

NORTH CENTRAL FLORIDA STRATEGIC REGIONAL POLICY PLAN

This document has been prepared with financial assistance from the
Florida Department of Community Affairs

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May 23, 1996
amended August 28, 1997, and February 27, 2003

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INTRODUCTION

WHAT IS A STRATEGIC REGIONAL POLICY PLAN?

The North Central Florida Strategic Regional Policy Plan is a long-range guide for the physical, economic, and social development of a planning region which identifies regional goals and policies. It is not just a plan for the regional planning council. It is a plan for the region. The plan contains regional goals and policies designed to promote a coordinated program of regional actions directed at resolving problems identified in the trends and conditions statements contained within each strategic regional subject area. The required strategic regional subject areas are affordable housing, economic development, emergency preparedness, natural resources of regional significance, and regional transportation. The plan must also identify and address significant regional resources and facilities that could be adversely affected by development activities.

The Strategic Regional Policy Plan (SRPP) is intended to be strategic rather than comprehensive in nature and scope. Rule 27E-5.002(9), Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), defines “strategic” as proactive, future and result-oriented with a focus on important long-term priorities, needs and problems of the region. It is not required to address all the goals in the State Comprehensive Plan (Chapter 187, Florida Statutes); however, it must nevertheless be consistent with and further the State Comprehensive Plan.

The SRPP is not a regulatory document, nor does it create regulatory authority. According to state law, the SRPP may not establish binding level of service standards for public facilities and services provided or regulated by local governments; however, this limitation does not limit the authority of regional planning councils to propose objections, recommendations, or comments on local plans or plan amendments (Chapter 186.507(14) Florida Statutes).

PURPOSE OF THE STRATEGIC REGIONAL POLICY PLAN

The SRPP serves as a basis for the review of the resources and facilities found in local government comprehensive plans originating in the region. Other purposes, as described in 27E-5.001(1), F.A.C., include:

- (1) To implement and further the goals and policies of the State Comprehensive Plan with regard to the strategic regional subject areas and other components addressed in the plan;
- (2) To provide long-range policy guidance for the physical, economic, and social development of the region;
- (3) To establish public policy for the resolution of disputes over regional problems,

needs, or opportunities through the establishment of regional goals and policies and to provide a regional basis and perspective for the coordination of governmental activities and the resolution of problems, needs, and opportunities that are of regional concern or scope;

- (4) To establish goals and policies, in addition to other criteria established by law, that provide a basis for the review of developments of regional impact, regional review of federally assisted projects, and other activities of the regional planning council. In addition, the plan may recommend specific locations or activities in which a project, that due to its character or location, should be a development of regional impact within the region. Standards included in strategic regional policy plans shall be used for planning purposes only and not for permitting or regulatory purposes. A regional planning council shall not adopt a planning standard that differs materially from a planning standard adopted by rule by a state or regional agency when such rule expressly states the planning standard is intended to preempt action by the regional planning council;
- (5) To establish goals and policies to assist the state and the Council in the determination of consistency of local comprehensive plans with strategic regional policy plans and the State Comprehensive Plan. Strategic Regional Policy Plans shall serve as a basis to review the resources and facilities found in local government comprehensive plans;
- (6) To establish land development and transportation goals and policies in a manner that fosters region-wide transportation systems;
- (7) To serve as a basis for decisions by the regional planning council;
- (8) To guide the administration of federal, state, regional, and local agency programs and activities in the region to the extent provided by law;
- (9) To identify significant regional resources and facilities, infrastructure needs, or other problems, needs, or opportunities of importance to the region;
- (10) To identify natural resources of regional significance and promote the protection of those resources;
- (11) To set forth economic development goals and policies that promote regional economic growth and improvement; and
- (12) To set forth goals and policies that address the affordable housing and emergency preparedness problems and needs for the region.

