of supply and/or capacity for the future. Information

such as future land use, population projections, and public service improvements or expansions will be provided on an annual basis to the potable water supplier and/or sanitary sewer collector in order to enable accurate forecasting.

OBJECTIVE 2

To maximize the use of existing facilities in order to discourage urban sprawl and provide an adequate, safe, and environmentally sound system of potable water supply and sanitary sewer collection, treatment, and disposal.

Policy 2.1 All new development in the urban cluster shall be timed to occur when both centralized potable water and sanitary sewer systems are available for connection. The timing and availability of municipal water and sewer to a property shall be one of the factors to be considered when deciding upon proposed changes in zoning to a higher density or intensity pursuant to Policy 7.1.2.b. Any new subdivision, expansion of an existing subdivision, multi-family, or any new or expansion of a non-residential use, development or redevelopment in the urban cluster, shall be required to connect to a centralized potable water and sanitary sewer system for service by FDEP permitted potable water and wastewater treatment plants. This connection requirement and any exception thereto for non-residential uses, based on the factors noted below, shall be implemented at the stage of development review and approval. No exceptions may be granted for new residential subdivisions of 3 or more lots.

Exceptions to this requirement may be provided for certain non-residential uses for which connection is infeasible because of engineering factors that would prevent operation and maintenance of the system connection within the range of standard procedures. The land development regulations shall specify the factors that will be the bases of such determinations including:

a. The minimum flow necessary for adequate pipe velocity; and
b. The maximum distance between the proposed development or connection point and the centralized system; and
c. The relationship between flow and distance; or
d. The inability to secure connection without adverse environmental or public health and safety effects; or
e. The inability to obtain rights through adjacent properties necessary for connection.

The Land Development Regulations shall provide criteria and a process for consideration of exceptions based on the above factors. The LDRs shall require that any application for an exception provide an analysis of the potential to overcome engineering impediments to connection through coordination with adjacent property owners within the collection basin and the utility. If it is determined that there is no current opportunity for connection, an exception may be granted, provided there is a conceptual plan for connection when it becomes feasible, and there is assurance of future connection to a centralized system through enforceable conditions specified in the Unified Land Development Code ~~including the posting of a bond or similar financial guarantee to cover the costs of future connection, utility system retrofitting, and the abandonment of any on-site private wells and septic systems in accordance with Florida Statutes and~~

~~Administrative Codes. Additionally, facilities such as dry lines needed for connection shall be constructed on the property receiving the exception~~ .

To further mitigate the effects of granting the exception to the connection requirements, the use of low-flow or ultra-low flow plumbing fixtures in the development shall be required in order to minimize the amount of effluent that must be treated. Developments that are granted an exception to the connection requirements by the DRC shall use the Water Star[SM] standards by the St. Johns River Water Management District as the minimum standard for water use and are encouraged to exceed the conservation measures provided by this standard.

Nothing in this policy shall provide an exemption from any statutory requirement to connect to centralized potable water and sanitary sewer as established in Section 381.00655, Florida Statutes.

OBJECTIVE 3

Policy 3.4 Extension of potable water or sanitary sewer lines within areas designated on the Future Land Use Map as the ~~urban service area~~ Urban Cluster shall be allowed by Alachua County provided there are no adverse impacts on environmentally-sensitive lands.

OBJECTIVE 8

To promote the increased conservation and reuse of water.

Policy 8.4 Restrictions established by applicable water management districts or water districts shall be adhered to. These restrictions shall be enforced by the County or other government organization. ~~Whenever possible, outdoor use of water for turfed areas shall occur in the morning hours.~~ Alachua County shall also encourage large scale commercial and institutional users of outdoor water to utilize early morning consumption as part of its public awareness efforts.

ATTACHMENT 'G'

AMENDMENTSTO SOLID WASTE ELEMENT

OBJECTIVE 1.5

The County shall develop and implement a waste reduction strategy that includes waste prevention, source reduction, reuse, recycling and biological disposition, resulting in a reduction of solid waste disposed per capita.

~~Policy 1.5.1.1~~ ~~Beginning in the year 1999, the County will monitor the change in per capita waste disposal as described in 1.5.1, for five consecutive years. In 2005, a waste reduction goal will be established using the year 1999 as the baseline year and establishing 2010 as the target year. Analysis of the change in annual per capita waste disposal will be used to establish the waste reduction goal for 2010.~~

Policy 1.5.2 Achieve a diversion rate from disposal of 40% by December 31, 2012; 50% by December 31, 2014; 60% by December 31, 2016, 70% by December 31, 2018; and 75% by December 31, 2020.~~The County will achieve and maintain a 30% recycling goal by the year 2005. Only those materials that would otherwise be destined for disposal through the transfer station will be included in the calculation.~~ Special waste being recycled such as tires, appliances, yard trash and construction &and demolition debris will ~~not~~ be included. The calculation will be made annually by dividing the tons recycled by the sum of tons disposed plus tons recycled. In addition to changes in total waste diversion, the County shall track and report on indicators of improvements in waste diversion such as percentage of businesses in compliance with the mandatory commercial recycling program, percentage of residential users voluntarily recycling, rates of recycled vs. disposed waste collected at rural collection centers, or similar measures.

Policy 1.5.3 The County shall maintain and improve the single family residential curbside recycling program in the Municipal Services Benefit Unit (MSBU) and offer drop-off recycling in the non-mandatory rural area by providing recycling containers at the Rural Collection Centers. The County shall explore the feasibility of a mandatory curbside recycling program throughout the County.

Policy 1.5.4 The County shall ~~implement a~~increase enforcement of the mandatory commercial recycling program that includes apartments, multi-family complexes, businesses, institutions and manufacturers ~~in the year 2001~~for full compliance by the year 2020.

Policy 1.5.6 The County shall provide coordination and assistance to all local municipalities, the University of Florida and Santa Fe ~~Community~~ College and the local United States Postal Service to maintain effective and efficient recycling programs.

Policy 1.5.8 The County shall pursue available Federal or State grants and funding to maintain and promote expansion of the County's recycling, resource recovery, and source reduction programs. ~~Currently available programs include the FDEP Recycling and Education Grants, FDEP Waste Tire Grant, FDEP Innovative Recycling Grant, and FDEP Litter Control Grant.~~

ATTACHMENT 'H'

AMENDMENTS TO STORMWATER ELEMENT

OBJECTIVE 5

Alachua County will ensure the protection of natural drainage features, including surface water quality and groundwater aquifer quality and quantity recharge functions, from stormwater runoff.

Policy 5.11 Stormwater management facilities shall utilize contours of the site and minimize disturbance to existing natural features to maximum extent feasible. The county shall develop land development regulations that incentivize, encourage, and require where necessary, environmentally sensitive approaches to stormwater management, including Low Impact Development (LID) techniques and the protection of natural areas and features.

Policy 5.12 The proportion of the area of stormwater management facilities to the area of the site shall be limited to the maximum extent practicable through LID techniques, the reduction of impervious surfaces via vertical construction and the use of alternative parking surfaces in order to preserve the existing pre-development hydro-period from discharge to wetland systems and adequate existing vegetation on the site.

ATTACHMENT 'I'

AMENDMENTS TO CONSERVATION AND OPEN SPACE ELEMENT

2.2. EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Objective 2.2:

Increase public understanding of natural resources issues and provide access to the most current and reliable information so that the public may make informed decisions regarding their health, welfare, and safety.

Policy 2.2.3 The County shall actively pursue interactive public involvement and functional partnerships with the School Board of Alachua County, private schools, ~~area colleges~~ the University of Florida and Santa Fe College, the Alachua County Extension Office, and environmental and agricultural organizations, for the purposes of developing and disseminating educational materials and programs.

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL LAND USE CATEGORIES

3.6 RESOURCE PROTECTION STANDARDS

Objective 3.6: Protect natural resources by requiring that all development activities be conducted in accordance with at least minimum resource protection standards.

Policy 3.6.15 The County shall identify and protect green infrastructure through the development review process by protecting conservation resources and natural areas and allow and encourage proven environmentally-friendly development techniques, like low impact development that minimize impacts to natural resources and water quality and maintain existing hydrologic conditions.

4.0 NATURAL RESOURCES

4.1 AIR RESOURCES

Objective 4.1: Alachua County shall take appropriate steps to maintain or improve ambient air quality to ensure the protection of public health and the environment and to exceed compliance with state and national ambient air quality standards.

Policy 4.1.1 The County shall track and maintain awareness of air quality regulatory issues and new emission sources which have the potential to impact ambient air quality in the County including the potential to increase the levels of hazardous air pollutants in the County.

~~Policy 4.1.1 Alachua County shall maintain a local air quality program that emphasizes pollution prevention, monitors ambient air quality, regulates air emission sources, and educates the public about air quality concerns.~~

Policy 4.1.2 The County shall maintain an inventory of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) for

County operations and the local community, and shall develop and implement a plan to reduce countywide GHG emissions by 80% from 2009 baseline emissions by 2050, with an intermediate goal of a 40% reduction by 2020 and a short term goal of 5% annual reduction. Findings shall be released in an annual status report for County operations, with an estimate of community emissions reported biennially (i.e., every two years). In addition to changes in total GHG emissions, reports shall include indicators of improvements in efficiency such as reductions in emissions per person, per employee or per square foot, improvements in building performance ratings, or similar measures.

~~Policy 4.1.2 The air quality program shall include the following monitoring components:~~

~~1. Maintain the County air monitoring network and upgrade air monitoring stations as new standards or procedures are promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or Florida Department of Environmental Protection.~~

~~2. Develop, using a combination of ambient air monitoring data and computer modeling, the spatial and temporal variations of air pollution levels.~~

~~3. Evaluate the incremental and cumulative air quality impacts of individual land use and transportation decisions in Alachua County.~~

Policy 4.1.4~~3~~ The ~~air quality program shall include the following~~ County shall maintain an air quality public education function that has the following components:

1. ~~Establish an~~ A general air quality website to provide the public with educational information ~~program, including a County-maintained website~~ about air quality, radon and indoor air pollution issues.
2. ~~Include a component that informs the public of indoor air pollution concerns.~~
3~~2~~. ~~Continue the~~ A radon information education program that informs the public about the soil radon potential in different areas of Alachua County.

~~4. Every two years, beginning in 2002, publish a status report on local air quality which assesses the effectiveness of the existing air quality program and the need for revised or additional program elements. The status report should also provide an overview of activities of the air quality program, ambient air quality levels, air emission sources, and other such information.~~

~~Policy 4.1.3 The air quality program shall include the following regulatory components:~~

~~1. Adopt state air pollution control and air quality regulations within one year of the effective date of such rules.~~

~~2. Communicate and work with federal, state, and local governmental agencies in pursuing regional improvements in air quality.~~

~~3. Regulate land use and development activities to protect and enhance the quality of the air resources.~~

~~4. Develop strategies for reducing EPA criteria pollutant emissions and hazardous air pollutant emissions.~~

~~5. Study the levels and sources of hazardous air pollutants in the County.~~

~~6. Pursue state delegation for an approved local air quality program from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection.~~

~~7. Inventory greenhouse emissions (GHG) and implement a plan to reduce County GHG emissions by 20% of year 1990 baseline emissions by 2010.~~

Policy 4.1.~~5~~4 All incineration, prescribed open burning, and yard trash burning shall be conducted in accordance with local, State and Federal regulations such that the health and safety of the public and the environment is protected.

1. through 3. – *No change*

Policy 4.1.~~6~~5 Factors contributing to the maintenance or improvement of air quality shall be identified and considered during land use planning and development review. These factors include but are not limited to:

1. through 4. – *No change*

5. Promotion of industries that exceed Federal and State air quality and emission standards. ~~Existing and new industries shall be regulated as follows:~~

~~a. Existing industries not meeting these standards shall be brought into compliance under a specified schedule.~~

~~b. New industries shall be designed to exceed the specified standards.~~

Policy 4.1.~~7~~6 The County shall pursue and support programs that reduce adverse impacts on air quality due to traffic emissions by encouraging use of public transit, multiple ridership in automobiles, and safe use of bikeways.

Policy 4.1.~~8~~7 Asbestos shall be surveyed for and removed by a licensed contractor prior to demolition or renovation of all buildings.

Policy 4.1.~~9~~8 The County shall establish a tree planting program to improve air quality in designated areas.

Policy 4.1.~~10~~9 The County shall establish an intergovernmental task force, comprised minimally of representatives from local governments and utilities, to coordinate on air quality issues such as alternative fuels and the use of hybrid fuel vehicles.

4.5 GROUNDWATER AND SPRINGS

Objective 4.5:
Protect and conserve the quality and quantity of groundwater and springs resources to ensure long-term public health and safety, potable water supplies from surficial, intermediate, and Floridan aquifers, adequate flow to springs, and the ecological integrity of natural resources.

Policy 4.5.5 Appropriate local planning, development design standards, and special construction practices shall be required to ensure both short and long-term mitigation of impacts on groundwater created by activities occurring in high aquifer recharge areas. The following provisions shall apply:

1. *No change*

2. All stormwater basins in high aquifer recharge areas shall be designed and constructed to provide for at least three (3) feet of unconsolidated solid materials such as sand, silts, and clays between the surface of limestone bedrock and the bottom and sides of the stormwater basin. Utility lines shall not be installed beneath stormwater basins in karst sensitive areas. Any lines for temporary irrigation of vegetation in and around stormwater management systems shall be installed to minimize excavation in karst sensitive areas.

3. through 7. – *No change*

Policy 4.5.9 In accordance with Florida Statutes for Water Supply Planning, ~~T~~the County shall cooperate with the St. Johns River and Suwannee River Water Management Districts ~~WMDs and adjacent local governments in the evaluation of current and projected water needs and sources~~ in the evaluation of updates of applicable data and analysis of current and projected water needs for at least a 10-year period; initiate Comprehensive Plan amendments to incorporate appropriate water supply projects, including conservation and reuse projects, identified in regional water supply plans; and coordinate WMD updates of the water supply plans and County comprehensive plan amendments with Gainesville Regional Utilities.

Policy 4.5.10 ~~Large volume~~ w~~W~~ithdrawals of ground water have the potential to ~~that could~~ result in ~~significant~~ adverse impacts on potable water supply and natural ecosystems ~~due to cone of depression effects shall be evaluated for their effect on municipal wellfield supplies and natural ecosystems before being permitted~~. Development shall occur only when adequate water supplies are concurrently available to serve such development without adversely affecting local or regional water sources or the natural ecosystem, as determined in accordance with local and state law.

~~1. The St. John's River Water Management District has declared the entire district a water resource caution area in recognition that, within recent history, all parts of the district have been subject to a declaration of water shortage on more than one occasion. Since insufficient supply has been documented, and reductions in use have been required to protect water resources from serious harm, Alachua County shall take steps to implement reuse, provide for the greater availability of reclaimed water, and otherwise conserve available water resources in accordance with Chapter 62-40, F.A.C.~~

~~2. The County shall request the water management districts to expedite a groundwater basin resource availability inventory for Alachua County which will identify, in addition to the location of recharge areas, site specific areas prone to overdraft, areas suitable for future water resource development, existing sources of wastewater discharge suitable for reuse, and potential~~

~~quantities of water available for consumptive use, in accordance with section 373.0395 F.S.~~

1.~~3~~ The County shall take an active role in ~~participating in~~ providing input to the water management districts ~~review,~~ permitting process for activities that use large volumes of groundwater ~~and maintenance of operations such as bottled water plants and mining activities that use large volumes of ground water on an ongoing basis~~.

2.~~3~~ The County shall support the efforts of the Alachua County Health Department to seek delegation of water well construction permitting responsibility from both the St. Johns River and Suwannee River Water Management Districts to ensure that all new wells are properly constructed, modified, sealed or abandoned.

Policy 4.5.11 ~~Large volume transfers of water out of Alachua County shall be allowed in emergencies only for private and municipal drinking water purposes and only in counties contiguous to Alachua County. Any emergency supply transfer to a public system of a contiguous county for an extended, indeterminate period of time shall be made only when Alachua County supplies will not be endangered by the transfer, and only when the receiving entity demonstrates that local government growth management policies have been reasonably implemented to ensure that future demand will be provided within that jurisdiction.~~ The County shall encourage the development of local and regional water supplies within water management districts ~~further seek to protect its water resources from being exported to other regions of the state~~ through ~~several~~ the following strategies~~, including~~:

1. Participating in the development of the water supply assessments, regional water supply plans, and five year work plans of the Suwannee River and St. ~~John's~~ Johns River Water Management Districts;

2. Requesting to receive water management district notice of any consumptive use applications ~~for~~ that involve the transfer of water, where that transfer originates within the jurisdictional boundaries of the County~~'s waters~~, and advocating for water conservation and reuse, and the development of alternate supply sources (such as desalinization) by such applicants;

3. Considering the establishment of a regional water supply authority ~~pursuant to section 373.1962, F.S.~~; and

4. Amending existing legislation regarding consumptive use permitting and exercising vigilance through the County's legislative delegation.

Policy 4.5.19 Disposal of effluents of wastewater treatment processes shall be accomplished by environmentally sound procedures consistent with FDEP regulations which may include land application, deep well injection, and reuse or wetlands disposal. New deep well injection shall be prohibited except for the return of non-contact water from residential and commercial heat pumps, and injection of "high-quality" treated water and for the purpose of aquifer storage and recovery. Expansion or renewal of existing deep well injection operations shall require a special use permit through

which monitoring conditions will be established. All new wastewater treatment plants in high aquifer recharge areas shall provide advanced treatment including nutrient removal prior to discharge. All existing wastewater treatment plants in high aquifer recharge areas shall be encouraged to upgrade to provide for advanced treatment. Alachua County shall emphasize the reuse of water where economically feasible. ~~For the purposes of this policy, slow rate land application of treated effluent shall be considered a form of advanced treatment and nutrient removal.~~ High rates of infiltration shall not be permitted in high aquifer recharge areas unless the effluent has received advanced treatment and nutrient removal and the wastewater treatment plant has been built and is being operated according to DEP Class I reliability standards. ~~Acceptable rates of land application shall be included in the County's land development regulations to implement this policy. In the vulnerable zone of the Alachua County Floridan Aquifer High Recharge Area map, the above standards shall be met unless it can be demonstrated that the proposed effluent disposal site is not located in a high aquifer recharge area.~~

Policy 4.5.21 The County shall continue to promote water conservation techniques and programs for current and future development (consistent with Energy Element Objective 1.1). The County shall support water conservation practices and standards, including but not limited to, Florida Water Star ^{SM}, Florida Friendly Landscaping, LID techniques, installation of water efficient fixtures, soil moisture sensors and smart irrigation systems, and landscape irrigation restrictions.

1. The County shall update its landscape code to require a reduction in irrigated areas for all new residential and commercial development.

2. Indoor and outdoor use of water should, at a minimum, meet or exceed Florida Water Star ^{SM} criteria (goal of 40% reduction in outdoor water use and 20% reduction in indoor water use) or the equivalent intended to provide water-efficient options for homes and landscapes. The County will coordinate with potable water suppliers to develop an incentive, education and outreach program that encourages participation in water conservation programs such as Florida Water Star ^{SM}.

3. The County shall develop measures that promote water conservation to preserve groundwater levels that retain adequate spring discharge from the Floridan aquifer springs along the Santa Fe River with the objective of no net loss in biological, ecological, and hydrological function.

4. The County shall lead by example in the area of water conservation by reducing indoor and outdoor water use at all County facilities with a goal of meeting Florida Water Star^{SM} commercial criteria by 2015.

5.The County shall encourage the public and private water suppliers in the County to implement aggressive water conservation pricing rate structures.

Policy 4.5.22 The County shall establish a comprehensive springshed protection program to protect the resource from potential adverse effects from incompatible land uses and activities.

a. Springshed protection areas shall be identified for all springs in the County; springsheds within the County that extend from springs located outside the County shall also be identified.

b. The latest scientific modeling shall be reviewed and, as necessary, updated to assist in the identification of springshed, springs, and Floridan aquifer high recharge areas.

c. For these springs and groundwater protection areas, land development regulations shall specify the size, location, and applicable requirements of protection zones, including specific requirements on activities associated with domestic waste treatment including septic tanks, package plants, and regional wastewater treatment facilities and their effluent disposal practices.

d. Fertilizer shall be regulated to ensure that excess nitrogen and phosphorus are not leached into the Floridan aquifer.

e. The County shall provide municipalities with current modeling and protection standards for their use in protecting these resources.

f. The following new uses or expansions of existing uses shall be prohibited in designated springsheds, springs buffers, and Floridan aquifer high recharge areas:

(1) Rapid infiltration basins (RIBs) for wastewater effluent disposal.

(2) New or expanded surface water discharge of treated wastewater.

(3) Large scale land application of Class A or B biosolids.

(4) Land application of septage.

g. The County shall develop effluent discharge standards for new and existing wastewater treatment plants in springshed protection areas for inclusion in the Land Development Code.

h. Reclaimed water standards in Policy 4.6.16 item 4. shall apply.

4.6 SURFACE WATER SYSTEMS

Objective 4.6:

Ensure the protection and improvement of the water quality, biological health, and natural functions of surface water systems in Alachua County.

Policy 4.6.12 Alachua County shall continue to participate in multi-agency task forces and working groups established to address specific surface water quality concerns in the County, ~~including nutrients in the Santa Fe River, Possum, Hogtown, and Little Hatchet Creeks, and coliform and bacteria in Tumblin Creek and Sweetwater Branch~~. Alachua County shall continue to work towards the restoration of impaired water bodies and to meet Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) in the County.

Policy 4.6.13 ~~At the completion of the Orange Creek Basin Study, Alachua County shall review its surface water monitoring program and, where feasible, implement the recommendations that emerge from the Orange Creek Basin Study.~~ Alachua County shall continue to coordinate with the water management districts on activities in the Orange Creek and Santa Fe River basins. Alachua County shall continue to work with the water management districts toward meeting Minimum Flows and Levels (MFLs) as established by the districts.

Policy 4.6.16 Land uses that have the potential to pollute surface waters (are located adjacent to surface waters and that contribute significant nutrient loadings) shall be identified and regulated using the following measures to protect water quality and biological health.

1. Buffers to surface waters shall be increased for activities which have been associated with surface water quality and biological health problems such as landfills, composting facilities, wastewater treatment percolation ponds or rapid infiltration basins (RIBs), spray fields, golf courses, dairies, row crops, septage or biosolids land application sites, septage stabilization facilities, and onsite sewage treatment systems or septic systems.

2. The implementation of best management practices shall be required in buffers to surface waters to control nutrient loadings, including retrofitting if needed to maintain water quality and biological health.

3. The use of pesticides and fertilizers shall be discouraged in buffers.

4. The use of reclaimed water shall be regulated to conform with environmentally sound practices and not allowed to adversely impact surface water or groundwater by increasing nutrient concentrations. Nutrients present in the reclaimed water shall not be discharged in a manner that will cause impairment of surface waters, cause an imbalance of flora and fauna in the aquatic ecosystem, or cause eutrophication of the receiving waters. Land development regulations shall be adopted that include setbacks to surface waters for the use of reclaimed water for irrigation that are protective of the aquatic ecosystem.

5. All fill material used onsite shall be free of phosphatic Hawthorn Group sediments or other phosphorous rich materials that may leach phosphorus causing surface water quality degradation and lake eutrophication.

6. Any excavation that would lead to exposure of Hawthorn Group sediments or other phosphorus rich materials that could leach and adversely impact groundwater or surface water shall be mitigated by covering, backfilling or using other techniques to reduce phosphorus leaching.

7. Fertilizer shall be regulated in buffers to surface waters to ensure that excess nitrogen and phosphorus are not leached into surface water bodies causing water quality degradation and/or lake eutrophication.

8. The use of performance based treatment systems may be required in highly

sensitive areas, such as in proximity to Outstanding Florida Waters, impaired waters, in springsheds where karst features are prominent and conduit flow is known to exist, or where the lot sizes are small and do not allow for adequate nutrient reduction to be met at the property boundary. These systems shall be designed and permitted under a defined performance standard criterion (e.g. Secondary or Advanced Secondary treatment standards). This measurable performance standard can be adopted as a risk based mitigation strategy for site specific concerns.

5.0 HUMAN-RELATED RESOURCES

5.2 OPEN SPACE

Objective 5.2
Preserve open space within developments to ensure public health, safety, and welfare; protect and enhance natural resources; provide public gathering spaces; promote pedestrian and bicycle connectivity; and enhance recreational opportunities.

~~Preserve or establish open space within developments to ensure public health, safety and welfare and to protect recreational and natural resources and functions.~~

Policy 5.2.2 Pervious open space shall be provided on at least 20% of the development site through a variety of features such as:

1. Open spaces dedicated primarily to public, recreation, or pedestrian use, such as community gardens, community fields, greens, plazas, and squares.
2. Natural areas of non-invasive trees and plants.
3. Landscaped areas, including street trees, utilizing a variety and balanced mix of canopy and understory trees, shrubs, and groundcovers, consistent with xeriscape principles and emphasizing native species.
4. Linkages to larger open space corridors.
5. Portions of stormwater management areas that meet conservation, recreation, or open space design criteria ~~to be~~ as specified in the Land Development Code ~~regulations~~.
6. Portions of green roofs that meet open space design criteria to be specified in the Land Development Code.

Policy 5.2.6 Nonresidential and mixed use developments, including TOD or TND, may reduce the amount of open space maintained onsite by participating in the County's Transfer of Development Rights Program and purchasing development rights in accordance with Section 9.0 of the Future Land Use Element. The purchase of development rights shall be recorded on the Final Development Plan in the manner provided in the Land Development Regulations.

Policy 5.2.7 Within Transit Oriented Developments, Traditional Neighborhood Developments,

and mixed use development within Activity Centers, a portion of public plazas or squares which combine natural areas with permeable paved surfaces may be counted toward the required amount of open space to be maintained onsite, provided that the open space requirements of this section are fulfilled first with conservation areas in accordance with Policy 5.2.3. Design standards for plazas and squares which may qualify as open space shall be provided in the Land Development Code, and shall include: (1) minimum and maximum size thresholds and dimensions; (2) maximum area which may be applied toward the open space requirement based on development size; (3) allowance for the use of permeable paved surfaces; and (4) standards for general public accessibility and functional integration with surrounding development.

6.0 LAND CONSERVATION PROGRAM

6.3 LINKED OPEN SPACE NETWORK

Objective 6.3:

Develop a linked open space network, or greenways system, that can be managed to support the protection, enhancement and restoration of functional and connected natural systems while providing unique opportunities for recreation, multi-modal transportation, and economic development.

Policy 6.3.2 The County shall prioritize maintenance of ecologically functional linkages between ecological corridor core areas as shown on the Critical Ecological Corridors Map through various programs and activities, including: (a) implementation of development review, special area planning for Strategic Ecosystems, land acquisition programs and associated management plans, and the Transfer of Development Rights program (see Future Land Use Element Section 9.0); (b) various intergovernmental coordination efforts with municipalities, adjacent counties, regional entities, state and federal agencies to promote maintenance of linkages of ecological core areas; and (c) outreach programs to promote the value of conserving linked ecosystems/corridors and support tax incentives that promote the preservation of mapped ecological core areas.

~~Policy 6.3.2 The greenways system shall be designed to interconnect existing greenways components. Other lands may be included in the system based on connectivity or value as a natural resource buffer. The greenways system shall be identified as an overlay on the Future Land Use Map. The greenways system overlay shall be used to identify potential open space linkages for planning purposes. Open space linkages shall be provided through available opportunities in the development approval, land acquisition, special area planning, and similar processes.~~

CONSERVATION AND OPEN SPACE ELEMENT
DEFINITIONS

Bioretention: Filtering stormwater runoff through a terrestrial aerobic (upland) plant/soil/microbe complex to remove pollutants through a variety of physical, chemical, and biological processes.

Green Infrastructure: An interconnected network of green space that conserves natural ecosystem values and functions and provides associated benefits to human populations.

Green Roof A roof of a building that is partially or completely covered with vegetation and a growing medium, planted over a waterproofing membrane. It may also include additional layers such as a root barrier and drainage and irrigation systems (also see Energy Element Definitions).

Low Impact Development (LID): An approach to land development that preserves and protects natural-resource systems using various site planning and design approaches and technologies to simultaneously conserve and protect natural resource systems while managing stormwater runoff. The approach includes using engineered small-scale hydrologic controls to replicate the pre-development hydrologic regime through infiltrating, filtering, storing, evaporating, and detaining runoff close to its source.

Minimum Flows and Levels or MFLs: are the minimum water levels and/or flows adopted by the water management district governing boards to prevent significant harm to the water resources or ecology of an area resulting from water withdrawals permitted by the districts.

Onsite sewage treatment and disposal system: a system that contains a standard, subsurface, filled, or mound drainfield system; an aerobic treatment unit; a graywater system tank; a laundry wastewater system tank; a septic tank; a grease interceptor; a pump tank; a solids or effluent pump; a waterless, incinerating, or organic waste-composting toilet; or a sanitary pit privy that is installed or proposed to be installed beyond the building sewer on land of the owner or on other land to which the owner has the legal right to install a system. The term includes any item placed within, or intended to be used in conjunction with, the system. This term does not include package sewage treatment facilities and other treatment works regulated under Chapter 403, F.S.

Performance-based treatment system: a specialized onsite sewage treatment and disposal system designed by a professional engineer with a background in wastewater engineering, licensed in the state of Florida, using appropriate application of sound engineering principles to achieve specified levels of CBOD5 (carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand),TSS (total suspended solids), TN (total nitrogen), TP (total phosphorus), and fecal coliform found in domestic sewage waste, to a specific and measurable established performance standard. This term also includes innovative systems.

Rain garden: A planted depression that allows rainwater runoff from impervious areas like roofs, driveways, walkways, and compacted lawn areas the opportunity to be absorbed. This reduces rain runoff by allowing stormwater to soak into the ground (as opposed to flowing into storm drains and surface waters which can cause erosion, flooding, water pollution, and diminished ground water recharge

Rapid Infiltration Basins (RIBs): An artificial impoundment similar to a holding pond for which the design and operation provides for fluid losses through percolation/seepage in addition to evaporative losses, and includes also called a "percolation pond".

Septic System: An onsite sewage treatment and disposal system that consists of a watertight septic tank that receives wastewater from the home plumbing system. The tank is followed by an underground drainfield consisting of a network of perforated pipe or chambers for distributing partially treated water from the septic tank to the soil for final treatment and disposal.

Septic Tank: A watertight receptacle constructed to promote separation of solid and liquid components of wastewater to provide limited digestion of organic matter, to store solids, and to allow clarified liquid to discharge for further treatment and disposal in a soil absorption system.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL): determined by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and adopted by the Environmental Regulatory Commission (ERC) to establish the maximum amount of a pollutant that a water body can assimilate without causing exceedances of state water quality standards.

Wastewater: The combination of liquid and water-carried pollutants from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants, and institutions together with any ground water, surface runoff or leachate that may be present.

ATTACHMENT 'J'

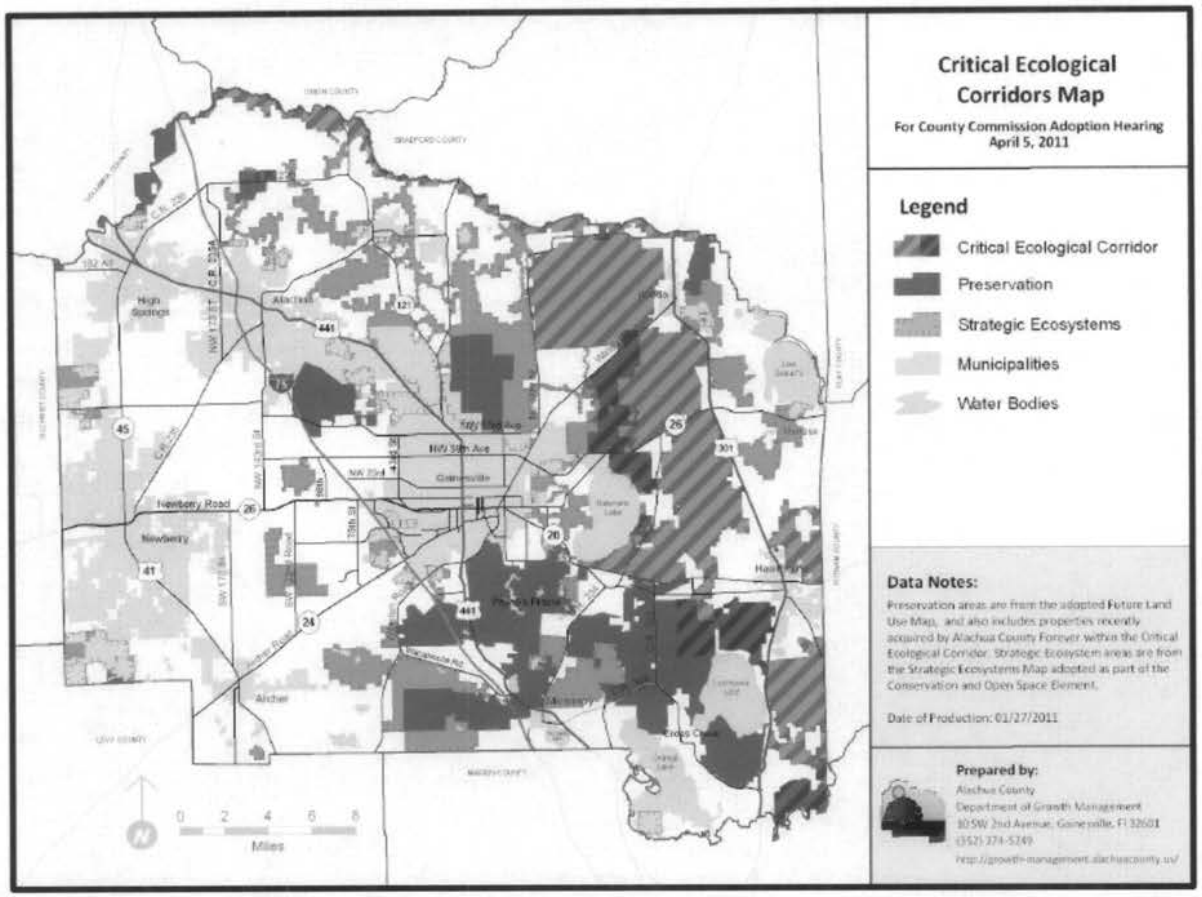
ADOPTED MAPS

CONSERVATION AND OPEN SPACE ELEMENT MAP SERIES

1. Murphree Well Field Management Zones (part of Future Land Use Map Series)
2. Alachua County Floridan Aquifer High Recharge Area
3. USDA Soils Map (Adopted by Reference) (part of Future Land Use Map Series)
4. Strategic Ecosystems, Alachua County, Florida (part of Future Land Use Map Series)
5. Critical Ecological Corridors

CRITICAL ECOLOGICAL CORRIDORS MAP

New map to be added as Map #5 of Conservation and Open Space Element Map Series



ATTACHMENT 'K'

AMENDMENTS TO RECREATION ELEMENT

OBJECTIVE 1.1

Develop and maintain an enhanced system of activity-based and resource-based recreational facilities that consist of a broad range of developed and protected sites and programmed recreation that is integrated by service area throughout the County from the neighborhood to the regional scale and accessible to all residents of Alachua County.

Policy 1.1.1 ~~By the end of 2003, the County shall complete a countywide Recreation Master Plan for meeting future recreation facility and program needs. The Master Plan shall be based on existing and projected demographic characteristics and geographic concentrations of population. The Master Plan shall include a financial component for both capital and maintenance/operations costs.~~

The County shall use the Park Planning Districts identified in the Alachua County Recreation Master Plan as service areas to analyze the recreational needs of different geographic areas throughout the County.

Policy 1.1.2 The County shall adopt and maintain, at a minimum, the following level of service standards for recreation: (1) 0.5 acres of improved activity-based recreation sites per 1000 persons in the unincorporated area of Alachua County; (2) 5.0 acres of improved resource-based recreation sites per 1000 persons in the unincorporated area of Alachua County. The level of service standards shall consider the location of the site and the population within the service areas for the park types, as set forth in Table 1 of this Element. The level of service standards shall account for changes in population due to annexation. The level of service standards shall include County funded or County developed facilities that are operated by other jurisdictions and shall include facilities provided by other entities for which Alachua County has cooperative use agreements. ~~Within twelve (12) months of completion and adoption of a county-wide Recreation Master Plan, the County shall pursue a comprehensive plan amendment to revise the level of service standards and Table 1.~~

Policy 1.1.4 The criteria for the acquisition and development of recreation sites shall be determined by the Recreation Master Plan and Table 1 of this element which provides the range of park types, service areas, population served, typical size and typical facilities and site characteristics for different types of recreation sites. Park districts ~~shall be~~ were established through the Master Plan process and the existing level of service for the individual districts determined. Areas with the lowest level of service, compared to the adopted level of service standard, shall be given priority for the acquisition and development of recreation facilities and programs.

OBJECTIVE 1.3

Continue to provide public access to all County-owned improved recreation sites so that recreation facilities are adequately available for public use.

Policy 1.3.5 The County shall require new development to provide for pedestrian and bicycle linkages within the development to existing or planned public recreation sites if the development is located within the service area of a neighborhood or community park, as specified in Table 1~~, or located within three miles of a regional park. Within twelve (12) months of completion and adoption of a county-wide Recreation Master Plan, the County shall pursue a comprehensive plan amendment to revise Table 1 of this element.~~

OBJECTIVE 1.5

Utilize current funding sources and identify new funding sources for operations and maintenance of County-owned recreation facilities and for recreation programming for County residents.

Policy 1.5.2 ~~Upon implementation of a funding mechanism, based on the Recreation Master Plan, for the operation and maintenance of new parks and recreation facilities, the County will consider adopting a higher level of service standard and county-wide impact fees to maintain that level of service standard. If park impact fees are adopted, t~~The County and municipalities shall coordinate impact fee revenues to develop recreation improvement projects to meet the needs resulting from new development and to maintain, at a minimum, the adopted level of service standard for recreation ~~as amended pursuant to this policy~~.

Policy 1.5.4 The County shall operate the facilities within the recreation system to implement recreational programming coordinated among various providers to efficiently meet the community's needs, and ensure that resources and programs available at different facilities are used in a complementary manner to meet needs on a system-wide basis.

TABLE 1. RECREATION SITE CLASSIFICATION FOR ALACHUA COUNTY

SITE TYPE	TYPICAL LOCATION	TYPICAL SIZE (ACRES)	AVERAGE POPULATION SERVED	AREA PER 1000 POPULATION	TYPICAL FACILITIES/ CHARACTERISTICS
Tot Lot	Within .25 mile distance in residential setting	1 acre	2,500 maximum	.5 acre	Play structures, benches, picnic areas, open spaces, landscaping.
Pocket Park	Within .25 mile distance; usually located in high-density areas	Less than 5 acres			Pocket parks may either be natural or landscaped sites located within neighborhoods or urban areas. They may include walks, benches, gardens and other amenities. Generally no planned recreational programming occurs in pocket parks.
Neighborhood Park	Within .25 to .5 mile distance in neighborhood area	Minimum of 5 acres	5,000 maximum	2 acres	Play structures, recreation buildings, court games, hard courts, tennis courts, internal trails, shuffleboard, volleyball courts, picnic areas, open areas, landscaping.
Community Park	Within .5 to 3 miles distance for urban areas and up to 6 miles for rural areas; usually serves two or more neighborhoods	Minimum of 20 acres	5,000 maximum	2 acres	Athletic fields, swimming pools, multi-purpose fields, recreation centers, picnic areas, open space areas.
Special Use Activity Park	Strategically located community-wide facilities	Minimum of 20 acres	County-wide Service Area		May include a single purpose or activity such as soccer complex, golf course, senior center, etc.
Special Use Resource Park	Located contiguous to or encompassing natural resources	(Varies - depends on resource)	County-wide Service Area		Natural resources – lakes, rivers – or cultural resources such as museums, historical sites, etc. Include picnic areas, boating, swimming, hiking, camping and play areas.

Sources: Alachua County Recreation Master Plan, Phase I, March 2002;
Alachua County Recreation Master Plan, Phase II, October 2005;
Florida's Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, Outdoor Recreation in Florida – 2008.

ATTACHMENT 'L'

AMENDMENTS TO INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION ELEMENT

OBJECTIVE 1

Coordinate the Comprehensive Plan, the plans of the school board, other units of local government providing services, but not having regulatory authority over the use of land, and with the comprehensive plans of municipalities within the County, and adjacent counties.

Policy 1.4 The School Board of Alachua County shall locate sites for new public schools consistent with the criteria in the Future Land Use Element for siting new public school facilities. In order to facilitate coordination between the School Board and the County:

a) Alachua County shall continue to participate at a staff level in the School ~~Acquisition~~ Planning Advisory Committee or other such committees of the Alachua County School Board and coordinate through the Elected Officials' Group and Staff Workgroup to ensure coordination of their comprehensive development plans with the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan and to address the concept of neighborhood school districts as identified in the Countywide Visioning and Planning Committee Conceptual Plan Objectives. Determinations of the consistency of new school sites proposed by the School Board of Alachua County as required by Chapter 1013, F.S., shall be made in accordance with procedures identified in an inter-local agreement between the School Board and Alachua County, and as identified in the Public School Facilities Element.

b) through e) – *No change*

Policy 1.6 Alachua County shall ~~establish a mechanism to~~ promote intergovernmental coordination through regular joint meetings of the ~~City of Gainesville Plan Board and the Alachua County Planning Commission and regular meetings of planning staff of the County, municipalities within the County, and the North Central Florida Regional Planning Council~~ Board of County Commissioners and the Commissions of the municipalities within Alachua County. The County shall also work with the municipalities to update the 2005 Conceptual Land Use Plan prepared by the Countywide Visioning and Planning Committee (CVPC) and implement the Conceptual Plan Objectives developed by the CVPC and updated in 2009.

Policy 1.7 a) Development of University of Florida properties designated in the Campus Master Plan and included in the Campus Development Agreement (CDA) shall be consistent with the CMP and CDA. ~~Alachua County shall consider the Campus Master Plan (CMP) for the main campus of the University of Florida approved by the Board of Regents as the basis for development covered by the Campus Master Plan.~~ Development of any University of Florida properties in unincorporated Alachua County, not covered by the CMP shall be consistent with the

Alachua County Comprehensive Plan.

b) *No change*

Policy 1.9. Alachua County, with other local, regional and state agencies, will prepare and implement hazard mitigation plans to reduce and minimize the exposure of Alachua County citizens and local economy to future natural or man-induced disasters or hazards. This interagency process will seek grant funding for projects listed in the County's adopted Local Mitigation Strategy.

OBJECTIVE 2

Establish mechanisms to address the resolution of intergovernmental issues related to impacts of development proposed in the comprehensive plan upon municipalities within the County, adjacent counties, the region and the state.

Policy 2.1 Alachua County shall continue to review proposed amendments to the Comprehensive Plan for consistency with the North Central Florida Strategic Regional Policy Plan (NCFSRPP), including protection of Resources and Facilities of Regional Significance identified in that Plan, and the State Comprehensive Plan. ~~Differences regarding the identification in the NCFSRPP of high aquifer recharge areas based on the work of the St. Johns River Water Management District shall be addressed as part of the update of the County's Conservation & Open Space Element.~~

Policy 2.3 Alachua County shall continue to notify and consult with the following entities when there is any proposed development that could have an impact on that entity before action is taken on the proposed development. Comments by these entities will be incorporated into the appropriate development reports.

1) Municipalities in Alachua County,
2) North Central Florida Regional Planning Council,
3) School Board of Alachua County,
4) Gainesville/Alachua County Regional Airport Authority,
5) State Department of Environmental Protection (local office),
6) State Department of Transportation,
7) St. Johns River Water Management District,
8) Suwannee River Water Management District,
9) University of Florida, and
10) Local utility companies including Gainesville Regional Utilities, Clay Electric and Progress Energy.

Policy 2.4 Alachua County shall, per Chapter 163, F.S., coordinate with entities within the County on siting of facilities with County-wide significance, including locally unwanted land uses, whose nature and identity are established through inter-local or other formal agreement within one year of adopting the update of this element.

Policy 2.5 In the case when a proposed development has been determined to be incompatible with the comprehensive plan of ~~the~~ another governmental unit, Alachua County and the governmental unit shall work together to resolve this conflict in the following manner:

1) Staff at all levels in all departments shall initially work with staff of the other governmental unit.

2) If there is not a satisfactory resolution at staff level, then the Department Head shall notify the County Manager who shall notify the Board of County Commissioners. The Board may create an ad-hoc committee comprised of members of both governmental units if that process is mutually agreeable, or may request to use the North Central Florida Regional Planning Council's informal mediation process established pursuant to S. 186.509, F.S., or any other mutually acceptable mediation process.

OBJECTIVE 3

Coordinate planning activities mandated by the various elements of the comprehensive plan with other local governments, school boards, other units of local government providing services but not having regulatory authority over the use of land, the region and the state.

Policy 3.4 In order to ensure adequate provision of utilities for proposed land uses in the Comprehensive Plan, Alachua County shall continue to include utility companies on the County's Development Review Staff Committee.

OBJECTIVE 5

Coordinate the provision of services and information.

Policy 5.1 Alachua County shall continue to establish through inter-local agreement an information exchange network among governmental agencies to:

1) establish common data bases.

~~2) establish coordinated boundaries for planning districts using Year 2000 Decennial Census data.~~

32) promote compatibility between geographic information systems.

43) establish regular and ongoing provision of service, geographic and other informational maps.

Policy 5.10 Alachua County shall continue to negotiate inter-local agreements with its municipalities, the University of Florida, Santa Fe ~~Community~~ College and the School Board of Alachua County to coordinate recycling efforts. Such inter-local agreements shall set forth methods of funding disbursement for Federal or State grants received for recycling programs.

OBJECTIVE 8

Coordinate the protection of the environment.

Policy 8.1 Alachua County shall coordinate the environmental protection of land, air, and water with the appropriate agencies and jurisdictions for the benefit of people, wildlife, and plants.

a) The County shall coordinate with the Countywide Visioning and Planning Committee or similar entity, Non-governmental organizations, State, federal municipal and adjacent counties to extend ecologically functional linkages between ecological core areas on the Critical Ecological Corridors Map in accordance with Policy 6.3.2 of the Conservation and Open Space Element.

b) The County shall pursue development of an interdisciplinary team to address protection of strategic ecosystems and other natural resources within each city's reserve area.

c) The County shall encourage establishing a subcommittee of the Countywide Visioning and Planning Committee (CVPC) or similar entity to implement relevant guiding principles and action strategies in the CVPC Conceptual Plan Objectives to protect natural resources countywide. Such a subcommittee shall consider inclusion of environmental analysis and environmental protection standards/requirements in the Boundary Adjustment Act (BAA) or related interlocal agreements.

Policy 8.2 For State, Federal, and other publicly-funded development and transportation projects, the County shall coordinate with appropriate agencies to ensure that all projects within the County demonstrate leadership standards by incorporating the highest environmental standards, while meeting or exceeding the County's minimum standards.

Adopted Map

Intergovernmental Coordination Element

1.) Alachua County Reserve Areas and Extra-Territorial Areas – *No change*

ATTACHMENT 'M'

AMENDMENTS TO CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ELEMENT

OBJECTIVE 1.2

Alachua County shall define types of public facilities and establish the standards or guidelines for level of service (LOS) by facility type to be used in developing and updating the five year capital improvement program and the 2030 Multi-Modal Transportation Capital Improvement Program to implement this element.

Policy 1.2.4 B. Recreation LOS Standards: The County shall adopt and maintain, at a minimum, the following level of service standards for recreation of: (1) 0.5 acres of improved activity-based recreation sites per 1000 persons in the unincorporated area of Alachua County; (2) 5.0 acres of improved resource-based recreation sites per 1000 persons in the unincorporated area of Alachua County. ~~Within twelve (12) months of completion and adoption of a County-wide Recreation Master Plan, the County shall pursue a comprehensive plan amendment to revise the level of service standards and Table 1 of the Recreation Element.~~

Policy 1.2.4.E Potable Water and Sewer LOS Standards (based on Potable Water and Sanitary Sewer Element): The following level of service standards for potable water and sanitary sewer service in the unincorporated portion of Alachua County are hereby adopted, and shall be used as the basis for determining the availability of facility capacity, adequate water supply, and the demand generated by a development within the appropriate service area for the providers listed below for purposes of issuing development orders or building permits.

GAINESVILLE REGIONAL UTILITIES

Potable Water

Raw Water Supply:	Average Daily Flow
~~Raw water and~~ Ttreatment capacity:	Peak ~~Day~~ Daily Flow
Pumping and distribution capacity:	Peak hourly flow ~~= 1.3 times the peak day~~
Storage capacity:	One-half of peak day volume in gallons. This requirement may be met by a combination of storage and auxiliary power.
Minimum pressure:	The system shall be designed for a minimum pressure of 40 psig under forecasted peak hourly demands to assure 20 psig under extreme and unforeseen conditions.
Fire demand:	As determined using Insurance Services Organization guidelines
Potable Water: Average Day (gross)	147 gallons per capita per day (including residential and non-residential uses)

Peak Day ~~Residential~~ (gross):	200 gallons per capita per day (including residential and non-residential uses) ~~317 daily gallons per dwelling unit;~~
~~Peak Day Non-residential:~~	~~Average daily demand multiplied by 1.3 as estimated for plant connection fees.~~

Sanitary Sewerage

Collection System:	Peak Hourly Flow (2.5 ~~1.5~~ times the average daily flow ~~peak day~~)
Treatment and Disposal:	Annual average daily flow which allows for anticipated peak hour flow

Sanitary Sewerage:
Average ~~Peak~~ Day (gross)

~~Residential~~:	106 gallons per capita per day ~~(200 daily gallons per dwelling unit;)~~
~~Peak Day Non-residential:~~	~~Average daily flow multiplied by 1.15 as estimated for plant connection fees.~~

Policy 1.2.5 Alachua County shall adopt LOS guidelines for Category "C" public facilities, and include those facilities in the CIP. These LOS guidelines are to be used for analysis and identification of Capital Improvement Project needs for these facilities to be included in the Capital Improvement Program. These level of service guidelines shall be for advisory purposes only. The LOS guidelines for Category "C" public facilities are the following:

A. *No change*

B. *No change*

C. Government buildings and facilities - LOS guidelines based on Alachua County Master Space Plan adopted by the Board of County Commissioners on June 13, 1995, and any amendments thereto. Facilities shall incorporate and recognize urban design principles. Life cycle costs ~~should~~ shall be considered in the design and construction of government facilities. The County shall implement an Energy Conservation Plan including a program to track the use of energy and water in facilities owned by the County and reducing energy consumption as it relates to budgetary constraints. The County shall require energy efficient retrofits of existing facilities and will ensure energy efficient objectives are met in the planning and construction of any new facilities.

D. *No change*

E. *No change*

OBJECTIVE 1.5

Establish priorities for capital improvement projects in a manner that achieves and maintains adopted LOS standards, addresses future growth and remedies existing deficiencies within the shortest time frame possible consistent with fiscal capacity and priorities adopted for elimination of deficiencies, while maintaining and protecting the County's investment in existing capital facilities.

Policy 1.5.2 Alachua County shall set the relative priorities for improvement projects within types of public facilities as:

A. Capital improvements to be funded with a funding source other than impact fees shall be evaluated in accordance with the criteria listed below. Projects eligible for the use of impact fees shall be evaluated consistent with Policy 1.8.2.

Priority 1 - The repair, remodeling, renovation, or replacement of obsolete or worn out facilities that contribute to achieving or maintaining adopted LOS standards.

Priority 2 - New public facilities and improvements or modifications to existing public facilities that eliminate <u>or mitigate</u> public <u>natural, societal or technological</u> hazards, <u>ranked according to the Project List in the approved Local Mitigation Strategy</u>.

Priority 3 - New public facilities and improvements or modifications to existing public facilities that are needed to maintain health, safety, and welfare.

Priority 4 -New public facilities or improvements to existing public facilities that are required by contractual obligation or legal mandates.

Priority 5 - New and expanded facilities that reduce or eliminate deficiencies relative to LOS standards for existing demands. Projects to address deficiencies to serve existing development or approved vested development in urban service areas designated in the Future Land Use Element shall have priority within this category.

Priority 6 - New or expanded facilities, including land acquisition, that are needed to maintain adopted LOS for new development and redevelopment during the next five years. Projects to serve new development within urban service areas designated in the Future Land Use Element shall have priority within this category.
In the event that capacity of public facilities is insufficient to serve all applicants for development orders, the priorities shall be as follows:

1. Capital Improvements to serve DRIs and vested (i.e., where development has commenced and is continuing in good faith) final development orders issued prior to plan adoption.

Criteria to rank the following shall be established in the Concurrency Ordinance: Projects subject to development agreements. Final development orders not vested. Non-final development orders. Other categories of development based on the Comprehensive Plan policies.

OBJECTIVE 1.6
Programming and funding of capital projects consistent with the Goals, Objectives, and Policies of the Comprehensive Plan and Future Land Use Map, to maintain adopted LOS standards, and/or meet other public facility needs not dictated by LOS standards.

Policy 1.6.7 Adequately address financing for major public facility needs not related to maintaining an adopted level of service standard, including projects from the adopted Alachua County Local Mitigation Strategy. Those needs should be addressed annually during the update of the Capital Improvement Program.

Policy 1.6.13 Alachua County shall consider life cycle costs in decisions on capital projects.

ATTACHMENT 'N'

AMENDMENTS TO ECONOMIC ELEMENT

OBJECTIVE 1.1 ECONOMIC DIVERSITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

Diversify the County's economy. Achieve a diversified and sustainable economic base in Alachua County to minimize the vulnerability of the local economy and to provide economic opportunity for all segments of the population and attract and retain high-quality employers and employees within the workforce.

Policy 1.1.1 Alachua County shall promote the recruitment and expansion of targeted industries that are either growing, high-skill, high wage areas of desired growth, or contribute to regional economic diversification. These targeted industries include, but are not limited to: logistics, and distribution; building component design and manufacturing; aviation services and products, bio-fuels and energy; healthcare services and projects business services; communication services; medical and pharmaceuticals, including biotech; technology driven manufacturing; electronics and other electrical equipment; regional or corporate headquarters; information technology; research and development; eco-tourism; multimedia productions.

Policy ~~1.5.2~~ 1.1.2 Alachua County shall promote economic development efforts that build on and complement existing commercial, industrial and agricultural assets in the local economic system.

Policy ~~1.5.3~~ 1.1.3 Alachua County shall implement the goals of the Alachua County Visitors and Convention Bureau to promote North Central Florida as a tourism destination through events, advertising and accessible recreation sites. The County shall promote tourism, including eco-tourism, agritourism, heritage tourism and tourism-related businesses which complement the County's environmental, social and economic quality.

Policy 1.1.4 Alachua County shall promote partnerships with local arts/cultural organizations and sports organizations, and promote unique recreational tourism opportunities including agritourism, paddling trails, the African American Heritage Trail and the Old Florida Heritage Highway master plan.

Policy ~~1.5.1~~ 1.1.5 Alachua County shall expand its economic base by creating an environment which encourages entrepreneurship through strong partnerships with FloridaWorks, the University of Florida, Santa Fe College, the School Board of Alachua County and related organizations that provide education and training to the community.

Policy 1.1.6 Consistent with Energy Element Objective 2.2 and Future Land Use Element Objectives 6.1 and 6.2, Alachua County shall encourage the location and

development of energy conservation, alternative energy, reuse/recycling based industry and sustainable food production and processing businesses and industry clusters in order to achieve a higher level of sustainable economic development.

Policy 1.1.6.a Alachua County shall promote a Recycling Market Development Zone (RMDZ)/Resource Recovery industrial park focused on sustainable production of goods or materials that may include recycled content or resources collected by the County curbside recycling program or otherwise removed from the County's waste stream.

Policy 1.1.6.b Consistent with Future Land Use Element Policy 6.1.4, industries and business sectors ~~which~~ that create a market for local agricultural products shall be encouraged to locate or expand existing local business in Alachua County.

Policy 1.1.6.c Highlight local specialty foods and farmers markets as part of the County's tourism marketing efforts.

Policy 1.1.7 Alachua County shall establish and maintain land uses and zoning regulations that will facilitate telecommuting, home based occupations, mixed-use centers and other components that are helpful to job creation and retention, including the targeted industries listed in Policy 1.1.1.

Policy ~~1.3.5~~ 1.1.8 Alachua County shall encourage and allow flexibility in the development of "home-based businesses" consistent with public health and safety concerns. Home-based businesses are defined as a business or commercial activity conducted on a residential property which is accessory to the residential use of that property. The land development regulations shall include thresholds to allow for approval of small-scale rural home-based businesses through administrative review and other mechanisms appropriate to the size, intensity, and impacts of such businesses.

Policy 1.1.9 Consistent with Energy Element Policy 3.1.4, Alachua County shall promote redevelopment and infill within the Urban Cluster. Recognizing that such redevelopment and infill is an efficient use of land, infrastructure, energy resources, and existing public services, redevelopment of existing sites and buildings shall be encouraged. The County will encourage redevelopment by establishing strategies, such as mixed-use and increased densities, in the goals, objectives, and policies of the Future Land Use Element.

Policy 1.1.10 Recognizing constraints such as location, site access, existing utility infrastructure, or other conditions that may constrain redevelopment in compliance with generally applicable standards, the County shall establish criteria for sites where it would be appropriate to facilitate redevelopment of existing properties based on alternative standards.

OBJECTIVE 1.2 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Provide a comprehensive economic development strategy for Alachua County.

Policy ~~1.1.3~~ 1.2.1 Alachua County shall encourage the allocation of resources for the retention, expansion and development of local business and the recruitment of businesses and industries. Priority shall be given to the retention, expansion and development of local businesses.

Policy ~~1.1.1~~ 1.2.2 Alachua County shall coordinate its economic development activities with its municipalities and the appropriate federal, state, regional and local agencies including Florida Works, the University of Florida, Santa Fe College, the School Board of Alachua County and economic development organizations.

Policy ~~1.1.2~~ 1.2.3 Alachua County shall pursue an integrated approach to economic development that includes citizen input and addresses the needs of the County. The County shall support and coordinate the activities of the County's Economic Development Advisory Committee in the development and implementation and periodic update of the strategic plan for county-wide economic development.

Policy ~~1.1.4~~ 1.2.4 Alachua County may elect to implement all or part of this element through a contractual agreement with another agency or agencies engaged in the business of economic development. Specific responsibilities shall be set forth in such an agreement to ensure compliance with this plan.

Policy ~~1.1.5~~ 1.2.5 The Alachua County department or the agency contracted to implement this plan shall develop an annual program to retain, expand and develop local businesses. This program shall also explore opportunities for attracting appropriate businesses and industries. This program shall encourage the availability of economic opportunities for all segments of the community, monitor and reduce the extent of underemployment in the community, ~~and~~ recruit businesses and industries that will utilize and train the local labor force as their employees, and retain existing talented workforce.

This program shall:

a. Provide current informational material to prospective businesses and industries that includes but is not limited to:

1. An inventory of available commercial and industrial land and vacant buildings.

2. Analysis of labor force characteristics and needs.

3. Availability and cost of electricity, water, sewer, natural gas, and essential infrastructure

4. Analysis of community characteristics (e.g., quality of public schools and cultural amenities).

5. Provide site location and development review assistance.

b. Advise the Local Planning Agency and the Board of County Commissioners on economic development issues that affect comprehensive planning and land development regulation activities.

c. Participate in the review of grant proposals relating to economic development.

d. Provide a review of barriers to employment and economic prosperity (e.g., transportation, child-care, education, employability and health-care) and ways to overcome those barriers.

Policy 1.2.6 Alachua County shall pursue incentive programs such as Tax Increment Financing (TIF), Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Qualified Target Industry Tax Refund program, an impact fee financing fund, a revolving capital loan fund, and land acquisition that will allow businesses and employers to invest in retaining and creating high wage job opportunities and value-added businesses. Alachua County shall study economic incentives utilized by various communities and seek to implement those incentives that are appropriate for Alachua County.

Policy ~~1.1.14~~ 1.2.6.a In order to determine whether incentives are provided to a project, the County shall conduct a cost/benefit assessment of any financial incentives proposed to be provided by the County to support the retention, expansion or development of local business or to attract new business. Such an assessment shall factor in the financial costs as well as the social equity and environmental impacts of proposed incentives.

Policy ~~1.1.7~~ 1.2.7 Alachua County, or the agency contracted to implement its economic development strategy, shall establish criteria for ranking future economic development proposals/initiatives and requests for funding from economic development organizations based on their contributions to sustainable economic development.

Policy ~~1.1.8~~ 1.2.8 Priority should be given to businesses and industries that would contribute to the flow of income into the local economy through the sale of goods and services outside of the County, or that would produce goods and services that would otherwise be imported into the County and such firms should be encouraged to locate or expand existing local business in Alachua County

Policy ~~1.1.9~~ 1.2.9 Alachua County recognizes Research and Technology Parks as valuable economic assets to the community that are particularly appropriate in transit oriented developments and mixed-use activity centers. Development of such

parks and other similar ventures through expansion, development and recruitment of appropriate businesses and industries shall be given high priority.

Policy 1.2.10 Alachua County recognizes the business incubators such as the Gainesville Technology Enterprise Center (GTEC) as valuable economic assets to the community and shall encourage the development of additional incubators and similar ventures through expansion, development and recruitment of appropriate businesses and industries, where consistent with the Future Land Use Element. The County shall strive to retain in the community the businesses that are established and grow from the incubators by assuring that an adequate amount of land properly designated for manufacturing and commerce activities related to the incubated enterprises is available.

Policy 1.2.11 Alachua County recognizes the value of industries related to the development of energy conservation, alternative energy, reuse/recycling based products and sustainable food production and processing and encourages the location of these businesses and industry clusters consistent with Energy Element Objective 2.1. These industries shall be given high priority.

Policy 1.2.12 Alachua County shall promote industries and businesses that support cultural, nature-based and/or eco-tourism activities.

Policy ~~1.1.10~~ 1.2.13 Alachua County shall support the development and expansion of small and minority businesses.

Policy ~~1.1.11~~ 1.2.14 To further support local and minority business efforts, Alachua County's purchasing policies shall provide the maximum opportunity for increased participation by local, small and minority business.

Policy ~~1.3.5~~ 1.2.15 Alachua County shall maintain ~~develop~~ a system for registering all businesses operating in the County.

Policy ~~1.1.12~~ 1.2.16 Alachua County shall promote methods of financing infrastructure and public services that will minimize costs to current and future taxpayers, such as bond issues when the market is favorable.

Policy ~~1.1.13~~ 1.2.17 Alachua County shall initiate efforts and support the efforts of other agencies to obtain grant funding (e.g., Community Development Block Grants) and other sources of funds designed to assist local economic development projects.

Policy ~~1.1.15~~ 1.2.18 A comprehensive annual "State of Alachua County's Economy" report shall be presented to the Board of County Commissioners. This document shall review the economic indicators of the local economy and the impact of economic development efforts on the goals and objectives outlined in this plan. This report shall be developed by the County in coordination with local economic development entities such as the Chamber of Commerce/CEO, with input from the appropriate County advisory committees such as the Economic Development

Advisory Committee ~~Manager or his designee in cooperation with any agency which may be contracted to implement this element~~. This report shall include at a minimum:

a. A review of the annual economic development program for Alachua County as it relates to the objectives and policies set forth in this Economic Element.

b. Recommendations concerning identified infrastructure needs to support economic development efforts; this information shall be considered as part of the annual update of the Capital Improvement Program.

c. A report of existing business expansions and new business starts within the County.

d. A report on businesses attracted to the County through the recruitment efforts of Alachua County ~~or the agency~~.

e. A report on vocational training opportunities, including identification of needed job skills reported by businesses during the recruitment or expansion process.

f. The number of new jobs created.

g. A report on the costs and benefits to the County, as well as the effectiveness, of any incentives provided by the County to support the retention or expansion of existing businesses or to develop or attract new business.

h. A report on the effectiveness of the economic development program in improving the economic well being of the unemployed poor, including those not covered by general unemployment statistics.

OBJECTIVE 1.3 ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND RESOURCE CONSERVATION

The County shall evaluate and ensure that the types of new or the expansion of existing businesses and industries developing and locating in Alachua County ~~(and the expansion of existing businesses and industries) will~~ contribute to maintaining a clean environment (air, water, soil) including measures to increase energy conservation, reduce greenhouse gas production, consistent with Energy Element Objectives 2.1 and 2.2 and Conservation and Open Space Policy 4.1.2, and ~~be~~ are located in areas with suitable infrastructure and compatible land uses. Each employer shall be a good neighbor by preventing adverse impacts on the environment with emphasis given to the Conservation and Open Space Element of the Comprehensive Plan.

Policy 1.3.1 Alachua County shall adopt objective standards for timely decisions on applications for development approval for business and industrial uses that

correspond to Alachua County's Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Ordinances. Such standards and procedures shall be reviewed on an annual basis to determine their effectiveness in facilitating the permitting process and protecting the environment. The County shall develop and maintain, as a mechanism for expediting the development review process, an inventory of suitable potential business locations which would include information on the infrastructure available and the environmental conditions of the site. This inventory may be contained within or accessed from the County's Geographic Information Systems database and public applications and viewers. The County may coordinate with the municipalities to include their suitable location information within this inventory.

Policy 1.3.2 Alachua County shall encourage the development and expansion of business and industry in appropriate locations that make efficient use of existing public services and infrastructure.

Policy 1.3.3 Industries or businesses generating hazardous wastes shall follow procedures and guidelines for the use, storage, and disposal of such materials as set forth by ordinance and in accordance with the Solid Waste Element and Objective 5.7 of the Conservation and Open Space Element of this plan.

OBJECTIVE 1.4 EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

Coordinate educational, vocational, and technical training opportunities with the needs of new and existing employers. In collaboration with other institutions, create an environment in which all residents may become as self-sufficient as possible, through educational and employment opportunities.

Policy ~~1.2.1~~ 1.4.1 Alachua County shall assist in the coordination of educational, professional, technical, and vocational training of the labor force with the needs of businesses and industries. This assistance shall include, but not be limited to, disseminating information about the vocational and other programs available through Florida Works, Santa Fe College, ~~and~~ the School Board of Alachua County, the Chamber of Commerce/CEO and the University of Florida to prospective businesses and industries and disseminating statistical data on population and employment relating to labor markets for use by potential employers and vocational programs.

Policy ~~1.2.2~~ 1.4.2 Alachua County shall foster collaboration among the workforce development organizations and the educational institutions, the employees and employers to ensure that the skills of the County's labor force closely match the demand for labor.

Policy ~~1.2.3~~ 1.4.3 Alachua County shall, as referenced in the County's Strategic Plan for Sustainable Economic Development, collaborate with local workforce development organizations and educational institutions to expand vocational skills training and provide entrepreneurial opportunities for students. This collaboration shall include goals to prepare students for post-secondary

employment in such areas as special skills training, targeted industries training and vocational skills training and internships, in collaboration with Florida Works, Santa Fe College, the School Board, the University of Florida, the business community and other agencies.

Policy 1.4.4 Assist startup companies and encourage business retention through support of incubators consistent with Policy 1.2.10 and workforce education/training initiatives.

OBJECTIVE 1.5 EXPAND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES AND REDUCE POVERTY

Provide sustainable economic opportunities for all segments of Alachua County. Particular emphasis shall be given to activities which increase economic opportunities for persons at or near the poverty level and to activities which redevelop economically distressed and under-utilized areas ~~eliminate blighted commercial and industrial uses~~. Alachua County shall utilize the following indicators:

a. per capita incomes for Alachua County.

b. Percentage of persons living at or below the poverty level.

c. unemployment rates.

Policy ~~1.4.8~~ 1.5.1 Alachua County shall support existing businesses and encourage new business development in economically distressed areas of the County by coordinating with other economic development initiatives at the local, state, or regional level.

Policy 1.5.2 The County shall make information available to the community on potential incentives such as reduced impact and/or mobility fees, streamlined permitting requirements for redevelopment within the Urban Cluster, and financial incentives available at the state and federal level for redevelopment of brownfield sites.

Policy ~~1.4.4~~ 1.5.3 The County shall ~~create~~ pursue ~~incentives~~ funding opportunities, including grants and other funding sources, for the extension of essential infrastructure to encourage development or redevelopment in specific economically distressed areas. ~~for the development or redevelopment of specific economically distressed areas by sharing or incurring the cost of extending essential infrastructure to those areas~~.

Policy ~~1.4.1~~ 1.5.4 Businesses and industries that meet the demands of the existing labor force by providing employment opportunities and equitable salaries shall be given a high priority in recruitment efforts and in provision of support for expansion of existing local business.

Policy ~~1.4.2~~ 1.5.5 Businesses and industries that are willing to participate in the training of skilled and unskilled workers through the local Workforce Investment Act (WIA) and/or other similar programs, shall be given a high priority in recruitment efforts and strongly encouraged to locate in Alachua County, and in provision of support for expansion of existing business.

Policy ~~1.4.3~~ 1.5.6 Alachua County shall support and encourage the development of public/private partnerships which assist small and minority businesses that may otherwise not have access to adequate start-up capital.

Policy ~~1.4.5~~ 1.5.7 Alachua County shall support Welfare Transition Program employment/training projects in the County.

Policy ~~1.4.6~~ 1.5.8 Alachua County shall collaborate with local businesses and organizations, including builders, developers, contractors and labor unions, to create or support programs that enhance apprenticeship opportunities for vocational trades.

Policy ~~1.4.7~~ 1.5.9 Alachua County shall support the development of micro-enterprises and small businesses by coordinating with other economic development initiatives.

~~Policy 1.4.9 In order to redevelop the County's economically distressed areas, Alachua County shall pursue appropriate grant funds to acquire for re-development at least one blighted commercial or industrial property per year.~~

Policy ~~1.4.10~~ 1.5.10 Alachua County shall strive to compensate its employees with a combination of wages and benefits needed to cover the costs of life's basics, including shelter, food, clothing, utilities, transportation, child care and health care and is based on economic conditions of North Central Florida.

Policy 1.5.11 Alachua County shall promote affordable, diverse housing choices throughout the community to enhance the viability of the workforce.

OBJECTIVE 1.6 LIVABLE COMMUNITIES

Create livable communities that are attractive to diverse populations and new economic development opportunities.

Policy 1.6.1 The County shall encourage expanded and new businesses to locate in well-designed, compact mixed-use communities as encouraged in the Future Land Use Element.

Policy 1.6.2 The County shall promote reduced work to home commuting distances through encouragement of Traditional Neighborhood and Transit Oriented Developments and compact, mixed-use Activity Centers.

Policy 1.6.3 The Land Development Regulations shall include standards to ensure that new and expanded businesses provide for the health of the community by providing access to bicycle and pedestrian transportation facilities as well as roadways.

