



city commission agenda

Regular Meeting

November 14, 2016
3:30 p.m.
Commission Chambers

commissioners				mayor	commissioners			
seat 1	Gregory Seidel	seat 2	Sarah Sprinkel	Steve Leary	seat 3	Carolyn Cooper	seat 4	Pete Weldon

welcome

Welcome to the City of Winter Park City Commission meeting. The agenda for regularly scheduled Commission meetings is posted in City Hall the Tuesday before the meeting. Agendas and all backup material supporting each agenda item are available in the City Clerk's office or on the city's website at cityofwinterpark.org.

meeting procedures

Persons desiring to address the Commission MUST fill out and provide to the City Clerk a yellow "Request to Speak" form located by the door. After being recognized by the Mayor, persons are asked to come forward and speak from the podium, state their name and address, and direct all remarks to the Commission as a body and not to individual members of the Commission, staff or audience.

Citizen comments at 5 p.m. and each section of the agenda where public comment is allowed are limited to three (3) minutes. The yellow light indicator will remind you that you have one (1) minute left. Large groups are asked to name a spokesperson. This period of time is for comments and not for questions directed to the Commission or staff for immediate answer. Questions directed to the City Commission will be referred to staff and should be answered by staff within a reasonable period of time following the date of the meeting. Order and decorum will be preserved at all meetings. Personal, impertinent or slanderous remarks are not permitted. Thank you for participating in your city government.

agenda

1 Meeting Called to Order

2 Invocation Mark Rickman, Director of Fellowship of Christian Athletes of Central Florida Pledge of Allegiance

3 Approval of Agenda

4 Mayor's Report

***Projected Time**
***Subject to change**

- a. Proclamation – Small Business Saturday
- b. Presentation – 2016 International Association for Chiefs of Police
'Law Enforcement Challenge' 1st Place Award for Highway Safety

10 minutes

5 City Manager's Report

***Projected Time**
***Subject to change**
5 minutes

6	City Attorney's Report	*Projected Time *Subject to change
7	Non-Action Items	*Projected Time *Subject to change
8	Citizen Comments 5 p.m. or soon thereafter (if the meeting ends earlier than 5:00 p.m., the citizen comments will be at the end of the meeting) (Three (3) minutes are allowed for each speaker; not to exceed a total of 30 minutes for this portion of the meeting)	
9	Consent Agenda	*Projected Time *Subject to change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Approve the minutes of October 24, 2016. b. Approve the following purchases and contracts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PR160968 to Altec Industries, Inc. for a replacement bucket truck for the Electric Utility; \$123,322. 2. Blanket Purchase Order to Mead Botanical Gardens for annual operational and capital support; and authorize the Mayor to execute contract; Operational, \$85,000; Capital, \$100,000. 3. Blanket Purchase Order to Winter Park Historical Association for annual operational support; and authorize the Mayor to execute contract; \$80,000. 4. Blanket Purchase Order to ADPI Intermedix for third-party EMS collection services; \$90,000. 5. PR160963 to Trane Co. for a new chiller for the Public Works Compound; \$145,745. 6. PR161015 to Hub City Ford for six 2017 Ford Police interceptors; \$157,014. 7. PR161016 to Orlando Freightliner, Inc. for replacement dump truck for the Streets Drainage Division; \$108,562. 8. Blanket Purchase Order to Heart Utilities of Jacksonville (IFB-8-2014) for FY17 City-wide underground projects; \$1,585,000. 9. Blanket Purchase Order to HDD of Florida (IFB-8-2014) for FY17 City-wide underground projects; \$1,335,000. 10. Contract with StarTraq Limited for red light traffic camera monitoring and audit services; and authorize the Mayor to execute contract; \$40,000 (Forfeiture funds). 11. Amendment No. 2 (RFQ-25-2014) to A Budget Tree Services, Inc. for Tree Removal Services; Dead/Diseased High Risk; and authorize the Mayor to execute Amendment. 12. Amendment No. 4 (RFQ-2-2012) to Universal Engineering Science, Continuing Services Contract for Professional, Architectural & Engineering Services; Discipline: Geotechnical Services; and authorize the Mayor to execute Amendment. 13. Piggyback Orange County Contract #Y14-1070-LC – Furnish Asphalt Products with Hubbard Construction Co.; and authorize the Mayor to execute contract; \$100,000. 	5 minutes

14. Piggyback Jacksonville Electric Authority Contract #157126 – Electrical Conduit & Fittings with Gresco Utility Supply, Inc.; and authorize the Mayor to execute contract.

10 Action Items Requiring Discussion

***Projected Time**
***Subject to change**

11 Public Hearings

***Projected Time**
***Subject to change**

- a. Request of JT Palm Holdings LLC (Cask & Larder):
 - Ordinance – Amending “Comprehensive Plan” Future Land Use Map to change from a Single Family Density Residential Future Land Use Designation to a Parking Lot Future Land Use Designation on the vacant property at 520 South Pennsylvania Avenue (2)
 - Ordinance – Amending Official Zoning Map to change from Single Family Residential (R-1A) District zoning to Parking Lot (PL) District zoning on the property at 520 South Pennsylvania Avenue (2)
- b. Ordinance – Repealing and Replacing Chapter 82, Solid Waste, Article I, in General and Article II, Municipal Collection and disposal Service (1)
- c. Ordinance – Proposing an amendment to the City Charter eliminating Primary elections for candidates for City Commission and Mayor and providing for run-off elections; submitting proposed Charter amendment to a vote by the electors of Winter Park via referendum at the General City Election to be held March 14, 2017; providing for amendment of Chapter 42 of the City Code regarding City elections if the Charter amendment is adopted (1)
- d. Ordinance – Amending the adopted budget and accompanying the Five Year Capital Improvement Plan for FY 2015-2016 (1)

10 minutes

15 minutes

15 minutes

10 minutes

THE FOLLOWING PUBLIC HEARING MUST BE HELD AFTER 5:01 P.M.

- e. Ordinance – Amending the Comprehensive Plan and Chapter 58 “Land Development Code”, Article 1, “Comprehensive Plan” so as to adopt a new City of Winter Park Comprehensive Plan, Goals, Objectives and Policies document, substituting for the current 2009 Comprehensive Plan adopted on February 23, 2009 together with all subsequent amendments (1)

45 minutes

12	City Commission Reports	*Projected Time *Subject to change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Commissioner Seidelb. Commissioner Sprinkelc. Commissioner Cooperd. Commissioner Weldone. Mayor Leary	10 minutes total

appeals & assistance

"If a person decides to appeal any decision made by the Commission with respect to any matter considered at such meeting or hearing, he/she will need a record of the proceedings, and that, for such purpose, he/she 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." (F. S. 286.0105).

"Persons with disabilities needing assistance to participate in any of these proceedings should contact the City Clerk's Office (407-599-3277) at least 48 hours in advance of the meeting."



city commission city manager's report

item type

City Manager's Report

meeting date

November 14, 2016

Below are issues of interest to the Commission and community that are currently being worked on by staff, but do not currently require action on the Commission agenda. These items are being tracked to provide the Commission and community the most up to date information regarding the status of the various issues. The City Manager will be happy to answer questions or provide additional updates at the meeting.

issue	update	date
Railroad crossing update	Four of Winter Park's street crossings are included in FDOT's CIP for installing concrete panels with South Denning, Pennsylvania North and South remaining.	Holt/Pennsylvania crossing improvements scheduled for January 27. Pennsylvania/Webster improvements scheduled for February 17.
Ward Park restrooms	Both restrooms 95% complete. Site work, irrigation, planting underway starting November 14.	Substantial completion November 21. Final completion December 10.
Cady Way Pool	With the transition in leadership at the Winter Park YMCA they have not planned to staff or program the pool this winter. They also do not currently have funding for the cover that would be necessary to keep the water heated. The YMCA is re-evaluating whether to proceed with this project.	On hold.
Comprehensive Plan Update	Staff has finished the update and has transmitted to revised Plan to P&Z and the City Commission for review and transmittal to the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity. The deadline to transmit is February 1, 2017.	First City Commission review is scheduled for November 14 at 5:01 p.m. The second public hearing is scheduled for December 12 at 5:01 p.m. The Plan update is due to the Department of Economic Opportunity by February 1, 2017. Schedule is available at www.cityofwinterpark.org/comp-plan

Once projects have been resolved, they will remain on the list for one additional meeting to share the resolution with the public and then be removed.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE CITY COMMISSION
October 24, 2016

The meeting of the Winter Park City Commission was called to order by Mayor Steve Leary, at 3:35 p.m. in the Commission Chambers, 401 Park Avenue South, Winter Park, Florida. The invocation was provided by Mark Rickman, Director of Fellowship of Christian Athletes of Central Florida, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance.

Members present:

Mayor Steve Leary
Commissioner Greg Seidel
Commissioner Sarah Sprinkel
Commissioner Carolyn Cooper
Commissioner Pete Weldon

Also present:

City Manager Randy Knight
City Clerk Cynthia Bonham
City Attorney Kurt Ardaman

Approval of the agenda

Motion made by Commissioner Sprinkel to approve the agenda; seconded by Commissioner Weldon and carried unanimously with a 5-0 vote.

Mayor's Report

a. Introduction of Orlando Philharmonic Orchestra Executive Director

Mayor Leary spoke about the upcoming events in Winter Park. Michael Elsberry, President of the Orlando Philharmonic Board of Directors introduced Christopher Barton as the new Orlando Philharmonic Orchestra Director. Mr. Barton addressed his excitement of coming to Orlando and the upcoming events planned.

b. Proclamation – Week of the Family, November 5-12

Lynn Whitcomb, Elizabeth Rahter and April Smith with the Week of the Family Committee joined Mayor Leary in proclaiming November 5-12 as Orange County's "Week of the Family" and National Family Week. They were presented a proclamation and encouraged everyone to attend the Popcorn Flicks in Central Park on November 10.

City Manager's Report

City Manager Knight reminded everyone about the Showalter Field ribbon cutting on Friday.

Commissioner Seidel addressed the update of the comprehensive plan being done by February and asked if the timeframe could be extended a couple more weeks because of one task force member believing they need more time. Mayor Leary stated he spoke with two task force members who believe they are in perfect shape and on time. He believed it to be premature at this time to extend it but that they should wait and see down the road if that is necessary.

Commissioner Cooper asked for an additional 30 days added to the schedule to allow time to do a thorough job and addressed the need for redlined documents showing the changes. It was confirmed that only one P&Z member and one task force member believed this was being rushed.

Commissioner Weldon commented that anyone interested in the comprehensive plan has ample opportunity to review the documents and encouraged input from the public. Mayor Leary stated he is willing to consider extending the time if he hears from staff and the boards that they need more time.

Commissioner Sprinkel stated she is more concerned when they receive it and what happens to it then and wanted to see the plan for that. Ms. Stone stated she will send out the schedule again. Commissioner Weldon stated according to the schedule they will have enough time to send things back through P&Z if they decide that is necessary. There was no consensus to extend the time at this point.

a. Blake Yard update

City Manager Knight provided the background for this item. He stated the property appraisal was updated by CBRE and came back at \$450,000 if zoned R-2 which is their recommendation. He reported that this will go to the Planning and Zoning Board at their next meeting to rezone to R-2 and will come back to the Commission following that. Once the rezoning takes place, they will move forward with the Notice of Disposal (NOD).

Commissioner Seidel stressed the importance of public notice and the interest of making this parkland. Planning Director Dori Stone spoke about moving forward with the land use and rezoning now and the various ways the NOD can be written. After discussion, there was a consensus to go to the P&Z as R-2 zoning. Ms. Stone stated she would craft the notice and bring to the Commission as an action item.

City Attorney's Report

City Attorney Ardaman addressed the bond validation hearing held on October 20 and that bond counsel will be submitting a proposed memorandum for the courts consideration. Also received was an order to show cause in respect to the City Commission decision upholding the city clerk's determination as a separate lawsuit that they will be responding to as well.

Non-Action Item

No items.

Consent Agenda

- a. Approve the minutes of October 10, 2016.
- b. Approve the following purchases and contracts:

1. PR160888 to Gresco Utility Supply, Inc. for Electric Undergrounding Inventory; \$218,422.
2. PR160890 to Stuart C. Irby for Electric Undergrounding Inventory; \$238,225.70.
3. PR160897 to Ten-8 Fire Equipment for Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus' & authorize the Mayor to execute piggyback contract renewal; \$312,839.24.
4. PR160832 to Musco Lighting for court lighting at the Azalea Tennis Center \$129,900.
5. Blanket Purchase Order to Odyssey Manufacturing Co. for sodium hypochlorite & authorize the Mayor to execute piggyback contract; \$165,000.
6. Blanket Purchase Order to Covanta Energy Marketing LLC for FY17 Bulk Power Supply (ITN-13-2013); \$5,205,000.
7. Blanket Purchase Order to Duke Energy for FY17 transmission purchases pursuant to Duke Energy tariff; \$1,985,000.
8. Blanket Purchase Order to Florida Power & Light Company for bulk power supply and transmission purchases (ITN-13-2013); \$11,200,000.
9. Blanket Purchase Order to Gainesville Regional Utilities for bulk power supply purchases (ITN-13-2013); \$4,875,000.
10. Blanket Purchase Order to Orlando Utilities Commission for bulk power supply & transmission purchases (ITN-13-2013); \$4,645,000.
11. Amendment No. 4, RFQ-2-2012, Geotechnical to Ardaman & Associates and authorize the Mayor to execute renewal; as needed basis. **PULLED FROM CONSENT AGENDA. SEE BELOW.**
12. Piggyback contract with Electric Supply of Tampa (City of Gainesville Regional Utilities Contract No. 2015-002-A-Wire and Cable); and authorize the Mayor to execute contract.

Motion made by Mayor Leary to approve Consent Agenda items a, b.1-10 and b.12; seconded by Commissioner Sprinkel and carried unanimously with a 5-0 vote. No public comments were made.

Consent Agenda Item b.11: Amendment No. 4, RFQ-2-2012, Geotechnical to Ardaman & Associates and authorize the Mayor to execute renewal; as needed basis.

Commissioner Seidel reported a conflict of interest and did not vote on this item.

Motion made by Mayor Leary to approve Consent Agenda item b.11; seconded by Commissioner Sprinkel and carried with a 4-0 vote with Commissioner Seidel abstaining from voting. Form 8B was submitted and made part of these minutes.

Action Items Requiring Discussion

a. City Manager Evaluation

Upon discussion, **a motion was made by Commissioner Seidel to approve a 2.82% increase and to approve the evaluation, seconded by Commissioner Weldon. The motion carried unanimously with a 5-0 vote.**

Public Hearings:

- a. Request of UP Fieldgate US Investments – Winter Park LLC: Amend conditional use and development agreement for Whole Foods project at 1000/1040 N. Orlando Avenue, 1160 Galloway Drive and 967 Cherokee Avenue, providing for the addition of the development properties at 900/950 N. Orlando Avenue

Planning Manager Jeff Briggs explained the request to transfer the unused Floor Area Ratio (FAR) building density from the 11 acre shopping center parcel to the two acre property directly to the south of the new Lee Road extension at 900/950 N. Orlando Avenue. Mr. Briggs stated that all development on the site will come back to the Commission for approval.

Commissioner Cooper requested that the applicant agree to include at least 15% greenspace so it is visible when entering into the City. Mayor Leary stated this is premature and is happy to discuss it when they come back with plans.

Attorney J. J. Johnson, representing the applicant stated they are trying to preserve the current FAR, this is a timing issue for them, and summarized the issues they encountered that delayed their project. He stated he respects the Commission requests regarding stormwater and greenspace but until they come in with a plan the Commission can see and see the advantages of he cannot commit to this but will satisfy every requirement of the C-3 zoning.

Motion made by Commissioner Sprinkel to approve the conditional use amendment and development agreement as presented; seconded by Commissioner Weldon.

Joe Terranova, 151 North Virginia Avenue, spoke to approve the project.

Lurline Fletcher, 811 English Court, spoke in opposition due to the parking garage being proposed.

Upon a roll call vote, Mayor Leary and Commissioners Seidel, Sprinkel, Cooper and Weldon voted yes. The motion carried unanimously with a 5-0 vote.

b. Request of Knightira, LLC: Subdivision or lot split approval to divide the property at 1751 Taylor Avenue into two single family building lots

Planning Manager Jeff Briggs explained the request where the applicant wished to divide the lot into two 70' wide lots so a variance is attached to the request. He stated in terms of lot area and square footage 8,500 square feet is required and they have 10,500 square feet so the P&Z found these two proposed lots are the same size as the average of the lots in the neighborhood. He addressed the elevations of the two proposed homes.

Commissioner Seidel spoke about the various lot sizes in the neighborhood and asked if there could be one 65' and one 75' to keep in character of the neighborhood.

Motion made by Commissioner Sprinkel to approve the request as presented, seconded by Mayor Leary.

Applicant Pat Knight was available for questions. He stated that 70' lots makes for a nicer façade and preferred to keep that size. After comments, Commissioner Cooper stated she is fine with the request as proposed.

Meredith Murphy, 1770 Windsor Drive, and owner of half the property at 1750 Windsor Drive which backs up to the property being developed, asked for a buffer of trees to maintain her current privacy. Mr. Knight agreed to provide a buffer between the properties and preferred to go with the application as presented.

Upon a roll call vote, Mayor Leary and Commissioners Seidel, Sprinkel, Cooper and Weldon voted yes. The motion carried unanimously with a 5-0 vote.

c. Request of JT Palm Holdings LLC (Cask & Larder):

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF WINTER PARK, FLORIDA AMENDING CHAPTER 58, "LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE", ARTICLE I "COMPREHENSIVE PLAN" FUTURE LAND USE MAP SO AS TO CHANGE THE FUTURE LAND USE DESIGNATION OF SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL TO PARKING LOT ON THE PROPERTY AT 520 SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED HEREIN, PROVIDING FOR CONFLICTS, SEVERABILITY AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE. First Reading

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 58 "LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE" ARTICLE III, "ZONING" AND THE OFFICIAL ZONING MAP SO AS TO CHANGE SINGLE FAMILY (R-1A) ZONING TO PARKING LOT (PL) DISTRICT ZONING ON THE PROPERTY AT 520 SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED HEREIN, PROVIDING FOR CONFLICTS, SEVERABILITY AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE. First Reading

Attorney Ardaman read both ordinances by title. This was a simultaneous public hearing.

Planning Manager Jeff Briggs explained the dirt overflow parking lot at 520 S. Pennsylvania Avenue property that has been used as an unpaved lot since the 1980's. He stated the current owners want to solve the issue of entering and leaving the property on Fairbanks Avenue and to direct people to enter on the Pennsylvania side so they need a more attractive entrance that would involve paving and improving the dirt overflow parking lot.

He stated the current residential zoning that is grandfathered in (plus the parking) does not allow it to be paved and improved without changing the zoning to the Parking Lot designation. He stated because of the unique facts, the P&Z Board approved the request and in doing so both the P&Z and the applicant wanted to put important items particular to this request into a development agreement that this is being done only because of the historical use as overflow parking. It also contains a commitment from the property owners that if the property is redeveloped into another form and will no longer be used as a parking lot that they grant a consent in the future to have it rezoned back to residential; it also contains the landscaping upgrades, privacy buffers, etc. for the adjacent neighbors.

Motion made by Commissioner Sprinkel to accept the first ordinance on first reading as presented; seconded by Mayor Leary. No public comments were made. **Upon a roll call vote, Mayor Leary and Commissioners Seidel, Sprinkel, Cooper and Weldon voted yes. The motion carried unanimously with a 5-0 vote.**

Motion made by Commissioner Sprinkel to accept the second ordinance on first reading; seconded by Mayor Leary. No public comments were made. **Upon a roll call vote, Mayor Leary and Commissioners Seidel, Sprinkel, Cooper and Weldon voted yes. The motion carried unanimously with a 5-0 vote.**

Public Comments (items not on the agenda)

Donna Colado, 327 Beloit Avenue, addressed the difficulty she had with the comprehensive plan process when trying to maneuver through the documents and the timing and documents she could not locate posted on the website. It was clarified that most documents are posted for the public.

Mary Daniels, 650 Canton Avenue, thanked Mayor Leary for writing the proclamation for Mrs. Mabel Rosa Lee Clark Woodard who turned 100 on October 9. She encouraged the Mayor or Commissioners to attend these important milestones.

Pat McDonald, 2348 Summerfield Road, spoke about the comprehensive plan and not enough time allotted to review it, the difficulty of following what is happening during the meetings and the time scheduled for meetings around the holidays.

Carol Rosenfelt, 1400 N. New York Avenue, opposed the timeline proposed for the comprehensive plan process and the difficulty ascertaining the changes to the plan.