**CONSISTENCY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMPREHENSIVE PLANS
WITH THE STRATEGIC REGIONAL POLICY PLAN**

Rule 9J-5.021(1), F.A.C., requires that each local government comprehensive plan in the region be consistent with the SRPP and with the State Comprehensive Plan. Consistency is defined as being compatible with and furthering the regional and state plans. The term “compatible” means that the local plan is not in conflict with the regional and state plans. The term “furthers” means to take action in the direction of realizing goals or policies of the state or regional plan. For purposes of determining consistency of the local plan with the state and regional plan, the state or regional plans shall be construed as a whole and no specific goal and policy shall be construed or applied in isolation from the other goals and policies in the plans (9J-5.021(2) F.A.C.).

THE STRATEGIC REGIONAL PLANNING PROCESS

The procedures used to formulate the North Central Florida SRPP are set forth in Rule 27E-5.001, F.A.C. The Council’s procedures in developing the SRPP are summarized below.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public input and participation were invited during the initial formulation of the Strategic Regional Policy Plan through a well-publicized public hearing held at the beginning of the planning process and at ensuing Regional Planning Committee meetings where audience input was solicited. Public input will be received at public hearings to be held in the region during the review phase of the draft plan.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION

Local government participation has occurred primarily through the county commissioners and municipal officials serving on the Council. Council members were directly involved in the preparation of the SRPP through their participation on the Regional Planning Committee, which was charged with developing a draft of the regional plan. In addition, local government planning staff regularly received and commented on draft strategic regional subject area chapters

PARTICIPATION BY OTHER AGENCIES

Copies of the draft strategic regional subject area chapters were circulated to various agencies for review and comment during the formulation of the plan. These included the Suwannee River Water Management District, St. Johns River Water Management District, the Florida Department of Community Affairs, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, the Florida Department of Transportation, the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services.

EXISTING PLANS

Existing plans and regulations affecting the strategic regional subject areas were reviewed to provide an overall planning and regulatory framework for the trends and conditions analysis for each strategic regional subject area.

DATA AND ANALYSIS

The data utilized in the plan was assembled from various sources. These sources are identified as footnotes located throughout the document. Data utilized in this plan are available for public inspection at the office of the North Central Florida Regional Planning Council in Gainesville.

PLAN ORGANIZATION

The content and format of the SRPP is set forth in Rule 27E-5.004, F.A.C. The organization and content of this plan are summarized below.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Executive Summary briefly describes strategic regional subject areas and selected goals and policies of specific concern to the region. It also summarizes important conditions and trends that exist in the region.

COORDINATION OUTLINE

The Coordination Outline provides an overview of the Council's cross-acceptance, dispute resolution, public participation, and related regional planning and coordination activities. The outline is presented for information purposes only to describe how local governments and citizens are involved in developing, implementing, and updating the plan, and how the Council will help resolve inconsistencies between local, state, and regional plans.

STRATEGIC REGIONAL SUBJECT AREAS

The North Central Florida Strategic Regional Policy Plan addresses five strategic regional issue areas: Affordable Housing, Economic Development, Emergency Preparedness, Natural Resources of Regional Significance, and Regional Transportation. Strategic regional subject areas are subject areas that, when viewed from a regional perspective, have the potential to affect the region's significant physical characteristics and/or its quality of life. Each subject area is comprised of a trends and conditions statement; which contains an analysis of factors that describe current conditions and future related trends; regional goals as well as associated regional indicators and

policies; and identification of regional facilities and/or resources. A subsection of the trends and conditions statement, entitled “Problems, Needs, and Opportunities” identifies the problems, needs, and opportunities associated with growth and development in the region.¹ The identified problems, needs, and opportunities are derived from the trends and conditions statement. Maps of natural resources of regional significance are included in the plan. These maps are available from the Council at a scale of 1:100,000.

Goals are long term ends toward which programs and activities should be ultimately directed. The goals are derived from the problems, needs, and opportunities section of the trends and conditions statements. Furthermore, goals must be consistent with and further the State Comprehensive Plan. Each regional goal is accompanied by one or more Regional Indicators. Regional Indicators are statements of baseline information against which progress towards achieving the goal can be measured in the region’s five-year evaluation and appraisal report. Policies promote activities and programs in furtherance of implementation of regional goals. Regional goals and policies must also be consistent with and in furtherance of the State Comprehensive Plan.