II. Powerpoint Presentation for April 5, 2011 Public Hearing

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE BASED ON EVALUATION AND APPRAISAL REPORT (EAR)

Board of County Commissioners

Public Hearing

April 5th 2011

PURPOSE OF HEARING

- Review of Comments from Agencies on Transmitted Amendments and Response
- County Commission adoption of Comprehensive Plan amendments based on the Evaluation and Appraisal Report (CPA 08-10)

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING PROCESS & EAR

EVALUATION AND APPRAISAL REPORT (EAR)

- EAR adopted by County Commission Resolution 09-84 on August 11, 2009.
- EAR found "sufficient" by Florida Dept. of Community Affairs in October 2009.
- County has 18 months (April 2011) from DCA sufficiency finding to adopt amendments to Plan, per Florida Statutes.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN ELEMENTS

- Energy *(new - optional)*
- Community Health *(new - optional)*
- Future Land Use
- Housing
- Potable Water & Sanitary Sewer
- Solid Waste
- Stormwater
- Transportation Mobility*
- Conservation and Open Space
- Recreation
- Intergovernmental Coordination
- Capital Improvements
- Economic *(optional)*
- Historic Preservation* *(optional)*
- Public School Facilities*

** Not amended as part of EAR-based Plan update*

FOCUS AREAS FOR PLAN UPDATE

- Energy
- Economic Development
- Land Use
- Community Health and Recreation
- Water & Resource Protection
- Housing

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

- EAR and EAR-Based Comp Plan Update
  January 2008 - April 2011
  - 13 community workshops
  - 19 public meetings with BOCC and/or LPA
  - Meetings with advisory boards and citizen groups
  - Print ads, media releases, and email updates
  - Web Site - http://www.alachuacounty.us/ear

7

Joint County Commission/Local Planning Agency Meetings

Three Special Meetings held in May & June 2010 to provide staff with direction on final preparation of amendments for public hearings on transmittal for review by State Agencies

8

TRANSMITTAL OF AMENDMENTS

- Local Planning Agency made recommendation to transmit to FL Department of Community Affairs on 8/18/2010
- BOCC approved transmittal for review by State Agencies on 10/5/2010

9

AGENCY REVIEW AND COMMENT

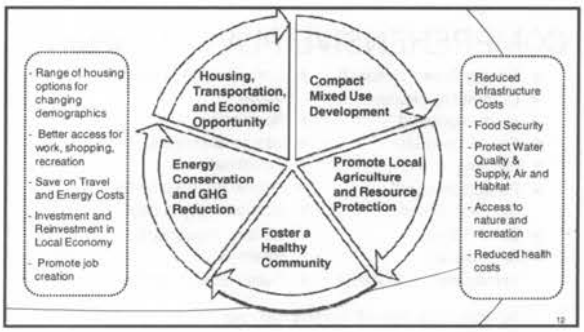
- "Objections, Recommendations, and Comments Report" (ORC) issued December 17, 2010 by DCA and comments from other agencies.
  - One objection from DCA on intensity standards for industrial land uses
  - Comments from SJRWMD, FDEP, FFWCC, and FDOT

10

KEY PRINCIPLES

- Provide a range of housing, transportation and economic opportunities
- Focus compact mixed use development where infrastructure and services can be efficiently provided
- Promote local agriculture, and protection of natural and cultural resources
- Conserve energy & reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- Foster healthy community

11



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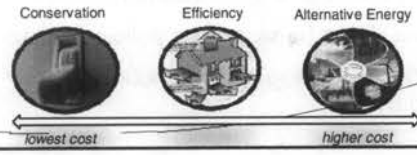
ENERGY ELEMENT

- Goal: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and fossil fuel consumption; mitigate the effects of rising energy costs; and promote the long-term economic security of Alachua County through energy conservation, energy efficiency and renewable energy production.



13

ENERGY ELEMENT

- Reduction Goals
- The Built Environment
- Energy Efficient Land Use
- Energy Efficient Transportation System
- County Govt. Initiatives
- Local Food Production & Processing
- Renewable Energy
- Solid Waste
- Education & Public Information

14

CO2 Emissions Per Household & Per Acre from Auto Use

Map created by the Center for Neighborhood Technology – http://htaindex.cnt.org

15

Residence Closer to Employment Helps Reduce % of Income Spent on Housing and Transportation Costs

(Source: Chuck Kooshian & Steve Winkelman, "Growing Wealthier: Smart Growth, Climate Change and Prosperity," Center for Clean Air Policy, Jan 2011)

16

COMMUNITY HEALTH ELEMENT

- Goal: Preserve the health of Alachua County residents by facilitating health care delivery, improving the livability of the community, and providing all Alachua County residents opportunities for active living.

17

COMMUNITY HEALTH ELEMENT OBJECTIVES

- Coordination among local health systems*
- Programs and infrastructure to support sustainable community health
- Promote obesity prevention and prevention of other chronic illnesses
- School-based health promotion and activities, including for persons with special needs
- Reporting and monitoring system of indicators

**Eliminated policy re: development notices to Health Care Advisory Board*

18

Healthy Communities Design

Energy Efficient

Active Living

Low Impact Development

Transit Oriented Development

Healthy Mix of Uses

FUTURE LAND USE ELEMENT

- Activity Centers
  - Streamline approval process by replacing master plans with general design standards
- Clarify heavy and light industrial policies
- Delete Urban Services Line policies & map
- Policies promoting urban agriculture/Local Food Systems

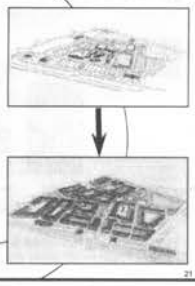
FUTURE LAND USE – ACTIVITY CENTERS

General Development Standards

- Mix of uses
- Small blocks
- Buildings oriented to pedestrian
- Parking on street or screened
- Civic space

Master Plans for Redevelopment

- To facilitate redevelopment of existing sites
- Provide a range of housing types and sizes for affordable housing

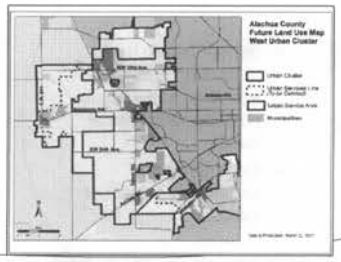


FUTURE LAND USE - INDUSTRIAL

- Clarify distinction between Heavy and Light Industrial uses
- Light Industrial policies revised to include certain Office and Research & Development uses
- Light Industrial appropriate in TODs and Activity Centers

❖ *Dept of Community Affairs objection re: need for intensity standards for industrial uses; response notes general pervious open space standards*

DELETE URBAN SERVICES LINE AND RELATED POLICIES



BASES

- 2010 Timeframe; based on water & sewer
- New development since 2002
- New water and sewer, park, and fire facilities
- Public School Facilities Element, Mobility Plan, TOD/TND, USA
- Narrow exceptions to sewer connections

FUTURE LAND USE ELEMENT

- Plan East Gainesville Policies
  - Clarify economic development, environmental protection, and transportation connection policies
- Accessory Dwelling Units
  - Clarify use in new developments & clarify standards and conditions
- Listed Species Policy and Map Updates for Idylwild/Serenola and Cross Creek Areas

❖ *FDEP & FFWCC comments and response*

HOUSING ELEMENT

- Revised Goal 3 and added definition of special needs households
- Clarified community residential home policies for consistency with State Statute

POTABLE WATER & SANITARY SEWER ELEMENT

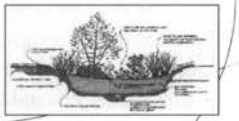
- Water supply planning, concurrency, and updated Level of Service standards
- Eliminate exception to connection requirement for new residential subdivisions
- Any exceptions to water or sewer connections required to use low-flow plumbing fixtures
- Delete dry lines requirement for exceptions

SOLID WASTE ELEMENT

- Updated recycling goal per Florida Statute (also in Energy Element) (1.5.2)
- Explore feasibility of mandatory curbside recycling program (1.5.3)
- Increase compliance in mandatory commercial recycling program (1.5.4)

STORMWATER ELEMENT

- Incentivize/encourage environmentally sensitive stormwater design such as Low Impact Development (LID)



LID EXAMPLES IN ALACHUA COUNTY

CONSERVATION & OPEN SPACE ELEMENT

- Clarification of policies to promote water conservation and springshed protection
- Recognize open space for mixed use in urban areas
- Critical Ecological Corridors Map and Policies
  - *WMD & FDEP comments & response*

URBAN OPEN SPACE

Green Roof

Community Garden

Urban Plaza

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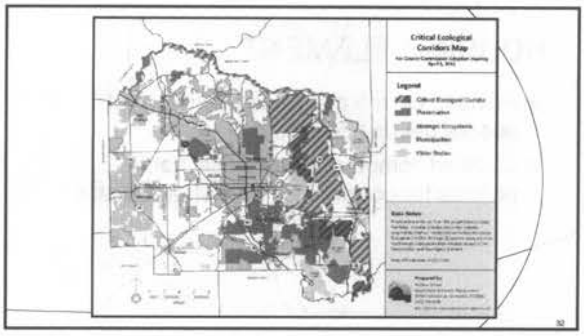

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CHANGES IN RESPONSE TO AGENCY COMMENTS

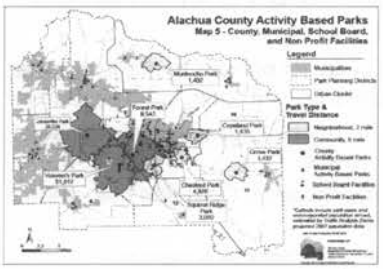
- Statutory Preemption
  - Water management district authority on consumptive use permitting
  - Clarify fertilizer policy consistent statute
- State legislative action delaying Health Dept. septic system evaluation program
  - Delete policy based on State program

33

RECREATION ELEMENT

- Use Park Planning Districts per Recreation Master Plan to analyze geographic needs
- Level of Service standard broadened to include County funded/developed facilities operated by others and facilities with cooperative agreements, in addition to County maintained facilities
- Coordinated programming of park system

34



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INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION ELEMENT

- Recognize Local Mitigation Strategy
- Implementation of Countywide Vision in Coordination with Other Entities:
  - Neighborhood school districts
  - Conceptual Plan Objectives
  - Natural resource protections
- Recognize UF properties governed by Campus Master Plan on Future Land Use Map

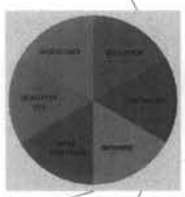
36

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ELEMENT

- Priorities for CIP to include projects from Local Mitigation Strategy
- Life cycle costs in capital project decisions
- Revised level of service standards for water & sewer based on input from GRU for consistency with PWSS

ECONOMIC ELEMENT

- Reorganized existing Element; relate to Strategic Plan
- Promotion of targeted industries
- Encourage energy conservation, waste reuse/recycling and sustainable food related businesses
- Promote infill & redevelopment
- Incentive programs



COUNTY COMMISSION ACTION

Recommendation:

- Adopt Ordinance amending Comprehensive Plan (CPA 08-10) based on the Evaluation and Appraisal Report

NEXT STEPS

- Notice of Intent by DCA within 45 days & amendments go into effect following challenge period
- Updates to Land Development Code
  - BOCC Workshop
- Other implementation activities, e.g.
  - High Performance Home Program
  - Solid Waste Programs

COMMENTS/QUESTIONS?

WEB SITE: http://www.alachuacounty.us/ear

(Contains information on upcoming meetings, work products, and other items relating to the Comprehensive Plan Update)

CONTACT INFORMATION
Alachua County Department of Growth Management

- **Phone:** (352)374-5249
- **Email:** ear@alachuacounty.us
- **Mail:** 10 SW 2nd Avenue, 3rd Floor, Gainesville, FL, 32601

III. Response to Florida Department of Community Affairs (DCA) Objections, Recommendations, and Comments (ORC) Report and other Agencies' Comments, Including Changes to Policies Transmitted by County Commission on October 5, 2010

For Public Hearing April 5, 2011

Alachua County Response to Florida Department of Community Affairs Objections, Recommendations, and Comments Report on EAR-Based Comprehensive Plan Amendments (DCA #Alachua County 11-1ER) And Other Agency Comments

Section I provides excerpts from the Florida Department of Community Affairs (DCA) Objections and Recommendations and Comments (ORC) Report dated December 17, 2010 on the Amendments approved for transmittal by the County Commission on Ocober 5th, 2010 followed by the County response.

Section II excerpts comments from other review agencies included with the letter from DCA transmitting the ORC Report, followed by the County staff response, and where necessary, revisions to the previously transmitted goals, objectives, and policies.

Section III identifies other changes to the previously transmitted amendments which are the result of further staff analysis of policies related to agency comments, recent legislative changes, or corrections of scrivener's errors.

Upon adoption of these Comprehensive Plan amendments by the Board of County Commissioners, the adopted amendments will be sent to the Florida Department of Community Affairs for final compliance review in accordance with Florida Statutes. Section 163.3184(8)(b), F.S., provides in part that:

> ".....the state land planning agency, upon receipt of a local government's complete adopted comprehensive plan or plan amendment, shall have 45 days for review and to determine if the plan or plan amendment is in compliance with this act.....the agency's determination of compliance must be based only upon one or both of the following:
>
> 1. The state land planning agency's written comments to the local government pursuant to subsection (6); or
>
> 2. Any changes made by the local government to the comprehensive plan or plan amendment as adopted."

I. COMMENTS FROM FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

CONSISTENCY WITH CHAPTER 163, F.S. AND RULE 9J-5, F.A.C. & INTENSITY STANDARDS FOR INDUSTRIAL LAND USE

DCA Objection:

"The County has proposed new Objective 4.3 and Policy 4.3.1 to create a new Light Industrial future land use category and new Objective 4.4 and Policies 4.4.1 and 4.4.2 creating a Heavy Industrial future land use category. However, the County has not included intensity standards for the proposed future land use categories."

DCA Recommendation:

"The County should revise the policy to establish a standard for intensity in each land use for the proposed Light and Heavy Industrial future land use categories. Possible standards for non-residential standards include the use of floor area ratios (FARs) or ***impervious surface***

ratios (ISRs) *and/or lot coverage percentage, based on square feet per acre, in combination with building height limitation and types of uses allowed."* ***(Bold** added)*

Response to DCA Objection:

Policy 5.2.2 of the Conservation and Open Space Element in the adopted Comprehensive Plan includes one of the types of intensity standards identified in DCA's Recommendations, i.e. "pervious open space shall be provided on at least 20% of the development site through a variety of features..." and is applicable to all new developments within the unincorporated area of Alachua County. This policy is reinforced by adopted policy 4.1.3 of the Future Land Use Element, which states that "industrial locations and proposed uses shall be consistent with the Conservation and Open Space Policies of Alachua County."

The amendments to the Industrial Policies in the Future Land Use Element implement the adopted EAR Recommendation 4.6.1.b to "update policies related to Industrial and Office land uses to facilitate recruitment of targeted industries to the County, consistent with employer workforce needs and emerging Industrial and Office land use trends." As noted in the supporting data and these targeted industrial uses consistent with emerging trends include uses such as research and development, biotechnology, communications and information technology, scientific and engineering activities which have flexible space needs and which often benefit from a mixed use setting with emphasis placed on sustainability as a design principle. Based on this, new Policy 4.3.1 provides for a performance based approach to such uses and the County would not want to establish "one size fits all" standards by adopting some of the other more traditional intensity standards in general Comprehensive Plan policies.

CONSISTENCY WITH THE STATE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

DCA Objection:

"Objection related to the lack of intensity standards for the Light and Heavy Industrial future land use categories: The proposed plan amendment is not consistent with and does not further the following goal and policy of the State Comprehensive Plan, Section 187.201, F.S.:

Goal (25), Plan Implementation, and Policy (b)7."

DCA Recommendation:

"Revise the amendments, as necessary, to be consistent with the above referenced goal and policy of the State Comprehensive Plan. Specific recommendations can be found following the objections cited previously in this report."

Response to DCA Objection:

See County response to Objection above on Intensity Standards for Industrial Land Uses.

II. COMMENTS FROM OTHER REVIEW AGENCIES

ST. JOHNS RIVER WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT (letter dated November 19, 2010)

Comment (Preemption of water Management District Authority):

"Policies 4.5.10 and 4.5.11 (of the Conservation and Open Space Element) conflict with and encroach on the exclusive preemptive authority of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and the water management districts (WMDs) to regulate the consumptive use of water and transport thereof pursuant to section 373.217 and 373.223(2), Florida Statutes (F.S.). In addition, Policy 4.5.11 conflicts with and encroaches on the exclusive preemptive authority of DEP and the WMDs to regulate the interdistrict transfer and use of groundwater and surface water pursuant to Section 373.2295, F.S., and Rule 62-40.422, Florida Administrative Code."

Response (Preemption of Water Management District Authority):

The comment from the SJRWMD combines two separate policies intended to convey the County's interest in providing input on the consumptive use and transport of water. The comment is addressed with a two-part response.

The intent of Policy 4.5.10 of the Conservation and Open Space Element is to coordinate with the WMDs by providing input on water supply related issues and decisions when necessary.

Review of policy 4.5.10, with regard to the Water Management District comments on Policy 4.5.11 of the Conservation and Open Space Element (which was not proposed to be amended in the EAR-based amendments approved by the BoCC transmitted in October 5, 2010), determined that the revisions recommended in the Water Management District's comments on Policy 4.5.10 would help clarify this intent of the policy consistent with the provisions of Section 373.217 and 373.223(2), Florida Statutes, as follows (revised text per WMD shown in heavy underline and ~~double strike-through~~):

Policy 4.5.10 ~~Large volume w~~Withdrawals of ground water have the potential to ~~that could~~ result in ~~significant~~ adverse impacts on potable water supply and natural ecosystems ~~due to cone of depression effects shall be evaluated for their effect on municipal wellfield supplies and natural ecosystems before being permitted~~. Development shall occur only when adequate water supplies are concurrently available to serve such development without adversely affecting local or regional water sources or the natural ecosystem, as determined in accordance with local and state law.

. . . {Text of Policies 4.5.10.1 and 4.5.10.2 to be deleted per revisions approved by the Board of County Commissioners for transmittal to DCA on Oct 5, 2010 which was reproduced in the WMD comment letter but are not the subject of WMD comment are omitted}.... .

1.~~3~~ The County shall take an active role in providing input to the ~~participating in~~ water management districts ~~review,~~ permitting process for activities that use large volumes of groundwater ~~and maintenance of operations such as bottled water plants and mining activities that use large volumes of ground water on an ongoing basis.~~

With regard to the Water Management District comments on Policy 4.5.11 of the Conservation and Open Space Element (which was not proposed to be amended in the EAR-based amendments approved by the BoCC transmitted in October 5, 2010), Florida Statutes, Section 373.223(2), F.S. (enacted in 1976), provides:

> *"The governing board or the department may authorize the holder of a use permit to transport and use ground or surface water beyond overlying land, across county boundaries, or outside the watershed from which it is taken if the governing board or department determines that such transport and use is consistent with the public interest, and* ***no local government shall adopt or enforce any law, ordinance, rule, regulation, or order to the contrary****."* (**bold** added)

And Section 373.2295(10), Florida Statutes (enacted in 1987), similarly provides:

> *"****The state hereby preempts any regulation of the inter-district transfer and use of groundwater****. If any provision of this section is in conflict with any other provision or restriction under any law, administrative rule, or ordinance, this section shall govern and such law, rule, or ordinance shall be deemed superseded for the purposes of this section. A water management district or the department may not adopt special rules which prohibit or restrict inter-district transfer and use of groundwater in a manner inconsistent with this section."* (**bold** added)

Based on these statutory provisions, revisions to Policy 4.5.11 recommended by the Water Management District are consistent with Section 373.223(2) and 373.2295(10), Florida Statutes, as follows (revised text per WMD shown in heavy underline and ~~double strike-through~~):

Policy 4.5.11 ~~Large volume transfers of water out of Alachua County shall be allowed in emergencies only for private and municipal drinking water purposes and only in counties contiguous to Alachua County. Any emergency supply transfer to a public system of a contiguous county for an extended, indeterminate period of time shall be made only when Alachua County supplies will not be endangered by the transfer, and only when the receiving entity demonstrates that local government growth management policies have been reasonably implemented to ensure that future demand will be provided within that jurisdiction.~~ The County shall encourage the development of local and regional water supplies within water management districts ~~further seek to protect its water resources from being exported to other regions of the state~~ through ~~several~~ the following strategies~~, including:~~

1. Participating in the development of the water supply assessments, regional water supply plans, and five year work plans of the Suwannee River and St. ~~John's~~ Johns River Water Management Districts;

2. Requesting to receive water management district notice of any consumptive use applications ~~for~~ that involve the transfer of water, where that transfer originates within the jurisdictional boundaries of the County~~'s waters,~~ and advocating for water conservation and reuse, and the development of alternate supply sources (such as desalinization) by such applicants;

3. Considering the establishment of a regional water supply authority ~~pursuant~~

~~to section 373.1962, F.S.~~; and

4. Amending existing legislation regarding consumptive use permitting and exercising vigilance through the County's legislative delegation.

FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION (FFWCC) (letter dated November 16, 2010)

Comment (Cross Creek Bald Eagle Nesting Area Protection Policies):

*"**Proposed Policy 8.2.3.7.d** appears to set the presumption that following the standards set by the State's plan would avoid a "take" of eagles. While this is consistent with the State's rule, following these standards may not guarantee that the activity would also avoid a "take" from the federal perspective. We recommend that the reference to a "take" either be deleted or the statement clarifies* (sic) *that this would be the case only from the State's perspective."*

Response (Cross Creek Bald Eagle Nesting Areas, "take" issue):

Future Land Use Element Policy 8.2.3.7d. has been revised to delete the reference to a "take", per FFWCC recommendation as follows (revised text shown in heavy underline and ~~double strike-through~~):

Policy 8.2.3.7d For new development, expansion of existing development, and other development activities within 660 feet of active or alternate bald eagle nests: FWC Eagle Management Guidelines are standards identified in the Bald Eagle Management Plan that, when followed, are presumed not to result in adverse impacts, ~~subsequently resulting in a "take" or disturbance to bald eagles, and~~ Adherence to those guidelines shall satisfy County requirements for eagle protection. Alternatively, if FWC ~~m~~ Management Guidelines cannot be met, a FWC permit, or other authorization by FWC, shall be required as a condition to Development Review Committee (DRC), Building Permit, or administrative approval, as applicable, and shall also satisfy County requirements for eagle protection.

Comment (protection of listed species in Idylwild/Serenola):

"The current version of Policy 8.4.2.6 protects endangered and threatened species...within the Idylwild/Serenola Special Area Study, while the proposed amendment broadens that protection to all listed species. Like the amendment above, we agree that this change is warranted. T o assist in this effort, we offer the ... information on [natural resources] gathered from our Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for this area." [A GIS analysis was provided on pages 2 and 3 of the FFWC letter.]

Response (protection of listed species in Idylwild/Serenola):

The County acknowledges and appreciates the Department's assistance in providing GIS information for this area. The County has similar and compatible GIS capability and monitors wetlands, core foraging areas for wading birds including wood stork, bald eagles, FNAI's listed community types, and all species listed by FNAI.

Comment (Plan East Gainesville and East Side Activity Center policies):

"This amendment would eliminate specific requirements as they currently relate to site and building design, parking, automobile access, community green space, and surface stormwater

management facilities for the Eastside Activity Center (composed of property in eastern Gainesville and county lands immediately east of the city limits). Instead, it would identify this area as a potential model for establishing a Community Redevelopment Area, and adds a commitment to continue 'to protect vital natural resources, such as wetlands, watersheds, significant habitat, strategic ecosystems, creeks, tree canopy, and scenic vistas that make East Gainesville unique.' We are pleased to see the emphasis on protection of natural resources that support not only listed species, but also wetland resources and interconnected uplands areas that support 'healthy and diverse populations of plants and wildlife'. ... " [A GIS analysis of the wildlife resources in this area was provided on pages 3 and 4 of the FFWCC letter for reference.]

Response (Plan East Gainesville and East Side Activity Center policies):

The amendment to Policy 8.5.2 approved by the BoCC for transmittal on October 5, 2010 deletes the existing language which directs the County to make certain updates to the Eastside Activity Center Plan because this update was completed in 2008; the adopted Eastside Activity Center policies are contained in Policy 2.5.10 of the Future Land Use Element and provide specific policies related to site design and other matters. The County acknowledges the Department's assistance in providing GIS information on wildlife habitat for the East Gainesville area. The County has similar and compatible GIS capability and monitors wetlands, core foraging areas for wading birds including wood stork, bald eagles, FNAI's listed community types, and all species listed by FNAI.

Comment (Critical Ecological Corridors Map):

"The amendment to Policy 6.3.2 of the Conservation and Open Space Element would clarify that the greenway concept in the existing policy focuses on maintenance of ecological functions and a priority for the area delineated by the Critical Ecological Corridors Map. Furthermore, unlike the existing policy it describes three specific approaches that may be used to implement this policy:"

- *"Development review, special area planning, land acquisition (with associated land management plans, and transfer of development rights;*
- *Intergovernmental coordination; and*
- *Outreach programs that promote the value of linked natural systems and tax incentives for the identified areas.*

FFWCC also noted..... "while this area is not within the footprint of the secondary range of Ocala and Osceola subpopulations of the Florida black bear, it is just to the west of secondary black bear range., and noted that one of the most effective ways to address negative human-bear interactions is to eliminate sources of food introduced by humans, whether intentionally or unintentionally; consequently, FFWCC recommended that the County consider adopting measures that the FWC recommends in its brochure "Living in Bear County - Be Bear Aware" for this area."

Response (Critical Ecological Corridors Map):

The Critical Ecological Corridors Map and Policy 6.3.2 are intended to highlight the need to conserve and maintain the connectivity of habitats within the eastern portion of the County that connects Ocala and Osceola populations of black bear and other threatened species by coordinating existing policies and programs.

The County is aware of the agency's outreach information regarding negative human interactions with respect to Florida Black Bear (http://myfwc.com/Conservation/ConservationYou_Living_w_Wildlife_bears.htm) and the bear's potential for using the areas identified in the Critical Ecological Corridor. The County identified the study of black bear interactions and brochure in its Data and Analysis during development of the EAR. The County intends to use appropriate means such as web-site postings to inform the public on the potential of negative interaction for black bear, as well as other listed species in the County.

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (FDEP) (letter dated November 3, 2010)

Comment (springshed protection/nutrient loading):

Policy 4.5.22.d (Conservation and Open Space Element)

"The language in sub-policy d., regarding "Excess nitrogen and phosphorous" is not measurable or specific. The sub-policy should establish, through additional data and analysis and policy language, a specific nutrient loading that is acceptable relative to inflow into surface water bodies. No additional nutrient loading above a set measure or level should be allowed."[ed. note: Policy 4.5.22. which d. is a sub-policy of says: "The County shall establish a comprehensive springshed protection program to protect the resource from potential adverse effects from incompatible land uses and activities."

...

d. Fertilizer shall be regulated to ensure that excess nitrogen and phosphorus are not leached into the Floridan aquifer.]

Response (springshed protection/nutrient loading):

Alachua County adopted a Fertilizer Ordinance on September 22, 2009 that sets standards consistent with and in compliance with the Florida Model Fertilizer Ordinance as found in Section 403.9337, Florida Statutes. Establishing additional standards for nutrient loading would require the County to demonstrate compliance with subsections (a) and (b) of Sec. 403.9337, F.S., regarding statutory documentation of the need for more stringent standards for fertilizer use than provided by the model fertilizer ordinance. Policy 4.5.22.d. approved by the BoCC on October 5, 2010 for transmittal is not proposed to be modified in response to the comment by FDEP.

Comment (regulation of fertilizer in surface water buffers):

Policy 4.6.16.7 (Conservation and Open Space Element)

"The language in sub-policy 7, states (in part) that "[f]ertilizer shall be regulated in buffers to surface waters ..." the sub-policy is, however internally inconsistent with sub-policy 4.6.16.3, which states, [t]he use of fertilizers shall be prohibited in buffers to surface waters." Because fertilizer use within buffers to surface waters could increase the potential for enriched runoff, leading to accelerated trophic levels of surface waters, we recommend that the county retain

sub-policy 3., and delete sub-policy 7. Alternatively, the County should provide for more specific restrictions of fertilizer use within buffer zones."

Response (regulation of fertilizer in surface water buffers):

In reviewing this comment from FDEP, staff noticed the internal inconsistency of sub-policies 3. and 7., and recommends maintaining sub-policy 3. as currently adopted in the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan (i.e., "The use of pesticides and fertilizers shall be discouraged in buffers."), and maintaining sub-policy 7. as approved for transmittal by the BoCC on October 5, 2010. Staff also recommends adding the phrase "or surface water" to sub-policy 6., to reinforce the intent of the sub-policy regarding minimization of potential for nutrient loading.

Alachua County adopted a Fertilizer Ordinance on September 22, 2009 that sets standards consistent with and in compliance with the Florida Model Fertilizer Ordinance as found in Sec. 403.9337, F.S. Establishing additional standards for nutrient loading would require the County to demonstrate compliance with subsections (a) and (b) of Sec. 403.9337, F.S., regarding statutory requirements to document the need for more stringent standards for fertilizer use than provided by the model fertilizer ordinance. Because sub-policy (3) was adopted in 2002 and became effective in 2005, it predates the Model Fertilizer Ordinance statute. In combination, sub-policies 3. and 7., maintain consistency with the Model Fertilizer Ordinance and serve to reduce fertilizer use in buffers to surface waters, without contradicting the statute.

The revised policy language is as follows (new text shown in heavy underline):

Policy 4.6.16 Land uses that have the potential to pollute surface waters (are located adjacent to surface waters and that contribute significant nutrient loadings) shall be identified and regulated using the following measures to protect water quality and biological health.

. . . {Text of Policy 4.6.16.1. and 4.6.16.2., not recommended for revision by the FDEP, omitted}...

1. The use of pesticides and fertilizers shall be discouraged in buffers.

. . . {Text of Policy 4.6.16.4., 4.6.16.5. and 4.6.16.6., not recommended for revision by the FDEP, omitted}...

7. Fertilizer shall be regulated in buffers to surface waters to ensure that excess nitrogen and phosphorus are not leached into surface water bodies causing water quality degradation and/or lake eutrophication.

. . . {Text of Policy 4.6.16.8., not recommended for revision by the FDEP, omitted}...

Further, in the course of reviewing comments by the FDEP, staff noted the need for one other clarification to the sub-policy 6 under Conservation and Open Space Policy 4.6.16 concerning mitigating the potential for phosphorous leaching from excavation, to indicate that this applies to surface water as well as groundwater. The revised policy language is as follows (new text shown in heavy underline):

6. Any excavation that would lead to exposure of Hawthorn Group sediments or other phosphorus rich materials that could leach and adversely impact groundwater or surface water shall be mitigated by covering, backfilling or using other techniques to reduce phosphorus leaching.

Comment and Recommendation (Map 15: Cross Creek Special Area Study):

"The Cross Creek Special Area Study is located between two major surface water bodies — Lake Lochloosa and Orange Lake. Extensive wetlands associated with these water bodies occur within the Special Area Study. The Department is concerned that the land use categorized as "Village Center Development Area" within the Special Area Study contains a major portion of these wetlands."

"Development in and adjacent to these wetlands and adjacent flood zone areas may hydrologically affect and likely reduce natural watershed functions such as collection, storage, filtering and discharge of runoff. As a result, nonpoint source runoff will be an issue of concern. The increased impervious area created by the proposed change in intensity of use would increase the potential for water quality impacts to the subject waters."

"We, therefore, believe that the placement of the subject urban-scale land use category within palustrine and lacustrine wetlands is inconsistent with Rule 9J-5.013(3)(b), F.A.C., which states that "future land uses which are incompatible with protection and conservation of wetlands and wetland functions shall be directed away from wetlands. The type, intensity or density, extent, distribution and location of allowable uses... are land use factors which shall be considered when directing incompatible uses away from wetlands."

"The Dept recommends that the County guide urban and dense suburban land uses away from wetlands, especially those connected to major water bodies. Moreover, the County should institute a full range of planning strategies to protect groundwater and surface water resources including limiting impervious surfaces, clustering buildings away from wetlands and implementing water conserving xeric landscaping techniques. The design of stormwater treatment systems should ensure that the pre-development volume and natural fluctuation of runoff into wetlands are maintained."

Response (Map 15: Cross Creek Special Area Study):

The Evaluation and Appraisal Report Recommendation 6.4.1 stated "Make necessary updates to special area plan policies in Idylwild/Serenola and Cross Creek Special Areas to reflect changes in federal guidelines for bald eagles." As part of the update of those policies, bald eagle nests locations were removed from the adopted Special Area Study maps since showing fixed nest locations on adopted maps is inappropriate because eagles occasionally relocate nests; the adopted manually produced map series was then converted to a digital map that combined all of the resource protection areas and land uses adopted in the original Cross Creek Special Area Study onto a single map.

The Cross Creek Special Area Study map adopted in 1985 included identification of resource protection areas and policies to protect the following: 1) wetlands, 2) canopy trees, 3) listed species (bald eagles), 4) habitats and hammocks and 5) wetlands as described in Future Land Use Element 8.2 SPECIAL AREA STUDY- CROSS CREEK VILLAGE. The County did not propose any changes to existing resource protection policies for the Cross Creek Special Area Study as part of the revisions to amendments approved by the BoCC for transmittal to the DCA on October 5, 2010. The Cross Creek Special Area Study map transmitted by the County

Commission on October 5, 2010 continues to show wetlands areas as one of the Resource Protection areas zones and generally identifies wetlands within and peripheral to the Village Development Center. Adopted Future Land Use Element Policy 8.2.3.1 (which was not proposed to be changed as part of the EAR-based amendments transmitted by the County Commission in October 2010 and therefore was not included in the package to be reviewed) states "Wetlands cover approximately 24 per-cent of the study area", and wetlands protection "is represented by a specific zone and immediate shore-zone areas of Orange lake, Lochloosa Lake and Cross Creek essential to the maintenance of water quality and the exceptional wildlife of these Outstanding Florida Waters." Policy 8.2.3.1 continues "Wetlands in the study area should be conserved and protected from structural and hydrologic alteration so that their natural function in the landscape is maintained and enhanced." Adopted Future Land Use Element Policy 8.2.3.1.b established the "requirement that wetlands be left undisturbed ... with provisions for a gross density of one unit/ five acres" and provides for density transfers to contiguous property at a rate one DU/5A..." In addition, adopted Conservation and Open Space Element Policies 3.6.8, 4.7.1-4.7.5 (also not transmitted because not proposed to be changed) also provide for the protection of wetlands and surface waters through measures such as establishment of buffer requirements; this includes buffer requirements of 150 feet from Outstanding Florida Waters such as Orange and Lochloosa Lakes, and requirements to ensure that "natural hydroperiods and functions are maintained" anywhere in the unincorporated County.

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (FDOT) (letter dated November 18, 2010)

Comment (Previously adopted Land Use and Transportation Policies):

"Previously, in amendment cycle 09-1, the County adopted land use and transportation policies to promote development within the urban boundary, provide that capital improvements focus on the urban area, and coherence with the segment by segment approach of concurrency were relaxed and replaced with an areawide approach. The county has recently adopted amendment IOTECA1 which built on 09-1 in creating an Urban Service Area within the urban boundary that was designated under Florida Statute 163.3 180 as a Transportation Concurrency Exception Area. FDOT believes these EAR based amendments are an opportunity to review the effectiveness of these comprehensive plan amendments."

Detailed comments were provided in the November 18, 2010 letter from FDOT, in addition to the general comment shown above.

Response (Previously adopted Land Use and Transportation Policies):

As noted by FDOT, its comments are related to policies which were previously adopted through amendments to the Comprehensive Plan in 2009 and 2010, which were found to be in compliance by DCA and are now in effect. There were no amendments proposed to the Transportation Mobility Element or the Multimodal Transportation Capital Improvements Program as part of the EAR-based Comprehensive Plan amendments approved for transmittal by the BoCC to DCA on October 5, 2010. Therefore, no changes have been included in the adoption package for these EAR-based Comp Plan amendments.

III. OTHER REVISIONS BASED ON FURTHER STAFF ANALYSIS OF TRANSMITTED POLICIES, RECENT LEGISLATIVE CHANGES, OR CORRECTIONS OF SCRIVENER'S ERRORS

COMMUNITY HEALTH ELEMENT- POLICY ON NOTIFICATION OF HEALTH CARE ADVISORY BOARD

Issue: Policy 1.1.4, as included in the Community Health Element approved for transmittal by BoCC on October 5, provides for notification of the Health Care Advisory Board (HCAB) of any development proposals. During November and December 2010, County staff tested this policy by notifying the Health Care Advisory Board (through the County's Community Support Services Dept.) of development proposals as part of the County's regular agency notification process. The HCAB indicated that the development proposals which were being forwarded to them for review and comment were of a technical nature, and did not necessarily have an impact on health issues. Based on this concern, at a meeting on January 19, 2011, the County Health Care Advisory Board voted to recommend to the Board of County Commissioners to delete the proposed Policy 1.1.4., referring to notification of the HCAB of any development proposals. As an alternative means of addressing interdepartmental coordination in accordance with the general coordination Policy 1.1.1., as transmitted by the BoCC on October 5, 2010, the HCAB recommended that the County Growth Management and Community Support Services Departments work out an administrative coordination process to allow for HCAB input on development proposals with appropriate staff, for discussion by the Health Care Advisory Board, when the project scope is anticipated to significantly impact health issues.

Therefore Policy 1.1.4 as transmitted by the BoCC on October 5, 2010 has been deleted from the Community Health Element with renumbering of subsequent policies as shown below (deleted text is shown in ~~double strike-through~~):

OBJECTIVE 1.1.

Promote coordination among local health systems and entities.

Policy1.1.1. Alachua County will promote and support community health through coordination with national, state and local health programs and the local provision of health services, including coordination with municipalities with the County Health Department, UF, School Board of Alachua County (SBAC), and other community based health care providers.

~~Policy1.1.4. The County Health Care Advisory Board will be notified of any development proposals.~~

Due to the deletion of Community Health Element Policy 1.1.4, the proposed Policies 1.1.5 through 1.1.9 have been renumbered, now 1.1.4 thru 1.1.8.

CONSERVATION AND OPEN SPACE ELEMENT

Issue: Water Supply Planning
During the course of reviewing related Water Management District comments and discussions with Water Management District staff it became apparent that due to changes to state statutes and

Water Management District terminology, the policies relating to Water Supply Planning as required by Section 163.3177(6)(d) and Section 373.0361, F.S., should be revised. The revisions delete the statutory references to Water Supply Planning, which may change over time, and eliminate the use of obsolete terminology. The effect of the proposed revisions is to maintain the County's statutory obligation to the Water Supply Planning process by revising existing Policy 4.5.9 while consolidating the Policies guidance by deleting draft Policies 4.5.10 and 4.5.11.

Revision (new text shown in heavy underline):

Policy 4.5.9 In accordance with Florida Statutes for Water Supply Planning, ~~T~~the County shall cooperate with the St. Johns River and Suwannee River Water Management Districts ~~WMDs and adjacent local governments in the evaluation of current and projected water needs and sources~~ in the evaluation of updates of applicable data and analysis of current and projected water needs for at least a 10-year period; initiate Comprehensive Plan amendments to incorporate appropriate water supply projects, including conservation and reuse projects, identified in regional water supply plans; and coordinate WMD updates of the water supply plans and County comprehensive plan amendments with Gainesville Regional Utilities.

~~Policy 4.5.9.1 The County shall update the applicable data and analysis, including assessment of current and projected water needs and sources for at least a 10-year period, as required by Section 163.3177(6)(d), F.S., in coordination with the updates of the water supply plans for the St. Johns River and Suwannee River Water Management Districts and Gainesville Regional Utilities.~~

~~Policy 4.5.9.2 Should Alachua County or any portion of it be identified as a Priority Water Resource Caution Area as part of the updates of the Water Management Districts Water Supply Plans scheduled to be finalized by Summer 2011, the County shall initiate Comprehensive Plan amendments within 18 months of adoption of a Regional Water Supply Plan pursuant to Section 373.0361, F.S. to incorporate appropriate water supply projects, including conservation and reuse projects, identified in the regional water supply plan into the Comprehensive Plan, as needed to meet the County's projected water supply needs in accordance 163.3177(6)(c) and (d), F.S. Such amendments will be coordinated with Gainesville Regional Utilities.~~

Issue: Groundwater/Floridan aquifer high recharge areas

Explanation of Revision:
The revisions to sub-policies 4.5.22.b. and f. clarify Policy 4.5.22 by deleting undefined terms and referring correctly to adopted policy language in COSE Groundwater, Policy 4.5.3, for relative recharge/vulnerability of the Floridan aquifer and high recharge areas with reference to the adopted Floridan Aquifer High Recharge Area Map.

Revision (deleted text from previously transmitted version is shown in ~~double strike-through~~: new text shown in heavy underline):

Policy 4.5.22 The County shall establish a comprehensive springshed protection program to protect the resource from potential adverse effects from incompatible land uses and activities.

b. The latest scientific modeling shall be reviewed and, as necessary, updated to assist in the identification of springshed, springs, and ~~unconfined~~ Floridan aquifer ~~groundwater protection~~ **high recharge** areas.

f. The following new uses or expansions of existing uses shall be prohibited in designated springsheds, springs buffers, and ~~unconfined~~ Floridan aquifer ~~groundwater protection~~ **high recharge** areas:

(1) Rapid infiltration basins (RIBs) for wastewater effluent disposal.

(2) New or expanded surface water discharge of treated wastewater.

(3) Large scale land application of Class A or B biosolids.

(4) Land application of septage.

POTABLE WATER AND SANITARY SEWER ELEMENT AND RELATED CONSERVATION AND OPEN SPACE POLICY REGARDING ONSITE SEWAGE SYSTEM EVALUATION PROGRAM

Issue: Status of Legislation regarding evaluation of Septic System Operation and Maintenance & cross-referenced Policy

Potable Water and Sanitary Sewer Element Policy 7.4.2 was developed based on portions of Chapter 2010-205, Laws of Florida ("SB 550") related to Public Health and directing the Florida Department of Health by January 1, 2011 to administer an onsite sewage treatment and disposal evaluation program including implementing rules, standards, procedures, and requirements. Policy 7.4.2 was approved for transmittal by the Board of County Commissioners on October 5, 2010. Subsequently, the Florida Legislature passed a bill in Special Session on November 16, 2010, which became law (Chapter 2010-283) on January 19, 2011, that delayed implementation of the law until July 1, 2011. Bills have been filed in Committee for the 2011 Legislative Session to eliminate the evaluation program. Because Policy 7.4.2 as transmitted references sections of state law that are not in effect, Policy 7.4.2. has been deleted from the Potable Water and Sanitary Sewer Element as shown below.

If the Board of County Commissioners wishes to establish a local program to evaluate septic system performance, the Board could direct County Staff to collect additional data and work with partner agencies (i.e., Florida Department of Health) and stakeholders to develop options for such a local program as a follow up to these amendments.

In addition, because Conservation and Open Space Element Policy 4.5.22.i. cross-references Potable Water and Sanitary Sewer Element Policy 7.4.2, the policy is also deleted as shown below.

Revision (shown in ~~double strike-through~~):

Potable Water and Sanitary Sewer Element

~~Policy 7.4.2 The following standards for new and existing septic systems shall apply:~~

~~(a) All septic systems requiring repair, modification or reapproval by the Alachua County Health Department shall meet new system standards as set forth in Chapter~~

~~64E-6 Florida Administrative Code (or current citation) in effect at the time an application is made and shall include but is not limited to, separation to estimated seasonal high water table and mean annual flood line of surface waters. If such standards cannot be achieved for a property, then applicant must apply for a variance as described in the Alachua County Code of Ordinances.~~

~~(b) All septic systems shall be inspected and have the septic tank pumped and certified by a licensed sepatage hauler and systems shall be evaluated under the established guidelines for "voluntary inspection and assessment of existing systems" per the procedure described by Chapter 64E-6.001(5), F.A.C., every 5 years. Documentation of inspection and maintenance activities shall be provided to the Alachua County Health Department. The Health Department will provide an annual report to Alachua County on these systems.~~

~~(c) All failing septic systems shall be connected to publicly owned or investor owned sewerage systems if service is available.~~

~~(d) At the time of a change in property ownership, all septic systems on the subject property shall be inspected and have the septic tank pumped and certified to the Health Department that the system meets all applicable environmental health standards; if the existing septic tank cannot be approved or if the system is failing, the system must be brought up to new system standards as described in paragraph (a) above. Alternatively, proof of recent (less than 2 years ago) inspection and certification may be provided to the Health Department.~~

~~(e) Approved and permitted performance-based treatment systems or innovative systems may be used to mitigate the requirements of paragraph (a) above. Such systems must meet all Department of Health standards for performance-based treatment systems.~~

~~(f) Alachua County, in coordination with the State Department of Health, should monitor and evaluate the implementation of a statewide septic tank evaluation program, as established by s.381.0065, F.S., for adequacy and effectiveness, and based on the results consider the establishment of a dedicated funding mechanism for the inspection and repair of failing systems and to provide an additional means of safeguarding and improving groundwater supplies by reducing the amount and source of potential contamination. Consideration should also be given to including a grant or loan program for low-income families to assist in meeting compliance standards established by Chapter 64E-6 Florida Administrative Code.~~

Conservation and Open Space Element

Policy 4.5.22 The County shall establish a comprehensive springshed protection program to protect the resource from potential adverse effects from incompatible land uses and activities.

...

~~i. The standards for new and existing septic systems set forth in PWSSE Policy 7.4.2 (a) through (e) shall apply.~~

Issue: Correction of reference to "urban service area". Adopted Policy 3.4 of the Potable Water and Sanitary Sewer Element (PWSSE) provides that extension of potable water or sanitary sewer lines *within* areas designated on the Future Land Use Map as the "*urban service area*" shall be allowed, provided there are no adverse impacts on environmentally-sensitive lands. The related adopted Policy 3.5 then provides that extensions of potable water and sanitary sewer lines *outside the Urban Cluster* require special approval by the County Commission. The "urban service area" as used in adopted Policy 3.4 is a generalized term that has been interpreted to mean the "Urban Cluster"; however in October 2010 subsequent to transmittal of the EAR-Based amendments for review, the County adopted amendments to the Future Land Use Element and Transportation Mobility Element establishing an "Urban Service Area" as defined in the Florida Statutes, Section 163.3164(29) for transportation concurrency exception. In order to clarify the intent of adopted Policy 3.4 and to be consistent with other adopted Comprehensive Plan terminology, the term "urban service area", as used in adopted Policy 3.4 PWSSE, is changed to "Urban Cluster" as shown below.

Revision (shown in ~~double strike-through~~ and heavy underline):

Policy 3.4 Extension of potable water or sanitary sewer lines within areas designated on the Future Land Use Map as the ~~urban service area~~ Urban Cluster shall be allowed by Alachua County provided there are no adverse impacts on environmentally-sensitive lands.

DEFINITIONS (MULTIPLE ELEMENTS)

Issue: The revision below corrects a scrivener's error in the definitions sections of the Energy Element, Future Land Use Element, and Conservation and Open Space Element.

Revision (shown in ~~double strike-through~~):

Low Impact Development (LID): An approach to land development that preserves and protects natural-resource systems. ~~It~~ using various site planning and design approaches and technologies to simultaneously conserve and protect natural resource systems while managing stormwater runoff. The approach includes using engineered small-scale hydrologic controls to replicate the pre-development hydrologic regime through infiltrating, filtering, storing, evaporating, and detaining runoff close to its source (also see Energy Element Definitions).

APPENDIX
FLORIDA STATUTE AND ADMINISTRATIVE CODE CITATIONS IDENTIFIED IN DCA OBJECTIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND COMMENTS (ORC) REPORT

Section 163.3177, F.S. - Required and optional elements of comprehensive plan; studies and surveys.

(6) In addition to the requirements of subsections (1)-(5) and (12), the comprehensive plan shall include the following elements:

(a) A future land use plan element designating proposed future general distribution, location, and extent of the uses of land for residential uses, commercial uses, industry, agriculture, recreation, conservation, education, public buildings and grounds, other public facilities, and other categories of the public and private uses of land. Counties are encouraged to designate rural land stewardship areas, pursuant to paragraph (11)(d), as overlays on the future land use map. Each future land use category must be defined in terms of uses included, and must include standards to be followed in the control and distribution of population densities and **building and structure intensities** (emphasis added). The proposed distribution, location, and extent of the various categories of land use shall be shown on a land use map or map series which shall be supplemented by goals, policies, and measurable objectives.

...

(8) All elements of the comprehensive plan, whether mandatory or optional, shall be based upon data appropriate to the element involved. Surveys and studies utilized in the preparation of the comprehensive plan shall not be deemed a part of the comprehensive plan unless adopted as a part of it. Copies of such studies, surveys, and supporting documents shall be made available to public inspection, and copies of such plans shall be made available to the public upon payment of reasonable charges for reproduction.

(9) The state land planning agency shall, by February 15, 1986, adopt by rule minimum criteria for the review and determination of compliance of the local government comprehensive plan elements required by this act. Such rules shall not be subject to rule challenges under s. 120.56(2) or to draw out proceedings under s. 120.54(3)(c)2. Such rules shall become effective only after they have been submitted to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives for review by the Legislature no later than 30 days prior to the next regular session of the Legislature. In its review the Legislature may reject, modify, or take no action relative to the rules. The agency shall conform the rules to the changes made by the Legislature, or, if no action was taken, the agency rules shall become effective. The rule shall include criteria for determining whether:

(e) Proposed elements identify the mechanisms and procedures for monitoring, evaluating, and appraising implementation of the plan. Specific measurable objectives are included to provide a basis for evaluating effectiveness as required by s. 163.3191.

(f) Proposed elements contain policies to guide future decisions in a consistent manner.

Section 187.201, F.S. - State Comprehensive Plan
The Legislature hereby adopts as the State Comprehensive Plan the following specific goals and policies:

(25) PLAN IMPLEMENTATION.

(a) Goal.—Systematic planning capabilities shall be integrated into all levels of government in Florida with particular emphasis on improving intergovernmental coordination and maximizing citizen involvement.

(b) Policies.

7. Ensure the development of strategic regional policy plans and local plans that implement and accurately reflect state goals and policies and that address problems, issues, and conditions that are of particular concern in a region.

Section 9J-5.005(6), F.A.C. - General Requirements.

(6) Plan Implementation Requirements. Recognizing that the intent of the Legislature is that local government comprehensive plans are to be implemented, pursuant to subsection 163.3161(5) and Sections 163.3194, 163.3201, and 163.3202, F.S., the sections of the comprehensive plan containing goals, objectives, and policies shall describe how the local government's programs, activities, and land development regulations will be initiated, modified or continued to implement the comprehensive plan in a consistent manner. It is not the intent of this chapter to require the inclusion of implementing regulations in the comprehensive plan but rather to require identification of those programs, activities, and land development regulations that will be part of the strategy for implementing the comprehensive plan and the goals, objectives, and policies that describe how the programs, activities, and land development regulations will be carried out consistent with Section 163.3201, F.S. Goals, objectives and policies shall establish meaningful and predictable standards for the use and development of land and provide meaningful guidelines for the content of more detailed land development and use regulations. This chapter does not mandate the creation, limitation, or elimination of regulatory authority for other agencies nor does it authorize the adoption or require the repeal of any rules, criteria, or standards of any local, regional, or state agency.

Section 9J-5.006(3)(c)7., F.A.C. - Future Land Use Element.

(3) Requirements for Future Land Use Goals, Objectives and Policies.

(c) The element shall contain one or more policies for each objective which address implementation activities for the:

7. Establishment of standards for densities or intensities of use for each future land use category.

IV. DCA Objections, Recommendations and Comment (ORC) Report

STATE OF FLORIDA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

"Dedicated to making Florida a better place to call home"

CHARLIE CRIST
Governor

THOMAS G. PELHAM
Secretary

MEMORANDUM

TO: External Agency

Date: December 20, 2010

Subject: Proposed Comprehensive Plan Amendment Review Objections, Recommendations and Comments Reports

---

Enclosed are the Departments Objection, Recommendations and Comments Reports on the proposed amendments to the comprehensive plan(s) from the following local government(s):

Alachua County 11-1ER

These reports are provided for your information and agency files. Following the adoption of the amendments by the local governments and subsequent compliance review to be conducted by this agency, we will forward copies of the Notices of Intent published by each local government plan.

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Ray Eubanks at Suncom 278-4925 or (850) 488-4925.

RE/lp

Enclosure

2555 SHUMARD OAK BOULEVARD ♦ TALLAHASSEE, FL 32399-2100
850-488-8466 (p) ♦ 850-921-0781 (f) ♦ Website: www.dca.state.fl.us

♦ COMMUNITY PLANNING 850-488-2356 (p) 850-488-3309 (f) ♦
♦ HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT 850-488-7956 (p) 850-922-5623 (f) ♦

STATE OF FLORIDA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

"Dedicated to making Florida a better place to call home"

CHARLIE CRIST
Governor

THOMAS G. PELHAM
Secretary

December 17, 2010

The Honorable Lee Pinkoson
Chair, Board of County Commissioners
Alachua County
County Administration Building
12 Southeast 1st Street
Gainesville, Florida 32601

Dear Chairman Pinkoson:

The Department has completed its review of the proposed Comprehensive Plan Amendment for Alachua County (DCA 11-1ER), which was received on October 20, 2010. Based on Chapter 163, Florida Statutes, we have prepared the attached report, which outlines our findings concerning the amendment. It is particularly important that the County address the 'objections' set forth in our review report so that these issues can be successfully resolved prior to adoption. We have also included a copy of local, regional and state agency comments for your consideration. Within the next 120 days, the County should act by choosing to adopt, adopt with changes or not adopt the proposed amendment. For your assistance, our report outlines procedures for final adoption and transmittal.

The amendment package consists of new Energy and Community Health Elements, as well as updates and revisions to the Future Land Use, Potable Water and Sanitary Sewer, Housing, Solid Waste, Stormwater, Conservation and Open Space, Recreation, Economic, Capital Improvements and Intergovernmental Coordination Elements based on the recommendations of the County's Evaluation and Appraisal Report. The Department commends the County on its continued commitment to comprehensive planning. The Department has identified one technical issue with the proposed amendments related to the need for the County to include an intensity standard for the proposed light and heavy industrial future land use categories.

2555 SHUMARD OAK BOULEVARD • TALLAHASSEE, FL 32399-2100
850-488-8466 (p) • 850-921-0781 (f) • Website: www.dca.state.fl.us
• COMMUNITY PLANNING 850-488-2356 (p) 850-488-3309 (f) • FLORIDA COMMUNITIES TRUST 850-922-2207 (p) 850-921-1747 (f) •
• HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT 850-488-7956 (p) 850-922-5623 (f) •

I believe the concerns outlined in our report can be resolved with additional attention to the amendment. If you, or your staff, have any questions or if we may be of further assistance as you formulate your response to this Report, please contact Ana Richmond, Principal Planner, via email at anastasia.richmond@dca.state.fl.us or by phone at (850) 922-1794.

Sincerely,

Mike McDaniel, Chief
Office of Comprehensive Planning

MM/ar

Enclosures: Objections, Recommendations and Comments Report
Review Agency Comments

cc: Mr. Scott Koons, AICP, North Central Florida Regional Planning Council
Mr. Steven Lachnicht, AICP, Director of Growth Management

TRANSMITTAL PROCEDURES

The process for adoption of local comprehensive plan amendments is outlined in s. 163.3184, Florida Statutes, and Rule 9J-11.011, Florida Administrative Code.

Within ten working days of the date of adoption, the County must submit the following to the Department:

Three copies of the adopted comprehensive plan amendment;
A copy of the adoption ordinance;
A listing of additional changes not previously reviewed;
A listing of findings by the local governing body, if any, which were not included in the ordinance; and
A statement indicating the relationship of the additional changes to the Department's Objections, Recommendations and Comments Report.

The above amendment and documentation are required for the Department to conduct a compliance review, make a compliance determination and issue the appropriate notice of intent.

In order to expedite the regional planning council's review of the amendment, and pursuant to Rule 9J-11.011(5), F.A.C., please provide a copy of the adopted amendment directly to Mr. Scott Koons, AICP, Executive Director of the North Central Florida Regional Planning Council.

Please be advised that the Florida legislature amended Section 163.3184(8)(b), F.S., requiring the Department to provide a courtesy information statement regarding the Department's Notice of Intent to citizens who furnish their names and addresses at the local government's plan amendment transmittal (proposed) or adoption hearings. In order to provide this courtesy information statement, local governments are required by the law to furnish to the Department the names and addresses of the citizens requesting this information. This list is to be submitted at the time of transmittal of the adopted plan amendment.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

OBJECTIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND COMMENTS

FOR THE ALACHUA COUNTY

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AMENDMENT 11-1ER

December 17, 2010
Office of Comprehensive Planning

This report is prepared pursuant to Rule 9J-11.010, F.A.C.

INTRODUCTION

The following objections, recommendations and comments are based upon the Department's review of Alachua County's amendment to their comprehensive plan (DCA number 11-1ER) pursuant to Chapter 163.3184, Florida Statutes (F.S.).

The objections relate to specific requirements of relevant portions of Rule 9J-5, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), and Chapter 163, Part II, F.S. Each objection includes a recommendation of one approach that might be taken to address the cited objection. Other approaches may be more suitable in specific situations. Some of these objections may have initially been raised by one of the other external review agencies. If there is a difference between the Department's objection and the external agency advisory objection or comment, the Department's objection would take precedence.

Each of these objections must be addressed by the local government and corrected when the amendment is resubmitted for our compliance review. Objections, which are not addressed, may result in a determination that the amendment is not in compliance. The Department may have raised an objection regarding missing data and analysis items, which the local government considers not applicable to its amendment. If that is the case, a statement justifying its non-applicability pursuant to Rule 9J-5.002(2), F.A.C., must be submitted. The Department will make a determination on the non-applicability of the requirement, and if the justification is sufficient, the objection will be considered addressed.

The comments, which follow the objections and recommendations section, are advisory in nature. Comments will not form bases of a determination of non-compliance. They are included to call attention to items raised by our reviewers. The comments can be substantive, concerning planning principles, methodology or logic, as well as editorial in nature dealing with grammar, organization, mapping, and reader comprehension.

Appended to the back of the Department's report are the comment letters from the other state review agencies and other agencies, organizations and individuals. These comments are advisory to the Department and may not form bases of Departmental objections unless they appear under the "Objections" heading in this report.

OBJECTIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND COMMENTS REPORT

FOR THE ALACHUA COUNTY

PROPOSED COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AMENDMENT 11-1ER

I. CONSISTENCY WITH CHAPTER 163, F.S. and RULE 9J-5, F.A.C.

Amendment Overview: Amendment 11-1ER proposes new Energy and Community Health Elements, as well as updates and revisions to the Future Land Use, Potable Water and Sanitary Sewer, Housing, Solid Waste, Stormwater, Conservation and Open Space, Recreation, Economic, Capital Improvements and Intergovernmental Coordination Elements based on the recommendations of the County's Evaluation and Appraisal Report. The amendment also proposes to extend the long range planning horizon to 2030.

A. Future Land Use Element

Objection: The County has proposed new Objective 4.3 and Policy 4.3.1 to create a new Light Industrial future land use category and new Objective 4.4 and Policies 4.4.1 and 4.4.2 creating a Heavy Industrial future land use category. However, the County has not included intensity standards for the proposed future land use categories.

[Sections 163.3177(6)(a), 163.3177(8), and 163.3177(9)(e) and (f), F.S. and Rules 9J-5.005(6), 9J-5.006(3)(c)7., F.A.C.]

Recommendation: The County should revise the policy to establish a standard for intensity in each land use for the proposed Light and Heavy Industrial future land use categories. Possible standards for non-residential standards include the use of floor area ratios (FARs) or impervious surface ratios (ISRs) and/or lot coverage percentage, based on square feet per acre, in combination with building height limitations and types of uses allowed.

II. CONSISTENCY WITH THE STATE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

A. Future Land Use Element

1. Objection related to the lack of intensity standards for the Light and Heavy Industrial future land use categories: The proposed plan amendment is not consistent with and does not further the following goal and policy of the State Comprehensive Plan, Section 187.201, F.S.:

Goal (25), Plan Implementation, and Policy (b)7.

Recommendation: Revise the amendments, as necessary, to be consistent with the above referenced goal and policy of the State Comprehensive Plan. Specific recommendations can be found following the objections cited previously in this report.

St. Johns River
Water Management District
Kirby B. Green III, Director • David W. Fisk, Assistant Executive Director

4049 Reid Street • P.O. Box 1429 • Palatka, FL 32178-1429 • (386) 329-4500
On the Internet at floridaswater.com.

November 19, 2010

Mr. D. Ray Eubanks
Plan Review and Processing Administrator
Department of Community Affairs
2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2100

RE: Alachua County Proposed Comprehensive Plan Amendment
DCA Amendment #11-1ER

Dear Mr. Eubanks:

St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) staff have reviewed the above-referenced proposed comprehensive plan amendment. Alachua County (County) is located within SJRWMD and Suwannee River Water Management District (SRWMD). SJRWMD staff coordinated with SRWMD staff on this review. The proposed amendment is the required Evaluation and Appraisal Report (EAR)-based amendment for the County. SJRWMD staff review focuses primarily on water supply availability and related water resource issues in an effort to link land use planning and water supply planning. In the review of water supply availability, SJRWMD staff consider infrastructure, permitted allocations under SJRWMD-issued consumptive use permits (CUPs), and sources of water. SJRWMD staff comments are provided below.

Preemption issue

1. Conservation and Open Space Element policies 4.5.10 and 4.5.11 pertain to the withdrawal and transfer of water. Policy 4.5.10 is being revised to indicate the County's support for the delegation of water well construction permitting responsibility from the SJRWMD and SRWMD. Policies 4.5.10 and 4.5.11 conflict with and encroach on the exclusive preemptive authority of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and the water management districts (WMDs) to regulate the consumptive use of water and transport thereof, pursuant to sections 373.217 and 373.223(2), *Florida Statutes* (F.S.). Furthermore, Section 373.223(2), F.S., indicates that no local government shall adopt or enforce any law, ordinance, rule, regulation, or order that is contrary to this authority. In addition, Policy 4.5.11 conflicts with and encroaches on the exclusive preemptive authority of DEP and the WMDs to regulate the interdistrict transfer and use of groundwater and surface water, pursuant to Section 373.2295, F.S., and Rule 62-40.422, *Florida Administrative Code*. To eliminate these consumptive use preemption issues, SJRWMD recommends that polices 4.5.10 and 4.5.11 be revised as indicated below in strikethrough-and-underlined text:

GOVERNING BOARD

W. Leonard Wood, CHAIRMAN FERNANDINA BEACH
Hans G. Tanzler III, VICE CHAIRMAN JACKSONVILLE
Maryam H. Ghyabi, TREASURER ORMOND BEACH
John A. Miklos, SECRETARY ORLANDO
Douglas C. Bournique VERO BEACH
Michael Ertel OVIEDO
Richard G. Hamann GAINESVILLE
Arlen N. Jumper FORT McCOY

Policy 4.5.10 ~~Large volume w~~Withdrawals of ground water ~~that could~~ have the potential to result in adverse impacts on potable water supply and natural ecosystems ~~due to cone of depression effects shall be evaluated for their effect on municipal wellfield supplies and natural ecosystems before being permitted~~. In accordance with Section 163.3180(2)(a), *Florida Statutes*, ~~D~~development shall occur only when adequate water supplies are concurrently available to serve such development without adversely affecting local or regional water sources or the natural ecosystem, as determined in accordance with local and state law.

1. The County shall take an active role in ~~participating in~~ providing input to the water management districts ~~review;~~ during the consumptive use permitting process ~~and maintenance of operations such as bottled water plants and mining activities that use large volumes of ground water~~ on an ongoing basis.

2. The County shall support the efforts of the Alachua County Health Department to seek delegation of water well construction permitting responsibility from both the St. Johns River and Suwannee River Water Management Districts to ensure that all new wells are properly constructed, modified, sealed or abandoned.

Policy 4.5.11 ~~Large volume transfers of water out of Alachua County shall be allowed in emergencies only for private and municipal drinking water purposes and only in counties contiguous to Alachua County. Any emergency supply transfer to a public system of a contiguous county for an extended, indeterminate period of time shall be made only when Alachua County supplies will not be endangered by the transfer, and only when the receiving entity demonstrates that local government growth management policies have been reasonably implemented to ensure that future demand will be provided within that jurisdiction.~~ The County shall encourage the development of local and regional water supplies within water management districts ~~further seek to protect its water resources from being exported to other regions of the state~~ through ~~several~~ the following strategies~~, including~~:

1. Participating in the development of the water supply assessments, regional water supply plans, and five year work plans of the Suwannee River and St. ~~John's~~Johns River Water Management Districts;

2. Requesting to receive water management district notice of any consumptive use applications ~~for~~ that involve the transfer of water where that transfer originates within the jurisdictional boundaries of the County ~~'s waters~~, and advocating for water conservation and reuse, and the development of alternate supply sources (such as desalinization) by such applicants;

3. Considering the establishment of a regional water supply authority ~~pursuant to section 373.1962, F.S.~~; and

4. Amending existing legislation regarding consumptive use permitting and exercising vigilance through the County's legislative delegation.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide comments. If you have any questions, please contact SJRWMD Policy Analyst Steve Fitzgibbons at (386) 312-2369 or *sfitzgib@sjrwmd.com.*

Sincerely,

Jeff Cole, Director
Office of Communications and Governmental Affairs

JC/sf

cc: Steven Lachnicht, Alachua County
Scott Koons, North Central Florida Regional Planning Council
Jim Quinn, Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Steve Minnis, Suwannee River Water Management District
Kris Davis, St. Johns River Water Management District
Tim Smith, St. Johns River Water Management District
Kraig McLane, St. Johns River Water Management District
Geoff Sample, St. Johns River Water Management District

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November 16, 2010

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DIVISION OF
COMMUNITY PLANNING

Mr. D. Ray Eubanks, Administrator
Plan Review and Processing
Florida Department of Community Affairs
2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2100
DCPexternalagencycomments@dca.state.fl.us

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

Commissioners
Rodney Barreto
Chair
Miami

Kathy Barco
Vice Chair
Jacksonville

Ronald M. Bergeron
Fort Lauderdale

Richard A. Corbett
Tampa

Dwight Stephenson
Delray Beach

Kenneth W. Wright
Winter Park

Brian S. Yablonski
Tallahassee

Executive Staff
Nick Wiley
Executive Director

Greg Holder
Assistant Executive Director

Karen Ventimiglia
Deputy Chief of Staff

Division of Habitat and Species Conservation
Timothy A. Breault
Director
(850)488-3831
(850)921-7793 FAX

Managing fish and wildlife resources for their long-term well-being and the benefit of people.

620 South Meridian Street
Tallahassee, Florida
32399-1600
Voice: (850) 488-4676

Hearing/speech impaired:
(800) 955-8771 (T)
(800) 955-8770 (V)

MyFWC.com

RE: Transmittal of Proposed Evaluation and Appraisal Report (EAR)-Based Comprehensive Plan Amendments, Alachua County 11-1ER

Dear Mr. Eubanks:

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), Division of Habitat and Species Conservation's Habitat Conservation Scientific Services Section, has coordinated our agency's review of the above-referenced comprehensive plan transmittal package and is submitting comments and recommendations in accordance with Chapter 163, Florida Statutes, and Chapter 9J-5, Florida Administrative Code.

Description of Proposed Amendments

Alachua County has proposed to amend its comprehensive growth management plan through a package of EAR-based amendments that include updates to its Capital Improvements, Conservation and Open Space, Economic, Energy, Future Land Use, Housing, Intergovernmental Coordination, Recreation, Solid Waste, Stormwater, and Potable Water and Sanitary Sewer elements. It has also added a new Energy Element and a new Community Health Element. Our comments focus on the proposed amendments to the Special Area Studies of the Future Land Use Element (specifically, Policies 8.2.3.7, 8.4.2.6, and 8.5.2) and the Conservation and Open Space Element (specifically, Policy 6.3.2), which are the proposed amendments that have the most direct bearing on conservation of fish and wildlife resources.

Future Land Use Element: Proposed Policy 8.2.3.7

This proposal would amend the County's policy regarding the protection of bald eagle nesting areas in the Cross Creek Village Special Area Study to conform with revised state and federal guidelines for protection of the bald eagle, a species that was down-listed from threatened at both the federal and the state levels in 2007 and 2008, respectively.

Issues and Recommendations: We are pleased that the County has updated this portion of the comprehensive plan to reflect the current guidelines for protection of bald eagles. To assist in this effort, we offer the following recommendations for clarification:

Proposed Policy 8.2.3.7a sets a presumption that "buffers from incompatible uses and activities of up to 660 feet from nests, particularly during the nesting season (October 1 to May 15)" would address the strategy of avoiding and minimizing anthropogenic impacts on bald eagles. While this wording is very close to that of the State's Bald Eagle Management Plan (2008; see

http://myfwc.com/docs/WildlifeHabitats/Eagle_Plan_April_2008.pdf), the plan recommends a buffer of 660 feet **during** the nesting season, unless the National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines (2007; see http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=2007_register&docid=fr05jn07-85) are followed. The State plan recommends a buffer of 330 to 660 feet if there is a visual buffer between the activity and the eagle's nest, but this recommendation applies only **outside** the nesting season.

We recommend that the last sentence of the policy be revised to state that "...by maintaining buffers from incompatible land uses and activities of 660 feet during the nesting season (October 1 to May 15) and, if there is a visual buffer between the activity and the eagle's nest, a buffer of 330 feet outside the nesting season."

Proposed Policy 8.2.3.7d appears to set the presumption that following the standards set by the State's plan would avoid a "take"of eagles. While this is consistent with the State's rule, following these standards may not guarantee that the activity would also avoid a "take" from the federal perspective. We recommend that the reference to a "take" either be deleted or the statement clarifies that this would be the case only from the State's perspective.

Future Land Use Element: Proposed Revision of Policy 8.4.2.6

The current version of Policy 8.4.2.6 protects endangered and threatened species (specifically the bald eagle and the [Florida] sandhill crane) within the Idylwild/Serenola Special Area Study, while the proposed amendment broadens that protection to all listed species. Like the amendment discussed above, we agree that this change is warranted. To assist in this effort, we offer the following information gathered from our Geographic Information System (GIS) for this area:

Potentially Affected Wildlife Resources under Policy 8.4.2.6: According to our review, the Idylwild/Serenola Special Area Study contains or falls within:

- Priority wetlands for 11 state-listed wildlife species;
- Core foraging distance for a wood stork colony (605011: River Styx);
- One bald eagle nest (AL083, last recorded as active in 2006);
- Florida Natural Areas Inventory's Under-Represented Natural Community for upland hardwood forest; and
- A U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Consultation Area for the red-cockaded woodpecker.

This area contains habitats that may support a diverse array of wildlife species, including 15 that are protected by state or federal law.

Occurring or Potentially Occurring Listed Wildlife Species

Common Name	***Scientific Name***	**Status***
Gopher frog	*Rana capito*	SSC
American alligator	*Alligator mississippiensis*	FT
Eastern indigo snake	*Drymarchon corais couperi*	FT
Gopher tortoise	*Gopherus polyphemus*	ST

Short-tailed snake	*Stilosoma extenuatum*	ST
Bald eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	**
Florida sandhill crane	*Grus canadensis pratensis*	ST
Little blue heron	*Egretta caerulea*	SSC
Limpkin	*Aramus guarauna*	SSC
Snowy egret	*Egretta thula*	SSC
Tricolored heron	*Egretta tricolor*	SSC
White ibis	*Eudocimus albus*	SSC
Wood stork	*Mycteria americana*	FE
Florida black bear	*Ursus americanus floridanus*	ST
Sherman's fox squirrel	*Sciurus niger shermani*	SSC

* SSC – State Species of Special Concern; ST - State Threatened; FT - Federally Threatened; FE - Federally Endangered. Federally listed species also are included on the Florida Endangered and Threatened Species list as "Federally-designated endangered and threatened species."