- d. Request for Appeal by Ms. Martha Bryant-Hall, Owner (Ms. Hall is also the Agent for H-Mob Properties LLC, listed by Orange County as Owner) of the decision by the Historic Preservation Board (HPB), on August 24, 2016, to deny her application for historic designation of her home at 331 West Lyman Avenue, Winter Park, Florida as a historic resource on the Winter Park Register of Historic Places

Planning Director Dori Stone summarized the process followed by Mrs. Bryant-Hall and the background of her request. Mrs. Martha Bryant-Hall submitted a Historic Designation Application to the Historic Preservation Board (HPB) on June 8, 2016 for her home located at 331 W. Lyman Avenue. Her home was built in 1958 by her late husband, Reverend Jerry Hall, following the taking of his original home on land that is now known as Martin Luther King, Jr. Park on Denning Drive.

This application was heard by the HPB on August 24, 2016. Mrs. Hall and her daughter, Maria, presented a comprehensive history of this house, Reverend Hall and other information to support their case for historic designation. Staff recommended denial of the designation based on the criteria in Section 58-456 of the Land Development Code. After significant discussion, the HPB voted unanimously (7-0) to deny this application on the grounds that the home did not meet the criteria of Ordinance No. 3024-15, citing DIVISION 3. DESIGNATION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS, RESOURCES OR DISTRICTS, Section 58-456- Designation criteria. Staff recommended upholding the HPB finding.

Mrs. Martha Bryant-Hall, 331 W. Lyman Avenue, summarized the many significant accomplishments and contributions of Reverend Hall in the community. She asked that the home be on the Register of Historic Places in Winter Park and to honor Rev. Hall and his work as a significant leader. She spoke about the dwindling number of homes on the Westside showing the history of the residents who lived here.

Commissioner Sprinkel stated she believed this meets the guidelines but that the guidelines need to be addressed because Rev. Hall needs to be lifted up because all the good things he has done. She spoke about the issue with this request being the first house asked to be put on the register because of the merits of the person; not the merits of the building. She addressed the lack of guidelines as to how to lift a person up and that they need to go back and give the Historic Preservation Board more guidelines to make sure this happens.

Commissioner Cooper stated that this application satisfies the criteria they have been given because Rev. Hall has significance in Winter Park history on a local level and has brought a level of peace and reconciliation into Winter Park. He meets the criteria that says it is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past and agreed with the designation on the Winter Park Register of Historic Places.

Commissioner Weldon commended the Hall family for a job well done in presenting their case. He stated if there are things the City can do to document the history

they are all interested in doing that. He addressed the issue at hand that he is compelled as their Commissioner to deal with concerning the criteria for the designation of historic landmarks and historic resources. He stated the HPB judged in the context of their responsibility that the house in question does not meet the historic criteria. He stated he cannot overturn the HPB and cannot support this application to reverse the denial of the HPB because he believes it will set a precedent that will be difficult for them but that he will do all he can to support Mrs. Hall's efforts to establish the history of Rev. Hall.

Commissioner Seidel spoke about the importance of history to people and that Rev. Hall should be recognized and if the family wants to make his house historic then that should be done.

Mayor Leary spoke about his struggle with the way the ordinance is written and having trouble supporting this because of his upmost support for the Historic Preservation Board in the way they reviewed this and their 7-0 vote to deny the request as well as staff's recommendation for denial. He stated he did not feel he could overturn the HPB decision because of Section 1 in the ordinance but if they amended the ordinance definition to include language specifically for individuals he would be happy to reconsider this because of the contributions of Rev. Hall.

Motion made by Commissioner Sprinkel to overturn the denial of the Historic Preservation Board, seconded by Commissioner Cooper.

The following spoke in favor of the approving the application submitted by Mrs. Hall for the home at 331 W. Lyman Avenue to be designated as a historic resource on the Winter Park Register of Historic Places:

Jacqueline Daise, (daughter) 1630 Brook Drive, Maitland
Christine Madrid French, Friends of Casa Feliz
Joe Terranova, 151 N. Virginia Avenue
Dr. Elizabeth Swart, Bridging the Color Divide Committee, 640 N. Park Avenue
Sally Flynn, 1400 Highland Road
Mary Daniels, 650 Canton Avenue
Lurline Fletcher, 811 English Court
Forest Michael, 358 W. Comstock Avenue
Fairolyn Livingston, local historian, Hannibal Square Heritage Center (residing at
5500 Ansley Way, Mt. Dora)
Stuart Bogue, 2270 Howard Drive
Dwayne Bryant, President of Innovation International Inc. (Chicago) and partner
with Mrs. Bryant-Hall with H-Mob Properties LLC
Maria Bryant, 450 S. Virginia Avenue

Upon a roll call vote, Commissioners Seidel, Sprinkel and Cooper voted yes. Mayor Leary and Commissioner Weldon voted no. The motion carried with a 3-2 vote.

City Commission Reports:

a. Commissioner Seidel – Spoke about the tragedy of Winter Park High student Roger Trindade’s death and how he appreciated the new Police Chief and prayed for the family.

b. Commissioner Sprinkel – Spoke about our community coming together when it needs to and the many people who care for each other.

c. Commissioner Cooper – Thanked the Police Department and showed support of the department.

d. Commissioner Weldon – Spoke about the horrible tragedy with the death of Roger Trindade and his feelings as the result of that tragedy.

e. Mayor Leary – Spoke about the community coming together lately on many issues and continued to be proud of our City, staff and residents.

The meeting adjourned at 6:35 p.m.

ATTEST:

Mayor Steve Leary

City Clerk Cynthia S. Bonham, MMC

FORM 8B MEMORANDUM OF VOTING CONFLICT FOR COUNTY, MUNICIPAL, AND OTHER LOCAL PUBLIC OFFICERS

LAST NAME—FIRST NAME—MIDDLE NAME SEIDEL GREGORY STEPHEN	NAME OF BOARD, COUNCIL, COMMISSION, AUTHORITY, OR COMMITTEE CITY COMMISSION
MAILING ADDRESS 1250 RICHMOND ROAD	THE BOARD, COUNCIL, COMMISSION, AUTHORITY OR COMMITTEE ON WHICH I SERVE IS A UNIT OF: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CITY <input type="checkbox"/> COUNTY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER LOCAL AGENCY
CITY COUNTY WINTER PARK FL ORANGE	NAME OF POLITICAL SUBDIVISION: WINTER PARK
DATE ON WHICH VOTE OCCURRED 10/29/14	MY POSITION IS: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ELECTIVE <input type="checkbox"/> APPOINTIVE

WHO MUST FILE FORM 8B

This form is for use by any person serving at the county, city, or other local level of government on an appointed or elected board, council, commission, authority, or committee. It applies to members of advisory and non-advisory bodies who are presented with a voting conflict of interest under Section 112.3143, Florida Statutes.

Your responsibilities under the law when faced with voting on a measure in which you have a conflict of interest will vary greatly depending on whether you hold an elective or appointive position. For this reason, please pay close attention to the instructions on this form before completing and filing the form.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 112.3143, FLORIDA STATUTES

A person holding elective or appointive county, municipal, or other local public office **MUST ABSTAIN** from voting on a measure which would inure to his or her special private gain or loss. Each elected or appointed local officer also **MUST ABSTAIN** from knowingly voting on a measure which would inure to the special gain or loss of a principal (other than a government agency) by whom he or she is retained (including the parent, subsidiary, or sibling organization of a principal by which he or she is retained); to the special private gain or loss of a relative; or to the special private gain or loss of a business associate. Commissioners of community redevelopment agencies (CRAs) under Sec. 163.356 or 163.357, F.S., and officers of independent special tax districts elected on a one-acre, one-vote basis are not prohibited from voting in that capacity.

For purposes of this law, a "relative" includes only the officer's father, mother, son, daughter, husband, wife, brother, sister, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, and daughter-in-law. A "business associate" means any person or entity engaged in or carrying on a business enterprise with the officer as a partner, joint venturer, coowner of property, or corporate shareholder (where the shares of the corporation are not listed on any national or regional stock exchange).

* * * * *

ELECTED OFFICERS:

In addition to abstaining from voting in the situations described above, you must disclose the conflict:

PRIOR TO THE VOTE BEING TAKEN by publicly stating to the assembly the nature of your interest in the measure on which you are abstaining from voting; *and*

WITHIN 15 DAYS AFTER THE VOTE OCCURS by completing and filing this form with the person responsible for recording the minutes of the meeting, who should incorporate the form in the minutes.

* * * * *

APPOINTED OFFICERS:

Although you must abstain from voting in the situations described above, you are not prohibited by Section 112.3143 from otherwise participating in these matters. However, you must disclose the nature of the conflict before making any attempt to influence the decision, whether orally or in writing and whether made by you or at your direction.

IF YOU INTEND TO MAKE ANY ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE THE DECISION PRIOR TO THE MEETING AT WHICH THE VOTE WILL BE TAKEN:

- You must complete and file this form (before making any attempt to influence the decision) with the person responsible for recording the minutes of the meeting, who will incorporate the form in the minutes. (Continued on page 2)

APPOINTED OFFICERS (continued)

- A copy of the form must be provided immediately to the other members of the agency.
- The form must be read publicly at the next meeting after the form is filed.

IF YOU MAKE NO ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE THE DECISION EXCEPT BY DISCUSSION AT THE MEETING:

- You must disclose orally the nature of your conflict in the measure before participating.
- You must complete the form and file it within 15 days after the vote occurs with the person responsible for recording the minutes of the meeting, who must incorporate the form in the minutes. A copy of the form must be provided immediately to the other members of the agency, and the form must be read publicly at the next meeting after the form is filed.

DISCLOSURE OF LOCAL OFFICER'S INTEREST

I, GREGORY S. SEIDER, hereby disclose that on OCT 24, 20 16:

(a) A measure came or will come before my agency which (check one or more)

- ☒ inured to my special private gain or loss;
- ☐ inured to the special gain or loss of my business associate, _____;
- ☐ inured to the special gain or loss of my relative, _____;
- ☐ inured to the special gain or loss of _____, by whom I am retained; or
- ☐ inured to the special gain or loss of _____, which is the parent subsidiary, or sibling organization or subsidiary of a principal which has retained me.

(b) The measure before my agency and the nature of my conflicting interest in the measure is as follows:

CONSENT AGENDA ITEM 9.b.11.

If disclosure of specific information would violate confidentiality or privilege pursuant to law or rules governing attorneys, a public officer, who is also an attorney, may comply with the disclosure requirements of this section by disclosing the nature of the interest in such a way as to provide the public with notice of the conflict.

10/24/16
Date Filed

[Signature]
Signature

NOTICE: UNDER PROVISIONS OF FLORIDA STATUTES §112.317, A FAILURE TO MAKE ANY REQUIRED DISCLOSURE CONSTITUTES GROUNDS FOR AND MAY BE PUNISHED BY ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING: IMPEACHMENT, REMOVAL OR SUSPENSION FROM OFFICE OR EMPLOYMENT, DEMOTION, REDUCTION IN SALARY, REPRIMAND, OR A CIVIL PENALTY NOT TO EXCEED \$10,000.



city commission agenda item

item type	Consent Agenda	meeting date	November 14, 2016
prepared by department division	Purchasing Division	approved by	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City Manager <input type="checkbox"/> City Attorney <input type="checkbox"/> N/A
board approval	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A		
		final vote	

Purchases over \$75,000

	vendor	item background	fiscal impact	motion recommendation
1.	Altec Industries, Inc.	PR160968 – Replacement Bucket Truck for the Electric Utility	Total expenditure included in approved FY17 budget. Amount: \$123,322	Commission approve PR160968 to Altec Industries, Inc. for a Replacement Bucket Truck for the Electric Utility.
Pricing obtained via GSA contract #GS-30F-1028G.				
2.	Mead Botanical Gardens	Blanket Purchase Order for Annual Operational and Capital Support	Total expenditure included in approved FY17 budget. Amounts: Operational: \$85,000 Capital: \$100,000	Commission approve Blanket Purchase Order to Mead Botanical Gardens for Annual Operational and Capital Support and authorize the Mayor to execute contract.
This Blanket Purchase Order will expire September 30, 2017.				
3.	Winter Park Historical Association	Blanket Purchase Order for Annual Operational Support	Total expenditure included in approved FY17 budget. Amount: \$80,000	Commission approve Blanket Purchase Order to Winter Park Historical Association for Annual Operational Support and authorize the Mayor to execute contract..
This Blanket Purchase Order will expire September 30, 2017.				
4.	ADPI Intermedix	Blanket Purchase Order for third-party EMS collection services	Total expenditure included in approved FY17 budget. Amount: \$90,000	Commission approve Blanket Purchase Order to ADPI Intermedix for third-party EMS collection services.
This Blanket Purchase Order will expire September 30, 2017.				
5.	Trane Co.	PR160963 – New Chiller for the Public Works Compound	Total expenditure included in approved FY17 budget. Amount: \$147,745	Commission approve PR160963 to Trane Co. for a New Chiller for the Public Works Compound.
6.	Hub City Ford	PR161015 – Six 2017 Ford Police Interceptors	Total expenditure included in approved FY17 budget. Amount: \$157,014	Commission approve PR161015 to Hub City Ford for six 2017 Ford Police Interceptors.
Pricing obtained via contract #FSA16-VEL-24.				

	vendor	item background	fiscal impact	motion recommendation
7.	Orlando Freightliner, Inc.	PR161016 – Replacement Double-Cab Dump Truck for the Streets Drainage Division.	Total expenditure included in approved FY17 budget. Amount: \$108,562	Commission approve PR161016 to Orlando Freightliner, Inc. for Replacement Dump Truck for the Streets Drainage Division.
Pricing obtained via contract #FSA16-VE14.0.				
8.	Heart Utilities of Jacksonville	Blanket Purchase Order for FY17 City-wide Underground Projects IFB-8-2014	Total expenditure included in approved FY17 budget. Amount: \$1,585,000	Commission approve Blanket Purchase Order to Heart Utilities of Jacksonville for City-wide Underground Projects.
This Blanket Purchase Order will expire September 30, 2017.				
9.	HDD of Florida	Blanket Purchase Order for FY17 City-wide Underground Projects IFB-8-2014	Total expenditure included in approved FY17 budget. Amount: \$1,335,000	Commission approve Blanket Purchase Order to HDD of Florida for City-wide Underground Projects.
This Blanket Purchase Order will expire September 30, 2017.				

Approval of contract shall constitute approval for all subsequent purchase orders made against contract

Contracts

	vendor	item background	fiscal impact	motion recommendation
10.	StarTraQ Limited	Red Light Traffic Camera Monitoring and Audit Services	Total expenditure included in approved FY17 budget. Amount: \$40,000 (Forfeiture Funds)	Commission approve Contract with StarTraQ Limited and authorize the Mayor to execute contract.
StarTraQ Limited has offered this service for the past year with no cost to the City as a trial period. Staff has deemed this service to advantageous with the monitoring of red light cameras. A Sole Source was posted for 7 business days. This contract will be in effect for 1 year with the option to renew annually for 4 additional 1 year periods, not to exceed 60 months in total.				
11.	A Budget Tree Service, Inc.	RFQ-25-2014 – Tree Removal Services; Dead/Diseased High Risk Amendment No. 2	Total expenditure included in approved FY17 budget. Amount: As Needed Basis	Commission approve Amendment No. 2 to A Budget Tree Service, Inc. and authorize the Mayor to execute Amendment.
The City issued a formal solicitation to award this contract.				
12.	Universal Engineering Science	RFQ-2-2012 – Continuing Services Contract for Professional, Architectural, & Engineering Services Discipline: Geotechnical Services	Total expenditure included in approved FY17 budget. Amount: As Needed Basis	Commission approve Amendment No. 4 to Universal Engineering Science. and authorize the Mayor to execute Amendment.
The City issued a formal solicitation to award this contract.				

Approval of contract shall constitute approval for all subsequent purchase orders made against contract

Piggyback Contracts

	vendor	item background	fiscal impact	motion recommendation
13.	Hubbard Construction Co.	Orange County Contract #Y14-1070-LC – Furnish Asphalt Products	Total expenditure included in approved FY17 budget. Amount: \$100,000	Commission approve Piggyback with Hubbard Construction Co. and authorize the Mayor to execute contract.
Orange County issued a formal solicitation to award this contract.				
14.	Gresco Utility Supply, Inc.	Jacksonville Electric Authority Contract #157126 – Electrical Conduit & Fittings	Total expenditure included in approved FY17 budget.	Commission approve Piggyback with Gresco Utility Supply, Inc. and authorize the Mayor to execute contract.
The Jacksonville Electric Authority issued a formal solicitation to award this contract. Items purchased on this contract will be used to replenish undergrounding materials on an as-needed basis.				
Approval of contract shall constitute approval for all subsequent purchase orders made against contract				



city commission public hearing

Item type	Public Hearing	meeting date	November 14, 2016		
prepared by	Jeff Briggs	approved by	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	City Manager	
department	Planning and Community Development		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	City Attorney	
division			<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A	
board approval	Planning and Zoning Board	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A	7-0 final vote
vision themes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cherish and sustain city's extraordinary quality of life. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plan growth through a collaborative process that protects city's scale and character. <input type="checkbox"/> Enhance city's brand through flourishing arts and culture. <input type="checkbox"/> Build and embrace local institutions for lifelong learning and future generations.				

Subject: Request by Cask & Larder Restaurant to Rezone the Property at 520 S. Pennsylvania Avenue. SECOND READING OF ORDINANCES

JT Palm Holdings, LLC/Cask & Larder Restaurant (property owner) is requesting the following:

1. Changing the Comprehensive Plan future land use designation of Single-Family Residential to Parking Lot on the property at 520 South Pennsylvania Avenue;
2. Changing the Zoning on the same property from Single-Family Residential (R-1A) to Parking Lot (PL).

Planning and Zoning Board Recommendation:

Motion made by Tom Sacha, seconded by Randall Slocum to approve the request to amend the Comprehensive Plan Future Land Use Map from single family residential to parking lot on property located at 520 South Pennsylvania Avenue. Motion carried unanimously with a 7-0 vote.

Motion made by Tom Sacha, seconded by Randall Slocum to approve the request to amend the official zoning map from single-family residential (R-1A) to parking lot district on property located at 520 South Pennsylvania Avenue. Motion carried unanimously with a 7-0.

Summary: The applicant is requesting to rezone 520 South Pennsylvania Avenue to PL (parking lot) in order to undertake paving and driveway improvements that cannot be done under the existing single family (R-1A) zoning. That property is currently a vacant property that has for the past 30+ years been used for overflow parking dating back many decades to the era of Harpers Tavern and the Cordon Bleu. Thus the unimproved use of this property as overflow parking has been grandfathered-in from decades ago despite the residential zoning category.

As shown on the new site/landscape plan, the property owners would improve the lot with paving versus the dirt surface and provide new enhanced landscaping. The construction plans would also comply with the required storm water retention per Code. The property owners would also need to extend the vinyl fence buffer along the rear side of the adjacent residential property. All together these improvements will create a more attractive parking lot and more of a buffer for the surrounding residential properties.

Without the rezoning, this property would not be able to be improved as a paved parking lot. This Parking Lot (PL) zoning category also limits the permitted uses to parking lots, not including parking garages, so no structures are permitted, just a surface parking lot. The Parking Lot (PL) zoning category has been used in other similar circumstances elsewhere in the City as a transitional zoning and to guarantee that the use of the land is limited only to a surface parking lot.

In response to the comments at the September P&Z meeting, the applicant has provided a preliminary landscape plan showing the improvements to be done to upgrade the aesthetics of the entire site. The applicants also provided a proposed Development Agreement that incorporates the terms and conditions of this approval and the responsibility to make such improvements and to maintain such, as well as the justification for the request.

Planning and Zoning Board Summary: The P&Z Board generally has been in opposition to zoning changes from residential to a business use. However, it is difficult to take that stance when the property has been used as an overflow parking lot for 30+ years. In terms of location and context, the 520 South Pennsylvania Avenue property is on the edge of a residential neighborhood downtown adjacent to commercial uses. In this transitional location, the parking lot zoning category would not change the use of this property from what exists today, and creates a buffer for the residential properties from the commercial uses. The P&Z Board felt that this would improve the aesthetics of this block and that the Development Agreement provided the assurance that this was not precedent setting, that it was only being approved because of the historical use as a parking lot and that if the property ceased to be parking lot, then the owners consented to a rezoning back to residential.