REGIONAL FACILITIES AND RESOURCES

Each strategic regional subject area chapter identifies regional resources and/or facilities pertaining to the particular chapter. Regional facilities and/or resources which are not pertinent to one of the plans five strategic regional subject area chapters are identified in this chapter.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

A glossary section is included which defines key terms appearing in the text.

¹The “Problems, Needs, and Opportunities” section is the only part of the regional plan which identifies problems, opportunities, and needs as required by Rule 27E-5.002(11), F.A.C.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

A high percentage of the north central Florida housing stock is comprised of mobile homes. At least in partial response to the high price of conventionally-built housing, many north central Florida households have turned to mobile homes as an affordable alternative to conventionally-built, detached, single-family residential homes.

Between 1980 and 1990, The region's median contract rent rose at a higher rate than owner-occupied housing when measured on a percentage basis. During this period, the rate of increase in median contract rent was greater than the rate of increase in median annual income in all north central Florida counties. Despite the widening gap, additional 1990 census data suggests the region's households kept pace with housing costs during the 1980s. 61.3 percent of the region's renters spent 25.0 percent or more of their annual income on housing costs in 1980. In 1990, the rate was 61.5 percent. North central Florida homeowners experienced a decrease in the percentage of households spending 25.0 percent or more of their annual income on housing costs, dropping from 28.2 percent in 1980 to 26.1 percent in 1990. The region's experience contrasts somewhat with statewide rates, where a slight decline in housing affordability was experienced by homeowners.

Some north central Florida counties experienced a decline in housing affordability during the 1980s. Dixie, Hamilton, and Union counties experienced noticeable increases in the percentage of renters paying 25.0 percent or more of their annual household income for gross rent between 1980 and 1990. Meanwhile, Columbia, Dixie, Lafayette, Madison, and Suwannee counties experienced increases in the percentage of homeowners spending 25.0 percent or more of their annual household income on housing costs.

The housing affordability issue is particularly acute for renters with household incomes of less than \$10,000 per year. In 1990, 87.6 percent of all north central Florida renters earning less than \$10,000 per year paid 30.0 percent or more of their annual household income on gross rent. Conversely, no north central Florida renters earning \$50,000 or more per year paid 30.0 percent or more of their annual household income on gross rent. The same trend applies to homeowners. In 1990, 53.4 percent of all north central Florida homeowners earning less than \$10,000 per year paid 30.0 percent or more of their annual household income for housing costs. Conversely, only 1.5 percent of all north central Florida homeowners earning \$50,000 or more per year paid 30.0 percent or more for housing costs.

REGIONAL GOAL 1.1. Reduce the percentage of the region's very low-, low-, and moderate-income households spending 30.0 percent or more of their annual household income on housing.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The north central Florida economic base can be characterized as a combination of retail trade, health and educational services, and government employment (state prisons and the University of Florida). Since these industries tend to be low-paying and many involve non-taxable land and structures, this mixture has resulted in below-average median household and per capita incomes, above-average poverty rates, and a below-average local government tax base. Therefore, economic development, enhanced job opportunities, and an improved local government tax base are primary concerns of the regional plan.

As indicated in Table 2.10, north central Florida 1989 per capita income was \$11,083, 24.6 percent less than the statewide figure of \$14,687. No north central Florida county reported a per capita income figure above the statewide average. Overall, north central Florida unemployment rates are comparable to statewide trends. However, when Alachua County is removed from consideration, the rate of unemployment for the remainder of the region is in excess of the statewide rate. Several north central Florida counties are experiencing some of the highest unemployment rates in the state. Of the 15 Florida counties reporting unemployment rates in excess of 10.0 percent in 1993, five are found in north central Florida.² As indicated in Table 2.12, Hamilton County had the highest unemployment rate in the state in January, 1993, at 16.5 percent. Taylor County had the state's third highest unemployment rate at 13.6 percent.

REGIONAL GOAL 2.1. Attract new high paying, value-added industries and expand existing businesses in the region.