**While the bald eagle has been both state and federally delisted, it is still governed by the state bald eagle rule and the federal Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (see http://myfwc.com/docs/WildlifeHabitats/Eagle_Plan_April_2008.pdf#page=35)

Future Land Use Element: Proposed Revision to Policy 8.5.2

This amendment would eliminate specific requirements as they currently relate to site and building design, parking, automobile access, community green space, and surface stormwater management facilities for the Eastside Activity Center (composed of property in eastern Gainesville and county lands immediately east of the city limits). Instead, it would identify this area as a potential model for establishing a Community Redevelopment Area, and adds a commitment to continue "to protect vital natural resources, such as wetlands, watersheds, significant habitat, strategic ecosystems, creeks, tree canopy, and scenic vistas that make East Gainesville unique." We are pleased to see the emphasis on protection of natural resources that support not only listed species, but also wetland resources and interconnected uplands areas that support "healthy and diverse populations of plants and wildlife" (definition of "significant habitat" as described on p. 108 of the definitions in the current Future Land Use Element). We provide the following information as assistance to implementing this policy.

Potentially Affected Wildlife Resources under Policy 8.5.2: We conducted a GIS analysis and according to our review, the county portion of the Eastside Activity Center contains, falls within, or is within approximately 1,000 feet of:

- Priority wetlands for 11 listed wildlife species;
- Core foraging distance for a wood stork colony (605011: River Styx);
- Nine active or possibly active bald eagle nests (AL007, AL010, AL034, AL035, AL038, AL050, AL060, AL064, AL072, and AL091);
- Florida Natural Areas Inventory's Under-Represented Natural Communities for pine flatwoods, sandhill upland lake, sandhill, and upland hardwood forest; and
- A U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Consultation Area for the red-cockaded woodpecker.

This area contains habitats that may support a diverse array of wildlife species, including 18 that are protected by state or federal law.

Occurring and Potentially Occurring Listed Wildlife Species

Common Name	***Scientific Name***	**Status***
Gopher frog	*Rana capito*	SSC
American alligator	*Alligator mississippiensis*	FT
Eastern indigo snake	*Drymarchon corais couperi*	FT
Florida pine snake	*Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus*	SSC
Gopher tortoise	*Gopherus polyphemus*	ST
Short-tailed snake	*Stilosoma extenuatum*	ST
Bald eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	**
Florida sandhill crane	*Grus canadensis pratensis*	ST
Little blue heron	*Egretta caerulea*	SSC
Limpkin	*Aramus guarauna*	SSC
Snowy egret	*Egretta thula*	SSC
Southeastern American kestrel	*Falco sparverius paulus*	ST
Tricolored heron	*Egretta tricolor*	SSC
White ibis	*Eudocimus albus*	SSC
Wood stork	*Mycteria americana*	FE
Florida black bear	*Ursus americanus floridanus*	ST
Florida mouse	*Podomys floridanus*	SSC
Sherman's fox squirrel	*Sciurus niger shermani*	SSC

* SSC – State Species of Special Concern; ST - State Threatened; SE - State Endangered; FT - Federally Threatened; FE - Federally Endangered. Federally listed species also are included on the Florida Endangered and Threatened Species list as "Federally-designated endangered and threatened species."

**While the bald eagle has been both state and federally delisted, it is still governed by the state bald eagle rule and the federal Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (see http://myfwc.com/docs/WildlifeHabitats/Eagle_Plan_April_2008.pdf#page=35)

Conservation and Open Space Element: Proposed Revision of Policy 6.3.2

The amendment to Policy 6.3.2 of the Conservation and Open Space Element would clarify that the greenway concept in the existing policy focuses on maintenance of ecological functions and a priority for the area delineated by the Critical Ecological Corridors Map. Furthermore, unlike the existing policy it describes three specific approaches that may be used to implement this policy:

- Development review, special area planning, land acquisition (with associated land management plans), and transfer of development rights;
- Intergovernmental coordination; and
- Outreach programs that promote the value of linked natural systems and tax incentives for the identified core areas.

It is FWC staff's understanding that this map was delineated with current GIS information that includes data that the FWC maintains, so we did not conduct a specific GIS analysis for listed species that may be affected by this designation. We are pleased to note the focus on ecological integrity and the range of possible planning mechanisms to implement this policy. We do note, however, that while this area is not within the footprint of the secondary range of Ocala and Osceola subpopulations of the Florida black bear, it is just to the west of secondary black bear range. If the parcels as depicted by the map remain viable black bear habitat, it is likely that black bears will move through this corridor (D. Telesco, FWC, pers.com. 2010). One of the most effective ways to address negative human-bear interactions is to eliminate sources of food introduced by humans, whether intentionally or unintentionally; consequently, we recommend that the County consider adopting measures that the FWC recommends in its brochure "Living in Bear County – Be Bear Aware" (see http://myfwc.com/docs/WildlifeHabitats/Livin_Bear_Cntry.pdf) for this area.

We are pleased by the proposed EAR-based amendments that relate directly to conservation of fish and wildlife resources, and appreciate the opportunity to provide input. If you or your staff would like to coordinate further on this review, please contact me at (772) 778-6354 or by email at joe.walsh@myfwc.com, and I will be glad to help make the necessary arrangements. If there are any specific questions regarding our comments, I encourage you to contact Mary Ann Poole at 850-410-5272 or by email at maryann.poole@myfwc.com.

Sincerely,

J Thomas Walsh

Joseph Walsh, Ph.D.
Sub-Section Leader, Agency Commenting
Habitat Conservation Scientific Services Section

jw/map
ENV 2-3-3
Alachua County 11-1ER_3085_111010
cc: Susan Poplin, DCA, Tallahassee (susan.poplin@dca.state.fl.us)

Steven Lachnicht, AICP
Director of Growth Management
Alachua County
10 S.W. 2nd Avenue, 3rd Floor
Gainesville, FL 32601-6294

Ken Zeichner, AICP, Principle Planner for Comprehensive Planning, Alachua County (ksz@alachuacounty.us)

Florida Department of
Environmental Protection
Marjory Stoneman Douglas Building
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000

Charlie Crist
Governor

Jeff Kottkamp
Lt. Governor

Mimi A. Drew
Secretary

November 3, 2010

Mr. D. Ray Eubanks
Plan Review and DRI Processing Team
Florida Department of Community Affairs
2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100

RE: Alachua County 11-1ER; Comprehensive Plan Amendment Review

Dear Mr. Eubanks:

The Office of Intergovernmental Programs of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP or Department) has reviewed the above-referenced amendment under the procedures of Chapter 163, Part II, *Florida Statutes*, (F.S.) and Chapters 9J-5 and 9J-11, *Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.)*. Our comments address the potential impacts of the proposed land use designation or policy change on resources or facilities within the scope of the Department's regulatory and proprietary responsibilities. We provide the following comments and recommendations to assist your agency in developing the state's response to the proposed amendment. The Department has determined that proposed language has generally improved its comprehensive plan. We do, however, have some comments and concerns.

Comments and Recommendations – Policy 4.5.22.d

The language in sub-policy d., regarding "excess nitrogen and phosphorus" is not measurable or specific. The sub-policy should establish, through additional data and analysis and policy language, a specific level of nutrient loading that is acceptable relative to inflow into surface water bodies. No additional nutrient loading above a set level or measure should be allowed.

Comments and Recommendations – Policy 4.6.16.7

The language in sub-policy 7., states (in part) that "[f]ertilizer shall be regulated in buffers to surface waters ..." The sub-policy is, however internally inconsistent with sub-policy 4.6.16.3, which states, "[t]he use of fertilizers shall be prohibited in buffers to surface waters. Because fertilizer use within buffers to surface waters could increase the

potential for enriched runoff, leading to accelerated trophic levels of surface waters, we recommend that the County retain sub-policy 3., and delete sub-policy 7. Alternatively, the County should provide for more specific restrictions of fertilizer use within buffer zones.

Comment and Recommendation – Map 15; Cross Creek Special Area Study

The Cross Creek Special Area Study is located between two major surface water bodies – Lake Lochloosa and Orange Lake. Extensive wetlands associated with these water bodies occur within the Special Area Study. The Department is concerned that the land use categorized as "*Village Center Development Area*" within the Special Area Study contains a major portion of these wetlands.

Development in and adjacent to these wetlands and adjacent flood zone areas may hydrologically affect and likely reduce natural watershed functions such as collection, storage, filtering and discharge of runoff. As a result, nonpoint source runoff will be an issue of concern. The increased impervious area created by the proposed change in intensity of use would increase the potential for water quality impacts to the subject waters.

We, therefore, believe that the placement of the subject urban-scale land use category within palustrine and lacustrine wetlands is inconsistent with Rule 9J-5.013(3)(b), *F.A.C.*, which states that "future land uses which are incompatible with protection and conservation of wetlands and wetland functions shall be *directed away from wetlands*. The type, intensity or density, extent, distribution and location of allowable uses . . . are land use factors which shall be considered when directing incompatible uses away from wetlands." [Emphasis added.]

Recommendation

The Department recommends that the County guide urban and dense suburban land uses away from wetlands, especially those connected to major water bodies. Moreover, the County should institute a full range of planning strategies to protect groundwater and surface water resources including limiting impervious surfaces, clustering buildings away from wetlands and implementing water conserving xeric landscaping techniques. The design of stormwater treatment systems should ensure that the pre-development volume and natural fluctuation of runoff into wetlands are maintained.

A delineation of the landward extent of wetlands, in accordance with the guidelines of Rule 62-340, F.A.C., and an evaluation of the quality of those wetlands should be obtained from the Suwannee River Water Management District prior to finalizing development plans for the parcel. The Department recommends that the proposed land use changes pertain only to upland areas and that the wetland areas be designated conservation. As the plans for this project move forward, efforts should focus on avoiding and minimizing wetland impacts to the greatest extent possible. Thereafter, mitigation can be considered for the remaining wetland impacts.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the proposed amendment. Should you require additional information, please do not hesitate to call or contact me at (850) 245-2182 or Robin.Branda@dep.state.fl.us.

Yours sincerely,

Robin Branda

Environmental Specialist III
Office of Intergovernmental Programs

rsb

Florida Department of Transportation

CHARLIE CRIST
GOVERNOR

605 Suwannee Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0450

STEPHANIE C. KOPELOUSOS
SECRETARY

November 18, 2010

Ray Eubanks
Division of Community Planning
Department of Community Affairs
2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32399

RE: Alachua County Proposed 11-1ER

Dear Mr. Eubanks:

FDOT has reviewed the Alachua County Proposed Evaluation and Appraisal Report Based Future Land Use Map Amendments of the Comprehensive Plan in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 163, Florida Statutes, and Chapter 9J-5 Florida Administrative Code. This amendment package is part of an Evaluation and Appraisal Report and contains many text changes to the comprehensive plan. The format for FDOT comments will be in the form of showing Alachua County's subject plan or policy first, then FDOT comments.

FDOT General Comments

Previously, in amendment cycle 09-1, the County adopted land use and transportation policies to promote development within the urban boundary, provide that capital improvements focus on the urban area, and coherence with the segment by segment approach of concurrency were relaxed and replaced with an areawide approach. The county has recently adopted amendment 10TECA1 which built on 09-1 in creating an Urban Service Area within the urban boundary that was designated under Florida Statute 163.3180 as a Transportation Concurrency Exception Area. FDOT believes these EAR based amendments are an opportunity to review the effectiveness of these comprehensive plan amendments.

Capital Improvements Element

FDOT General Comments to the Capital Improvements Program:
This plan projects $74,205,673 in FY 2010 – 2020 for mobility improvements. Funding is projected from impact fees, gas tax, future sales tax, schools, other private partnerships, state, federal, and fare collections. It is unclear what proportion of proceeds the proposed plan is coming from each potential source. The County has not shown any documentation to support that $74,205,673 in FY 2010 – 2020 is feasible. Also, the County has not shown the distribution of expected transportation revenues anticipated to cover maintenance of roadways, pedestrian paths, transit ways, and transit operations. FDOT is concerned that a significant portion of the identified funding may be required to sustain operations and maintenance of existing and future mobility.

The County has indicated the use of future impact fees as an expected revenue source for the proposed mobility plan. The County has not quantified the transportation impacts anticipated from new developments that will pay a mobility fee as well as a presumed mode split. According to Florida Statute 163.3177, in order for developer funded projects to appear in the capital improvements element they must be guaranteed in an enforceable development agreement, interlocal agreement, or other enforceable agreement. Alachua County has identified developer funded projects in the capital improvements element without a guarantee. FDOT is concerned that the County may be expecting revenues from sources, such as developer contributions, that are unsupported, the results of which serve to degrade the transportation system more than they help improve the system. Florida Statute 163.3177 requires the County to identify other existing revenue sources that will be used to fund capital projects in case the future sales tax is not approved.

This plan should be updated with supporting documentation. It is imperative that Alachua County quantify transportation impacts to other jurisdictions and mitigate accordingly. Corridor studies as well as transit feasibility studies must be conducted to show that the proposed mitigation plans will work to maintain acceptable Levels of Service on State Roads and SIS facilities throughout the timeframe of the comprehensive plan. Revenue estimates by source along with contingency plans must be identified along with maintenance and operation costs to show that there are adequate revenues for the capital projects envisioned.

Transportation Mobility Element

Alachua County Policy 1.1.4 - 3:
Within each Transportation Mobility District, achievement of the LOS for all functionally classified County and Non-SIS State Roadways shall be based on an Areawide LOS. The Areawide LOS analysis shall be divided into north-south and east-west roadways. The Areawide LOS shall be determined by dividing the sum of the total traffic by the sum of the maximum service volume at the adopted LOS standard for all functionally classified County and Non SIS State Roadways.

FDOT Comments:
This approach is only appropriate within approved multimodal transportation districts (MMTD). Alachua County does not have an MMTD nor has Alachua County conducted appropriate analysis for an MMTD. This system assumes that adding capacity on any road will reduce demand on other roads. There has been no corridor analysis to show that this is a valid assumption in Alachua County. Level of Service is specific to the segment of road with particular attributes; it should not be averaged between segments of the same road or other roads. This approach will average an over capacity arterial road with smaller roads that tend to have limited traffic volumes and available capacity; thereby, showing an acceptable areawide level of service even though the arterial is over capacity. FDOT does not believe this areawide approach offers protection to the State Road System.

The segment by segment approach is the best approach to determine if State Roads are maintaining an acceptable level of service. Using the segment by segment approach, the County may upgrade parallel corridors as mitigation if a proper corridor analysis is provided to show that this improvement mitigates impacts to the road being studied. Areawide Level of Service is no longer needed to support Alachua County's desire to promote development and alternative transportation in its Urban Service Area as it is now a Transportation Concurrency Exception Area.

Areawide Level of Service standards would promote development outside of the Urban Service Area because, using the Areawide approach, development impacts will unlikely cause level of service failures within the Urban Cluster. FDOT suggests the Areawide approach be removed from the comprehensive plan.

Alachua County Mobility – Strategic Intermodal System (SIS) Mitigation Plan

General FDOT Comments:
The County has adopted policies that create a TCEA within the urban service area. The County has not provided the required analysis to show that these policies will not adversely impact the State Road System or the Strategic Intermodal System (SIS). The County must show that there are adequate safeguards to the State Road System and the SIS. The County has adopted its SIS Mitigation plan without conveying to FDOT any evidence in the form of corridor studies and transit feasibility studies that show the identified mitigation strategies will maintain LOS standards on SIS facilities.

The County has adopted areawide level of service standards within the urban boundary. FDOT does not agree with areawide level of service because it does not offer protection to the State Road System. Without proper analysis, it is unclear the level of off-site improvements required to mitigate impacts to a deficient corridor. FDOT recognizes the intent of Alachua County's mobility fee proposal. However, the areawide level of service provision is not a necessary component to achieve the overall goals. Areawide level of service is only appropriate in multimodal districts and do not accurately reflect transportation demands on the primary roadway system.

The County's SIS Mitigation Plan references roadways that are over capacity based on approved development (reserved) trips that would cause LOS failure on SIS facilities. Development rights have been granted by the County and these potential transportation impacts must be accurately accounted in the concurrency process. FDOT believes that a more proactive approach is necessary to safeguard the State Road System and SIS.

FDOT General Closing Comments

In summary, the County has multiple policies to the comprehensive plan that relax transportation planning requirements within the County's designated growth boundaries. The County has areawide level of service criteria and exceptions to transportation concurrency within designated TCEA. The areawide level of service within the urban service area is unneeded since this area has been designated an TCEA. Also, the Areawide Level of Service will serve to promote development outside the TCEA as there will not likely be an identified capacity deficiency, therefore no mitigation, in areas where areawide LOS is used. The promotion of development outside of the urban service area is inconsistent with the intent of an urban service area designation and the newly established TCEA.

The County has not provided a plan to implement the mobility strategies promoted in the Comprehensive Plan. The timeline of the County's efforts to achieve the desired mobility approach is undefined and lacks direction in the creation of a feasible transportation system in a systematic method. A practical timeline of facility modifications and BRT implementation is necessary to achieve a realistic plan that addresses the County's LOS issues and travel demands. The County's proposed SIS mitigation plan implies that a full reconstruction with a dedicated BRT line on SR 26, from CR 241 to I-75, will be in place by 2015 and will be funded by governmental entities other than Alachua County. The FDOT does not believe that this plan is a practical approach since an interlocal agreement is not in place to fund the proposal.

The coordination of the County's mobility effort is critical to the success of the proposed plan. Transportation demands may originate in Alachua County, but the ultimate destinations may reside in other jurisdictions like the City of Gainesville. The County's mobility plan to address LOS deficiencies is dependent upon a significant shift in ridership from single occupancy automobile to public transit and for other roadway modifications to occur that are not within the County's jurisdiction. For the County's mobility plan to be successful, it is imperative that the County reach an agreement with other impacted jurisdictions and agencies.

The base of the County's efforts is the development of a mobility plan that replaces concurrency, shifts the mitigation focus to alternatives that promote public transportation and provides connectivity for other existing local roadways. The plan does not provide an approach that ensures that the LOS on state facilities is maintained. While state direction allows for alternative mitigation approaches for concurrency, it does not allow a local government to discount LOS, particularly to the SIS. The FDOT finds that certain policies in the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan, such as area-wide LOS, are insufficient provisions for the maintenance of LOS on state facilities.

The County has provided a mobility plan that provides a conceptual framework for an alternative concurrency approach. However, this plan is unsubstantiated in that there is no established timeline for implementation, it has not been shown as financially feasible, provides conflicting policy objectives, and the success and implementation is dependent upon unsecured coordination with other governmental entities. The FDOT contends that this plan does not sufficiently address the LOS for state and SIS facilities and requests that the Department object to these EAR based amendments.

Thank you for coordinating the review of the above mentioned amendment with FDOT. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Austin Chapman, Engineer Trainee for:
Thomas Hill, Growth Management Administrator
Jacksonville Urban Office
2198 Edison Avenue, MS 2812
Jacksonville, FL 32204-2730
(904)360-5653

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS FORM C-7

NORTH CENTRAL FLORIDA
REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL
AMENDMENT REVIEW FORM
FY 2010-2011

1. Local Government Name: **Alachua County**
(Evaluation and Appraisal Report-based Draft Amendment)

2. Amendment Number: DCA No. 10-EAR1, RPC No. 6, Local Govt. No. CPA 08-10

3. Is the RPC precluded from commenting on the proposed plan or element pursuant to s. 163.3184(5). F.S., or Rule 9J-11.0084, L.O.F.; or commenting on the proposed amendment pursuant to s. 163.32465(4)(b), F.S.? (YES) (NO) X

4. Date DCA Notified RPC that Amendment Package was Complete, if Applicable: Notification not received as of October 21, 2010.

5. Date Amendment Review must be Completed and Transmitted to DCA: Notification not received as of October 21, 2020.

6. Date the Amendment Review was transmitted to DCA: 10-29-10 (estimated).

7. Description of the Amendment:

The item consists of Evaluation and Appraisal Report-based amendments to the County Comprehensive Plan. The amendment package adds a new Energy Element and Community Health Element, as well as updates and revisions to the Future Land Use, Potable Water and Sanitary Sewer, Solid Waste, Housing, Stormwater, Conservation and Open Space, Recreation, Economic, Capital Improvements and Intergovernmental Coordination Elements of the County Comprehensive Plan (see attached).

Please complete the following table for each individual proposed amendment to the Future Land Use Map (**FLUM**) only

Existing FLUM Category	Proposed FLUM Category	Existing Maximum Density (DU/Acre)	Proposed Maximum Density (DU/Acre)	Existing Maximum Intensity (FAR)	Proposed Maximum Intensity (FAR)	Net Increase or (Decrease) in Maximum Density	Non-Residential Net Increase or (Decrease) in Potential Floor Area
N/A[1]	N/A[1]	N/A[1]	N/A[1]	N/A[1]	N/A[1]	N/A[1]	N/A[1]
Total	N/A[1]	N/A[1]	N/A[1]	N/A[1]	N/A[1]	1,239	N/A[1]

Add additional rows as necessary. Please PROVIDE TOTALS in bottom row

[1]Not Applicable. No changes are proposed to land uses or land use categories on the Future Land Use Map.

8. Is the Amendment consistent with the Strategic Regional Policy Plan?

The County Comprehensive Plan, if amended as proposed, will remain consistent with the North Central Florida Strategic Regional Policy Plan.

9. Applicable Strategic Regional Policy Plan Goals and Objectives:

The County contains the following Natural Resources of Regional Significance as identified and mapped in the North Central Florida Strategic Regional Policy Plan: The Floridan Aquifer; Areas of High Recharge Potential to the Floridan Aquifer, various Stream-to-Sink Recharge Watersheds, Area of High Recharge Potential to the Floridan Aquifer, the Santa Fe River Corridor, Prairie Creek, the River Styx, Cross Creek, Poe Spring, Devil's Millhopper State Geologic Site, Paynes Prairie State Park, San Felasco Hammock State Park, Lochloosa Forest, Santa Fe Lake, Little Santa Fe Lake, Lake Altho Swamp, Lochloosa Forest, Newnans Lake, Orange Lake, and Watermelon Pond. Applicable Regional Plan policies include the following:

REGIONAL GOAL 4.2. Maintain an adequate supply of high-quality groundwater to meet the needs of north central Florida residents, in recognition of its importance to the continued growth and development of the region.

Policy 4.2.4. Provide technical assistance to local governments in developing strategies in their local planning and land development regulations processes which can be used in addressing known water quantity, quality or recharge problem areas within their jurisdictions.

Policy 4.2.5. Coordinate land use and water resources planning for ground water resources designated as natural resources of regional significance among the Council, local governments, and the water management districts through regional review responsibilities, participation in committees and study groups, and ongoing communication.

Policy 4.2.9. Ensure that local government comprehensive plans, DRIs, and requests for federal and state funds for development activities reviewed by the Council include adequate provisions for the protection of the Floridan aquifer, Areas of High Recharge Potential to the Floridan aquifer, the Ichetucknee Trace, as well as Stream-to-Sink Watersheds and Sinks which have been identified and mapped in the regional plan as Natural Resources of Regional Significance.

REGIONAL GOAL 4.3. Protect all sources of recharge to the Floridan aquifer from all activities which would impair these functions or cause a degradation in the quality of the water being recharged in recognition of the importance of maintaining adequate supplies of high-quality groundwater for the region.

Policy 4.3.4. Assist state and local agencies in developing and implementing strategies for the protection of the Ichetucknee Trace so that activities occurring within the Trace do not adversely impact the water quality and flow of surface waters within Ichetucknee Springs State Park.

Policy 4.3.5. Provide technical assistance to local governments in the development and implementation of appropriate local government comprehensive plan policies and land development regulations necessary to maintaining the quantity and quality of ground water recharge in Areas of High Recharge Potential to the Floridan Aquifer, Stream-to-Sink Watersheds, and Sinks.

Policy 4.3.6. Ensure that local government comprehensive plans, DRIs, and requests for federal and state funds for development activities reviewed by the Council include adequate provisions for stormwater management and aquifer recharge protection in order to protect the quality and quantity of water contained in the Floridan Aquifer.

Policy 4.3.8. Minimize the effect of mining activities on water quality and quantity of the Floridan Aquifer.

REGIONAL GOAL 4.4. Protect all listed species located in north central Florida.

Policy 4.4.3. Coordinate planning efforts to protect listed species found within the region.

Policy 4.4.4. Endangered and threatened species and their habitats shall be protected.

Policy 4.4.5. When a land use designation change is proposed or an increase in allowable land use density or intensity is proposed, species of special concern, and their habitat, known to exist on site shall be protected. Protection should include, but not necessarily be limited to, the following:

a) conservation easement;
b) on and offsite mitigation banks;
c) tax breaks;
d) transferable densities;
e) management agreements; and,
f) agriculture and silviculture best management practices.

Policy 4.4.8. Direct those land uses that are not consistent with the protection and maintenance of listed species and their habitats away from such resources.

Policy 4.4.11. Ensure that local government comprehensive plans, DRIs, and requests for federal and state funds for development activities reviewed by the Council include adequate provisions for the protection of listed species.

REGIONAL GOAL 4.5. Protect natural resources of regional significance identified in this plan as "Planning and Resource Management Areas."

Policy 4.5.1. Provide technical assistance to local governments in the development of appropriate local government comprehensive plan policies and land development regulations necessary to maintaining areas and water bodies identified as natural resources of regional significance classified in this plan as "Planning and Resource Management Areas.

Policy 4.5.3. Continue to provide input to state and local agencies in reviewing existing or proposed designations of areas or water bodies as one of the categories identified as natural resources of regional significance classified in this plan as "Planning and Resource Management Areas".

Policy 4.5.4. Ensure that local government comprehensive plans, DRIs, and requests for federal and state funds for development activities reviewed by the Council include adequate provisions for the protection of Planning and Resource Management Areas identified and mapped in the regional plan as Natural Resources of Regional Significance.

REGIONAL GOAL 4.6. Maintain the quantity and quality of the region's surface water systems in recognition of their importance to the continued growth and development of the region.

Policy 4.6.1. Provide technical assistance to local governments in the development and implementation of appropriate local government comprehensive plan policies and land development regulations necessary to maintaining the quantity and high quality of the region's surface water systems.

Policy 4.6.5. Use non-structural water management controls as the preferred water management approach for rivers, lakes, springs, and fresh water wetlands identified as natural resources of regional significance.

Policy 4.6.6. Support the coordination of land use and water resources planning for surface water resources designated as natural resources of regional significance among the Council, local governments, and the water management districts through regional review responsibilities, participation in committees and study groups, and ongoing communication.

Policy 4.6.9. Assist local governments in establishing consistent regulations for development projects within river corridors identified as natural resources of regional significance.

Policy 4.6.10. Identify and map the capture zones of all springs identified as natural resources of regional significance. Once delineated, provide technical assistance to local governments in implementing spring protection programs based upon capture zones.

Policy 4.6.12. Ensure that local government comprehensive plans, DRIs, and requests for federal and state funds for development activities reviewed by the Council include adequate provisions for stormwater management, including retrofit programs for known surface water runoff problem areas, and aquifer recharge protection in order to protect the quality and quantity of water contained in the Floridan Aquifer and surface water systems identified as natural resources of regional significance.

Policy 4.6.13. Work with local governments, state and federal agencies, and the local water management districts in the review of local government comprehensive plans and developments of regional impact as they affect wetlands identified as natural resources of regional significance to ensure that any potential adverse impacts created by the proposed activities on wetlands are minimized to the greatest extent possible.

Policy 4.6.14. Minimize the effect of mining on the surface water quality and seasonal flows of surface waters identified as natural resources of regional significance.

Policy 4.6.16. Assist water quality working groups formed to meet the water quality standards of waterbodies included in the State of Florida 303(d) list.

The County contains the following roads identified as part of the Regional Road Network in the North Central Florida Strategic Regional Policy Plan: Interstate Highway 75; U.S. Highways 27, 41, and 441; and State Roads 20, 24, 26, and 121. Additionally, Gainesville Regional Airport and the Gainesville Regional Transit system are identified as Regionally Significant Transportation Facilities in the regional plan. Applicable regional plan goals and policies include the following:

REGIONAL GOAL 5.1. Maintain a regional road network which operates at or above the minimum level of service standard contained in local government comprehensive plans for those segments located outside Transportation Concurrency Exception Areas.

Policy 5.1.8. Mitigate impacts created by development so as to maintain the minimum level of service standard on the Florida Intrastate Highway System (FIHS) as established by the Florida Department of Transportation.

Policy 5.1.9. Mitigate impacts created by development so as to maintain the minimum adopted level of service standard on non-FIHS roads identified in this plan as significant regional transportation facilities as established in local government comprehensive plans.

REGIONAL GOAL 5.3. Maximize the use of the Gainesville Regional Airport before developing a new regional airport.

Policy 5.3.1. Coordinate development plans of the Gainesville Regional Airport with the City of Gainesville and Alachua County comprehensive plans to avoid unnecessary conflicts, to ensure the safety of airport operations, and to allow for future increases in the operational capacity of the airport.

REGIONAL GOAL 5.5. Increase the percentage of north central Florida residents using public transportation as a primary means of transportation.

Policy 5.5.1. Coordinate with the Gainesville Regional Transit System, the Metropolitan Transportation Planning Agency for the Gainesville Urbanized area, the University of Florida, the City of Gainesville, and Alachua County to provide opportunities through their respective plans and programs for a greater likelihood of increased public transit ridership.

10. The effects on the Proposed Amendment on Regional Resources or Facilities Identified in the Strategic Regional Policy Plan:

No changes are proposed which increase density or intensity of use. Therefore, significant adverse impacts are not anticipated to occur to Natural Resources of Regional Significance or regional facilities identified in the North Central Florida Strategic Regional Policy Plan.

11. Extra-Jurisdictional Impacts that would be Inconsistent with the Comprehensive Plan of the Affected Local Government:

Adverse extrajurisdictional impacts are not anticipated to occur as a result of the amendment.

Analysis of the effects of the proposed amendments on the following issues to the extent they are addressed in the Strategic Regional Policy Plan on:

12. Compatibility among local plans including, but not limited to, land use and compatibility with military bases:

The amendment is compatible with the comprehensive plans of adjoining local governments. The amendment is compatible with nearby military bases.

13. Impacts to significant regional resources and facilities identified in the Strategic Regional Policy Plan, including, but not limited to, impacts on groundwater recharge and the availability of water supply:

No changes are proposed which increase density or intensity of use. Therefore, adverse impacts are not anticipated to occur to regional resources identified in the regional plan. Additionally, adverse impacts are not anticipated to occur to regional facilities identified in the regional plan. Adverse impacts are not anticipated to occur to groundwater recharge and the availability of water supply as a result of the amendment.

14. Affordable housing issues and designation of adequate sites for affordable housing:

Adverse impacts to affordable housing are not anticipated as a result of the amendment.

15. Protection of natural resources of regional significance identified in the Strategic Regional Policy Plan including, but not limited to, protection of spring and groundwater resources, and recharge potential:

See Question 13, above.

16. Compatibility with regional transportation corridors and facilities including, but not limited to, roadways, seaports, airports, public transportation systems, high speed rail facilities, and intermodal facilities:

See Question 10, above.

17. Adequacy and compatibility with emergency preparedness plans and local mitigation strategies including, but not limited to, the impacts on and availability of hurricane shelters, maintenance of county hurricane clearance times, and hazard mitigation:

The amendment is compatible with County emergency preparedness plans and local mitigation strategies.

18. Analysis of the effects of extra-jurisdictional impacts which may be created by the amendment:

See Question 10, above.

19. Objections, Recommendations, and Comments:

None.

20. Request for an Objections, Recommendations, and Comments Report:

The Council does not request the preparation of an Objections, Recommendations, Comments report.

20. Recommendation:

It is recommended that these findings be forwarded to the County and the Florida Department of Community Affairs.

Council Action: At its October 28, 2010 meeting, the Council voted to adopt this report.

V. Public Participation Process Summary

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Evaluation and Appraisal Report and Comprehensive Plan Update
January 2008-Present

Alachua County has a very large and diverse range of citizens and interest groups that participate regularly in the planning and development efforts of the County. Multiple avenues were used to reach these groups as well as the population in general in an attempt to generate as much participation as possible throughout the development and adoption of the Evaluation and Appraisal Report (EAR) and development of the EAR-Based Comprehensive Plan Amendments. A Public Participation Plan establishing the scope of work for development of the EAR-Based Comprehensive Plan Amendments was approved by the Board of County Commissioners on November 10th, 2009 (see Appendix). The scope of work included two primary phases. The first phase involved development of initial draft amendments, including public input and discussion with advisory committees and community organizations and groups; community meetings at locations throughout the County; posting of drafts on the Growth Management web site with opportunities for comment; and joint public workshops of the Alachua County Local Planning Agency and County Commission. The second phase of the scope of work included public hearings of the Local Planning Agency and County Commission on transmittal of proposed amendments to the Florida Department of Community Affairs (DCA) for state-mandated review. The second phase of the scope of work will be completed with a final public hearing for adoption of Comprehensive Plan amendments to implement the EAR on April 5, 2011.

EAR-BASED COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE (September 2009-Present)

- Met with eight advisory boards to get comments on draft Comprehensive Plan Amendments
  - Alachua County Housing Finance Authority (12/16/09)
  - Criminal Justice, Mental Health & Substance Abuse Grant Planning Comm. (4/15/09)
  - Economic Development Advisory Committee (11/19/09, 12/17/09)
  - Environmental Protection Advisory Committee (2/2/10, 3/15/10)
  - Health Care Advisory Board (11/18/09, 12/16/09, 2/17/10 [subcommittee])
  - Land Conservation Board (10/22/09, 12/17/09)
  - Recreation and Open Space Advisory Committee (3/2/10, 4/6/10, 6/8/10)
  - Rural Concerns Advisory Committee (1/19/10, 2/16/10)
- Six public workshops conducted in locations around the County to gather input on draft Comprehensive Plan Amendments (3/31, 4/12, 4/22, 4/26, 5/4, 5/10)
- Presentation at Healthy Communities Meeting May 7th, 2010
- Occasional briefings to community groups as requested
- Three joint Board of County Commissioners/Local Planning Agency Special Meetings to provide input on draft Comprehensive Plan Amendments (5/18/10, 6/1/10, 6/15/10)

- Local Planning Agency recommended that the Board of County Commissioners transmit proposed Comprehensive Plan amendments to DCA at a public hearing held August 18th, 2010.
- The Board of County Commissioners voted to transmit the proposed Comprehensive Plan amendments to DCA at a public hearing held October 5th, 2010.
- DCA issued its Objections, Recommendations, and Comments (ORC) Report, including comments from other review agencies on December 17, 2010.
- The Board of County Commissioners public hearing is scheduled for April 5th, 2011 for adoption of amendments to update the Comprehensive Plan.
- EAR Website maintained with general information and draft policies, updated on a regular basis: http://www.alachuacounty.us/ear
- EAR email address advertised and monitored to solicit comments: ear@alachuacounty.us
- 750-member email list used to provide notice of all upcoming workshops, special meetings and public hearings
- Public notices submitted for all workshops and special meetings in local newspapers
- All workshops and special meetings announced at bi-weekly County Commission meetings

The following additional information highlights the public involvement during each phase of the Public Participation Process approved by the Board of County Commissioners for preparation of the Evaluation and Appraisal Report in 2008 & 2009:

EAR PHASE I: Identification of Major Community Issues (January-June 2008)

- Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) approved scope of work and public participation plan: January 8, 2008
- Local Planning Agency (LPA) approved scope of work and public participation plan: January 16, 2008
- EAR Website established with general information and updated on a regular basis: http://www.alachuacounty.us/ear
- EAR email address established to gather comments
- Four community meetings conducted in locations around the County
- Public notices submitted for all meetings in four local papers
- Workshops announced at bi-weekly County Commission meetings
- Online survey conducted via website
- Written comments solicited during community meetings
- Met with 12 County Citizen Advisory Boards: 7 Boards submitted formal comments
- Met with four citizen groups: Citizens for Responsible Growth, Builders' Association of North Central Florida, Sierra Club & Women for Wise Growth
- Joint BOCC/LPA meeting to review and provide direction on proposed major community issues: May 6, 2008

- Agency Meeting to discuss major issues and identify information sources: June 2, 2008
- LPA approved list of Major Community Issues: June 18, 2008
- BOCC approved list of Major Community Issues: June 24, 2008

EAR PHASE II: Development of Recommendations for Update of Plan (June-Nov. 2008)

- Publicity as identified for Phase I
- Preparation of draft issue papers organized by topic area
- Follow up meetings with Citizen Advisory Boards to gather comments and input on draft Issue Papers
- Three community meetings conducted in locations around the County
- Email address used to gather supplemental comments/input following community meetings

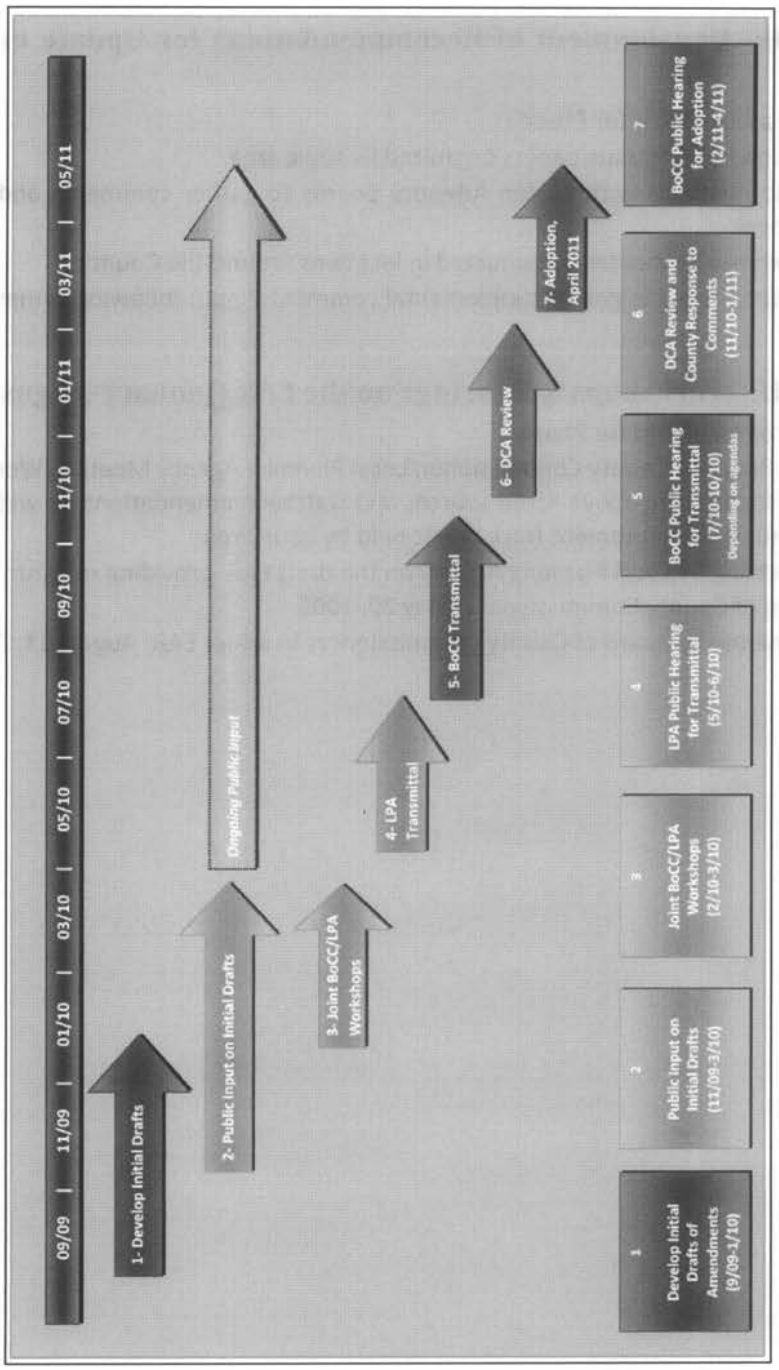
EAR PHASE III: Workshops & Hearings on the EAR (January-August 2009)

- Publicity as identified for Phase I
- Six joint Board of County Commissioner/Local Planning Agency Meeting/Workshops to consider input from above-listed sources and staff recommendations, as well as additional verbal and written comment from public held by issue area
- Public Hearing by Local Planning Agency on the draft EAR providing recommendations to the Board of County Commissioners: May 20, 2009
- Public Hearing by Board of County Commissioners to adopt EAR: August 11, 2009

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION APPENDIX

Workplan Public & Participation Plan for Evaluation and Appraisal Report (EAR) – Based Comprehensive Plan Amendments

Approved by BOCC 11-10-09



PUBLIC PARTICIPATION APPENDIX

Work Plan & Public Participation Plan for Evaluation and Appraisal Report-Based Comprehensive Plan Amendments *Approved by BOCC 11-10-09*

The following work plan will serve as a guide for the EAR-based Comprehensive Plan Amendment process, which will culminate in adoption of the amendments within 18 months of the Final Sufficiency determination on the EAR by the Florida Department of Community Affairs (DCA), as required by Florida Statutes. This final sufficiency determination was issued by DCA in October 2009, which sets a deadline for adoption of the EAR-based amendments of April, 2011.

A full array for publicity will be used throughout the process to encourage public input, including: posting of information and draft amendments with request for comment on County web site with links on County social networking sites, use of e-mail lists of groups and individuals compiled for planning projects, press releases, broadcast media, public service announcements, brochures, storyboards, display ads, and mail-outs to organized groups and neighborhood associations.

PHASE I: Development of Draft Amendments (September 2009 - March 2010)

The first step in the EAR-based amendment process will involve staff development of initial draft amendments based on recommendations in the adopted EAR; public input through various means; and joint workshops of the Local Planning Agency and County Commission.

Components of Phase I will include:

- Development of Initial Draft Amendments (September 2009 – January 2010)
    - Staff will generate initial draft amendments for internal review and revision.
    - Draft amendments will be posted on web site with opportunity for public input.
- Public Input/Discussion on Initial Drafts (November 2009 – March 2010)
    - Advisory Committees
    - Community Organizations
    - Public Workshops
- County Commission/Local Planning Agency Joint Workshops (February 2010 – March 2010)
    - Workshops on drafts of amendments grouped into related topic areas.
    - Authorization from BoCC to advertise public hearings for transmittal.

PHASE II: Public Hearings for EAR-Based Amendments (May 2010 – April 2011)

This phase will involve public hearings for transmittal and adoption of the EAR-based Comprehensive Plan Amendments, in accordance the process outlined in Chapter 163, Florida Statutes.

Components of Phase II will include:

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION APPENDIX

- Public Hearings by Local Planning Agency for recommendation to the Board of County Commissioners on transmittal of the proposed amendments to the Department of Community Affairs for review. (May 2010 – June 2010)

- Public Hearings by Board of County Commissioners for transmittal of the proposed amendments to the Florida Department of Community Affairs for review. (July 2010 – October 2010, subject to agenda schedule and availability)

- Department of Community Affairs Review Process (November 2010 – January 2011)

    - Department of Community Affairs issues Objections, Recommendations, and Comments (ORC) Report within 60 days of receipt of proposed amendments.

    - County has 120 days following receipt of ORC Report to adopt proposed amendments, including any revisions that are necessary to address comments from DCA or other review agencies.

- Public Hearings by Board of County Commissioners for final adoption of proposed amendments (February 2011 – April 2011)

NOTICE OF WORKSHOPS

Amendments To Alachua County Comprehensive Plan Based on Evaluation And Appraisal Report (EAR)

The public is invited to a series of workshops to discuss draft amendments to the Comprehensive Plan based on the recommendations adopted by the Board of County Commissioners in 2009 in the EAR. Dates, locations and primary topics* are:

Wednesday, March 31st 4:00 pm
County Admin Building, Grace Knight Conf. Rm.
12 SE 1st Street, 2nd Floor, Gainesville
Energy, Community Health, Agriculture and Local Food Systems, Air Quality, Recreation Level of Service

Monday, April 12th 4:00pm
County Admin Building, Grace Knight Conf. Rm.
12 SE 1st Street, 2nd Floor, Gainesville
Economic , Industrial and Office Land Uses, Sustainable Economic Development in East Gainesville, Ecological Corridors Map, Water Resource Protection, Water & Sewer, Accessory Dwelling Units

Thursday, April 22nd 6:00pm
Alachua County Health Department
224 SE 24th St, Gainesville
Economic, Industrial and Office Land Uses, Sustainable Economic Development, Community Health Element, Cross Creek and Idylwild/Serenola Listed Species

Monday, April 26th 6:00pm
Millhopper Library
3145 NW 43rd St., Gainesville
Energy, Water Resource Protection, Industrial and Office Land Uses, Ecological Corridors, Accessory Dwelling Units, Air Quality Policies, Agriculture and Local Food Systems

Tuesday, May 4th 6:00pm
Town of Tioga Community Center
105 SW 128th St., Newberry
Energy, Community Health, Economic, Industrial and Office Land Uses, Recreation, Activity Center Policies

In addition, on **April 21 at 6pm** the **Local Planning Agency** will be given an overview of the EAR-Based Amendments in the County Admin Bldg,, Rm. 209, 12 SE 1st St, Gainesville.

*For draft amendments and related information, or any changes to schedule go to:

www.alachuacounty.us/ear

To send comments or receive updates, email ear@alachuacounty.us, call the Growth Management Department at (352)374-5249 or visit 10 SW 2nd Ave, 3rd Floor

Published in Gainesville Sun and North Florida Herald on March 25, 2010

Evaluation and Appraisal Report Workshops

3/22/2010 12:00 AM (Media Release)

ALACHUA COUNTY, FL - The public is invited to attend a series of workshops this spring to discuss draft amendments to the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan based on recommendations adopted in the Evaluation and Appraisal Report (EAR). Since the Board of County Commissioners adopted the EAR last year, staff has worked to prepare draft policy amendments addressing the recommendations in the EAR with input from several County Advisory Boards.

Drafts of the amendments as they are posted, as well as information on the overall timeline and upcoming meeting schedule can be found on the EAR website: www.alachuacounty.us/ear.

The following are public workshop dates for discussion of draft amendments:

- Wednesday, March 31st 4 p.m. - Grace Knight Conference Room - 12 SE 1st St., Gainesville (Topics are Energy Element, Community Health Element, Agriculture and Local Food Systems, Air Quality, Recreation Level of Service and related topics)*
- Monday, April 12th 4 p.m. - Grace Knight Conference Room - 12 SE 1st St., Gainesville (Topics are Economic Element, Industrial and Office Land Uses, Sustainable Economic Development in East Gainesville, Accessory Dwelling Units, Water Resource Protection, Water and Sewer Connection Policies, Ecological Corridors Map and related topics)*
- *On Wednesday, April 21st, 6 p.m., the Local Planning Agency (Planning Commission) will be given an overview of the EAR Related Amendments and upcoming meetings and process. (Jack Durrance Auditorium, 12 SE 1st Street, Gainesville)*
- Thursday, April 22nd 6 p.m. - Alachua County Health Department - 224 SE 24th Street, Gainesville (Topics are Economic Element, Industrial and Office Land Uses, Sustainable Economic Development in East Gainesville, Community Health Element, Cross Creek and Idylwild/Serenola Listed Species, and related topics)*
- Monday, April 26th 6 p.m. - Millhopper Library - 3145 NW 43rd Street, Gainesville (Topics are Energy Element, Air Quality Policies, Agriculture and Local Food Systems, Accessory Dwelling Units, Water Resource Protection, Ecological Corridors Map, Industrial and Office Land Uses, and related topics)*
- Tuesday, May 4th 6 p.m. -Town of Tioga Community Center - 105 SW 128th St., Newberry (Topics are Energy Element, Community Health Element, Economic Element, Industrial and Office Land Uses, Recreation, Activity Center Policies, and related topics)*
- Monday, May 10th 6 p.m. - Alachua Branch Library - 14913 NW 140th Street, Alachua (Topics are Energy Element, Agriculture and Local Food Systems, Water Resource Protection policies and related topics)*

*See website for additional meetings and additions/changes to meeting topics, times and locations.

The next steps of the process will include joint workshops with the Board of County Commissioners and the Local Planning Agency in May and June, with public hearings to transmit the amendments to the Florida Department of Community Affairs planned for later this summer and fall. Ultimately, final adoption of the amendments is anticipated in April 2011.

Written comments on drafts may be submitted to ✉ear@alachuacounty.us. Staff is also available to meet with groups or individuals in person or discuss the process and any amendments over the phone by calling 352-374-5249.

AGENDA

Community Workshop on EAR-Based Update of the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan

Energy Element, Community Health Element, Agriculture and Local Food Systems, Air Quality Policies, and Recreation Level of Service

Grace Knight Conference Room
Wednesday, March 31, 2010
4:00 pm

I. Process Overview, Background Info & Brainstorming on Implementation of EAR Recommendations - 4:00

II. Discussion of Draft Policies - 4:30

III. Next Steps/Adjourn - 6:00

Thanks for joining us today! We appreciate you taking an interest in your community. For more information on the schedule, draft documents and other important links, please visit the EAR website at http://www.alachuacounty.us/ear

Alachua County Growth Management

Comprehensive Planning
10 SW 2nd Ave., 3rd Fl.
Gainesville, FL 32601

Phone: 352-374-5249
Fax: 352-338-3224
E-mail: EAR@alachuacounty.us

Earth Day Countdown - Energy Element Update

4/3/2010 12:00 AM (Media Release)

ALACHUA COUNTY, FL - The Alachua County Growth Management Department invites citizens to a series of Evaluation and Appraisal Report (EAR) public workshops on the draft Energy Element update to the Comprehensive Plan.

For information about the EAR process and other element workshops, click here.

For information on the draft Energy Element, click here.

The public workshops are scheduled for:

- Monday, April 26th from 6 - 8 p.m. - Millhopper Library (3145 NW 43rd Street, Gainesville)
- Tuesday, May 4th from 6 - 8 p.m. - Town of Tioga Community Center (105 SW 128th St., Newberry)
- Monday, May 10th from 6 - 8 p.m. - City of Alachua Branch Library (14913 NW 140th Street, Alachua)

The EAR meetings on the draft Energy Element are part of a continuing conversation started with the award-winning Energy Conservation Strategies Commission (ECSC) final report. The ECSC report was a 17 month community discussion culminating in a December 2008, final report with over 204 recommendations on how to build a more energy efficient and resource resilient community. Strategies in the report include: reducing and mitigating the effects of rising energy costs, creating energy independence from fossil fuels, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and promoting the long-term economic security of the residents of Alachua County through energy conservation, efficiency and alternative energy deployment.

To view the ECSC final report, click here.

For more information about the Alachua County Energy Conservation Strategies Commission, contact Alachua County Sustainability Program Manager Sean McLendon at 352-548-3765.

For more information about the EAR process, contact the Alachua County Growth Management Department at 352-374-5249.

40 Days of Change *- For more information concerning events on and leading up to Earth Day, go to the University of Florida, Office of Sustainability's "40 Days of Change" website by clicking here.*

Earth Day Countdown - Update of Alachua County Comprehensive Plan

4/9/2010 3:00 PM (Media Release)

14 Days until Earth Day.

Driven by the County Commission's Guiding Vision, everyday is Earth Day in Alachua County. In April, each day leading up to Earth Day (April 22), the County will be highlighting programs, services, and strategies designed to lead Alachua County into a more sustainable future.

To view all "Earth Day Countdown" press releases on the County's Facebook page, click here and click on the Earth Day tab at the top of the page.

ALACHUA COUNTY, FL - The Alachua County Growth Management Department invites the public to a series of workshops on the Update of the County's Comprehensive Plan. These updates and amendments are based on the Evaluation and Appraisal Report (EAR) on the County's Plan, which included recommendations adopted by the County Commission for new Elements on Energy and Community Health, as well as new policies on topics such as Agriculture and Local Food Systems, Sustainable Economic Development, Water Resource Protection, Air Quality, and Ecological Corridors.

For information on the various draft amendments to the Comprehensive Plan and to provide input on the draft amendments click here.

For information about the Update of the County's Comprehensive Plan based on the EAR including the different topics for discussion at upcoming workshops and meetings, click here.

Community workshops are scheduled for:

- Monday, April 12th at 4 p.m. - County Administration Building, Grace Knight Conference Room, (12 SE 1st St., Gainesville)
- Thursday, April 22nd at 6 p.m. - Alachua County Health Department (224 SE 24th St., Gainesville)
- Monday, April 26th at 6 p.m. - Millhopper Library (3145 NW 43rd Street, Gainesville)
- Tuesday, May 4th at 6 p.m. - Town of Tioga Community Center (105 SW 128th St., Newberry)
- Monday, May 10th at 6 p.m. - City of Alachua Branch Library (14913 NW 140th Street, Alachua)

On Wednesday, April 21, 2010 at 6 p.m. an overview of the draft amendments based on the EAR will be provided to the Alachua County Local Planning Agency, at the County Administration Building, Room 209 (12 SE 1st St., Gainesville).

For more information about the update of the County's Comprehensive Plan based on the EAR, contact Ken Zeichner, AICP, Principal Planner for Comprehensive Planning in the Alachua County Growth Management Department at 352-374-5249.

40 Days of Change - *For more information concerning events on and leading up to Earth Day, go to the University of Florida, Office of Sustainability's "40 Days of Change" website by clicking here.*

AGENDA

Community Workshop on EAR-Based Update of the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan

Economic Element, Industrial & Office Land Uses, Sustainable Economic Development in East Gainesville, Ecological Corridors, Water Resource Protection, Water & Sewer Connections, and Accessory Dwelling Units

Grace Knight Conference Room
Monday, April 12, 2010
4:00 pm

I. Process Overview, Background Info & Brainstorming on Implementation of EAR Recommendations - 4:00

II. Discussion of Draft Policies - 4:30

III. Next Steps/Adjourn - 6:00

Thanks for joining us today! We appreciate you taking an interest in your community. For more information on the schedule, draft documents and other important links, please visit the EAR website at http://www.alachuacounty.us/ear

Alachua County Growth Management

Comprehensive Planning
10 SW 2nd Ave., 3rd Fl.
Gainesville, FL 32601

Phone: 352-374-5249
Fax: 352-338-3224
E-mail: EAR@alachuacounty.us

NOTICE OF WORKSHOPS

Amendments to Alachua County Comprehensive Plan based on Evaluation And Appraisal Report (EAR)

The public is invited to a series of workshops to discuss draft amendments to the Comprehensive Plan based on the recommendations adopted by the Board of County Commissioners in 2009 in the EAR. Dates, locations and primary topics* are:

Community Workshops

Thursday, April 22nd 6:00pm
Alachua County Health Department
224 SE 24th St, Gainesville
Economic, Industrial and Office Land Uses, Sustainable Economic Development, Community Health Element, Cross Creek and Idylwild/Serenola Listed Species

Monday, April 26th 6:00pm
Millhopper Library
3145 NW 43rd St., Gainesville
Energy, Water Resource Protection, Industrial and Office Land Uses, Ecological Corridors, Accessory Dwelling Units, Air Quality Policies, Agriculture and Local Food Systems

Tuesday, May 4th 6:00pm
Town of Tioga Community Center
105 SW 128th St., Newberry
Energy, Community Health, Economic, Industrial and Office Land Uses, Recreation, Activity Center Policies

Thursday, May 13th 7:30pm
City of Alachua Branch Library
15100 NW 142nd Terrace, Alachua
Energy, Agriculture and Local Food Systems, Water Resource Protection, and related topics

*In addition, on **April 21 at 6pm** the **Local Planning Agency** will be given an overview of the EAR-Based Amendments in the County Admin Bldg,, Rm. 209, 12 SE 1st St, Gainesville*

*For draft amendments and related information, or any changes to schedule go to:

www.alachuacounty.us/ear

To send comments or receive updates, email ear@alachuacounty.us, call the Growth Management Department at (352)374-5249 or visit 10 SW 2nd Ave, 3rd Floor

Published in Gainesville Sun and North Florida Herald on April 15, 2010

AGENDA

Community Workshop on EAR-Based Update of the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan

Economic Element, Industrial & Office Land Uses, Sustainable Economic Development in East Gainesville, Community Health Element, Listed Species in Special Area Studies

Alachua County Health Department
Thursday, April 22, 2010
6:00 pm

I. Process Overview, Background Info & Brainstorming on Implementation of EAR Recommendations - 6:00

II. Discussion of Draft Policies - 6:30

III. Next Steps/Adjourn - 8:00

Thanks for joining us today! We appreciate you taking an interest in your community. For more information on the schedule, draft documents and other important links, please visit the EAR website at http://www.alachuacounty.us/ear

Alachua County Growth Management

Comprehensive Planning
10 SW 2nd Ave., 3rd Fl.
Gainesville, FL 32601

Phone: 352-374-5249
Fax: 352-338-3224
E-mail: EAR@alachuacounty.us

AGENDA

Community Workshop on EAR-Based Update of the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan

Energy Element, Air Quality, Agriculture and Local Food Systems, Industrial & Office Land Uses, Accessory Dwelling Units, Water Resource Protection, Ecological Corridors

Millhopper Branch Library
Monday, April 26 2010
6:00 pm

I. Process Overview, Background Info & Brainstorming on Implementation of EAR Recommendations - 6:00

II. Discussion of Draft Policies - 6:30

III. Next Steps/Adjourn - 8:00

Thanks for joining us today! We appreciate you taking an interest in your community. For more information on the schedule, draft documents and other important links, please visit the EAR website at http://www.alachuacounty.us/ear

Alachua County Growth Management

Comprehensive Planning
10 SW 2nd Ave., 3rd Fl.
Gainesville, FL 32601

Phone: 352-374-5249
Fax: 352-338-3224
E-mail: EAR@alachuacounty.us

NOTICE OF WORKSHOPS

Amendments to Alachua County Comprehensive Plan based on Evaluation And Appraisal Report (EAR)

The public is invited to workshops to discuss draft amendments to the Comprehensive Plan based on the recommendations adopted by the Board of County Commissioners in the EAR. Dates, locations and primary topics are:

Community Workshops

Tuesday, May 4th 6:00pm
Town of Tioga Community Center
105 SW 128th St., Newberry
Energy, Community Health, Economic, Industrial and Office Land Uses, Recreation, Activity Center Policies

Monday, May 10th 5:00pm
City of Alachua Branch Library
14913 NW 140th Street, Alachua
Energy, Agriculture and Local Food Systems, Water Resource Protection, and related topics

Board of County Commission/Local Planning Agency Joint Special Meetings

The following special public meetings are also scheduled for discussion on draft amendments to the Comprehensive Plan:

- Tuesday, May 18 at 5:30 p.m.
- Tuesday, June 1 at 5:30 p.m.
- Tuesday, June 15 at 5:30 p.m. (if necessary)

*For draft amendments and related information, or any changes to schedule go to:

www.alachuacounty.us/ear

To send comments or receive updates, email ear@alachuacounty.us, call the Growth Management Department at (352)374-5249 or visit 10 SW 2nd Ave, 3rd Floor

Published in the Gainesville Sun on May 3, 2010

AGENDA

Community Workshop on EAR-Based Update of the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan

Energy Element, Air Quality, Community Health Element, Economic Element, Industrial & Office Land Uses, Recreation, Activity Center Policies

Town of Tioga Community Center
Tuesday, May 4, 2010
6:00 pm

I. Process Overview, Background Info & Brainstorming on Implementation of EAR Recommendations - 6:00

II. Discussion of Draft Policies - 6:30

III. Next Steps/Adjourn - 8:00

Thanks for joining us today! We appreciate you taking an interest in your community. For more information on the schedule, draft documents and other important links, please visit the EAR website at http://www.alachuacounty.us/ear

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E-mail: EAR@alachuacounty.us

Joint BOCC/LPA Workshops on County Comprehensive Plan Update

5/7/2010 3:30 PM (Media Release)

ALACHUA COUNTY, FL - The Alachua County Board of County Commissioners has scheduled a series of joint special meetings with the Local Planning Agency to review draft amendments to the County's Comprehensive Plan to implement the recommendations adopted by the County Commission in the Evaluation and Appraisal Report last August. The meeting dates are:

- Tuesday, May 18, at 5:30 p.m.
- Tuesday, June 1, at 5:30 p.m.
- Tuesday, June 15, at 5:30 p.m. (if needed)

All meetings will be held in the Jack Durrance Auditorium on the second floor of the County Administration Building (12 SE 1st Street, Gainesville) and may also be viewed live on Cable Channel 12 or on the County's Video on Demand website live or any time thereafter.

The draft policies scheduled for review and comment by the BOCC and LPA include a new Community Health Element and a new Energy Element, as well as policies in several other elements of the Comprehensive Plan pertaining to topics such as recreation, water resources, potable water and sanitary sewer, greenspace, affordable and special needs housing, standards for Activity Centers, open space for mixed used development in the Urban Cluster, update of the Economic Element and policies related to Industrial Uses and Economic Development and Environmental Stewardship in East Gainesville.

Draft materials and background information for update of the Comprehensive Plan are posted on the County's Evaluation and Appraisal Report website at http://www.alachuacounty.us/ear.

For more information, or to provide comments on the drafts and sign up for email updates, email the Comprehensive Planning Division in the Alachua County Growth Management Department at ear@alachuacounty.us, call 352-374-5249, or visit the planning office on the third floor of the County Administration Annex Building (10 SW 2nd Avenue, Gainesville).

Community Workshop on County Comprehensive Plan Update

5/7/2010 3:45 PM (Media Release)

ALACHUA COUNTY, FL - The public is invited to a community workshop for discussion of draft amendments to the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan based on the recommendations adopted by the County Commission in the Evaluation and Appraisal Report last year. The workshop will begin at 5 p.m. on Monday, May 10, 2010, at the Alachua Branch Public Library (14913 NW 140th St., Alachua). Topics for discussion include the new Energy Element, Agriculture and Local Food Systems policies, and Water Resources Protection policies. This is the final workshop before beginning joint special meetings and public hearings on the draft amendments with the Board of County Commissioners and Local Planning Agency.

Draft policy materials, a schedule of upcoming meetings, and background information for update of the Comprehensive Plan are posted on the County's Evaluation and Appraisal Report website at http://www.alachuacounty.us/ear.

For more information or to provide comments on the drafts and sign up for email updates, email the Comprehensive Planning Division in the Alachua County Growth Management Department at ear@alachuacounty.us, call 352-374-5249, or visit the planning office on the third floor of the County Administration Annex Building (10 SW 2nd Avenue, Gainesville).

AGENDA

Community Workshop on EAR-Based Update of the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan

Energy Element, Air Quality, Agriculture and Local Food Systems, Water Resources Protection

Alachua Branch Public Library
Monday, May 10, 2010
5:00 pm

I. Process Overview, Background Info & Brainstorming on Implementation of EAR Recommendations - 5:00

II. Discussion of Draft Policies - 5:30

III. Next Steps/Adjourn - 7:00

Thanks for joining us today! We appreciate you taking an interest in your community. For more information on the schedule, draft documents and other important links, please visit the EAR website at http://www.alachuacounty.us/ear

Alachua County Growth Management

Comprehensive Planning
10 SW 2nd Ave., 3rd Fl.
Gainesville, FL 32601

Phone: 352-374-5249
Fax: 352-338-3224
E-mail: EAR@alachuacounty.us

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETINGS

Alachua County Comprehensive Plan Update Based on Evaluation and Appraisal Report (EAR)

The public is invited to special joint public meetings of the Alachua County Board of County Commissioners and Local Planning Agency on **Tuesday, May 18**, **Tuesday, June 1**, **and if necessary, Tuesday, June 15*** in preparation for public hearings on draft amendments to the Comprehensive Plan based on recommendations adopted by the County Commission in the EAR. All meetings are scheduled for 5:30 p.m. and will be held at the Alachua County Administration Building, 12 SE 1st Street, 2nd Floor, Room 209.

* Check website below or call to verify meeting. For draft amendments and related information, or changes to schedule, go to:

www.alachuacounty.us/ear

To send comments or receive updates, email ear@alachuacounty.us, call the Growth Management Department at (352)374-5249 or visit 10 SW 2nd Ave.

Published in the Gainesville Sun on May 11, 2010

Special Meetings Correction

5/14/2010 4:00 PM (Media Release)

May 14, 2010
3:50 p.m.

The link to the 5:30 meeting agenda was incorrect in the previous release. It is corrected below.

ALACHUA COUNTY, FL - On Tuesday May 18, 2010, at 1:30 p.m. and again at 5:30 p.m. the Alachua County Commission will conduct two special meetings. The 1:30 meeting is in the Grace Knight conference room. The 5:30 meeting is in the Jack Durrance Auditorium. Both meeting spaces are in the County Administration Building located at 12 SE 1st Street, downtown Gainesville.

The 1:30 agenda items include:

1. Amendments to Housing Assistance Plan for the Neighborhood Stabilization Program
2. Interlocal Agreement between City of Newberry and Alachua County for Nations Park
3. Capital Funding Priorities for Road Projects
4. FY11 thru FY15 Capital Improvement Program Planning
5. FY11 and FY12 Budget Development Overview and Update

To view the agenda for this meeting click here.

The 5:30 meeting is a joint County Commission/Local Planning Agency meeting to receive an Update of the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan based on the Evaluation and Appraisal Report.

To view the agenda and back-up material for this meeting, click here.

As always, the public is invited and encouraged to attend these meetings.

For more information, contact the Alachua County Communications Office at 352-374-5204.

Special Commission Meetings

5/28/2010 3:15 PM (Media Release)

ALACHUA COUNTY, FL - On Tuesday June 1, 2010, at 1:30 p.m. and again at 5:30 p.m. the Alachua County Commission will conduct two special meetings. The 1:30 meeting is in the Grace Knight conference room. The 5:30 meeting is in the Jack Durrance Auditorium. Both meeting spaces are in the County Administration Building located at 12 SE 1st Street, downtown Gainesville.

The 1:30 meeting agenda item is a Fire Services discussion regarding the City of High Springs.

To view the agenda and back-up material, click here.

The 5:30 meeting is a joint meeting of the County Commission and Planning Commission, acting as the Local Planning Agency, to receive an Update of the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan based on the Evaluation and Appraisal Report.

To view the agenda and back-up material for this meeting, click here.

As always, the public is invited and encouraged to attend these meetings.

For more information, contact the Alachua County Communications Office at 352-374-5204.

2 Special Commission Meetings

6/11/2010 3:30 PM (Media Release)

ALACHUA COUNTY, FL - On Tuesday June 15, 2010, at 1:30 p.m. and again at 5:30 p.m. the Alachua County Commission will conduct two special meetings. The 1:30 meeting is in the Grace Knight conference room. The 5:30 meeting is in the Jack Durrance Auditorium. Both meeting spaces are in the County Administration Building located at 12 SE 1st Street, downtown Gainesville.

The 1:30 meeting agenda item is a CHOICES Health Services discussion regarding Blue Cross Blue Shield of Florida/Health Options Inc. providing network administration to the CHOICES program.

To view the agenda and back-up material, click here.

The 5:30 meeting is a joint meeting of the County Commission and Planning Commission, acting as the Local Planning Agency, to receive an Update of the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan based on the Evaluation and Appraisal Report – Energy Element and Water Resource Issues.

To view the agenda and back-up material for this meeting, click here.

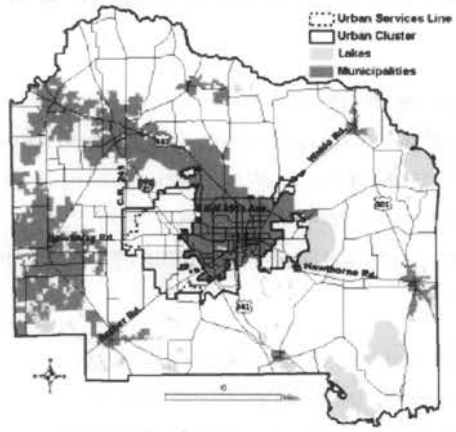
As always, the public is invited and encouraged to attend these meetings.

For more information, contact the Alachua County Communications Office at 352-374-5204.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

AMENDMENT TO THE ALACHUA COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

The Alachua County Planning Commission serving as the Local Planning Agency will hold a public hearing Wednesday, August 18, 2010, 6:00 p.m. at the County Administration Building, Room 209,12 S.E. 1st Street, Gainesville, Florida to make recommendations on transmittal and adoption of the following amendments to the Comprehensive Plan.



Application CPA-08-10 (Large Scale Amendment)
A request initiated by Alachua County to amend the Comprehensive Plan based on the 2009 Evaluation and Appraisal Report, as follows:

Add a new Energy Element with goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and fossil fuel consumption, mitigate rising energy costs, and promote long term economic security of the County through energy conservation, energy efficiency, and renewable energy production.

Add a new Community Health Element with goal to preserve the health of County residents by facilitating health care delivery, improving the livability of the community, and providing all County residents opportunities for active living.

Amend Elements as follows:

Future Land Use Element policies on Accessory Dwelling Units; Urban Activity Centers; Industrial and Office land uses; Rural/Agriculture areas; notification requirements; Plan East Gainesville; Transfer of Development Rights; and listed species for Cross Creek and Idylwild/Serenola, including revised maps; update the Future Land Use Map to 2030; delete the Urban Services Line and related policies; identify University of Florida Campus Master Plan lands and update related policies; and update Wetlands and Floodplains Map.

Housing Element policies on special needs populations.

Potable Water and Sanitary Sewer Element policies on connection requirements for new development within the Urban Cluster; and water supply planning and concurrency.

Solid Waste Element policies on waste reduction; diversion and recycling; composting; and organic waste.

Conservation and Open Space Element policies on surface and groundwater quality, springs protection, water conservation and water supply planning; open space requirements for development in the Urban Cluster; air quality; and adding an Ecological Corridors Map and related policies.

Stormwater Element policies on Low Impact Development (LID) for stormwater management.

Recreation Element policies on use of park planning districts identified in the Recreation Master Plan to analyze needs; facilities included in level of service standards; coordination with other entities; and recreational programming.

Intergovernmental Coordination Element policies on the Conceptual Land Use Plan adopted by the Countywide Visioning and Planning Committee; the Local Mitigation Strategy; University of Florida Campus Master Plan; coordination with utilities; siting facilities of County-wide significance; and deleting policies on update of aquifer recharge map and planning districts.

Economic Element policies on economic development and diversity; workforce development; and poverty reduction.

Capital Improvements Element policies on life cycle costs and the Local Mitigation Strategy.

Information on CPA 08-10 is available at:
www.alachuacounty.us/ear

All interested persons are invited to attend and be heard. Written comments may be filed with the Office of Planning and Development for consideration. In addition to any other comments, interested persons are invited to submit comments on whether the proposal will have a significant impact on the cost of housing.

All persons are advised that, if they decide to appeal any decision made at this public hearing or meeting, they will need a record of the proceedings and, for such purpose, they may need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceedings is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is to be based.

If any accommodations are needed for persons with disabilities, please contact the Alachua County Equal Opportunity Office at (352) 374-5275 (voice) or (352) 374-5284 (TDD).

Information on the above item is available at the Department of Growth Management: *10-300 S.W. 2nd Avenue Gainesville, FL 32601.* For further information call (352) 374-5249.