Planning and Zoning Board Minutes: October 4, 2016:

REQUEST OF JT PALM HOLDINGS LLC (CASK & LARDER) TO:
AMEND THE "COMPREHENSIVE PLAN" FUTURE LAND USE MAP FROM A SINGLE FAMILY DENSITY RESIDENTIAL FUTURE LAND USE DESIGNATION TO A PARKING LOT FUTURE LAND USE DESIGNATION ON THE VACANT PROPERTY AT 520 SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

REQUEST OF JT PALM HOLDINGS LLC (CASK & LARDER) TO:
AMEND THE OFFICIAL ZONING MAP FROM SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL (R-1A) DISTRICT ZONING TO PARKING LOT (PL) DISTRICT ZONING ON THE PROPERTY AT 520 SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

Planning Manager Jeffrey Briggs presented the staff report. The applicant, JT Palm Holdings, LLC (property owner) is requesting the following:

1. Changing the Comprehensive Plan future land use designation of Single-Family Residential to Parking Lot on the property at 520 South Pennsylvania Avenue;
2. Changing the Zoning on the same property from Single-Family Residential (R-1A) to Parking Lot (PL).

Mr. Briggs reviewed the details of the rezoning and comprehensive plan amendment. He explained that the applicant seeks to rezone 520 South Pennsylvania Avenue to PL (parking lot) because the paving and driveway improvements cannot be done under the existing single family (R-1A) zoning. He noted that the subject property is currently vacant and is grandfathered-in and used for parking for many decades in spite of its residential zoning. He noted that since this matter was tabled at the September 6th P&Z meeting the applicants have a proposed development agreement with provisions that will run with the title to the land and takes into consideration the uniqueness of the subject property; and if a situation arises where the current property owners are no longer in control, the property will revert back to single-family residential; and all of the improvements shown on the plans will be maintained.

He explained that in response to the comments heard at the September P&Z meeting, the applicant has provided a preliminary landscape plan showing the improvements to be done to upgrade the aesthetics of the entire site. There is more land area being used for landscaping in that area behind the Cleaners/Swine & Sons building. Other aesthetic improvements are upgraded landscaping along the west side of that building, new landscape islands with trees in the interior of the existing parking lot and relocation of the dumpster out of sight. He said that this plan meets the primary desire of the applicants which is to increase the attractiveness of access along Pennsylvania Avenue, and to upgrade the appearance of the entire property.

Mr. Briggs stated that generally the staff is in opposition to zoning changes from residential to a business use. However given the property's historic use and location on the end of a transitional neighborhood, it is difficult to take that stance. In this transitional location, the parking lot zoning category would not change the use of this property from what exists today, and it creates a buffer for the residential properties from the commercial uses. Staff feels that this would improve the aesthetics of this block. Staff recommended approval of the requests.

Attorney Stuart Buchanan, 1031 West Morse Boulevard, Suite 350, represented the applicants. He indicated their agreement with the staff report as presented by staff. He explained the proposed development agreement that takes into consideration comments from the September meeting. He requested approval of the request given the historical use of the property for parking, and that the applicants only want to improve the lot for parking, and that the applicants have committed to by way of the proposed development agreement that the property will revert back to residential if the property were to no longer be used as a parking lot. He responded to Board member questions and concerns.

Michael Wenrich, 865 Nottingham Street (project architect), was also present to respond to Board member questions and concerns.

Bob Cambric, Hannibal Square CLT, 2265 Lee Road, Suite 117, commended the owners of Cask and Larder for working with the neighborhood residents. He asked for clarification on the location of the entrance in proximity to the existing residential, and the reverter clause in the proposed development agreement.

Forrest Michael, 358 West Comstock Avenue, also commended the applicants and discussed his concerns with regard to the lay-out of the current plan. He said that it could present a problem to future owners. He presented to the Board members with an alternate parking plan.

Bob Morris, 112 Washington Avenue, spoke in support of the request. He thanked the applicants for working with members of the community to come up with an acceptable plan.

No one else wished to speak in support of the request. Public Hearing closed.

James Johnston stated that he is comfortable that the development agreement as drafted accurately reflects the applicant's intent for the property reverting back to R-1A. Several of the Board members thanked the applicant for working with the community. Randall Slocum stated that he feels that this layout is the most efficient in obtaining the most parking spaces. Mr. Slocum noted that the drive-way ingress/egress is on the south side of the residential lot across the street, so he did not see an issue. Bob Hahn, Tom Sacha and Shelia De Ciccio also expressed their support of the request.

Motion made by Tom Sacha, seconded by Randall Slocum to approve the request to amend the Comprehensive Plan Future Land Use Map from single family residential to parking lot on property located at 520 South Pennsylvania Avenue. Motion carried unanimously with a 7-0 vote.

Motion made by Tom Sacha, seconded by Randall Slocum to approve the request to amend the official zoning map from single-family residential (R-1A) to parking lot district on property located at 520 South Pennsylvania Avenue. Motion carried unanimously with a 7-0.

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF WINTER PARK, FLORIDA AMENDING CHAPTER 58, "LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE", ARTICLE I "COMPREHENSIVE PLAN" FUTURE LAND USE MAP SO AS TO CHANGE THE FUTURE LAND USE DESIGNATION OF SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL TO PARKING LOT ON THE PROPERTY AT 520 SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED HEREIN, PROVIDING FOR CONFLICTS, SEVERABILITY AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the Winter Park City Commission adopted its Comprehensive Plan on February 23, 2009 via Ordinance 2762-09, and

WHEREAS, Section 163.3184, Florida Statutes, establishes a process for adoption of comprehensive plans or plan amendments amending the future land use designation of property; and

WHEREAS, this Comprehensive Plan amendment meets the criteria established by Chapter 163 and 166, Florida Statutes; and pursuant to and in compliance with law, notice has been given to Orange County and to the public by publication in a newspaper of general circulation to notify the public of this proposed Ordinance and of public hearings to be held; and

WHEREAS, the Winter Park Planning and Zoning Board, acting as the designated Local Planning Agency, has reviewed and recommended APPROVAL of the proposed Comprehensive Plan amendment by a 7-0 voted after having held an advertised public hearing on October 4, 2016, and provided for participation by the public in the process, and rendered its recommendations to the City Commission; and

WHEREAS, the Winter Park City Commission has reviewed the proposed Comprehensive Plan amendment and held advertised public hearings on October 24, 2016 and November 14, 2016 and provided for public participation in the process in accordance with the requirements of state law and the procedures adopted for public participation in the planning process.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT ENACTED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF WINTER PARK, FLORIDA, AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. That Chapter 58 "Land Development Code", Article I, "Comprehensive Plan" future land use plan map is hereby amended so as to change the future land use map designation of single family residential to parking lot on the property at 520 South Pennsylvania Avenue, more particularly described as follows:

THE NORTH 50 FT OF THE SOUTH 68 FT OF LOTS 12 & 13 BLOCK 74 PER THE REVISED MAP OF THE TOWN OF WINTER PARK, AS RECORDED IN PLAT BOOK "A", Pages 67-72 OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA.

Property Tax ID # 05-22-30-9400-74-122

SECTION 2. Severability. If any Section or portion of a Section of this Ordinance proves to be invalid, unlawful, or unconstitutional, it shall not be held to invalidate or impair the validity, force, or effect of any other Section or part of this Ordinance.

SECTION 3. Conflicts. All Ordinances or parts of Ordinances in conflict with any of the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. Effective Date. An amendment adopted under this paragraph does not become effective until 31 days after adoption. If timely challenged, an amendment may not become effective until the state land planning agency or the Administration Commission enters a final order determining that the adopted small scale development amendment is in compliance.

ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the City Commission of the City of Winter Park, Florida, held in City Hall, Winter Park, on this _____ day of _____, 2016.

Mayor

Mayor Steve Leary

Attest:

City Clerk

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 58 "LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE" ARTICLE III, "ZONING" AND THE OFFICIAL ZONING MAP SO AS TO CHANGE SINGLE FAMILY (R-1A) ZONING TO PARKING LOT (PL) DISTRICT ZONING ON THE PROPERTY AT 520 SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED HEREIN, PROVIDING FOR CONFLICTS, SEVERABILITY AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the owners of property at 520 South Pennsylvania Avenue have requested a Zoning map amendment that is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan, and the requested zoning text change will achieve conformance with the Comprehensive Plan for the property and such municipal zoning does meet the criteria established by Chapter 166, Florida Statutes and pursuant to and in compliance with law, notice has been given to Orange County and to the public by publication in a newspaper of general circulation to notify the public of this proposed Ordinance and of public hearings to be held; and

WHEREAS, the Planning and Zoning Board of the City of Winter Park has recommended APPROVAL of this Ordinance at their October 4, 2016 meeting; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission of the City of Winter Park held a duly noticed public hearing on the proposed zoning change set forth hereunder and considered findings and advice of staff, citizens, and all interested parties submitting written and oral comments and supporting data and analysis, and

WHEREAS, the City Commission hereby finds that this Ordinance serves a legitimate government purpose and is in the best interests of the public health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of Winter Park, Florida.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT ENACTED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF WINTER PARK, FLORIDA, AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Official Zoning Map Amendment. That Chapter 58 "Land Development Code", Article III, "Zoning" and the Official Zoning Map is hereby amended so as to change the zoning designation of Single Family (R-1A) District zoning to Parking Lot (PL) District zoning on the property at 520 South Pennsylvania Avenue, more particularly described as follows:

THE NORTH 50 FT OF THE SOUTH 68 FT OF LOTS 12 & 13 BLOCK 74 PER THE REVISED MAP OF THE TOWN OF WINTER PARK, AS RECORDED IN PLAT BOOK "A", Pages 67-72 OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA.

Property Tax ID # 05-22-30-9400-74-122

SECTION 2. Severability. If any Section or portion of a Section of this Ordinance proves to be invalid, unlawful, or unconstitutional, it shall not be held to invalidate or impair the validity, force, or effect of any other Section or part of this Ordinance.

SECTION 3. Conflicts. All Ordinances or parts of Ordinances in conflict with any of the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. Effective Date. This Ordinance shall become effective upon the effective date of Ordinance _____. If Ordinance _____ does not become effective, then this Ordinance shall be null and void.

ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the City Commission of the City of Winter Park, Florida, held in City Hall, Winter Park, on this _____ day of _____, 2016.

Mayor Steve Leary

Attest:

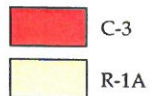
City Clerk



520 S PENN AVE
REZONING REQUEST

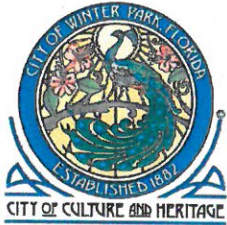
City of Winter Park
Florida

Legend



Date: 8/24/2016





**CASK & LARDER
CONDITIONAL
USE REQUEST**

**City of Winter Park
Florida**



Date: 8/24/2016





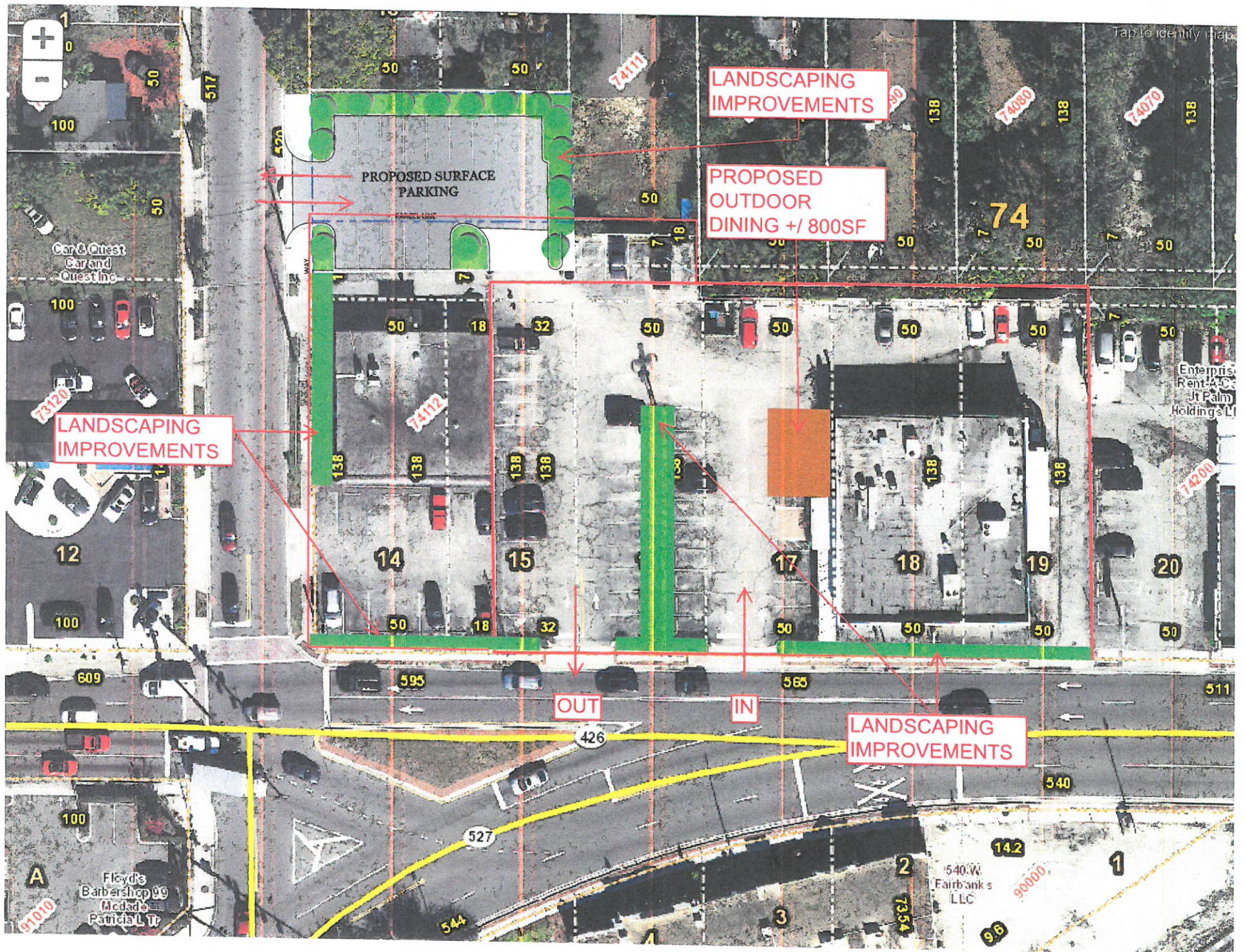
Design Narrative for Rezoning Request at 565 W. Fairbanks Avenue

Julie and I would like to have our residential lot rezoned to commercial parking as well as approval to create an outdoor dining area on the interior of our lot.

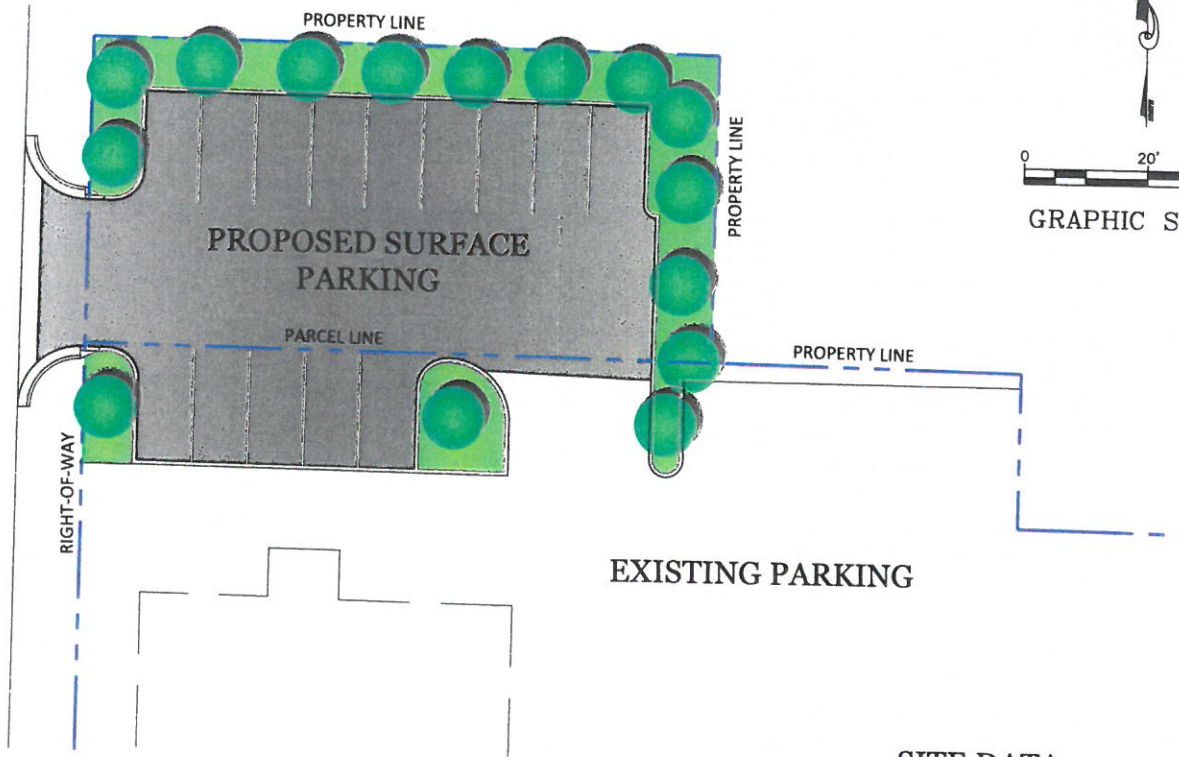
We would like to beautify the property by taking an area already used for parking and entrance to create a carefully landscaped and paved entrance. This will improve the view from the street and provide a safer and more efficient vehicular entrance. The side entrance will help alleviate some of the dangerous turns currently required to access the property. This will help our on-site businesses which will in turn help the neighborhood. Also, we intend to provide landscaping and lighting improvements throughout the property. Located at the entrance to Winter Park, we feel our improvements at the five points intersection will benefit and showcase our great city.

In addition to these site and parking improvements, we would like to create an outdoor dining space on the north side of main entrance on slightly raised wood deck. The +/- 800 sf outdoor dining deck will be surrounded by wood planters and a small awning.

James Petrakis
August 3, 2016



S PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE



0 20' 40'
GRAPHIC SCALE

SITE DATA

AREA OF SUBJECT PARCEL 0.12 ACRES
PARKING ON SUBJECT PARCEL 9 CARS

Klima Weeks
CIVIL ENGINEERING
335 DONALD AVENUE, STE. 200
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87104
TELEPHONE 407-4741510
FACSIMILE 407-4741510

520 S PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

WINTER PARK, FLORIDA

SITE PLAN

revision	description	date
Δ		
Δ		

drawn by:	ELI
checked by:	SCW
date:	07/06/2016
plot scale:	1"=40'
project number:	CONCEPT
file name:	COLOR CONCEPT

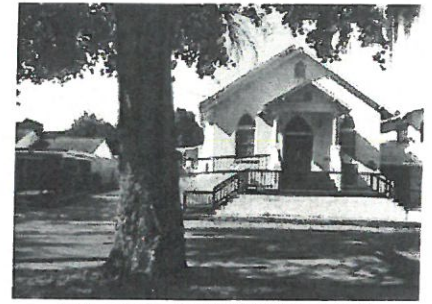
C 001

Hannibal Square Community Advocates

Date: September 5, 2016

To: Planning and Zoning Advisory Board, City of Winter Park
Dori Stone, Community Development Director and CRA
John, and James and Julie Petrakis, J.T.PALM, Cask and Lauder
Hannibal Square Community Advocates (Multiple); and Media

From: Forest Michael, Resident, 358 West Comstock Avenue, contact: michaelplanning@gmail.com



MT. MORIAH MISSIONARY
BAPTIST CHURCH, 1886

A. OPPOSITION TO R-1A LAND USE CHANGE REQUEST

Many of us are patrons of the Cask. Unfortunately the owner of the Cask seems to think this R-1A lot is an easy target to expand the business. The rezoning of the R-1A single family home lot for a parking lot PL use for commercial use is **OPPOSED** by this Hannibal Community neighbor for the following reasons:

1. Would YOU want an R-1A residential home lot in your own neighborhood rezoned into a commercial parking lot with all of those door FOBS BEEPING until 3:00 AM and beginning again at 4:AM?
2. This is **NOT ACCEPTABLE RACIAL PRACTICE in the Hannibal Square Community** for a white landowner of a longtime restaurant establishment to **seek to DAMAGE THE RESIDENTIAL CHARACTER of the HISTORIC 1881 predominantly African American Community by rezoning R-1A RESIDENTIAL to COMMERCIAL PARKING. THIS IS IN VIOLATION OF THE STATED GOALS AND INTENTION OF THE CITY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AND THE CRA PLAN.**
3. Applicant is proposing to **change the city's R-1A land use designation in the Hannibal Square Community** and this is **OPPOSED BY RESIDENTS.**
4. **Said R-1A lot should be used for a residence as zoned and not for commercial uses.** R-1A lot is also close to **HANNIBAL SQUARE COMMUNITY LAND TRUST HOMES (4),** and several **HABITAT FOR HUMANITY HOMES** and is within view of the **historic MT. MORIAH MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH AND IS THE PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE GATEWAY TO THE HISTORIC HANNIBAL SQUARE COMMUNITY.**
5. Applicant seeks to violate and invade the sanctity of the **Hannibal Square Community's SOUTH EDGE** (SEE ITEM C DIAGRAM) by **rezoning an R-1A lot to Parking for Commercial C-3 use for a parking lot.**
6. Applicant seeks to violate and invade the **sanctity of EXISTING R-1A NEIGHBORS with commercial parking intrusion** with associated **FOB BEEPERS, ENGINE NOISES AND OTHER LATE NIGHT NOISES.**
7. Applicant has stated to have **used (illegally) an R-1A lot for commercial parking purposes.**
8. Applicant has **not paid commercial taxes for said property while using said R-1A property for commercial purposes.**
9. Applicant has **not been fined by city staff or cited for misuse of R-1A property for commercial purpose.**



city commission public hearing

Item type	Public Hearing	meeting date	November 14, 2016
prepared by	Michelle Neuner, Assistant City Manager	approved by	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City Manager <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City Attorney <input type="checkbox"/> N/A
department			
division			
board approval		<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	final vote
vision themes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cherish and sustain city's extraordinary quality of life. <input type="checkbox"/> Plan growth through a collaborative process that protects city's scale and character. <input type="checkbox"/> Enhance city's brand through flourishing arts and culture. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Build and embrace local institutions for lifelong learning and future generations.		

subject

Solid Waste Ordinance

motion | recommendation

After receiving public input, approve first reading of an ordinance amending Chapter 82 of the Code of Ordinances governing Solid Waste.

background

In 2015, The City began the effort to modernize our solid waste program ahead of entering into a new franchise. Kessler consulting was hired to evaluate our current program, identify opportunities to improve the solid waste program, assist with the development of an RFP for the franchise, assist in the establishment of new rates, and to rewrite the code. The franchise, an inter-local agreement with Seminole County for disposal, and the rates have all been established. Adoption of the recommended modified Code is the final step in completing this project.