REGIONAL GOAL 2.2. Raise the median family income of north central Florida households.

REGIONAL GOAL 2.3. Expand north central Florida food, agriculture, aquaculture, forestry and related industries in order to be a competitive force in state, national, and international marketplaces.

REGIONAL GOAL 2.4. Expand the regional tourism industry.

REGIONAL GOAL 2.5. Maintain a regional unemployment rate of no greater than 4.0 percent.

REGIONAL GOAL 2.6. Ensure adequate public utilities and facilities to serve business and industrial development throughout the region.

²Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. "State of Florida Local Area Unemployment Statistics by County (Not Seasonally Adjusted)." Tallahassee, FL. 1993.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

HURRICANES

At the time of 1993's Storm of the Century, no weather buoys or other government-owned weather monitoring instruments were located in the Gulf of Mexico off the Big Bend coastline. Weather buoys provide valuable information regarding temperature, wind speed, wind direction, and barometric pressure. One weather buoy was installed in the Gulf of Mexico approximately 100 miles southwest of Horseshoe Beach in 1994. The weather buoy contains weather instruments and a radio transmitter. It was the first instrument to identify hurricane force winds in 1995's Hurricane Allison.³ Storm surge increases in height as it nears land. A need exists for additional buoys or other meteorological instruments located at intervals of 50 and ten miles offshore to help meteorologists more accurately predict storm surges as coastal storms move landward.

North central Florida NOAA weather radio signals coverage has been significantly expanded since the Storm of the Century. As of January, 2000, NOAA weather radio covered approximately 70 percent of the region, including all of the region's coastal areas due to the establishment of a new NOAA weather station. Nevertheless, a need continues to exist for an additional NOAA weather station to serve parts of Columbia, Hamilton, Madison, and Suwannee counties.

Dixie and Taylor counties have four small coastal communities: the unincorporated coastal communities of Jena-Steinhatchee, Dekle Beach-Keaton Beach, Suwannee, and the incorporated Town of Horseshoe Beach. Warning sirens can be useful means of notifying community residents of storm warnings and evacuation orders when other forms of communication fail. During the Storm of the Century, none of these communities had warning sirens. As of January 1, 2000, Horseshoe Beach, Dekle Beach- Keaton Beach, and Steinhatchee had emergency warning sirens. The unincorporated communities of Suwannee and Jena do not have sirens, although Dixie County is seeking funds for the installation of sirens in these two coastal communities.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RELEASES

Under contract with the Florida Department of Community Affairs, the North Central Florida Regional Planning Council serves as staff to the North Central Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC). The LEPC was established in 1988 in response to the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) which requires the preparation of local emergency response plans for hazardous materials releases which, for the State of Florida, have been developed utilizing the eleven regional planning council districts. Although referred to as a local plan, the LEPC plan is, in fact, a regional plan which addresses all eleven north central Florida counties.

³Mike Rucker, Public Information Officer, Florida Department of Community Affairs, Division of Emergency Management, June, 1995.

The LEPC and county hazardous materials emergency response plans contain a good understanding of hazardous materials located at stationary facilities. Little is known about hazardous materials moving down roads and railroads in the region. Given the rural nature of north central Florida and the large populations located south of the region, it is likely that the biggest hazardous materials emergencies could result from releases from trucks and trains passing through the region. A need exists for a commodity flow study of the region's roads and railroads.

When a hazardous materials release occurs, a local fire department or other local government personnel arrive at the scene and determine if local resources are adequate to cope with the release. If the incident requires greater than local resources, the local government contacts one of the region's two regional response teams. One of the response teams is run by the City of Gainesville Fire Department while the other is operated by PCS Phosphate Corporation in Hamilton County. The LEPC is conducting a needs assessment for additional regional response teams to assure a timely response to hazardous materials spills in the western portion of the region.

MUTUAL AID AGREEMENTS

As of January 6, 2000, 41 of the region's 44 local governments had adopted the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement for Catastrophic Disaster Response and Recovery.⁴ The statewide agreement allows for reimbursement to assisting local governments for most incurred costs from the Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance Trust Fund as well as from the requesting local government. The agreement also establishes a supervision and control structure for assisting local government personnel and resources at the scene of the emergency, formalizes procedures for making emergency assistance requests, and resolves other mutual aid issues.