Published in Gainesville Sun August 5, 2010

Public Hearing on Comprehensive Plan Update

8/16/2010 2:30 PM (Media Release)

ALACHUA COUNTY, FL - The Alachua County Planning Commission/Local Planning Agency (LPA) will hold a public hearing on the update of the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan to implement the recommendations adopted by the County Commission in the Evaluation and Appraisal Report (EAR). The LPA will take comments from the public and provide recommendations to the Board of County Commissioners on transmittal and adoption of the Comprehensive Plan amendments to the Florida Department of Community Affairs for review. The meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, August 18, 2010, at 6 p.m. in the Jack Durrance Auditorium on the second floor of the County Administration Building (12 SE 1st Street, Gainesville) and may also be viewed on the County's Video on Demand website live or any time thereafter.

A new Community Health Element and new Energy Element are proposed for inclusion in the Comprehensive Plan. Several Comprehensive Plan Elements are also proposed for update and revision including Future Land Use, Potable Water and Sanitary Sewer, Housing, Solid Waste, Stormwater, Conservation and Open Space, Recreation, Economic, Capital Improvements and Intergovernmental Coordination. Draft materials and background information for the update of the Comprehensive Plan are posted on online at http://www.alachuacounty.us/ear.

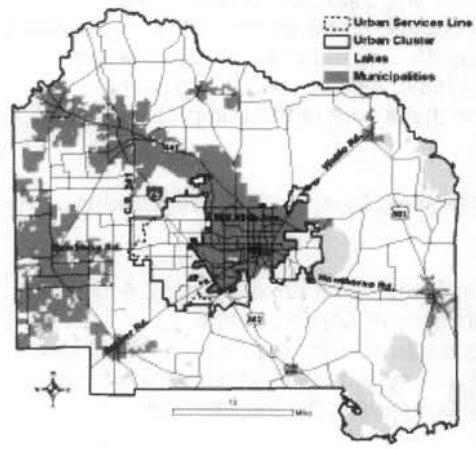
This public hearing will be followed by a public hearing with the Alachua County Board of County Commissioners, tentatively scheduled for September 28th. Final adoption of amendments to the Comprehensive Plan is required by April 2011 as provided in the schedule established by the State.

For more information or to provide comments on the drafts and sign up for email updates, please email the Comprehensive Planning Division in the County's Growth Management Department at ear@alachuacounty.us, call 352-374-5249, or visit the planning office on the third floor of the County Administration Annex Building (10 SW 2nd Avenue, Gainesville).

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

AMENDMENT TO THE ALACHUA COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

The Alachua County Board of County Commissioners will hold a public hearing on Tuesday, October 5 at 5:00 p.m., or as soon thereafter as the matter may be heard, at the County Administration Building, Room 209, 12 S.E. 1st Street, Gainesville, Florida to consider transmittal of the following Comprehensive Plan amendments to the Florida Department of Community Affairs:



Application CPA-08-10 (Large Scale Amendment)
A request initiated by Alachua County to amend the Comprehensive Plan based on the 2009 Evaluation and Appraisal Report, as follows:

Add a new Energy Element with a goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and fossil fuel consumption, mitigate rising energy costs, and promote long term economic security through energy conservation, energy efficiency, and renewable energy production.

Add a new Community Health Element with a goal to preserve the health of County residents by facilitating health care delivery, improving the livability of the community, and providing all County residents opportunities for active living.

Amend Elements as follows:

Future Land Use Element policies on Accessory Dwelling Units; Urban Activity Centers; Industrial and Office land uses; Rural/Agriculture areas; notification requirements; Plan East Gainesville; Transfer of Development Rights; and listed species for Cross Creek and Idylwild/Serenola, including revised maps; update the Future Land Use Map to 2030; delete the Urban Services Line and related policies; identify University of Florida Campus Master Plan lands and update related policies; and update Wetlands and Floodplains Map.

Housing Element policies on special needs populations.

Potable Water and Sanitary Sewer Element policies on level of service standards; connection requirements for new development within the Urban Cluster; and water supply planning and concurrency.

Solid Waste Element policies on waste reduction; diversion and recycling; composting; and organic waste.

Conservation and Open Space Element policies on surface and groundwater quality, springs protection, water conservation and water supply planning; open space requirements for development in the Urban Cluster; air quality; and adding an Ecological Corridors Map and related policies.

Stormwater Element policies on Low Impact Development.

Recreation Element policies on use of park planning districts identified in the Recreation Master Plan to analyze needs; facilities included in level of service standards; coordination with other entities; and recreational programming.

Intergovernmental Coordination Element policies on the Conceptual Land Use Plan adopted by the Countywide Visioning and Planning Committee; the Local Mitigation Strategy; University of Florida Campus Master Plan; coordination with utilities; siting facilities of County-wide significance; and deleting policies on update of aquifer recharge map and planning districts.

Economic Element policies on economic development and diversity; workforce development; and poverty reduction.

Capital Improvements Element policies on potable water and sanitary sewer level of service standards; life cycle costs; and the Local Mitigation Strategy.

Information on CPA 08-10 is available at:
www.alachuacounty.us/ear

All interested persons are invited to attend and be heard. Written comments may be filed with the Office of Planning and Development for consideration. In addition to any other comments, interested persons are invited to submit comments on whether the proposal will have a significant impact on the cost of housing.
All persons are advised that, if they decide to appeal any decision made at this public hearing or meeting, they will need a record of the proceedings and, for such purpose, they may need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceedings is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is to be based.
If any accommodations are needed for persons with disabilities, please contact the Alachua County Equal Opportunity Office at (352) 374-5275 (voice) or (352) 374-5284 (TDD).

Information on the above item is available at the Department of Growth Management: *10-300 S.W. 2nd Avenue Gainesville, FL 32601*. For further information call (352) 374-5249.

Published in Gainesville Sun September 23, 2010

Public Hearing on Comprehensive Plan Update

September 27, 2010

4:15 p.m.

ALACHUA COUNTY, FL - The Alachua County Board of County Commissioners will hold a public hearing on the update of the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan to implement the recommendations adopted by the Board in the Evaluation and Appraisal Report (EAR). The Commission will take comments from the public and provide direction on transmittal of the Comprehensive Plan amendments to the Florida Department of Community Affairs for review. The meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, October 5, 2010, at 5 p.m. in the Jack Durrance Auditorium on the second floor of the County Administration Building (12 SE 1st Street, Gainesville) and may also be viewed on the County's Video on Demand website live or any time thereafter.

A new Community Health Element and new Energy Element are proposed for inclusion in the Comprehensive Plan. Several Comprehensive Plan Elements are also proposed for update and revision including Future Land Use, Potable Water and Sanitary Sewer, Housing, Solid Waste, Stormwater, Conservation and Open Space, Recreation, Economic, Capital Improvements and Intergovernmental Coordination. Draft materials and background information for the update of the Comprehensive Plan are posted on online at http://www.alachuacounty.us/ear.

Final adoption of amendments to the Comprehensive Plan is required by April, 2011, as provided in the schedule established by the State of Florida.

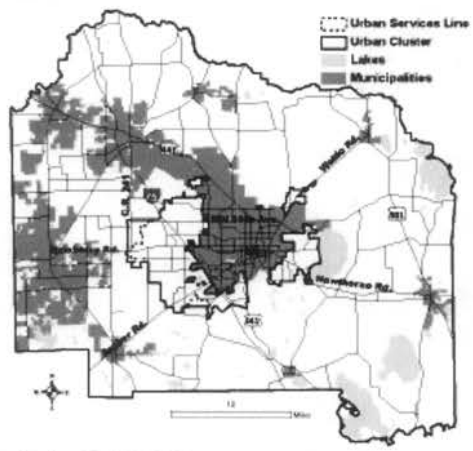
For more information or to provide comments on the drafts and sign up for email updates, email the Comprehensive Planning Division in the County's Growth Management Department at ear@alachuacounty.us, call 352-374-5249, or visit the planning office on the third floor of the County Administration Annex Building (10 SW 2nd Avenue, Gainesville). Any comments received prior to the public hearing will be compiled and distributed to the County Commission for consideration.

-30-

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

AMENDMENT TO THE ALACHUA COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

The Alachua County Board of County Commissioners will hold a public hearing on Tuesday, April 5 at 5:00 p.m., or as soon thereafter as the matter may be heard, at the County Administration Building, Room 209, 12 S.E. 1st Street, Gainesville, Florida to consider adoption of the following Comprehensive Plan amendment.



Application CPA-08-10 (Large Scale Amendment)
A request initiated by Alachua County to amend the Comprehensive Plan based on the adopted Evaluation and Appraisal Report (EAR), as follows:

Add a new Energy Element with a goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and fossil fuel consumption, mitigate rising energy costs, and promote long term economic security through energy conservation, energy efficiency, and renewable energy production.

Add a new Community Health Element with a goal to preserve the health of County residents by facilitating health care delivery, improving the livability of the community, and providing all County residents opportunities for active living.

Amend Elements as follows:

Future Land Use Element policies on Accessory Dwelling Units; Urban Activity Centers; Industrial and Office land uses; Rural/Agriculture areas; notification requirements; Plan East Gainesville; Transfer of Development Rights; and listed species for Cross Creek and Idylwild/Serenola, including revised maps; update the Future Land Use Map to 2030; delete the Urban Services Line and related policies; identify University of Florida Campus Master Plan lands and update related policies; and update Wetlands and Floodplains Map.

Housing Element policies on special needs populations.

Potable Water and Sanitary Sewer Element policies on level of service standards; connection requirements for new development within the Urban Cluster; and water supply planning and concurrency.

Solid Waste Element policies on waste reduction; diversion and recycling; composting; and organic waste.

Conservation and Open Space Element policies on surface and groundwater quality, springs protection, water conservation and water supply planning; open space requirements for development in the Urban Cluster; air quality; and adding an Ecological Corridors Map and related policies.

Stormwater Element policies on Low Impact Development.

Recreation Element policies on use of park planning districts identified in the Recreation Master Plan to analyze needs; facilities included in level of service standards; coordination with other entities; and recreational programming.

Intergovernmental Coordination Element policies on the Conceptual Land Use Plan adopted by the Countywide Visioning and Planning Committee; the Local Mitigation Strategy; University of Florida Campus Master Plan; coordination with utilities; siting facilities of County-wide significance; and deleting policies on update of aquifer recharge map and planning districts.

Economic Element policies on economic development and diversity; workforce development; and poverty reduction.

Capital Improvements Element policies on potable water and sanitary sewer level of service standards; life cycle costs; and the Local Mitigation Strategy.

Information on this item is available online at:
www.alachuacounty.us/ear

All interested persons are invited to attend and be heard. Written comments may be filed with the Office of Planning and Development for consideration. In addition to any other comments, interested persons are invited to submit comments on whether the proposal will have a significant impact on the cost of housing.
All persons are advised that, if they decide to appeal any decision made at this public hearing or meeting, they will need a record of the proceedings and, for such purpose, they may need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceedings is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is to be based.
If any accommodations are needed for persons with disabilities, please contact the Alachua County Equal Opportunity Office at (352) 374-5275 (voice) or (352) 374-5284 (TDD).

Information on the above item is available at the Department of Growth Management: *10-300 S.W. 2nd Avenue Gainesville, FL 32601.* For further information call (352) 374-5249.

Published in Gainesville Sun March 24, 2011

VI. Supporting Data and Analysis by Element

a. New Energy Element
b. New Community Health Element
c. Future Land Use Element
d. Housing Element
e. Potable Water and Sanitary Sewer Element
f. Solid Waste Element
g. Stormwater Element
h. Conservation and Open Space Element
i. Recreation Element
j. Intergovernmental Coordination Element
k. Capital Improvements Element
l. Economic Element

A central copy of this document is available in the Commission Office and on E-Agenda. Individual copies were not printed due to the document size.

VII. Alachua County Comprehensive Plan 2001-2020, as adopted (cover page with web link)

TO VIEW THE ADOPTED COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2001-2020, CLICK HERE

Or go to: http://growth-management.alachuacounty.us/comprehensive_planning/2001-2020_comprehensive_plan/index.php

Alachua County Comprehensive Plan

2001-2020

Effective
May 2, 2005

VIII. EAR Document, Adopted August 2009 (cover page with web link)

TO VIEW THE ADOPTED EAR DOCUMENT, CLICK HERE

OR GO TO http://www.alachuacounty.us/ear

EVALUATION & APPRAISAL REPORT ON ALACHUA COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN: 2001-2020

8/11/2009 | Alachua County, Florida

Adopted by Board of County Commissioners, August 11, 2009

Steve Donahey
Deputy Clerk

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR APRIL 5, 2011 5:00 P.M. PUBLIC HEARING ON UPDATE/AMENDMENT OF ALACHUA COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN TO ADDRESS PUBLIC INPUT

PLEASE ADD THE ENCLOSED MATERIAL TO YOUR AGENDA PACKET

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR APRIL 5, 2011 5:00 P.M. AGENDA ITEM ON UPDATE/AMENDMENT OF ALACHUA COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Changes to Amendments to Comprehensive Plan Approved for Transmittal by County Commission on October 5, 2011

Re: Exceptions to Requirement for Connection to Potable Water and Sanitary Sewer for Development within the Urban Cluster

Issue: Recommendation #1.3.1 of the adopted Evaluation and Appraisal Report addresses the criteria for exceptions to the requirement for connection to potable water and sanitary sewer for development within the Urban Cluster. The EAR recommendation is as follows:

> **EAR Recommendation #1.3.1-** *Develop additional policy language addressing connection requirements to potable water and sanitary sewer for development within Urban Cluster: Such language should address the following: Revisions to the existing criteria for exceptions to the connection requirements (PWSSE Policy 2.1) shall provide additional groundwater protection measures by reducing the amount of effluent generated by development within the Urban Cluster for which an exception is granted (e.g., requiring waterless urinals or other ultra-low flow fixtures for non-residential development).*

The adopted Policy 2.1 of the Potable Water and Sanitary Sewer Element (PWSSE) of the Comprehensive Plan requires connection to potable water and sanitary sewer for all new development in the Urban Cluster, with limited exceptions related to engineering infeasibility. The factors to be considered as the basis for any exception to the connection requirement, and conditions related to future connection if an exception is granted, are provided in Policy 2.1 and are further detailed in the Land Development Code. Under the adopted policy, an exception could be granted for new development as part of the development review process, provided that it meets the specified criteria for granting an exception.

As detailed in the data and analysis for the EAR-based amendments (pgs. 49-50), there have been few exceptions granted to the water and sewer connection requirement since the current version of Policy 2.1 went into effect in 2005. From 2005 to 2009, nine out of 130 new development plans were granted an exception. Of the exceptions that were granted, the majority were for churches, one was for a 13-lot residential subdivision, and one was for an accessory office for a self-storage warehouse facility. This suggests that the overall number and scope of exceptions granted is small, and that they primarily involve non-residential uses generating limited effluent.

Based on this, as part of the EAR-based Comprehensive Plan update, revisions to Policy 2.1 were approved for transmittal by the County Commission to the Florida Department of Community Affairs on October 5, 2010 which limit potential exceptions to the central water and sewer connection requirement to just non-residential uses; delete some of the detailed conditions for such exceptions that have proven to be impractical; and provide additional groundwater protection measures in those instances where exceptions were granted. Under the transmitted amendments, any exception to the connection requirement would be limited to non-residential uses only (eliminating the possibility of exceptions for new residential development, other than a single lot split, which is below the development review threshold for a subdivision). The bases and criteria for

granting such exceptions were unchanged in the transmitted amendments. The amendments also removed some of the detailed language relating to conditions for the exception, such as the requirements for installation of dry lines which Gainesville Regional Utilities has indicated are problematic, and other details relating to future assurances, leaving those details to the Land Development Code. The transmitted amendments also added the requirement that any development receiving the exception include additional groundwater protection measures to reduce the amount of effluent generated (i.e., low-flow or ultra-low flow plumbing fixtures and use of Water Star^{SM} standards within the development).

Subsequent to transmittal of the proposed EAR-based amendments by the Board in October, there has been public input (see attached email of March 23, 2011) on this policy noting the potential for environmental and other factors that could adversely affect the feasibility of connection of new residential developments, and requesting that additional consideration be given to alternatives to eliminating exceptions to the connection requirement for new residential subdivisions in the Urban Cluster. Staff has reviewed the issue, and recognizes that there may be instances where exceptions for residential development in the Urban Cluster are appropriate in the Estate Residential areas designated on the Future Land Use Map (see attached), where a maximum density of one dwelling unit per two acres is allowed, and there is often the difficulty posed by existing development with on-site sewage disposal systems through which central sewer would need to be extended in order for new development to connect.

To address this issue, the policy as transmitted could be revised to allow for limited exceptions to the connection requirement for new residential development within the Estate Residential areas designated on the Future Land Use Map. For consideration of new development in the Estate Residential areas, this change would essentially continue the currently adopted policy, allowing for the possibility of exceptions to the connection requirement for residential or non-residential development based on specified criteria, while eliminating exceptions for new residential development in the higher density and intensity land use categories within the Urban Cluster.

Explanation of Revision: An alternative version of Policy 2.1, attached, is recommended for consideration by the Board to address this issue. This alternative would revise Policy 2.1 as transmitted by the Board in October, to allow for limited exceptions to the connection requirement for new residential development other than single lot splits, which do not go through development review, in the Estate Residential areas designated on the Future Land Use Map; as in the policy approved by the County Commission for transmittal on October 5, 2011, exceptions would not be granted for new residential development in other areas of the Urban Cluster. The number of units or intensity of the proposed development has also been added as an additional factor for consideration (see Policy 2.1 "f"). Also, the language relating to enforceable conditions to assure future connection to central water and sewer has been clarified to list the type of provision to be included in such assurance (i.e. provide for installation and connection of facilities to central water and sanitary sewer when feasible).

Proposed Revision for Consideration
(deleted text from previously transmitted version is shown in ~~double strike-through~~ and new text is shown in heavy underline):

OBJECTIVE 2

To maximize the use of existing facilities in order to discourage urban sprawl and provide an adequate, safe, and environmentally sound system of potable water supply and sanitary sewer collection, treatment, and disposal.

Policy 2.1 All new development in the urban cluster shall be timed to occur when both centralized potable water and sanitary sewer systems are available for connection. The timing and availability of municipal water and sewer to a property shall be one of the factors to be considered when deciding upon proposed changes in zoning to a higher density or intensity pursuant to Policy 7.1.2.b. Any new subdivision, expansion of an existing subdivision, multi-family, or any new or expansion of a non-residential use, development or redevelopment in the urban cluster, shall be required to connect to a centralized potable water and sanitary sewer system for service by FDEP permitted potable water and wastewater treatment plants. This connection requirement and any exception thereto ~~for non-residential uses~~, based on the factors noted below, shall be implemented at the stage of development review and approval. No exceptions may be granted for new residential ~~subdivisions of 3 or more lots~~ development, except as provided below.

Exceptions to this requirement may be provided for certain non-residential uses, and for new residential development in areas designated as Estate Residential on the Future Land Use Map, for which connection is infeasible because of engineering factors that would prevent operation and maintenance of the system connection within the range of standard procedures. The land development regulations shall specify the factors that will be the bases of such determinations including:

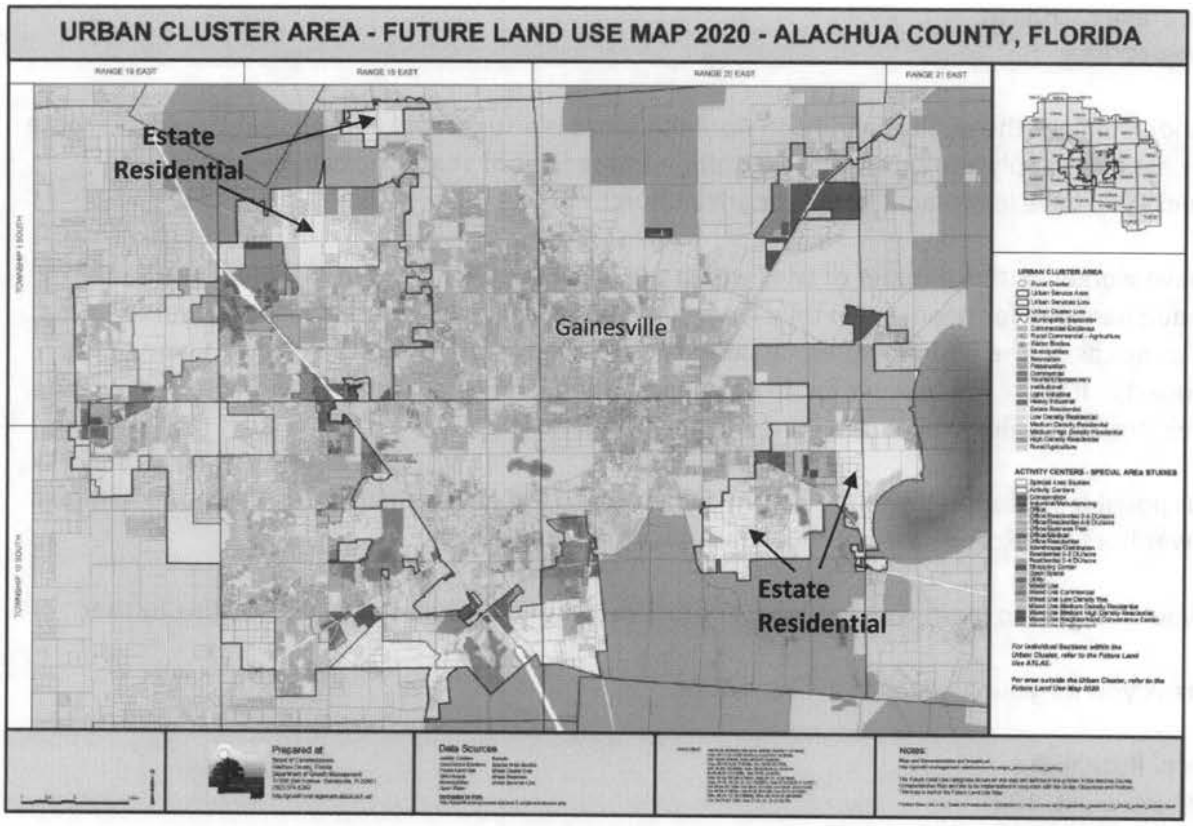
a. The minimum flow necessary for adequate pipe velocity; and
b. The maximum distance between the proposed development or connection point and the centralized system; and
c. The relationship between flow and distance; or
d. The inability to secure connection without adverse environmental or public health and safety effects; or
e. The inability to obtain rights through adjacent properties necessary for connection.
f. Number of units or intensity of the proposed development

The Land Development Regulations shall provide criteria and a process for consideration of exceptions based on the above factors. The LDRs shall require that any application for an exception provide an analysis of the potential to overcome engineering impediments to connection through coordination with adjacent property owners within the collection basin and the utility. If it is determined that there is no current opportunity for connection, an exception may be granted, provided there is a conceptual plan for connection when it becomes feasible, and

there is assurance of future connection to a centralized system through enforceable conditions, such as provision for installation and connection to central water and sanitary sewer facilities when feasible, ~~including the posting of a bond or similar financial guarantee to cover the costs of future connection,~~ utility system retrofitting, and the abandonment of any on-site private wells and septic systems in accordance with Florida Statutes and Administrative Codes, as specified in the Unified Land Development Code. ~~Additionally, facilities such as dry lines needed for connection shall be constructed on the property receiving the exception~~ .

To further mitigate the effects of granting the exception to the connection requirements, the use of low-flow or ultra-low flow plumbing fixtures in the development shall be required in order to minimize the amount of effluent that must be treated. Developments that are granted an exception to the connection requirements by the DRC shall use the Water Star^{SM} standards by the St. Johns River Water Management District as the minimum standard for water use and are encouraged to exceed the conservation measures provided by this standard.

Nothing in this policy shall provide an exemption from any statutory requirement to connect to centralized potable water and sanitary sewer as established in Section 381.00655, Florida Statutes.


URBAN CLUSTER AREA - FUTURE LAND USE MAP 2020 - ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA
RANGE 19 EAST
RANGE 20 EAST
RANGE 21 EAST
Estate Residential
Gainesville
Estate Residential
Prepared at
Data Sources
Notes:

From: Barry Rutenberg [mailto:barry@rutenberg.com]
Sent: Wednesday, March 23, 2011 10:34 PM
To: Steve Lachnicht
Subject: EAR

I understand at the public hearing on April 5th there is a suggested change that would eliminate the ability to apply and receive an exemption to the limit of septic tanks in the urban area unless you have less than 2 homes or are a Church.

I have worked with a number of sites within the urban area for which this would mean an undue hardship for people who own land, some of which have owned the land for some time. In some cased, the cost of extending sanitary sewer lines seriously decreases the value of the property. If there is a process for an exemption, then land owners , may be able to preserve their property value while protecting the environment.

It is possible that sometimes the potential damage to the environment from extending sanitary sewer lines far exceeds the potential damage from septic tanks.

I would be glad to meet with you and/or other members of your staff to discuss this further.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Barry Rutenberg
373-8466 ext. 102

SUPPORTING DATA AND ANALYSIS FOR ALACHUA COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN EVALUATION AND APPRAISAL REPORT (EAR) BASED AMENDMENTS

For Board of County Commissioners Public Hearing for Adoption

April 5, 2011

SUPPORTING DATA AND ANALYSIS
ALACHUA COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN
EAR-BASED COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AMENDMENTS

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Additional data and analysis can be found in the Evaluation and Appraisal Report on the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan: 2001-2020

COMMUNITY HEALTH ELEMENT

DATA & ANALYSIS

EAR RECOMMENDATION #3.6.1

Adopt a new Community Health Element with the following initial priority areas of focus:

1) Improved access and affordability to a comprehensive array of care including primary medical care, specialty care, hospital care, dental care and behavioral health care;
2) Elimination of preventable chronic illness;
3) Reduction of obesity among adults and children;
4) Coordination among local health systems and entities;
5) Enhancement of school-based health promotion and activities;
6) Sensitivity to needs of special populations and those populations affected by health disparities; and integrate the issue as appropriate with other pertinent elements of the Comprehensive Plan.

Introduction. Community health as it is used here means the overall aspects of public facilities and actions that can have an effect on the health and welfare of the community's citizens. The focus here is on the public realm, understanding that public actions and policies can have an impact on the well-being of Alachua County citizens. The idea is that whenever possible, government should provide opportunities for people so that they can be as self sustaining as possible, thereby reducing the potential need for intervention from community based or privately-derived services – services which are becoming increasingly costly and difficult to provide.

Community health is dependent on personal behaviors and lifestyle choice, which are closely linked to land use, transportation, recreation, public service delivery, and environmental quality. These linkages are addressed in Comprehensive Plan Elements including Future Land Use, Transportation Mobility, Recreation and Conservation and Open Space. [See References] Clean water and clean air are a basic necessity when seeking to keep people healthy. In addition, there are certain land use and other actions that Alachua County can take to help foster healthy lifestyles throughout the community. Mixed land use and multi-modal transportation will benefit the general community and in particular children and elderly. The Public Schools Facilities Element and Energy Element have specific policies concerning safe routes to schools and green building that also impact a healthy community. Government also has a role in providing basic services, such as police and fire protection, while encouraging access to affordable housing and opportunities to live, work, and shop close to home. The policies in the Community Health Element are intended to complement these other elements of the Plan.

The BoCC recommendation for the EAR the community health element was based on input from the Alachua County Health Care Advisory Board (HCAB) for initial priority areas of focus:

1. Improved access and affordability to a comprehensive array of care including primary medical care, specialty care, hospital care, dental care and behavioral health care.
2. Elimination of preventable chronic illness.
3. Reduction of obesity among adults and children;

4. Coordination among local health systems and entities.
5. Enhancement of school-based health promotion and activities.
6. Sensitivity to needs of special populations and those populations affected by health disparities.

A "Public Health and Urban Planning" presentation by Daniel Parker, AICP, Florida Department of Health, emphasizes the Smart Growth Principles, which are the basis for recommended policies in the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan:

1. Mix land uses
2. Take advantage of compact building design
3. Create a range of housing opportunities and choices
4. Create walkable neighborhoods
5. Foster distinctive, attractive communities with a strong sense of place
6. Make development decisions predictable, fair, and cost effective
7. Preserve open space, farmland, natural beauty, and critical environmental areas
8. Provide a variety of transportation choices
9. Strengthen and direct development towards existing communities
10. Encourage community and stakeholder collaboration

[A study of walkable neighborhoods reported 3 walkability factors: mix of shops, homes, and schools, residential density, and a number of connecting streets (American Journal of Preventative Medicine, February 2005].

Current reports indicate approximately 17.2% of adults in Alachua County are sedentary. Medical research indicates if diabetic patients achieve lifestyle change with physical activity a cost savings of approx. $360 per year, and additional medical costs for obesity treatment are approx. $1,429 per year.[1]

One method for estimating the benefits of improving community infrastructure [including sidewalks and trails, bike lanes and paths and active recreation facilities] to promote active living is an online tool developed at the College of Health and Human Performance at the East Carolina University. Project sponsors are Fifty-Plus Lifelong Fitness and the National Coalition for Promoting Physical Activity. The Physical Inactivity Cost Calculator uses a science-based formula to compute demographic data entered by the user. It compiles data from seven state studies (76 million data points) using the most current science available from the medical costs, workers' productivity and workers' compensation fields of research. Due to recognized limitations of available research (particularly in the workers'

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[1] According to Medscape Medical News article "Challenges and Hope at the CDC Conference on Obesity" By Erika Gebel [http://www.medscape.com/viewarticle/706617], recent figures indicate that obesity may have cost the United States $147 billion in 2008 — a sharp increase over the estimated $78.5 billion cost in 1998. The study, published in the journal Health Affairs, showed that an obese (body mass index, >30 kg/m2) person spends $1429 more per year on healthcare than the roughly $3400 per year spent by a normal-weight (body mass index, 18.5 – 25 kg/m2) person with similar characteristics. The bulk of the cost differential was attributed to prescription medication use, according to study author Eric Finkelstein, PhD, from RTI International, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina. Overweight people (body mass index, 25 – 30 kg/m2) were excluded from the analysis because the 1998 study indicated that healthcare for normal-weight and overweight people incur similar costs.
When asked about the cost of health reform, a frequent topic of discussion throughout the conference, Dr. Finkelstein said it was difficult to predict health costs down the road, but "we know the status quo is very costly."

productivity realm), the calculated estimates should be considered a general approximation that provides decision makers with a strong case for shifting resources towards programs and infrastructure that promote physical activity. [SOURCE: http://www.ecu.edu/picostcalc/]. Based on a comparison of input with known data, physical inactivity is costing Alachua County an estimated $212 million per year. That's approximately $1,004 per person total estimated cost. The tool also estimates if as little as 5% of inactive people in the County became physically active, estimated savings could be over $10.5 million.

A published research article "Many Pathways from Land Use to Health" Frank, et.all, 2006, found a 5% increase in walkability to be associated with a per capita 32.1% increase in time spent in physically active travel, a 0.23-point reduction in body mass index, 6.5% fewer vehicle miles traveled, 5.6% fewer grams of oxides of nitrogen (NOx) emitted, and 5.5% fewer grams of volatile organic compounds (VOC) emitted. These results connect development patterns with factors that affect several prevalent chronic diseases.

Possible indicators for measuring improvements for active living are outlined in *Indicators of Activity-Friendly Communities, An Evidence-Based Consensus Process,* American Journal of Preventive Medicine, Volume 31, Number 6. There is much research indicating community health is directly linked to urban form and access to recreational facilities and natural areas.

National Association of Counties also believes that a greater focus on disease and injury prevention and health promotion is a way to improve the health of our communities and to reduce health care costs. Disease and injury prevention and health promotion services can be delivered by a health care professional one patient at a time. Local health departments, in partnership with community based organizations and traditional health care providers, deliver community-based prevention services targeted at an entire population. Population-based prevention services can save money by keeping people healthy and reducing the costs of treating unchecked chronic disease. These critical services include assessment of the health status of communities to identify the unique and most pressing health problems of each community and health education to provide individuals with the knowledge and skills to maintain and improve their own health. Local public health considerations likewise should be systematically integrated into land use planning and community design processes to help prevent injuries and chronic disease. Policies are also needed to address health inequity, the systemic, avoidable, unfair and unjust differences in health status and mortality rates, as well as the distribution of disease and illness across population groups. Investing in wellness and prevention across all communities will result in better health outcomes, increased productivity and reduce costs associated with chronic diseases. [Source: Side-by-Side: NACo].

Proposed Policies for Aging in Place utilizing Universal Design are intended to reduce injury and promote active communities. According to the Florida Department of Elder Affairs "Communities for a Lifetime" program, developers may contend that Universal Design mandates will increase costs and require buyers to purchase features they do not want. The Florida Housings Finance Corporation is evaluating the Universal Design features that are cost effective. Visitability features are low cost and allows elders to remain in their homes with community senior services costing as little as $6,000 while nursing home care could cost $65,000. One mechanism without any costs is for Alachua County to

maintain an inventory list of Certified Aging in Place Specialists [CAPS], with experience in planning, designing and remodeling, to assist elders.[2]

The impact of the built environment on public health in Alachua County was investigated by Prashant Sakharkar, a Masters of Public Health UF intern, resulting in a special project report completed July 2010. This report explores the proposed Community Health Element and provides background analysis including the information following.

Current research has shown that there is a direct link between the built environment, health inequalities and health outcomes. Researchers are also finding out that health issues such as obesity, asthma, diabetes and mental disorders are closely associated with the built environment. 'Built environment' is a term broadly used to describe structures and spaces created or modified by people. Examples of such include buildings (housing, workplaces, schools), land use (industrial or residential), public resources (museums, parks), transportation systems, etc[3].

Elements of built environment that contribute to sedentary lifestyles and harmful environments are increasingly recognized as the leading causes of illnesses like heart disease, cancer, hypertension, psychotic disorders, chronic lower respiratory diseases, injuries and death[4]. The report of an experts group meeting 2009 suggests that, the lower socioeconomic groups and minority/vulnerable population carry greater burden of this illnesses[5]. A study of more than 300 US cities found that people with the greatest income inequality also had the greatest rates of mortality[6]. Similarly, residents of communities with a more 'imbalanced food environment' (where fast food and corner stores are more prevalent and convenient compared to grocery stores) have more health problems and higher mortality rates than residents of communities with a higher proportion of grocery stores[7]. High blood pressure and feelings of being 'Tense' or 'Nervous' were found among drivers who commute long distances[8]. Drivers are 6% more likely to be obese for each hour spent in a car each day[9]. Children living close to heavily trafficked roads experience decreased lung function and greater rates of asthma attacks[10].

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[2] Florida Department of Elder Affairs, "Communities for a Lifetime" pamphlet and brochure.
[3] Health Impacts of the Built Environment a review published by the Institute of Public health in Ireland Available at http://www.publichealth.ie/files/file/Health_Impacts_of_the_Built_Environment_ A_Review.pdf accessed on 28th May 2010
[4] Lindheim R, Syme L. Environments, People and Health. Ann Rev Public Health, 1983, 4:335-359.
[5] Environment and health risks: the influence and effects of social inequalities, Report of an expert group meeting 2009 WHO Europe Available at http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0020/115364/E93037.pdf accessed on 12th June 2010
[6] H. Kahn, Pathways Between Area-Level Income Inequality and Increased Mortality in U.S. Men, Annals of the NY Academy of Sciences (December 1999)
[7] Mari Gallagher Research and Consulting Group, Examining the Impact of Food Deserts on Public Health in Chicago (July 2006) Available at http://marigallagher.com/site_media/dynamic/project_files/1_ChicagoFoodDesert Report-Full_.pdf accessed on 20th June 2010.
[8] D. Stokols et al., Traffic Congestion, Type A Behavior, and Stress, Vol. 63, Journal of Applied Psychology, at 467-480 (1978).
[9] L. Frank, Obesity Relationships with Community Design, Physical Activity, and Time Spent in Cars, Vol. 27, No. 2, American Journal of Preventive Medicine (2004).
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Residents of communities with a mix of shops and businesses within easy walking distance had a 35% lower risk of obesity than residents of communities that do not have these services within easy walking distance[11]. A study of 448 metropolitan counties in 2003 found that people who live in compact, higher density counties are less likely to be obese and spend more time walking than people who live in more sprawling counties[12]. Another study showed that adults who live near recreational facilities or have aesthetically pleasing places where they can be active have higher levels of recreational physical activity[13]. A 2007 study of low-income areas found that people who live within one mile of a park exercised at a rate 38% higher than those who lived farther away.

Those who lived near a park were four times as likely to visit a park at least once a week.[14]

Current planning policies, that prioritize the needs of the individual over those of the community, have resulted in disintegration and reduced social cohesion among the communities. This further confirms how built environment and health are therefore inextricably linked. The particular role of the built environment in determining health and well being is demonstrated in the following model1 (Fig.1). According to the Health Needs Assessment, Heart disease, cancer, chronic lower respiratory disease, unintentional injury, stroke, diabetes, Alzheimer disease, nephritis, suicide, and hypertension were the 10 leading causes of death for Alachua County residents in 2006-2008. Interestingly, cancer was the second leading cause of deaths in Florida, whereas it was the first leading cause of death in Alachua County. Four out of ten leading causes of death (cancer, stroke, diabetes and hypertension) are consistently higher than that of Florida for the past 10 years. These higher death rates can be linked to various factors including low income, poor nutrition, obesity, poor life style and lack of insurance. Other factors such as lack of access to healthcare, unavailability of healthy food, inadequate mobility and transportation, lack of parks and recreational facilities can be attributed to the built environment.

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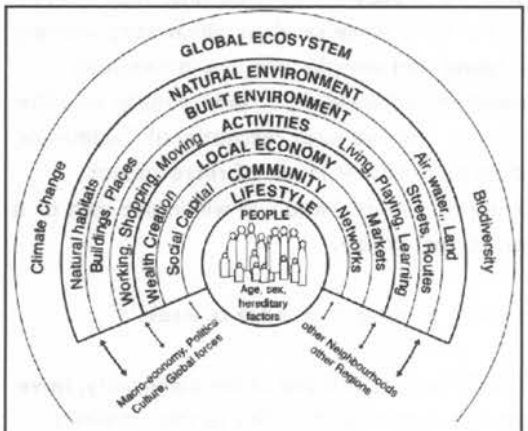

Fig. 1 Built Environment & Health Determinants[1]

Death rates for cancer, heart disease, stroke and diabetes were significantly higher in areas that had more than 10% of its population uninsured and living below 100% federal poverty level. In 2006-08, Alachua County had 4,889 deaths, nearly 1,630 deaths per year on average. This includes 1,201 cancer deaths, 277 deaths due to stroke, 182 deaths due to diabetes and 70 deaths due to hypertension. Obesity predisposes hypertension, diabetes and stroke hence some of these deaths can be regarded as obesity related. The obesity rate among adults in Alachua County was increased to 73% while the rate of diabetes was increased to 24% among all ages between 2002 and 2007. In the year 2008-09, more than one out of every three Alachua County public school students were overweight or obese[15].

The Alachua County government, for the first time, has formally acknowledged the impact of built environment on its residents' health and has proposed the adoption of 'Community Health Element' to its Comprehensive Plan. As discussed earlier, health inequalities and health outcomes are clearly linked to the built environment. Effective planning will promote healthy living conditions and improve social interaction such as access to recreation, schools, work places, health and social care and opportunities for physical activity. Frustration and hardship experienced by many including the disabled, older people and families with small children will be overcome by designing and managing the built environment that is all inclusive and maintains population diversity.

The Community Health Element incorporates three important principles:

'E's of healthy places i.e. Equity, Economy and Environment[16]. Furthermore, it also uses framework of healthy planning by collaborating planning and public health to create active and healthy communities (Fig.2).

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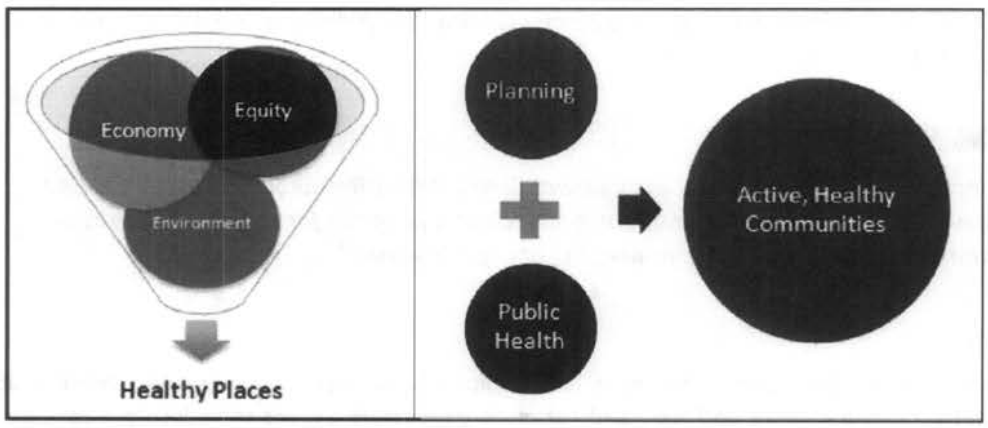
[15] Alachua County Health Needs Assessment Available at , http://www.wellflorida.org/docs/The%202010%20ACHNA%20Technical%20Appendix .pdf accessed on 28th April 2010

[16] Sustainable Long Island Available at http://www.sustainableli.org/community.html accessed on 25th June 2010

This Community Health Element will begin a new process in Alachua County of providing equity, economic growth and a clean environment. It will improve the health of communities by addressing built environment issues to build healthy communities.

Fig.2 Three 'E's of Healthy Places and Framework of Healthy Planning



The Health Needs Assessment March 2010 provides extensive data and is incorporated by reference here.

Leading Causes of Deaths among Alachua County Residents 2006-08

All Races		Black		White		Hispanic	
Cause	Number of Deaths	Cause	Number of Deaths	Cause	Number of Deaths	Cause	Number of Deaths
All Causes	4,889	All Causes	930	All Causes	3,893	All Causes	128
Cancer	1,201	Cancer	216	Cancer	966	Cancer	30
Heart Disease	909	Heart Disease	143	Heart Disease	757	Heart Disease	22
Unintentional Inj.	328	Diabetes	60	Unintentional Inj.	265	Unintentional Inj.	18
Stroke	277	Stroke	58	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	216	Alzheimer's	8
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	244	Unintentional Inj.	55	Stroke	215	Perinatal Cond.	6
Diabetes	182	HIV	30	Alzheimer's Disease	166	Diabetes	5
Alzheimer's	179	Nephritis	28	Diabetes	122	Stroke & Suicide	3 each
Suicide	82	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	27	Suicide	78		
Nephritis	75	Hypertension	21	Liver Disease	52	Liver, Nephritis & Homicide (tied)	2 each
Hypertension	70	Perinatal Conditions	19	Nephritis, Parkinson's Disease & Hypertension (tied)	47 each		

ENERGY ELEMENT
DATA & ANALYSIS

EAR RECOMMENDATION #2.4.1

Add an Energy Element as an optional Element in the Comprehensive Plan, focusing on overarching goals for energy conservation in the Element, and pointing to specific implementation policies to be added/updated in the existing Elements, including policies to meet new legislative mandates in HB 697 (2008).

EAR RECOMMENDATION #4.4.1

Promote industrial Recycling Market Development Zone (RMDZ)/Resource Recovery Park and economic development business recruitment, and include a program for mandatory Curbside Recycling and composting (anaerobic or aerobic) of organic waste.

OVERVIEW

Local governments are increasingly taking a leadership role in response to growing concern about rising fuel costs, climate change and the need for more aggressive actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. With well over a decade of leadership on this, in 2007 the Alachua County Board of County Commissioners stated that [they] "want to do their part to reduce or mitigate the effects of Global Climate Change and promote the long-term economic security of [our] citizens through the implementation of policies that enhance energy efficiency."

To this end, the Energy Conservation Strategies Commission (ECSC) citizen advisory board was formed. Over a 17 month process this advisory board in conjunction with the community, key stakeholders, industry leaders and multiple levels of government drafted over 200 recommendations. Core recommendations from this report provide a foundation for the Energy Element and amendments to energy-related policies in other Elements of the Comprehensive Plan.

Included in the Energy Element are recommendations drawn from the ECSC Report, as well as other sources addressing the issues identified in the proposed goals, objectives and policies. Also included are policies to meet the requirements of HB697, signed into law in 2008 and including many mandates for Comprehensive Plans to address specific components of energy conservation such as energy efficient land use, greenhouse gas reductions in the transportation sector and other areas, conserving energy conservation features, and using renewable energy resources in the construction of new housing and rehabilitation of existing housing to be more energy efficient.

Land use and transportation comprise the majority of contributions to greenhouse gas emissions in Alachua County. Carbon emissions from the burning of fossil fuels to power the built environment represent a long-term hazard to the world, but also, and in particular peninsular Florida. Greater efficiency of power use, reduction in emissions and transition to renewable forms of energy will have the greatest impact in reducing the County's carbon footprint when tied to land use planning over all other sectors.

The idea of a 'carbon footprint' is a relatively new concept and can have a different meaning, depending on what is being measured. The general concept however, is a measure of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions directly, and sometimes indirectly, caused by a given individual, business, community, etc. The idea is that once a carbon footprint can be determined, efforts can be taken to reduce the footprint through mitigation, also called 'carbon offsets.' The term is a subset of a broader concept known as the 'ecological footprint,' which is a more comprehensive measure of an individual, business, or community's impact on the Earth's ecosystems, comparing human demand with the Earth's ability to regenerate and accommodate such demand.

In 2001, the County went through a process to inventory the GHG emissions in County Government and also for the County as a whole. Further detail on this inventory is included in the final report prepared by the Energy Conservation Strategies Commission in 2008. A Greenhouse Gas Action Plan was subsequently developed identifying strategies to reduce GHG emissions in the County, but was eliminated in 2003 due to budget constraints. The County's Environmental Protection and Facilities Departments have now updated this data for County government based on the protocol of the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI), of which the County is a member. The County is also in the final stages of estimating and reporting on community wide emissions, which will provide a measurement to compare against the 2001 inventory. These updated reports will provide the baseline measures against which to calculate reductions achieved through the policies of the Comprehensive Plan in pursuit of the targets established in Objective 1.1 of the Energy Element.

Land use decisions to save energy and protect the Earth's climate have concurrent and reinforcing benefits of enhancing local quality of life and our community's unique sense of place. By producing better energy and resource efficient building stock and preserving agricultural and natural resources, Alachua County will establish a critical, adaptive buffer against global warming's anticipated erratic and destructive weather patterns over the next century.

RECENT LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

CS/HB 697 & 7135 – FL Energy Bills

In 2008 the state legislature passed comprehensive energy legislation that included several elements applicable to land use planning:

- Requires that data and analysis for the Future Land Use Element now include information about "energy-efficient land use patterns accounting for existing and future electric power generation and transmission systems"; and "greenhouse gas reduction strategies."
- Requires that the Transportation Element for urbanized areas per s339.175 shall address "the incorporation of transportation strategies to address reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from the transportation sector."
- Requires that the Housing Element include standards, plans, and principles relating to "energy efficiency in the design and construction of new housing" and "use of renewable resources."
- Requires an addition to Future Land Use Map series relating to "energy conservation."
- Requires construction of all local government buildings begun after July 1, 2008 to meet one of the nationally recognized green building certification standards (such as the United States Green Building Council Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design – LEED)
- Requires use of ethanol and biodiesel blended fuels in government vehicles where available as well as other requirements relating to government fleets and facilities

Many of these requirements are already addressed in existing Comprehensive Plan policies in Elements such as Future Land Use, Transportation Mobility, Conservation and Open Space and Housing, as well other County programs and policies relating to construction of County facilities and use of County fleet vehicles. The policies in the Energy Element reinforce these existing strategies and reference the adopted policies in other Elements as appropriate.

INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS ON RELEVANT VARIABLES

Through the EAR process, the County Commission approved a recommendation to adopt a new Energy Element, focusing on the overarching goals for energy conservation and pointing toward specific policies in other Elements. The policies are organized into sections of focus, as follows.

REDUCTION GOALS

The Energy Conservation Strategies Commission Report accepted by the Board of County Commissioners on December 2, 2008 identified GHG reductions as an essential component of energy conservation in Alachua County. Emission reductions at this level, in conjunction with similar actions worldwide, have a 50 percent chance of stabilizing global average temperatures at 2°C (3.6°F) above pre-industrial levels, the stabilization goal adopted by the United Nations and European Union (American Planning Association Policy Guide on Planning and Climate Change, 2008). This is the goal also adopted in 2007 by the State of Florida.

Estimating and reporting GHG emissions is an important step for planners, elected officials and the public to assess the impact of the plan and help evaluate the extent to which greenhouse gas reduction goals are being achieved (APA, 2008). Having a plan with goals and objectives for reducing GHGs could also increase the opportunities for funding assistance to implement the policies identified to achieve such goals. Policies calling for monitoring emissions over time will provide information on progress that can be used to make adjustments in the reduction strategy as needed.

Reduced GHGs will be associated with reduced energy costs to consumers over time and increased diversity of economic development and job opportunities in the local green economy sector, such as waste-to-wealth job opportunities at the planned Resource Recovery Park. The American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy has estimated energy conservation policies could save Florida consumers $28 billion, creating 14,000 jobs that will reduce GHG emissions by 37 million metric tons over 15 years.

Literature on the economics of climate change produced in the UK (Sterns, 2007) estimate that the cost of inaction to reduce GHGs (5-20% of global Gross Domestic Product annually) exceeds the cost of action (1-2% global Gross Domestic Product annually), recognizing the actual costs will vary around the world and at different scales and levels of government. A study by the Natural Resources Defense Council estimates that global warming (were GHGs not reduced to the levels indicated in the goal) could cost approximately $1.9 trillion a year by 2100 in terms of hurricane damages, real estate losses, energy costs and water costs (Natural Resources Defense Council, 2008).

Conservation of the County's water resources is also an important factor in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, as one of the many natural resources that serve as an energy conservation feature and help to sequester carbon. By reducing overall water consumption in the County as called for in Policy 1.1.3 of the new Energy Element and EAR-based revisions to Sections 4.5 & 4.6 of the Conservation and Open Space Element, the amount of energy needed to move and distribute that water can be reduced, helping to reduce overall greenhouse gas emissions in the County.

The Built Environment

Existing structures of all types, and especially those constructed prior to the adoption of minimum energy conservation standards, use large amounts of energy because of excessive heat gain and loss. This is due primarily to inefficient building techniques and material, minimal or no insulation, window sizing and placement, and poor weatherization.

Because these structures represent the bulk (90%) of Alachua County's housing, commercial, industrial, and institutional/public building stocks for the foreseeable future, and to a large extent are energy inefficient, it is desirable from the perspectives of consumer benefit, energy conservation, and social and economic interests of the public at large, to undertake cost effective measures that will increase their energy efficiency.

While it may not be economically feasible to bring older structures into conformance with current standards, some level of additional insulation and/or weatherization can be justified based on the structure's remaining usable life, especially considering the number of available federal, state, and utility company programs affording tax credits and low or no interest loans for such insulation and weatherization measures.

There are also adopted policies under Objective 2.2 of the Housing Element that further promote use of energy efficient construction techniques, including Energy Star, use of renewable energy, passive solar design, and other such techniques that are also cross-referenced in this Section of the Energy Element.

The County is making great efforts to purchase energy efficient vehicles for County use, construct energy efficient buildings and reduce energy consumption in existing buildings. In 2002, the County adopted an Energy Reduction and Conservation Resources Program to efficiently manage and conserve fuel and electrical energy. The County has also adopted a strategy of designing and constructing buildings that conform to the ratings specified under the Leadership in Environmental and Energy Efficient Design (LEED) standards established by the US Green Building Council. The County has already constructed two such buildings, the Alachua County Criminal Courthouse and the Jonesville Fire Station. The County also has plans for construction of two additional buildings and renovation of a third, all in conformance with LEED standards.

Energy Efficient Land Use and Transportation

How we grow our communities has an intimate relationship to how we use energy and resulting greenhouse gas emissions. More compact, transit and multi-modal oriented communities will typically emit less greenhouse gases and take less energy to maintain. Community-wide, Alachua County emitted 2.8 Million tons of CO_2e in 1998. By inventory source, electricity, liquid fuels and gasoline represented approximately 90% of our emissions. The land use and transportation sectors account for approximately 90% of the same emissions and energy use. Attempts to reduce emissions and energy use must recognize this and the linkage between land use and transportation in efforts to reduce energy usage and greenhouse gas emissions.

An increase in energy efficient structures and developments in the community can better position the local community to capture a potentially growing portion of the market for energy efficient development as costs of energy increase. Energy efficient structures will also provide more affordable single family and multifamily housing units, increased employment opportunities in proximity to residences, more efficient use of public resources, continued viability of the urban core,

protection of farmland and open space, protection of water quantity and quality, reduction of GHGs, greater energy security and reduced utility and transportation costs for occupants. Data suggests residents of compact mixed-use areas generally drive 20-40% less than under traditional development patterns (Ewing, 2008). Automobile trips are shorter and there is greater opportunity to safely use other modes of transportation, including walking, which can also reduce obesity and improve health.

The Center for Neighborhood Technology's Housing & Transportation Index shows that a community's location, character and design are significant factors affecting overall affordability. Compact, walkable, mixed-use communities with convenient access to public transit and employment centers may initially appear expensive because of higher housing costs. But when transportation costs are taken into account in addition to the costs of shelter, these places can reduce transportation related expenditures related to purchase, maintenance and use of cars—the single biggest expense in a household transportation budget—and still maintain a high quality of life. Studies show savings ranging from $1,500-$3,500/year for homes in compact, mixed-use neighborhoods with more transportation options when compared to comparable traditional subdivisions in the same geographic area. (CNT, 2010)

Several studies suggest that compact development with average residential densities ranging from 6 to 12 units per acre can support public transit systems, further reducing travel by private automobile (Pushkarev & Zupan, 1977; Downs, 1992; Cervero et. al., 2004; Reconnecting America, 2007; APA, 2008; Victoria Transportation Policy Institute, 2010). Conversely, by minimizing sprawling development (lots between 1 and 5 acres) on the edges of urban areas, a region can reduce greenhouse gas emissions from vehicles and retain natural areas that provide carbon sinks. (APA, 2008)

Both the Future Land Use Element (Principles 2, 5) and the Transportation Mobility Element (Principles 2, 3) include adopted policies that seek to discourage sprawl and reduce vehicle miles travelled to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Policies adopted in 2009 and 2010 call for increasing densities to levels that can support transit in a mixed-use multimodal setting through Transit Oriented Developments and Traditional Neighborhood Developments. In addition, EAR-based amendments to the Future Land Use Element establish generally applicable development standards within the County's designated Activity Centers to provide compact, mixed-use communities that will not only reduce greenhouse gas emissions, but improve the affordability of housing through reduced transportation costs.

Sections 3 and 4 of the Energy Element include policies to help further these already established goals within Alachua County. Objective 3.3 also identifies the various energy conservation features in Alachua County adopted as part of the Future Land Use Map Series that further the energy conservation goals of the Comprehensive Plan, such as the County's Urban Cluster, transit corridors, pedestrian and bicycle corridors, Preservation areas and Strategic Ecosystems, as well as two additional informational maps that identify other energy conservation features including Alachua County Forever Land Conservation Projects and the County's online interactive GeoGreen Maper.

New policies in the EAR-based amendments also promote redevelopment and infill, a significant component of an energy efficient land use framework. Redevelopment and infill can help reduce sprawl, revitalize existing urban centers, reduce transportation costs and related GHG emissions, improve the mix of uses in an existing area, preserve the urban core and maximize use of existing infrastructure and public services (including electric power generation facilities as identified in

Gainesville Regional Utilities' 10-year Site Plan), encourage preservation and continued use of historic buildings, support existing businesses and services, protect agricultural and conservation areas serving as carbon sinks from encroachment of incompatible uses, and improve property values of neighboring uses and reduce potential for crime and blight from vacant lots and buildings. Master planning and other public/private partnerships as provided elsewhere in the Comprehensive Plan can help facilitate redevelopment and allow for alternative standards where existing infrastructure and other site constraints may limit the ability to redevelop a site (see Policy 1.1.10, Economic Element).

An additional component of an energy efficient land use system as addressed in the new Energy policies is preservation of energy conservation features for carbon sequestration. Retention of natural ecosystems as described in the Conservation and Open Space Element and more long term sustainability in agricultural production as provided throughout the Comprehensive Plan helps reduce net greenhouse gas emissions by sequestering carbon and reducing the greenhouse gas impacts of harvesting activities.

LOCAL FOOD SYSTEMS

Food production and distribution are very energy- and water-intensive processes, and they also generate significant amounts of greenhouse gas emissions.

One of the factors of the energy intensity of food is that it takes many calories of energy to produce one calorie of energy in the form of meat. For example it takes approximately 57 calories of energy to produce 1 calorie of lamb compared to 1 calorie of inputs to create 4 calories of corn.

From a historic perspective, during the Great Depression, food spending represented 25% of a family's disposable income. In 2007, that amount had dropped to 10%. Food prices had been dropping over the past 80 years or so, but prices of some foods have recently begun to skyrocket.

This is, in part, due to rising fuel, fertilizer, water, production, storage and transportation costs in the food sector that will continue to put upward financial pressure on the American family's food budget. Energy is required to produce, transport, store, and process food. For some food, the farm to table trip is very energy efficient, but for other foods this process is extremely energy and water intensive.

Food prices have also risen, in part, because of the competition between food and fuel now taking place across America. High demand for biofuel feedstock has driven up the prices of the many grains and legumes typically consumed by humans.

Water, used to irrigate crops and perform a variety of operations in food production, and contains a large amount of embodied energy. Energy is required to pump, transport, and purify water. Agriculture is a major user of ground and surface water in the United States, accounting for 80 percent of the Nation's consumptive water use and over 90 percent in many Western States.

The average American meal travels over 1,500 miles from the farm to our tables in trucks, trains, and airplanes—some of this food comes from California, some comes from Mexico, some comes from Chile, and other food comes from other locations around the country and around the world. All of this transportation of food depends on oil. As oil costs rise, so does the cost to transport food, which is passed on to the consumer through increased food costs.

Alachua County's agriculture production, in terms of dollars, represents about 13% of the amount spent on food in the County. In other words, even if we assume that every morsel of food that is grown in Alachua County is consumed here, 87% of the food expenditures in Alachua County would be spent

on products grown outside the County. There is a compelling economic argument to recapture these expenditures at the local level. Retaining food dollars within the community and supports all segments of the County's economy involved in food production.

Besides the economic imperatives, more locally produced and purchased food can reduce our costs for food, reduce the amount of fuel we consume in the food production process and reduce GHG emissions. In addition to the policies addressing agriculture and local food systems within the Energy Element, revisions are being made within the Future Land Use and Economic Elements to further support and promote local agricultural production, including the encouragement of agricultural support activities such as agritourism and ecotourism.

One strategy that can be further utilized both in County operations and community-wide is to increase use of edible plant materials in landscaped areas. Use of public spaces for food production could help increase the amount of food available to support the local food system, and help the County set an example for others to follow. There are many ways this could be accomplished as described in the article "Smart city governments grow produce for the people" by Darrin Nordahl from the Davenport Design Center in Iowa (http://www.grist.org/article/food-smart-city-governments-grow-produce-for-the-people/PALL). Strategically placed edible landscapes can provide food for needy citizens, promote healthy eating, educate on the variety of foods that can be grown and the benefits of local food production, and demonstrate ways to aesthetically incorporate edible plants into more traditional landscaped areas.

There are a wide variety of edible plant materials that can be used; some examples include blueberries, persimmons, pecans or citrus. A more detailed list for the North Central Florida area is provided on the Edible Plant Project website at http://edibleplantproject.org/plants/. Further guidance for the local area can also be provided through land development regulations and other local programs, which will need to take into consideration (as suggested in personal communication from Mr. Nordahl) aspects such as ease of recognizing and preparing foods produced for consumption, and ease of monitoring and maintaining plants for food safety or vandalism reasons.

RENEWABLE ENERGY

The potential of renewable sources to yield meaningful energy outputs as a viable alternative to conventional methods warrants their exploration and utilization, although such activity is the third priority after the first priority of greater energy conservation and second priority of improving energy efficiency of an overarching energy strategy.

The utilization of alternate renewable energy sources can have a significant beneficial impact on the total energy use and consumption of the county and region. By shifting energy demands to more appropriate end-uses and renewable sources such as (solar, wind, biomass, or geothermal sources), the useful and economic life of existing conventional facilities may be greatly increased; overall costs, both direct and indirect, can thereby be substantially reduced.

As a region, use of renewable energy resources is a source of strategic economic interest and security. Because of anticipated rising prices of nonrenewable energy and predicted declines in supplies, it is vital to the health and general welfare of Alachua County to promote and protect the installation and use of renewable energy systems.

The proposed policies in the Energy Element put the County in a position to work with local utilities to further utilize renewable energy resources in a distributed manner throughout the unincorporated area.

Solid Waste

Recycling began in Florida with the 1988 Solid Waste Management Act. Currently, Alachua County generates approximately 800 tons per day (t/d) of municipal solid waste, of which 32% is recycled. Much of this recycled material is processed at the Leveda Brown Environmental Park through SP recycling. SP is a contractor to the County that operates a materials recycling processing facility on site. The remaining 68% is shipped to New River Landfill (Union County) where the disposal fee is $28.22/ton [based on internal documents from the Division of Waste Management]. Adding the hauling cost (continually rising because of fuel cost), brings the total disposal cost to about $39/t, for an annual cost of about $7.8 million. Yard waste of about 4,200 tons per year is taken to Wood Resource Recovery (WRR) located on Highway 121 just north of its intersection with US 441. There it is either chipped for fuel or composted. The annual recycling cost at WRR is about $94,500. (Source: Alachua County, Florida, Energy Conservation Strategies Commission, July 22, 2008). There is potential for increased recycling and promotion of industries that utilize the materials. (Note: these costs were FY 07-08)

Recycling sustains ten times the number of jobs as landfills and incinerators, on a per-ton basis (http://www.kireiusa.com/images/k_specs.pdf cited in ECSC). There are notable examples of "Waste to Wealth" industrial development: Habitat for Humanity Re-store; Urban Ore (Berkley, CA); RECOMMIX- Nail Kicker; companies that require a zero waste supply chain (ex., RICOH, a Japanese company making office copiers), and Recycling Market Development Zone (RMDZ) programs to process or manufacture from recycled materials.

A Recycling Materials Development Zone program, allowing incentives such as low lease rate, tax reductions or carbon credits, could handle traditional recyclables such as metal, plastic and paper. These programs could also handle building materials from deconstructed buildings, electrical components from discarded electronics goods, and other goods from salvage operations. Market development is an important part of zero waste. Overall benefits of a RMDZ include energy savings, GHG reductions, job creation, decreased landfilling, one stop shopping locations, economic development benefits, and public awareness of sustainability. The local payroll for 1,500 or more waste-related jobs could be up to $50,000,000, according to the US EPA.

Revisions to the Energy Element, Economic Element and Solid Waste Element will implement the new state mandated recycling goals and promote economic development from waste to wealth industries focusing on the Resource Recovery Park planned at the Leveda Brown Transfer Station. New policies and revisions seek to increase compliance and participation in recycling programs, reduce the amount of yard waste collected, and increase education and economic development efforts to further promote reuse and recycling.

Education & Public Information

A more educated and informed public can make more responsible decisions on various aspects of energy conservation and take advantage of various incentives and benefits available, ultimately leading to reductions in energy usage, improved efficiencies and greater use of renewable energy, with an overall reduction in GHG emissions. There are many educational efforts that could be undertaken by the County and its partner that would be very low cost alternatives that could have a significant effect on reduction of greenhouse gases in the Community by encouraging changes in personal choices related to energy and water consumption.

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FUTURE LAND USE ELEMENT
DATA & ANALYSIS

ACCESSORY DWELLING UNITS

EAR Recommendation 7.5.1 *- Consider revisions to policies for accessory dwelling units to allow accessory units in new developments maintaining requirement for homestead status for accessory or principal unit, to be implemented through means such as deed restrictions or covenants.*

A new provision adopted as part of the Comprehensive Plan effective May 2005 was the allowance for accessory living units in the Urban Cluster on single-family lots that do not count toward the density of a development and do not require the division of a lot. The stated intent of the policy (1.3.6 FLUE) is to "provide for a greater range of choices of housing types in single family residential areas, affordable housing, and the promotion of infill to new and existing neighborhoods while maintaining single family character." The subsequent policies outline the standards for such units relating to size, number of bedrooms, and ingress and egress. The policies also require that a property owner maintain certification of homestead exemption status on either the primary or accessory unit in an effort to ensure owner occupancy and help maintain the 'single family character' called for in the policy.

When the County went through the process of updating the Land Development Code in 2004-2005, the decision was made to also allow such accessory units in the Rural/Ag Future Land Use area, provided the density could be met. This meant that a property owner would have to have a parcel at least 10 acres in size in the rural area to be allowed an accessory unit. The units are also allowed to be slightly larger, and the owner must still maintain a homestead exemption on the property. Since the time of the Comprehensive Plan going into effect in May 2005, there have been 14 accessory units approved in the Urban Cluster, and nine approved in the Rural/Ag area.

The updated policies provide further clarification on the provision of accessory dwelling units in new developments where homestead status will not have been obtained for a lot. The policies require that deed restrictions be placed on the lots to require that homestead status be maintained on lots in order to occupy accessory dwelling units. Many of the details are also removed from the Comprehensive Plan to allow standards such as size, bedrooms, access, etc. to be detailed in the Unified Land Development Code. The definition is also revised to further clarify what types of structures meet the definition of 'accessory dwelling unit' for ease of enforcement.

URBAN ACTIVITY CENTERS

EAR Recommendations

1.4.1 *Provide a mechanism to implement the general policies for Activity Centers through the development plan review process. Amend Policies 2.1.7 and 2.1.14 to replace the requirement for separate Master Plans for each Activity Center with detailed design standards, similar to the Transit Oriented Development standards now in process, for mixed use, multi-modal, and integrated development, building upon the existing Activity Center policy concepts.*

1.4.2 *As a complementary recommendation to Recommendation #1.4.1 above, continue to develop Master Plans for Activity Centers in appropriate instances, such as to promote redevelopment, or where*

special circumstances exist that make general standards inapplicable, using only in-house staff and resources, and as staff workload permits. Where Activity Center Master Plans are appropriate, explore potential opportunities to develop them through public/private partnerships. As a complementary strategy, continue to utilize less costly and more effective methods for publicizing the Master Plan process.

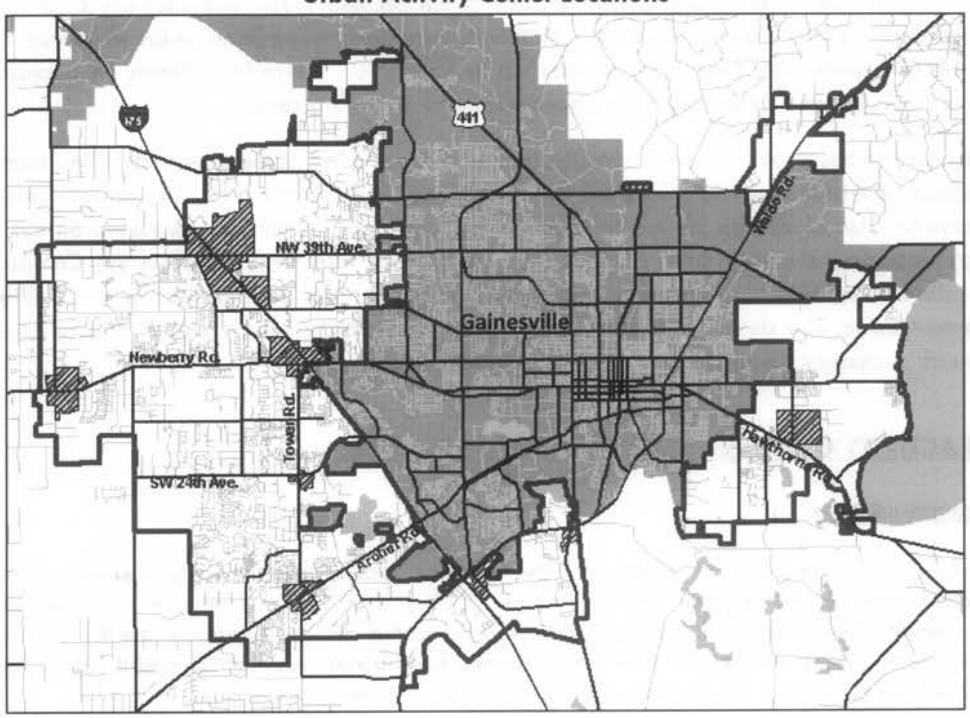
2.5.1 *Establish revised policies and development standards to better encourage mixed use, multi-modal development within all Activity Centers.*

2.5.2 *Continue to update existing Activity Center plans in order to provide the necessary policy framework for mixed use multi-modal development that is consistent with the general mixed use design concepts for Activity Centers.*

Issue Background

The Alachua County Comprehensive Plan policies on Activity Centers and related commercial uses are key components of the County's overall land use strategy. Existing Comprehensive Plan policies characterize Activity Centers as nodes of higher density and intensity land uses containing mixed-use, compact, and pedestrian-friendly development (commercial, institutional, office, and medium to high density residential) that is connected to a multi-modal transportation system. Activity Centers should relate to the streetscape and transportation network in a meaningful way, provide a destination for residents and visitors, and function as a cornerstone for the community served. Most new commercial land uses, such as retail and office development, are required to be located primarily within the thirteen (13) designated Activity Centers in the unincorporated Urban Cluster.

Urban Activity Center Locations



The Comprehensive Plan, Policy 2.1.1 of the Future Land Use Element, characterizes Activity Centers into two types based on the primary land use. Retail-oriented Activity Centers have commercial activities as their primary uses and employment-oriented Activity Centers have institutional, industrial, or office as the primary land uses. Activity Centers are also designated at varying levels, which correspond to market size, area, and intensity. A "High" Activity Center serves as a regional shopping center for residents within a ten mile or larger radius; a "Medium" Activity Center serves a radius of two miles or more as a community shopping center, or an equivalent concentration of employment-oriented uses; and a "Low" Activity Center serves as a neighborhood shopping center within a radius of one and a quarter miles or more, or an equivalent concentration of employment-oriented uses.

In total, there are approximately 2,130 acres designated within Activity Centers in the unincorporated area, and approximately 1,107 of these acres remain undeveloped. Only Springhills, Eastside, Jonesville, and Archer/Tower Activity Centers have significant amounts of undeveloped land which could potentially support larger-scale mixed use development. Other Activity Centers contain relatively small amounts of contiguous undeveloped land, which would most likely support smaller-scale infill development.

As part of the last major update of the Comprehensive Plan which went into effect in May 2005, new general design standards were adopted for development within Activity Centers. The design standards provide that Activity Centers should develop as compact mixed use nodes that are pedestrian-friendly, functionally integrated with surrounding uses, and connected to a multi-modal transportation system. These relatively new design standards are applicable to all new development or redevelopment within Activity Centers. The general design standards for Activity Centers include the following key concepts (see policies 2.1.1 through 2.1.14 of Future Land Use Element in Appendix):

- Integration of commercial development with residential, civic, and open space
- Mixed use development is encouraged in order to reduce transportation-related trip lengths and to support pedestrian, bicycle, and transit (multi-modal) opportunities.
- Development is required to provide pedestrian friendly design elements through building design and arrangement, smaller blocks, and screening of parking areas.
- Transportation connectivity is required between development within the Activity Center and development in the adjacent areas.