The code has been updated as follows:

- All definitions have been reviewed, reworded and modified to meet current industry standards.
- Flexibility has been added to all appropriate sections to allow for expanded recycling services and future waste diversion opportunities as they become

financially and operationally feasible (This has also been identified in the franchise agreement).

- Establishes a nonexclusive permitting process for commercial recycling and source separated recyclable construction and demolition debris provided by other haulers. This process will allow the City to know who is providing the service and collect accurate information about the City's waste diversion and recycling efforts.
- Establishes the process for granting a franchise and describes the duties of the franchisee, but does not require the franchise to be codified (the previous franchise was codified).
- Provides for multi-family recycling at least once per week.
- Amends City Code, Chapter 58 to require recycling space for multifamily residential and commercial structures for properties receiving CO after July 1, 2012 in accordance with FS 403.706(2)(c).

alternatives | other considerations

This ordinance may be adopted in whole or part by the City Commission.

fiscal impact

N/A

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF WINTER PARK, FLORIDA, AMENDING CHAPTER 82 OF THE CODE OF ORDINANCES, GOVERNING SOLID WASTE, BY AMENDING, DELETING, AND ADDING PROVISIONS RELATING TO AND INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, DEFINITIONS OF TERMS TO BE CONSISTENT WITH STATE LAW; PROHIBITED ACTS; SOLID WASTE AND RECOVERED MATERIALS COLLECTION SERVICE REQUIREMENTS; CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION DEBRIS RECYCLING; EXCLUSIVE AND NONEXCLUSIVE PERMITTING PROCESS WITH REQUIREMENTS, TERMS, FEES, INSURANCE, EQUIPMENT, NOTICE AND REPORTING OF SERVICE BY PERMITEES AND REMEDIES RELATING TO VIOLATIONS; EXCLUSIVE AND NONEXCLUSIVE FRANCHISE RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS; REQUIRED USE OF CITY'S FRANCHISEE FOR COLLECTION AND REMOVAL OF SOLID WASTE AND RECYCLABLE MATERIALS; DUTIES OF FRANCHISEES; FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION; APPROVED CONTAINERS; PLACEMENT/PREPARATION OF CONTAINERS; BULK WASTE; COMMERCIAL AND RECYCLABLE MATERIALS COLLECTION; SPECIAL COLLECTION SERVICE; AMENDING CHAPTER 58, ARTICLE V OF THE CODE OF ORDINANCES, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION REGULATIONS, TO REQUIRE ADEQUATE SPACE AND A RECEPTACLE FOR RECYCLING AS TO CERTAIN TYPES OF NEWLY DEVELOPED PROPERTY; AND PROVIDING FOR CODIFICATION, SEVERABILITY, CONFLICTS, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City Commission of the City of Winter Park, Florida, hereby finds that it is in the best interests of the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of Winter Park that the City update and amend Chapter 82 (Solid Waste) of the City Code of Ordinances and Chapter 58 (Land Development Code), Article V (Environmental Protection Regulations) of the City Code of Ordinances, as herein provided.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF WINTER PARK AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Findings of Fact. The foregoing recitals are hereby ratified and confirmed as being true and correct and are hereby made a part of this ordinance.

Section 2. Amendment to City Code, Chapter 82. Chapter 82 (Solid Waste) of the City Code of Ordinances is hereby amended as follows (words that are ~~stricken out~~ are deletions; words that are underlined are additions; ellipses (“ . . .”) are used to separate the relevant Code Sections and are not part of the City Code):

Sec. 82-1. - Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this chapter, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Biological Waste means solid waste that causes or has the capability of causing disease or infection and includes, but is not limited to, biomedical waste, diseased or dead animals, and other wastes capable of transmitting pathogens to humans or animals. The term does not include human remains that are disposed of by persons licensed under chapter 497, Florida Statutes.

~~Building and clearing wastes means debris or wastes accumulated from land clearing, excavating, building, rebuilding, altering or demolishing buildings, structures, roads, sidewalks and curbs by an owner or contractor.~~

Bulk Waste means any non-vegetative item that cannot be containerized, bagged, or bundled, or whose large size or weight precludes its handling, processing, or disposal by normal methods.

Center Street Service Area ~~Corridor~~ means the specified area designated by the city which generally encompasses any commercial establishment ~~or place of business~~ or residence located within the boundaries of Canton Avenue to the north, Knowles Avenue to the east, Lyman Avenue to the south and Park Avenue to the west, ~~(as more particularly described in the Center Street Corridor Map maintained by the City of Winter Park)~~, adjacent to Center Street or having frontage on that portion of streets intersecting Center Street, within the described area.

Commercial Collection Service means the collection of solid waste within the service area from commercial establishments.

~~*Commercial container* means a trash, garbage, or recycling receptacle of varied size (one cubic yard to six cubic yards), or a compacting unit, furnished by the city to serve business, commercial or residential customers.~~

~~*Commercial Establishment or place of business* means a business, corporation, company, incorporated or limited concern, licensed to do business in the city and occupying space in the city, whether owned, leased or rented.~~

Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris means discarded materials generally considered to be not water-soluble and nonhazardous in nature, including, but not limited to, steel, glass, brick, concrete, asphalt roofing material, pipe, gypsum wallboard, and lumber, from the construction or destruction of a structure as part of a construction or demolition project or from the renovation of a structure, and including rocks, soils, tree remains, trees, and other vegetative matter that normally results from land clearing or land development operations for a construction project, including such debris from construction of structures at a site remote from the construction or demolition project site. Mixing of C&D debris with other types of solid waste will cause it to be classified as other than C&D debris. The term also includes:

- (1) Clean cardboard, paper, plastic, wood, and metal scraps from a construction project;
- (2) Except as provided in F.S. 403.707(13)(j); unpainted, non-treated wood scraps and wood pallets from sources other than construction or demolition projects;
- (3) Scrap from manufacturing facilities which is the type of material generally used in construction projects and which would meet the definition of construction and demolition debris if it were generated as part of a construction or demolition project. This includes debris from the construction of manufactured homes and scrap shingles, wallboard, siding concrete, and similar materials from industrial or commercial facilities; and
- (4) De minimis amounts of other nonhazardous wastes that are generated at construction or destruction projects, provided such amounts are consistent with best management practices of the industry.

Container means a roll cart, dumpster, compactor, roll-off, or any other container approved by the city intended for collection of solid waste and recyclable materials.

Designated Facility means the facility designated by the city for delivery of materials collected pursuant to the franchise agreement.

E-Waste means discarded electronic devices and components including, but not limited to, computers, monitors, keyboards, mice, terminals, printers, modems, scanners, cell phones, televisions, copiers, and other electronic equipment as defined by the city.

Franchise Agreement means a written agreement between a franchisee and the city, which sets for the specific terms, conditions, and limitations of the solid waste and recyclables collection services franchise.

Franchisee means a person to whom the city has granted a franchise.

~~Garbage means wastes from the preparation, handling, cooking and serving of food; market refuse; waste from the handling, storage and sale of produce and meats. Food containers such as cans and bottles and wrappings for food are considered garbage.~~

~~Garden trash means all accumulations of grass or shrubbery cuttings and other refuse attending the care of lawns, shrubbery, vines, trees and tree limbs. Waste or excess citrus fruit grown on the property is considered garden trash.~~

~~Hazardous ~~Waste~~ means those elements or compounds which are contained in the list of hazardous substances adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the list of toxic pollutants designated by Congress or the EPA or defined by any other federal, state or local statute, law, ordinance, code, rule, regulation, order or decree regulating, relating to, or imposing liability or standards of conduct concerning, any hazardous, toxic or dangerous waste, substance or material as now or at any time hereafter in effect, including, but not limited to F.S. § 403.703(21): solid waste, or a combination of solid wastes, which, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, may cause, or significantly contribute to, an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness or may pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly transported, disposed of, stored, treated, or otherwise managed. The term does not include human remains that are disposed of by persons licensed under F.S. § Chapter 497.~~

~~Household Hazardous Waste or HHW means products generated by residents that contain corrosive, toxic, ignitable, or reactive ingredients, including but not limited to, paints, cleaners, oils, batteries, and pesticides, or other household materials that contain potentially hazardous ingredients, and that require special care for disposal.~~

~~Household refuse means a mixture of trash and garbage.~~

~~Industrial processing wastes means the waste products of canneries, slaughterhouses, packing plants, large quantities of condemned food products or wastes from other industrial plants or manufacturing processes.~~

Multi-Family Collection Service means the non-curb side collection of solid waste and program recyclables from multi-family units, and delivery of collected materials to the designated facility. Residential units not desiring to receive curb side residential collection service may choose to receive multi-family collection service.

Multi-Family Unit means any building containing four (4) or more permanent residential living units.

~~Noncombustible refuse means refuse material that is unburnable at ordinary incinerator temperatures (800 degrees to 1,800 degrees Fahrenheit). This includes metals, mineral matter, large quantities of glass or crockery, metal furniture, auto bodies or parts or other refuse not usual to housekeeping or to the operation of stores or offices.~~

Program Recyclables refers to recyclable materials, including single stream and segregated cardboard, collected from residential and multi-family units, center street service area, city facilities, city-sponsored events, and city-designated public areas. The city's list of materials that are included in program recyclables may be amended at the city's discretion as markets develop for additional materials.

~~Recyclable ~~m~~Materials means those materials which are capable of being recycled and which would otherwise be processed or disposed of as solid waste, including, but not limited to, newspapers, glass bottles, metal cans (aluminum and delabeled tin), plastic containers and such other recyclable materials as the city may designate as part of its recycling program.~~

~~Recycling container means a container made of rigid plastic construction as shall be approved by the city for use for recycling collection services pursuant to the city's recycling program.~~

Refuse means any material the owner generator desires to be disposed of, whether it has salvage value or not. Refuse may consist of garbage, trash, yard or garden trash or industrial wastes, solid waste, yard waste, recyclable materials, and any other waste materials.

~~Refuse can means a galvanized metal or plastic can commonly manufactured and sold as a refuse can. Capacity shall not be less than four gallons or more than 32 gallons, and~~

~~shall weigh no more than 50 pounds. The can shall have a tight fitting lid and two handles by which the can may be lifted.~~

~~*Refuse cart* means a container between 64 and 96 gallons capacity, on wheels for rolling, with a nonremovable hinged lid, suited to dumping equipment provided by the city garbage collection vehicles, and contents not over 250 pounds.~~

Residential Collection Service means curbside collection of solid waste, program recyclables, yard waste, and bulk waste from residential units, and delivery of collected materials to the designated facility. Multi-family units with adequate curbside access may choose to receive residential collection service and be billed individually as a residential unit. Yard waste as part of Residential Collection Services does not include debris generated by landscapers or lawn maintenance services.

Residential Unit means single family detached homes, duplexes, and triplexes.

Roll Cart means a wheeled container designed and intended to be used for automated collection of solid waste and recyclable materials.

Service Area means the area within the municipal boundaries of the City of Winter Park, Florida, as may be modified from time to time pursuant to F.S. § Chapter 171.

Single Stream refers to a recycling process that allows for recyclable materials to be collected comingled, with containers and paper collected in the same container.

Sludge includes the accumulated solids, residues, and precipitates generated as a result of waste treatment or processing, including wastewater treatment, water supply treatment, or operation of an air pollution control facility, and mixed liquids and solids pumped from septic tanks, grease traps, privies, or similar waste disposal appurtenances.

Solid Waste means sludge unregulated under the federal Clean Water Act or Clean Air Act, sludge from a waste treatment works, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility, or garbage, rubbish, special waste, or other discarded material, including liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from domestic, industrial, commercial, mining, agricultural, or governmental operations. For the purposes of the city's ordinance, solid waste does not include sludge, yard waste, or recyclable materials.

Special Collection Services means collection service provided to residential units, multi-family units, and commercial establishments for bulk waste, white goods, yard waste, and e-waste.

Special Wastes means solid wastes that can require special handling and management, including, but not limited to, white goods, waste tires, used oil, lead-acid batteries, C&D debris, ash residue, yard waste, and biological wastes. For the purposes of the city's ordinance, special wastes includes e-waste.

~~Trash~~ means accumulations of paper, excelsior, rags, wooden or paper boxes or containers, sweepings and other accumulations of a nature other than garbage which are usual to housekeeping and to the operation of stores, offices and places of business. Trash shall not include garden trash, noncombustible refuse, industrial processing wastes or building and clearing wastes.

White Goods means and includes discarded air conditioners, heaters, refrigerators, ranges, water heaters, freezers, and other similar domestic and commercial large appliances.

Yard Waste means vegetative matter resulting from landscaping maintenance and land clearing operations and includes associated rocks and soils. For the purposes of the city's ordinance, yard waste does not include land clearing operations or associated rocks and soils.

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~~Sec. 82-6. Nonpayment of fees and penalties; suspension of utility service.~~

~~Notwithstanding the above provisions providing for enforcement of violations of this chapter, nonpayment of fees and penalties imposed by this chapter for a period of 25 days after the billing date shall constitute grounds for the suspension of any or all utility services, including, but not limited to, water, sewer, electric and refuse, until payment is made. The procedure set forth in section 102-134 shall be followed prior to suspension of any utility services.~~

~~Sec. 82-7. Refuse disposal.~~

~~(a) *Public places.* No person shall place, throw or abandon any refuse on any traveled way, sidewalk, alley or other public place. No person shall throw or deposit any refuse in any lake, stream or other body of water.~~

~~(b) *Private property.* No person shall place or throw any refuse on private property, whether owned by such person or not, within the city, except in proper containers for collection or under express approval granted by the city manager or his designee.~~

~~(c) *Special collection center.* No person shall cast, place, sweep or deposit any hazardous waste upon the premises of the special collection center located at 1441 Howell Branch Road, Winter Park, Florida, 32789, unless otherwise permitted by law.~~

~~(d) *Unauthorized accumulation.* Any unauthorized accumulation of refuse on any premises is declared to be a nuisance and is prohibited.~~

~~(e) *Scattering refuse.* No person shall cast, place, sweep or deposit anywhere within the city any refuse in such a manner that it may be carried or deposited by the elements upon any street, sidewalk, alley, sewer, parkway or other public place or into any occupied premises within the city.~~

Sec. 82-7 – Prohibited acts.

(a) It shall be unlawful and an offense against the city for any unauthorized person, entity or corporation to do any of the following:

(1) To dispose of solid waste or recovered materials except as provided in this chapter or fail to comply with a provision of a federal, state, or local law, statute, ordinance, resolution, rule, regulation or policy.

(2) To place, throw, or abandon any solid waste or recovered materials in or upon any public street, sidewalk, right-of-way, alleyway, or other public place in the city, or any stream, ditch, river, pond, creek, or other body of water.

(3) To place or throw solid waste or recovered materials on private property, whether owned by such person or not, within the city, except in proper containers for collection or under express approval granted by the city manager or his designee.

(4) To place or cause to be placed any solid waste or recovered materials in a container belonging to another without proper authority.

(5) To disturb or remove after placement for collection any solid waste or recovered materials placed curbside for collection or from any container after it has been placed therein for collection.

(6) To disturb or removed after placement for collection any recyclable material placed curbside for collection or from any container after it has been placed therein for collection. It is not the intent of this section to prohibit any

nonprofit organization from soliciting recyclable materials for the purpose of resource recovery and recycling.

(7) To accumulate or cause to be accumulated any solid waste or recovered materials on any premises without authorization.

(8) To cast, place, sweep, or deposit anywhere within the city any solid waste or recovered materials in such a manner that it may be carried or deposited by the elements upon any street, sidewalk, alley, sewer, parkway, or other public place or into any occupied premises within the city.

(9) To place out for collection any biological, hazardous, industrial, or infectious solid waste without first arranging for proper disposal. Such solid waste shall be disposed of according to applicable law.

(10) To produce or accumulate any C&D debris, tree branches or similar debris while acting in the capacity of a contractor (such as tree surgeon, landscaper, or building contractor), without removal and delivery of the same to a permitted disposal site.

(11) To convey or cause to be conveyed over and upon any streets, roads, highways and alleyways of the city any solid waste or recovered materials without an appropriate license or authority.

(12) To allow solid waste or recovered materials to spill, blow, or drop from any vehicle on any road or to transport any solid waste or recovered materials over any public road unless the solid waste or recovered materials are securely tied or covered so as to prevent leakage or spillage onto the road.

(b) The city incorporates the provisions of F.S. § 403.413, the Florida Litter Law, as part of this section, and violations of said law may be subject to the enforcement provisions of this section.

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~~Sec. 82-31. Authority and supervision.~~

~~All refuse accumulated in the city shall be collected, conveyed and disposed of by the city under the supervision of the city manager or his designee. The city manager or his designee shall have the authority to make such regulations pertaining to the days of~~

~~collection, type and location of refuse containers and such other matters as he shall find necessary, provided that such regulations are not contrary to the provisions of this chapter.~~

Sec. 82-31 – General solid waste and recovered materials collection service requirements.

(a) All solid waste and recovered materials collection services shall meet all applicable federal, state, and local requirements and shall be conducted in accordance with general industry standards.

(b) All solid waste and recovered materials collection vehicles operating in the city shall be clearly marked with the solid waste or recovered materials collector's name and telephone number.

(c) All trucks, trailers, and other vehicles used to collect, transport, and process or dispose of recovered materials or solid waste in the city or to transport refuse over any public roadways in the city shall:

(1) Comply with all local, regional, state and federal roadway weight limits.

(2) Be constructed as watertight as possible to limit the escape of water or other fluids from the vehicle.

(3) Be fully enclosed, securely tied, or covered so as to prevent the leakage or spillage. It shall be unlawful for any person to allow materials to spill, blow, or drop from any vehicle on any road.

(4) Be washed thorough on the exterior of the body at least weekly.

(5) Be washed thoroughly on the inside of the body and sanitized with an effective disinfectant and deodorant to eliminate odor, at least weekly if putrescible waste is collected.

~~Sec. 82-32. – Preparation of refuse.~~

~~(a) *Household refuse.* All household refuse shall have drained from it all free water before being placed in the refuse can or refuse cart. Any wet garbage matter shall be wrapped in paper before being deposited in the refuse can or refuse cart. All cans, bottles, boxes and wrappings which have contained food shall be thoroughly drained before being deposited in the refuse can or refuse cart. All trash shall have drained from~~

~~it all free water before being placed in refuse cans or refuse carts. Household chemical containers such as bleach, garden sprays or any container for material of a toxic or semitoxic nature shall be thoroughly rinsed and drained before being placed in refuse cans and refuse carts. Plastic refuse bags may be utilized to dispose of refuse. Each plastic refuse bag shall not exceed 32 gallon capacity or 50 pounds weight limit, and may not be less than two and one half mils thickness. Paper bags specifically manufactured for the disposal of refuse may also be used, subject to the capacity and weight limit maximums for plastic refuse bags.~~

~~(b) *Garden trash.* Tree trimmings, hedge clippings and similar material shall be cut to length not to exceed four feet. Grass trimmings shall be placed in refuse containers or refuse bags, which shall not exceed 50 pounds in weight per container or refuse bag. Waste or excess citrus fruit shall be placed in cans or refuse bags. Not more than 16 gallons or one half of the can or bag shall be filled with fruit due to its weight. If plastic refuse bags are utilized, the same criteria shall apply as that given under household refuse.~~

Sec 82-32 – Construction and demolition debris recycling.