REGIONAL GOAL 3.1. Improve emergency preparedness for coastal storms in the region.

REGIONAL GOAL 3.2. Participation by all north central Florida local governments in the National Flood Insurance Program.

REGIONAL GOAL 3.3. Reduce response times of regional hazardous materials response teams to 60 minutes for hazardous materials emergencies in Perry, Cross City, and Greenville.

REGIONAL GOAL 3.4. Improve the ability of emergency response teams to respond to hazardous materials emergencies.

REGIONAL GOAL 3.5. All north central Florida local governments are signatories to the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement for Catastrophic Disaster Response and Recovery.

⁴Florida Department of Community Affairs, Division of Emergency Management, "Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement for Catastrophic Disaster Response and Recovery Status Report," Tallahassee, FL, January 6, 2000.

NATURAL RESOURCES OF REGIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

Natural resources of regional significance are natural resources or systems of interrelated natural resources, which due to their function, size, rarity, or endangerment, provide benefits of regional significance to the natural or human environment. They consist of both coastal and inland wetlands, rivers and their associated floodplains, large forested areas, lakes, springs, the Floridan Aquifer, and land areas with the potential to adversely affect the water quality of the aquifer (stream-to-sink watersheds and high recharge areas). Listed species are also recognized as natural resources of regional significance.⁵

Although mapped as discrete geographic units, natural resources of regional significance are really parts of an interconnected natural system extending across and beyond the region. Actions in one part of the system can have significant adverse consequences elsewhere. For example, the Big Bend Seagrass Beds and the fishery it supports are dependent upon fresh water flows from the Suwannee and other coastal rivers. The rivers are in turn dependent upon headwater swamps for their base flows of fresh water. Dredging and filling headwater swamps, such as the Okefenokee Swamp in Georgia and north central Florida's San Pedro Bay and Mallory Swamp, could have negative impacts upon the seagrass beds and coastal fishery.

THE FLORIDAN AQUIFER

Between 1990 and 1995, north central Florida experienced a 9.0 percent decline in total estimated north central Florida water withdrawal. Despite significant population growth during this period, estimated total withdrawals statewide increased by only 1.6 percent during this period. Regional withdrawals for residential use decreased by 10.0 percent while institutional and commercial withdrawals increased by 37.7 percent during this period. Statewide, estimated residential withdrawals were flat, increasing by 0.9 percent, while institutional and commercial withdrawals increased by 36.8 percent.⁶

It is difficult to reconcile the decline in estimated water withdrawal with the region's estimated 9.3 percent population increase during this period.⁷ The consumption numbers may reflect inherent limitations in the way water withdrawal estimates are reported. Industrial and utility consumption can vary widely, depending on market forces. Agricultural withdrawals can vary widely from year to year, depending on rainfall and annual variations in types of crops.

⁵Listed species are those plant and animal species classified as Endangered, Threatened, or Species of Special Concern in Florida's Endangered Species, Threatened Species, and Species of Special Concern: Official Lists, published by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

⁶1994 & 1998 Florida Statistical Abstract, Tables 8.41 & 8.42.

⁷1996 Florida Statistical Abstract, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, 1997, Table 1.67.

Furthermore, the July 15, 1999, draft Water Management Plan for the Suwannee River Water Management District projects a 20 percent increase in total water consumption within the district by the year 2020.⁸ The draft plan notes that significant regional hydrogeological impacts as a result of water withdrawals are not expected due largely to the relatively low absolute increase in overall water use. The draft plan concludes that the Floridan aquifer system retains adequate supplies for the existing and future water needs within the District.

North central Florida has a much higher reliance on ground water than the rest of the state. In 1995, 63.6 percent of all water withdrawn for human use came from ground water sources, compared with 23.9 percent statewide.⁹ North central Florida water consumption by type of user is similar to statewide usage.