Policy 2.1.7 of the Future Land Use Element of the Comprehensive Plan requires that the new Activity Center design standards be implemented through either the development plan review process or through a detailed Master Plan for the entire Activity Center. Master Plans are required for larger developments that exceed certain thresholds defined in the Land Development Code. They are intended to provide for an evaluation of an entire Activity Center in the context of the surrounding development, transportation facilities, infrastructure, and natural resources in order to develop a plan which has an appropriate mix of land uses and maximizes multi-modal transportation opportunities and connectivity. Master Plans are required to provide policies relating to site and building design, parking, multimodal transportation facilities, community green space, and surface stormwater management facilities.

Many of the County's Activity Centers currently have specific plans or interim guidelines in place which were adopted under previous versions of the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan. In some cases, these older plans contain policies which do not support the newer general design standards for

Activity Centers discussed above. The Master Plan process, as provided in the currently adopted Comprehensive Plan, provides an opportunity to update the existing Activity Center plans to bring them into compliance with the newer design standards. Policy 2.1.14 of the Future Land Use Element requires an update of all Activity Center Plans to bring them into compliance with the new mixed use, pedestrian-friendly design standards that went into effect in 2005. Alachua County recently adopted a new Master Plan for the Eastside Activity Center, which updated the existing interim guidelines and provided a framework for mixed use development to occur.

In the absence of an updated Activity Center Master Plan, applications for new development or redevelopment within Activity Centers are required to demonstrate consistency with the new design standards as part of the development review process. The new design standards are sometimes difficult to implement at the development plan review stage because there are no generalized Future Land Use categories or zoning districts that provide for mixed use development, and there are no standards to determine how many residential units could be allowed in association with non-residential uses in a mixed use development. Consequently, most proposed mixed use developments would need to be approved through a Comprehensive Plan amendment or a Planned Development (PD) rezoning.

Alachua County has approved a few mixed use/higher density developments within Activity Centers in the last few years, specifically in the Archer/Tower Road Activity Center and the Tower Road/SW 24th Avenue Activity Center. Portions of these new developments have been built and have provided for some degree of vertical mixing of uses. Vertical mixing of uses increases the efficiency of land use, results in fewer external automobile trips placed on the major road network, allows people to live closer to shopping and employment, and provides residents with more housing options.

While the Activity Center policies have resulted in some initial positive steps in encouraging mixed use and multi-modal development, there have been challenges relating to implementation of the Activity Center policies.

The general design standards for Activity Centers (Policies 2.1.5 through 2.1.13 of the Future Land Use Element) encourage mixed use development, which combines residential and non-residential development within close proximity, or within the same building. Such development can include, but is not limited to, combinations of residential, office, retail, civic, and/or light industrial in a compact urban form. Mixing residential units with non-residential areas increases the efficiency of land use because fewer external automobile trips are placed on roads; people live closer to shopping and employment opportunities, residents are given more housing options, and a favorable environment is created for multi-modal centers.

Comprehensive Plan Changes to Address EAR Recommendations – Activity Centers

As part of the EAR-based Comprehensive Plan update, there are several changes and clarifications proposed to the Activity Center policies to more effectively promote compact, mixed use, and pedestrian oriented development. One of the key changes is that the updated policies direct that general design standards for Activity Centers will be developed and included in the Land Development Code. The design standards would include specific requirements for mixed use, street design, multi-modal accessibility, and parking, among other factors. These general design standards would replace the existing Master Plan process for Activity Centers. The benefit of establishing general development standards in the Code for all Activity Centers is that they could be implemented in a consistent and predictable way through the development plan review process. General standards for Activity Centers would reduce the need for parcel-specific Comprehensive Plan

amendments and new or updated Master Plans in order to implement the general Activity Center policies. The general development standards approach would be less costly to County government in the long run than the process of frequently amending the Comprehensive Plan or preparing Master Plans for Activity Centers.

Under the amended policies, the Master Plan process could still be utilized as a mechanism to provide a framework for redevelopment in Activity Centers, but would not be a requirement for all development. The Master Plan process would allow for proactive and coordinated planning to encourage redevelopment in Activity Centers, recognizing constraints such as location, site access, existing utility infrastructure, or other conditions that may constrain redevelopment in compliance with generally applicable standards. The master planning process for redevelopment would allow for the County, in coordination with property owners, to establish development standards and criteria for sites where it would be appropriate to facilitate redevelopment of existing properties based on alternative standards. Redevelopment master plans would also be required to address the provision of a range of housing types and sizes to provide for affordable housing, in accordance with EAR Recommendation #7.4.1.

INDUSTRIAL AND OFFICE LAND USES

EAR Recommendation 4.6.1.a *- Review the suitability of location of Industrial and Office uses designated on the Future Land Use Map within the unincorporated county and modify current Industrial and Office land use designations to resolve conflicts with existing uses or conditions (residential, environmental, etc.), and increase development intensity within County Activity Centers.*

EAR Recommendation 4.6.1.b *- Update policies relating to Industrial and Office land uses to facilitate recruiting of targeted industries to the County, consistent with employer workforce needs and emerging Industrial and Office land use trends.*

EAR Recommendation 4.6.1.c *- Evaluate Industrial and Rural/Agriculture land use categories and assess policies for the location of certain types of agricultural product processing facilities (i.e., food, fuel and fiber) within the County and determine whether changes are needed.*

Currently Adopted Industrial Policies

The currently adopted Industrial Future Land Use policies are contained in Part 4.0 of the Future Land Use Element, which characterizes Industrial developments as oriented to the fabrication, manufacturing, transporting, warehousing, or distribution of goods. The Industrial policies state that industrial activities are appropriately located within the urban cluster (Policy 4.1.1). An exception is provided for "material-oriented" development. These types of uses are dependent on resources or materials located or produced in the rural areas of the County and proximate to the site of their production. Policy 4.1.2 directs the County to identify land areas and locations for the different types of industrial uses that are anticipated to locate in Alachua County. Specifically, the Policy directs that the "County shall identify a number of potential locations with suitable infrastructure, including parcels with rail access, interstate access, or proximity to cargo terminals, and suitable environmental characteristics for such uses." This policy is oriented toward industrial development that has high volumes of truck or rail shipments both in and out of the facility. Furthermore, the Policy requires evaluation of environmental characteristics on Industrial Future Land Uses.

Policy 4.5.1 defines the Light Industrial Future Land Use designation. The Light Industrial areas are intended to allow for "industrial parks or office parks in a campus like setting." The Policy directs that this designation only be used for "large" tracts of land, either within or outside the urban cluster. While the Policy directs that "stringent" development standards be developed to limit any adverse impacts, no further guidance is provided. Lastly, "certain" research and development facilities, along with warehousing, transportation, and distribution uses, "may be appropriate."

The changes to the Industrial policies of the Comprehensive Plan will clarify and update the descriptions of the industrial future land use categories consistent with current industry trends. The changes will more effectively define and distinguish between heavy and light industrial uses, and address the facilitation of recruitment of targeted industries.

Currently Adopted Office Policies

Office land uses are defined in Policy 3.9. Specifically, the Policy states "An Office land use category shall be established for individual offices or office parks to provide for professional and business services, exclusive of retail trade." The Policy directs that Office uses should only be allowed in activity centers, planned developments, traditional neighborhood developments, rural employment centers, and rural clusters. Furthermore, the policy indicates that, while office uses are not appropriate between low and medium density residential, they are appropriate along major roadways along with high density residential uses.

Industrial Land Uses

The various categories of industrial future land use currently make up approximately 2,193 acres of unincorporated Alachua County (Table 6.12), with 1,833 acres (83%) located within the Urban Cluster. Approximately 1,442 acres (65%) of all industrial land is undeveloped. Within the Urban Cluster, 71% of industrial land is vacant.

Quantity of Industrial Future Land Use by Designation and Location, 2008

	All Unincorporated		Urban Cluster	
Future Land Use Category	**Total**	**Vacant**	**Total**	**Vacant**
Heavy Industrial	1,002.9	579.4	1002.9	579.4
Industrial/Manufacturing	131.2	93.9	131.2	93.9
Light Industrial	598.2	567.2	598.2	567.2
Rural Community Employment Center	32.7	27.3		
Rural Employment Center	326.8	113.8		
Warehouse/Distribution	100.7	60.8	100.7	60.8
TOTALS	**2,192.5**	**1442.4**	**1,833.0**	**1,301.3**

Office Land Use

Currently, office land uses include 427 acres of land in the unincorporated area. All office land uses are located within the Urban Cluster. Office land use categories range from the relatively high-intensity Office/Business Park to the lower-intensity Office/Residential categories. Approximately 262.1 acres (62%) of Office land is undeveloped.

Quantity of Office Future Land Use by Designation, 2008

Future Land Use Category	Total	Vacant
Office	200.1	132.7
Office/Business Park	112.9	76.7
Office/Medical	22.2	3.1
Office/Residential	28.4	14.4
Office/Residential (2-4 du/acre)	36.4	16.9
Office/Residential (4-8 du/acre)	27.0	18.3
TOTALS	**427.0**	**262.1**

Annexation/Redesignation of Land

At the time of adoption of the current Comprehensive Plan in 2002, the unincorporated portion of the County included approximately 2,607 acres of land designated for Industrial or Office land uses. Since that time, 319 acres of Industrial land use and 80.04 acres of Office land use have been either re-designated to other land use categories (through comprehensive plan amendments) or have been annexed by other local governments. It should be noted that the immediate effect of annexations of Industrial or Office land is simply a change in the local government jurisdiction, which does not necessarily affect the land use designation immediately.

Quantity of Industrial and Office Land Uses, 2002 - 2008

	2002 Acres	2005 Acres	2008 Acres	Change, 2002-2008
Annexed	0	183.04	367.20	367.20
Commercial	0	7.20	12.88	12.88
Heavy Industrial	1202.29	1202.29	1015.33	-186.96
Light Industrial	730.91	602.31	598.66	-132.25
Industrial/Manufacturing	131.31	131.31	131.31	0.00
Low Density Residential	6.48	6.48	35.05	28.57
Office/Business Park	145.17	145.17	113.77	-31.40
Office/Medical	34.07	25.65	25.65	-8.42
Office/Residential	42.67	21.42	29.95	-12.72
Office/Residential (2-4du/acre)	36.59	36.59	36.59	0.00
Office/Residential (4-8du/acre)	27.03	27.03	27.03	0.00
Office	230.78	198.81	203.28	-27.50
Tourist/Entertainment	0.00	0.00	10.49	10.49
Medium Density Residential	19.89	19.89	0.00	-19.89
				-367.20

NOTE: LANDS USED IN THIS ANALYSIS ARE EITHER CURRENTLY DESIGNATED OFFICE OR INDUSTRIAL LAND USE, OR WERE PREVIOUSLY DESIGNATED OFFICE OR INDUSTRIAL LAND USE. ACREAGES ARE WHAT EXISTED AT BEGINNING OF YEAR STATED, EXCEPT FOR YEAR 2008; THAT IS WHAT CURRENTLY EXISTS

Suitability of Industrial Sited Lands

There are locations throughout the County where the Industrial future land use designation may be in conflict with environmental conditions, or development patterns and conditions should be re-evaluated to determine whether the Industrial land use designation is appropriate. An analysis of the suitability of currently-designated industrial lands in the County is provided in the Evaluation and Appraisal Report on Pages 144-146.

TYPES OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Industrial land uses have historically been associated with high-intensity uses and activities, and may have some level of nuisance associated with them. Office land uses can provide a transitional or "step-down" land use between higher intensity uses (such as commercial or industrial districts) and lower intensity uses (such as residential districts).

Traditional industrial development is often considered to require highly intense resource use that may have negative external impacts on surrounding properties. Indeed, Objective 4.1 of the Future Land Use Element says "Industrial developments are characterized by the fabrication, manufacturing, transporting, warehousing or distribution of goods." While this description may be applicable today, the similarities of modern clean manufacturing to historic manufacturing processes are limited. The limited amount of "heavy industry" we have in Alachua County is characterized by mining, heavy manufacturing and similar processes. These industries are also typically associated with certain nuisances: noise, smoke, glare, and odor.

In contrast to the traditional "heavy industry" described in the Comprehensive Plan, many new clean manufacturing industries have limited nuisance impacts on their neighbors. These less impacting manufacturing facilities have developed from competition, technology, and environmental regulation. For example, the bio-technology oriented businesses located at Progress Corporate Park in the City of Alachua are considered manufacturing oriented. However, from the outside, there is little to compare to the industrial chemical manufacturing located within the City of Gainesville's Airport Industrial Park.

The following two definitions provide an idea about new types of industry. These are, specifically, definitions for "research and development facility":

- "An establishment which conducts research, development, or controlled production of high-technology electronic, industrial, or scientific products or commodities for sale or laboratories conducting educational or medical research or testing. This term includes but is not limited to a biotechnology firm or a manufacturer of nontoxic computer components." (Milwaukee, WI)
- "A use engaged in research and development, testing, assembly, repair, and manufacturing in the following industries: biotechnology, pharmaceuticals, medical instrumentation or supplies, communications and information technology, electronics and instrumentation, and computer hardware and software. Office, warehousing, wholesaling, and distribution of the finished products produced at the site are allowed as part of this use." (Burien WA)

The following statements provide a better description of the characteristics of those types of industries and associated developments targeted by local economic development organizations:

- "The typical research park in the United States is located in a suburban community with a population of less than 500,000. Most research parks are operated by a university or university-affiliated non-profit. Tenants are primarily private-sector companies but also include university or government facilities. University research parks provide a range of business services to their client companies, many through incubators. The typical park has 750 employees in primarily in the following sectors: IT-related industries, drug and pharmaceutical firms, and scientific and engineering providers. These fields account for 45 percent of all

university research park jobs." (*Characteristics and Trends in North American Research Parks: 21st Century Directions*, Executive Summary, p.viii; prepared by Batelle Technology Partnership Practice)

- "A new model is emerging – strategically planned mixed-use campus expansions that include space for academic and industrial uses. These parks incorporate on-site amenities which are considered important in attracting innovative employees, and research parks are being developed to leverage the assets of non-university R&D organizations such as federal laboratories. More emphasis is being placed on sustainability as a design principle, while international partnerships are becoming more important in university research parks." (*Characteristics and Trends in North American Research Parks: 21st Century Directions*, Executive Summary, p.xi; prepared by Batelle Technology Partnership Practice

Certain light industrial uses such as biotechnology, research and development facilities, and similar development may be appropriate in Activity Centers and Transit Oriented Developments when the appropriate design standards are achieved. The general design standards for Activity Centers (Policies 2.1.5 through 2.1.13 of the Future Land Use Element) encourage mixed use development, which combines residential and non-residential development within close proximity, or within the same building. Such development can include, but is not limited to, combinations of residential, office, retail, civic, and/or light industrial in a compact urban form. Mixing residential units with non-residential areas increases the efficiency of land use because fewer external automobile trips are placed on roads; people live closer to shopping and employment opportunities, residents are given more housing options, and a favorable environment is created for multi-modal centers.

Comprehensive Plan Changes to Address EAR Recommendations – Industrial Policies

Through the EAR process, it was recognized that more land designated for industrial uses was not necessarily needed, and that additional industrial development could be accommodated within the existing areas designated on the Future Land Use Map. The proposed amendments to the Industrial policies would more effectively define and distinguish between the Heavy Industrial and Light Industrial future land use categories. The Heavy Industrial designation was modified to focus on accommodating traditional industrial uses that are dependent on transportation and large volumes of raw materials. The Light Industrial designation was expanded to accommodate certain office and light industrial uses, such as research and development and experimental laboratories, or the manufacturing or fabrication of products that have minimal off-site impacts. This change also addresses EAR recommendation 4.6.1.b of updating policies to facilitate recruitment of targeted industries. Related Comprehensive Plan policy updates include clarifications to many of the existing policies relating to mixed uses, parking, site design, and street requirements for Activity Centers. The amended policies also require establishment of general design standards for Activity Centers to be provided in the Land Development Code. Design standards may include specific guidelines for mixed use, street design, multi-modal accessibility, and parking, among other factors.

AGRICULTURE AND LOCAL FOODS

EAR Recommendation 4.6.2 *Evaluate Industrial and Rural/Agriculture land use categories and assess policies for the location of certain types of agricultural product processing facilities (i.e., food, fuel and fiber) within the County and determine whether changes are needed.*

EAR Recommendation 5.1.1 *Add/revise policies to further support retention/promotion of local agricultural operations, including the following: increased focus on sustainable agriculture through policy incentives; evaluation of policy framework for local farmers' markets and community gardens; increased emphasis on agritourism and removal of barriers to agritourism-related activities in the unincorporated area; expansion of policy framework to include educational and promotional component; and assessment of implementation of the new TDR Program to consider adjustments as needed.*

DATA AND ANALYSIS

Food is one of society's most basic needs for survival. As agricultural technology advances improving efficiency and productivity, allowing food to be shipped further distances (estimates average 1,400 miles from farm to fork), new opportunities are available regarding the transportation and distribution of food and other agricultural products while the potential risks and costs increase. Energy related costs are particularly notable as fuel prices continue to rise, especially in Florida where the soil typically needs more inputs than in other locations to be productive. There is also a continuing trend where the average age of farm operators is rising[17] as many children of farmers are either not interested in farming or are encouraged by their parents or grandparents to find a more predictable or reliable occupation.

Statewide, there is a continued decline in the amount of available land for agriculture. In 2006, the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) provided estimates on the loss of agricultural land to both development and conservation acquisitions, predicting a loss of as much as five million acres by 2020. Forestland, one of the larger agricultural sectors present in Alachua County, is also on the decline. While private forests currently comprise 80% of land in the state, FDACS reports a loss of 80,000 acres annually statewide.

In Alachua County, the available data is somewhat mixed, but suggests the potential for a declining trend in lands used for agricultural production[18]. Municipalities have annexed over 16,500 acres since 2002, while development continues to occur throughout the Rural/Ag area. The data from the USDA Census of Agriculture, released every five years, shows an increase of land in farms of approximately 18,000 acres from 1997 to 2002, but that increase is followed by a decrease of almost 50,000 acres from 2002 to 2007. The Alachua County Property Appraiser's office shows a decline from 2003-2008 of approximately 20,000 acres receiving the agricultural classification.

The 2007 Census of Agriculture reports over 30% of the County's land area in farms[19]. In 2005 the University of Florida Department of Food and Resource Economics prepared a report for the County using the 2002 Census data that cited a total direct output for agriculture of $117.29 million and 1,554 jobs, and an estimated total output impact[20] of over $185 million to the County's economic activity and 2,500 jobs. This accounted for a total of 1.85% of the County's economic activity

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[17] The 2007 Census of Agriculture reports an average age of 59.4 for farm operators in Alachua County, up from an average age of 57 in 2002 and 55.8 in 1997, consistent with statewide averages.

[18] More detailed data is found in the Information & Analysis section of the report beginning on page 9.

[19] The Census definition of a farm is any place from which $1,000 or more of agricultural products were produced and sold, or normally would have been sold, during the census year.

[20] Total outputs include a summary of direct impacts as well as the indirect impacts (as agricultural operations purchase inputs from other businesses) and induced impacts (as farm owners and employees spend their earnings) resulting from the direct agricultural outputs.

attributable to agricultural productivity and sales, noting that for every dollar of direct sales in agriculture, $1.58 of economic activity results in the County.

Sustainable agriculture as a concept is relatively new, only emerging in the last several decades. While a definition has yet to be agreed upon, the general notion is that "sustainable agriculture must be an economically, environmentally, and socially balanced farming system that preserves the viability of resources for future generations." This is the description cited in a 2006 report, *Barriers to the Adoption of Sustainable Agriculture Practices,* released by Auburn University's Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, sponsored by the USDAs Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education program. According to the report, there are several barriers to the implementation of sustainable practices, including economic factors, social perceptions, and regulatory barriers. However, implementation of sustainable agricultural practices in the County has the potential to allow for increased productivity, maximized profits, and protection of the County's valuable natural resources.

Retention of local agricultural operations and the promotion of sustainable agricultural practices can also contribute to energy conservation. Sustaining a local food supply helps to reduce the energy costs needed to ship and store foods, providing a more secure source of food for the community. Also, certain agricultural lands could be used for farming of biofuels or for carbon sequestration to help reduce the County's carbon footprint. Carbon sequestration has recently emerged as an opportunity for potential income for agricultural operations that can sell carbon credits, also called offsets, to utilities, manufacturing companies and others (such as the University of Florida) who want to offset their carbon emissions. Earlier this year the Florida Farm Bureau established their Carbon Trading Program to provide assistance to eligible operations. Thus, it is important when evaluating the support and promotion of agricultural operations to consider not only those agricultural operations that exist currently, but also consider the larger context and future opportunities for agricultural production. For these reasons, there are multiple benefits in helping to retain existing local agricultural operations while finding ways to promote more sustainable agricultural practices.

The policies proposed in the Energy, Economic and Future Land Use Elements all help to further promote and support sustainable local agricultural operations, while expanding on the policy framework to address the various types of agriculture and related uses, such as urban agriculture and agricultural processing.

The County implements the Rural/Agriculture future land use designation in the Unified Land Development Code (ULDC) through establishment of the Agriculture (A) and Agriculture-Rural Business (A-RB) Zoning Districts. The Agriculture (A) District allows three acre minimum lot sizes provided the density of one unit per five acres is met, and the A-RB District allows for nonresidential lots ranging from one to three acres in size. The ULDC also includes a set of standards for Rural/Agriculture Clustered Subdivisions as established in the Comprehensive Plan, allowing the 50% open space set-aside to include agricultural uses. This allows a farmer to develop a portion of their property utilizing the permitted density for the entire site by clustering the units onto smaller lots while retaining a portion of the property in active agricultural use, excluding only more intensive agricultural uses such as feedlots or milking barns.

Chapter 406 of the ULDC includes the standards for protection of natural resources in the unincorporated area. In some cases, separate approaches apply to agricultural uses. In September of 2008 Alachua County also adopted an expanded set of policies in the Comprehensive Plan to establish a Transfer of Development Rights Program in an effort to provide market based incentives to

maintain agricultural uses as well as to protect Strategic Ecosystems and properties on the Alachua County Forever acquisition list. The implementing land development regulations were adopted in 2009.

Information and Analysis[21]

Alachua County has experienced a steady rate of growth (approximately 2-3% annual increase in population) over the last several years, and development trends have pushed development further into the western portion of the Urban Cluster designated on the Future Land Use Map. Overall, since adoption of the current Comprehensive Plan in 2002, municipalities have annexed approximately 16,500 acres of the unincorporated area. The cities of Alachua, Archer and High Springs have all expanded their boundaries by over 1,000 acres while the City of Newberry has grown by over 3,500 acres. Because of soil conditions and the resulting amount of wetlands in the eastern half of the County, much of the County's agricultural activity occurs in the west although there are a great deal of timber holdings in the east. As the population grows, and development spreads into rural areas, less land is available for agricultural production.

Recent data shows roughly a 3% increase in the amount of land area in farms from 1997 to 2002, with an increase of approximately 18,000 acres. This is followed by a drop of about 50,000 total acres from 2002 to 2007, which translates to a 22% decrease. So in the last 10 years, the overall proportion of land in farms in the County dropped roughly 5%, decreasing by a total of 31,577 acres.

Data from the Property Appraiser's office indicates roughly a four percent decrease in land area totaling over 24,000 acres from 2003 to 2007 in the amount of land in the County with the agricultural classification, but showed a slight increase from 2007 to 2008, leaving an overall reduction of approximately 21,000 acres through 2009.

There have also been several developments approved in the Rural/Agriculture land use category since the year 2000:

- Nearly 600 new residential units
- Approximately 3,600 acres of residential development
- Approximately 20% of new units clustered
- Nearly 80% of new units clustered from 2007-2008

It is important to note that these new lots are only a portion of the over 4,300 existing vacant lots under 10 acres currently in the Rural/Ag land use category, which altogether total more than 19,000 acres.

Transfer of Development Rights Program

The Alachua County Comprehensive Plan update adopted in 2002 identified development of a voluntary Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) program as one of the strategies to encourage continuation of productive agricultural uses and identified a preliminary policy framework for development of such a program. In 2007 and 2008 the County conducted a series of stakeholder

[21] For more detailed information, please refer to the adopted Evaluation and Appraisal Report, Chapter 6, Major Community Issues.

meetings to develop a TDR program that would be suited to the circumstances in Alachua County. The County revised the preliminary policies relating to TDR that were in the 2002 Plan and in September 2008 adopted Comprehensive Plan amendments incorporating the full policy framework for implementation of a voluntary TDR program. Updated policies in the Future Land Use Element now also include reference to the TDR program. Use of the TDR program by private landowners will also help further the greenhouse gas reduction goals in the Energy Element by serving as 'energy conservation features' that can help sequester carbon per the statutory requirements adopted under HB 697 in 2008.

CARBON SEQUESTRATION

An emerging topic of discussion in the agricultural arena is that of carbon sequestration. Many big businesses and public entities such as utilities and universities, either voluntarily or through regulation, are making a commitment to become 'carbon neutral' or reduce their 'carbon footprint,' terms used to describe reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and resulting impacts of such emissions on the environment. The way to achieve such reductions is through the purchase of carbon credits from entities whose activities 'offset' or reduce the effect of GHGs. Many of these activities exist within agricultural operations meeting certain criteria, including grazing lands, forestry practices and waste products, certain types of conservation soil tillage and facilities that participate in the collection and combustion of methane.

Gainesville Regional Utilities (GRU) is also developing a carbon-neutral, 100 megawatt biomass facility in the City of Gainesville using leftover waste wood from timber harvesting and other indirect sources such as urban vegetation. The plant is set to be online by 2013.

Policy revisions in the Future Land Use Element as well as new policies in the Energy Element seek to retain and keep data on those areas that serve as carbon sinks within the County, including agricultural areas, and address working with landowners to facilitate participation in programs that assist with implementation of sustainable agricultural practices that also help capture more carbon in the soil. These policies also help to implement statutory requirements to reduce greenhouse gas emissions as adopted in HB 697.

AGRITOURISM

While the City of Gainesville is primarily a college town, Alachua County offers a unique opportunity for an agritourism market. The County has a vast amount of natural and cultural resources and can draw crowds not typical for its size. There is potential for creating a market for agritourism with the people visiting the county for sporting events, cultural events or coming to visit any of our natural resources.

In the past several years, rural landowners have approached the County to inquire about hosting educational tours and classes related to various agricultural operations. To the extent such activities involve new buildings or significant generation of traffic the Comprehensive Plan and ULDC do not provide clear guidance related to such activities. The Alachua County Visitors and Convention Bureau also receives requests at times for agritourism locations, and there are already several locations in the County. There are historic farm sites such as Dudley Farms State Park and Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings State Park, as well as private farms that are open to the public including Mill Creek Retired Horse Farm and the Greathouse Butterfly Farm. There are also several other seasonal activities such as farmers markets, 'U-Pick' produce operations and farms that host seasonal events such as corn mazes or Christmas tree sales.

Portions of US 441 are now recognized as a Florida Scenic Byway (with possible national designation in the future), much of which is lined with agricultural operations that could market themselves as being associated with the Byway. The County's Rural Concerns Advisory Committee also hosts an annual tour of agricultural operations in the County and larger region that are open to the public. An opportunity exists, especially with the new potential for support from FDACS, to improve the linkages between these various operations and events to further promote agritourism in Alachua County and provide a potential alternative source of income for agricultural operations.

Policy revisions in the Future Land Use Element and Economic Element help to further clarify and encourage the allowance of agritourism related uses both within the Rural/Ag area and within Rural Clusters.

LOCAL FOOD SYSTEM/FOOD SECURITY

With the recent rise in fuel prices and concerns with food safety, there are multiple benefits in promoting a local or regional food supply. The recommendations of the Land Use and Transportation Subcommittee of the County's Energy Conservation Strategies Commission (ECSC) include several recommendations relating to maximizing local food production and processing[22]. Local agricultural operations could greatly benefit from increased support and use of local agricultural products through decreased costs and increased recognition and awareness in the local community. While food production and sales are influenced largely by the market in the private sector, there may be opportunities within the Comprehensive Plan to further promote the support of local food systems., This could include support of farmers markets and community gardens, increased attention to food processing and packaging needs, and assistance with access to data useful in promotion of a local food system. Some data needs suggested by the ECSC include assessing the amount of land needed to produce enough food to meet the daily caloric needs of the County's population and preparing an inventory of public lands and rights-of-way within the County that might be suitable for cultivation (community gardens, edible landscapes, etc.). Policies in the new Energy Element speak to partnerships with the community to determine the County's local food shed and address any needs to further support the development of a local food system.

Community gardens are becoming more and more prevalent within urban and suburban neighborhoods, as residents living on smaller lots look for a place to grow their own foods. Some local examples are the Dreamers' Garden in the Grove Street neighborhood in the City of Gainesville and the community gardens located on the University of Florida Campus. Community gardens not only provide the benefit of local food for the individuals that participate, but also can provide additional greenspace within communities. Participants provide the upkeep themselves, so little input is required by the public sector. If community interest exists for such gardens, there are opportunities for local government to become more involved. One possibility to explore is the County leasing surplus lands to local groups for community gardens.

Policy revisions to the Future Land Use Element provide a more direct allowance for related uses that can support a local food system, such as agricultural processing facilities farmers' markets and community gardens, and call for revisions to the ULDC to provide thresholds below which such uses can be permitted administratively or through the development review process.

[22] A link to the full draft report of the ECSC subcommittee is included at the end of this paper.

Opportunities also exist for using local foods in the public institutions within the County. As part of the 2008 Rural Concerns Committee's Tour of Agriculture, the IFAS facility in Citra highlighted their partnership with the Marion County Jail, who provides inmate labor in exchange for produce from the farm used to feed inmates at the jail. Since the tour, the Alachua County Sherriff's Office has begun to explore the possibility of a similar partnership with IFAS to provide local food for the Alachua County Jail. The Alachua County Extension Office is also working with the University of Florida to explore the possibility of using more locally produced foods on their campus, and works through the public school system to help students establish gardens on many campuses around the County. As part of their 'Farm to School' initiative, FDACS has instituted an online network to connect local farmers with County school personnel to help facilitate the sale of local products to local schools. Policy revisions in the Plan will assist in the facilitation and intergovernmental coordination with such efforts to help retain and promote local agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL PROCESSING

As part of the Evaluation and Appraisal Report process the Board of County Commissioners adopted a recommendation 4.6.2: "Evaluate Industrial and Rural/Agriculture land use categories and assess policies for the location of certain types of agricultural product processing facilities (i.e., food, fuel and fiber) within the County and determine whether changes are needed." This recommendation was originated as part of the Energy Conservation Strategies Commission Report as a means by which to help develop and support a local food system.

Comprehensive Plan Policy Framework – Agricultural Processing

Section 6.0 of the Future Land Use Element in the Comprehensive Plan includes the policies guiding both agricultural activities generally, and the use of land with a Rural/Agriculture designation on the Future Land Use Map. Policy 6.2 lists the allowable uses in areas designated for Rural/Agriculture, which in addition to agriculture and rural residential uses include "those commercial or other uses on a limited scale serving or ancillary to agricultural activities, such as farm equipment and supplies, sales or service, and agricultural products distribution." In addition, this policy is being revised to include "limited agricultural processing."

Section 4.0 of the Future Land Use Element outlines the uses appropriate with areas designated for Industrial development on the Future Land Use Map. There are policies that address a more traditional type of manufacturing and industrial activity, as well as policies addressing 'light industrial' in an industrial park-style setting. These policies are being updated to address the 21st century style, technology-based industrial uses that may be more suitably located in mixed-use settings with other office and commercial uses. There is also a separate recognition of what is referred to in the Plan as 'materials-oriented industrial,' which addresses a subcategory of higher-intensity activities that are most appropriately located in the Rural/Agriculture area.

Policy 4.1.1 outlines standards for materials-oriented industrial uses that are either "dependent on natural resources found in the rural area," or "based on raw agricultural products, materials, or activities at or proximate to the site." Some examples of such a use could be certain mining-related industrial activities (e.g. Portland Cement Plant), a paper plant, lumber mill, or some types of biofuel plants. The policies for these uses require a Comprehensive Plan Amendment, subject to a determination by the County Commission that "(a) its location outside of the urban cluster at or near the site of those resources or materials is appropriate, and (b) its location within the urban cluster is inappropriate." Uses in this category are also subject to an economic analysis focusing on the economic characteristics of the material oriented use that warrant location proximate to resources or materials found in the rural area rather than in an urban area with the infrastructure appropriate for other Industrial uses. The policies also require an analysis of the costs of locating in the industrial area

versus the rural area, as well as the public infrastructure and services needs, effect on the local economy, and public health and environmental impacts.

In addition, the new policy 6.1.8 provides direction the land development regulations to identify where agricultural processing activities may be most appropriately located, recognizing a threshold above which agricultural processing activities become an industrial activity better suited for the urban area on property with an Industrial land use designation versus activities that could appropriately be located within the Rural/Agriculture area. Industrial uses need access to adequate transportation infrastructure, central water and sewer facilities, and are expected to have impacts such as noise, fumes, etc. The ULDC currently allows for some agricultural processing activities by Special Exception in the Agriculture zoning district, and as of right in the Agriculture- Rural Business district, but it does not adequately address the thresholds and other associated issues discussed here. The policy language calls for guidance on the more detailed criteria and provisions for the approval of such uses and the specific thresholds that determine their location to be included in the Unified Land Development Code (ULDC) to facilitate approval through an as of right process. Examples of the various scales of processing activities are described below in the context of the three categories identified in the EAR: food, fuel and fiber.

Examples of Agricultural Processing

Food processing activities vary greatly in scale and intensity. Some activities, such as packaging of products grown on site for distribution, are allowable as part of an agricultural operation with no more than a building permit or other administrative permit. There are other activities that involve processing of food products offsite, such as a certified kitchen facility for the creation of value added products, or a centralized packing and/or distribution facility for use by multiple farmers that may be appropriate within either the Rural/Agriculture area or a Commercial or Industrial land use in the urban area, subject to a defined set of standards in the ULDC and some level of site plan review by the County's Development Review Committee. Still other activities, such as a commercial canning facility, are better suited for the urban area in an industrial land use category due to factors such as high traffic volume, need for central water and sewer facilities, and need for access to transportation infrastructure.

The processing and manufacturing of agricultural products and resources into fuel sources has recently evolved from the processing of whole trees into cut firewood ready for sale and distribution to include the processing, extraction, and distillation of biofuels. The technology and process of manufacturing biofuels is both new and evolving. Depending upon the character of the particular range of activities, some biofuels uses may be suitably located in the Rural/Agriculture area, subject to performance standards in the Comprehensive Plan. However, further analysis may determine that biofuel production is better suited to areas designated for Industrial uses. Factors for consideration include noise considerations, consumptive water use and other impacts to the natural environment, and potential need for proximity to livestock for consumption of outputs (depending on the source product).

Processing of wood and other fibers can also vary in scale and intensity, from wood chipping and spinning fiber to engineered wood processing, truss manufacturing, or textile manufacturing. Some activities may be appropriately located in the Rural/Agriculture area, such as mulching or wood-chipping, which are of smaller scale/lesser impacts (e.g. limited transportation impacts, appropriate on well and septic) or have a need to be located close to the fiber source in the rural area. Uses that need to be located close to the source but have more intense activities (such as high truck traffic for delivery of inputs and/or outputs, water usage, or noise impacts) may be of such intensity that the activity should be treated as materials-oriented industrial as described above. Once the activity reaches a certain scale or involves a higher level of non-agricultural inputs, it may be more appropriately classified as an Industrial use in the urban area, such as truss or textile manufacturing.

Sustainable Agriculture Strategies

As stated earlier, the current Comprehensive Plan includes very little that specifically addresses sustainable agriculture. However, there are several policies in the Future Land Use, Conservation and Open Space, and Economic Elements that promote sustainable agricultural principles (full text of these policies is at the back of this report). The Future Land Use Element encourages clustered subdivisions in the Rural/Agriculture Future Land Use Category with 50% set asides that can be maintained in productive agriculture. The Future Land Use and Conservation and Open Space Elements require adherence to adopted Best Management Practices (BMPs) and encourage voluntary participation in certification programs that exceed BMPs. The Future Land Use and Economic Elements both include policies to support and promote markets and programs that promote locally produced agricultural goods.

Sustainable agriculture varies largely depending on the type of farm and characteristics of the land on which it is located, making it difficult to define what specific practices define sustainable agriculture. The USDA's Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education (SARE) Program places emphasis on the primary goals of sustainable agriculture, explaining that each farmer or rancher develops their own strategies to achieve these goals. In the SARE Report *Exploring Sustainability in Agriculture*, the following primary goals are identified:

- Providing a more profitable farm income
- Promoting environmental stewardship, including:
- Protecting and improving soil quality
- Reducing dependence on non-renewable resources, such as fuel and synthetic fertilizers and pesticides, and
- Minimizing adverse impacts on safety, wildlife, water quality and other environmental resources
- Promoting stable, prosperous farm families and communities

The report goes on to include examples of various practices utilized around the Country to achieve these goals. Some of the practices identified include diversified crop rotations, pasture-based dairy farming, conservation tillage, the use of cover crops and rotational grazing, integrated pest management, direct marketing and community supported agriculture enterprises.

Implementation of such practices is primarily driven by the interest of the farmers themselves and by the costs and benefits associated with achieving these goals. In the State of Florida there are statutory limitations on the degree to which a local government can regulate the practices of a bona-fide agricultural operation. The Right to Farm Act (823.14 F.S.) and the Agricultural Lands and Practices Act (163.3162 F.S.) both prohibit a local government from adopting policies or ordinances that prohibit, restrict or limit operations of an agricultural entity that is otherwise regulated by the regional water management district, the State, or the Federal Government. The County can, however, encourage and promote the use of sustainable practices through the policies of the Comprehensive Plan.

Countywide Vision

The need for retention of existing agriculture and promotion of sustainable agriculture go hand in hand with the Countywide Vision adopted by the Countywide Visioning and Planning Committee

(CVPC) in 2005 and updated earlier this year. The vision speaks to directing growth toward existing centers and preserving greenbelts around municipalities in the County, including some of the following action strategies:

- Concentrate future growth within existing municipal boundaries.
- Create greenbelts/open spaces as buffers between communities utilizing public lands, conservation easements, transfer development rights, and other tools.
- Promote fiscally and energy efficient growth and land use patterns.
- Pursue policies jointly that protect key natural resources
- Promote the creation of local renewable energy and energy efficiency policies and goals, as well as implementation plans to achieve them.
- Create an incentive program to encourage private landowners to keep their lands in active agricultural use or as undeveloped preserve areas.

URBAN SERVICES LINE

As part of the assessment of the Urban Cluster, the Urban Services Line (USL) established as a phasing tool through 2010, and related policies in the Future Land Use Element, are proposed to be eliminated. The Urban Services Line, which was drawn primarily on the basis of the extent of centralized potable water and sanitary sewer lines, was adopted on the Future Land Use Map with related policies 7.1.3.A, 7.1.3.B, and 7.1.3.C in the Future Land Use Element as part of the last major update of the Comprehensive Plan in 2002; the Line and related policies went into effect in May 2005 when the 2002 Plan update (which was subject to a legal challenge) became effective. According to Policy 7.1.3.A, the USL identified the limits of the area inside the Urban Cluster within which phased development would be promoted through the year 2010. The policies identify a process for special review and approval for new development proposals which are located within the Urban Cluster but outside the Urban Services Line.

According to the existing Policy 7.1.3B., new development in these areas requires a special review and approval process which considers several factors such as: availability of central water and sewer; adequacy of the local road network, including interconnected bicycle and pedestrian facilities; availability of public transit; availability of recreation facilities; adequacy of public protection facilities such as law enforcement, fire and emergency medical services; adequacy of public schools; and a management plan to preserve conservation areas.

The Comprehensive Plan policy framework relating to the provision of public services and facilities in these areas has been updated since 2002, including adoption of the Public School Facilities Element which established concurrency requirements for public schools, and updates to policies on central water and sewer connection and transportation mobility. Facilities and services for central water and sewer, recreation, and fire rescue outside the USL have been provided or extended within the area. The factors identified for consideration as part of the special approval process for development in the area are now addressed through other Comprehensive Plan policies. There has also been substantial new development built and approved within the area affected by the USL since 2002. A discussion of these factors is provided below.

Analysis of Adopted Policies on Factors for Consideration for Development Proposals Outside the USL

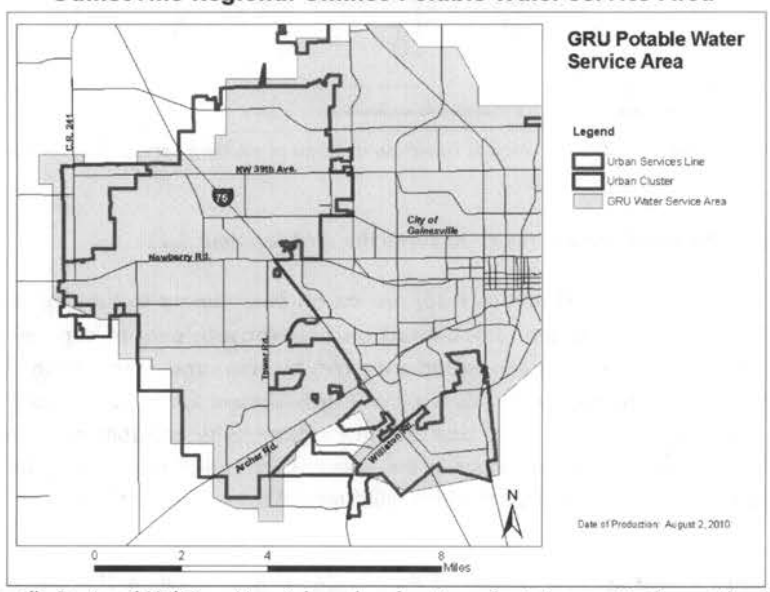
7.1.3.B. Any new development proposals in areas designated for urban residential uses within the Urban Cluster but outside the Urban Services Line shall require special review and approval.

a. Applications for such approvals shall be considered based on the following factors:

1. Documented commitment by both the applicant and the provider of centralized potable water and sanitary sewer facilities to connect the new development to such facilities.

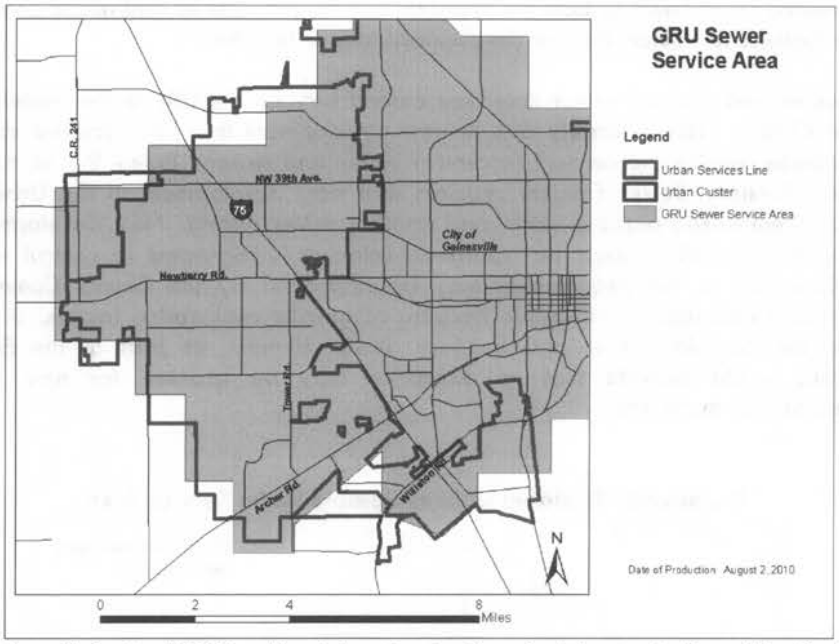
Potable water and sanitary sewer lines now extend beyond the USL to the western limits of the Urban Cluster. This is largely due to new development that has occurred since 2002, which has been required to connect to central water and sewer. Policy 2.1 of the Potable Water and Sanitary Sewer Element requires that new development in the Urban Cluster connect to a centralized potable water and sanitary sewer system. New development in the Urban Cluster generally cannot be approved unless it is connected to central water and sewer. Exception to this requirement may be approved by the County Commission for instances where connection is infeasible because of specific engineering factors. A proposed change to the Potable Water and Sanitary Sewer Element, as part of the EAR based amendments, would provide that no exception may be granted for new residential subdivisions of 3 or more lots.

Gainesville Regional Utilities Potable Water Service Area



Source: Gainesville Regional Utilities. Map is based on location of existing service lines with a ¼ mile buffer.

Gainesville Regional Utilities Sanitary Sewer Service Area



Source: Gainesville Regional Utilities. Map is based on location of existing service lines with a ¼ mile buffer.

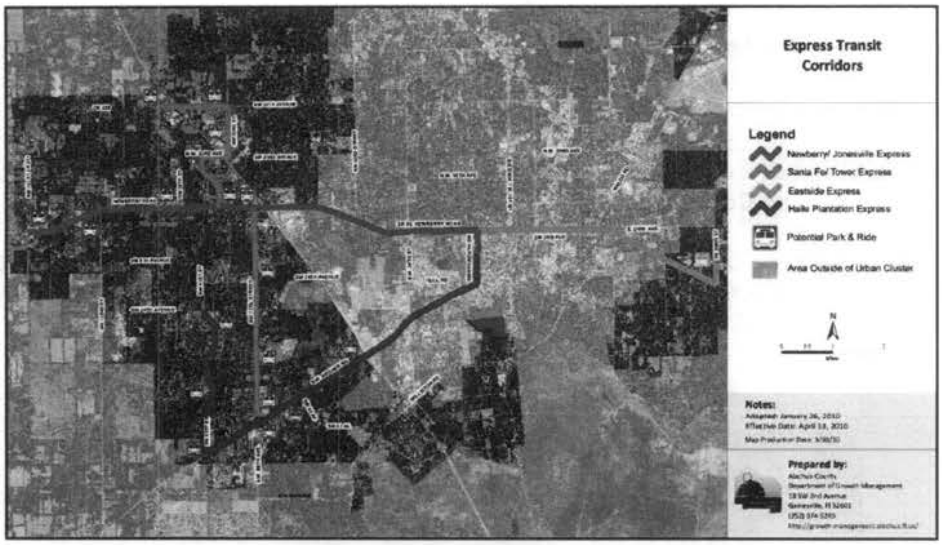
2. *Adequacy of the local road network to serve the development (....)*

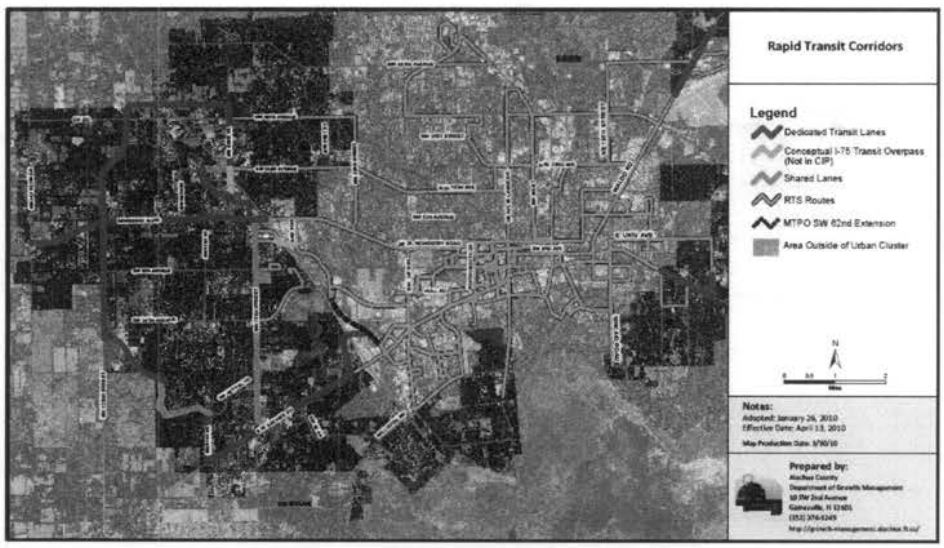
The Alachua County Mobility Plan was adopted as an amendment to the Comprehensive Plan in January 2010. This amendment established an area-based level of service calculation for roads, and added level of service standards for bicycle and pedestrian facilities. The Mobility Plan included policies which direct the establishment of a multi-modal transportation fee to ensure that development in the Urban Cluster funds mobility and fully mitigates its impact to the transportation system. Development in the Urban Cluster will now satisfy its transportation concurrency obligation through payment of the multi-modal transportation fee.

3. *Existing public transit within 1/4 mile of the development or a planned public transit line (....)*

As part of the Mobility Plan, the Comprehensive Plan now includes a financially feasible plan for rapid transit and express transit service within the Urban Cluster, including planned rapid transit and express transit routes to the Jonesville area.

Express Transit and Rapid Transit Corridors Maps (from adopted Comprehensive Plan)





4. *Availability of Neighborhood and Community recreation within effective service areas.*

Jonesville Park, which is a community park, was constructed over a period of years subsequent to 2002 on County Road 241 within the area affected by the USL. Amendments to the Comprehensive Plan are proposed as part of the EAR-based Comprehensive Plan update to use the Park Planning Districts identified in the Alachua County Recreation Master Plan as service areas to analyze the recreational needs of different geographic areas throughout the County.

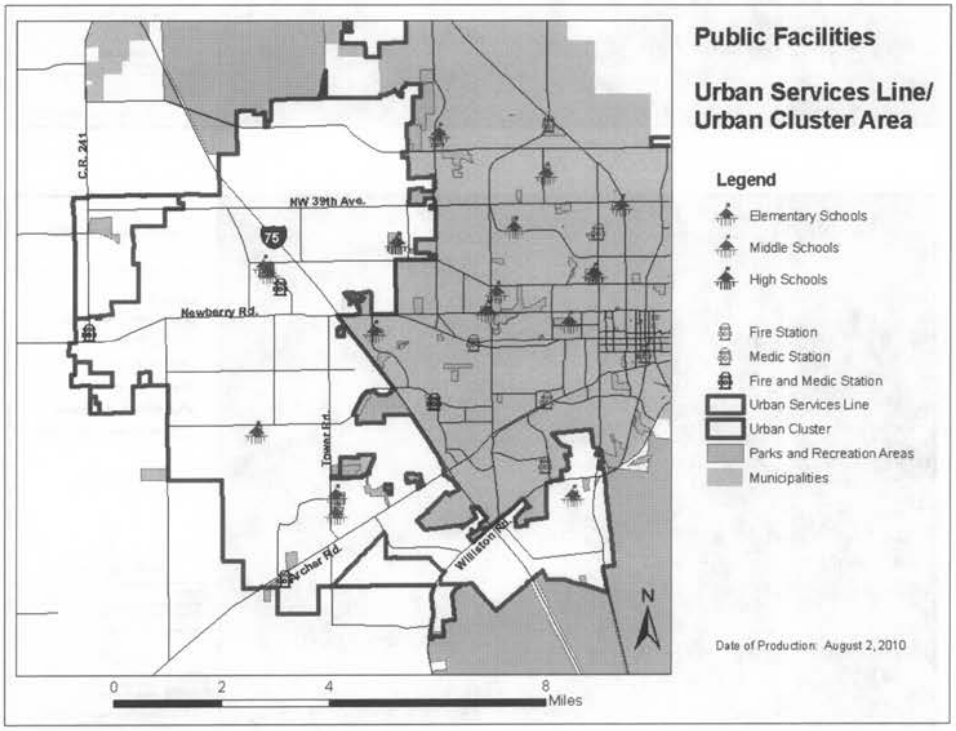
5. *Adequacy of public protection facilities, such as law enforcement, fire services and emergency medical services, to serve the development, including impacts to Level of Service guidelines established in the Capital Improvements Element.*

Alachua County Fire Station 17 has been built on County Road 241 in Jonesville since the 2002 Comprehensive Plan update. The new station provides enhanced fire protection services and faster response times for the west portions of the Urban Cluster.

6. *Adequacy of public schools to serve the development and impacts to school capacity per School Board of Alachua County school zones.*

The Public School Facilities Element was adopted into the Comprehensive Plan in 2008, and establishes level of service standards and capital facility planning requirements for public schools throughout the County in coordination with the School Board.

Public Facilities (Schools, Parks, and Fire Stations)



7. *A management plan for Conservation areas, as identified in the Conservation and Open Space Element, within the proposed project site, including site planning techniques to preserve environmentally sensitive areas.*

The Comprehensive Plan contains extensive policies which provide for protection of any conservation areas identified in the Conservation and Open Space Element. Additional protection policies or management plans required by this policy would not provide any additional natural resource protection beyond what is currently required in the Comprehensive Plan.

Existing Land Uses

An evaluation of the existing land use in this area indicates that much of the area is now either developed or has been divided into platted parcels for residential use. The Urban Cluster contains approximately 37,000 acres, and the portion located outside the Urban Services line is approximately 2,560 acres. This includes large areas in the west portion of the Urban Cluster and a smaller area in the south portion of the Urban Cluster. The tables and maps on the following pages show the existing land use for the areas inside the Urban Cluster but outside the Urban Services Line, for both the west and south areas.

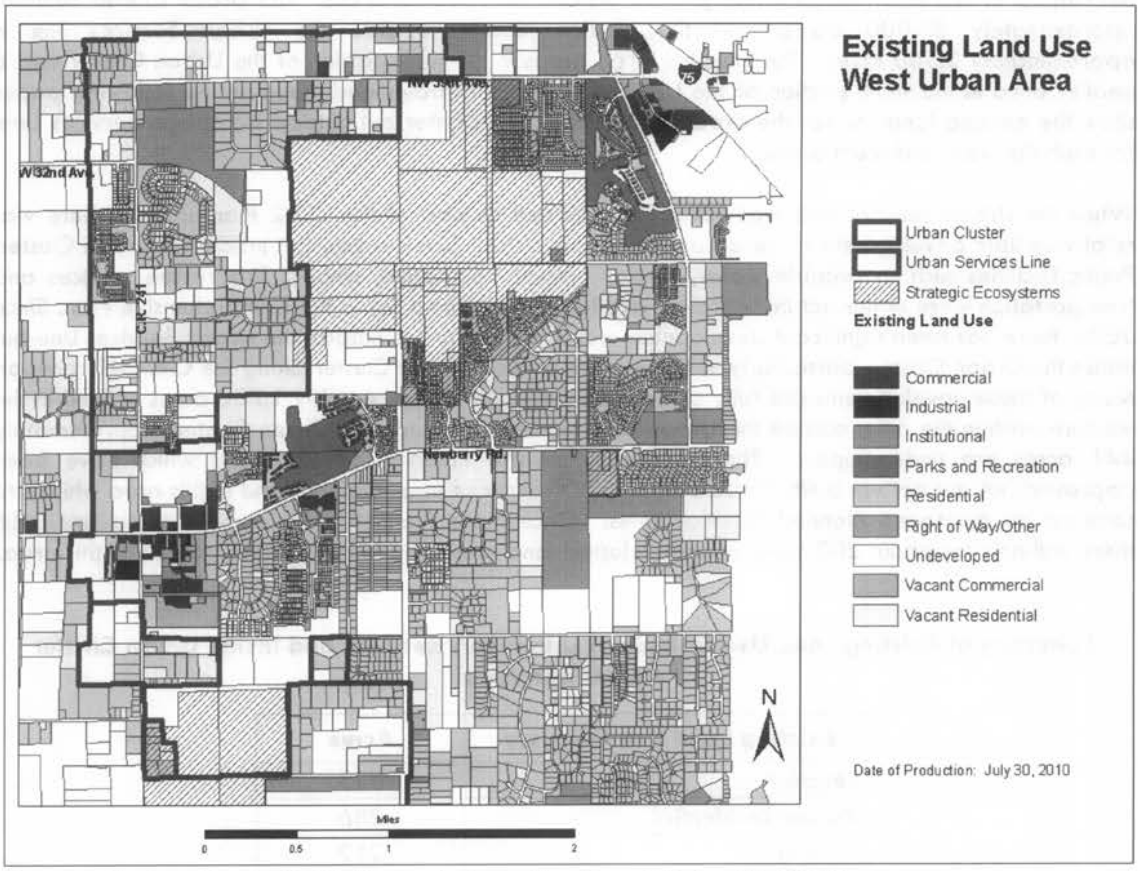
When the Urban Services Line was initially established as part of the 2002 Plan update, there was relatively little development in the areas outside the Urban Services Line but inside the Urban Cluster. Public facilities such as potable water, sanitary sewer, recreation, schools, fire/rescue services and transportation were either not immediately available or planned for in the Comprehensive Plan. Since 2002, there has been significant development activity in the areas outside the Urban Services Line but inside the Urban Cluster, particularly in the western portions of the Cluster along the C.R. 241 corridor. Many of these developments are fully or partially built out. Of the roughly 1,780 acres of land in the western portion the area outside the Urban Services Line but inside the Urban Cluster, approximately 441 acres are undeveloped. There are also several Planned Developments which have been approved but are not yet built. There are over 200 acres of undeveloped land in this area which are covered by approved Planned Developments. Once these Planned Development areas are built, there will only be about 200 acres of undeveloped land remaining in the western portion of this area.

Summary of Existing Land Use Outside of Urban Services Line and Inside Urban Cluster
West Urban Area

Existing Land Use Category	Acres
Residential	833
Vacant Residential	286
Institutional	212
Commercial	4
Right of Way/Other	4
Undeveloped	441
TOTAL	1,780

Source: Alachua County G.I.S., Property Appraiser Parcel Data, July 2010

Map of Existing Land Use Outside of Urban Services Line and Inside Urban Cluster
West Urban Area



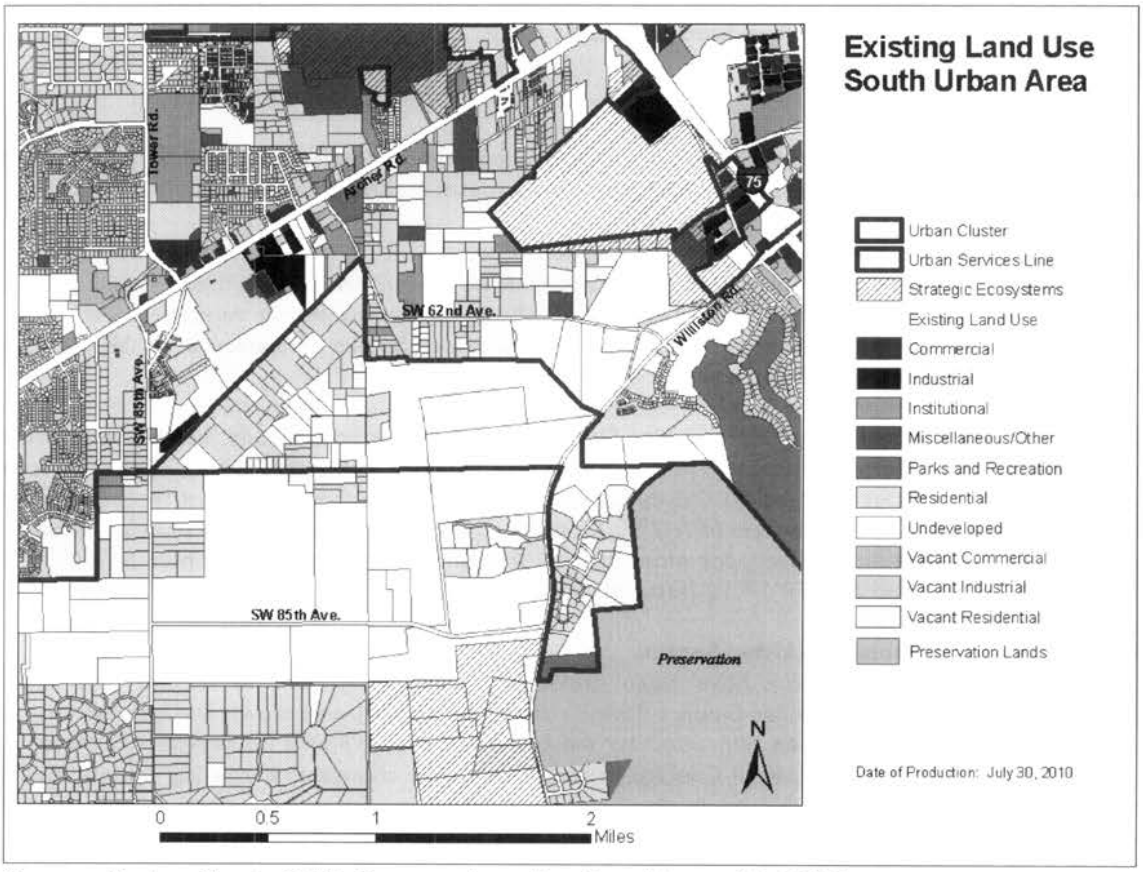
Source: Alachua County G.I.S., Property Appraiser Parcel Data, July 2010

Summary of Existing Land Use Outside of Urban Services Line and Inside Urban Cluster
South Urban Area

Existing Land Use Category	Acres
Residential	235
Vacant Residential	167
Undeveloped	366
Parks and Recreation	12
TOTAL	780

Source: Alachua County G.I.S., Property Appraiser Parcel Data, July 2010

Map of Existing Land Use Outside of Urban Services Line and Inside Urban Cluster
South Urban Area



Source: Alachua County G.I.S., Property Appraiser Parcel Data, July 2010

Conclusion

As discussed above, the Comprehensive Plan now addresses the issues which led to adoption of the Urban Services Line and related policies as part of the 2002 Comprehensive Plan update. The Line was intended to be a mechanism to phase growth in the Urban Cluster through 2010. Conditions affecting the area within the Urban Cluster but outside the Urban Services Line have changed with regard to existing land uses, and the availability of public services and facilities, including the Comprehensive Plan policies related to level of service. In light of the changed conditions affecting this area, the Urban Services Line and related policies are no longer needed as a mechanism to phase development in the Urban Cluster through the year 2010.

LISTED SPECIES UPDATES FOR IDYLWILD/SERENOLA AND CROSS CREEK

EAR Recommendation 6.4.1 *- Make necessary updates to special area plan policies in Idylwild/Serenola and Cross Creek Special Areas to reflect changes in federal guidelines for bald eagles.*

Statement of Issue
Review State and Federal agency listings for threatened and endangered species to determine if adjustments are needed, and assess related State and Federal Management Plans.

Issue Background – Listed Species
COSE Policy 4.9.7: —The County shall periodically review monitoring data from federal, state, regional, and local agencies to determine the status of listed species habitats in Alachua County. The County shall use this information to maintain and provide, for the convenience of the public, a table of listed species and listed species habitats in Alachua County.

The Alachua County Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has continuously tracked listings and de-listings at the federal, state and FNAI (Florida Natural Area Inventory) levels. Tables of listed animal and plant species for Alachua County are derived from Federal and State list resources, which include: for animal species, Chapters 68A-27.003, 68A-27.004, and 68A-27.005, F.A.C.(state listing), and 50 CFR 17.11(federal listing); for plant species, the list resources include Chapter 5B-40.0055, F.A.C. (state listing), and 50 CFR 17.12 (federal listing).

Recent Legislative Changes – Listed Species
Some recent management plans have been provided by State Agencies of species relevant to property owners in the County for Gopher Tortoise and Bald Eagle (see below). The gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*) has been upgraded by the Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission (FFWCC) from a Species of Special Concern to Threatened. The change in the listing will not impact existing requirements and language in the Comprehensive Plan, since the tortoise is still a listed species whose habitat is protected in accordance with the Conservation and Open Space Element.

The Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) was removed in 2007 from the federal list of endangered and threatened species by the United States Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS) and at the state level by the FFWCC. FNAI still identifies the species as an S3 (which still qualifies the species as listed in Alachua County). Because of the delisting by the federal and state government, the bald eagle is no longer protected by the Endangered Species Act. However, the eagle is still protected by the Bald & Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940 (Eagle Act) and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. In 2007, the USFWS developed the Bald Eagle Management Guidelines that are the basis for the FFWCC Habitat Management Guidelines to ensure compliance with federal and Florida wildlife laws concerning bald eagles and to minimize potentially harmful activities around eagle nests. The new management guidelines change the buffer zones of 750 ft. and 1500 ft. to a single buffer zone 660 feet or less from the nest depending on the presence or absence of existing activities and visibility of the activity from the nest.

In the adopted Conservation and Open Space Element, conservation areas include natural resources that, because of their ecological value, uniqueness and particular sensitivity to development activities, require stringent protective measures to sustain their ecological integrity. These areas include listed species habitat. The County also periodically reviews and monitors data from federal, state, regional, and local agencies to determine the status of listed species habitats in Alachua County. The County uses this information to maintain and provide, for the convenience of the public, a table of listed species and listed species habitats in Alachua County.

Only two areas of the Comp Plan identified specific requirements for eagle protection and eagle nesting zones. These areas are the Cross Creek Special Area Study and the Idylwild/Serenola Special Area Study (SAS). Except for the fact that bald eagles are identified as a threatened or endangered species (FLUE policy 8.4.2.6), there are no references to a specific management plan and the language is broad enough to not be in conflict with the FFWCC Habitat Management Guidelines. The conflict is only in the Land Development Regulations that implement the Idylwild SAS, which specifically identify and apply the old FWS Habitat Management Guidelines for Bald Eagles in the Southeast Region.

The Cross Creek SAS policies specifically identify the old management guidelines (see FLUE policy 8.2.3.7.d.) and old nesting zones (see FLUE policy 8.2.3.f.3.). However, there is a section of interpretation (FLUE policy 8.2.3.7.c.) that provides some flexibility with consideration by the Board of County Commissioners on a case-by-case basis with any deviation from the standards contained in the section provided that the development is designed as a Planned Development (PD) and with consultation with FFWCC. As with Idylwild SAS land development regulations, the code language that implements these policies will have to be evaluated and updated as needed.

As part of the EAR-based Comprehensive Plan update, specific eagle nesting sites will be removed from the Special Area Study maps for Idylwild/Serenola and Cross Creek. While generally faithful to a successful nesting site, bald eagles will relocate nesting when a long-used nest falls, is wind-blown, or some disturbance factor causes them to relocate. Placing eagle nest locations on a map would therefore require changing the map each time an eagle pair moves to another location. The FFWCC routinely monitors eagle nest sites and maintains a database for this information.

Data and Analysis – Listed Species

The following terms are defined in the Comprehensive Plan relative to listed species and their habitat:

Critical Habitat (also called essential habitat): The specific areas that contain biological or physical features upon which a listed species depends. These include recently documented feeding, breeding, nesting, or repetitive use areas. Documented [adapted from 9J-2.041]: The existence of a scientifically credible occurrence record for a listed species, including surveys, scientific publications, or other information from a developer or landowner, local, regional, state or federal agencies.

Ecological Value: The value of functions performed by uplands, wetlands, and other surface waters to the abundance, diversity, and habitats of fish, wildlife, and listed species. These functions include, but are not limited to, providing cover and refuge; breeding, nesting, denning, and nursery areas; corridors for wildlife movement; food chain support; and natural water storage, natural flow attenuation, and water quality improvement, which enhances fish, wildlife, and listed species utilization.

Listed Species: Those species of plants and animals listed as endangered, threatened, rare, or species of special concern by an official state or federal plant or wildlife agency, or the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI, includes species ranked as S1, S2, or S3). These species are targeted for protection for a number of reasons, e.g. they are in imminent danger of extinction, are rapidly declining in number or habitat, or have an inherent vulnerability to habitat modification, environmental alteration, or human disturbance which puts them at risk of extinction. Federal and State sources for listed animal and plant species for Alachua County include: for animal species, Chapters 68A-27.003, 68A-27.004, and 68A-27.005, F.A.C.(state listing), and 50 CFR 17.11(federal listing); for plant species, the list resources include Chapter 5B-40.0055, F.A.C. (state listing), and 50 CFR 17.12 (federal listing).

Alachua County's listed rare and regulated plants are provided at the web link below in a table format that is accessible through the user's PC allowing for increased font size and printing capability.
http://www.alachuacounty.us/assets/uploads/images/EPD/Natural/summary%20of%20rare%20and%20regulated%20plants_v050508.pdf

Another web-link (below) provides similar capability for species discussed above.
http://www.alachuacounty.us/assets/uploads/images/EPD/Natural/listed%20species_animals_v010808.pdf

HOUSING ELEMENT
DATA & ANALYSIS

EAR RECOMMENDATION #7.2.1
Implement financial strategies to address the affordability of existing housing, promote the development of new affordable units, and prevent the replacement of affordable housing with more expensive housing or non-residential uses; and empower residents to purchase and retain market-rate housing.

EAR RECOMMENDATION #7.2.2
Investigate County's inclusionary housing incentives, particularly density, to determine why incentives are not effective.

EAR RECOMMENDATION #7.4.1
Review land use policies for possible barriers to providing special needs housing and identify ways to eliminate those barriers.

EAR RECOMMENDATION #7.4.2
Provide for periodic review of the SHIP (State Housing Initiatives Partnership) strategy to ensure that there is flexibility in the Special Needs Program in order to address the ever changing needs and circumstances of the special needs population, and develop stronger partnerships with special needs service providers to pursue opportunities to leverage SHIP funds with other resources.

OVERVIEW

Affordable Housing
In 2003, Alachua County completed the Affordable Housing Study called for in the Comprehensive Plan that identified two primary objectives for action: 1) the financial gap for moderate, low and very low income households must be closed, and 2) greater geographical dispersal of affordable units is needed to bring affordable housing closer to jobs and shopping areas. These objectives were addressed in the 2006 update of the Alachua County Unified Land Development Code by shifting the emphasis for residential zoning districts from minimum lot size to density ranges, by allowing for a mix of unit types within residential land use categories and through the provision of incentives for including affordable units within residential developments.

Additional detail on these housing issues is provided in Chapter 6 (pages 162-172) of the Evaluation and Appraisal Report on Alachua County Comprehensive Plan: 2001- 2020 and associated appendices.

Recent Strategies
Through local efforts such as the Affordable Housing Study and various state and national initiatives, the focus on affordable housing provision has continued to increase through the years. In a 2008 report to the County Commission staff reported the following information on three commonly used indicators of affordable housing, each of which suggests a continued need in Alachua County:

- Cost-Burdened Households;
- Gap between buying power and median sales price; and,
- Number of affordable homes sold.

As follow-up to the 2003 Housing Study and to specifically address the issue of inclusionary housing, a report and presentation were provided to the Alachua County Board of County Commissioners on March 24, 2009. The report indicated that communities with successfully implemented mandatory inclusionary housing programs were typically experiencing rapidly growing populations, rapidly increasing house prices, inability of employers to obtain or retain employees due to housing, and decreasing supply of existing affordable housing stock. A comparison of strategies to promote affordable housing provided in the County's land development regulations with strategies used in mandatory inclusionary housing programs showed that Alachua County employs many of the same strategies that are typically used in mandatory inclusionary programs.

Based on a set of recommendations from the Alachua County Affordable Housing Advisory Committee in February 2009, Alachua County employs the following strategies and incentives to promote affordable housing:

- Expedited permitting process for affordable housing;
- Payment of impact fees from General Revenue funding for affordable housing units meeting set criteria;
- Availability of long-term concurrency reservations for developments with affordable housing;
- Allowance of accessory dwelling units in residential areas;
- Allowance of flexible lot configurations and mixed unit types;
- Establishment of ongoing review process of the impact of regulations on affordable housing;
- Maintenance of an inventory of public lands with potential for use for the development of affordable housing; and,
- Promotion of development and growth near transportation hubs, major employers and mixed-use centers to reduce transportation costs for moderate and low-income households.