In accord with F.S. § 403.707(9)(g), the city requires that, to the extent economically feasible, all C&D debris must be processed prior to disposal, either at a permitted materials recovery facility or at a permitted disposal facility. This does not apply to recovered materials, any materials that have been source separated and offered for recycling, or materials that have been previously processed.

~~Sec. 82-33. Cans, carts and containers—Location.~~

~~(a) Refuse cans, refuse carts and commercial containers shall be kept in a place that is easily accessible to city employees, designated haulers or contractors, and that does not obstruct any public right-of-way. In between pick-up, refuse cans and refuse carts shall be kept at the rear of the establishment or residence or in a side yard out of sight from the street, except as provided in subsection (b) of this section.~~

~~(b) Commercial containers for use by any establishment or place of business or residence located within the Center Street Corridor, as defined in section 82-1, shall be kept in those locations on Center Street specified by the city manager or his designee.~~

Sec. 82-33. - Authority and supervision.

The city has the authority to grant exclusive franchises, nonexclusive franchises, permits, and/or licenses to persons, firms, or corporations for collecting, hauling, processing, or disposing of solid waste, yard waste, recyclables materials, and any other waste materials. The city manager or his designee is shall have the authority to make regulations regarding storage, collection, hauling, processing, and disposal of all refuse generated within the city, and be responsible for the enforcement of such regulations.

~~Sec. 82-34. - Same - Condition.~~

~~Refuse cans shall be provided by the tenant, owner, lessee or occupant of the premises and shall be maintained in good condition. Any refuse can that does not conform to the provisions of this chapter or that may have ragged or sharp edges or any other defect liable to hamper or injure the person collecting the contents thereof shall be condemned by the department of public works and promptly replaced by the owner on notice. The city manager or his designee shall have the authority to refuse collection services for failure to comply with this section.~~

Sec. 82-34. – Nonexclusive permitting process

Required:

(a) No person may collect or transport commercial recyclable materials, source separated recyclable construction and demolitions debris, or non-exclusive construction and demolition debris within the city without first obtaining a nonexclusive permit from the city. This provision applies to all persons except facilities within the city owned or operated by a governmental subdivision or entity of the state, the school district or a special taxing district.

(b) Each person desiring to perform the above in the city shall make application for a nonexclusive permit to the city which application shall be made on forms provided by the city and shall provide, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) Name and address of business;
- (2) Name and address of owner of business;
- (3) Corporate officers and directors and certificate of good standing;
- (4) Permanent place of business;
- (5) Copy of local business tax receipt;

- (6) Evidence of certification from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection;
- (7) Certification that all recovered materials collected will be recycled at a state-certified recycling facility;
- (8) Description of equipment to be utilized;
- (9) Copy of certificate of insurance; and
- (10) Agreement to comply with all conditions of permit and provisions of this article.

Terms:

The term of a nonexclusive permit to collect, transport and process nonexclusive solid waste services shall be for one year or a partial year beginning on October 1 of each year. Each permit shall expire on September 30 of each year, but may be renewed from year to year upon application, payment of permit fees, annual report of total tonnage of solid waste and recycles collected within the city, and a demonstration that the permittee is in compliance with the terms of this article.

Fees:

A holder of a nonexclusive permit shall pay the permit fee of \$250.00 for each year or fraction thereof, which fee shall be paid on or before October 1, for each year of renewal. The city commission may modify the permit fee by adoption of a resolution.

Insurance:

Each permittee shall maintain an insurance policy from a company acceptable to the city and licensed to do business in the state for a public liability and property damage in the amount of no less than \$250,000.00 per person and \$500,000.00 per accident, with \$250,000.00 property damage. The city shall be named as an additional insured and the policy shall provide that the city shall be given no less than 30 days' written notice prior to cancellation or modification. A copy of said policy shall be filed with the city's representative. Throughout the duration of the franchise agreement, the contractor shall supply the city with a renewal or replacement certificate of insurance not less than 30 days before expiration or replacement of the insurance for which a previous certificate has been provided.

Equipment:

All equipment operated by the permittee shall be in good repair, appearance and in a sanitary condition at all times. All materials hauled by the permittee shall be so contained that spilling of any nature is prevented.

Charges:

Fees to be charged to those utilizing the services of the permittee are strictly a matter of negotiation between the permittee and the user and will not be controlled or established by the city.

Notice of intention to offer service; report of service:

Each permittee shall advise the city, in writing, of each location and business at which the permittee intends to collect commercial source separated recyclable materials in advance of the commencement of collection. Each permittee shall submit to the city on or before the 20th day of the month following the month of service a report indicating, at a minimum, the business names, addresses, telephone numbers, types, sizes, quantities and frequencies of containers being serviced by the permittee.

Remedies relating to nonexclusive permit to collect, transport and process commercial recyclable materials:

(a) It is unlawful for any person, after notice from the city, to employ or continue to employ any company to transport nonexclusive solid waste services which company does not hold a nonexclusive permit issued by the city.

(b) It is unlawful for any person, partnership or corporation to collect, transport or process commercial recyclables, source separated commercial and demolition recyclable materials, and nonexclusive commercial and demolition recyclable materials without first securing a nonexclusive permit from the city.

(c) Should any permittee be found, after notice and an opportunity to be heard, by the city manager, to be in violation of the terms and conditions of this article, then the city manager may suspend or revoke the permit and the right to reapply for same for a period of up to three years. The decision of the city manager may be appealed to the city commission upon filing an appeal with the city clerk within ten days after the issuance of the decision by the city manager.

~~Sec. 82-35. Refuse carts.~~

~~(a) *Required use.* For each residential property within the city that is not served by a commercial container, the city shall provide up to two refuse carts per household for household refuse and garden trash, and one recycling container for recyclable materials, at no charge to the residents. Use of the refuse carts and recycling containers is mandatory for all residents whose property is not served by a commercial container, except that the city shall not mandate refuse cart use to residents who became residents of the city before July 13, 1988.~~

~~(b) *Additional carts.* At the request of a resident of any household that is not served by a commercial container, the city may provide additional refuse carts and recycling containers, for which the resident will incur a one time delivery fee, as well as an additional monthly service charge per additional container. Additional refuse carts and recycling containers are the property of the city or its designated hauler or contractor.~~

~~(c) *Replacement.* The city will replace at its expense any refuse cart or recycling container that is lost, damaged or worn through no fault of the resident. The city will replace at the resident's expense any refuse cart or recycling container that is lost, damaged or worn through the fault of the resident, based on the cost of the cart or container as determined by the city.~~

~~(d) *Collection.* If the city commission determines that refuse carts or recycling containers are no longer suitable for collection of refuse or recyclable materials, respectively, the city may terminate refuse cart or recycling container collections, whereupon the refuse carts or recycling containers shall be returned to the city.~~

Sec. 82-35 – Exclusive franchise agreement.

(a) The city may enter into an exclusive franchise agreement or agreements with any person to provide for residential and/or commercial solid waste, yard waste, recyclables materials, and other waste materials collection services as provided for in Sec. 82-36 (Grant of franchise), except as may be prohibited by state law. Each franchise agreement shall contain such terms and conditions as prescribed and set forth in the procurement documents of the city and shall be awarded in accordance with the procedures of the city commission.

(b) This chapter herein sets forth the conditions of exclusive rights and privileges granted in the exclusive franchise agreement to provide collection services for solid

waste, yard waste, recyclable materials, and other waste materials generated within the city. For the remainder of this chapter, the term solid waste shall not include sludge, yard waste, or recyclable materials.

(c) If the city has entered into an exclusive franchise agreement, no other waste collector shall be permitted to provide those collection services exclusively granted by the franchise agreement.

(d) The city may require a non-exclusive franchise, permit, or license for to persons, firms, or corporations for collecting, hauling, processing, or disposing of solid waste or recovered materials not included in the exclusive franchise agreement.

~~Sec. 82-36. Points of collection.~~

~~(a) Location. Refuse cans, refuse carts, refuse bags containing household refuse and garden trash, and recycling containers containing recyclable materials, shall be placed at the curb for collection, unless the city manager or his designee has arranged collection at the rear or side of the property being served because the residents thereof are not physically able to place the items at the curb.~~

~~(b) Placement and removal times. Unless excepted as provided in subsection (a) of this section, residents shall place all refuse cans, refuse carts, refuse bags, and recycling containers to be collected at the curb in front of the property being served no earlier than 4:00 p.m. the evening before the day of collection and shall remove all empty refuse cans, carts, and containers from the curb and return them to a location at the side or rear of the property being served no later than 9:00 p.m. of the day of collection.~~

~~(c) Responsibility for compliance. The residents of the property being served by city collection shall be jointly and severally responsible for placing refuse cans, refuse carts, refuse bags, garden trash, and recycling containers at the proper location at the proper time for collection and, after collection, removing all empty refuse cans, carts, and containers from the curb and returning them to the proper locations stated in subsection (b) of this section by the time stated therein. The owners of the property being served shall be presumed to be residents of the property and, therefore, responsible for compliance with this section, unless, within five days after notification of a violation of this section, the owners have provided the city manager or his designee with the names and addresses of the persons other than the owners who were the actual residents of the property being served by city collection at the time of the violation.~~

Sec. 82-36 – Grant of franchise.

Without limiting the city's authority, as part of approving an exclusive franchise to provide collection services for solid waste, yard waste, recyclable materials, and recovered materials, the following provisions apply:

(a) The franchisee shall have the exclusive right and responsibility to provide the following services:

(1) Collection and removal of all solid waste generated and accumulated within the city by residential and commercial establishments, except as otherwise specifically provided for in this chapter.

(2) Collection and removal of all segregated residential yard waste generated and accumulated within the city, with the exception of debris generated by landscapers or lawn maintenance services or as otherwise specifically provided for in this chapter.

(3) Collection and removal of all residential recyclables generated and accumulated within city, except as otherwise specifically provided for in this chapter.

(b) The franchisee does not have the exclusive right to provide the following services:

(1) Special collection services; however, the franchisee is required to provide special collection service, upon request, by residential, multi-family, and commercial customers.

(2) Collection and removal of recyclable materials from commercial establishments. For any C&D debris to be considered recyclable materials, the recyclable materials must be source-separated on site and contain less than 10 percent solid waste by volume. Source-separated means that the recyclable materials are separated from solid waste at the location where the recyclable materials and solid waste are generated. All C&D debris not meeting this requirement shall be considered solid waste by commercial establishments.

(3) Collection and removal of yard waste from multi-family units or commercial establishments, or debris generated by landscapers or lawn maintenance services.

(4) Collection and removal of C&D generated from existing residential units.
Existing means that the unit has been built at time collection service for C&D
debris is desired.

~~Sec. 82-37. Frequency of collection; use and maintenance of container, tops.~~

~~(a) *Residential.* Refuse accumulated by residences shall be collected at such times as shall be established by the city. In all cases where garbage is deposited in refuse carts, the top shall be kept closed at all times except when the container is being filled. The customer is responsible for notifying the city if the top of the refuse cart is damaged or inoperable.~~

~~(b) *Commercial.* Hotels, apartments, restaurants and such other establishments or businesses shall be served on the basis of need. Terms of collection shall be established by written agreement between the owner of each establishment or place of business or residence utilizing a commercial container and the city's designated contractor, except those establishments or places of business or residences located within the Center Street Corridor. Where necessary to protect the public health, the city manager or his designee shall have the authority to require more frequent collections than those required by the above described written agreement. It is the responsibility of the user to keep the area around the container clean and free from loose trash or garbage. The city manager or his designee shall notify the county health department of any violations. In all cases where garbage is deposited in a container, the container top shall be kept closed at all times except when the container is being filled. The customer is responsible for notifying the city if the top of the container is damaged or inoperable.~~

~~(c) *[Exception.]* Any establishment or place of business or residence located within the Center Street Corridor, as defined in section 82-1, shall dispose of refuse only in the commercial containers located on Center Street.~~

~~(d) *Special collections.* Upon request, the department of public works will make unscheduled collections of garden trash that is not in containers or bundled and an extraordinary quantity (more than three cubic yards) of refuse in containers or bundled. Placing such types or quantities of refuse at the curb shall constitute a request for a special collection. For commercial concerns, a special collection beyond the quantity and frequency to which was agreed in accordance with subsection (b) of this section shall be made on the request of the owner of the establishment or business or when the city manager or his designee determines that a special collection is necessary to protect the public health.~~

Sec. 82-37 – Use of franchise services required.

(a) Every owner, tenant, or resident of a residential unit shall utilize the service of the city's franchisee for collection and removal of solid waste, yard waste, and recyclable materials.

(b) Every owner, tenant, or resident of a multi-family unit shall utilize the service of the city's franchisee for collection and removal of solid waste and recyclable materials.

(c) Every owner or tenant of a commercial establishment, or owner or developer of a demolition site with the exception of existing residential units as noted in Section 82-36(b)(4), shall utilize the service of the city's franchisee for collection and removal of solid waste, including C&D.

(d) Any residential unit, multi-family unit, or commercial establishment within the city that is constructed, occupied, or capable of being occupied, shall be presumed to be generating solid waste for collection.

(e) Collection service is not required for vacant or unimproved property; however, the owner of vacant or unimproved property within the city shall have the responsibility to ensure that his property remains free from wastes and inappropriate accumulation of refuse on said property.

(f) It shall be the responsibility of the owner, tenant, resident, or developer to pay for and to utilize such services.

(g) This article shall not preclude an owner, tenant, or resident from self-hauling solid waste, yard waste, recyclable materials, or any other waste material to an appropriate recycling, processing, or disposal site in lieu of using the city's franchise services.

(h) This article shall not preclude a resident or commercial establishment to source-separate food waste, or other materials for the purpose of diverting it from disposal, and provide for collection and removal of materials outside of the franchise.

~~Sec. 82-38. Removal of recyclable materials.~~

~~It shall be unlawful for any person, except city personnel or the city's duly authorized agent, to collect or otherwise remove any recyclable material which has been specifically placed for collection in recycling containers as part of the city's recycling program. It is not the intent of this section to prohibit any nonprofit organization from~~

~~soliciting recyclable materials for the purpose of resource recovery and recycling in pursuit of the goals of such nonprofit organization.~~

Sec. 82-38 – Duties of franchisee.

The franchisee shall carry out and perform all provisions in the franchise agreement including, at a minimum, the following:

(a) Comply with all applicable federal, state, county and city laws, rules, regulations and ordinances.

(b) Assist the city in complying with state law relative to recycling including encouraging all customers to recycle and providing collection of recyclable materials to commercial establishments upon request.

(c) Provide access to the city, upon reasonable notice, full access to all records with respect to the franchise agreement.

(d) Collect and remove all properly contained, bundle, and stacked solid waste, yard waste, recyclable materials, or any other waste materials generated by customers within the city, except as otherwise provided in this chapter and pursuant to the terms and conditions of the franchise agreement.

(e) Collect materials generated within the city separate from materials generated outside of the city and adhere to other restrictions on mixed loads as stipulated in the franchise agreement.

(f) Conduct residential and multi-family collection service between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Mondays through Fridays and not engage in any collection service for residential or multi-family units at any time on Saturdays or Sundays, unless prior approval is obtained by the city manager or his designee. Conduct commercial collection service between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. Monday through Sunday for commercial establishments and limit Saturday and Sunday collection to only essential collection service.

(g) Maintain all containers in accordance with general industry standards and as appropriate for the type of container including, but not limited to, meeting any city-required technical specifications; having city-required markings; having lids in proper, safe, working condition; being rust-free; maintaining an acceptable appearance; having

drain plugs installed to retain storm water and prevent leaching; and ensuring containers are clean and free from offensive odors.

(h) Dispose of solid waste, yard waste, recyclable materials, and C&D debris at a facility approved by the city.

(i) Allow the city to inspect any and all vehicles and equipment used.

(j) Not unduly interfere with vehicular or pedestrian traffic while conducting operations.

(k) Operate in a manner which does not cause a nuisance or undue noise.

~~Sec. 82-39. Schedule of collection fees.~~

~~Fees prescribed in this article are payable to the city monthly. Fees due and payable for collection and disposal of refuse and for the availability of service shall be as established by the city.~~

Sec. 82-39 – Frequency of collection.

(a) Residential collection service.

(1) Solid waste shall be collected twice per week.

(2) Recyclable materials shall be collected once per week.

(3) Yard waste shall be collected once per week.

(b) Multi-Family collection service.

(1) Solid waste collection shall be provided on the basis of need, but at least once per week. The city shall have the authority to require more frequent collections to protect public health.

(2) Recyclable materials shall be collected on the basis of need, but at least once per week.

(c) Commercial collection service.

(1) Solid waste collection shall be provided on the basis of need, as often as once per day, but at least once per week unless otherwise approved by the city manager or his designee. The city shall have the authority to require more frequent collections to protect public health.

(2) Recyclable materials shall be collected on the basis of need, but at least once per week.

~~Sec. 82-40. Nonpayment of fees.~~

~~(a) Fees prescribed in this article are payable to the city monthly.~~

~~(b) The penalties and remedies contained in this section shall be cumulative and shall be in addition to any and all other penalties and remedies contained in this Code for the violation thereof.~~

Sec. 82-40 – Approved containers for residential collection service.

(a) Solid waste. Each residential unit or multi-family unit receiving curbside collection service shall be issued one roll cart for solid waste. The use of a city-issued roll cart for solid waste is mandatory for all customers receiving residential collection service. If a residential customer generates large quantities of solid waste, the customer may request up to one additional roll cart to accommodate the extra materials. An additional monthly service fee shall be charged to the customer for servicing a second solid waste roll cart.

(b) Recyclable materials. Each residential unit or multi-family unit receiving curbside collection service shall be issued a roll cart for recyclable materials. The use of a city-issued roll cart for recyclable materials is mandatory for all customers receiving residential collection service. If a residential customer generates large quantities of recyclable materials, the customer may request an additional roll cart to accommodate the extra materials. No additional monthly service fee shall be charged to the customer for servicing a second recyclables roll cart.

(c) Yard waste. Yard waste containers shall be equipped with suitable handles and tight-fitting covers, except plastic or paper bags. Plastic and paper bags shall be securely sealed. Containers shall be in good condition without ragged or sharp edges or holes and able to support the weight of its contents. Overloading shall be avoided to minimize

accidental opening during normal handling. Containers for yard waste shall be provided by the owner, tenant, lessee, or occupant of the premises. Any container that does not conform to the provisions of this chapter and is liable to hamper or injure the person collection the contents thereof shall be condemned by the department of public works and promptly replaced by the owner on notice. The city manager or his designee shall have the authority to refuse collection services for failure to comply with this section.

~~Sec. 82-41. Removal of special refuse.~~

~~The removal, transport and disposal of industrial processing wastes, noncombustible refuse and building and clearing wastes must be accomplished by the owner, occupant, operator or contractor performing such work, as the case may be. Spent oils or grease accumulating at garages, filling stations or similar establishments shall be removed by the owner, occupant or operator.~~

Sec. 82-41 – City-issued roll carts for residential collection service.

(a) City-issued roll carts are the property of the franchisee or the city pursuant to the franchise agreement and at no time shall be considered the property of the customer.

(b) Each solid waste and recyclable materials roll cart has a serial number that shall be assigned to the property to which the roll cart is issued. It shall be unlawful and a violation of this chapter for any person to remove city-issued roll carts from the property to which they were assigned, for any person to use such roll carts for any other purpose than storing solid waste or recyclable materials for collection, or to intentionally damage or destroy such roll carts.

(c) It is the responsibility of the customer to which a roll cart has been issued to keep it clean and protect it from theft, destruction, and damage beyond repair. The city must be notified if a roll cart is stolen, lost, or damaged, or of defects or malfunction. The customer shall notify the city prior to vacating a premises and shall place the container in a safe location where it is accessible to the city.

(d) The franchisee shall be responsible for the maintenance and repair of roll carts due to normal wear and tear. The city will have replaced any roll cart that is stolen, lost, or damaged through no fault of the customer at no cost to the customer. However, damage to roll carts resulting from abuse or negligence on the part of the owner, tenant, lessee, or occupant at a particular service location shall be the responsibility of the customer to which the container was supplied. The city shall determine the extent of the

damage and assess costs for repair or replacement based on the cost of the roll cart as determined by the city.