Sufficient potable supplies are expected to be available to meet the region's present and projected requirements provided there is proper planning and careful management of the water supply. North central Florida must retain adequate water reserves for future water requirements, including the requirements of a growing population as well as north central Florida's natural systems and native species. Water from the Floridan Aquifer is required for the region's springs and rivers to flow, for wetlands to remain wet, and for lakes to remain lakes. The region's vegetation and wildlife are dependent upon the water found within rivers, springs, and wetlands for their survival. However, little is known about the relationships between groundwater and surfacewater, and the surface water needs of native species. Additional information is needed regarding these relationships and needs.

REGIONAL GOAL 4.1. Preserve Big Bend coastal and marine resources identified as Natural Resources of Regional Significance for future generations of residents in recognition of their economic and ecological importance to the region.

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.

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.

⁸Water Management Plan 2000, Review Draft, Suwannee River Water Management District, July 15, 1999, Live Oak, Florida, page 35. Note: The District includes all north central Florida counties with the exception of southeastern Alachua County. The District also includes Jefferson and Levy counties.

⁹2000 Florida Statistical Abstract, tables 8.41 & 8.42

REGIONAL GOAL 4.4. Protect all listed species located in north central Florida.

REGIONAL GOAL 4.5. Protect natural resources of regional significance identified in this plan as “Planning and Resource Management Areas.”

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.

REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION

Regionally significant transportation facilities are those facilities used to provide transportation between cities located both within and outside the region and other specially designated facilities. They include one airport, two interstate highways, nine U.S. highways, 25 state roads, 11 local roads designated as hurricane evacuation routes, and four public transit system providers.

REGIONAL ROAD NETWORK

The regional road network is comprised of interstate highways, U.S. highways, state roads, county roads that serve as hurricane evacuation routes in Dixie and Taylor counties, and local roads which link Regional Facilities or DRIs to interstate, U.S., or state highways. The regional road network consists of approximately 1,359 miles of roadways, of which 177 miles are comprised of interstate highways, 569 miles are U.S. highways, 470 miles are state roads, and 143 miles are local roads used as hurricane evacuation routes. In addition to these segments, the regional road network also comprises segments of local roads linking regional facilities and DRIs to these roads. Additionally, 427.1 miles of the regional road network are designated as a part of the Florida Intrastate Highway System. The regional road network provides good transportation service to the region. With the exception of a few specific segments in Gainesville, the largest municipality in the region, nearly all of the regional road network operates at or above the minimum level of service standards contained within local government comprehensive plans.

A review of the comprehensive plans of the region’s 44 local governments reveals a total of 30.8 miles, 2.3 percent of the regional road network, which are currently operating below the local government’s adopted minimum level of services standard. An additional 133.2 miles, 9.9 percent of the regional road network, may drop below the local government’s adopted minimum level of service standard by the year 2011. Some segments of the regional road network which may drop below the minimum standard are either being corrected or studies are in progress to determine the means by which the minimum standard can be restored. Of the Approximately 164.0 miles of regional road network identified as either currently operating or projected to operate below the minimum LOS standard, 35.3 miles are scheduled for improvements, and 17 intersection turn lane

projects. Most of the new construction is scheduled to occur within Alachua County.¹⁰

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.

REGIONAL GOAL 5.2. Mitigate adverse impacts to regional transportation facilities associated with enrollment growth at the University of Florida.

REGIONAL GOAL 5.3. Maximize the use of the Gainesville Regional Airport before developing a new regional airport.

REGIONAL GOAL 5.4 Reduce the unmet General Trip demand of the north central Florida Transportation Disadvantaged population.

REGIONAL GOAL 5.5 Increase the percentage of north central Florida residents using public transportation as a primary means of transportation.

¹⁰Metropolitan Transportation Planning Organization for the Gainesville Urbanized Area, Fiscal Years 1999/2000 - 2003/2004 Transportation Improvement Program, July, 1999. Florida Department of Transportation, District II, Florida's Adopted Five Year Work Program, July 1, 1999 through June 30, 2004, Lake City, Florida, July 1, 1999.