Financial Strategies

Since Fiscal Year 2007, Alachua County has provided impact fee assistance to very-low, low and moderate income households. Forty-seven households received a total of $91,915 in impact fee assistance. The funding source for impact fee assistance is the Alachua County General Revenue Fund. For State Fiscal Years 2007, 2008 and 2009, Alachua County – through its State Housing Initiatives Partnership (SHIP) Program allocation – provided $1,967,074.06 in funding for down-payment assistance, rehabilitation, single family housing/new construction, foreclosure intervention, and in conjunction with the first-time homebuyer tax credit program for 123 very-low, low and moderate income households.

In February 2010, the Alachua County Board of County Commissioners authorized an emergency repair program and down-payment assistance program for very-low and low income households. These programs are funded with administrative fees charged to developers who access the multi-family mortgage revenue bond program. Program details are provided in the Alachua County Housing Finance Authority Housing Assistance Plan.

Special Needs Housing

A review of land use policies did not reveal barriers to special needs housing. Policy changes are proposed to clarify regulations for group/community residential homes.

The Special Needs Program is a strategy identified in the County's Local Housing Assistance Plan (LHAP). Through an interlocal agreement, Alachua County and the City of Gainesville jointly sponsor the Special Needs Housing Program directed at the construction or rehabilitation of temporary, transitional, or long-term rental housing addressing the housing needs of persons described in the definition below.

The Alachua County SHIP Program has expended $205,937 in Special Needs funding since the inception of the program, providing grants to Arbor House (home for expectant mothers and single-mother families), Bridges of America (substance abuse treatment facility), Meridian Behavioral Healthcare (mental health and substance abuse treatment facility), Peaceful Paths (shelter for victims of domestic violence), Pleasant Place (home for expectant and parenting teens), and St. Francis House (shelter for homeless persons).

As required by state law, 65% of SHIP funds must be expended on home-ownership activities. Special Needs is considered a rental strategy (although no rents are charged). Typically, the population served by the Special Needs Program often has incomes in the extremely low income range (30% or less of Area Median Income). This is the primary way in which extremely low income residents are served by the SHIP Program. By way of its LHAP, Alachua County has made changes to the Special Needs Strategy to eliminate barriers to funding Special Needs housing projects, including elimination of the 50% match requirement and an increase in the maximum award per bedroom unit from $6,000 to $10,000.

In State Fiscal Year 2010, SHIP funds allocated for local governments were significantly less than previous allocations and could only be used for down-payment assistance. In State Fiscal Year 2011, local governments received a "zero" allocation of SHIP funds. Without SHIP funding, the Special Needs Program will not likely be implemented in the coming fiscal year.

The Alachua County Criminal Justice, Mental Health and Substance Abuse Grant Planning Committee is an advisory committee that is charged to make formal recommendations to the Board of County Commissioners regarding the implementation of the Criminal Justice, Mental Health & Substance Abuse Reinvestment Grant. This committee is comprised of representatives from local agencies that serve a broad range of the special needs population. One of the areas of focus for the committee is the issue of housing for the community's special needs population.

With input from the service providers for special needs persons – largely through the Alachua County Criminal Justice, Mental Health and Substance Abuse Grant Planning Committee – the following definition of "special needs" was developed:

> Special needs households include persons who are elderly, physically disabled, homeless, at risk of being homeless, or have extremely low incomes. These special needs populations may include more specifically defined subgroups such as farm workers, ex-felons re-entering the community, youth aging out of foster care, survivors of domestic violence, and persons with severe and persistent mental illness including co-occurring disorders, or persons with developmental disabilities.

Housing References:

Alachua County Department of Growth Management, Affordable Housing Needs in Alachua County, April 2008.

Alachua County Department of Growth Management, *Affordable Housing Study*, May 2003.

Alachua County Department of Growth Management, *Update on Inclusionary Housing*, March 2009.

"Alachua County Housing Finance Authority Housing Assistance Plan – FY 2009-2010, 2010-2011, 2011-2012", February 2010.

"Alachua County State Housing Initiatives Partnership (SHIP) Program 2010 Annual Report", September 2010.

Alachua County State Housing Initiatives Partnership (SHIP) Program Local Housing Assistance Plan, http://growth-management.alachuacounty.us/formsdocs/H_SHIP_LHAP.pdf

Center for Neighborhood Technology – Housing & Transportation Index, http://htaindex.cnt.org/

"Evaluation and Appraisal Report on Alachua County Comprehensive Plan: 2001 – 2020", July 31, 2009, http://growth-management.alachuacounty.us/comprehensive_planning/comprehensive_plan_update/documents/EAR_Draft_Document_for_8-11-09_BoCC(2).pdf

POTABLE WATER AND SANITARY SEWER ELEMENT
DATA & ANALYSIS

WATER AND SEWER CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS

EAR Recommendation #1.3.1- *Develop additional policy language addressing connection requirements to potable water and sanitary sewer for development within Urban Cluster: Such language should address the following: Revisions to the existing criteria for exceptions to the connection requirements (PWSSE Policy 2.1) shall provide additional groundwater protection measures by reducing the amount of effluent generated by development within the Urban Cluster for which an exception is granted (e.g., requiring waterless urinals or other ultra-low flow fixtures for non-residential development).*

EAR Recommendation #6.1.1- *Assess sufficiency of policies protecting wetlands, surface waters, springsheds, groundwater, wellfields, and water quality, including:*

- *linkages with stormwater management and promotion of low-impact development (LID) techniques, and potable water and sanitary sewer policies and implementation, and assess water conservation and reuse strategies.*

Summary of Adopted Policies on Water and Sewer Connection Requirements

The Potable Water and Sanitary Sewer Element (PWSSE) of the Comprehensive Plan provides specific policies that apply to land within the Urban Cluster, which require connection to potable water and sanitary sewer for all new development with limited exceptions related to engineering infeasibility. Data and analysis relating to these exceptions is provided on Page 228 of the EAR.

Approval by the Board of County Commissioners of potable water and sanitary sewer extensions beyond the Urban Cluster line must be based on one or more criteria, including:

- a finding that the extension protects public health and safety;
- the extension is necessary to enhance the safe, effective and efficient delivery of central water and sewer within an existing urban service area;
- a finding that the extension of such facilities would serve a purpose consistent with the comprehensive plan;
- a finding that the extension of such facilities is needed as part of a comprehensive expansion of public facilities to encourage urban development in a new area as part of a comprehensive plan amendment. Application of these policies occurs principally in the context of the development review process.

Data and Analysis - Water and Sewer Connection Requirements

Requiring development at urban densities to connect to central water and sewer lines reduces urban sprawl and promotes protection of wetlands, surface waters, springsheds, groundwater and water quality by managing withdrawals from the potable water supply and monitoring the treatment and discharge of effluent (sewage). In certain instances, development may be proposed in a location that is not served by central water and sewer facilities, and Policy 2.1 of the Potable Water and Sanitary Sewer Element of the Comprehensive Plan provides specific factors that must be considered for any exception to the connection requirements. These factors for evaluating exceptions to connection requirements are incorporated into the Land Development Regulations as part of the development review process.

A review of the quantity, frequency, and location of requests for exception to the water and sewer connection requirements showed that for the four-year period between January 1, 2005 to January 9, 2009, a total of nine (9) exceptions to the water and sewer connection requirements have been approved by the Development Review Committee (DRC) for developments in the Urban Cluster (see map of exception locations below). Over the same four-year period, approximately 130 applications for new development were approved in the Urban Cluster. Of the nine development projects that were granted exceptions to the connection requirements, seven of the developments were churches, one development was a 13-lot residential subdivision, and one was an accessory office for a self-storage warehouse facility. This suggests the overall number and scope of exceptions (approximately 7% of all new development plans) granted is small compared to the total number of development projects approved in unincorporated Alachua County, and primarily involve non-residential uses generating limited effluent.

As part of the EAR-based Comprehensive Plan update, revisions to the Potable Water and Sanitary Sewer Element Policy 2.1 are proposed to limit any exceptions to the central water and sewer connection requirement to non-residential uses, and also provide additional groundwater protection measures by reducing the amount of effluent generated by development within the Urban Cluster for which an exception is granted (e.g., requiring waterless urinals or other ultra-low flow fixtures for non-residential development).

Strategies to Address Issue - Water and Sewer Connection Requirements

Develop additional policy language addressing connection requirements to potable water and sanitary sewer for development within Urban Cluster: Such language should address the following:

1. Revisions to the existing criteria for exceptions to the connection requirements (PWSSE Policy 2.1) shall provide additional groundwater protection measures by reducing the amount of effluent generated by development within the Urban Cluster for which an exception is granted (e.g., requiring waterless urinals or other ultra-low flow fixtures for non-residential development).

2. Review, consolidate, and revise policies as necessary to address the requirement of Section 163.3180(2)(a), F.S. that adequate water supplies shall be in place and available to serve new development no later than the issuance by the local government of a certificate of occupancy, in consultation with the applicable water supplier.

WATER SUPPLY CONCURRENCY

EAR Recommendation #1.3.2 - *Review, consolidate, and revise policies as necessary to address the requirement of Section 163.3180(2)(a), F.S. that adequate water supplies shall be in place and available to serve new development no later than the issuance by the local government of a certificate of occupancy, in consultation with the applicable water supplier.*

The Alachua County Comprehensive Plan contains several policies relating to availability of water supplies to serve new development through coordination with water suppliers. The adopted policies focus on coordination with potable water suppliers and the Water Management Districts on water supply issues, as well as concurrency for public potable water facilities. The adopted water supply policies are contained within various elements of the Plan, and the EAR recommended that these policies be reviewed, revised, and consolidated as needed to address recent legislative updates relating to water supply.

The relevant Comprehensive Plan policies relating to water supply concurrency and planning requirements are summarized below.

Conservation and Open Space Element

Policy 4.5.9 Local government cooperation and coordination in the evaluation of current and projected water needs and sources.

Policy 4.5.10 (....) Development shall occur only when adequate water supplies are concurrently available to serve such development without adversely affecting local or regional water sources or the natural ecosystem.

Potable Water and Sanitary Sewer Element

Objective 7 To protect the potable water supplies and sources.

Policy 7.2 Alachua County shall coordinate with the St. John's River Water Management District (SJRWMD) and/or the Suwannee River Water Management District (SRWMD) in determining and assessing impacts of proposed developments on the County's potable water supplies.

Policy 7.3 Alachua County shall coordinate future land use designations of this plan to ensure that water is available in sufficient quantity and quality.

Intergovernmental Coordination Element

Policy 3.4 In order to ensure adequate provision of utilities for proposed land uses in the Comprehensive Plan, Alachua County shall continue to include utility companies on the County's Development Review Committee.

Capital Improvements Element

Policy 1.3.2 Require public facilities and services needed to support development to be available concurrent with the impacts of development and require issuance of a Certificate of Level of Service Compliance (CLSC) as a condition of all final development orders.

Recent Legislative Changes - Water Supply Concurrency

Legislative changes in 2005 modified Chapters 163 and 373, F.S., to further enhance the coordination of water supply and land use planning, including the addition of water supply to the items subject to requirements for concurrency, and additional requirements for coordination of local government Comprehensive Plans with Regional Water Supply Plans. Chapter 163.3180(2)(a), F.S. was modified to require that adequate water supplies (in addition to public water facilities) must be determined by the local government to be available to serve the water supply demands of new development no later than the issuance of a certificate of occupancy (or functional equivalent), in consultation with the applicable water supplier. Chapter 163.3177(6)(c), F.S. was also modified to require that the Comprehensive Plan be updated within 18 months of an updated Regional Water Supply Plan to incorporate the alternative water supply projects selected by the local government from those

identified in the regional water supply plan pursuant to Chapter 373.0361(2)(a) or proposed by the local government under Chapter 373.0361(7)(b), F.S. This includes the requirement that the potable water element identify alternative water supply projects and traditional water supply, conservation, and reuse projects necessary to meet the water needs identified in Chapter 373.0361(2)(a) within the local government's jurisdiction and include a work plan, covering at least a 10 year planning period, for building public, private, and regional water supply facilities, including development of alternative water supplies, which are identified in the element as necessary to serve existing and new development.

Data and Analysis – Water Supply Concurrency

Chapter 163.3180(2)(a), F.S. requires that adequate water supplies (in addition to public water facilities) must be available to serve the water supply demands of new development, and that water supply concurrency must be determined by local governments in consultation with the applicable water supplier.

Alachua County does not own or operate any public water supply systems, with the exception of the Santa Fe Hills water system which serves a residential subdivision of about 65 dwellings. Gainesville Regional Utilities (GRU), which is owned and operated by the City of Gainesville, provides centralized potable water services to unincorporated areas within the Urban Cluster adopted in the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan. Development within the unincorporated Urban Cluster is required to connect to centralized potable water service per Policy 2.1 of the Potable Water and Sanitary Sewer Element. Development in the unincorporated area outside the Urban Cluster is generally served by private wells. GRU's Murphree Water Treatment Facility supplies potable water to areas within the City of Gainesville and the portions of the unincorporated area within the Urban Cluster. The Murphree facility has 15 water supply wells which are permitted to pump and deliver up to 29 million gallons of potable water per day. Current water use within GRU's service area is about 26 million gallons per day, on average (GRU Web Site, July 2009).

Strategies to Address Issue - Water Supply Concurrency

As part of the EAR-based Comprehensive Plan update, new language is included in the Potable Water and Sanitary Sewer Element policies to clarify the level of service standards for potable water and sanitary sewer. New policy language is also included which would require consultation with the applicable utility provider to verify that adequate supplies are in place and available to serve new development no later than the issuance by the local government of a certificate of occupancy.

SOLID WASTE ELEMENT
DATA & ANALYSIS

EAR RECOMMENDATION #4.4.1

Promote industrial Recycling Market Development Zone (RMDZ)/Resource Recovery Park and economic development business recruitment, and include a program for mandatory Curbside Recycling and composting (anaerobic or aerobic) of organic waste.

OVERVIEW

Recycling began in Florida with the 1988 Solid Waste Management Act. Currently, Alachua County generates approximately 800 tons per day (t/d) of municipal solid waste, of which 32% is recycled. Much of this recycled material is processed at the Leveda Brown Environmental Park through SP recycling. SP is a contractor to the County that operates a materials recycling processing facility on site. The remaining 68% is shipped to New River Landfill (Union County) where the disposal fee is $28.22/ton [based on internal documents from the Division of Waste Management]. Adding the hauling cost (continually rising because of fuel cost), brings the total disposal cost to about $39/t, for an annual cost of about $7.8 million. Yard waste of about 4,200 tons per year is taken to Wood Resource Recovery (WRR) located on Highway 121 just north of its intersection with US 441. There it is either chipped for fuel or composted. The annual recycling cost at WRR is about $94,500. (Source: Alachua County, Florida, Energy Conservation Strategies Commission, July 22, 2008). There is potential for increased recycling and promotion of industries that utilize the materials. (Note: these costs were FY 07-08)

The Alachua County Division of Waste Management provides a variety of solid waste management services, including receiving, collecting and transporting solid waste, and recycling and various methods of promoting waste reduction. The Division also provides disaster debris management in the event of a natural or man-made disaster in Alachua County. Among the programs are the following:

The Leveda Brown Environmental Park and Transfer Station (LBEP):

- Operates the Transfer Station in accordance with Federal, State and local regulations, and in accordance with the operating permit from Florida Department of Environmental Protection
- Screens waste for prohibited items prior to transporting to the New River regional landfill
- Recycles vegetative wood waste, pallets, waste tires, scrap metal and appliances
- Provides Hazardous Waste management through the Hazardous Waste Center
- Wood waste is ground into mulch, and the mulch is given away free to the public.
- SP Recycling, Inc., leases the recycling processing facility at the LBEP. This facility receives the recyclable material collected through the City of Gainesville's and the County's curbside collection areas and from the Rural Collection Centers. In addition, this is a regional processing facility, receiving recyclables from several surrounding counties.

Waste Alternatives Office:

- Monitors and reports to Florida Department of Environmental Protection on recycling and waste reduction in Alachua County, as required by Chapter 403, Florida Statutes and Florida Administrative Code, Chapter 62-770
- Educates on ways to increase recycling, reduce disposal costs and save landfill space
- Instills in the next generation, through educational programs, a strong ethic for preserving natural resources through recycling, waste reduction, and reuse
- Through the web-based Alachua Exchange program, at www.alachuaexchange.com, facilitates reuse of surplus materials and products that would otherwise be thrown away
- The Tools for Schools program provides the opportunity for businesses, institutions, and individuals to donate surplus materials and overstocked supplies to public school teachers.
- Promotes innovations with Trashformations Art Competition for middle, high school and college students
- Promotes special events including distribution of compost bins, telephone book recycling, waste tire recycling and various public informational forums and provides recycling containers for special events

Waste Collection Office:

- Provides contract management for the volume-based curbside collection of solid waste, recyclable material and yard waste for unincorporated Alachua County
- Meets requirements of Florida Statutes, Section 403.7049, and Florida Department of Environmental Protection Rule 62-708 by collecting and developing information necessary to publish the annual full cost of collection, recycling and disposal of solid waste

Rural Collection Centers:

- Provides environmentally sound disposal sites for rural residents to drop off solid waste, recycling, yard waste and Household Hazardous Waste:
- Increases recycling as a percentage of waste
- Screens various categories of waste for prohibited items prior to transporting for disposal or recycling and prevents unsafe disposal of Household Hazardous Waste
- Decreases the amount of illegal dumping

ENFORCEMENT:

- Provides both proactive and reactive investigations, inspections and enforcement to achieve a higher degree of compliance with Chapter 75 of the Alachua County Code of Ordinances, especially those sections related to the volume-based collection system and the mandatory commercial recycling ordinance, along with continuing education and assistance.

Alachua County operates a state-of-the-art Hazardous Waste Collection Center (HWCC), which together with five rural collection sites located at the Waste Management Division's Rural Collection

Centers throughout the County, anchors a Hazardous Waste (HW) Collection Program that serves over 30,000 households and 2,000 small businesses and processes over 1.6 million pounds of hazardous waste each year. The County's HW program promotes reuse, recycles or properly disposes of household chemicals, motor oil, automotive products, batteries, pesticides, oil-based and latex paints, fluorescent lamps, and electronic scrap including computer monitors and televisions. Currently more than 80% of all household and small business hazardous waste that is collected is reused or recycled. Of the total 1.6 million pounds collected, 15 % of 240,000 lbs annually are reused. Recycling of hazardous waste includes the recycling of automotive fluids, oils, and batteries through approved fuel and battery recycling companies and an annual recycled latex paint give-away. The growing volume of electronic waste is also processed through electronics recycling companies located outside of the County. There is a potential for increased recycling and promotion of local industries that utilize and recycle this electronic waste in addition to other waste, to create jobs and add to the local economy while reducing adverse environmental impacts. There are several ways in which waste recycling and re-use can create jobs. An US EPA estimate based on a population of 220,000 and projecting a recycling rate of 75% could increase the job growth to as much as 1642. A Master Plan is under development for a Recycling Market Development Zone (RMDZ).

RECENT LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

Passed in 2008, Section 403.7032, Florida Statutes (excerpt)- By the year 2020, the long-term goal for the recycling efforts of state and local governmental entities, private companies and organizations, and the general public is to reduce the amount of recyclable solid waste disposed of in waste management facilities, landfills, or incineration facilities by a statewide average of at least 75 percent. However, any solid waste used for the production of renewable energy shall count toward the long term recycling goal as set forth in this section.

In the 2010 Florida Legislative Session, HB 7243 was approved by the Governor requiring each County to implement a recyclable materials recycling program with a goal of recycling recyclable solid waste "by 40 percent by December 31, 2012, 50 percent by December 31, 2014, 60 percent by December 31, 2016, 70 percent by December 31, 2018, and 75 percent by December 31, 2020."

DATA AND ANALYSIS

Total municipal solid waste management for Alachua County in 2005 was 159,080 tons. Recycled waste totaled 76,270 tons, or 32%. A report to Florida DEP gives the data and is available online at:

http://appprod.dep.state.fl.us/www_rcra/reports/WR/Recycling/2005AnnualReport/AppendixG/Alachua.pdf

The permitted capacity of the Alachua County Transfer Station is 1,200 tons per day. From FY 03 through FY 08, 643 tons per day (annualized) has been the highest tonnage. Historically, annual growth in waste generation has been approximately 2% to 3%. Alachua County's agreement with the New River Solid Waste Association, to take all of our waste for disposal at the New River Landfill, will be in effect through December 31, 2018. Therefore, at least until December 31, 2018, Alachua County has adequate solid waste disposal capacity using the existing facilities.

Recycling sustains ten times the number of jobs as landfills and incinerators, on a per-ton basis (http://www.kireiusa.com/images/k_specs.pdf cited in ECSC). There are notable examples of "Waste to Wealth" industrial development: Habitat for Humanity Re-store; Urban Ore (Berkley, CA);

RECOMMIX- Nail Kicker; companies that require a zero waste supply chain (ex., RICOH, a Japanese company making office copiers), and Recycling Market Development Zone (RMDZ) programs to process or manufacture from recycled materials.

A Recycling Materials Development Zone program, allowing incentives such as low lease rate, tax reductions or carbon credits, could handle traditional recyclables such as metal, plastic and paper. These programs could also handle building materials from deconstructed buildings, electrical components from discarded electronics goods, and other goods from salvage operations. Market development is an important part of zero waste. Overall benefits of a RMDZ include energy savings, GHG reductions, job creation, decreased landfilling, one stop shopping locations, economic development benefits, and public awareness of sustainability. The local payroll for 1,500 or more waste-related jobs could be up to $50,000,000, according to the US EPA.

POLICY REVISIONS

Revisions to the Energy Element, Economic Element and Solid Waste Element will implement the new state mandated recycling goals and promote economic development from waste to wealth industries focusing on the Resource Recovery Park planned at the Leveda Brown Transfer Station. New policies and revisions seek to increase compliance and participation in recycling programs, reduce the amount of yard waste collected, and increase education and economic development efforts to further promote reuse and recycling.

STORMWATER ELEMENT
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA & ANALYSIS

LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT (LID)

EAR Recommendation #6.1.1 *- Develop policy language supportive of surface water quality protection and improvement. Such language should address measures and incentives to promote the following: 1) Low Impact Development (LID) strategies as policy in the Stormwater Element and Conservation and Open Space Element (COSE).*

As part of the EAR-based Comprehensive Plan update, policy language is proposed to be added which is supportive of surface water quality protection and improvement, including specific policies to promote Low Impact Development (LID) strategies. The proposed language will be added as part of Policies 5.11 and 5.12 of the Stormwater Element. Additional new policy language to encourage the use of LID techniques is also included in the Future Land Use Element, Policies 2.1.6.k and 2.1.8; the Conservation and Open Space Element Policy 3.6.15; the Energy Element Policy 3.2.3; and a new definition for Low Impact Development (LID) has been added.

Low Impact Development (LID) is a suite of stormwater and land development strategies at the parcel and subdivision scale that emphasizes conservation and use of on-site natural features integrated with engineered, small scale hydrologic controls to more closely mimic the preexisting natural hydrologic character of the site. These strategies store, infiltrate, evaporate, and detain runoff. LID strategies function best when natural areas are protected, from a local scale to a watershed scale, which include protection of high-quality upland habitat, wetlands, and buffers to surface waters and wetlands because their proximity to contaminants from urban areas is a significant factor in pollution potential. LID strategies can enhance flow to surface waters through groundwater infiltration and slow discharge to surface water through natural seepage into streams and lakes. This slow recharge reduces flooding by attenuating peak stormwater flows. It enhances surface waters by allowing slow recharge over a longer duration, which provides sustained base flow to streams and lakes and improves the quality of the water. Examples of LID techniques include bioswales, rain gardens, green streets, rain barrels, and pervious pavers (USEPA 2000).

The use of these LID techniques with other conservation measures like upland habitat and wetland buffer protection, clustering, open space requirements, and the use of enhanced storm water designs (The UF SEEP Project as an example, http://natl.ifas.ufl.edu/seep.htm), all lead to a product that should result in less environmental impacts than conventional stormwater and development designs. In additional to the environmental benefits, LID controls can, in many situations, be more cost effective and have lower maintenance costs than conventional stormwater controls (MacMullan and Reich 2007).

Additional information on stormwater management and LID as it relates to water quality and urban design is included in the Conservation and Open Space Data and Analysis and in the adopted Evaluation and Appraisal Report on the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan.

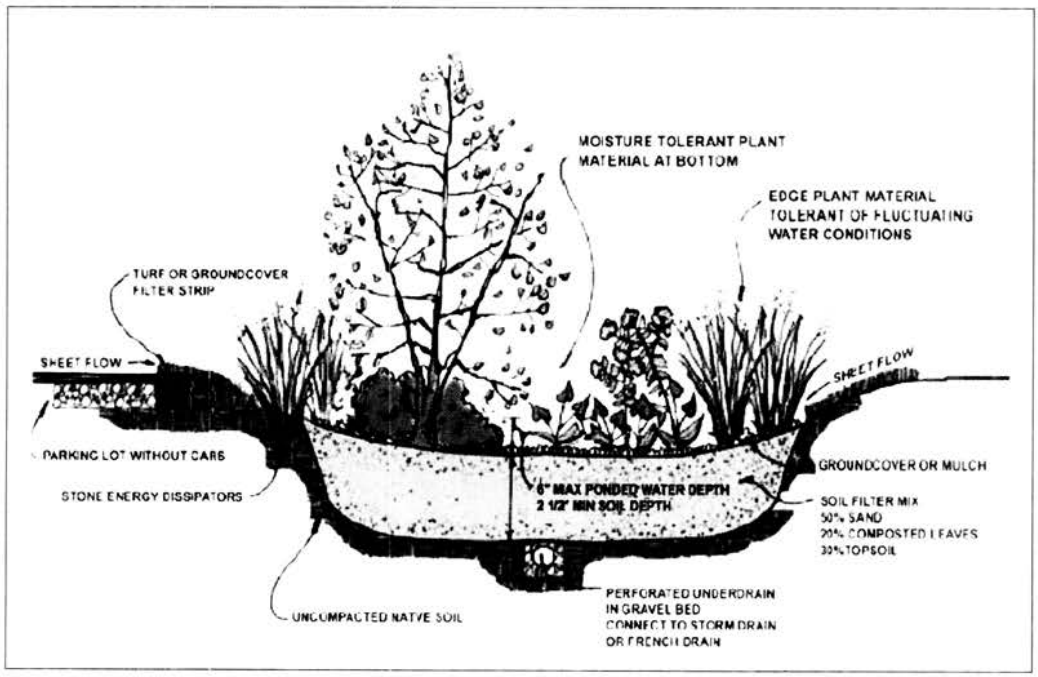
LID Example –Landscaped median with grade depression provides a visual amenity and serves a stormwater management function

LID Example – Parking islands at Campus USA Headquarters.

Alachua County's Land Development Code requires parking areas to include shade trees and landscape islands. A design change to modify the grade of these islands to retain water and create small depressions (instead of building them up), turns these spaces into functional stormwater treatment areas.

LID Example – The rain garden at UF Southwest Recreation Center provides a public amenity and is also used to treat stormwater runoff.

LID Example - Rain Garden Cross Section



LID Example – Rain Barrel

LID Example – Permeable Pavers

LID REFERENCES

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CONSERVATION AND OPEN SPACE ELEMENT
DATA & ANALYSIS

WATER RESOURCES

The use and allocation of water resources in Alachua County are emerging issues. Historically, water resources have been viewed as virtually unlimited, and past practices are now contributing to declining water quality and limited availability. Evaluation of the existing policies in the Comprehensive Plan related to Water Resources Protection has identified the following areas that need to be addressed:

- Protection of surface waters, wetlands, springsheds, groundwater and wellfields including reducing the number of impaired water bodies, avoiding impacts to wetlands and buffers, and improving stormwater management and low-impact development techniques;
- Linking protection of water quality with policies related to groundwater impacts, including water use, conservation and reuse;
- Availability of adequate water supplies to serve new development
- Implementation of potable water and sanitary sewer policies.

SURFACE WATER

EAR RECOMMENDATION # 6.1.1 *Develop policy language supportive of surface water quality protection and improvement. Such language should address measures and incentives to promote the following: 1) Low Impact Development (LID) strategies as policy in the Stormwater Element and Conservation and Open Space Element (COSE); 2) Protection of surface waters from nutrient enrichment by adding policies that reduce landscape fertilization practices, improvement of septic tank system maintenance, drainfield design standards for rebuilds, installation of performance based septic systems, and improvement of domestic wastewater treatment plant processes and effluent and solids treatment and disposal practices (COSE and Potable Water and Sanitary Sewer Element); 3) Restoration of impaired water bodies in COSE Section 4.6; and 4) Maintenance and protection of surface water levels and flows in COSE Section 4.6 and update policies corresponding to water management district actions to protect levels and flows of surface waters and springs and promote water conservation and reuse.*

SUMMARY OF ADOPTED POLICIES – SURFACE WATER

The Conservation and Open Space Element (COSE) addresses surface waters and the standards used to measure water quality, establishes protection standards, and establishes standards for wastewater and stormwater discharges to surface waters and wetlands. Alachua County has a number of impaired waters (see EAR Table 6.24, pgs 214-215) that do not meet these minimum state criteria. No development activities are allowed in wetlands or wetland buffers that could have an adverse impact without demonstrating efforts to follow a 3-step process of first attempting to avoid any impacts, second attempting to minimize any impacts and third proposing mitigation when the first two steps are unsuccessful, as outlined in Conservation and Open Space Element (COSE), Policy 4.7.4. The policies requiring protection of wetland and surface waters and their buffers have been effective.

DATA AND ANALYSIS – SURFACE WATER

As part of the update to the Comprehensive Plan that went into effect in May, 2005, numerous policies addressing protection of water quality, protection of groundwater, preservation of wetlands, and natural area buffers to surface waters and wetlands went into effect. Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) requires states to submit lists of surface waters that do not meet applicable water quality standards (impaired waters) after implementation of technology-based effluent limitations and

to establish Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for these waters on a prioritized schedule. TMDLs establish the maximum amount of a pollutant that a water body can assimilate without causing exceedances of water quality standards. As such, development of TMDLs is an important step toward restoring our waters to their designated uses. In order to achieve the water quality benefits intended by the CWA, it is critical that TMDLs, once developed, be implemented as soon as possible. Implementation of TMDLs refers to any combination of regulatory, non-regulatory, or incentive-based actions that attain the necessary reduction in pollutant loading. Non-regulatory or incentive-based actions may include development and implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs), pollution prevention activities, and habitat preservation or restoration. Regulatory actions may include issuance or revision of wastewater, stormwater, or environmental resource permits to include permit conditions consistent with the TMDL.

In the Orange Creek Basin TMDLs were developed for nutrients in Newnans Lake, Orange Lake, Lake Wauberg, Alachua Sink; and Hogtown Creek, Tumblin Creek, and Sweetwater Branch. A Basin Management Action Plan (BMAP) was finalized and adopted in 2008 (FDEP, 2008a). Additional water bodies were listed as impaired in the Orange Creek Basin during 2008. TMDLs will be developed by FDEP for these water bodies. The Lower Santa Fe River was verified impaired for nutrients and a TMDL developed in 2008 (Hallis, 2008). A basin working group has been formed and will address issues of nutrient impairment through the development of a Basin Management Action Plan. The total number of impaired waters has risen between 2002 when the first verified list was developed and 2008 when waters with TMDLs were delisted and new impaired water bodies were added. Many streams in Alachua County are impaired for fecal coliform bacteria.

Water quality in the large lakes in Alachua County fluctuates based with season and water level. Data from May 2005 through December 2008 continue to show that lakes Santa Fe and Alto have the lowest average nutrient levels among the lakes sampled (Florida LakeWatch, 2009). However, water quality data for Lake Santa Fe has shown an increasing trend of nutrients. This is important, as the lake is phosphorus limited and not currently found to be impaired. It is important to use a combined regulatory and public education strategy to prevent further water quality degradation of Lake Santa Fe, which is designated an Outstanding Florida Water (OFW).

Minimum flows and levels or MFLs are the minimum water levels and/or flows adopted by the water management district governing boards to prevent significant harm to the water resources or ecology of an area resulting from water withdrawals permitted by the districts. Establishing MFLs is a requirement of Florida Statutes 373.042(2) and criteria to be assessed are set forth by FDEP in Chapter 62-40 FAC, Water Resource Implementation Rule. When developing MFLs technical studies are conducted, and the "Water Resource Values" (WRVs) are evaluated to determine the limiting value that will be used to set the minimum flow and/or level. MFLs define how much water levels and/or flows may change and still prevent significant harm. MFLs take into account the ability of water resource-dependent communities to adjust to changes in hydrologic conditions. MFLs allow for an acceptable level of change to occur. MFLs apply in water management district decisions regarding water use permits.

The Alachua County Comprehensive Plan: 2001-2020 established new buffer standards for development in the unincorporated area to enhance protection of surface waters and wetlands. The average and minimum distance requirements have been effective in maintaining the required buffer distances to surface water resources. Since the updated Comprehensive Plan becoming effective in 2005 to date (October 2008), less than ½ an acre of wetland impacts have been authorized. Approximately 215 acres of wetlands and surface waters have been protected through the development review process over the first three years that the plan has been in effect.
Conventional stormwater systems collect stormwater from impervious surfaces, including roads, parking lots, and rooftops, and transport stormwater off site through buried pipes to treatment facilities or

directly to receiving bodies of water. This approach efficiently collects and transports stormwater, but also can create high-velocity flows polluted with urban contaminants, including fertilizers, sediment, heavy metals, petroleum products, and pet wastes. Such flows can erode creek banks and deposit pollutants that may pose environmental and public health risks (Kloss and Calarusse 2006), which in turn, can also create significant economic costs (MacMullan and Reich 2007). The placement of utility (wastewater or reclaimed water) lines under stormwater basins in karst sensitive areas is another concern since a failure of a line would release pollutants directly to the aquifer recharge system. Implementation of Low Impact Development (LID) techniques for stormwater management can improve water quality through a suite of stormwater and land development strategies at the parcel and subdivision scale that emphasizes conservation and use of on-site natural features integrated with engineered, small scale hydrologic controls to more closely mimic the preexisting natural hydrologic character of the site. These strategies store, infiltrate, evaporate, and detain runoff. LID strategies can enhance flow to surface waters through groundwater infiltration and slow discharge to surface water through natural seepage into streams and lakes. The use of these LID techniques with other conservation measures like upland habitat and wetland buffer protection, clustering, open space requirements, and the use of enhanced storm water designs (The UF SEEP Project as an example, http://natl.ifas.ufl.edu/seep.htm), all lead to a product that should result in less environmental impacts than conventional stormwater and development designs. In additional to the environmental benefits, LID controls can, in many situations, be more cost effective and have lower maintenance costs than conventional stormwater controls (MacMullan and Reich 2007).

The State of Florida has established a process for coordinated water supply planning under the Growth Management Act (Chapter 163 Part II) and the Water Protection and Sustainability Program (Chapter 373). Local governments within the jurisdiction of a Regional Water Supply Plan are now required to prepare 10-year water supply facilities work plans, and to incorporate the work plans into their comprehensive plans, if necessary. Chapter 163.3177(6)(c), F.S. was also modified to require that the Comprehensive Plan be updated within 18 months of an updated Regional Water Supply Plan to incorporate the alternative water supply projects selected by the local government from those identified in the regional water supply plan pursuant to Chapter 373.0361(2)(a) or proposed by the local government under Chapter 373.0361(7)(b), F.S. This includes the requirement that the potable water element identify alternative water supply projects and traditional water supply, conservation, and reuse projects necessary to meet the water needs identified in Chapter 373.0361(2)(a) within the local government's jurisdiction and include a work plan, covering at least a 10 year planning period, for building public, private, and regional water supply facilities, including development of alternative water supplies, which are identified in the element as necessary to serve existing and new development.

STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS ISSUE - SURFACE WATER

Develop policy language supportive of surface water quality protection and improvement addressing the following:

1. Low Impact Development (LID) strategies as policy in the Stormwater Element and COSE.
2. Protection of surface waters from nutrient enrichment by adding policies that reduce landscape fertilization practices, improvement of septic tank system maintenance, drainfield design standards for rebuilds, installation of performance based septic systems, and improvement of domestic wastewater treatment plant processes and effluent and solids treatment and disposal practices (COSE and Potable Water and Sanitary Sewer Element) Strategies also apply to groundwater.

3. Restoration of impaired water bodies in COSE Section 4.6, and

4. Maintenance and protection of surface water levels and flows in COSE Section 4.6. and update policies corresponding to water management district actions to protect levels and flows of surface waters and springs and promote water conservation and reuse.

GROUND WATER AND SPRINGS

EAR Recommendation #6.1.2 *Develop policy language supportive of groundwater quality and springshed protection and improvement, and adequate water supply with language to address measures and incentives to promote the following:*

1) More stringent water conservation measures including, Florida Friendly landscaping, water efficient irrigation and reduced indoor water use;

2) Education strategies in coordination with utilities and other agencies such as the Alachua County Extension Office and IFAS;

3) Discouraging new or expanded large water withdrawals that may impact the springs on the Santa Fe River to protect levels and flows of surface waters and springs and promote water conservation and reuse;

4) Support and promote water reuse conducted in an environmentally sound manner that protects groundwater and surface water quality from nutrient enrichment;

5) Address potential water quality problems associated with intensive agriculture related to concentrated animal densities;

6) Address potential problems occurring from utility lines installed beneath stormwater basins in karst sensitive areas;

7) a. Update data and analysis, including assessment of current and projected water needs and sources for at least a 10 year period, as required by Section 163.3177(6)(d), F.S., in coordination with the updates of the water supply plans for the St. Johns River and Suwannee River Water Management Districts and Gainesville Regional Utilities;
b. Should Alachua County or any portion of it be identified as a Priority Water Resource Caution Area as part of the updates of the Water Management Districts Water Supply Plans scheduled to be finalized by December 2010, initiate Comprehensive Plan amendments within 18 months of adoption of a Regional Water Supply Plan pursuant to Section 373.0361, F.S. to incorporate appropriate water supply projects, including conservation and reuse projects, identified in the regional water supply plan into the Comprehensive Plan, as needed to meet the County's projected water supply needs in accordance 163.3177(6)(c) and (d), F.S. Such amendments will be coordinated with Gainesville Regional Utilities.

SUMMARY OF ADOPTED POLICIES – GROUND WATER AND SPRINGS

Wellfields and others large water users can have a detrimental impact on groundwater and springs. Policy language is adequate in protecting wellfields from potential threats, but should be stronger in protecting groundwater resources from overuse. The COSE provides several policies addressing groundwater resources, including wellfield protection areas to protect the potable water supply, mapping and protection of high aquifer recharge areas, restrictions on large volume withdrawals or transfers of water out of Alachua County, and groundwater protection and remediation. Policies providing additional protection of flows to the springs and maintenance of groundwater levels are included in the proposed language.

Potable Water and Sanitary Sewer Element policies in Objective 8 promote the increased conservation and reuse of water. These policies have been updated to further enhance water conservation activities in Alachua County. Policies have been developed to further protect groundwater and springs that reference innovative wastewater treatment technologies and disposal options. The use of emerging technologies for wastewater treatment and effluent disposal are important tools for water quality improvement and protection of the Floridan aquifer. Water reuse is an important aspect of water resource conservation and protection.

New water conservation standards for consideration include:

- enhanced landscape irrigation standards,
- requiring the retrofit (when resold) with ultralow flow plumbing devices in all buildings built before 1993 (effective year of changes to the Southern Building Code effective at the time and now required in the Florida Building Code mandating the use of low-flow plumbing fixtures in new construction),
- reduction of indoor water use by changes to plumbing code,
- requiring the use of reclaimed water and the connection to those systems to be used when reclaimed water becomes available, and
- development of a water conservation outreach program targeting businesses and homeowners.

The St. Johns River Water Management District Draft Water Supply Assessment 2008 identified a portion of Alachua County as a Potential Priority Water Resource Caution Area, which identifies areas where current and anticipated sources of water and conservation efforts will not be adequate to meet projected needs and sustain the water resources and related natural systems (as of June 17, 2010, a working map showing an area known as the "Northeast Florida Water Supply Planning Area" was issued by the SJRWMD in coordination with the SRWMD, which also included portions of Alachua County within the SRWMD as an area of focus for the Districts' in their current water supply planning activities). Information on the Districts' water supply planning process and resource planning areas can be found on the St. Johns River Water Management District website at (http://sjrwmd.com/watersupply/planning.html) and in this Section of the EAR under —Water Supply Concurrency and Planning.

DATA AND ANALYSIS - GROUNDWATER AND SPRINGS

Groundwater resources are present in the surficial, intermediate and Floridan aquifers or aquifer systems in Alachua County. The Floridan aquifer underlies all of Alachua County and is under unconfined or semi-confined conditions in the western and central portions of the county and highly vulnerable to contamination. In the eastern part of the Alachua County the Hawthorn Group sediments overlie the Floridan aquifer, providing confinement that protects the aquifer from contamination (Williams et al, 1977). The Floridan aquifer is the primary source for all groundwater supplies throughout Alachua County, is the only source of groundwater in central and western Alachua County and is the source water for the springs along the Santa Fe River. Groundwater nitrate concentrations continue to be a threat to public health where they exceed the drinking water standard of 10 milligrams per liter (mg/L) or in springs (and surface waters) where they exceed the proposed springs criteria of 0.35 mg/L. Upchurch, et al. (2007) state that decades may be required to achieve significant reductions in nitrate contamination in springs.

Springsheds for the springs along the Santa Fe River have been delineated (Upchurch et al. 2008). The springsheds are broad and encompass the Newberry Limestone Plain and domain of the Cody Scarp in Alachua County as the primary area for Floridan aquifer recharge and as the source area for many of the springs along the river. During periods of low flow, spring flow discharging from the

Floridan aquifer dominates flow in the lower portion of the Santa Fe River and water clarity in the river is high. The Santa Fe River is designated an Outstanding Florida Water (OFW) and the nitrate levels in the springs contribute to the river's impairment. Groundwater impacts from nutrients related to multiple anthropogenic sources are evident throughout the county. Major sources of nutrients include fertilizers, animal waste, atmospheric deposition and domestic waste (sewage) (Katz and Griffin 2008; Katz et al, 2009). Elevated nitrates in the Floridan aquifer can be observed in proximity to agricultural areas and wastewater treatment plant effluent disposal sites. In areas where the elevated nutrients are from historical agricultural activities (fertilizer use or animal operations, such as dairies), there is little that can be done to reduce current nutrient concentrations in the groundwater. As residential development occurs in these areas, landscape fertilizer use has the potential increase nutrient loading to groundwater.

The Alachua County Health Department defined nitrate-surveillance areas where private wells were found to have elevated levels of nitrates and they routinely monitor selected drinking water wells to assess changes in nitrate concentrations. The wells are generally located in proximity to areas that were historically used for agricultural purposes. Intensive agricultural activities where concentrated animal densities are high, such as milking barns (dairies), feed lots, chicken houses and holding pens, groundwater quality may be impaired. There are no regulated concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs) currently located in Alachua County (Sims, 2009). CAFOs are defined as having a minimum of 700 head of animals. Currently, there are two operating dairies in Alachua County, the University of Florida IFAS Dairy in Hague and the Lussier Dairy in Hawthorne. The FDEP is in the process of rules changes that would require medium sized dairies, 200 – 699 head of animals, to register and follow applicable BMPs (FDEP, 2009). Concerns have arisen that nitrogen inputs in the lower Suwannee and Santa Fe River basins groundwater and springs have elevated nitrates from fertilizers, animate wastes, and atmospheric deposition (Katz, 2004). Nitrate levels observed in Poe and Hornsby springs have declined since 1998, due to hydrologic changes. During this same time, levels of organic carbon and color have increased, indicating these springs are now receiving more surface water (or river water). The lack of healthy aquatic macrophytes in Poe Springs and the associated spring run has been evident since 2004.

As development continues to move westward in Alachua County sinkhole and/or solution pipe formation in stormwater retention ponds is cause for concern and should be addressed. Additional protective measures for stormwater management in karst areas are proposed. Areas defined as vulnerable or highly vulnerable on the map of Floridan Aquifer High Recharge areas should be considered karst sensitive areas and SJRWMD Karst Sensitive Area (KSA) criteria or the equivalent should be applied to these areas. Applying KSA criteria to these areas protects ground water quality by allowing sufficient filtration for reduction of bacteria and other pollutants and these criteria have been integrated into County Code (Chapter 407 Article 9). Avoidance of basin collapse due to excess hydrostatic pressure is a concern and LID techniques should be given special consideration in KSAs. Construction and trenching for installation of utility lines beneath stormwater basins in karst sensitive areas increases the chances of subsequent sinkhole formation, and COSE Policy 4.5.5.2 provides stormwater basin design criteria in areas of high aquifer recharge, including a minimum depth from the basin bottom to any limestone bedrock, in order to minimize the risk of voids which can cause the failure of the unsupported utility lines.

The use of emerging technologies for wastewater treatment and effluent disposal are important tools for water quality improvement and protection of the Floridan aquifer. Wastewater, whether from a municipal domestic treatment plant, small package plant or septic tank system has the potential to add nutrients to groundwater and surface waters. The use of performance based septic systems for nutrient reductions can be an important alternative to small package treatment plants for cluster developments or traditional septic systems in environmentally sensitive areas. Performance based systems require more maintenance than traditional systems, but reduce nutrients discharged to the

drainfield. Additionally, the impacts of effluent disposal can be further reduced by the use of drip irrigation in the landscape to enhance vegetative uptake and further reduce the amount of nutrients that reach groundwater. Performance based septic systems or on-site storage and disposal, which have enhanced nutrient removal, are an important alternative to small package treatment plants, especially in cluster developments where the additional costs can be shared among the system users. The Alachua County Health Department has just completed a county wide inventory of septic systems and is considering a random assessment of these septic systems to evaluate function, construction and maintenance.

Water use, conservation and reuse are addressed in both the COSE and the Potable Water and Sanitary Sewer Element (PWSSE). The COSE Policies address methods for protection of groundwater resources through development regulations, and the PWSSE Objectives and Policies (Sections 3 thru 8) address the location, installation, and extension of Potable Water, Sanitary Sewer and Reclaimed water throughout the Urban Cluster, where the highest land use densities are allowed. Protection of flows to the springs and maintenance of groundwater levels has been included in the text of Policy 4.5.1. Updated policies reflecting recent water management district actions to protect levels and flows of surface waters and springs and promote water conservation and use of reclaimed (wastewater effluent) water are also included. PWSSE policies in Objective 8 promote the increased conservation and reuse of water. Policy 8.7 states *The County shall encourage the use of stormwater runoff for irrigation, agricultural or industrial water needs in order to conserve potable water sources. By 2002, Alachua County shall complete a study of alternative technologies for consideration in revising the land development regulations.*

WATER SUPPLY CONCURRENCY AND PLANNING

The Alachua County Comprehensive Plan contains several policies relating to availability of water supplies to serve new development through coordination with water suppliers. The adopted policies focus on coordination with potable water suppliers and the Water Management Districts on water supply issues, as well as concurrency for public potable water facilities. The relevant Comprehensive Plan policies relating to water supply concurrency and planning requirements are summarized in Appendix B; pg 359 of the EAR, specifically, as relating to Water Resources.

The earliest that SJRWMD would consider partially funding a regional water supply plan for Alachua and surrounding counties is 2010, if it was determined to be a need by the SJRWMD (Hornsby, 2008). Floridan aquifer groundwater levels are low, with SRWMD reporting low levels from droughts occurring from 1999 through 2003 and from 2006 to the present (September 2008). A summary of water use is presented in Table 6.31, pg 224 of the EAR. This table summarizes data for the 30 largest permitted water users in each water management district within Alachua County and permitted water withdrawals total 66.67 million gallons per day (mgd). The highest permitted water use in the SJRWMD portion of Alachua County, 34.60 mgd, is public water systems and water utilities; the highest permitted water use in the SRWMD portion of Alachua County, 19.66 mgd, is agriculture (Table 6.31). In addition to public water systems for domestic supply, homes outside the service areas for public water or other water utilities obtain their water by private wells (self-supply domestic). In Alachua County 2005 self supply domestic water use was estimated to be 5.69 mgd (USGS, 2007). Many of the residents in the unincorporated area of Alachua County surrounding the City of Gainesville receive potable water from the Gainesville Regional Utilities (GRU) Murphree Wellfield in northeast Gainesville. GRU is evaluating the options of expanding the Murphree Wellfield or the using satellite wellfields to meet future water supply demands.

There are no water bottling facilities in Alachua County. Water bottling for the six permitted facilities within the SRWMD is a small fraction of water use within the district. The permitted average daily rate (ADR) for all six water bottling facilities in SRWMD is 5.12 mgd. The actual reported water use

for these six facilities for 2006, the last year that compiled data were available was 0.90 mgd (Welch, 2009).

In Alachua County well construction permitting is conducted by the water management districts. In the SRWMD portion of Alachua County all well construction, regardless of well diameter, is permitted by the water management district. In the SJRWMD portion of Alachua County wells over six inches in diameter and public supply wells of any size are permitted by the water management district. Wells under six inches in diameter that are not permitted by the SJRWMD are registered by ACEPD. The Alachua County Health Department is seeking delegation from both SJRWMD and SRWMD of responsibility for permitting all well construction in Alachua County. ACEPD will cease well registration in the SJRWMD portion of Alachua County when the ACHD or the water management district permits all well construction.

The St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) has recently completed revisions to their district-wide water use permitting rules related to landscape irrigation Permitting of Consumptive Uses of Water, Chapter 40C-2 FAC (SJRWMD, 2009). Recent changes to the SJRWMD rule primarily address landscape irrigation; at the present time these restrictions apply only in the SJRWMD portion of Alachua County. New water conservation standards for Alachua County may include

- stringent landscape irrigation standards,
- reduction of indoor water use by changes to plumbing code,
- requiring the retrofit (when resold) with ultralow flow plumbing devices in all buildings built before 1993 (effective year of changes to the Southern Building Code now incorporated into the Florida Building Code mandating the use of low-flow plumbing fixtures in new construction),
- requiring the increased use of reclaimed water and the connection to those systems to be used when reclaimed water becomes available, and
- development of a water conservation outreach program such as Water Star[SM] targeting businesses and homeowners.

The St. Johns River Water Management District, and other water management districts, are promoting Florida Water Star[SM], a voluntary, third-party certification program offered for new and existing residential and commercial developments that encourages water efficiency in household appliances, plumbing fixtures, irrigation systems and landscapes (see http://floridaswater.com/floridawaterstar/ to learn more about the program and how to participate). Criterion for certification focuses on water use efficiency in landscapes, irrigation systems and indoor uses and considers cost-effectiveness for the homeowner. The program is designed to increase water conservation for a broad range of homes, from a condominium with no yard to an older home on a half-acre lot with an aging irrigation system.

Water reuse is an important aspect of water resource conservation and protection. Reclaimed water (treated effluent from domestic wastewater treatment plants) can be reused in a number of applications: industrial uses (such as cooling water, landscape irrigation, and wetland hydration). The use of reclaimed water for landscape irrigation has increased over the past 15 years.

Due to variations in rainfall and resulting groundwater recharge, it is difficult to establish long term trends in groundwater levels. However, as population increases corresponding water use increases. It is estimated that 50% of residential water use goes towards outdoor irrigation. The County should demonstrate leadership in water conservation policy using its publicly-owned facilities by eliminating high-maintenance, high-water use turf lawns that require herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, water &

expenditure of fuels for mowing & other maintenance operations that consume fossil fuels. The installation of a rain sensor device or switch that will override the irrigation cycle of the sprinkler system has been a requirement under Florida Statutes (F.S. 373.62) since 1991. The County should inventory all County-owned facilities to see that all automatic sprinkler systems have functional rain sensors, soil moisture sensors or other shutoff devise and upgrade or install new soil moisture sensors where needed. The county should require all new development to install moisture sensors that can override timers or other automatic irrigation devices in case soil moisture is adequate and irrigation is not necessary.

The reuse of reclaimed water to the maximum extent possible should be required unless it is demonstrated that implementation is not technically, economically, or environmentally feasible. The goal of this reuse shall be to maximize the direct use of all available reclaimed water to meet irrigation needs in place of a higher quality water source (e.g. groundwater supply). Consideration should be given to the nutrient levels present in the reuse water. Runoff (of reuse water) into surface water bodies can degrade water quality. Water reuse should be regulated and monitored to protect groundwater and surface water quality.

The detailed Alachua County Aquifer Vulnerability Assessment (ACAVA) was completed by the Florida Geological Survey (FGS) in 2005 (Baker et al, 2005) and the map refined by Advanced GeoSpacial, Inc. to create the generalized Floridan Aquifer Protection Zones map in 2008 (AGI, 2008). The map provides a good relative proxy of aquifer recharge. This map shows the importance of the Newberry Limestone Plain in providing source water for the springs on the Santa Fe River. To make the Floridan Aquifer Protection Zone map more protective, stream-to-sink basins were added as an overlay to create a map of high aquifer recharge areas.

STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS ISSUE - GROUNDWATER AND SPRINGS

Develop policy language linking water quality with groundwater, springsheds, water use, conservation, and reuse, addressing measures and incentives to promote the following:

1. More stringent water conservation measures including, Florida Friendly landscaping, water efficient irrigation and reduced indoor water use.

2. Education strategies in coordination with utilities and other agencies such as the County Extension Office and IFAS.

3. Discouraging new or expanded large water withdrawals that may impact the springs on the Santa Fe River and update policies corresponding to water management district actions to protect levels and flows of surface waters and springs and promote water conservation and reuse.

4. Support and promote water reuse. Ensuring that water reuse is conducted in an environmentally sound manner, which protects groundwater and surface water quality from nutrient enrichment.

5. Address potential water quality problems associated with intensive agriculture related to concentrated animal densities.

6. Address potential problems occurring from utility lines installed beneath stormwater basins in karst sensitive areas.

7. a. Update data and analysis, including assessment of current and projected water needs and sources for at least a 10 year period, as required by Section 163.3177(6)(d), F.S., in coordination with the updates of the water supply plans for the St. Johns River and Suwannee River Water Management Districts and Gainesville Regional Utilities;

b. Should Alachua County or any portion of it be identified as a Priority Water Resource Caution Area as part of the updates of the Water Management Districts Water Supply Plans scheduled to be finalized by December 2010, initiate Comprehensive Plan amendments within 18 months of adoption of a Regional Water Supply Plan pursuant to Section 373.0361, F.S. to incorporate appropriate water supply projects, including conservation and reuse projects, identified in the regional water supply plan into the Comprehensive Plan, as needed to meet the County's projected water supply needs in accordance 163.3177(6)(c) and (d), F.S. Such amendments will be coordinated with Gainesville Regional Utilities.

CONNECTIVITY OF PRESERVATION AND STRATEGIC ECOSYSTEM AREAS - ECOLOGICAL CORRIDORS

EAR Recommendation #5.2.1

Adopt an overlay map to identify a continuous ecological corridor connecting Preservation areas (these include lands owned by Alachua County, State, WMD in-fee or otherwise) and Strategic Ecosystems that should be protected as follows:

a. *The critical ecological corridors overlay shall include at a minimum the following adopted Strategic Ecosystems: Lochloosa Slough, East Lochloosa Forest, Lochloosa Creek, Lochloosa Creek Flatwoods, Little Orange Creek, East Side Newnans Lake, Austin Cary, Northeast Flatwoods and the Santa Fe River.*

b. *Make it a priority to protect mapped ecological corridor core areas and preserving linkages between mapped ecological corridor core areas in the implementation of the development review process for Strategic Ecosystems, and also in land acquisition programs, and in Special Area Management Plan development*

c. *The County should coordinate with County-wide Visioning and Planning Committee, Non-governmental organizations, State, federal municipal and adjacent counties to extend ecological linkages beyond County jurisdiction.*

d. *The County should develop and/or support tax incentives that promote the preservation of mapped areas by landowners.*

e. *Develop an outreach program to promote the value of conserving linked ecosystems/corridor.*

f. *Prioritize core areas of, and linkages between, the corridors in the implementation of any Transfer/Purchase of Development Rights Program.*

g. *Review Land Conservation Master Plan and adopt additional Greenspace-conserving tools as appropriate.*

Greenspace/green infrastructure and their benefits to sustainability of human and natural infrastructure were a focus of citizen and stakeholder dialogue during the EAR process including review of the issue of the adequacy of greenspace protection. State agencies have also developed information for a statewide, cooperative ecological network (Gordon et al. 2005), referred to here as the Florida Dept. of Environmental Protection's Cooperative Conservation Blueprint. In Alachua County, the KBN/Golder Report (1996), the adoption of the Strategic Ecosystems policies in 2003, and the county's Alachua County Forever land acquisition program provide a foundation for protection of green infrastructure that compliments other existing conservation planning efforts, such as the Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas (Cox et al. 1994), Florida Forever Conservation Needs Assessment (Knight et al. 2000), and University of Florida's Ecological Network (Harris, 1984; Hoctor et al. 2000).

Based on review of this issue, the County's Land Conservation Board recommended and the BoCC adopted EAR recommendation #5.2.1 which calls for identification and mapping of ecological corridor core areas to give focus to existing policies and programs in order to preserve open space linkages or greenways between these core areas. The following analysis discusses the components of the policy and map to implement the recommendation.

PROPOSED POLICY

Conservation and Open Space Element Objective 6.3 and related policies, especially 6.3.2 in the adopted Plan, call for a linked open space network or a greenways system in several policies, i.e. to interconnect existing greenway components, identify potential open space linkages for planning purposes; to connect publicly owned recreation and conservation lands to develop the greenways system (Policy 6.3.3), and to protect sensitive ecosystems and habitat corridors (Policy 6.3.5). The Critical Ecological Corridors map and policy to implement EAR recommendation #5.2.1 translates the greenway policy into more specific terms and mapping. The revised policy identifies the various programs and activities that will be utilized to maintain ecologically functional linkages within the identified corridor.

Policy 6.3.2 *The County shall prioritize maintenance of ecologically functional linkages between ecological corridor core areas as shown on the Critical Ecological Corridors Map through various programs and activities, including: (a) implementation of development review, special area planning for Strategic Ecosystems, land acquisition programs and associated management plans, and the Transfer of Development Rights program (see Future Land Use Element Section 9.0); (b) various intergovernmental coordination efforts with municipalities, adjacent counties, regional entities, state and federal agencies to promote maintenance of linkages of ecological core areas; and (c) outreach programs to promote the value of conserving linked ecosystems/corridors and support tax incentives that promote the preservation of mapped ecological core areas.*

Sections of the proposed policy are reviewed below.

The critical ecological corridors overlay shall include at a minimum the following adopted Strategic Ecosystems: Lochloosa Slough, East Lochloosa Forest, Lochloosa Creek, Lochloosa Creek Flatwoods, Little Orange Creek, East Side Newnans Lake, Austin Cary, Northeast Flatwoods and the Santa Fe River.

The Critical Ecological Corridors Map (see Map, Page 15) identifies a continuous ecological corridor connecting properties designated as Preservation (dedicated public lands) and Strategic Ecosystems (significant natural resources on private lands) as evaluated in the KBN/Golder report (1996) that should be protected. Linkages among these areas should be maintained to protect ecological landscape values from outside and across the county based upon, among other things, the conceptual plan of the Cooperative Conservation Blueprint (Gordon et al. 2005). This map highlights in green hatching portions of areas designated as Preservation on the County's Future Land Use Map (FLUM) and Strategic Ecosystems adopted in the Conservation and Open Space Element. It also includes recently acquired Alachua County Forever property, such as the Northeast Flatwoods Preserve Project (242 ac) along the southern edge of the Santa Fe River, located within the Critical Ecological Corridor which will meet the indicator designation of Preservation on the FLUM during the next large scale amendment cycle.

The Strategic Ecosystems evaluated in the KBN/Golder Report (1996) (see Alachua County Strategic Ecosystems Map 6.2, pg 100 of the Evaluation and Appraisal Report), identified as the backbone of the corridor, exemplify common landscape features that stretch across the county from the southeast to the northwest. The corridor contributes significantly to the green infrastructure needs of the County by

providing accessible recreation opportunities, important stormwater storage and flood mitigation, natural water and air purification and noise abatement. The nine strategic ecosystems identified as the minimum for protection and management of the corridor link large areas of pine flatwoods, mixed hardwoods, isolated freshwater swamps, lakes, marshlands, and rivers important to the region's wide variety of indigenous plant and wildlife heritage which enhance genetic and biodiversity pathways for Florida Black Bear and potentially Florida Panther both of which require large territories for survival.

Make it a priority to protect mapped ecological corridor core areas and preserving linkages between mapped ecological corridor core areas in the implementation of the development review process for Strategic Ecosystems, and also in land acquisition programs, and in Special Area Management Plan development.

The County's existing regulatory framework and processes such as development review of properties identified as Strategic Ecosystems to ground-truth and identify ecosystem resources for protection, land acquisition programs, and special study area and plans will be utilized. The focus of the mapped ecological corridor is on achieving and maintaining linkages among significant public and privately-owned ecological landscapes through such regulatory and planning mechanisms such as Strategic Ecosystem protections (COSE 4.10.1 et seq.) and clustering policies under Future Land Use Element (Policy 6.2.9), and/or Special Area Planning Process policies (FLUE Policy 7.1.28). Implementation of the Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) programs (under FLUE Objective 9.0) and the Planned Developments (PDR/TDR) program under Policy 6.2.5.1 are also potential tools for protection of the greenway and Critical Ecological Corridor network.

The County should coordinate with County-wide Visioning and Planning Committee, Non-governmental organizations, State, federal municipal and adjacent counties to extend ecological linkages beyond County jurisdiction. Develop an outreach program to promote the value of conserving linked ecosystems/corridor.

Additional mechanisms to achieve a greenspace/green infrastructure network are coordination with County-wide Visioning and Planning Committee, Non-governmental organizations, State, federal municipal and adjacent counties to extend ecological and open space linkages beyond County jurisdiction. The County shall coordinate with local municipalities in order to include appropriate incorporated properties as part of the greenway system (COSE 6.3.7). Adopted COSE Policy 2.3.2 references Community and Neighborhood Planning (FLUE Sec 7.) as a forum to address conservation issues, including provisions for regional habitat corridors, watersheds, and greenways.

The County should develop and/or support tax incentives that promote the preservation of mapped areas by landowners.

A new tool that provides tax incentives to promote the preservation of mapped environmentally sensitive lands was Constitutional Amendment #4 adopted in 2008. The amendment allows for a property tax exemption, classification and assessment of land (generally greater than 40 acres) dedicated in perpetuity for conservation purposes; for such property to be classified by general law and assessed solely on the basis of character or use for purposes of ad valorem taxation. Legislation implementing Amendment #4 took effect January 1, 2010 in Title XL Ch. 704.06 F.S. (Real and Personal Property) and Title XIV Ch. 193.501 and 196.26 F.S. (Taxation and Finance).

Prioritize core areas of, and linkages between, the corridors in the implementation of any Transfer/Purchase of Development Rights Program.

The County's Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) program is one of the strategies to encourage continuation of productive agricultural uses and protection of conservation areas. The framework for implementation of the voluntary TDR program with guidelines in the Land Development Code (Ch 402, Article 29, ULDC) was adopted on September 8, 2009. The TDR program provides a mechanism to protect resources in two categories or sending areas -agriculture and/or conservation areas- deemed valuable either for their potential for agricultural production or their conservation values by allowing a property owner to sell the development rights on their land to another property owner or developer. The rights can then be used on a different piece of property in a more suitable (or less sensitive) location.

The program includes designated sending areas from which the development rights in the form of density or intensity may be transferred as well as receiving areas to which the density or intensity may be transferred. Potential agricultural sending areas are identified as any properties receiving an agricultural classification from the Property Appraiser that are at least 160 acres in size (FLUE 9.1.2). In addition to meeting the requirements identified above, any proposed amendment to expand the Urban Cluster must include a commitment to purchase development rights in accordance with FLUE Policy 7.1.3.e. Development rights may be purchased to reduce the amount of open space required on a non-residential or mixed use development site within the Urban Cluster. Once the development rights are transferred off a property, a mechanism (such as a conservation easement) is put in place to permanently protect the land from development.

The adopted TDR policy also provides that the County shall promote its Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) Program and encourage the municipalities within the County to participate in the TDR program through the adoption of inter-local agreements.

EXCERPTS OF ADOPTED POLICIES - CONNECTIVITY OF PRESERVATION AND STRATEGIC ECOSYSTEM AREAS

FUTURE LAND USE

TRANSFER OF DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS PROGRAM

Objective 9.1

To create a tool that, in addition to other County policies and regulations, will protect the County's environmental resources and promote viable agriculture and the landscape while encouraging efficient use of services and infrastructure by concentrating development in more area of the County.

CONSERVATION AND OPEN SPACE

RESOURCE AREAS PLANNING

Policy 2.3.2 a Community and neighborhood Planning program, per Future Land Use Element Section 7 (Implementation), shall address conservation issues including provisions for regional habitat corridors, watersheds, and greenways.

STRATEGIC ECOSYSTEMS

Policy 4.10.1 Conserve strategic ecosystems that are determined through ground-truthing using the KBN/Golder report as a guide to maintain or enhance biodiversity based on an overall assessment...

Policy 4.10.2 Strategies shall be implemented through the land use planning and development review processes to ensure that each strategic ecosystem is evaluated and protected based on the integrity of the ecological unit.

ALACHUA COUNTY FOREVER

Policy 6.2.1 The County shall establish and maintain the Alachua County Forever program to acquire and manage environmentally significant lands for the protection of water resources, wildlife habitat, and natural areas suitable for resource-based recreation.

Policy 6.2.5 During the acquisition of environmentally significant lands, the County shall give priority to acquiring the optimal acreage needed to maintain the integrity of the natural plant communities or ecological units involved.

Objective 6.3 Develop a linked open space network, or greenways system, that can be managed to support the protection, enhancement and restoration of functional and connected natural systems while providing unique opportunities for recreation, multi-modal transportation, and economic development.

LINKED OPEN SPACE NETWORK

Policy 6.3.3. Where necessary to connect publicly owned recreation and conservation lands to develop the greenways system, the County shall encourage public acquisition of land and other means of voluntary landowner participation.

Policy 6.3.5 To protect sensitive ecosystems and habitat corridors, the County shall locate and design Greenway facilities in an environmentally sensitive manner, including limiting or prohibiting public access where necessary to protect such resources.

Policy 6.3.6 The County shall approve a master management plan for the greenways system, and specific plans for lands acquired, preserved, or otherwise included in the greenways system. The management plans shall address natural resources protection, public access, recreation, education, and opportunities for economic development that is complementary to maintaining the system. The management plans shall identify anticipated costs and departments responsible for implementation of the plans.

Policy 6.3.7 The County shall coordinate with local municipalities in order to include appropriate incorporated properties as part of the greenways system.

Conservation and Open Space References:

Cox, J., et al. 1994. Closing the gaps in Florida's wildlife habitat conservation system. Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Office of Environmental Services, Tallahassee, Florida.

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. Living with Florida Black Bears. (online brochure and information on being aware of potential human interactions with bears in recreational or residential environments) http://www.fwc.state.fl.us/conservation/you-conserve/wildlife/black-bears/

Gordon et al., 2005. Threats and Actions for Florida's Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy Final Report for FWC Contract Nos. 04101 and 04122. The Nature Conservancy – Gainesville, Florida.

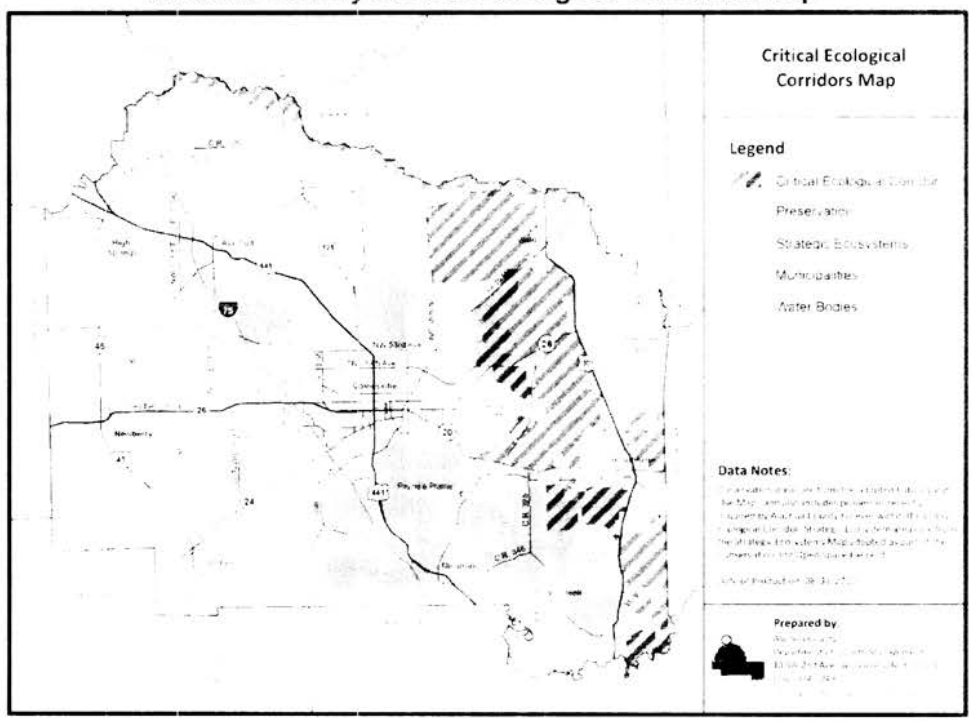
Harris, L. D. 1984, The Fragmented Forest- Island Biogeography and the preservation of Biotic Diversity. The University of Chicago Press.

Hoctor, T. S., et al. 2000. Identifying a linked reserve system using a regional landscape approach: the Florida ecological network. Conservation Biology 14: 984-1000.

KBN/Golder Assoc. 1996. Alachua County Ecological Inventory Project. Report prepared for Alachua County Dept Growth Management, Office of Planning and Development, November 1996.

Knight, et al. 2000. Florida Forever Conservation Needs Assessment Summary Report. FNAI.

Alachua County Critical Ecological Corridors Map



AIR QUALITY

EAR Recommendation #6.5.1 *Delete Policies 4.1.1, 4.1.2, and 4.1.3 related to regulatory and monitoring activities, requirement for biennial report on air quality in Policy 4.1.4.4; and, since the County has no delegated regulatory authority from FDEP for air quality, revise Item 5 under policy 4.1.6 relating to promotion of industries that exceed federal and state air quality and emission standards to remove the following language: "Existing and new industries shall be regulated as follows: a. Existing industries not meeting these standards shall be brought into compliance under a specified schedule. b. New industries shall be designed to exceed the specified standards." Maintain policy (4.1.3.7) on inventory and reduction of greenhouse gases and revise Policy 4.1.4 public education component to state the County should maintain a general Air Quality website to provide the public with education about air quality, radon information and indoor air pollution issues.*

SUMMARY OF ADOPTED POLICIES ON AIR QUALITY

Section 4.1, Air Resources, of the Conservation and Open Space Element of the adopted Comprehensive Plan presents as a primary Objective (4.1) the need for Alachua County to protect the public health and the environment by taking steps to maintain and improve ambient air quality by meeting or surpassing minimal compliance with state and national ambient air quality standards.