~~Sec. 82-42. Liens for nonpayment of fees—Generally.~~

~~All fees and penalties for nonpayment, together with lawful interest thereon, provided for in this article shall be a lien upon the property for which the service is provided. If the fees shall remain unpaid 60 days after the fees are due and payable, an administrative fee shall be imposed, and the lien, including the administrative fee, shall be recorded in the records of the county. The city shall have the power and authority to enforce the liens by foreclosure in accordance with law.~~

Sec. 82-42 – Preparation, storage, and placement of waste by residential customers.

(a) Solid waste, recyclable materials, and yard waste shall each be placed and maintained in separate containers.

(b) Preparation for collection.

(1) Solid waste.

a. The following materials are not permitted for disposal in roll carts: biological waste, biomedical waste, hazardous waste, special wastes (including, but not limited to, e-waste, white goods, waste tires, used oil, lead acid batteries, and mercury containing devices or lamps), contractor-generated waste, industrial waste, rocks, sod, dirt, or excessive amounts of yard waste and/or C&D debris.

b. All household solid waste shall be drained of liquid before being placed in the roll cart for collection.

c. The roll cart shall not be filled above a height allowing the attached lid to be completely closed. The lid shall be kept closed at all times except when the roll cart is being filled. The customer is responsible for notifying the city if the roll cart lid is damaged or inoperable.

d. Roll carts may not weigh more than 200 pounds when placed for collection.

(2) Recyclable materials.

a. All recyclable materials shall be drained of liquid and free of food residue before being placed in the roll cart for collection.

b. Cardboard shall be flattened or cut down to fit completely within the roll cart.

c. The roll cart shall not be filled above a height allowing the attached lid to be completely closed. The lid shall be kept closed at all times except when the roll cart is being filled. The customer is responsible for notifying the city if the roll cart lid is damaged or inoperable.

d. Roll carts may not weigh more than 200 pounds when placed for collection.

(3) Yard waste.

a. Yard waste may be stored for collection in suitable containers as described in this article. The contents of such containers shall not extend above the top or rim thereof, and they shall be contained by tight-fitting covers.

b. Yard waste that is not easily containerized may be bundled or stacked neatly at the curb. Tree trimmings, hedge clippings, and similar material shall be cut to length not to exceed four (4) feet. This limitation shall not apply to Christmas trees.

c. Containers, ~~plastic or paper~~ bags, or bundles may not weigh more than fifty (50) pounds each. Each plastic bag shall not exceed 32-gallon capacity and may not be less than two and one-half mils thickness. Paper bags specifically manufactured for the disposal of yard waste may also be used, subject to the capacity and weight limit maximums for plastic bags.

d. Yard waste is limited to three (3) cubic yards per customer per weekly collection.

(c) Storage and placement for collection.

(1) No person shall place any refuse, trash, garbage cans or trash bags on, upon or over any storm drain, or so close thereto as to be drawn by the elements into same, which would result in or tend to cause a blockage of any part of such storm drainage system.

(2) No person shall place any accumulations of refuse and trash, whether contained in approved containers or loosely accumulated, in any street, alley or other public place of travel, nor upon any private property except the person's own property or swale. In all cases where conditions permit, the placement for collection shall be in the swale area between the street pavement and sidewalk line, unless the city manager or his designee has arranged for collection at the rear

or side of the property being served because residents thereof are not physically able to place the items at the curb. Yard waste and tree trimmings which are not containerized must be neatly bundled or stacked and placed as aforesaid.

(3) Roll carts put out for collection shall be placed within three feet of the curb with the handle facing away from the curb. Roll carts shall be placed at least three feet away from any other object, including, but not limited to, other carts, trees, mailboxes, parked cars, fire hydrants, fences, poles, or under low hanging trees or overhead wires. Yard waste and bulk waste shall be collected within the same approved collection guidelines as roll carts. The city manager or his designee shall have the authority to approve or specify an alternative location for special collection services.

(4) Residents shall place roll carts at the curb in front of the property being served no earlier than 4:00 p.m. the evening before the day of collection and shall remove all empty roll carts and containers from the curb and return them to a location at the side yard or rear of the property being served out of sight from the street no later than 9:00 p.m. of the day of collection. Yard waste may be placed for collection no earlier than the day preceding the scheduled collection day. No yard waste shall be placed curbside after a named storm, storm watch, or warning has been issued by the National Weather Service until the storm watch or warning has been lifted.

(5) Customers are responsible for cleanup from bags torn or containers spilled by animals, or otherwise spilled through no fault of the franchisee. Franchisee is not required to sweep, fork, shovel, or otherwise clean up material that has become scattered or is not readily picked up and placed in the collection vehicle, including spillage resulting from overloaded containers.

(6) The franchisee shall provide side/backdoor collection of solid waste and recyclable materials in accordance with the franchise agreement to customers who are not physically able to place the items at the curb.

~~Sec. 82-43. Same Release; effect of issuance of certificate.~~

~~Liens created under section 82-42 shall, upon the request of the user or the owner of the property affected and upon payment of all delinquent fees, including lawful interest thereon, and all penalties imposed, be released by a certificate signed by the city manager or the city finance director and bearing the seal of the city. The issuance of such certificate shall constitute prima facie evidence of existence or nonexistence of~~

~~any such delinquent fees, and shall, in the absence of fraud perpetrated by the party requesting the certificate, be binding upon the city as to the existence or nonexistence of any lien created under this article.~~

Sec. 82-43 – Preparation, storage, and placement of waste by multi-family customers.

(a) Containers and collection service shall be conducted in the same manner and according to the same conditions as commercial collection service requirements in section 82-45.

(b) The franchisee shall encourage and provide containers for recyclable materials, upon request, and collection service for those containers at least once per week. If recycling containers are made available to multi-family units, solid waste and recyclable materials shall each be placed and maintained in separate containers.

Sec. 82-44 – Residential and multi-family bulk waste.

(a) An unlimited amount of bulk waste shall be collected from residential and multi-family units twice per year as designated by the city (typically May and November).

(b) Residential bulk waste shall be placed neatly at the curb at least four feet from city-issued solid waste and recyclable materials roll carts, yard waste containers, bags, bundles, stacks, and any other object including, but not limited to, trees, mailboxes, parked cars, fire hydrants, fences, poles, or under low hanging trees or overhead wires.

(c) Multi-family bulk waste must be placed in one location as determined by the property manager or the city manager or his designee and meet the same setout criteria residential bulk waste.

(d) All containers containing bulk waste shall be taken by the collector. No container should be used that the customer wishes to retain.

(e) White goods and metal items shall be placed separately to facilitate alternate collection procedures. Doors shall be removed from appliances and gas drained from any gas-powered equipment.

(f) Household hazardous waste (HHW) such as paints, gas, oil, insecticides, pesticides, and other chemicals, and e-waste such as discarded electronic devices and components shall not be collected with bulk waste. Household hazardous waste and e-

waste may be delivered by the customer to the city's designated disposal facility or the city's HHW and e-waste collection event.

Sec. 82-45 – Commercial collection service.

(a) Recyclable materials. The franchisee shall encourage and provide containers for recyclable materials, upon request, and collection service for those containers at least once per week.

(b) Terms of commercial collection service shall be established by a written agreement between commercial customers and the franchisee, with the exception of commercial establishments, multi-family units, or residential units located within the Center Street Service Area.

(c) Commercial customers may obtain containers from the franchisee or a source other than the franchisee, provided that the container meets industry standards, is of a type that can be serviced by the franchisee's equipment, and such source or customer is completely responsible for the proper maintenance of the container. Customer-provided commercial containers must be equipped with Ultra High Frequency (UHF) radio frequency identification (RFID) tags, unless written approval is obtained by the city manager or his designee.

(d) All containers shall be maintained in accordance with general industry standards as appropriate for the type of container. Standards include, but are not limited to, having solid substantial bottoms with at least one drain hole for purposes of cleanout, drain plugs installed to retain storm water and leaching, lids in proper and safe working condition, no rust holes, sharp or jagged edges, broken hinges, or broken door fasteners, and uniformly painted container with franchisee name and phone number clearly marked. Containers shall be maintained so that they are clean and free from offensive odors.

(e) All containers used for accumulating recyclable materials shall be clearly marked "For Recyclable Material Only," or similar language and identify the name of the recovered material dealer.

(f) All containers shall have properly fitting lids or side doors(s) in place that close tightly and prevent littering, odors, and vermin and allow for opening and closing action during the emptying cycle. The lid or door(s) shall be kept closed at all times except when the container is being filled. Solid waste shall be placed in bags and sealed to prevent litter, odors, and vermin. Containers are not to be filled to a height exceeding the level of the highest portion of the container body or rim. Customers utilizing franchisee

containers responsible for notifying the city if a lid damaged or inoperable. Open top roll-offs must meet the same criteria, except that lids or bags are not required.

(g) Containers shall be kept in a place that is easily accessible to franchisee and city employees, and that does not obstruct any public right-of-way. At no time will any collection containers or materials be placed on the travel portions of any walk, street, or alley within the city without prior authorization from the city manager or designee.

(h) Container storage areas and areas adjacent to the storage area shall be maintained by the customer in a neat, sanitary, and aesthetically pleasing manner. Customers are responsible for maintaining the accessibility to containers including container storage areas. If pickups are missed due to customer's failure to maintain accessibility, and unsanitary or unsightly conditions result, the customer shall be in violation of this article.

(i) Customers are responsible to keep areas surrounding containers in a sanitary condition including free from accumulating grease, decomposing materials, and litter. Loose materials must be deposited in appropriate containers for collection. Customers are responsible for cleanup from bags torn or containers spilled by animals, or otherwise spilled through no fault of the franchisee. Franchisee is not responsible for cleaning up materials that has become scattered or is not readily picked up and placed in the collection vehicle, including spillage resulting from overloaded containers.

(j) Any damage to containers, other than normal wear and tear, is the responsibility of the customer and may be charged accordingly for repair or replacement of the receptacle. However, containers damaged by the franchisee shall be repaired or replaced by the franchisee.

Sec. 82-46 – Center street service area.

(a) Any commercial establishment, multi-family unit, or residential unit located within the Center Street Service Area, as defined in section 82-1, shall dispose of solid waste in the solid waste containers located on Center Street.

(b) All shared containers for solid waste or recyclable materials in the Center Street Service Area shall be kept in locations specified by the city manager or his designee.

(c) It shall be unlawful for any person to dispose of solid waste or recyclables in any of the shared container in the Center Street Service Area unless the materials are generated from a commercial establishment, multi-family unit, or residential unit residing within the Center Street Service Area.

(d) Containers and collection service shall be conducted in the same manner and according to the same conditions as commercial collection service requirements in section 82-45.

Sec. 82-47 – Special collection service.

(a) Special collection of any waste which, by reason of its bulk, shape, or weight, cannot be placed in a container or bundled, which exceeds the size and weight limitations of any section of this article, or which is requested by residential or multi-family units in addition to the two annual bulk waste collections shall be collected upon customer request and acceptance of the fee to be billed for special collection service.

(b) Special collection will be scheduled at the earliest reasonable time by the franchisee. Items shall not be placed curbside for collection prior to receiving a collection date from the city. Items shall not be place curbside more than 48 hours prior to the scheduled collection date.

(c) Items shall be placed at least four feet from city-issued solid waste and recyclable materials roll carts, yard waste containers, bags, bundles, stacks, and any other object including, but not limited to, trees, mailboxes, parked cars, fire hydrants, fences, poles, or under low hanging trees or overhead wires.

(d) White goods and metal items shall be placed separately to facilitate alternate collection procedures. Doors shall be removed from appliances and gas drained from any gas-powered equipment such as lawn mowers.

(e) Special collection materials shall not be placed curbside after a named storm, storm watch, or warning has been issued by the National Weather Service until the storm watch or warning has been lifted.

Sec. 82-48. - Schedule of collection fees.

Fees prescribed in this article are payable to the city monthly. Fees due and payable for the collection, hauling, processing, and disposal of solid waste, yard waste, recyclable materials, and other waste materials, and for the availability of service shall be as established by the city.

Sec. 82-49. - Nonpayment of fees and penalties; suspension of utility service; cumulative remedies; liens for nonpayment and release of liens.

(a) Notwithstanding other provisions providing for enforcement of violations of this chapter, nonpayment of fees and penalties imposed by this chapter for a period of 25 days after the billing date shall be considered delinquent and shall constitute grounds for the suspension of any or all utility services, including, but not limited to, water, sewer, electric, solid waste, and recycling, until payment is made. The procedure set forth in section 102-134 shall be followed prior to suspension of any utility services.

(b) The penalties and remedies contained in this section shall be cumulative and shall be in addition to any and all other penalties and remedies contained in this Code for the violation thereof.

(c) All fees and penalties for nonpayment, together with lawful interest thereon, provided for in this article shall be a lien upon the property for which the service is provided. If the fees shall remain unpaid 60 days after the fees are due and payable, an administrative fee shall be imposed, and the lien, including the administrative fee, may be recorded in the records of the county. The city shall have the power and authority to enforce the liens by foreclosure in accordance with law.

(d) Liens created under this section shall, upon the request of the user or the owner of the property affected and upon payment of all delinquent fees, including lawful interest thereon, and all penalties imposed, be released by a certificate signed by the city manager or the city finance director and bearing the seal of the city. The issuance of such certificate shall constitute prima facie evidence of existence or nonexistence of any such delinquent fees, and shall, in the absence of fraud perpetrated by the party requesting the certificate, be binding upon the city as to the existence or nonexistence of any lien created under this article.

Sec. 82-50. - Removal of special waste.

The removal, transport and disposal of industrial processing wastes and building and clearing wastes must be accomplished by the owner, occupant, operator or contractor performing such work, as the case may be. Spent oils or grease accumulating at garages, filling stations or similar establishments shall be removed by the owner, occupant or operator.

Section 3. Amendment to City Code, Chapter 58. Chapter 58 (Land Development Code), Article V (Environmental Protection Regulations) of the City Code of Ordinances is hereby amended to add a new Division 11 and Section 58-367, as follows (words that are underlined are additions):

DIVISION 11. – MISCELLANEOUS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
REGULATIONS

Sec. 58-367. – Recycling

This section incorporates the provisions of F.S. § 403.706(2)(c) into the City’s Code of Ordinances. In accordance with F.S. § 403.706(2)(c), “newly developed property receiving a certificate of occupancy, or its equivalent, on or after July 1, 2012, that is used for multifamily residential or commercial purposes, must provide adequate space and an adequate receptacle for recycling by tenants and owners of the property. This provision is limited to counties and municipalities that have an established residential, including multifamily, or commercial recycling program that provides recycling receptacles to residences and businesses and regular pickup services for those receptacles.”

Section 4. Codification. This Ordinance shall be incorporated into the Winter Park City Code. Any section, paragraph number, letter and/or any heading may be changed or modified as necessary to effectuate the foregoing. Grammatical, typographical and similar or like errors may be corrected, and additions, alterations, and omissions not affecting the construction or meaning of this ordinance and the City Code may be freely made.

Section 5. Severability. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, word or provision of this ordinance is for any reason held invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, whether for substantive, procedural, or any other reason, such portion shall be deemed a separate, distinct and independent provision, and such holding shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this ordinance.

Section 6. Conflicts. In the event of a conflict or conflicts between this Ordinance and any other ordinance or provision of law, this Ordinance controls to the extent of the conflict, as allowable under the law.

Section 7. Effective date. This ordinance shall become effective immediately upon adoption by the City Commission of the City of Winter Park, Florida.

ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the City Commission of the City of Winter Park, held at City Hall, Winter Park, Florida, on the _____ day of _____, 2016.

Mayor Steve Leary

ATTEST:

Cynthia S. Bonham, City Clerk



city commission public hearing

Item type	Public Hearing	meeting date	November 14, 2016
prepared by	Cindy Bonham	approved by	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City Manager
department	City Clerk		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City Attorney
division			<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
board approval		<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	final vote
vision themes	<input type="checkbox"/> Cherish and sustain city's extraordinary quality of life.		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Plan growth through a collaborative process that protects city's scale and character.		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Enhance city's brand through flourishing arts and culture.		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Build and embrace local institutions for lifelong learning and future generations.		

subject

Charter amendment (requiring a referendum election) eliminating primary elections and providing for run-off elections

motion | recommendation

Motion to approve the ordinance on first reading.

background

On September 26, 2016 the Commission voted not to change the qualifying dates for City elections but agreed with the possibility of providing for a run-off election instead of a primary. To change the Charter requires a referendum election. This would be part of the March 2017 ballot. If the referendum passes, it would be effective starting with the 2018 election.

This ordinance would eliminate the possibility of future primary elections if more than two candidates qualify for the same seat. Winter Park is the only city in Orange County with the possibility of a primary election. Eliminating the primary election would also reduce the number of financial reports to be filed with the City Clerk.

A run-off would only be necessary with the top two candidates if there are more than two qualified candidates running in the same seat in the general election and no one receives the majority vote. If there are only two candidates, there would be no run-off because the candidate with the most votes wins.

The Orange County Supervisor Elections has also reviewed the ordinance and is in full support of this change.

alternatives | other considerations

Do not adopt the ordinance and leave primary elections in the Charter.

fiscal impact

N/A

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF WINTER PARK, FLORIDA, PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CITY CHARTER ELIMINATING PRIMARY ELECTIONS FOR CANDIDATES FOR CITY COMMISSION AND MAYOR AND PROVIDING FOR RUN-OFF ELECTIONS; SUBMITTING PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT TO A VOTE BY THE ELECTORS OF WINTER PARK VIA REFERENDUM AT THE GENERAL CITY ELECTION TO BE HELD MARCH 14, 2017; PROVIDING FOR AMENDMENT TO DEFINITIONS AND OTHER PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 42 OF THE CITY CODE REGARDING CITY ELECTIONS IF THE CHARTER AMENDMENT IS ADOPTED; PROVIDING FOR THE REFERENDUM BALLOT QUESTION FOR THE PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT; PROVIDING FOR DIRECTION TO THE CITY CLERK; PROVIDING FOR MODIFICATION BY THE CITY COMMISSION; PROVIDING FOR CONFLICTS, SEVERABILITY, CODIFICATION, AND EFFECTIVE DATES OF THE ORDINANCE, CHARTER AMENDMENT, AND CITY CODE AMENDMENTS.

WHEREAS, Section 3.04 of the City Charter provides for and requires a primary election for the selection of candidates for the offices of City Commissioner and Mayor, to be held on the second Tuesday in February, prior to the City's general election; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission finds that it is in the best interests of the residents of Winter Park that Section 3.04 of the City Charter be amended to eliminate primary elections for candidates for City Commissioner and Mayor and instead provide for a run-off election to be held after the City's general election, on the second Tuesday in April, if no candidate for a particular seat receives a majority of the vote in the general election; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with Section 1.03(a) of the City Charter and Section 166.031, Florida Statutes, the City Commission may propose an amendment to the City Charter via ordinance and submit such amendment for referendum vote by the electors of the City of Winter Park; and

WHEREAS, in order to ensure consistency between the City Charter and City Code, this Ordinance also provides for amendment of certain provisions of Chapter 42 of the City Code, which governs City elections, to take effect when and if the proposed Charter Amendment is adopted.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it enacted by the City Commission of the City of Winter Park, Florida, as follows:

Section 1. Findings of Fact. The foregoing recitals are hereby ratified and confirmed as being true and correct and are hereby made a part of this ordinance.

Section 2. Amendment to City Charter. The City Commission of the City of Winter Park hereby proposes and approves an amendment to Article III, Section 3.04 of the City Charter (the "Charter Amendment"), as set forth below (words that are ~~stricken out~~ are deletions; words that are underlined are additions).

Sec. 3.04. - Elections~~;~~ primaries.

(a) ~~Primaries~~General city election. If more than ~~one~~two persons ~~qualifies~~as candidates for the office of city commissioner for any designated seat of the city commission to be filled or for the office of mayor, there shall be a ~~primary~~general election which shall be held on the second Tuesday in March~~February~~. If any candidate in the ~~primary~~general election receives a majority of the votes cast for a designated seat, such candidate shall be declared elected and shall assume office in accordance with Section 2.04 of this Charter. ~~without the necessity of being voted upon in the general city election and shall assume office at the same time and in the same manner as those elected in a general city election.~~ If no candidate receives a majority of votes cast for a designated seat, the two (2) persons receiving the highest number of votes cast shall be declared candidates for a run-off election to be held in accordance with subparagraph (c) of this Section, and the person then holding such seat shall continue to serve on a temporary basis until the seat is filled via the run-off election.~~each of such designated seats and shall be voted upon at the general city election.~~

(b) *Unopposed candidates.* In the event not more than one person qualifies as a candidate for a designated city commissioner seat or for mayor, such candidate shall be declared elected without the necessity of being voted upon in ~~either the primary election or the general city election~~ and shall assume office at the same time and in the same manner as those elected in the general city election.

(c) ~~General city~~Run-off election. If no candidate receives a majority of votes cast for a designated seat in the general city election, the two (2) persons receiving the highest number of votes cast for such seat shall be declared candidates in a run-off election to be held on the second Tuesday in MarchApril. The candidate who receives the majority of the votes cast in the run-off election shall be declared elected and shall assume office on the date of the first City Commission meeting following certification of the run-off election results. The term of office for such prevailing candidate shall run until the date on which such term would have expired if the prevailing candidate had been elected in the general election.~~Candidates for the office of city commissioner and for mayor shall be elected on the second Tuesday in March unless previously elected as above provided.~~

(d) *Poll workers.* At each polling place, there shall be a sufficient number of poll workers to handle the anticipated number of voters. The supervisor of elections may determine the necessary number of poll workers for any election. If the supervisor of elections fails to determine such number of poll workers, then the city clerk shall determine the appropriate number of poll workers. The supervisor of elections (or the city clerk, as applicable) shall report the number of poll workers together with the names of the poll workers to the city commission prior to the date of the election. The supervisor of elections shall appoint the poll workers when a city election is held in conjunction with a state election conducted by the supervisor of elections. The supervisor of elections may also elect to appoint the poll workers for any other City election. If the supervisor of elections has not elected to appoint the poll workers for any city election that is not held in conjunction with a state election, then the city commission shall appoint the poll workers for such city election. At a city election not held in conjunction with a state election, a deputy sheriff need not be appointed for each polling place.

(e) *Canvassing board.* For any city election, the city commission shall appoint three (3) of its members to be the canvassing board. No commissioner or mayor shall participate in the canvassing of the returns of an election for which said commissioner or mayor is a candidate or subject to recall. For any disqualified city commissioner or mayor, the city clerk shall act as the alternate canvassing board member.

Section 3. Referendum. The City Commission, pursuant to Section 166.031, Florida Statutes and Section 1.03(a) of the Winter Park City Charter, hereby calls a referendum election, to be held concurrently with the City's general election on March 14, 2017 (the "Referendum"), whereby the electors of the City of Winter Park shall vote on the Charter Amendment. The Charter Amendment shall be adopted if it receives a majority of the votes cast in the Referendum as to the Charter Amendment.

Section 4. Ballot Question. The ballot title and summary to be placed on the ballot and voted upon in the Referendum shall be in substantially the following form:

Proposed City Charter Amendment
Article III, Section 3.04

Shall the City of Winter Park amend Article III, Section 3.04 of its Charter, as provided in Ordinance No. _____, to eliminate primary elections for selection of candidates for City Commissioner and Mayor and instead provide for a run-off election between the two candidates receiving the most votes for a seat if no candidate for such seat receives a majority of the vote in the general election?

Yes ____ or No ____

Section 5. Amendment to City Code. In the event that the proposed amendment to the City Charter is approved and adopted by the electors of the City of Winter Park at the Referendum, Sections 42-1, 42-8, and 42-10 of the City Code shall be amended as follows (words that are ~~stricken out~~ are deletions; words that are underlined are additions; ellipses (" . . . ") are used to separate the relevant Code Sections and are not part of the City Code).

Sec. 42-1. – Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this chapter, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Election means any primary election, special election, special primary election, run-off election, or general city election.

General city election means an election held on the second Tuesday in March.

Newspaper of general circulation means a newspaper printed in English which is readily available for purchase by all residents of the city, but does not mean a newspaper intended primarily for members of a particular professional or occupational group or a newspaper, the primary function of which is to carry legal notices, or a newspaper that is given away primarily to distribute advertising.

Primary election means an election held preceding the general city election to narrow the number of candidates for any office down to two.

Qualification deadline means no later than 12:00 noon of the ~~thirty-fifth~~ forty-ninth day prior to the date of the general election. ~~primary election or special primary election date in the year of such election.~~ If the ~~thirty-fifth~~ forty-ninth day prior to the date of the general election ~~primary election or special primary election date~~ is a legal holiday as defined by the city, or under the law of the State of Florida, then the qualification deadline shall mean no later than 12:00 noon of the first non-holiday business day immediately preceding the ~~thirty-fifth~~ forty-ninth day prior to the date of the ~~primary election or special primary election date in the year of such election.~~ The 12:00 noon qualification deadline shall be treated as a jurisdictional deadline, which means that all qualification documents and matters required in order to qualify for office shall be properly completed and filed with the city clerk by such deadline without exception. The jurisdictional nature of this deadline, and the requirements that all matters must be properly completed and filed with the city clerk before the qualification deadline, are incorporated by reference each time the term "Qualification Deadline" is used in this chapter. The qualification deadline for city elections other than the general election shall be the same as the above, relative to the date of such other election, unless otherwise determined by the City Commission via resolution or ordinance.

Qualification documents means all documents required by the Florida Election Code, Chapters 97 through 106, and this chapter.

Qualification period means that period that is between 12:00 noon of the business day that is five business days immediately preceding the qualification deadline and the qualification deadline. In each year of an election, the city clerk shall determine the qualification deadline

and will begin the qualification period such that candidates shall have five business days, beginning at 12:00 noon on the first business day of the qualification period, in which to qualify. The beginning and ending times and dates of the qualification period shall be treated as jurisdictional, which means that all qualification documents and matters required in order to qualify for office must be properly completed and filed with the city clerk by the qualification deadline, as that term is defined in this section. The jurisdictional nature of this deadline, and the requirements that all matters must be properly completed and filed with the city clerk before the qualification deadline, are incorporated by reference each time the term "qualification period" is used in this chapter.

Run-off election means an election held after the general election or other applicable election in the event that no candidate receives a majority vote, the candidates for which run-off election are the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes in the general election or other applicable election.

Special election means an election held other than at the time scheduled for a general city election for the purpose of filling a vacancy on the city commission.

Special primary election means an election two weeks prior to a special election to narrow the number of candidates for the vacant office down to two.

. . .

Sec. 42-8. – Names on ballots.

(a) The city clerk shall have ballots printed for use in all elections and shall place on the ballots ~~for general city elections or special elections~~ the names of the candidates qualifying for each designated office.

(b) When three or more candidates have qualified for a designated office, the city clerk shall place the names of each of them on the ballots for the applicable election~~primary or special primary elections~~.

(c) Candidates for each designated office shall be listed in alphabetical order. Names appearing on the ballots shall be as they appear on the candidates' applications.

. . .

Sec. 42-10. – Elections in the years of federal presidential preference primary elections.

(a) In those years in which there is a federal presidential preference primary election in the State of Florida on any ~~the last Tuesday in January or another~~ date as may be established by governing Florida law, the city's general city election provided for in Article III of the City Charter, in accordance with governing Florida law, shall be held concurrently with the federal presidential preference primary election. For those general elections subject to this section, the ~~primary election~~run-off election, if needed, shall be held on the second Tuesday in ~~December of the prior year~~the month following the month of such general election or on another date as determined by the City Commission by resolution or ordinance. The city clerk shall establish an appropriate qualifying period given these election dates and the other provisions of this Code.

(b) The Orange County Canvassing Board is hereby authorized to canvass the City of Winter Park ballots voted in the city general election set in accordance with this section.

(c) Terms of office are not affected by this section, and will begin and end as provided by the City Charter or other applicable law.

~~(d) The city clerk is hereby directed to provide a certified copy of this ordinance to the Orange County Supervisor of Elections within ten days from its date of adoption.~~

Section 6. Instructions to City Clerk. The City Clerk is hereby directed to insure that all advertising, translation and notice requirements are complied with and to coordinate all activities necessary to conduct the Referendum with the Supervisor of Elections for Orange County, and to place the above-described question on the Referendum ballot. If the Charter Amendment is adopted, and after it is incorporated into the City Charter, the City Clerk shall file the revised City Charter with the Department of State in accordance with Section 166.031(2), Florida Statutes.

Section 7. Modification by City Commission. The City Commission is authorized, to the extent consistent with the City Charter and applicable laws, to modify by resolution the ballot question provided for herein, and to modify or provide for by resolution any procedural or notice requirement for the conduct of the Referendum, all as the City Commission may deem advisable to ensure compliance with applicable laws and to ensure voters are fully informed as to the Referendum and the substance of the Charter Amendment.

Section 8. Conflicts. In the event of a conflict or conflicts between this Ordinance, including the Charter Amendment if adopted, and any other ordinance or provision of law, this Ordinance controls to the extent of the conflict, as allowable under the law.

Section 9. Severability. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase or portion of this Ordinance, including the Charter Amendment if adopted, is for any reason held invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, such portion shall be deemed a separate, distinct and independent provision and such holding shall not affect the validity of the remaining portion hereof or hereto unless such would defeat the purpose of this Ordinance or the Charter Amendment.

Section 10. Codification. In the event that the Charter Amendment is adopted by the electors of the City of Winter Park at the Referendum, the Charter Amendment shall be incorporated into the City Charter, and the amendments to the City Code described in Section 5 of this Ordinance shall be incorporated into the City Code. Any section, paragraph number, letter and/or any heading may be changed or modified as necessary to effectuate the foregoing. Grammatical, typographical and similar or like errors may be corrected, and additions, alterations, and omissions not affecting the construction or meaning of this ordinance and the City Code may be freely made.

Section 11. Effective Dates. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its final passage and adoption. The Charter Amendment shall take effect immediately upon adoption by the electors of the City of Winter Park at the Referendum, but shall have no effect on the City's 2017 general election nor the validity of any primary election held pursuant to the City Charter as it existed prior to adoption of the Charter Amendment. The amendments to the City Code described in Section 5 of this Ordinance shall take effect immediately upon adoption of the Charter Amendment and shall have no effect if the Charter Amendment is not adopted.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this ____ day of _____, 2016 by the
City Commission of the City of Winter Park, Florida.

Mayor Steve Leary

Attest: _____
City Clerk Cynthia Bonham

9 of 9
Ordinance No.



city commission public hearing

Item type	Public Hearing	meeting date	November 14, 2016	
prepared by	Peter Moore	approved by	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City Manager	
department	Administrative Services		<input type="checkbox"/> City Attorney	
division	Budget		<input type="checkbox"/> N/A	
board approval		<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	final vote
vision themes	<input type="checkbox"/> Cherish and sustain city's extraordinary quality of life. <input type="checkbox"/> Plan growth through a collaborative process that protects city's scale and character. <input type="checkbox"/> Enhance city's brand through flourishing arts and culture. <input type="checkbox"/> Build and embrace local institutions for lifelong learning and future generations.			

subject

Ordinance Amending the FY 16 Adopted Budget

motion | recommendation

Approve the ordinance adopting amendments made to the FY16 budget over the course of last fiscal year (2015-2016).

background

The City Commission is required by Statute to approve any budget adjustments that alter the total amount budgeted in any fund or when funds are transferred between different fund types. The City has adopted the practice of bringing budget amendments to the City Commission as they arise and then bringing a year-end ordinance adopting all the amendments formally to comply with Statute.

Through the receipt of grants or due to a need to revise original revenue estimates the city periodically needs to make changes to stated account revenues and expenditures. This is primarily a housekeeping process and it properly provides departments and divisions with an accurate picture of the funds available to undertake programs and projects. The following attachment highlights the budget amendments (Exhibit A of the Ordinance) that have already been approved by the Commission at prior meetings and now need to be formally adopted through public hearing.

The following additional items will be reflected in the budget as part of the approval of this ordinance:

Stormwater Fee in Lieu: Allocating stormwater fee in lieu revenues to the Misc Drainage Improvements Project account.

Showalter Improvements: Reflects funding received from Rollins, OCPS, and the WP High School Foundation as part of the Showalter field and track project.

Forestry: Reflects a State grant received by Forestry for tree inventory work.

alternatives | other considerations

Not approving this would require staff to remove the amendments in the accounting system.

fiscal impact

The majority of the amendments have been previously approved by the Commission and reflect either a use of reserves to fund projects such as Showalter or the Bowling Alley site, money received through contractual agreements and fundraising, grants, or transfers to other funds.

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF WINTER PARK, FLORIDA, AMENDING THE ADOPTED BUDGET AND ACCOMPANYING FIVE YEAR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015 – 2016 BY PROVIDING FOR CHANGES IDENTIFIED IN EXHIBIT A; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR CONFLICTS; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, pursuant to Ordinance No. 3012-15, the City of Winter Park, Florida has adopted the Budget and Capital Improvement Program for the fiscal year 2015 – 2016; and

WHEREAS, the City of Winter Park, Florida desires to amend the Budget and Capital Improvement Program for supplemental appropriations in the amounts identified in Exhibit A; and

WHEREAS, Section 166.241(4)(c) Florida Statutes require such a budget amendment be adopted in the same manner as the original budget.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF WINTER PARK, FLORIDA THAT:

SECTION 1. The Budget and Capital Improvement Program for fiscal year 2015 – 2016 is hereby amended by providing for changes identified in Exhibit A.

SECTION 2. If any section, subsection, phrase or portion of this Ordinance is for any reason held invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, such portion shall be deemed a separate, distinct and independent provision and such holding shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions thereof.

SECTION 3. In the event of any conflict between the provisions of this Ordinance and any other ordinance, resolution, or portions thereof, the provisions of this Ordinance shall prevail to the extent of such conflict.

SECTION 4. The provisions of this Ordinance shall become effective immediately upon passage.

ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the City Commission of the City of Winter Park, held in City Hall, Winter Park, Florida this 28th day of November, 2016.

Steve Leary, Mayor

Attest:

Cynthia S. Bonham, City Clerk

Budget Amendments Requiring Commission Approval

Fiscal Year 2015 - 2016

Item	Amount	Source Account	Source Acct. Name	Exp. Account	Exp. Acct. Name	Note	Approval Date
Stormwater (Fee In Lieu)	\$ 11,691	303-0000-343.70-11	Fee in Lieu Receipts	303-3406-602.01-05	Misc. Drainage Improvement Projects	Records fee revenue received from 2715 S Park Ave and 1085 W. Morse Blvd.	12/14/2015
Golf Course Maintenance Equipment	\$ 85,387	Various, see attachment	Various, see attachment	502-3210-593.64-20	Capital Equipment Purchases	Purchase of Golf Course maintenance equipment.	5/9/2016
Showalter Field Turf Addl Funds	\$ 38,759	001-0000-382.10-00	General Fund Fund Balance Carryforward	301-0000-572.10-56	Showalter Field Improvements	Expanded Turf replacement scope	6/14/2016
Showalter Track Addl Funds	\$ 99,000	001-0000-382.10-00	General Fund Fund Balance Carryforward	301-0000-572.10-56	Showalter Field Improvements	Expanded Track Enhancements	8/22/2016
Stormwater (Fee In Lieu)	\$ 7,705	303-000-343.70-11	Fee in Lieu Receipts	303-3406-602.01-05	Misc. Drainage Improvement Projects	Records fee revenue received from 102 N. Park Ave.	Pending
Stormwater (Fee In Lieu)	\$ 12,169	303-000-343.70-11	Fee in Lieu Receipts	303-3406-602.01-05	Misc. Drainage Improvement Projects	Records fee revenue received from 906 Railroad Ave.	Pending
Showalter Field Project Funding (OCPS, Rollins, WP High School)	\$ 949,588	301-0000-369.90-10	Capital Projects Misc. Revenue	301-0000-572.10-56	Showalter Field Improvements	Reflects \$200k received from WP High School Foundation. \$500k received from Rollins. \$249,588.49 received from OCPS.	Pending
Forestry (Tree Inventory)	\$ 20,000	001-0000-331.70-01	Tree Grants	001-6104-539.34-40	Forestry Contractual Services	Properly reflects a State grant received for Tree Inventory work.	Pending

CRA Budget Amendments

Item	Amount	Source Account	Source Acct. Name	Exp. Account	Exp. Acct. Name	Note	Approval Date
1111 W. Fairbanks Purchase (Bowling Alley)	\$ 1,000,000	104-2308-515.01-71	NEW YORK STREETSCAPE	301-0000-572.10-57	PURCHASE BOWLING ALLEY PR	Contribution from CRA towards purchase of Bowling Alley Property at 1111 W. Fairbanks Ave.	2/22/2016
		104-0000-382.10-00	FUND BALANCE CARRYFORWARD				



city commission public hearing

Item type	Public Hearing	meeting date	November 14, 2016		
prepared by	Dori Stone	approved by	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City Manager		
department	Planning & Comm. Development		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City Attorney		
division			<input type="checkbox"/> N/A		
board approval	Planning and Zoning Board	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<u>6-0</u>	final vote	
vision themes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cherish and sustain city's extraordinary quality of life.				
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plan growth through a collaborative process that protects city's scale and character.				
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enhance city's brand through flourishing arts and culture.				
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Build and embrace local institutions for lifelong learning and future generations.				

Subject:

Review and approve five elements of the comprehensive plan for transmittal to the FDEO. Elements include: Public Utilities, Recreation and Open Space, Conservation, Schools and Intergovernmental Coordination

Motion | Recommendation:

Staff requests the City Commission approve the amendments to the Public Utilities, Recreation and Open Space, Conservation, Schools and Intergovernmental Coordination Elements and continue this Public Hearing until December 12, 2016 to allow for review of the remaining elements before approval on 1st reading of this Ordinance and transmittal of the amended Comprehensive Plan to the Department of Economic Opportunity for review.

Background:

Under Chapter 163, Florida Statutes, the City of Winter Park is required to consider an update to its adopted Comprehensive Plan every seven years. The last Plan update was adopted in 2009. In February 2016, the City notified the Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO) that the City would be updating and amending each Element of its adopted Comprehensive Plan as required by statutes. DEO acknowledged the amendment process and noted that the city needed to have the updated Plan to them by February 1, 2017. With the completion of the city's visioning process and the approval of a new city vision and themes, staff began to review the various Elements with appropriate Boards to ensure public input and review.

These five Elements have been revised to reflect statutory changes and updated data over the past seven years.

The City Commission approved a process to incorporate the review of the revised Elements through various city boards that have expertise in the element's subject matter. The Mayor also appointed a Comprehensive Plan Task Force to review every element, look at comments from the various boards and make recommendations to the P&Z on all the recommendations for each element. The Comprehensive Plan Task Force has seen each of these elements at least once prior to P&Z approval.

These five elements have been through the following public meetings:
Utility Advisory Board – reviewed Public Facilities Element (2 meetings)
Lakes and Waterway Board – reviewed Public Facilities and Conservation Elements (2 meetings)
KWPB/Sustainability Board – reviewed Conservation Element (3 meetings)
Parks and Recreation Board – reviewed Recreation and Open Space Element (3 meetings)
Comprehensive Plan Task Force – reviewed all five elements (4 meetings)

The revised Elements are attached and have been given to each of the Commissioners in a binder in hard copy. Each element contains three sections:

- a matrix of the revised Goals, Objectives and Policies (GOPs) that highlight staff and board changes in a strike-through and underline format. This format is provided to make it easier to review the changes to the text. Additional changes made by various boards are noted in the comments section in the matrix and are noted in color coding. This matrix **will not** be adopted in the Plan. Staff changes reflect changes in statutory requirements, updates to the data and analysis to support level of service standards and some board changes that make the Goals, Objectives and Policies easier to understand.
- A text copy of the GOPS that match the matrix. This document will be the adoption document for each of the Elements and will be attached to the Ordinance adopting the Comprehensive Plan.
- A revised Data and Analysis section (DIA) that is not adopted as part of the Plan but provides definitions, information and data collected to support the GOPs.

Staff reviewed all board changes with the Planning and Zoning Board during work sessions for each element.

Staff intends to review each Element with the City Commission and provide an overview of the changes that have been made and approved by P&Z. The City Commission may accept, accept with changes or reject any Element. Staff would request additional direction by the Commission if an Element is rejected. At the December 12, 2016 public hearing, Staff would request that all Elements of the Comprehensive Plan be approved by the City Commission on 1st reading of this Ordinance and to approve the transmittal of this Comprehensive Plan amendment to the DEO. This meeting will be held no earlier than 5:01 p.m. as noticed. Prior to 5:01 p.m. and if time allows, staff

is available to review the P&Z recommendations on the remaining four Elements with the City Commission.



CITY OF WINTER PARK Planning & Zoning Board

**Comprehensive Plan Public Hearing
Commission Chambers**

**October 20, 2016
6:00p.m.**

The meeting was called to order by Chair James Johnston at 6:00 p.m. in the Commission Chambers of the Winter Park City Hall.

Present: Chairman James Johnston, Peter Gottfried Tom Sacha, Shelia De Ciccio, Randall Slocum and Raymond Waugh. Absent: Bob Hahn and Ross Johnston. City Attorney: Dan Langley. Staff: Planning and Community Development Director Dori Stone, Planning Manager Jeffrey Briggs, Planner Allison McGillis, and Recording Secretary Lisa M. Smith.