To support this objective, several policies (4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.1.3, 4.1.4) were adopted that recommended the establishment of a local air quality program with the following capabilities and responsibilities:

1) local ambient air monitoring,
2) adoption of state air quality regulations and pursuit of an approved local air program with delegated regulatory authority from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP),
3) a planning and analysis capability to study levels and sources of air pollutants in the County and to regulate land use and development activities to protect air resources,
4) an air quality and radon public education component including a biennial air quality status report to the community, and
5) an inventory of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions (GHG) and implementation of a plan to reduce County GHG emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010.

From 1999 to 2004, Alachua County made progress in development and implementation of activities in support of an Air Quality program and specifically air resource policies (4.1.1 to 4.1.4) in the adopted Comprehensive plan. Alachua County through the Environmental Protection Department (ACEPD) established several air monitoring stations in 1999 to gather preliminary data on the levels of primary pollutants, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, particulates (PM 10 and PM2.5) in Alachua County. From 2001 to 2004, Alachua County committed staff and equipment resources and actively pursued the development of a local delegated air quality program and establishment of an FDEP approved air quality monitoring program. Alachua County also joined the ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability —Cities for Climate Protection Campaign and completed the development of GHG inventory for County operations and developed a local action plan for GHG reduction in County operations. The County established an Air Quality website which contained information for the public on air pollution levels in Alachua County and included public information and education on radon levels and indoor air pollution and greenhouse gases.

By early 2004, it became apparent from discussions with the FDEP Air Program management that achievement of the County's goal to establish a FDEP delegated local air pollution control program with the regulatory and monitoring capabilities envisioned by the policies in the adopted Comprehensive Plan would require establishment of a duplicative regulatory program at the local level to that performed by FDEP in order to prove that the local program was capable of performance to FDEP regulatory standards. Based on fiscal budget constraints in FY 2005 budget, the County made a decision in late 2004 to eliminate continued financial support for the pursuit of a local air quality program within Alachua County and further progress on implementation of Policies 4.1.1 through 4.1.4 ceased. Policy 4.1.5 ensures the safety of the public and the environment through regulation of open burning practices. Policy 4.1.6 directs that factors contributing to the maintenance and improvement of air quality be considered during land use planning and development review. Policy 4.1.7 directs the County to support programs that improve air quality through increased use of mass transit and increased use of bikeways. Policy 4.1.8 addresses the proper use and handling of asbestos. Policy 4.1.9 requires the establishment of a tree planting program to improve air quality. Policy 4.1.10 directs the County to establish and intergovernmental task force to coordinate on air quality issues and use of alternate fuels and use of hybrid vehicles. County progress on many of these issues has been made through application of land development and other County regulations.

RECENT LEGISLATIVE CHANGES – GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS (see ENERGY ELEMENT)

DATA AND ANALYSIS – AIR QUALITY

Currently, air quality in Alachua County remains generally good. Some concern remains with ozone which has approached federal regulatory 8–hour maximum standards on during several periods during

the last two years. Fine particulates (PM2.5) remain below federal standards but average about 70% to 80% of federal annual average standards and therefore remain a concern if future increases in development, traffic and any new pollution sources cause an increase in emissions. Ozone levels (8-hour maximum values) in the County have been approaching and occasionally exceeding federal regulatory standards in the last several years. FDEP continues to measure ozone concentrations in Alachua County using a monitoring station located in Paynes Prairie. Fine particulate matter (PM2.5) concentrations are not currently monitored in the County. The County continues to maintain an Air Quality website that provides the public with general information about air pollution and air quality in Alachua County including radon and greenhouse gases.

In 2007, the County established the Energy Conservation Strategies Commission (ECSC), a citizens advisory board which developed recommendations to the Board of the County Commissioners on strategies and programs the County can implement to enhance energy efficiency, reduce the generation of greenhouse gases associated with global warming and develop a sustainable energy strategy for the County. Implementation of the recommendations from the ECSC Report accepted by the Board on December 2, 2008 will likely result in continued progress in tracking GHG emissions and a reduction in air pollutants through various strategies to limit the consumption of fossil fuels for power generation in the areas of building construction, land use, transportation and waste management.

STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS ISSUE – AIR QUALITY

Delete Policies 4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.1.3 (except Policy 4.1.3.7 dealing with the requirement to inventory and reduce County GHG emissions) of the current adopted Comprehensive Plan that are related to a regulatory and monitoring based Air Quality program.

Revise Policy 4.1.4 that relates to an air quality public education component to state the County should maintain a general Air Quality website to provide the public with education about air quality, radon information and indoor air pollution issues Delete the requirement for a biennial report on air quality contained under Policy 4.1.4.4.

Since the County has no delegated regulatory authority from FDEP for air quality, remove the following language from Item 4.1.6.5 relating to regulation of industries that exceed federal and state air quality and emission standards:

Existing and new industries shall be regulated as follows:

a. Existing industries not meeting these standards shall be brought into compliance under a specified schedule.
b. New industries shall be designed to exceed the specified standards.

OPEN SPACE REQUIREMENTS FOR DEVELOPMENT IN URBAN CLUSTER

EAR RECOMMENDATION #1.1.4 *Review the policies relative to open space requirements within the Urban Cluster to assess impact on the ability to achieve higher density, mixed use development within the Cluster; based on that review, consider modifications to those requirements as determined to be desirable and necessary to facilitate higher density/intensity mixed use development within the Urban Cluster.*

SUMMARY OF CHANGES TO ADDRESS EAR RECOMMENDATION

Proposed changes to the adopted open space policies will expand the options available for meeting the 20% open space requirement to include community gardens, and portions of green roofs which meet open space design criteria. New policy language will also allow portions of public plazas or

squares which combine natural areas with permeable paved surfaces to be counted toward the required amount of open space to be maintained in development sites, subject to design criteria to be specified in the Land Development Code.

SUMMARY OF ADOPTED POLICIES ON OPEN SPACE

The Alachua County Comprehensive Plan Conservation and Open Space Element Policy 5.2.2 requires that pervious open space must be provided on at least 20 percent of a development site. The 20 percent pervious open space may include open space dedicated to public use, such as community fields, greens, plazas, or squares; natural areas with non-invasive trees and plants; landscaped areas; linkages between larger open space systems; and portions of stormwater management areas.

Policy 5.2.3 of the Conservation and Open Space Element requires that development sites which contain conservation areas must fulfill the open space requirement with conservation areas first, and then with other types of allowable open space. Conservation areas are defined in the Comprehensive Plan to include wetlands, surface waters within private ownership, 100 year floodplains, listed species habitat, strategic ecosystems, and significant geologic features.

Article 4, Chapter 407 of the Alachua County Unified Land Development Code (ULDC) implements the Comprehensive Plan policies on open space. The ULDC defines "primary" and "secondary" open space areas for proposed development sites. Primary Open Space Areas include conservation areas and their related buffers, and other Natural Areas including significant habitat or other natural features such as steep slopes, ridges, sinkhole areas, or areas that potentially could be utilized to enhance or restore natural features on or adjacent to the development site. Secondary Open Space Areas include pervious community green spaces, pedestrian trails, landscaped areas, and portions of stormwater management areas which exceed certain minimum requirements provided in Section 407.45 of the ULDC.

The ULDC provides that the minimum 20 percent pervious open space requirement for development sites must be fulfilled first with conservation areas. When the minimum 20 percent requirement cannot be fulfilled with conservation areas, the requirements shall then be fulfilled with Natural Areas. After conservation areas, related buffers and other Natural Areas have been set aside as open space, any remaining required open space may then be fulfilled with "secondary open space areas".

The Comprehensive Plan and ULDC recognize the need for flexibility in the implementation of open space requirements. There are existing provisions in the Code which allow for additional open space flexibility within certain types of high density mixed use development (see ULDC Section 407.44(c) "Quality Mixed Use Developments" and (d) "Other Mixed Use Developments"). Also, recently adopted Comprehensive Plan policy changes adopted in September 2008, and related amendments to the ULDC, now allow for a reduction in the amount of required open space for non-residential development by purchasing development rights through the County's Transfer of Development Rights Program.

Recommendation #1.1.4 of the EAR is to review the policies relative to open space requirements within the Urban Cluster to assess their impact on the ability to achieve higher density, mixed use development within the Cluster, and based on that review, consider modifications to those

requirements as determined to be desirable and necessary to facilitate higher density/intensity mixed use development within the Urban Cluster.

The guiding principles and strategies for the Future Land Use Element of the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan generally call for maximizing efficient use of land by providing for compact higher density residential and mixed use development within the Urban Cluster. Compact development patterns with higher densities and mixed uses accomplish multiple Comprehensive Plan objectives relating to energy conservation, community health, preservation of rural and agricultural areas, and promotion of walking, bicycling, and transit modes. Adopted policies on Urban Activity Centers specifically promote compact, mixed use, and pedestrian-oriented development within several identified nodes inside the Urban Cluster. More recently adopted policies for Transit Oriented Development (TOD) and Traditional Neighborhood Development (TND) allow for higher density and mixed use development to occur in locations outside Activity Centers that have a high level of accessibility to existing and future transit facilities.

Compact mixed use development, such as TOD, TND, and Activity Centers, combines people, jobs, and services in a way that makes it efficient, safe, and convenient to travel on foot or by bicycle, transit, or car. This type of development often features civic open space as an organizing feature and gathering place for the surrounding area. The County's adopted policies on Activity Centers require the inclusion of civic space within developments. Recently adopted policies on TOD and TND encourage the inclusion of public spaces such as plazas, squares, or courtyards within these developments.

Objective 5.2 of the Conservation and Open Space Element focuses on providing open space within developments in order to protect recreational and natural resource functions.

> ***Objective 5.2*** - *Preserve* or establish open space within developments to ensure public health, safety and welfare and *to protect recreational and natural resources and functions.*

The adopted Objective recognizes the recreational and natural resource protection benefits of providing open space within development. While recreation and natural resource protection are two important benefits, open space also provides additional community benefits when integrated in an urban context. Civic open spaces within more densely urbanized areas may serve as public gathering places, such as plazas or squares. These areas often mix landscape (pervious area) and hardscape (typically impervious area), and they provide a range of community activities and amenities such as seating, public art, outdoor markets, and programmed events. These types of civic open spaces contribute to the quality of the pedestrian environment and provide health and economic benefits to the surrounding community.

The adopted Alachua County Comprehensive Plan open space policies and implementation through the ULDC provide a limited range of allowable types of open space for developments that do not contain conservation or natural area resources. While adopted Policy 5.2.2 of the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan contemplates "greens, plazas, and squares" as potential open space areas, the restriction to "pervious" open space limits utilization of plazas and squares to meet the 20 percent open space requirement. The pervious requirement of the open space policy and the ULDC implementation would not allow a partially impervious public civic space such as the Bo Diddley Community Plaza in downtown Gainesville to be counted as meeting the requirement for Open Space

for new development in Alachua County. These kinds of civic spaces, which mix hardscape and landscape to achieve a pedestrian-use space, are vital to higher density mixed use urban areas such as those in Activity Centers, Transit Oriented Developments, and Traditional Neighborhood Developments. As population growth in the unincorporated area continues, and the policies for Activity Centers, TOD, and TND are applied to new development and redevelopment, it is expected that the existing lower density development patterns in the unincorporated Urban Cluster will begin to transition to a more urban mixed use form. With the increasing emphasis on compact higher density mixed use development in the Urban Cluster, including TOD and TND, the adopted open space policies could potentially be expanded to more effectively encourage usable public open space that compliments higher density and mixed use urban development.

Policy 5.2.2 of the Comprehensive Plan contemplates inclusion of plazas or squares as part of the required open space for development, however, only the pervious areas can be counted toward meeting the open space requirement. Typical plazas and squares usually include some amount of impervious area mixed with landscaped or natural areas.

Example definitions of "plaza" from other communities include:

- Plaza means any open space which contains more than 50 percent impervious ground coverage. *(Gainesville, FL)*
- A public open space at ground level wholly or partly enclosed by a building or buildings. It is continuously accessible to the public and has openings to the sky. *(Davis, Calif.)*
- An open space that may be improved, landscaped, or paved, usually surrounded by buildings or streets. *(Miami, FL)*
- A small paved pedestrian area, minimum 600 square feet, provided with seating and landscaping. Plazas shall be used primarily for passive recreation, visual amenity and may contain seating and tables. Plazas shall be adjacent to or within the Village Center, a public right-of-way, a Public Benefit Use, or another Open Space Use. *(Orlando, FL)*
- An area generally open to the public on a controlled basis and used for passive recreational activities and relaxation. Plazas are paved areas typically provided with amenities, such as seating, drinking and ornamental fountains, art, trees, and landscaping, for use by pedestrians. *(Portland, Ore.)*
- A continuous open space which is readily accessible to the public at all times, predominantly open above and designed specifically for use by people as opposed to serving as a setting for a building. *(Beaverton, Ore.)*

The example "plaza" definitions above contemplate certain features such as public accessibility, passive recreation, landscaping, amenities, and the inclusion of some amount of impervious area.

Pedestrian Plaza in Haile Plantation, Alachua County

Examples of plazas or squares as urban open spaces

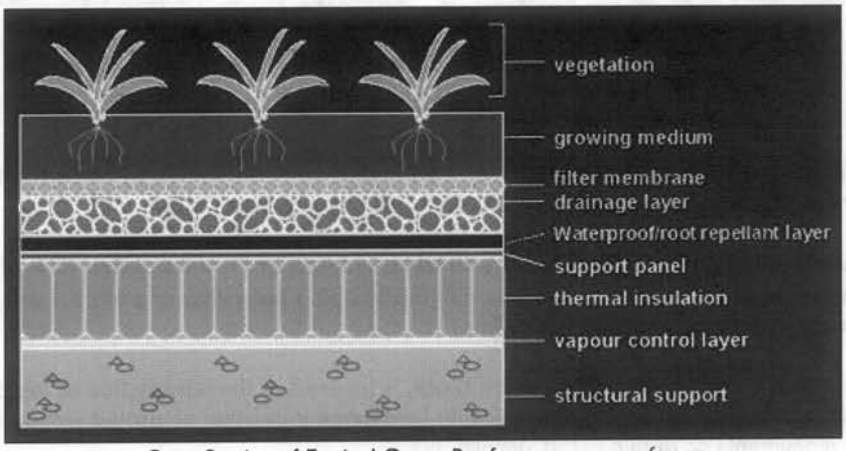
Squares have similar kinds of definitions as plazas:

> An open space surrounded by a minimum of 75 percent of its perimeter by streets, totaling at least one half acre in area. *(Alachua County Land Development Code)*
>
> Open space that may encompass an entire block, is located at the intersection of important streets, and is set aside for civic purposes, with landscaping consisting of paved walks, lawns, trees, and civic buildings. *(Austin, Tex.)*
>
> Open space that may encompass an entire block, is located at the intersection of important streets, and is set aside for civic purposes, with landscape consisting of paved walks, lawns, trees, and monuments or public art. *(Concord, N.C.)*

These example definitions suggest that squares are generally considered to be public open space, but do include paved or hardscaped areas as an integral part of the space. The example definitions also indicate that squares are located near intersections or are otherwise bound by streets, suggesting that they serve as a component of the pedestrian network.

In addition to plazas and squares, green roofs are another type of open space not currently contemplated in the Comprehensive Plan which could be utilized within higher density mixed use development. Green roofs, also known as rooftop gardens, are roofs which are planted with vegetative materials. According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), green roofs are planted over existing roof structures, and consist of a waterproof, root-safe membrane that is covered by a drainage system, lightweight growing medium, and plants. Green roofs reduce rooftop and building temperatures, provide stormwater filtration and air quality benefits, and serve as recreational amenities for building occupants. Green roofs contain mostly pervious surfaces, although a small amount of impervious surface for paths or seating areas may be included.

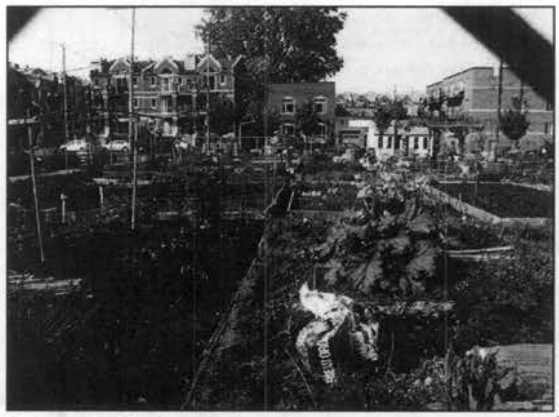
Example of a Green Roof in Vancouver www.greenroofs.org



Cross Section of Typical Green Roof www.greenroofs.org

Another type of urban open space that could be considered in the County's open space policy framework is community gardens. A community garden is a shared space in a neighborhood where residents of the neighborhood can have a place to grow, fruits, vegetables, or landscape plants.

Many communities have community garden programs which are administered through the local government parks and recreation department, charitable organizations, or home/condo owners associations. Community gardens promote healthy communities, provide food security, provide recreational opportunities, and contribute to the urban open space network. Policies encouraging community gardens are being proposed as part of the new Community Health and Energy Elements of the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan. Related policy changes to allow community gardens as part of the required open space in developments are also proposed under Objective 5.2 of the Conservation and Open Space Element.



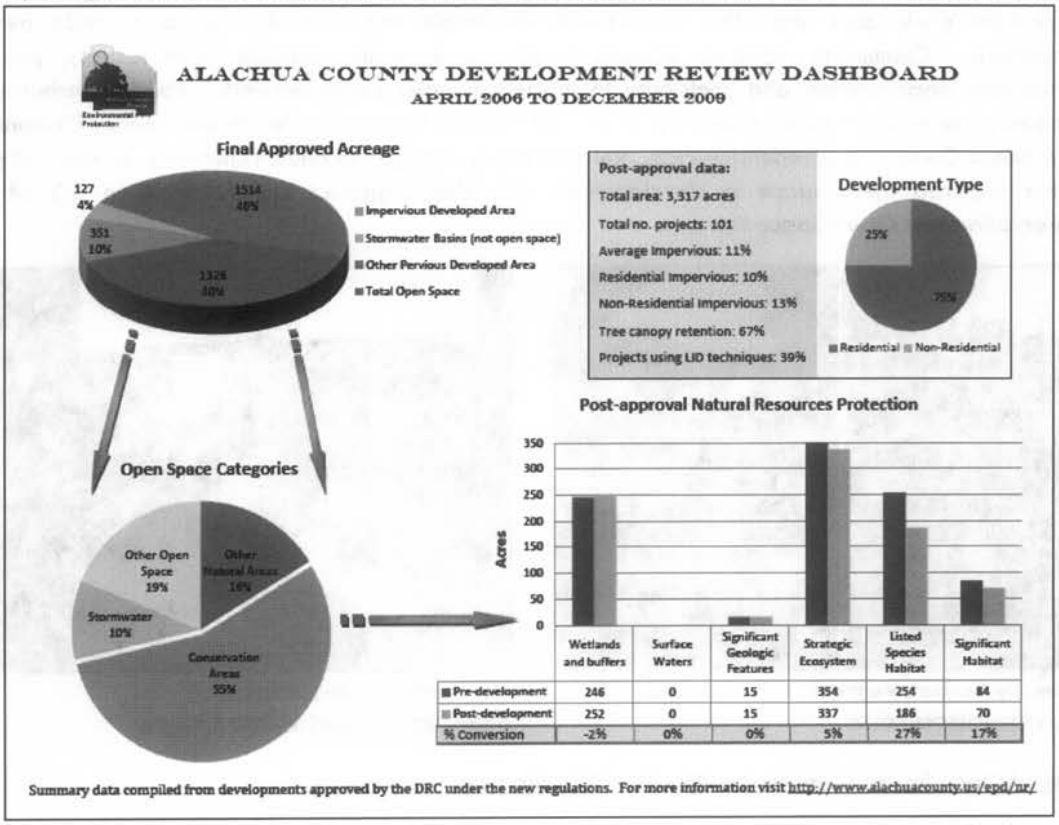
Community Garden, Montreal
http://spacingmontreal.ca

Community Garden, Brooklyn, NY
http://brooklynfoodcoalition.ning.com

Data on Open Space Preserved within New Development

Between April 2006 and December 2009, approximately 1,326 acres were preserved as open space within approved development in accordance with the Comprehensive Plan open space requirements. The breakdown of the types of permanent open space preserved within approved developments is shown in the diagram below. During this time period, just over one-half of the open space conserved as part of approved development plans has been comprised of conservation areas, which include wetlands, surface waters, floodplain areas, listed species habitat, significant geological features, and strategic ecosystem areas. The remainder of the preserved open space has been comprised of other natural areas, other open space areas, and stormwater management areas which qualify as open space.

Open Space Preserved within New Development Approvals, April 2006 to December 2009



Source: Alachua County Environmental Protection Department. These values represent approvals by the County's Development Review Committee (DRC), and not necessarily what has been built to date. This information is usually updated on a quarterly basis. Please be aware that this data does not include all projects approved through the DRC, but only a subset of the final approvals. For instance, applications for flood prone area permits, revised applications with only minimal changes in impervious area, and other projects that may have minimal or no impact on overall development data calculations are not included. For more information, visit http://www.alachuacounty.us/epd/nr

OPEN SPACE REFERENCES

North Coast Stormwater Coalition (California) information on use and variety of permeable pavers:
http://www.humboldtstormwater.com/docs/pp_workshop/index.html

Interlocking Concrete Pavement Institute information on permeable pavers:
http://www.icpi.org/design/permeable_pavers.cfm

Information on Benefits of Green Roofs
http://www.greenroofs.org/index.php/about-green-roofs/green-roof-benefits

General information on Community Gardens
http://communitygarden.org

Community Garden Program in Portland, Oregon
http://www.portlandonline.com/parks/index.cfm?c=39846

RECREATION ELEMENT
DATA & ANALYSIS

EAR RECOMMENDATION #3.1.1
Consider access as part of a customized measure or level of service (LOS) standard for different park/recreation facility types. For example, "X acres of X park type within X-mile radius of every household".

EAR RECOMMENDATION #3.1.2
Base the level of service on County funded and County developed facilities (regardless of jurisdiction/entity currently operating the facility). For those projects jointly funded with other local agencies, the percentage of County funding can be used to determine the percentage of the facility that can contribute toward the County's level of service.

EAR RECOMMENDATION #3.2.1
Utilize the park/recreation system as a whole, instead of focusing on individual parks/recreation sites, to implement recreational programming that meets community needs.

EAR RECOMMENDATION #3.3.1
As provided in the Alachua County Recreation Master Plan, use park districts or service areas to analyze the needs of different geographic areas.

EAR RECOMMENDATION #3.3.4
Consider a LOS standard that accounts for facilities provided by other entities (e.g., UF, School Board, and private facilities) based on cooperative agreements between Alachua County and those entities.

OVERVIEW

Level of service (LOS) has been historically used to measure the adequacy of public services (e.g., police, fire, roadways). While there is not a universally accepted LOS standard for recreation facilities, there are established guidelines – the Florida State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) recommends a minimum LOS of two acres per 1,000 population for neighborhood parks; two acres per 1,000 population for community parks; and four acres per 1,000 population for regional parks. The SCORP does acknowledge that these guidelines don't allow for localized differences or specific environments and encourages local governments to develop their own guidelines that adequately reflect local conditions in determining recreation needs. 23 In terms of a quantitative measure, LOS standards for recreation facilities should be customized to fit the community's needs and address local conditions. It is also important to recognize that uniform standards are not always good indicators of whether or not the community's needs are being met.

Currently, the park/recreation level of service (LOS) does not account for recreational facilities provided by municipalities, schools or privately-owned facilities. It only accounts for County owned and maintained recreational facilities. As shown in the Alachua County Parks Level of Service Projections, the LOS standards (0.5 developed acres/1,000 unincorporated population for activity-based recreation and 5.0 developed acres/1,000 unincorporated population for resource-based recreation) are currently being met; in fact, the actual level of service for activity-based parks far exceeds the standard. However, there will ultimately be a need for land acquisition. Most County

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Outdoor Recreation in Florida – 2000: Florida's Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, February 2002.

activity-based parks are already at or near 100% developed or projected to be at 100% developed by 2014. So as the population base increases over the next twenty years, so does the need for more park sites in order to maintain the adopted standard. Given the high costs associated with land acquisition (particularly in the area where most of the population growth is occurring), financially feasible LOS standards will become more difficult to maintain within the planning timeframe.

As referenced in Chapter 6 of the *Background Data & Analysis for the Alachua County Comprehensive Land Use Plan Update based on the Evaluation & Appraisal Report*, the Board of County Commission has included in its "guiding vision", the concept that municipal services should be provided by the municipalities. In recognition of this, it will become necessary for the County to enter into formal agreements

The annexation of areas containing parks developed by the County with the possible transfer of the park to the annexing municipality or the voluntary transfer of County parks adjacent to municipalities may result in a deficit in the County's LOS. The City of Gainesville recently took over the operation and maintenance of a County-developed and County-funded park – San Felasco Park.

The Recreation Site Classification for Countywide Park System (adopted as Table 1 in the Recreation Element of the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan) provides guidelines in terms of the types of facilities, size of the service area and population served for park types.

As stated in the Alachua County Recreation Master Plan, recreation must be economically self-sustaining. If funding sources are not identified for capital projects, maintenance and operations, the master will become less feasible to implement as the recreation deficit keeps growing. The policies in Objective 1.5 of the Recreation Element have been revised to reflect the reality of the County's role in terms of recreation programming and to address references to the unfunded master plan implementation.

DATA AND ANALYSIS

In order to accurately evaluate the accessibility of activity-based parks within the County, a series of maps were developed. The following map series (Alachua County Activity-Based Parks) provide information about the location and accessibility of activity-based County parks and the locations of municipal activity-based parks, public school facilities with recreational components, and recreational facilities owned by non-profit organizations:

- Map 1 - County Facilities
- Map 2 - County & Municipal Facilities
- Map 3 - County & School Board Facilities
- Map 4 - County & Non-Profit Facilities
- Map 5 - County, Municipal, School Board & Non-Profit Facilities

Map 1 was produced as part of the analysis to consider access as part of the LOS standard for activity-based parks. The unincorporated area population within typical service areas based on travel distance (per guidelines in Table 1 of the Recreation Element) for neighborhood (2 miles) and community parks (5 miles) represents 70% of the County's unincorporated area population. In the instance of Kanapaha/Veterans Park, the population served exceeds the recommended guideline of 25,000 persons.

The maps also show the delineation of the park planning districts as designated in the Alachua County Recreation Master Plan. These districts are to be used as geographic areas for recreational needs analysis.

While the County is currently meeting level of service standards for activity based parks, it is apparent that there is room for improvement in some areas. Community parks are limited to the central portion of the County, and neighborhood parks are more prevalent in the eastern portion, leaving gaps in some areas. As displayed in the map series, there is potential for this imbalance to be supplemented by municipal, School Board, and non-profit facilities.

As the population increases and maintaining LOS standards becomes more difficult due to the high costs associated with creating new recreational resources, it will become increasingly important to partner with municipalities, non-profit organizations, and the school district. The maps provide a glimpse of the potential for doing this.

In addition to the facilities shown in the map series, the University of Florida and Santa Fe College provide recreational facilities that serve their student body populations – a large segment of the community's population.

Included in the background material is a partial listing of subdivisions in the unincorporated area of Alachua County with recreational amenities.

Alachua County does assess park impact fees for new development in the unincorporated area of the county. The funds generated from these impact fees are designated to be used for the acquisition of or capital improvements to parks under the jurisdiction of Alachua County.

Alachua County's Recreation Element and the Park Impact Fee Ordinance have policy language to provide impact fee credits for developers, however no developers have utilized this incentive to date. This incentive is only offered for recreation facilities that are made available for public access and requires assurance of availability in perpetuity.

Proposed policy revisions also account for the inclusion of recreational facilities for which the County may enter into cooperative use agreements in the level of service calculation. This will be accomplished by entering into interlocal agreements with public entities.

The City of Gainesville entered into an interlocal agreement (see Appendix) with the School Board of Alachua County for the use of facilities at A. Quinn Jones School. The agreement specifies the responsibilities of the City as well as the School Board.

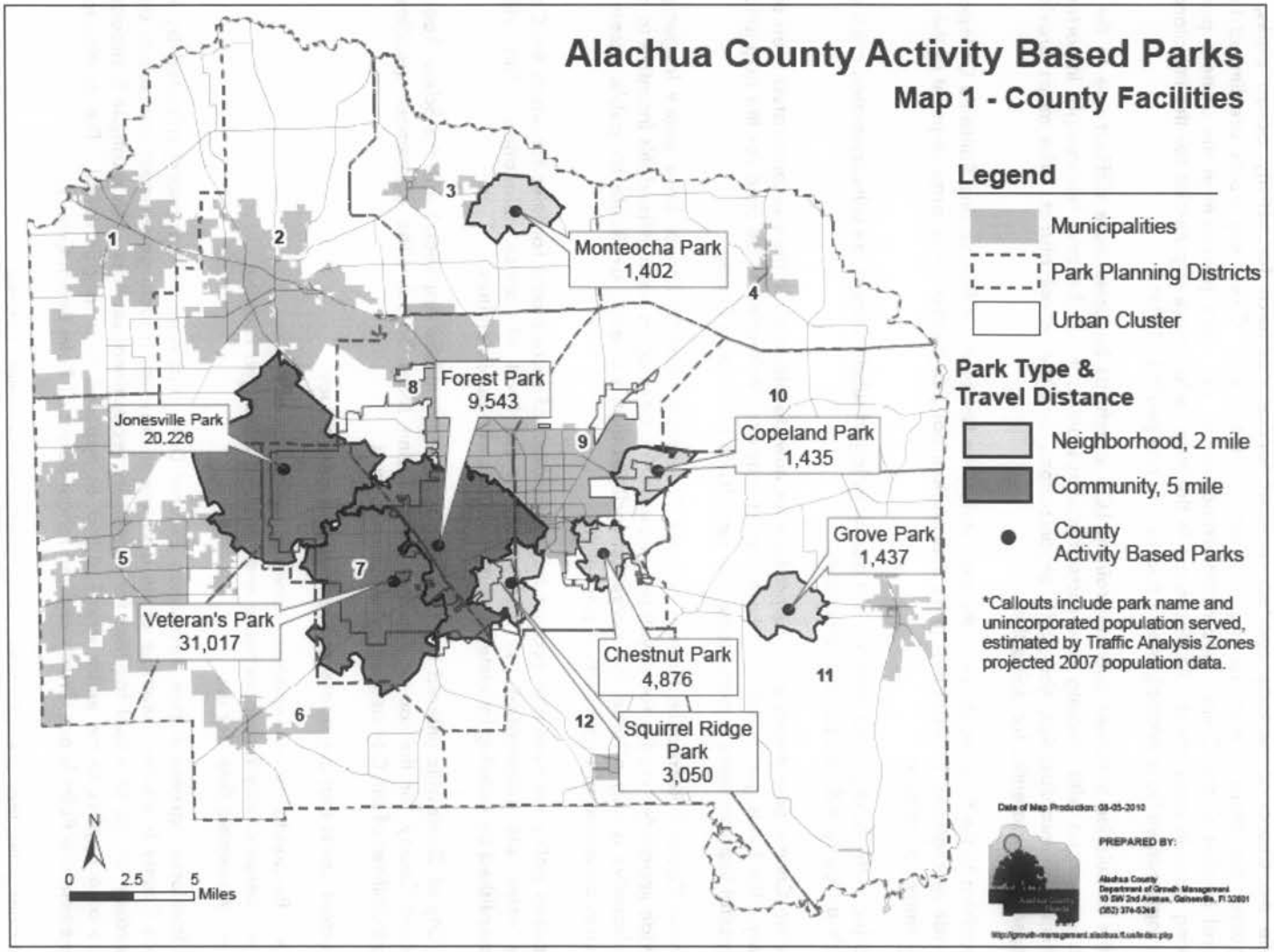
Important points that are addressed in this agreement include:

- Responsibility for expenses related to use
- Responsibility for maintenance and repair of damaged facilities
- Allowable times for use

The interlocal agreement (see Recreation Element Data and Analysis Appendix) adopted by Palm Beach County is another example of an agreement between a local government and school district regarding the use of school facilities for community recreational services. This example is broader in scope as it applies to the entire school district as opposed to a specific school. The parties to the agreement are Palm Beach County and the School Board of Palm Beach County.

Important points that are addressed in the interlocal agreement include:

- Allowable uses
- Allowable times for use
- Requirements for use of facilities by parties of the agreement (School Board and County)
- Use of facilities by "County User Groups"
- Procedures for requesting use of a facility.


Alachua County Activity Based Parks
Map 1 - County Facilities
Legend
Municipalities
Park Planning Districts
Urban Cluster
Park Type & Travel Distance
Neighborhood, 2 mile
Community, 5 mile
County Activity Based Parks
*Callouts include park name and unincorporated population served, estimated by Traffic Analysis Zones projected 2007 population data.
Monteocha Park 1,402
Forest Park 9,543
Jonesville Park 20,226
Copeland Park 1,435
Grove Park 1,437
Veteran's Park 31,017
Chestnut Park 4,876
Squirrel Ridge Park 3,050
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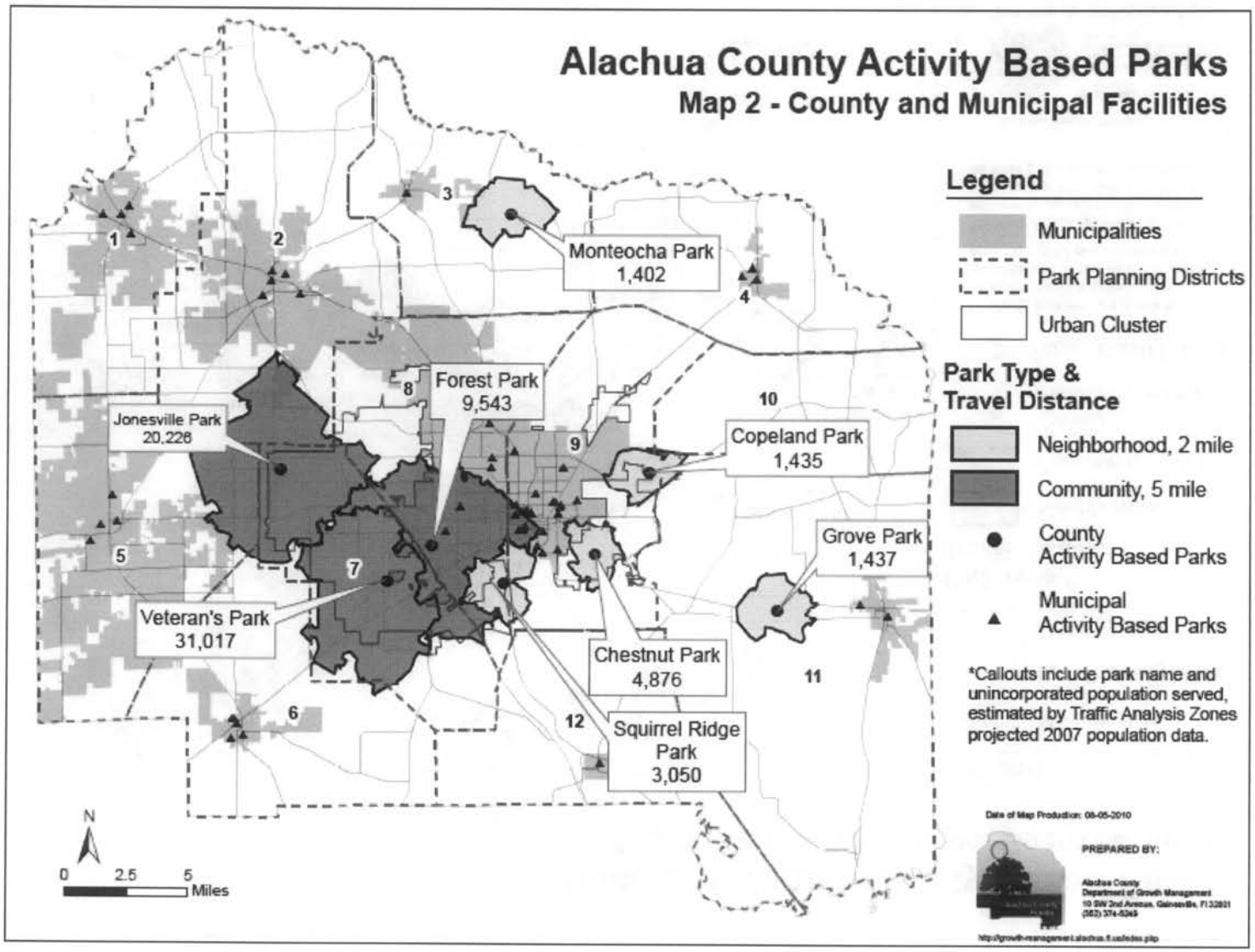
Date of Map Production: 03-05-2010
PREPARED BY:
Alachua County Department of Growth Management
10 SW 2nd Avenue, Gainesville, FL 32601
(352) 374-5249


Alachua County Activity Based Parks
Map 2 - County and Municipal Facilities
Legend
Municipalities
Park Planning Districts
Urban Cluster
Park Type & Travel Distance
Neighborhood, 2 mile
Community, 5 mile
County Activity Based Parks
Municipal Activity Based Parks
*Callouts include park name and unincorporated population served, estimated by Traffic Analysis Zones projected 2007 population data.
Monteocha Park 1,402
Forest Park 9,543
Jonesville Park 20,226
Copeland Park 1,435
Grove Park 1,437
Veteran's Park 31,017
Chestnut Park 4,876
Squirrel Ridge Park 3,050
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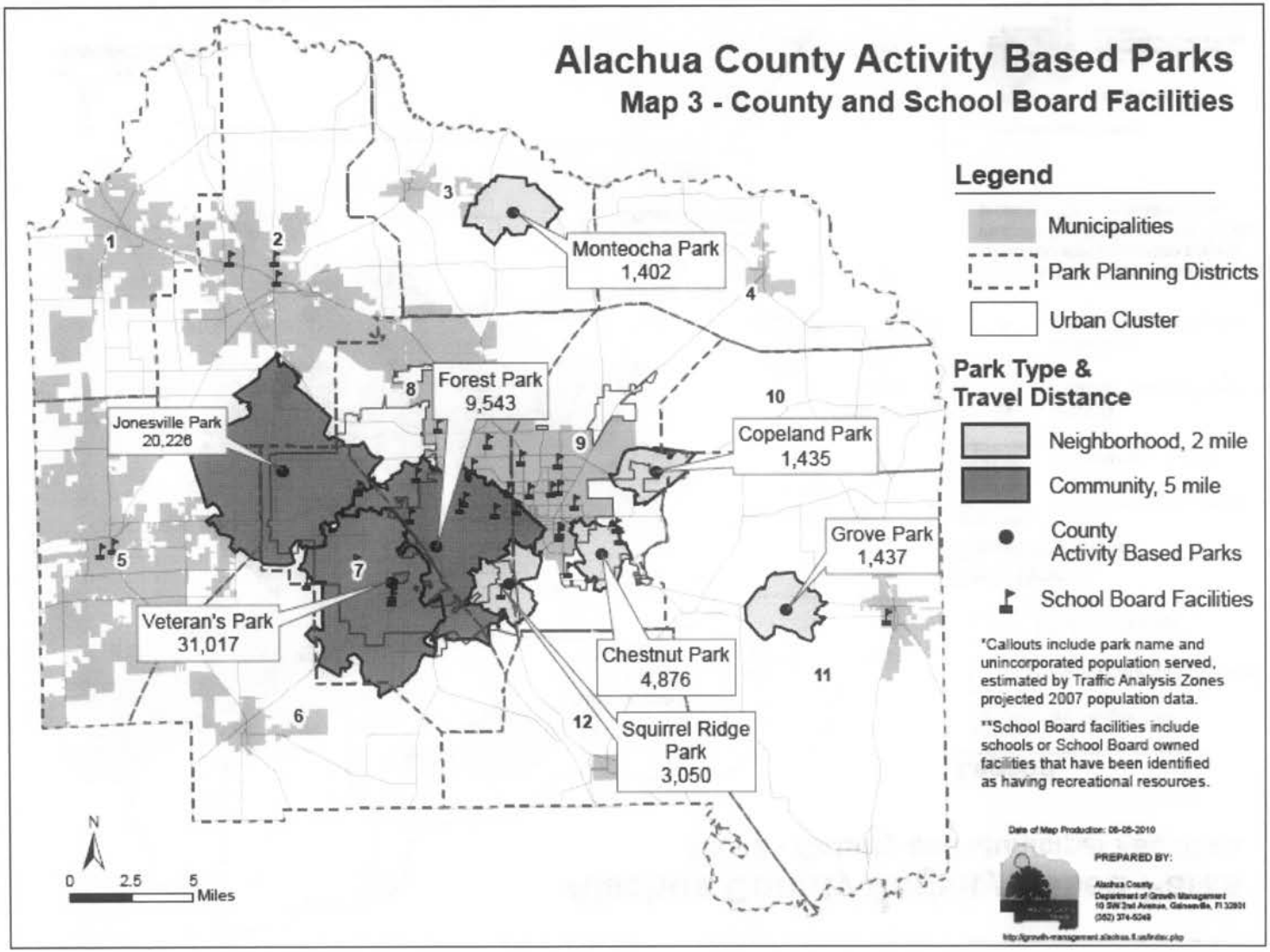
Date of Map Production: 08-05-2010
PREPARED BY:
Alachua County Department of Growth Management
10 SW 2nd Avenue, Gainesville, FL 32601
(352) 374-5249


Alachua County Activity Based Parks
Map 3 - County and School Board Facilities
Legend
Municipalities
Park Planning Districts
Urban Cluster
Park Type & Travel Distance
Neighborhood, 2 mile
Community, 5 mile
County Activity Based Parks
School Board Facilities
Monteocha Park 1,402
Forest Park 9,543
Jonesville Park 20,226
Copeland Park 1,435
Grove Park 1,437
Veteran's Park 31,017
Chestnut Park 4,876
Squirrel Ridge Park 3,050
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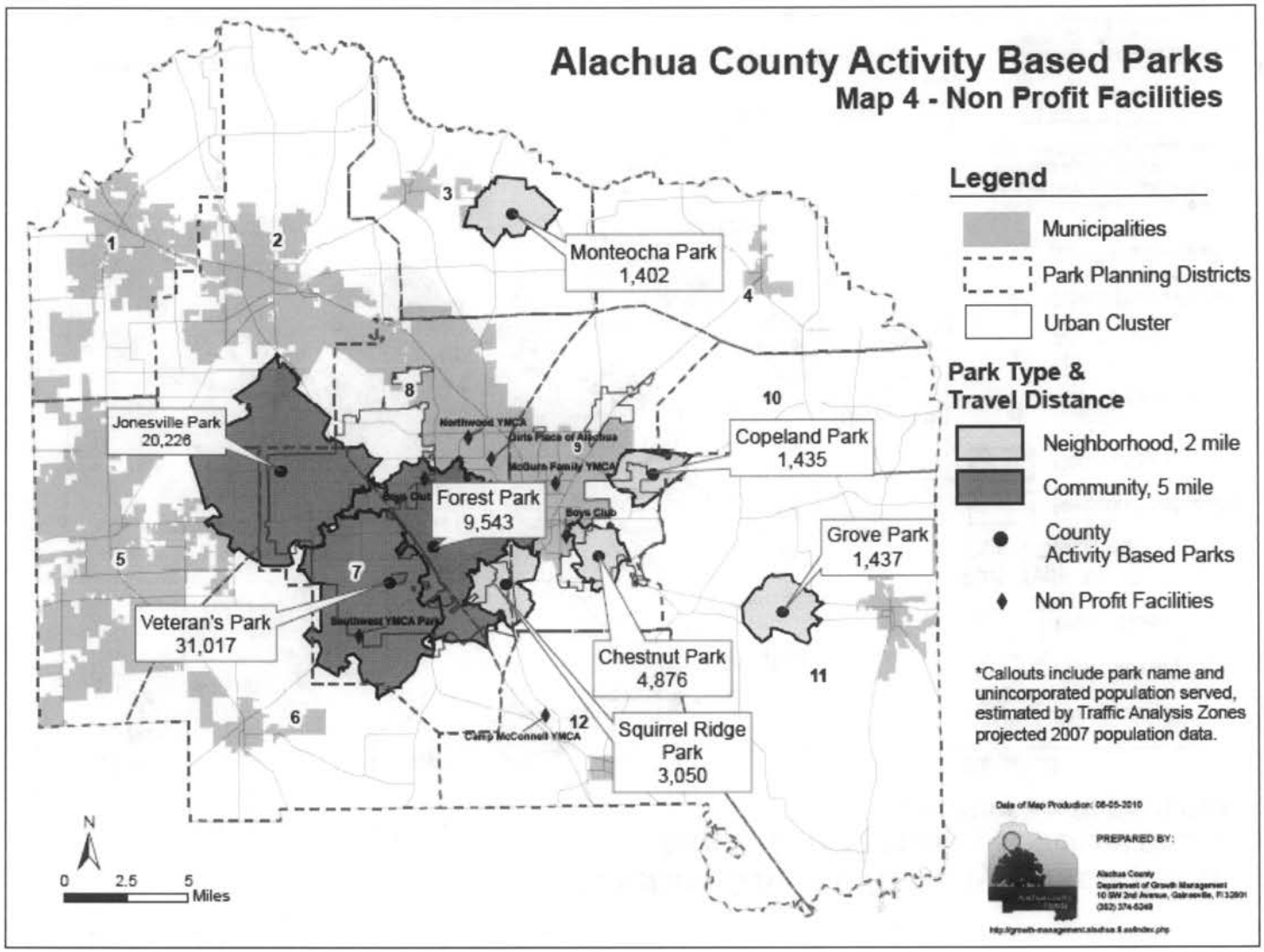
*Callouts include park name and unincorporated population served, estimated by Traffic Analysis Zones projected 2007 population data.
**School Board facilities include schools or School Board owned facilities that have been identified as having recreational resources.
Date of Map Production: 08-05-2010
PREPARED BY:
Alachua County
Department of Growth Management
10 SW 2nd Avenue, Gainesville, FL 32601
(352) 374-5249


Alachua County Activity Based Parks
Map 4 - Non Profit Facilities
Legend
Municipalities
Park Planning Districts
Urban Cluster
Park Type & Travel Distance
Neighborhood, 2 mile
Community, 5 mile
County Activity Based Parks
Non Profit Facilities
Monteocha Park 1,402
Jonesville Park 20,226
Forest Park 9,543
Copeland Park 1,435
Grove Park 1,437
Veteran's Park 31,017
Chestnut Park 4,876
Squirrel Ridge Park 3,050
Northwood YMCA
Girls Place of Alachua
McGurn Family YMCA
Boys Club
Southwest YMCA Park
Camp McConnell YMCA
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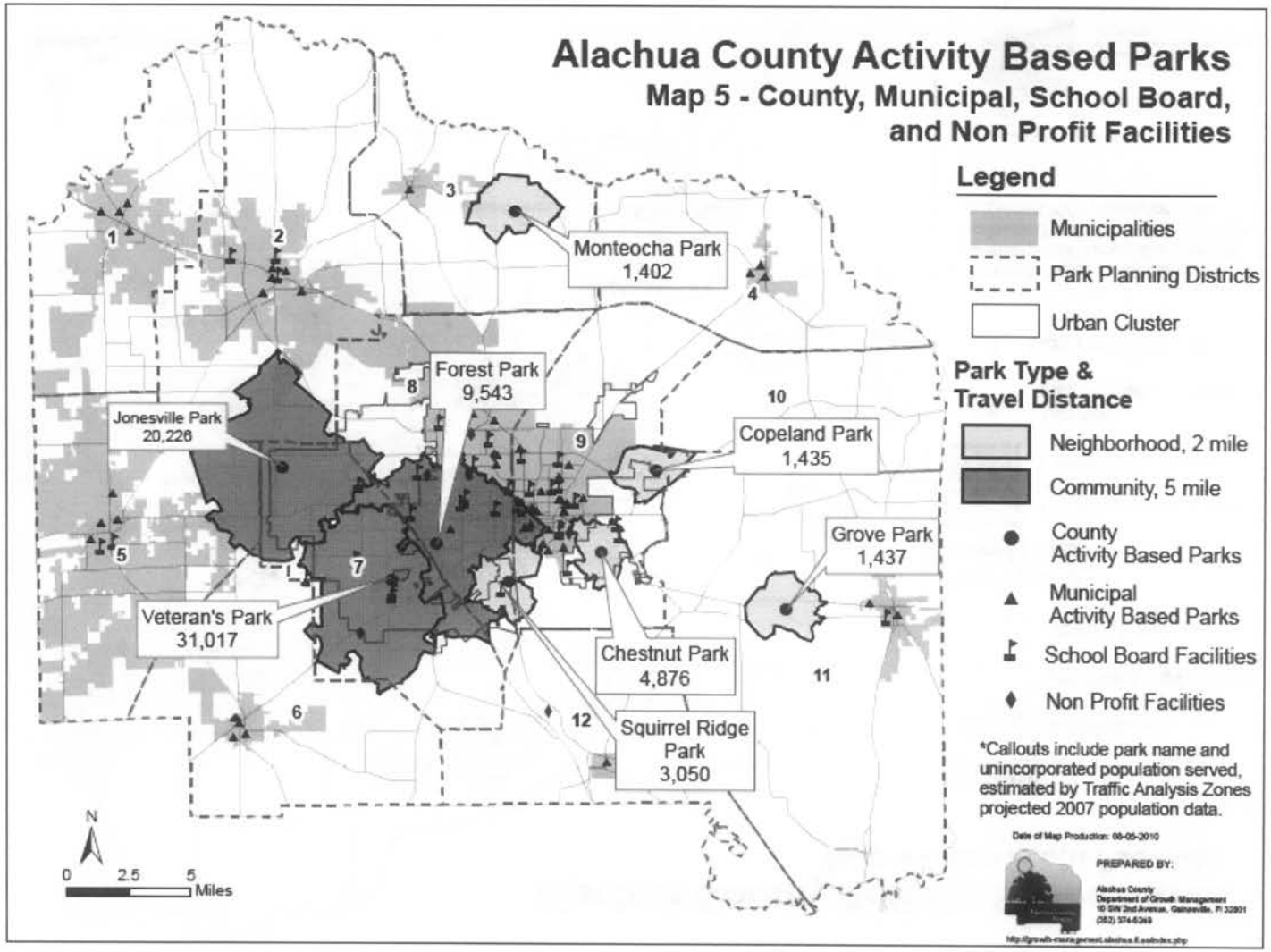
*Callouts include park name and unincorporated population served, estimated by Traffic Analysis Zones projected 2007 population data.
Date of Map Production: 06-05-2010
PREPARED BY:
Alachua County
Department of Growth Management
10 SW 2nd Avenue, Gainesville, Fl 32601
(352) 374-5249


Alachua County Activity Based Parks
Map 5 - County, Municipal, School Board, and Non Profit Facilities
Legend
Municipalities
Park Planning Districts
Urban Cluster
Park Type & Travel Distance
Neighborhood, 2 mile
Community, 5 mile
County Activity Based Parks
Municipal Activity Based Parks
School Board Facilities
Non Profit Facilities
*Callouts include park name and unincorporated population served, estimated by Traffic Analysis Zones projected 2007 population data.
Monteocha Park 1,402
Forest Park 9,543
Jonesville Park 20,226
Copeland Park 1,435
Grove Park 1,437
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PREPARED BY:

Recreation Level of Service Standards for Municipalities in Alachua County

Municipality	Recreation Type	LOS Standard (Acreage or access point per population)	Notes
Alachua	Community, neighborhood, or pocket parks	5 acres/1,000	Minimum 20% improved, passive parks.
Archer	**User Oriented**		
	Golf	1/32,500	
	Equipped Play Area	1/2,500	
	Tennis	1/7,500	
	Baseball/softball	1/6,000	
	Football/soccer	1/15,000	
	Handball/raquetball	1/10,000	
	Basketball	1/2,500	
	Swimming (pool)	1/25,000	
	Shuffleboard	1/10,000	
	Resource Based		
	Swimming (non pool) fresh & saltwater	1 access point/25,000 within 25 miles	
	Fishing (non boat) fresh & saltwater	1 access point/2,500 within 25 miles	
	Fishing (powerboating) fresh & saltwater	1 boat ramp/4,200 within 25 miles	
	Camping (RV, trailer)	1 acre/5,600 within 25 miles	
	Picnicking	1/500	
	Bicycling	1 mile/1,000	
	Hiking	1 mile/7,000 within 25 miles	
	Nature Study	7 acres/2,500 within 25 miles	
Gainesville	**Facility**		
	Swimming Pool (50m)	1/85,000	
	Swimming Pool (25y)	1/75,000	
	Softball field (adult)	1/14,000	
	Soccer field	1/11,000	
	Trail/Linear Corridor/Greenway	1 mile/4,500	
	Basketball	1/4,500	
	Tennis	1/6,000	
	Raquetball	1/12,000	
	Equipped Play Area	1/10,000	
	Park		
	Local Nature/Conservation	6 acres	
	Sports Complex	0.5 acres	
	Community Park	2 acres	
	Neighborhood Park	0.8 acres	
	All park categories	9.3 acres/1,000	
Hawthorne	**Resource Based**		
	Swimming (non-pool)	25,000 person threshold for initial access point; 25,000 increment for each additional access point within 25 mile radius of city.	
	Fishing (non-boat)	2,500 person threshold for initial access point; 2,500 increment for each additional access point within 25 mile radius of city.	
	Fishing (boat)	4,300 threshold for initial boat ramp; 4,300 increment for each additional boat ramp within 25 mile radius of city.	
	Camping (RV & Tent)	5,600 person threshold for initial acre; 5,600 increment for each	

Municipality	Recreation Type	LOS Standard (Acreage or access point per population)	Notes
		additional acre within 25 mile radius of city.	
	Picnicking	500 person threshold for initial table; 500 person increment for each additional table.	
	Bicycling	1,000 person threshold for initial mile of local roadway; 1,000 person increment for each additional mile.	
	Hiking	7,000 person threshold for initial mile; 7,000 person increment for each additional mile within 25 mile radius of city.	
	Nature Study	2,500 person threshold for initial 7 acres of wildlife management area; 2,500 person increment for each additional 7 acres.	
	User Based		
	Golf	32,500 person threshold for initial 9 holes of course; 32,500 increment for each additional.	
	Equipped Play Area	2,500 threshhold for initial area; 2,500 increment for each additional area.	
	Equipped Play Area	7,500 threshold for initial tennis court; 7,500 increment for each additional.	
	Tennis	6,000 person threshold for initial; 6,000 increment for each additional.	
	Baseball/softball	6,000 person threshold for initial; 6,000 increment for each additional.	
	Football/soccer	15,000 person threshold for initial multi purpose field; 15,000 increment for each additional.	
	Handball/raquetball	10,000 person threshold for initial court; 10,000 increment for each additional.	
	Basketball	2,500 person threshold for initial goal; 2,500 increment for each additional.	
	Swimming (pool)	25,000 person threshold for initial pool; 25,000 increment for each additional within 25 mile radius of city.	
	Shuffleboard	10,000 person threshold for initial court; 10,000 increment for each additional.	
High Springs	Neighborhood, community and urban parks	2 acres/1,000	
Micanopy			
Newberry	**Resource Based**		
	Swimming (non-pool)	25,000 person threshold for initial access point; 25,000 person increment for each additional access point within a 25 mile radius of the city.	
	Fishing (non-boat)	2,500 person threshold for initial access point; 2,500 person increment for each additional access point within a 25 mile radius of the city.	
	Fishing (boat)	4,300 person threshold for initial boat ramp; 4,300 person increment for each additional boat ramp within a 25 mile radius of the city.	
	Camping (recreation vehicle and tent)	5,600 person threshold for initial acre; 5,600 person increment for each additional acre within a 25 mile radius of the city.	
	Picnicking	500 person threshold for initial picnic table; 500 person increment for each additional.	
	Bicycling	1,000 person threshold for initial mile of local roadway; 1,000 person increment for each additional mile.	
	Hiking	7,000 person threshold for initial mile; 7,000 person increment for each additional mile within a 25 mile radius of the city.	
	Nature study	2,500 person threshold for initial 7 acres of wildlife management area; 2,500 person increment for each additional 7 acres within a 25 mile radius of the city.	
	User Based		
	Golf	32,500 person threshold for initial nine-holes of golf course; 32,500	

Municipality	Recreation Type	LOS Standard (Acreage or access point per population)	Notes
		person increment for each additional.	
	Equipped play area	2,500 person threshold for initial equipped play area; 2,500 person increment for each additional.	
	Tennis	3,000 person threshold for initial tennis court; 3,000 person increment for each additional.	
	Baseball/softball	6,000 person threshold for initial ball field; 6,000 person increment for each additional.	
	Football/soccer	15,000 person threshold for initial multi-purpose field; 15,000 person increment for each additional.	
	Handball/racquetball	10,000 person threshold for initial court; 10,000 person increment for each additional.	
	Basketball	2,500 person threshold for initial goal; 2,500 person increment for each additional.	
	Swimming (pool)	25,000 person threshold for initial pool; 25,000 person increment for each additional.	
	Shuffleboard	10,000 person threshold for initial court; 10,000 person increment for each additional.	
Waldo	Resource Based	2 acres/1,000	

Sample of Recreation Facilities in Subdivisions

Subdivision/ Neighborhood	Address	City	Zip Code	Pool	Tennis Court	Basketball Court	Raquetball Court	Volley ball	Playground
The Villas of Westend	12840 NW 12TH RD	Newberry	32606	2	2	0	0		
Greens Condominiums at Westend	13200 W NEWBERRY RD	Newberry	32669	1	2	0.5	0		
Turkey Creek Forest	8620 NW 13TH ST	Gainesville	32653	1	2	0	0		
Blues Creek	7498 NW 50TH ST	Gainesville	32653	1	2	0	0		
Mile Run	NW 62ND PL	Gainesville	32653	1	2	1	0		
Mile Run	3780 NW 58TH PL	Gainesville	32653	1	4	1	2		
Capri Cluster	4412 NW 36TH DR	Gainesville	32605	1	2	1	0		
Forest of the Unicorn the Lakes	4500 SHERWOOD TRCE	Gainesville	32605	1	3	0	2		
Rock Creek	NW 29th PL	Gainesville	32605	1	3	0	1		
Northridge	8411 NW 36TH AVE	Gainesville	32606	1	1	1	0		
Charlestone @ Meadowbrook	3111 NW 105TH BLVD	Gainesville	32606	1	2	0	0		
Vintage View	5050 SW 9TH PL	Gainesville	32607	1	1	0	0		
Haile Forest	6401 SW 81ST ST	Gainesville	32608	1	1	0	0		
Mentone	8247 SW 69TH PL	Gainesville	32608	1	1	1	0	1	1
Longleaf	8485 SW 77TH AVE	Gainesville	32608	1	2	1	0		1
Sorrento	5026 Northwest 21st DR	Gainesville	32605	1	1	1	0		
Cumberland Circle	1590 NW 19TH CIR	Gainesville	32605	1	1	0	0		
Turnberry Lake	2445 NW 143RD ST	Gainesville	32606	1	0	0	0		1
Belmont	14372 NW 21ST AVE	Gainesville	32606	1	1	1	0		1
Arbor Greens	250 NW 136TH ST	Gainesville	32606	1	0	0	0		1
Cedar Ridge Villas	427 SW 69TH ST	Gainesville	32607	1	0	0	0		
The Courtyards	NW 25TH CIR	Gainesville	32605	1	0	0	0		
Rockwood Villas	900 SW 62ND BLVD	Gainesville	32607	1	0	0	0		
Hobbits Glen	1616 NW 22ND CIR	Gainesville	32605	1	1	0	0		
Wellington Place	3501 NW 112TH ST	Gainesville	32606	1	0	0	0		
Hickory Ridge @ Fletchers	1075 NW 118TH DR	Gainesville	32606	1	0	0	0		
Fletcher Park	Newberry Road	Gainesville	32606	0	0	0	0		1

Subdivision/ Neighborhood	Address	City	Zip Code	Pool	Tennis Court	Basketball Court	Raquetball Court	Volley ball	Playground
Town of Tioga	205 SW 131ST ST	Newberry	32669	1	1	1	0	1	1
TC White Oaks	7522 WHITE OAKS RD	Alachua	32615	1	0	0	0		
Bellamy Forge	4526 NW 41ST PL	Gainesville	32606	2	2	0	0		
Ellis Park	2100 NW 100TH ST	Gainesville	32606	1	0	0	0		
Eagle Point	8619 NW 10th PL	Gainesville	32606	0	0	0	0		
Weatherly	NW 87TH TER	Gainesville	32606	0	1	0.5	0		
Broadmoor	NW 98th TER	Gainesville	32608	1	0	0	0		
Brookfield	2460 NW 93RD ST	Gainesville	32606	1	0	1	0		
Brookside Apartments	100 NW 146 DR	Newberry	32669	1	0	0	0		1
Cobblefield	1501 SW 83RD ST	Gainesville	32607	1	0	0	0		1
Sunrise	SW 18th Blvd	Gainesville	32607	0	4	0	0		
Cricket Club Condos	NW 4th Blvd	Gainesville	32607	2	2	0.5	2		1
Sparrow Condos	607 SW 75th ST	Gainesville	32607	1	1	1	0		
Garrison Way	NW 75th ST	Gainesville	32607	1	0	0	0		
Portofino	1681 SW 66th DR	Gainesville	32607	1	0	0	0		1
Haile Plantation	SW 91st DR	Gainesville	32608	1	9	1	0		1
Brytan	SW 75TH PL	Gainesville	32608	0	0	0	0		1
Hickory Forest	SW 81ST ST	Gainesville	32608	1	1	0	0		
Willow Oak Plantation	SW ARCHER RD	Gainesville	32608	1	0	0	0		
Gainesville Country Club	7300 SW 35TH Way	Gainesville	32608	1	6	0	0		

Source: Anne Koterba, Local Realtor & Chairperson, Alachua County Recreation & Open Space Advisory Committee, June 2010

ALACHUA COUNTY PARKS
LEVEL OF SERVICE
PROJECTIONS (May 2010)

LEVEL OF SERVICE (0.5 Active & 5.0 Resource Based Developed Acres per 1000 Unincorporated Population)

Unincorporated Population			103,217		105,051		105,824		106,596		107,770		108,944		110,117		111,291	
YEAR			2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		1012		2013		2014	
PARK	PARK TYPE	ACRES	PERCENT DEVELOPED	DEVELOPED ACRES	PERCENT DEVELOPED	DEVELOPED ACRES	PERCENT DEVELOPED	DEVELOPED ACRES	PERCENT DEVELOPED	DEVELOPED ACRES	PERCENT DEVELOPED	DEVELOPED ACRES	PERCENT DEVELOPED	DEVELOPED ACRES	PERCENT DEVELOPED	DEVELOPED ACRES	PERCENT DEVELOPED	DEVELOPED ACRES
ACTIVE PARKS																		
COPELAND	N	5.00	100.00%	5.00	100.00%	5.00	100.00%	5.00	100.00%	5.00	100.00%	5.00	100.00%	5.00	100.00%	5.00	100.00%	5.00
FOREST	C	24.70	100.00%	24.70	100.00%	24.70	100.00%	24.70	100.00%	24.70	100.00%	24.70	100.00%	24.70	100.00%	24.70	100.00%	24.70
GROVE	N	4.00	100.00%	4.00	100.00%	4.00	100.00%	4.00	100.00%	4.00	100.00%	4.00	100.00%	4.00	100.00%	4.00	100.00%	4.00
JONESVILLE	C	89.00	22.50%	20.03	22.50%	20.03	80.00%	71.20	88.00%	78.32	88.00%	78.32	88.00%	78.32	88.00%	78.32	88.00%	78.32
KANAPAHA	C	22.95	90.00%	20.66	90.00%	20.66	90.00%	20.66	90.00%	20.66	95.00%	21.80	95.00%	21.80	95.00%	21.80	95.00%	21.80
MONTEOCHA	N	5.00	100.00%	5.00	100.00%	5.00	100.00%	5.00	100.00%	5.00	100.00%	5.00	100.00%	5.00	100.00%	5.00	100.00%	5.00
S.E. 35th STREET	N	27.00	0.00%	0.00	50.00%	13.50	100.00%	27.00	100.00%	27.00	100.00%	27.00	100.00%	27.00	100.00%	27.00	100.00%	27.00
SQUIRREL RIDGE	N	16.90	100.00%	16.90	100.00%	16.90	100.00%	16.90	100.00%	16.90	100.00%	16.90	100.00%	16.90	100.00%	16.90	100.00%	16.90
REGIONAL TRAILS***	N/A	580.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	2.00%	34.80	4.50%	26.10	9.00%	52.20
Subtotal Active Parks		**774.55**	**12.43%**	**96.28**	**14.17%**	**109.78**	**22.52%**	**174.46**	**23.44%**	**181.58**	**23.59%**	**182.72**	**23.59%**	**182.72**	**23.59%**	**182.72**	**23.59%**	**182.72**
Level of Service Achieved			**0.93**		**1.05**		**1.65**		**1.70**		**1.70**		**1.68**		**1.66**		**1.64**	
Acres Needed			**-44.67**		**-57.25**		**-121.54**		**-128.28**		**-128.84**		**-128.25**		**-127.66**		**-127.08**	
RESOURCE BASED PARKS			2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
CELLON OAK	SP-r	3.74	95.00%	3.55	95.00%	3.55	95.00%	3.55	95.00%	3.55	95.00%	3.55	95.00%	3.55	95.00%	3.55	95.00%	3.55
E.P. POWERS	SU-r	10.90	100.00%	10.90	100.00%	10.90	100.00%	10.90	100.00%	10.90	100.00%	10.90	100.00%	10.90	100.00%	10.90	100.00%	10.90
HIGH SPRINGS BOAT RAMP	SU-r	0.25	100.00%	0.25	100.00%	0.25	100.00%	0.25	100.00%	0.25	100.00%	0.25	100.00%	0.25	100.00%	0.25	100.00%	0.25
HOLDEN	SU-r	5.00	100.00%	5.00	100.00%	5.00	100.00%	5.00	100.00%	5.00	100.00%	5.00	100.00%	5.00	100.00%	5.00	100.00%	5.00
KANAPAHA BOTANICAL GARDENS	SU-r	62.70	80.00%	50.16	80.00%	50.16	80.00%	50.16	80.00%	50.16	80.00%	50.16	80.00%	50.16	80.00%	50.16	80.00%	50.16
LAKE ALTO	SU-r	22.33	36.00%	8.04	36.00%	8.04	36.00%	8.04	36.00%	8.04	36.00%	8.04	50.00%	11.17	100.00%	22.33	100.00%	22.33
LAKE KANAPAHA	SU-r	453.37	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	10.00%	45.34	20.00%	90.67	30.00%	136.01
LOCHLOOSA	SU-r	1.32	100.00%	1.32	100.00%	1.32	100.00%	1.32	100.00%	1.32	100.00%	1.32	100.00%	1.32	100.00%	1.32	100.00%	1.32
McCALL	SP-r	78.42	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00
M.K. RAWLINGS	SU-r	12.08	61.00%	7.37	61.00%	7.37	65.00%	7.85	65.00%	7.85	85.00%	10.27	65.00%	7.85	85.00%	10.27	85.00%	10.27
MELROSE BOAT RAMP	SU-r	0.25	100.00%	0.25	100.00%	0.25	100.00%	0.25	100.00%	0.25	100.00%	0.25	100.00%	0.25	100.00%	0.25	100.00%	0.25
OWENS-ILLINOIS	SU-r	21.57	12.00%	2.59	15.00%	3.24	25.00%	5.39	45.00%	9.71	100.00%	21.57	100.00%	21.57	100.00%	21.57	100.00%	21.57
POE SPRINGS	SU-r	202.00	100.00%	202.00	100.00%	202.00	100.00%	202.00	100.00%	202.00	100.00%	202.00	100.00%	202.00	100.00%	202.00	100.00%	202.00
SAN FELASCO: Transfered to Gainesville	NA	194.00	95.00%	184.30	99.00%	192.06	99.00%	192.06	100.00%	194.00	100.00%	194.00	100.00%	194.00	100.00%	194.00	100.00%	194.00
SANTA FE LAKE	SU-r	24.98	100.00%	24.98	100.00%	24.98	100.00%	24.98	100.00%	24.98	100.00%	24.98	100.00%	24.98	100.00%	24.98	100.00%	24.98
WALDO CANAL: Transfered to Waldo	SU-r	10.15	100.00%	10.15	100.00%	10.15	100.00%	10.15	100.00%	10.15	100.00%	10.15	100.00%	10.15	100.00%	10.15	100.00%	10.15
WATERMELON POND	SU-r	12.00	70.00%	8.40	70.00%	8.40	70.00%	8.40	70.00%	8.40	70.00%	8.40	70.00%	8.40	70.00%	8.40	70.00%	8.40
Subtotal Resource Based Parks		**1115.06**	**46.57%**	**519.26**	**47.32%**	**527.67**	**47.56%**	**530.31**	**48.12%**	**536.56**	**49.40%**	**550.84**	**53.53%**	**596.89**	**58.81%**	**655.81**	**62.88%**	**701.14**
Level of Service Achieved			**5.03**		**5.02**		**5.01**		**5.03**		**5.11**		**5.48**		**5.96**		**6.30**	
Acres Needed			**-3.17**		**-2.41**		**-1.19**		**-3.58**		**-11.99**		**-52.17**		**-105.22**		**-144.69**	
ALACHUA COUNTY FOREVER PRESERVATION LANDS			2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
MILL CREEK PRESERVE	NP	1224.21	0.00%	0.00	4.40%	53.87	4.40%	53.87	5.00%	61.21	15.00%	183.63	15.00%	183.63	15.00%	183.63	15.00%	183.63
SWEETWATER PRESERVE	NP	113.56	0.00%	0.00	50.00%	56.78	52.00%	59.05	52.00%	59.05	70.00%	79.49	70.00%	79.49	70.00%	79.49	70.00%	79.49
BARR HAMMOCK PRESERVE	NP	5633.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	3.00%	168.99	10.00%	563.30	10.00%	563.30	10.00%	563.30
LAKE ALTO PRESERVE	NP	668.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	5.00%	33.40	15.00%	100.20	15.00%	100.20	15.00%	100.20
PHIFER FLATWOODS	NP	644.52	0.00%	0.00	5.00%	32.23	5.50%	35.45	5.50%	35.45	10.00%	64.45	12.00%	77.34	10.00%	64.45	10.00%	64.45
WAINBURG	NP	22.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00
AP&E	NP	242.01	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00
Subtotal ACF Lands		**8547.30**	**0.00%**	**0.00**	**1.67%**	**142.87**	**1.74%**	**148.37**	**1.82%**	**155.71**	**6.20%**	**529.97**	**11.75%**	**1003.97**	**11.60%**	**991.08**	**11.60%**	**991.08**
RESOURCE BASED PARKS + ACF LANDS			2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2010		2010	
Subtotal ACF & Resource Based Parks		**9662.36**	**5.37%**	**519.26**	**6.94%**	**670.54**	**7.02%**	**678.67**	**7.16%**	**692.27**	**11.19%**	**1080.81**	**16.57%**	**1600.85**	**17.04%**	**1646.88**	**17.51%**	**1692.22**
Level of Service Achieved			**5.03**		**6.38**		**6.41**		**6.49**		**10.03**		**14.69**		**14.96**		**15.21**	
Acres Needed			**-3.17**		**-145.28**		**-149.55**		**-159.29**		**-541.96**		**-1056.13**		**-1096.30**		**-1135.76**	
GRAND TOTAL ALL LANDS		**10436.91**	**5.90%**	**615.54**	**7.48%**	**780.32**	**8.17%**	**853.13**	**8.37%**	**873.85**	**12.11%**	**1263.53**	**17.09%**	**1783.58**	**17.53%**	**1829.60**	**17.96%**	**1874.94**

Proposed Development (see Capital Improvements Element CIP)

N - Neighborhood Park
C - Community Park
R - Regional Park
NA - Nature Park
SU-r - Special Use Resource Park
NP-Preservation

* Preliminary Development Plan
** Pending Development of a Management Plan

***Regional Trails estimate: 80 miles X 60 ft width = 580 acres

RECREATION ELEMENT DATA AND ANALYSIS APPENDIX
Example Interlocal Agreement for Recreational Facilities Between City of Gainesville and School Board

Board Meeting Agenda Item Executive Summary

Supt.'s Office Use Only	
Board Meeting	5-6-08
Agenda	Consent
Item No.	G.13.

Board Meeting Date:	May 6, 2008
Submitted By:	Ed Gable
Item Description:	Interlocal Agreement for Recreational Facilities at A. Q. Jones Center

Purpose and Explanation:

CONSENT

This agreement has been prepared between the City of Gainesville and the School Board to offer and maintain recreational facilities for maximum public use and benefit at A. Q. Jones Center. This agreement delineates the respective duties and obligations of the parties in this cooperative effort. It is requested that the Board approve this agreement as presented.

BUDGETARY IMPACT

Funding Source (Description): **Amount:**

Staff Attorney Review & Approval (For Contracts Only)	Date: Initial:	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION Yes: ____ No: ____

INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
THE CITY OF GAINESVILLE
AND THE SCHOOL BOARD OF ALACHUA COUNTY

This AGREEMENT is entered into this _____ day of_____, A.D., 2008 by and between the City of Gainesville, a municipal Corporation existing under the laws of the State of Florida, hereinafter referred to as **"City"**, and the School Board of Alachua County, Florida, hereinafter referred to as **"Board"**.

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the City and Board wish to coordinate the recreational facilities and activities of the City and Board in order to prevent duplication and to provide more fully for the recreational needs of the citizens of our City and Board at the least expense, and

WHEREAS, the Board recognizes the existence of the City of Gainesville Parks, Recreation and Cultural Affairs Department as an entity within the jurisdiction of City government, and the experience, expertise, staff and abilities of that Parks, Recreation and Cultural Affairs Department to schedule and maintain those recreational facilities, and

WHEREAS, the Board is desirous of offering its active recreational facilities for maximum public use and benefit while retaining control of these facilities, and

WHEREAS, the City is willing and able to provide certain on going maintenance activities of Board recreational facilities, and

WHEREAS, the A. Quinn Jones School north grounds consists of basketball courts, a playground, and picnic area, (see Exhibit A) and

WHEREAS, the Board and City desire to delineate their respective obligations, duties and responsibilities concerning such a cooperative effort,

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual benefits to flow to each other, and the covenants and agreements herein contained, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1) **City's Responsibilities.**

a. The City shall be responsible for the maintenance of the basketball courts by replacing nets, goals and backboards on an as needed basis.

b. The City shall be responsible for mowing the grassed multi-purpose play field a minimum of one time per week during April – October and one time per month in November – March. City will also be responsible for the addition of any landscaping including trees.

c. The City shall be responsible for emptying trash from trash receptacles a minimum of two times per week.

d. The City shall be responsible for maintaining playground area by removing trash and debris two times per week and shall provide an inspection of the play equipment weekly for safety. City will also repair small items on playground such as swing seats and chains and shall maintain the surfacing under the playground on an as needed basis.

e. The City shall be responsible for the repair, replacement and utilities with any sports lighting that may be installed.

2) **Board's Responsibility**

a. The Board shall be responsible for all water expenses associated with any water fountains.

b. The Board will allow City the use of the recreational facilities during agreed upon times that will not interfere with school hours.

c. The Board will permit the City to schedule the use of these recreational facilities for their organized programs.

d. The Board will be responsible for the repair and/or replacement of any fencing that may be damaged unless it is the fault of the City.

3) **Miscellaneous Matters**

a. The Board may make any capital improvements or additions to the recreational areas at their leisure however requested additional maintenance by the City will have to be negotiated at the time of these improvements.

b. Any capital improvements made during this agreement become the property of the Board.

c. Either party, based on written notice, to be effective on the last day of the month of July, may accomplish termination of this Agreement, provided that such written notice is serviced prior to May 1st of the year of cancellation.

d. Any user fee collected by either party in its respective operations of a facility may be retained wholly by that party.

4) **Term.** This agreement shall take effect upon execution and shall be in effect until July 31, 2013, unless sooner terminated as provided herein.

5) **Audit and Records**

a. The City and Board shall retain all records relating to this agreement for five (5) years after execution. The parties to this agreement shall make available to each other any and all records relating to this agreement for copying and inspection upon written request. Furthermore, the parties to this agreement shall make any records relating to this agreement to any state, federal or regulatory authorities that may wish to review, inspect or copy these records.

6) **Assignment.** The Parties to this agreement shall not assign, convey, pledge, sublet, or otherwise dispose of, any interest in this agreement and shall not transfer any interest in same, whether by assignment or notation, without the prior written consent of the other party.

7) **Liability.** The Parties shall each be responsible for any and all risks of personal injury and property damage attributable to the acts or omissions of their own officers, employees, servants and agents. This provision shall survive the termination of the agreement between the City and the Board. Nothing in this agreement shall be interpreted as a waiver of either party's sovereign immunity under law.

8) **Default and Termination**

a. The failure of either party to comply with any provision of this agreement shall place such party in default. Prior to terminating this agreement, the non-defaulting party shall notify the defaulting party in writing. Such notification shall make specific reference to the provision, which gave rise to the default. The defaulting party shall then be entitled to a period of fifteen (15) days in which to cure the default. In the event the default is not cured within the 15 day period, this agreement may be terminated. The failure of either party to exercise their right shall not be considered a waiver of such right in the event of any further default or non-compliance.

9) **Notices.** Except as otherwise provided herein, any notice of default or termination, from either party to the other party shall be in writing and sent by certified mail, return receipt requested or personally delivered with signed proof of delivery. The City's and Boards representatives are:

City: Steve Phillips, Director
Parks, Recreation & Cultural Affairs Department
PO Box 490, Station 30
Gainesville, Fl 32602

Board: Ed Gable, Executive Director of Facilities
Fred C. Silvia Center
3700 NE 53rd Avenue
Gainesville, Fl 32609

10) **Amendments.** This agreement may be amended by mutual written agreement of the parties and may be changed only by such written amendment.

11) **Laws and Regulations.** The parties to this agreement will comply with all laws, ordinances, regulations, and building code requirements applicable to the work required by this agreement. The parties are presumed to be familiar with all state and local laws, ordinances, code rules and regulations that may in any way affect the work outlined in this agreement. If either party is not familiar with state

and local laws, ordinances, code rules and regulations, the party remains liable for any violation and all subsequent damages or fines.

12) **Third Party Beneficiaries.** This agreement does not create any relationship with, or any rights in favor of, any third party.

13) **Severability.** If any provision of this agreement is declared void by a court of law, all other provisions will remain in full force and effect.

14) **Non Waiver.** The failure of either party to exercise any right in this agreement will not waive such right in the event of any further default or non-compliance.

15) **Captions and Section Headings.** Captions and section headings used herein are for convenience only and shall not be used in construing this Agreement.

16) **Construction.** This agreement shall not be construed more strictly against one party than against the other merely by virtue of the fact that it may have been prepared by one of the parties. It is recognized that both parties have substantially contributed to the preparation of this agreement.

17) **Governing Law and Venue.** This agreement is governed in accordance with the laws of the State of Florida. Venue is in Alachua County.

18) **Attachments.** All exhibits attached to this agreement are incorporated into and made part of this agreement by reference.

19) **Entire Agreement.** This agreement constitutes the entire agreement and supercedes all prior written or oral agreements, understandings, or representations.

20) **Recording of Agreement.** The City, upon execution of this agreement by all parties, shall record this Interlocal agreement in the public records of Alachua County, Florida.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Agreement to be executed for the uses and purposes expressed herein, on the day and year first above written.

BY: _____
Russ Blackburn
City Manager

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

_____
City Attorney

WITNESS:

By: _____
Print _____

School Board of Alachua County, Florida

By:_____
W. Daniel Boyd, Jr.
Superintendent

WITNESS:

By: _____
Print: _____

School Board of Alachua County, Florida

By:_____
Janie S. Williams
Board Chair

WITNESS:

By: _____
Print: _____

Example Interlocal Agreement for Recreational Facilities Palm Beach County, Florida

R2008 2241

INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN PALM BEACH COUNTY AND THE SCHOOL BOARD OF PALM BEACH COUNTY FOR THE MUTUAL USE OF RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

This Interlocal Agreement is made the _____ day of DEC 0 2 2008, 20____, between Palm Beach County, a political subdivision of the State of Florida, ("County") and the School Board of Palm Beach County, Florida, a corporate body politic pursuant to the Constitution of the State of Florida ("Board"), each one constituting a public agency as defined in Part I of Chapter 163, Florida Statutes.

WITNESSETH

WHEREAS, Section 163.01, Florida Statutes, known as the "Florida Interlocal Cooperation Act of 1969" authorizes local governments to make the most efficient use of their powers by enabling them to cooperate with other localities on a basis of mutual advantage and thereby to provide services and facilities that will harmonize geographic, economic, population and other factors influencing the needs and development of local communities; and

WHEREAS, Part I of Chapter 163, Florida Statutes, permits public agencies, as defined therein, to enter into interlocal agreements with each other to jointly exercise any power, privilege, or authority which such agencies share in common and which each might exercise separately; and

WHEREAS, the County and Board recognize the benefits to be derived by utilizing each other's facilities thereby minimizing the duplication of facilities; and

WHEREAS, the County and Board desire the ability to use the facilities of the other.

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual representations, terms, and covenants hereinafter set forth, the parties hereby agree as follows:

1. Recitals.

The foregoing recitals are true and correct and are hereby incorporated herein by reference.

2. Purpose.

The purpose of this Agreement is to enable the Board and County to utilize each other's recreational facilities and provide a procedure for authorizing the use of the Board's recreational facilities by County-affiliated recreation groups and organizations that have been approved by the parties.

3. Definitions.

A. "Board Facilities" and "Board Facility" mean facilities owned or operated by the Board that are made available for public use by the Board and are used primarily for recreational activities, excluding facilities that are leased, licensed or under the contractual control of others. The terms "Board Facilities" and "Board Facility" shall include, but shall not be limited to, gymnasiums; playgrounds; swimming pools; tennis, racquetball and basketball courts; and athletic fields.

B. "County Facilities" and "County Facility" mean facilities owned or operated by the County that are made available for public use by the County and are used primarily for recreational activities, excluding facilities that are leased, licensed or under the contractual control of others. The terms "County Facilities" and "County Facility" shall include, but shall not be limited to, parks; playgrounds; swimming pools; tennis, racquetball and basketball courts; and athletic fields.

C. "Director of Recreation Services" means the Director of the Recreation Services Division of the County's Parks and Recreation Department or his or her designee.

D. "Facilities" means the Board Facilities and County Facilities.

E. "Priority of Use" means the priority of uses when there are conflicting requests for the use of a Facility. For Board Facilities, the Priority of Use shall be as follows:

1. Board activities, and programs;

2. Municipal activities and programs: (i) pursuant to a separate interlocal agreement entered into by the Board on or before the effective date of this Agreement; or; or (ii) pursuant to a separate interlocal agreement entered into by the Board before or after the effective date of this Agreement involving Board Facilities that

have been constructed or improved, in whole or in part, with funds exceeding $100,000, contributed by the municipality or on behalf of the municipality by an entity such as a special taxing district. Should such a requested use in this category result in displacing a County activity or program, such displacement shall be resolved by the Chief of Facilities Management on behalf of the Board and the Recreation Programs Supervisor on behalf of the County. The School Board shall use its best efforts to find an alternate appropriate Board Facility for the affected activity or program.

3. County or County User Group activities and programs; and

4. Municipal activities and programs pursuant to a separate interlocal agreement entered into by the Board after the effective date of this Agreement that does not involve Board Facilities that were constructed, in whole or in part, with funds exceeding $100,000 contributed by the municipality or on behalf of the municipality by an entity such as a special taxing district.

For County Facilities, the Priority of Use shall be as follows:

1. County or County User Group activities and programs; and

2. Board activities and programs pursuant to this Agreement.

F. "County User Groups" mean those organized recreation groups and organizations identified in the attached Exhibit "A", which may be amended or supplemented from time to time upon the mutual agreement of the Board's Chief Operating Officer and the Director of the County's Parks and Recreation Department without formal amendment hereto.

4. Use of Facilities by the Parties.

A. The Board agrees to make the Board Facilities available for use by the County according to the Priority of Use at no cost or expense to the County, except as otherwise provided for in this Agreement. The County's use of the Board Facilities shall be subject to and in accordance with: (i) the terms and conditions of this Agreement including but not limited to Exhibit "C" which may be amended or supplemented from time to time upon the mutual agreement of the Board's Chief Operating Officer and the Director of the County's Parks and Recreation Department without formal amendment hereto; (ii) the Board's rules, regulations and policies governing the use of the Board

Facilities; (iii) any grant or bond obligations pertaining to the use of any of the Board Facilities; and (iv) all applicable local, state and federal laws.

B. The County agrees to make available the County Facilities for use by the Board according to the Priority of Use at no cost or expense to the Board, except as otherwise provided for in this Agreement. The Board's use of the County Facilities shall be subject to and in accordance with: (i) the terms and conditions of this Agreement; (ii) the County's rules, regulations and policies governing the use of the County Facilities; (iii) any grant or bond obligations pertaining to the use of any of the County Facilities; and (iv) all applicable local, state and federal laws.

C. The County shall submit all requests for use of the Board Facilities in writing in the form attached hereto as Exhibit "B" to the Principal responsible for the management of the Board Facility or his or her designee no less than thirty (30) days prior to the date that the County desires to use the Board Facility. The Board shall be responsible for ensuring that a written response to the request is provided to the County within fifteen (15) days of the date of the request. In the event a request is denied, the reason for denial shall be stated in the written response.

D. The Board shall submit all requests for use of the County Facilities in writing in the form attached hereto as Exhibit "B" to the Director of Recreation Services no less than thirty (30) days prior to the date that the Board desires to use the County Facility. The County shall be responsible for ensuring that a written response to the request is provided to the Board within fifteen (15) days of the date of the request. In the event a request is denied, the reason for denial shall be stated in the written response.

E. The Board and County acknowledge the waiver of sovereign immunity for liability in tort contained in Florida Statutes Section 768.28, the State of Florida's partial waiver of sovereign immunity, and acknowledge that such statute permits actions at law to recover damages in tort for money damages up to the limits set forth in such statute for death, personal injury or damage to property caused by the negligent or wrongful acts or omissions of an employee acting within the scope of the employee's office or employment. The Board and County agree to be responsible for all such claims and

damages, to the extent and limits provided in Florida Statutes Section 768.28, arising from the actions of their respective employees. The parties acknowledge that the foregoing shall not constitute an agreement by either party to indemnify the other, nor a waiver of sovereign immunity, nor a waiver of any defense the parties may have under such statute, nor as consent to be sued by third parties.

F. Without waiving the right to sovereign immunity, the parties acknowledge that they are self-insured for commercial general liability and automobile liability in the amounts specified in Florida Statutes Section 768.28, as may be amended from time to time. In the event either party maintains third-party commercial general liability or business automobile liability insurance in lieu of exclusive reliance on self-insurance, the party maintaining the third-party insurance shall maintain limits of not less than Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000) combined single limit for bodily injury or property damage and shall add the other party as an additional insured to the commercial general liability policy, but only with respect to negligence arising out of this Agreement that is not a result of the other party's negligence. The additional insured endorsement for the County shall read "Palm Beach County Board of County Commissioners, a Political Subdivision of the State of Florida, its Officers, Employees and Agents". The additional insured endorsement for the Board shall read "The School Board of Palm Beach County, Florida, its Officers, Employees and Agents". The parties agree additional insured endorsements shall provide coverage on a primary basis. Claims-bill tailored coverage shall not be considered third-party liability coverage for purposes of this Agreement. The parties agree to maintain or to be self-insured for worker's compensation and employer's liability insurance in accordance with Chapter 440, Florida Statutes, as may be amended from time to time. Each party agrees to provide the other party with an affidavit or certificate of insurance evidencing insurance, self-insurance and/or sovereign immunity status, which the parties agree to recognize as acceptable for the above-referenced coverages. Compliance with the requirements of this paragraph shall not relieve the parties of their liability and obligations under this Agreement.

G. Each party agrees to provide adequate supervision of its own activities to prevent bodily harm to the users and damage to the Facilities, taking into consideration the types of activities planned, when using the other's Facilities. When aquatic facilities will be included in the Facilities to be utilized, the party using the Facility shall provide supervisors certified in Lifeguard Training in addition to any other supervision required hereunder.

H. In the event the Facilities are damaged, the party using the Facilities of the other party shall promptly notify the other party in writing of the damage and shall reimburse the other party for the actual costs to repair the damage. Reimbursement shall be made within sixty (60) days of a written request for reimbursement of costs.

I. The Facilities shall be surrendered by the party using the Facilities of the other party in the same condition as they were accepted and shall cause to be removed from the Facilities all waste, garbage and rubbish resulting from such party's use of the Facilities.

J. The Board acknowledges and agrees that the County may charge a fee for:

1. Use of the County's water parks;

2. Use of the County's picnic pavilions on weekends;

3. Use of the County's swimming pools or golf courses for summer programs; and

4. Use of docents, instructors or tour guides in County museums or nature centers.

5. Use of Board Facilities by County User Groups.

A. The Board agrees to make the Board Facilities available for use by the County User Groups at no cost or expense to the County User Groups according to the Priority of Use, except as otherwise provided for in this Agreement. Use of the Board Facilities by the County User Groups shall depend on availability and shall be subject to and in accordance with: (i) the terms and conditions of this Agreement; (ii) the Board's rules, regulations and policies governing the use of Board Facilities; (iii) any bond or grant obligations pertaining to the use of the Board Facilities; and (iv) all applicable

local, state and federal laws. In the event that a conflict arises regarding the use of a Board Facility between a County User Group and a School Board lessee, the Dispute Resolution process set forth in Section 8 shall be followed and in the event that the parties are unable to reach a mutually agreeable resolution, the conflict shall be resolved by the Board's Chief Operating Officer, whose decision shall be final.

B. Prior to being granted access to any of the Board Facilities, each County User Group shall be required to obtain a Facility Use Permit from the County. The Facility Use Permit shall, at a minimum, require the County User Group to:

1. provide proof of insurance for such coverages and amounts as may be required by the Board's Director of Employee Benefits and Risk Management when Board Facilities are to be utilized and name the Board as an additional insured;

2. protect, defend, reimburse indemnify and hold the Board, its agents, employees and elected officers harmless from and against all claims, liability, expenses, costs, damages and causes of action of every kind or character, including attorney's fees and costs, whether at trial or appellate levels or otherwise, arising from or in anyway connected to the County User Group's use of the Board Facilities;

3. provide adequate supervision of its own activities to prevent bodily harm to the users or damage to the facilities, taking into consideration the types of activities planned;

4. return the Board Facilities in the same condition as they were accepted and to remove all waste, garbage and rubbish resulting from the County User Group's use of the Board Facilities;

5. notify the Board of any damage to the Board Facilities resulting from the County User Group's use of the Board Facilities and reimburse the Board for the actual costs to repair the damage.

C. The Facility Use Permit issued by the County shall also indicate that the Facility Use Permit may be revoked or suspended by the County and the Board may deny access to the Board Facilities for failure to comply with the terms and conditions of the Facility Use Permit.

D. The County User Groups shall be required to submit all requests for use of the Board Facilities in writing in the form attached hereto as Exhibit "B" to the Director of Recreation Services no less than forty five (45) days prior to the date the County User Group desires to use the Board Facility. The Director of Recreation Services shall coordinate scheduling of the use of the Board Facility with the Principal responsible for the management of the Board Facility or his or her designee. The Board shall be responsible for ensuring that a written response to the request is provided to the Director of Recreation Services within fifteen (15) days of the date of the Director of Recreation Services' request. In the event a request is denied, the reason for denial shall be stated in the written response.

E. Notwithstanding any provision of this Agreement to the contrary, the Board shall not be obligated to make the Board Facilities available for use by a County User Group for tournaments or any events where admission or concession fees or charges will be collected or imposed by the County User Group.

6. Maintenance/Repair of Facilities.

The parties acknowledge and agree that either party may deny a request for use of a Facility to perform maintenance or repairs to the Facility.

7. Notification of Responsibilities under Agreement.

The Board agrees to notify the Board's Principals of the terms and conditions of this Agreement and the Board's commitment to make the Board Facilities available to the County and County User Groups in accordance with the Priority of Use.

8. Dispute Resolution.

In the event an issue arises which cannot be resolved between the Board's Principal and the Director of Recreation Services regarding the use or availability of a Facility, the dispute shall be referred to the Board's Chief Operating Officer and the Director of the County's Parks and Recreation Department who shall both make a good faith effort to resolve the dispute.

9. Acceptance of Facilities.

Neither party shall be required to make any improvements or repairs to the Facilities as a condition of use of the Facilities by the other party or County User

Groups. The parties and County User Groups shall accept the Facilities in their "As is", "Where is" condition. The parties acknowledge and agree that neither party has made any warranties or representations to the other party regarding the Facilities, including, but not limited to, any representations or warranties regarding the suitability of the Facilities for use by the other party or County User Groups.

10. License.

Notwithstanding any provision of this Agreement to the contrary, the use of the Facilities by either of the parties or the County User Groups shall only amount to a license to use the Facilities on a non-exclusive basis, which license shall be revocable by the party licensing the use for any reason whatsoever. The parties agree that nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as granting either party or the County User Groups any title, interest or estate in the Facilities.

11. Default.

The parties agree that, in the event either party is in default of its obligations under this Agreement, the non-defaulting party shall provide to the defaulting party thirty (30) days written notice to cure the default. In the event the defaulting party fails to cure the default within the thirty (30) day cure period, the non-defaulting party shall be entitled to seek any remedy available to it at law or equity, including, but not limited to, the right to terminate this Agreement and seek damages, if any.

12. Termination.

Notwithstanding any provision of this Agreement to the contrary, this Agreement may be terminated by either party: (i) without cause upon thirty (30) days prior written notice to the other party or (ii) with cause upon the expiration of the thirty (30) day cure period provided for in Section 11 above.

13. Annual Appropriation.

Each party's performance and obligations under this Agreement shall be contingent upon an annual budgetary appropriation by its respective governing body for subsequent fiscal years.

14. Notice.

All notices required to be given under this Agreement shall be deemed sufficient to each party when delivered by United States Mail to the following:

IF TO COUNTY:
Director of Parks and Recreation
Palm Beach County Department of Parks and Recreation
2700 Sixth Avenue South
Lake Worth, Florida 33461

IF TO BOARD:
Director of Real Estate Services Department
3661 Interstate Park Road N., Suite 200
Riviera Beach, Florida 33404

15. Governing Law and Venue.

This Agreement shall be construed by and governed by the laws of the State of Florida. Any and all legal action necessary to enforce the Agreement will be held in Palm Beach County.

16. Subordination to Bond and Grant Obligations.

The parties acknowledge that certain Facilities may be subject to bond covenants and restrictions or grant obligations and agree that this Agreement shall be subject and subordinate to any such covenants, restrictions and obligations. Notwithstanding any provision of this Agreement to the contrary, the parties shall not be obligated to make any Facility available for use by the other party or County User Groups in a manner which either party has determined, in its sole discretion, would be contrary to any of its bond or grant obligations, including, but not limited to, making any of the Facilities available at no cost when such an action would be contrary to either party's bond or grant obligations.

17. Equal Opportunity Provision.

The parties agree that no person shall, on the grounds of race, color, sex, national origin, disability, religion, ancestry, marital status, sexual orientation or gender identity or expression be excluded from the benefits of, or be subjected to any form of discrimination under any activity carried out by the performance of this Agreement.

18. Captions.

The captions and section designations set forth herein are for convenience only and shall have no substantive meaning.

19. Severability.

In the event that any section, paragraph, sentence, clause, or provision of this Agreement is held by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such shall not affect the remaining portions of this Agreement and the same shall remain in full force and effect.

20. Entirety of Agreement.

This Agreement represents the entire understanding between the parties, and supersedes all other negotiations, representations, or agreement, either written or oral, relating to this Agreement.

21. Incorporation by Reference.

Exhibits attached hereto and referenced herein shall be deemed to be incorporated into this Agreement by reference.

22. Amendment.

Except as otherwise provided for in this Agreement, this Agreement may be modified and amended only by written instrument executed by the parties hereto.

23. Waiver.

No waiver of any provision of this Agreement shall be effective against any party hereto unless it is in writing and signed by the party waiving such provision. A written waiver shall only be effective as to the specific instance for which it is obtained and shall not be deemed a continuing or future waiver.

24. Construction.

Neither party shall be considered the author of this Agreement since the parties have participated in extensive negotiations and drafting and redrafting of this document to arrive at a final Agreement. Thus, the terms of this Agreement shall not be strictly construed against one party as opposed to the other party based upon who drafted it.

25. Filing.

A copy of this Agreement shall be filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court in and for Palm Beach County pursuant to Section 163.01(11), Florida Statutes.

26. Effective Date/Term.

This Agreement shall become effective when signed by both of the parties, approved by the Palm Beach County Board of County Commissioners and filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court in and for Palm Beach County. The term of this Agreement shall be for a period of one (1) year and shall be automatically renewed up to four (4) additional consecutive one (1) year terms, unless either party provides a written notice of non-renewal to the other party thirty (30) days prior to the expiration of the then current term.

27. Prior Agreement.

The parties agree that certain Interlocal Agreement entered by and between the County and the Board for Mutual Use of Recreational Facilities dated December 2, 2003 (R2003-1973) shall terminate upon the effective date of this Agreement, and the parties shall be released from all further obligations arising thereunder after such termination. Notwithstanding any provision in this Agreement to the contrary, this Agreement shall not be construed as requiring the parties to modify or terminate any agreement entered into by either of the parties with any of the County User Groups relating to the use of the Facilities prior to the effective date of this Agreement.

{Remainder of page intentionally left blank}

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have affixed their signatures on the day and year first above written.

R2008 2241 DEC 0 2 2008

ATTEST:

Sharon R. Bock
Clerk & Comptroller

By: _____
Deputy Clerk

PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA, BY ITS BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

_____, Chair John F. Koons

(SEAL)

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL SUFFICIENCY

By: _____
County Attorney

APPROVED AS TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS

By: _____
Director, Parks & Recreation Dept.

THE SCHOOL BOARD OF PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA

BY _____
William G. Graham, Chairman

BY _____
Arthur C. Johnson, Ph.D., Superintendent

Board Approval Date: 11/12/08

REVIEWED AND APPROVED AS TO LEGAL FORM

_____
School Board Attorney

Date: 11/7/08

PALM BEACH COUNTY
PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT

Date: June 05, 2009

To: Joseph M. Moore, Chief Operating Officer
School District of Palm Beach County

From: Dennis Eshleman, Director of Parks and Recreation
Palm Beach County

Re: Amendment to Mutual Use Agreement Exhibit "A"

Per the Interlocal Agreement between Palm Beach County and the School Board of Palm Beach County for the Mutual Use of Recreational Facilities, the Parks and Recreation Department, this letter serves as an amendment to Exhibit "A". This amendment reflects the Current organized recreation groups considered "County User Groups" as stipulated on page 3, number 3, letter F.

Acreage Athletic League	PB Pride Softball
AYSO Region #1370 Soccer	PB United Soccer
AYSO Region 345 Soccer	PBSO Pal Baseball
Boca Juniors Soccer	PBSO Pal Football and Cheerleading
Caloosa Park Girls Softball League	South Florida Youth Association - Bombers Softball
Delray Soccer Inc.	Special Olympics
East Boynton Beach Little League Challenger Program	Super Y Academy Soccer
Glades Youth Baseball	SWARA
Glades Youth Football	The Future Travel Baseball
Jupiter Tequesta Athletic Association	VSA
Kicks Soccer Club	W.B. Flag Football and Cheerleading
Lake Lytal / Santaluces Baseball	W.B. Football League, Inc.
Lake Lytal Lassie League Softball	W.B. Girls Fastpitch
Lake Worth Sharks	W.B. Lady Bandits Softball
North Palm Beach County Little League (NPBCLL)	W.B. Little League Baseball
Okeeheelee Youth Baseball	W.B. Travel Baseball
Palm Beach County Youth Football League (PBCYFL)	West Boca Blazers Travel Basketball
PB Buzz Softball	West Boca Recreation Basketball
PB Dream Catchers Softball	Western Communities Football League and Cheerleading
PB Hornets Soccer	

EXHIBIT "B"

PALM BEACH COUNTY PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT
and the
SCHOOL BOARD OF PALM BEACH COUNTY

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

DATE: _____ TIME: _____

TO: _____

PHONE: _____ FAX: _____

FROM: _____

PHONE: _____ FAX: _____

NUMBER OF PAGES (Including cover page): _____

Interlocal Agreement between Palm Beach County and the School Board of Palm Beach County for the mutual use of recreational facilities.

This is page one (1) of a request for use of a facility under the terms of the Interlocal Agreement between Palm Beach County and the School Board of Palm Beach County for the mutual use of recreational facilities, dated December 3, 2008. Please refer to the entire document for the complete information. In an effort to expedite the request process selected information is presented here.

Stated within the agreement under the "Purpose", is to provide facilities at no cost except for those specifically listed in the agreement. No charge shall be considered valid unless specifically stated in the terms of the Interlocal Agreement.

Any additional documentation required by either party in relation to this request, for example "Lease Agreement", "Rental Permit" or "Permit Requirement Acknowledgement" must state the parties as "Palm Beach County" and the "School Board of Palm Beach County". Only official representatives of Palm Beach County and the School Board of Palm Beach County may sign these documents.

EXHIBIT "B"

PALM BEACH COUNTY PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT
and the
SCHOOL BOARD OF PALM BEACH COUNTY

This is page two (2) of a request for use of a facility under the terms of the "Interlocal Agreement between Palm Beach county and the School Board of Palm Beach county for the mutual use of recreational facilities", dated December 3, 2008.

REQUESTING ORGANIZATION INFORMATION: ☐ PBC Parks and Recreation OR ☐ PBC School Board

_____ (ORGANIZATION NAME)

_____ (STREET ADDRESS) _____ (CITY) _____ (ZIP CODE)

_____ (ACTIVITY) _____ (SEASON) _____ (# OF PARTICIPANTS) _____ (# OF SPECTATORS) _____ (TOTAL # OF PEOPLE AT FACILITY)

REQUESTOR CONTACT INFORMATION:

_____ (FIRST NAME) _____ (LAST NAME) _____ (PHONE NUMBER) _____ (FAX NUMBER)

_____ (OTHER CONTACT NUMBER) _____ (EMAIL ADDRESS)

FACILITY REQUEST INFORMATION: ☐ New Request ☐ Repeat Request

_____ (FACILITY NAME: SCHOOL OR PARK) _____ (OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION)

☐ Mon. ☐ Tues. ☐ Wed. ☐ Thur. ☐ Fri. FROM: _____ AM/PM TO: _____ AM/PM

STARTS: _____ ENDS: _____

☐ Sat. ☐ Sun. FROM: _____ AM/PM TO: _____ AM/PM

STARTS: _____ ENDS: _____

SIGNATURES:

_____ _____

☐ Requesting Principle Date

☐ Director of Recreation Services

☐ Approve ☐ Disapprove

Reason if Disapproved: _____

_____ _____

☐ Principle Date

☐ Director of Recreation Services

Exhibit C

School Board of Palm Beach County Standard Facility Operating Hours

The Board Agrees to make the Board Facilities available for use by the County according to the Priority of Use, at no cost or expense to the County and in accordance with the following maximum operational hours for indoor Board Facilities:

When School is in session:

Weekdays (Monday through Friday):	From the close of the school day until 9:30 pm
Saturdays:	From 8:00 am to 9:30 pm
Sunday:	From 8:00 am to 1:00 pm

When School is out of session (Summer break and Spring Break)

Weekdays (Monday through Thursday):	From 8:00 am until 9:30 pm
Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays:	Closed

The identified maximum operational hours may be amended from time to time upon the mutual agreement of the Board's Chief Operating Officer and the Director of the County's Parks and Recreation Department with a formal amendment to this Agreement. The maximum operational hours do not apply to outdoor facilities.

The Board agrees to consider allowing County User Groups to enter separate lease agreements/rental agreements for the use of Board Facilities during the times that the Board Facilities are otherwise closed subject to the terms set forth by the Board.

Alachua County Evaluation and Appraisal Report, adopted August 2009
http://www.alachuacounty.us/ear

Alachua County Ordinance 4-22 (Park Impact Fee), September 28, 2004
http://www.alachuacounty.us/depts/bocc/ordinances/2004/04-22.pdf

Alachua County Recreation Master Plan, October 2005
http://www.alachuacounty.us/depts/pw/parksandrecreation/pages/countywiderecreationmasterplan.aspx

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION ELEMENT
DATA & ANALYSIS

COUNTYWIDE VISIONING AND PLANNING

EAR RECOMMENDATION #5.3.1 *As part of the EAR-based updates of the Comprehensive Plan, the County should coordinate with municipalities to review and update the July 2005 Conceptual Land Use Plan Map and Countywide Vision and develop policy language recognizing and promoting implementation of the Countywide Vision that can also be used both in the County and Municipal Comprehensive Plans as part of their EAR-based updates.*

EAR RECOMMENDATION #5.3.2 *Coordinate through Elected Officials' Group and Staff Workgroup to address the concept of neighborhood school districts as identified in the CVPC Conceptual Plan Objectives as part of the School Board's long term capital planning.*

LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY

EAR RECOMMENDATION #3.4.1 *Include specific projects from the Local Mitigation Strategy into the Comprehensive Plan /Capital Improvements Program and update the policy framework for hazard mitigation to improve potential eligibility for project funding through grants.*

COUNTYWIDE VISIONING

When planning for the future land use and development of the County, it is important to look at the County as a whole despite the fact that there are 10 different political jurisdictions. All of these entities share the same stores, roads, schools, civic and religious organizations, hospitals, natural resources, and other amenities that make Alachua County a desirable place to live and work. Thus it is important to identify a common vision for the future growth of the County as a whole. In January 2001, the County Commission sponsored a Countywide Summit to discuss issues relating to the Boundary Adjustment Act, annexations and joint planning. As a result, the Countywide Visioning and Planning Committee (CVPC) was formed as a steering committee with volunteers representing each of the nine municipalities and the unincorporated area. The Committee conducted surveys, provided community newsletters, held numerous town hall and other public meetings, and in July of 2005 provided the results of their efforts to the community as the 'Countywide Vision and Conceptual Land Use Plan for the unincorporated areas of the County'. As stated in the report:

> **"The plan captures the common goals articulated by each municipality to protect environmentally sensitive areas, preserve the unique identity of each community, direct future growth into existing urbanized areas, prevent inefficient, sprawling development between one community and the next, and preserve the rural character of the county. It also articulates specific recommendations for the character of development or preserve lands in the unincorporated areas."**

The Plan also outlined a series of 'Action Strategies' needed to move the vision forward and create implementation tools and techniques. These steps included new intergovernmental coordination efforts to deal with annexations, seeking funding and developing a countywide economic development strategy to direct growth to existing centers, as well as several steps related to comprehensive planning.

On October 29, 2007 in a joint meeting with the City of Gainesville and Alachua County, both commissions agreed to reconvene the Countywide Visioning and Planning Committee to oversee continued discussions on implementing the countywide vision. On October 30, 2007, a letter was sent to all municipalities asking for the reappointment of a representative to the Countywide Visioning and Planning Committee. The first meeting of the CVPC (consisting of the appointed representatives from each municipality) was held on January 24, 2008. At this meeting, discussion took place concerning common issues, the update of the Boundary Adjustment Act, and the election of officers. The Committee formed a Boundary Adjustment Act Task Force to consider possible changes to the Act and is currently meeting to discuss potential options. The Committee also updated the guiding principles and action steps from the original Conceptual Plan. The following revised steps are those related to comprehensive planning:

- Evaluate county and municipal comprehensive plans within the context of the countywide vision.
- Encourage municipalities to integrate the Countywide Visioning and Planning Guiding Principles into county and municipal comprehensive plans.
- Develop special area plans within each community's Reserve Area and Extraterritorial Reserve Area based upon the countywide vision and develop joint planning processes.
- Create an incentive program to encourage private landowners to keep their lands in active agricultural use or as undeveloped preserve areas.
- Create a Springs Protection and Strategic Resources overlay district in the northwest quadrant of the county.
- Work with the School Board to protect neighborhood school districts as growth occurs county-wide.

The new policies in the Intergovernmental Coordination Element build on this work already accomplished and give further recognition of adopted conceptual plan objectives, allowing opportunities for more coordinated planning efforts countywide and possibly providing better leverage for joint grant funding to implement the objectives.

Additional Background Information Related to Countywide Visioning and Planning Conceptual Plan

The following information provides further background information relevant to the Conceptual Plan developed by the CVPC, including changes that have occurred since development of the original plan in 2005. This information should be taken into consideration as the County and municipalities work together to transition into implementation of the Countywide Vision.

Annexation Data

Since the completion of the Countywide Vision and Conceptual Land Use Plan, annexations have occurred that may impact the conceptual future land use goals identified on the conceptual plan map.

The following table identifies changes that have occurred since adoption of the plan in 2002 to its effective date in May 2005, and then to May 2008. Note that the unincorporated area of the County shows annexation of over 16,000 acres into municipalities during this time frame. Additional annexations have occurred subsequent to May 2008.

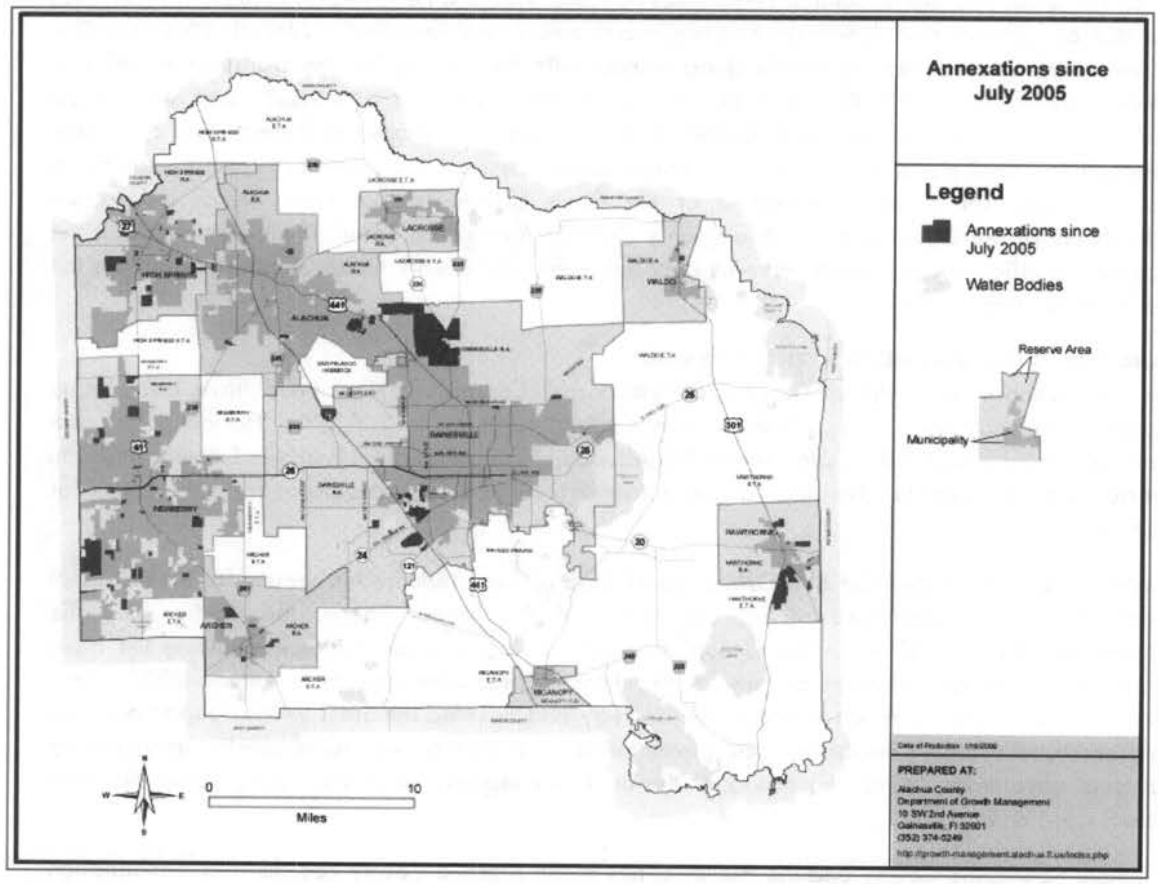
Estimated Changes in Land Area: Alachua County, Unincorporated, and Municipalities

Municipality	Land Area at Plan Adoption (2002)	Land Area at Plan Effective Date (2005)	Land Area 2009	Land Area Change, 2002 to 2009
Alachua	19,795	20,504	20,896	1,101
Archer	1,380	2,745	3,051	1,671
Gainesville	28,725	30,411	34,977	6,252
Hawthorne	1,488	1,855	2,903	1,415
High Springs	10,304	11,060	12,054	1,750
LaCrosse	1,776	2,776	2,776	1,000
Micanopy	599	602	602	3
Newberry	28,103	29,620	31,707	3,604
Waldo	855	1,164	1,200	345
Unincorporated	472,910	465,200	455,972	-16,938
County Total	565,935	567,937	566,138	--

NOTE: ACREAGE FIGURES ARE CALCULATED FROM ARCHIVED PARCEL DATA FROM THE ALACHUA COUNTY PROPERTY APPRAISER, FEBRUARY 2009. SLIGHT DISCREPANCIES IN COUNTY TOTAL ACREAGE AND JURISDICTIONAL CHANGES MAY RESULT FROM USE OF DIFFERENT G.I.S. PARCEL DATA LAYERS, AND DIFFERENCES IN ROAD ACREAGE FROM YEAR TO YEAR.

The map on the following page shows municipal boundaries, as well as the Reserve Areas identified for each municipality under the Boundary Adjustment Act, a special act of the Florida legislature which governs annexation in Alachua County (Ch.225 of Alachua County Code). The darkest areas on the map identify where annexations have occurred throughout the County since the release of the Countywide Vision and Conceptual Land Use Plan in July 2005 to those that were in effect as of January 15, 2009.

Municipal Annexations from July 2005 through January 2009



2006 Update of Reserve Areas

Reserve areas are designated pursuant to the Alachua County Boundary Adjustment Act. The Reserve Areas are the exclusive areas within which the corresponding municipality may annex property. Extra-Territorial areas have also been designated for some municipalities.

Every five years, the Boundary Adjustment Act requires each municipality and the County to review Reserve Areas and associated Statements of Services and requires the County to review the same for all the municipalities. Each Statement of Services is to identify how services are to be provided before and after annexations by the County and the municipalities, and how these services will be financed. In 2003, as part of the original Countywide Visioning process, the County and municipalities went through an update process through several town hall meetings where citizens identified conceptual future land use visions and Reserve Area concepts. Following this process, in 2005 each municipality conducted public hearings on their updated Reserve Areas and Statements of Services. The final updated Reserve Areas were adopted by the Board of County Commissioners Resolutions 06-04 through 06-12 on Jan 10, 2006 and became effective on March 13, 2006 pursuant to the Boundary Adjustment Act.

Service Transition Agreements

One of the action strategies identified by the CVPC is to, "Adopt a new model template for transition of service agreements that distinguishes between urban and rural services." In March 2007, the City of Gainesville entered into an interlocal agreement with the County for the transition of services following annexations within the City's Reserve Area. The agreement addresses issues such as the transfer of building and development permits, codes enforcement, road maintenance and ownership responsibilities, solid waste, fire rescue, and public safety services. The agreement also establishes a process to plan for orderly annexation of the City's Urban Reserve Area, which led to the establishment of the Gainesville/Alachua County Orderly Annexation Team. This agreement and the processes identified within it could serve as a model to begin the work of developing a template for other municipalities as well.

Changes in Public School Facilities Planning

Since completion of the original Countywide Vision and Conceptual Plan, there have been many changes to the way the County plans for public school facilities. In 2005, the Florida Legislature amended Section 163.3180, F.S. to require the inclusion of a Public School Facilities Element (PSFE) in local government comprehensive plans and to establish level of service standards for concurrency for public schools.

The Alachua County Elected Officials Group, established by the Interlocal Agreement for Public School Facility Planning, is comprised of representatives of the School Board, the County and the municipalities within the County. This Group received the "whitepaper strategy" outlining the basic framework for the development of these comprehensive plan amendments in August 2007. They made a formal recommendation to accept the strategy and directed the Staff Workgroup to proceed with presentations to their respective local governments. The strategy was subsequently approved by each local government. Over the course of the next few months, the actual Public School Facilities Elements were developed.

The School Board, the County and the municipalities within Alachua County coordinated the adoption of the Public School Facilities Element (PSFE) and amendments to the Intergovernmental Coordination and Capital Improvements Elements to ensure that all local government comprehensive plan elements within the County are consistent with each other and School Board plans. The School Board served as the lead agency in this process, and the development of these amendments was coordinated by a Staff Workgroup consisting of County staff, staff of the municipalities in the County, the School Board staff and its consultant. All local governments in Alachua County have formally adopted their Public School Facilities Element.

Changes in Transportation Planning

As part of a more comprehensive solution to transportation concurrency issues, Alachua County has recently adopted alternative strategies for implementing state mandated concurrency requirements. The alternative approach will emphasize multi-modal mobility by establishing levels of service for multiple modes of transportation (vehicle, bike, pedestrian, and transit) to be implemented on a district basis within the Urban Cluster. Concurrency assessments for new development will take into account the levels of service for each mode of transportation.

The multi-modal levels of service will be accompanied by a long range transportation capital improvements plan for the unincorporated area which will include planned system improvements such

as parallel roadway facilities and significant transit and bus rapid transit components. This new approach will help to facilitate multi-modal mobility within the Urban Cluster and help provide access to major employment centers in the City of Gainesville. An additional goal is to also provide more multimodal options (such as Park & Ride facilities) for commuters from outlying municipalities, as well as to provide alternatives for residents of the City of Gainesville to travel to employment centers in other municipalities.

CHANGES IN ENERGY PLANNING

On December 2, 2008, the Alachua County Energy Conservation Strategies Commission (ECSC) presented their final report to the Board of County Commissioners. This report culminates over a year of work by the Committee to identify steps the County can take over the next 100 years to create a more energy efficient and resource resilient community. As part of the CVPC's update of its Conceptual Plan Objectives, the Committee added a guiding principle to, "Promote the creation of local renewable energy and energy efficiency policies and goals, as well as implementation plans to achieve them." The work of the ECSC identifies many ways in which the County can work to achieve this goal. The new Energy Element in the Comprehensive Plan addresses many strategies to coordinate with other local governments that will help further the energy goal stated by the CVPC.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA CAMPUS MASTER PLAN PROPERTIES

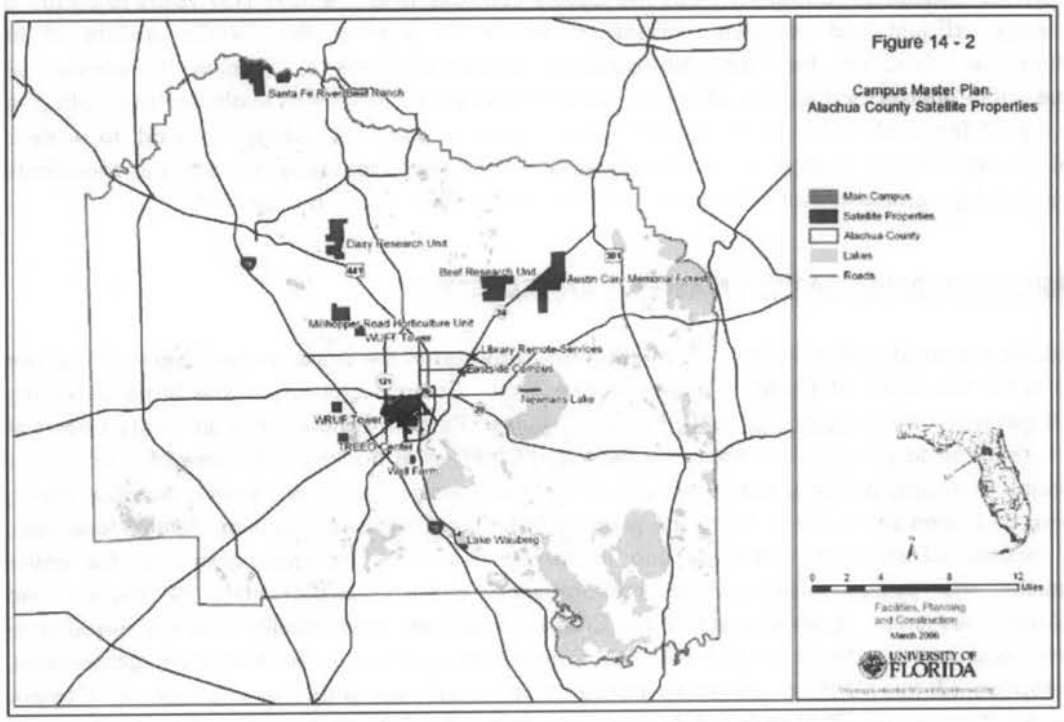
Clarifications are proposed to Policy 1.7, relating to properties in the unincorporated area which are included in the University of Florida Campus Master Plan. Campus planning in the State University System is governed by Chapter 1013.30, Florida Statutes. Per this Statute, each university board of trustees is required to prepare a Campus Master Plan (CMP) which addresses the need for and plans for provision of roads, parking, public transportation, solid waste, drainage, sewer, potable water, recreation, and open space for a 10 to 20 year period. The CMP is required to identify land uses, general location of structures, densities and intensities of use, and contain standards for onsite development, site design, environmental management, and the preservation of historic and archaeological resources. Each element of the CMP must address compatibility with the surrounding community, and must not be in conflict with the Comprehensive Plan of the host local government. Upon adoption of the CMP, a university board of trustees must prepare a proposed Campus Development Agreement (CDA) for each local government. The CDA must address issues relating to the provision of public facilities and services such as roads, utilities, parks and recreation. The CDA is also required to identify level of service standards for these facilities and services and address how any necessary capital improvements will be funded. The CDA may not address or include any standards for onsite development. The Statute provides that once the Campus Development Agreement is executed, all campus development may proceed without further review by the host local government if it is consistent with the adopted Campus Master Plan and associated Campus Development Agreement.

The University of Florida Campus Master Plan for 2005-2015 identifies several University properties which are located in unincorporated Alachua County. These properties are also identified in the most recent Campus Development Agreement, which was executed on August 2, 2006. Per Florida Statutes, development on these properties may proceed without further review by the host local government (Alachua County, in the case of the unincorporated properties) if the development is consistent with the adopted Campus Master Plan and associated Campus Development Agreement. The Alachua County Future Land Use designation and related policies in the Comprehensive Plan

would not apply to proposed development on properties identified in the Campus Master Plan, provided that the proposed development is consistent with the adopted Campus Master Plan and associated Campus Development Agreement.

This issue is currently addressed in Policy 1.7 of the Intergovernmental Coordination Element. This policy is being updated and clarified as part of the EAR-based Comprehensive Plan update to be consistent with Florida Statutes. Additionally, the University properties identified in the CMP will be identified on the Alachua County Future Land Use Map as University of Florida Campus Master Plan properties (also see related Policy 5..3.10 of the Future Land Use Element).

University of Florida Campus Master Plan – Alachua County Satellite Properties



LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY

New policy language has been proposed in the Intergovernmental Coordination Element to address coordination with other local, regional and state agencies to implement hazard mitigation planning to reduce and minimize the exposure of Alachua County citizens and the local economy to future natural or man-induced disasters or hazards. This interagency process will seek grant funding for projects listed in the County's adopted Local Mitigation Strategy. The proposed policy changes reinforce the current hazard mitigation programs directed by County Emergency Management and supported by other County Departments. The Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) is also included in proposed revisions to the Capital Improvements Element.

Alachua County is vulnerable to the impacts of hurricanes, including flooding, hurricane-force winds and tornadoes. Hurricanes have hit Alachua County, as witnessed by the 1896 No Name Hurricane

and more recently the 2004 storm season. The County's adopted Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) details these risks and identifies pre-disaster projects to mitigate hazard impacts. Alachua County regularly updates the Local Mitigation Strategy to include Critical Facilities list and Land Use documentation. The Local Mitigation Task Force has identified stormwater management as a key issue, and wildfire mitigation is an ongoing effort. The Local Mitigation Task Force and Subcommittees are comprised of staff of various agencies and organizations, since the potential impact of major disasters and mitigating risks require intergovernmental coordination. Each jurisdictional representative participating in the Alachua County LMS Work Group does so by first electing a primary voting member and two secondary members.

The County Emergency Management/Wildfire Mitigation staff work with Division of Forestry, other agencies and landowners. Existing Comprehensive Plan policies in the Conservation and Open Space Element promote Firewise Communities USA, a program sponsored by the National Fire Protection Association to recognize those communities that have made a commitment to wildfire hazard reduction. The specific requirements for the Firewise Communities USA program can be found on the internet at www.firewise.org.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ELEMENT
DATA & ANALYSIS

POTABLE WATER & SEWER LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS

See discussion in Potable Water and Sanitary Sewer Element Data and Analysis.

LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY (LMS)

EAR RECOMMENDATION #3.4.1 *Include specific projects from the Local Mitigation Strategy into the Comprehensive Plan /Capital Improvements Program and update the policy framework for hazard mitigation to improve potential eligibility for project funding through grants.*

As part of the EAR-based Comprehensive Plan update, amendments to the Capital Improvements Element are proposed to consider projects identified in the Alachua County Local Mitigation Strategy as part of the capital improvements planning process.

ISSUE BACKGROUND - LMS

Alachua County regularly updates the Local Mitigation Strategy to include Critical Facilities list and Land Use documentation. The Local Mitigation Task Force has identified stormwater management as a key issue, and wildfire mitigation is an ongoing effort.

Mission Statement of the LMS:

The Alachua County Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group is committed to implementing effective mitigation strategies to significantly reduce or eliminate the damage or loss of life, property and economic vitality in the event of a natural, societal or technological disaster. These strategies will be expressed in a comprehensive Local Hazard Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Plan, to be adopted by Alachua County, participating municipalities and agencies/institutions. Using all-hazards, interdisciplinary and intergovernmental framework, the Work Group fosters information and resource sharing and integration of activities among all jurisdictions within Alachua County.

The Local Mitigation Strategy includes these goals (with associated objectives):

- Goal 1 – Establish an ongoing Local Hazard Mitigation Strategy Planning Process as part of a comprehensive community-based emergency management program to protect public health, safety, economic vitality, and property through inter-agency cooperation.
- Goal 2 – Promote disaster preparedness for individuals, communities, and businesses to encourage greater self-reliance and develop public-private partnerships.
- Goal 3 – Engage in hazard mitigation project planning and implementation to protect public health, safety, economic vitality, and property including natural and cultural resources, critical facilities and government buildings.

The Comprehensive Plan Capital Improvements Element Policy 1.5.2. lists "new public facilities and improvements or modifications to existing public facilities that eliminate public hazards" as Priority 2.

This is indicative of high priority, with only LOS standard projects having higher priority in County capital improvements planning.

DATA AND ANALYSIS - LMS

STORMWATER: To mitigate stormwater problems and protect water quality, a Stormwater Master Plan is underway and will provide needed analysis including hydrologic/hydraulic County-wide model network setup. This process, utilizing major drainage basin delineation and primary drainage system data, will prepare a County-wide hydrologic-hydraulic model to qualitatively evaluate the performance of the County's major drainage conveyance and storage ways. Based on the results of the modeling efforts, recommendations will be made for future model expansion, refinement, calibration, and verification. This data will be used to identify major system flooding concerns, identify primary drainage structure deficiencies, and make recommendations regarding future development impacts. The model results will be used to assess deficiencies from flood stages and conveyance deficiencies, no floodplain mapping will be performed. Results will be compared to stormwater facility specific LOS criteria for deficiency evaluation, and a Technical Memorandum detailing model parameterization and setup, summarizing results, and identifying and quantifying drainage deficiencies will be completed.

Needs Assessment will result in a Technical Memorandum detailing identified needs and providing a preliminary prioritization for implementation.

Funding analysis will summarize capital project needs and develop final prioritization of projects. Included will be a discussion of County funding options, including grant and external funding options, based on the findings.

WILDFIRE: Since the Fall 2008 a Wildfire Mitigation Work Group is now working in Alachua County, chaired by Ludie Ehlers of the Division of Forestry. Criteria for membership was decided by the group to include the state, county and city fire suppression/mitigation agencies, as well as law enforcement (ACSO) and one representative for each municipality. An overview of the county with regards to fuels, fire occurrence and available resources will direct mitigation efforts.

Even though Alachua County is far less vulnerable than its coastal neighbors, it still has dealt with four tropical storms over the past four years and with five wildfires since 2000, which damaged approximately 19,700 acres of land. [data as of Oct. 2010]

LIFE CYCLE COST ANALYSIS

As Energy Conservation and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions continues to become more of a concern, it is important to begin to consider the full life cycle costs of major capital decisions made by the County. There may be additional upfront costs to construct facilities to a higher efficiency standard, but the life cycle costs will be lower over the long term. Studies show that green buildings cost on average 2% more in upfront costs and note the importance of integrating green standards early in project development to help minimize any additional costs (Kats, 2003; Davis Langdon Adamson, 2004).

Increasingly, specialists are using "life-cycle assessments" (LCA) to evaluate and quantify the economic and environmental costs and benefits of materials and products over their lives. LCA analysis methods are becoming more standardized and tools are emerging to provide comparable product-level evaluations (NRDC, 2010). Some of these tools are referenced on the following web sites:

- The Whole Building Design Guide – National Institute of Building Sciences
  http://www.wbdg.org/index.php

- Federal Energy Management Program
  http://www1.eere.energy.gov/femp/program/lifecycle.html

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ELEMENT REFERENCES

Fact Sheet: How Much Does Green Building Really Cost? (Natural Resources Defense Council, 2010)
http://www.nrdc.org/buildinggreen/factsheets/cost.asp

The Costs and Financial Benefits of Green Buildings: A Report to California's Sustainable Building Task Force (Kats et. al., 2003)
http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/GreenBuilding/Design/CostBenefit/Report.pdf

Costing Green: A Comprehensive Cost Database and Budgeting Methodology (Davis Langdon Adamson, 2004) http://www.usgbc.org/Docs/Resources/Cost_of_Green_Full.pdf

ECONOMIC ELEMENT
DATA & ANALYSIS

EAR Recommendation #4.1.1 Review and update the Economic Element based on an assessment of the Economic Development Strategic Plan in terms of its adequacy as a comprehensive economic development strategy that builds on the community's assets and incorporates economic, physical, environmental, community, and human development. This strategy should include measurable goals and performance benchmarks.

EAR Recommendation #4.2.1. Promote partnerships with local arts/cultural organization and sports organizations, and promote unique recreational tourism opportunities including agritourism, padding trails, the African American Heritage Trail and the Old Florida Heritage Highway (scenic highway) master plan.

EAR recommendation #4.3.1 Same as #4.2.1

EAR Recommendation #4.4.1 Promote industrial Recycling Market Development Zone (RMDZ)/Resource Recovery Park and economic development business recruitment, and include a program for mandatory Curbside Recycling and composting (anaerobic or aerobic) of organic waste.

EAR Recommendation #4.5.1 Recommendation to complete the Historic Preservation Master Plan and a adopt a Historic Preservation Ordinance as a basis for seeking 'Certified Local Governmental Certification," including providing incentives to discourage teardowns, with focus on historic Rural Clusters, rural communities and possible urban neighborhoods; ensuring Intergovernmental Coordination during annexation for continued protection of Historic Structures; and encouraging LEED certification for adaptive reuse projects and/or allowing other incentives for adaptive use. No Change to Comprehensive Plan required.

EAR Recommendation #4.6.2 Evaluate Industrial and Rural/Agriculture land use categories and assess policies for the location of certain types of agricultural product processing facilities (i.e., food, fuel and fiber) within the County and determine whether changes are needed.

ISSUE BACKGROUND

Economic development is a complex, multi-dimensional process that involves a series of efforts to build and improve the economic foundation of a community. Economic development for local governments has three broad components:

1. Policies to meet wide-ranging economic objectives (e.g., high employment, large tax base, sustainable growth);
2. Policies and programs to provide infrastructure and services (e.g., affordable housing, education, transportation system); and,
3. Policies and programs directed toward job creation and retention.

Economic diversity is a means to achieve economic stability. A diverse economic framework generates strength in the community because no single economic sector is relied upon too heavily. This insulates

the economy of the community from severe repercussions if an important segment of the economy experiences a serious downturn.

The creation of jobs for all residents is the first crucial step toward creating vibrant communities. Economic opportunity is provided through job creation and retention. Opportunities for entrepreneurship, small business development and expansion and job training are also key components of economic development.

The Council for Economic Outreach (CEO) is the designated economic development entity for Alachua County. CEO works with Alachua County and municipalities within Alachua County to secure resources available to new and expanding businesses and industries.

One of the goals of the Economic Element is to provide a framework for a greater amount of job diversification. Currently, the primary industries in Alachua County are Education, Healthcare and Social Service (40%); Professional Administration (10%); and Retail Trade (10%).[24] The Education, Healthcare and Social Service is very dominant in Alachua County as compared to Florida, for which 18% are employed.

EMPLOYMENT

According to information provided in an overview of the Alachua-Bradford Regional Workforce Board, the Gainesville Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) experienced the largest over-the-year gain and the fastest job growth rate of all Florida metropolitan areas from October 2007 to October 2008. This is largely attributed to gains in the number of jobs in the leisure and hospitality sector and government sector. Other industry sectors experiencing gains were trade, transportation and utilities, information, and education and health services. Those gains were somewhat offset by losses in the construction, financial activities, professional and business services and manufacturing sectors. Overall, total non-agricultural employment was up by 0.5% (or 700 jobs) over the year.

While the unemployment rate for Alachua County remains lower than that of the State of Florida, the period from October 2007 to October 2008 saw an increase in unemployment from 2.9% to 4.6%.

POVERTY

Following the 2000 Census, Alachua County requested a Special Tabulation on Poverty removing college students from the tabulation. With a non-college population (for 1999) of 187,570, there were 26,085 persons – or 13.9% of the non-college population in Alachua County – living at or below the poverty level. While this poverty rate is considerably lower than the overall rate of nearly 23% (including the college student population), Alachua County's rate is higher than the State of Florida's poverty rate – 12.5% in 2000.[25] Due to the costs involved, the Special Tabulation focused on individuals and did not address poverty among different age groups, ethnic or racial groups, geographic location (within the County) and family status.

[24] American Community Survey, 2006

[25] Florida Fact Sheet, American Fact Finder, U. S. Bureau of Census.

The objective of Economic Development within communities is to create a set of conditions that allow and encourage existing and new employers to meet local economic objectives, including conditions such as an adequate supply of land properly zoned for employment-oriented activities. Other economic development objectives include provision of essential infrastructure and services, finding new and unique ways to bring new dollars into the local economy, and making efforts to create and retain jobs in the community. The EAR addresses these objectives through analysis of the following issues:

- Promotion of job diversification/creation/retention
- Linkage between tourism and arts development
- Evaluate policies promoting nature based tourism
- Promotion of use of recycled materials and waste alternatives
- Assess Historic Preservation policies and develop strategies for implementation (e.g. Historic Preservation Ordinance)
- Assessment of sufficiency and appropriateness of location of land designated for industrial and office uses (both in the unincorporated area and Countywide) and review of Industrial and Office land use policies

TRENDS AND TARGETED INDUSTRIES FOR ALACHUA COUNTY AND NORTH FLORIDA REGION

Targeted industries are those groups of industries and business sectors that have been identified for recruitment to the community by the County and related economic development partnerships and organizations. The targeted industries for Alachua County are emerging types of industries such as pharmaceutical/biotechnology, surgical, medical and dental instruments and supply, and electronics, instruments and telecommunications equipment, clean industry including manufacturing sectors, and research parks and regional headquarters type businesses. The targeted industries were identified as providing the best fit with the research and development opportunities generated by the University of Florida and its related research institutions. This section assesses the current industry trends in Alachua County and is compiled from the reports of various agencies in Alachua County and the North Florida Region in order to identify the areas the County should focus on in order to attract targeted industries.

Targeted Industries for Alachua County and North Florida Region:

Strategic Plan for Sustainable Economic Development Alachua County, Florida

This plan was developed to provide a framework for making consistent decisions regarding the use of community resources for projects, and to improve the coordination among the many organizations participating in economic development activities. Six issue areas are identified in the paper and following are excerpts related to industrial land use.

- Target economic development efforts in specific areas that increase diversity and opportunity of employment, while supporting and expanding existing assets
  - Pursue and encourage specific 'clean' industrial sectors:
    a. Business services
    b. Transportation and distribution
    c. Communication services
    d. Medical and pharmaceuticals, including biotech
    e. Technology driven manufacturing

f. Electronics and other electrical equipment
g. Regional or corporate headquarters
h. Information technology
i. Research and development
j. Eco-tourism
k. Multimedia productions

- Develop business parks (employment centers) integrated with residential and retail development where feasible.

Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy 2008-2012 (North Central Florida Economic Development District)

Enterprise Florida worked with the North Central Florida Economic Development District through a series of workshops to identify target industries for the creation of catalyst projects that hope to increase those industries. They analyzed trends, statewide initiatives, and goals of economic development groups to identify clusters of focus:

- Pharmaceutical/Biotechnolgy
- Surgical, Medical and Dental Instruments and Supply
- Electronics, Instruments and Telecommunications Equipment

The industries that are either growing, have been targeted as high skill, high-wage area of desired growth, or fill needs in economic diversification for the region are as follows:

- Logistics and distribution
- Building Component Design and Manufacturing
- Aviation Services and Products
- Bio-Fuels and Energy
- Healthcare Services and Products

Energy Conservation Strategies Commission Recommendations Concerning Economic Development:

- Encourage energy conservation businesses, alternative energy businesses, and waste-based industries.
- Determine food processing facilities needed to process locally-grown foods. Identify other food-related infrastructure needs and local (or regional) solutions. As an economic development strategy, encourage development and/or location of food processing facilities within the County.

POLICY REVISIONS TO ECONOMIC ELEMENT

The Economic Element was reviewed within the context of several other existing economic development plans and community efforts. Alachua County has a Strategic Plan for Economic Development that the Economic Development Advisory Committee is currently updating. The Chamber of Commerce and Council for Economic Outreach also issued a Space/Land report that provided a snapshot in 2008

demonstrating the need to ensure that local land use plans and land development regulations appropriating address emerging trends and changes in industry. Many of the emerging industries and businesses are graduating from incubators and often still considered "industrial" when another land use may be more appropriate. Many economic development programs target these emerging industries. There is also the emergence of the "creative class" which redefines traditional business models, as described by author Richard Florida. Employees are seeking jobs that are close to amenities, which call for more mixed-use allowances.

All of these factors played a role in updating the Economic Element. The draft revisions merges some of the proposed changes to the Future Land Use Element and the new Energy Element, by encouraging the types of industries desired and targeted by the various economic development organizations and efforts in the community.

One of the primary revisions to the Economic Element is reorganizing the policies under five specific objectives. Currently, the Economic Element is organized under general objectives and specific policies may be hard to locate and the objectives lack cohesion. The five general objectives are as follows:

1. ECONOMIC DIVERSITY AND SUSTAINABILITY
2. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY
3. ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND RESOURCE CONSERVATION
4. ECUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT
5. EXPAND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND REDUCE POVERTY
6. LIVABLE COMMUNITIES (New objective)

Many of the titles are implicit in the existing policies, but providing the headings captures the intent and helps define the Economic Element. The objective titles are also in line with the Strategic Plan for Economic Development to help ensure that the two primary economic development documents of the County are aligned.

In addition to rearranging existing policies in order to make the document more reader friendly and effective, several new policies are proposed in order to update the element to reflect current economic development strategy in the community.

Input from the Economic Development Advisory Committee indicated a need for more policy language addressing incentives. Several new policies are proposed for the County to investigate incentive programs (such as Tax Increment Financing, CDBG, Qualified Targeted Industry Program, etc). Additional proposed policies provide direction to pursue other funding opportunities and to make information available to the community (Policies 1.2.6, 1.2.10, 1.5.2, 1.5.3).

Redevelopment of existing built properties is becoming more common and is promoted in this Comprehensive Plan update. The current land use regulations do not have clear guidance on redevelopment and the process. Policies related to redevelopment include:

Policy 1.1.9 Consistent with Energy Element Policy 3.1.4, Alachua County shall promote redevelopment and infill within the Urban Cluster. Recognizing that such redevelopment and infill is an efficient use of land, infrastructure, energy resources, and existing public services, redevelopment of existing sites and buildings shall be encouraged. The County will encourage redevelopment by establishing strategies, such

as mixed-use and increased densities, in the goals, objectives, and policies of the Future Land Use Element.

Policy 1.1.10 Recognizing constraints such as location, site access, existing utility infrastructure, or other conditions that may constrain redevelopment in compliance with generally applicable standards, the County shall establish criteria for sites where it would be appropriate to facilitate redevelopment of existing properties based on alternative standards.

Additionally, eco-tourism and the promotion of cultural venues is a priority for the County as this can provide significant revenue to the community. Many of the attractions listed on the Gainesville/Alachua County Visitors and Convention Bureau's website. In order to address EAR recommendations #4.2.1, proposed policies include the following:

Policy 1.1.4 Alachua County shall promote partnerships with local arts/cultural organizations and sports organizations, and promote unique recreational tourism opportunities including agritourism, paddling trails, the African American Heritage Trail and the Old Florida Heritage Highway master plan.

Policy 1.2.12 Priority shall be given to industries and businesses that support cultural, nature-based and/or eco-tourism activities.

Other new policy recommendations related to updating the Economic Element include identifying targeted industries, encouraging the location of a RMDZ/Resource Recovery Park, ensuring that there is an adequate amount of land properly designated for manufacturing and commerce activities for the businesses graduating from the area's incubators (Policies 1.1.1, 1.1.6).

EAR recommendation 4.1.1 also states that the Economic Element should include measurable goals and performance benchmarks. However, specific incentives and measurable goals may be more appropriate in the Strategic Plan, while the Comprehensive Plan can reference the general need for redevelopment strategies.

ECONOMIC ELEMENT REFERENCES

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Palm Beach County Light Industrial Land Use Study: White Paper prepared by Swiger Consulting

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Raleigh, NC Economic Development Comprehensive Plan Element:
http://www.raleighnc.gov/portal/server.pt/gateway/PTARGS_0_2_108389_0_0_18/CP-Economic_Development_Strategy-Text.pdf