Other City Staff present: Public Works Director Troy Attaway; Water and Wastewater Director David Zusi; and Storm Water Director Don Marcotte.

Planning Manager Jeffrey Briggs explained that the purpose of tonight's meeting is for the Planning and Zoning Board to consider transmittal of Chapters 4 Public Facilities Element, Chapter 5 Conservation Element, Chapter 6 Recreation and Open Space element and Chapter 8 Intergovernmental Coordination Element and make a recommendation to the City Commission. He used a Power Point Presentation to highlight each of those elements. He explained that the new Comprehensive Plan takes into consideration changes that have happened in the City and also Growth Management legislation since the 2009 Comprehensive Plan. In addition, he added that that each of the elements have been reviewed by the prospective city advisory boards and staff. Mr. Briggs responded to Board member questions and concerns.

Chairman Johnston opened the hearing for public comment. No one wished to speak in favor or opposition. Public Hearing closed.

Director Stone requested that the Board include language approving the transmittal of the Data Inventory and Analysis documents as well as the Comp. Plan Element Goals, Objectives and Policies, which will be adopted, in the motion to transmit.

Motion made by Mr. Sacha, seconded Mr. Gottfried to transmit the Data, Inventory and Analyses documents and to recommend approval of the Goals, Objectives and Policies of the following Elements: Chapter 4-Public Facilities Element, Chapter 5-Conservation Element, Chapter 6-Recreation and Open Space Element and Chapter 8-Intergovernmental Coordination Element and Chapter 9-Public Schools. The motion carried unanimously, 6-0.

There was no further business. Meeting adjourned at 6:30 p.m.

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF WINTER PARK, FLORIDA, AMENDING THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AND CHAPTER 58 "LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE" ARTICLE I, "COMPREHENSIVE PLAN" SO AS TO ADOPT A NEW CITY OF WINTER PARK, COMPREHENSIVE PLAN, GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES DOCUMENT, SUBSTITUTING FOR THE CURRENT 2009 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN ADOPTED ON FEBRUARY 23, 2009 TOGETHER WITH ALL SUBSEQUENT AMENDMENTS THERETO; PROVIDING FOR TRANSMITTAL; PROVIDING FOR CODIFICATION, SEVERABILITY, CONFLICTS AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the Florida Legislature has adopted Chapter 163, Florida Statutes which requires all local communities to adopt Comprehensive Plans pursuant to Chapter 163, Florida Statutes in order to provide appropriate policy guidance for growth and development: and

WHEREAS, the Winter Park City Commission adopted the existing Comprehensive Plan on February 23, 2009; and

WHEREAS, the Winter Park City Commission determined as part of the Evaluation and Appraisal of the Comprehensive Plan, to adopt an entirely new Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Winter Park Planning and Zoning Board, acting as the designated Local Planning Agency, has reviewed and recommended adoption of the proposed new Comprehensive Plan having held advertised public hearings on October 20, 2016 and on November 11, 2016 and has provided for participation by the public in the process and rendered its recommendations to the City Commission; and

WHEREAS, the Winter Park City Commission held advertised public hearings on November 14, 2016 and December 12, 2016 which provided opportunity after city-wide notice and there required advertisements for comments and public participation in the process in accordance with the requirements of state law and the procedures adopted for public participation as approved by the City Commission; and

WHEREAS, the public hearings for this Ordinance and the comprehensive plan amendment herein have been advertised and conducted in accordance with State law.

WHEREAS, the City Commission finds that the comprehensive plan as amended herein complies with all applicable laws, is internally consistent and promotes and protects the public health, safety and welfare.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ENACTED BY THE CITY OF WINTER PARK as follows:

SECTION 1. Recitals. The above recitals are true and correct and incorporated herein by this reference as legislative findings of the City Commission.

SECTION 2. Adoption. The City of Winter Park Comprehensive Plan is hereby amended to be replaced in its entirety by the Comprehensive Plan - Goals, Objectives and Policies document attached hereto as **Exhibit “A”**. Exhibit “A” attached hereto shall be incorporated by reference into Section 58-1 of the Code of Ordinances.

Chapter 58 “Land Development Code”, Article I “Comprehensive Plan” of the Code of Ordinances is hereby amended and modified by repealing and replacing Section 58-1 “Comprehensive Plan adopted by reference” to read as follows:

“Sec. 58-1. Comprehensive Plan adopted by reference.

Pursuant to Florida Statutes Chapter 163, Part II “Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Land Development Regulation Act”, there is hereby adopted the Comprehensive Plan - Goals, Objectives and Policies document, dated _____, supplanting and replacing the 2009 Comprehensive Plan.”

SECTION 3. Transmittal. The Planning & Community Development Department staff is directed to timely transmit the comprehensive plan amendment set forth in this Ordinance and all data and analysis to the State of Florida Department of Economic Opportunity in its capacity as the State Land Planning Agency, as required by Chapter 163, Florida Statutes.

SECTION 4. Codification. The amendment to Section 58-1 of the Code of Ordinances set forth in Section 2 of this Ordinance shall be codified.

SECTION 5. Severability. If any section, sentence, clause, or phrase of this Ordinance is held to be invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, then said holding shall in no way affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance.

SECTION 6. Conflicts. All Ordinances or parts of Ordinances of the City in conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby superseded to the extent of such conflict.

SECTION 7. Effective Date. This Ordinance shall become effective as provided in Section 163.3184, Florida Statutes.

ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the City Commission of the City of Winter Park, Florida, held in City Hall, Winter Park, on this _____ day of _____, 2017.

Mayor Steve Leary

ATTEST:

Cynthia S. Bonham, City Clerk



Comprehensive PLAN



CITY COMMISSION TRANSMITTAL DRAFT 2016

Winter Park is the City of Arts and Culture, cherishing its traditional scale and charm while building a healthy and sustainable future for all generations

Cherish and sustain Winter Park’s extraordinary quality of life	Plan our growth through a collaborative process that protects our city’s timeless scale and character	Enhance the Winter Park brand through a flourishing community of arts and culture	Build and embrace our local institutions for lifelong learning and future generations
<p>Preserve the legacy of Winter Park as a safe, beautiful, healthy, and family-friendly environment.</p> <p>Honor our historic and cultural features throughout Winter Park.</p> <p>Steward and enhance our tree canopy and lakes as the crown jewels of Winter Park’s natural system.</p> <p>Invest in a sustainable future that encourages and supports lifelong learning, healthy living, and a daily connectivity to the natural world.</p>	<p>Recognize unique areas of the city and provide a collaborative planning process that ensures quality development while reflecting the context and heritage of the area.</p> <p>Support our diverse population with a mix of housing types while respecting our traditional neighborhood character and scale.</p> <p>Enhance walking, biking, and recreational activities through a connected and integrated network of open space.</p> <p>Foster sustainable public and private parks and open spaces using state-of-the-art practices and techniques.</p> <p>Increase the connection to nature by incentivizing public and private green space through the design and development process.</p> <p>Protect and build on the local and unique brand and reputation of Park Avenue.</p> <p>Retain and attract businesses that enhance the quality and character of the city.</p> <p>Invest in innovative infrastructure to ensure that our means to get around is safe and efficient, through prioritization of pedestrians, bicyclists, and transit users.</p>	<p>Support our cultural institutions and the arts through the development of complementary improvements, innovative partnerships, marketing, events, and programs.</p> <p>Recognize the value of our unique arts and cultural venues and their connection to Winter Park’s character as a destination.</p> <p>Integrate arts into all environments – our businesses, parks, neighborhoods, and institutions.</p>	<p>Promote lifelong learning by connecting and integrating our institutions through new and continued collaboration.</p> <p>Create an environment that supports our colleges, library, and educational institutions by crafting a healthy environment and creatively built community.</p>



The following chart relates to Chapter 4 – Public Facilities, and outlines all of the Goals, Objectives, and Policies of this Chapter. Space is provided to the right to add any comments/recommendations. Staff comments/changes to this element of the Comprehensive Plan are shown as black underlined text. This element was reviewed by the Lakes and Waterways Board (their comments/changes are shown in blue underlined text), the Utility Advisory Board (their comments/changes are shown in pink underlined text, and the Comprehensive Plan Task Force (their comments/changes are shown in green underlined text)

No.	Existing Public Facilities Element	Comments
1	4-1: PUBLIC FACILITIES GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND IMPLEMENTING POLICIES. This section stipulates goals, objectives, and implementing policies for the Public Facilities Element, which includes sanitary sewer, solid waste, potable water, natural groundwater aquifer recharge, <u>and</u> stormwater management <u>and electric utility</u> . The purpose of this element is to provide guidance for appropriate plans and policies needed to meet identified or projected needs in these public facilities.	
2	GOAL 4-1: PROMOTE PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY THROUGH PUBLIC FACILITIES. To ensure the provision of high quality, healthful, effective, reliable and necessary services for coordinated sanitary sewer, potable water, solid waste, drainage and natural groundwater aquifer recharge to city residents, customers and visitors while ensuring protection and preservation of the environment.	
3	OBJECTIVE 4-1.1: PROVIDE SERVICE CONSISTENT WITH LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS: Service all new development and redevelopment with potable water, sewerage, stormwater management and solid waste management that meets or exceeds the adopted levels of service.	Spelling correction
4	Policy 4-1.1.1: Infrastructure Available Concurrent with Development. Assure the provision of these infrastructure and public facility and services concurrent with development.	
5	Policy 4-1.1.2: Infrastructure Priority Criteria: Prioritize infrastructure investment based on existing facilities; deficiencies first, replacement and retrofitting of facilities second, and future facility needs third.	
6	Policy 4-1.1.3: Maximize Use of Existing Facilities. Locate public service facilities and utilities so as to maximize their efficiency, minimize their cost, and minimize their impacts on the natural environment.	
7	Policy 4-1.1.4: Use of Interlocal Agreements. Be responsive to opportunities for interlocal agreements with adjacent governments for the purpose of improving and integrating the provision of these public facilities to the areas adjacent to the City.	
8	OBJECTIVE 4-1.2: LAND USE AND PUBLIC FACILITY COORDINATION. Achieve internal consistency in the Comprehensive Plan by managing land use so that new development and redevelopment are permitted only if the necessary public facilities are provided concurrently with the impacts of the development.	
9	Policy 4-1.2.1: Compliance with Concurrency Requirements. The City shall ensure that all development shall be in compliance with applicable state and City concurrency laws-	
10	Policy 4-1.2.2: Coordinate Development Timing with Infrastructure Funding and Availability. Ensure that the location and timing of new development or redevelopment is coordinated with the City's ability to provide and fund public facility improvements.	
11	Policy 4-1.2.3: Location and Timing of Improvements. Consider the location and timing of new public facility construction in requests for land use plan amendments.	
11a	Policy 4-1.2.4: Environmental Impact. Balance the location and project needs of a new public facility and the impact of construction with the desire to conserve and preserve the city's environmental quality.	Per July 20 th Advisory Board Meeting. Board emphasis on environmental viability and sustainability. Per September 12 th Task Force meeting. Removed due to redundancy as this is addressed in other areas of the comprehensive plan
12	SANITARY SEWER SUB-ELEMENT GOAL 4-2: SANITARY SEWER. PROVIDE COST-EFFECTIVE WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND ENVIRONMENTALLY ACCEPTABLE EFFLUENT DISPOSAL THROUGH CENTRAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS.	
13	OBJECTIVE 4-2.1: WASTEWATER COLLECTION AND TREATMENT. Provide users with economically and environmentally sound wastewater collection and treatment, which protects investments in existing facilities and promotes orderly, compact urban growth.	
14	a. Central Wastewater System Policy 4-2.1.1: Sanitary Sewer Minimum Level of Service. The City shall maintain and develop sanitary sewer collection and treatment facilities and systems that provide and ensure that the minimum adopted levels of service for sanitary sewer of 139 gallons per day per capita and 320 gallons per day per equivalent residential unit are available to serve the City and its utility service areas.	Per September 12 th Task Force meeting. References in policy make it unreadable.
15	Policy 4-2.1.2: Alternative Sources for Sewer Treatment. If the City's central sewer treatment facilities do not have capacity to treat all wastewater flows generated from existing and future demands within the service area, the City shall purchase capacity from nearby sewer providers to assure central sewer service capacities are sufficient to meet or exceed the sanitary sewer level of service standard.	
16	Policy 4-2.1.3: Mandatory Connection to City's Central Sewer System. All new development and redevelopment within the City shall connect to the central sanitary sewer system except as otherwise allowed by policy under Objective 4-2.1.b Policy 4-2.1.7 to Policy 4-2.1.11	Per September 12 th Task Force meeting. References in policy make it unreadable.
17	Policy 4-2.1.4: Discourage Duplication of Services. Continue interlocal agreements with adjacent governments, authorities and private utilities on utility service area boundaries so that there are no unnecessary duplications of service lines or conflicts in service provision.	

No.	Existing Public Facilities Element	Comments
18	Policy 4-2.1.5: Sewer System Improvements and CIP. Implement sanitary sewer system maintenance and improvement projects in accordance with the Capital Improvements Program (CIP).	
19	Policy 4-2.1.6: Sanitary Sewer Capacities and Concurrency Management System. As part of the annual preparation of the fiscal year budget, the City's concurrency management system shall be update to identify available capacities within the sewer treatment system operated by the City as well as available capacities reserved through agreements with other sewer service providers. Upon completion of the annual concurrency management system update, the City shall send a copy of the concurrency management report to Orange County or any local other government whose constituents reside or own property within Winter Park's sewer service area.	
20	<p>b. Septic Tanks</p> <p>Policy 4-2.1.7: Prohibit Septic Tanks for New Development within the City Limits. New development and redevelopment within the City limits are prohibited from using septic tank systems except as otherwise allowed under Objective 4-2.1.b Policy 4-2.1.7 to Policy 4-2.1.11. All new development within the City limits shall connect to the central wastewater system no later than the issuance of a certificate of occupancy unless otherwise allowed under Objective 4-2.1.b Policy 4-2.1.7 to Policy 4-2.1.11.</p> <p>If a sewer collection line is not within 100 feet of a vacant residential lot or a residential lot on which an existing home was demolished or destroyed, septic tanks may be used on an interim basis by a single family home subject to a sewer collection agreement that requires the property owner to connect to the sewer line within five years from the date on which an operating sewer line is available within right-of-way or easements adjacent to the property. An alternative timeframe may be established within the agreement subject to approval by the City Commission, but connection shall occur no later than ten years from the time of availability. The sewer collection agreement shall be established between the property owner and the City, and shall be recorded prior to issuance of a certificate of occupancy.</p> <p>For purposes of this policy, redevelopment shall be defined as improvements equal to 50% of the value of the current structure, based on the most recent building value listed by the Orange County Property Appraiser's Office.</p>	Per September 12 th Task Force meeting. References in policy make it unreadable. Interim is also a subjective term. Third comment addresses a start date.
21	Policy 4-2.1.8: Installment and Operation of Septic Tanks. All septic tanks systems, including drain fields, must comply with Orange County Health Department septic tank policies, standards and criteria.	
22	Policy 4-2.1.9: Elimination of Septic Tanks. For development currently served by septic tanks, the City should <u>shall</u> evaluate and consider solutions and programs that can be used to encourage connection to the City's utility wastewater system.	Per July 20 th Advisory Board Meeting. Board emphasis on creating a goal which would dissolve septic tank use in favor of city wastewater. Per August 24 th UAB comments.
23	Policy 4-2.1.10: Elimination of Existing Septic Tanks in Areas with Unsuitable Soils. Existing septic tanks in areas with unsuitable soils shall be required to connect to sanitary sewer facilities within one year from the installation of sewer collection lines within right-of-way or easements adjacent to a parcel. Any problem areas that experience septic tank failures due to unsuitable soils or any areas where septic tank problems are identified by the Orange County Health Department, shall be prioritized for extension of sanitary sewer facilities and the City shall, on its own or in consort with Orange County, require hookup to these sewer facilities with costs reimbursed to the City via property assessments or other contractual agreements.	
24	Policy 4-2.1.11: Prohibit Mounded Drain Fields. Within the City limits, the City shall prohibit the use of mounded or elevated septic tank drain fields.	
25	<p>c. Package Treatment Plants</p> <p>Policy 4-2.1.12: Prohibit Use of Package Treatment Plants. Within the City utility service area, the City shall prohibit the construction and use of private package treatment plants even as an interim service provision. If areas are annexed into the City that are served by package treatment plants, the City shall prepare a plan no later than one year from the annexation date to address closure of the facility and connection to the City's utility wastewater system.</p>	
26	SOLID WASTE SUB-ELEMENT	
	GOAL 4-3: SOLID WASTE SERVICES. AN ENVIRONMENTALLY SAFE, EFFICIENT AND COST EFFECTIVE SYSTEM FOR THE COLLECTION, TRANSFER AND DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTE.	
27	OBJECTIVE 4-3.1: EFFICIENT SOLID WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL. Provide safe, sanitary and efficient solid waste collection and contract disposal for all properties within the City and encourage reduction of waste through recycling programs.	
28	Policy 4-3.1.1: Collection Level of Service and Disposal of Standard Solid Waste Materials. Provide bi-weekly <u>Continue</u> solid waste collection and disposal service to all residential and non-residential properties in the City through contractual agreements with waste collection businesses. The level of service provided for collection and disposal shall be consistent with the level of waste generated from development and land uses occurring within the City. The City shall manage collection and disposal services sufficient to accommodate at least an annual average daily level of service of 4.2 pounds per capita.	Per July 20 th Advisory Board Meeting and staff comments. Having the ability to change to weekly pickup vs bi-weekly pickup with larger containers would be more sustainable.

No.	Existing Public Facilities Element	Comments
29	Policy 4-3.1.2: Disposal Capacity. The City shall continue to require the waste collection provider to secure arrangements with landfill operators regarding sites for disposal of solid wastes. The City shall require within service agreements that the waste collection provider disposes of trash at landfill or similar disposal sites approved by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP).	
30	Policy 4-3.1.3: Yard Trash and Recyclable Collection and Disposal. Continue yard trash and recyclable collection services through contractual agreements with waste collection businesses. The City shall assure through service agreements with the waste collection provider that yard trash and recyclable collections will be transferred to appropriate recycling or processing centers.	
31	Policy 4-3.1.4: Large and Bulky Trash Pickups for Residential Customers. Through service agreements with the waste collection provider, the City shall require waste collection providers to provide special pickup service for large and bulky trash.	
32	Policy 4-3.1.5: Construction Debris. Construction sites will provide on-site trash containers for construction debris and shall be responsible for arranging regular collection and removal of construction debris to maintain public health and for fire prevention purposes.	
33	Policy 4-3.1.6: Voluntary Recycle Program. Continue the voluntary residential recycling program of newspapers, cardboard, glass, plastic and aluminum for the City's residential customers. The City shall also require through any new contractual agreements with waste collection providers that recycling programs be offered on-a voluntary basis to non-residential customers.	Per July 20 th Advisory Board meeting, Stronger language to encourage recycling and participation in the program should be considered. Per August 24 th UAB comments.
34	Policy 4-3.1.7: Public Awareness Program. Continue a public awareness program jointly developed by the City and Waste Management the waste collection provider to inform, educate, and urge residents to participate in recycling programs demonstrating the environmental and cost benefits associated with the program.	Per August 24 th UAB comments.
35	Policy 4-3.1.8: Implement Recycling Programs. Continue to provide the actions necessary for implementation of the interlocal agreement for county-wide recycling and disposal requirements.	
36	Policy 4-3.1.9: Capacity Concurrent with Development Impacts. The City shall require, before development is permitted, that solid waste disposal facilities be available concurrent with the demand for those facilities in accordance with the adopted level of service. Solid waste disposal facilities means both available landfill capacity necessary for that development and collection mechanisms necessary for transportation of the solid waste to be generated.	
37	Policy 4-3.1.10: Coordination with County Landfill Capacity. The City shall annually coordinate with Seminole County and Orange County regarding status of existing and future landfill capacity. Prior to entering into a service agreement with a waste collection provider, the City shall require the service provider to demonstrate that landfill sites are available and accessible to the provider for the duration of the service agreement.	
38	Policy 4-3.1.11: Hazardous Waste Collection and Disposal. The City shall continue to support Orange County's hazardous waste collection and disposal program by informing and educating citizens and businesses regarding proper disposal needs as well as the location of County hazardous waste disposal sites. The City shall continue the hazardous waste collection and disposal program by providing citizens with the locations of hazardous waste disposal sites, as well as informing and educating citizens and businesses regarding proper hazardous waste disposal.	Per August 24 th UAB comments – need to rework sentence to make more sense.
39	DRAINAGE SUB-ELEMENT GOAL 4-4: DRAINAGE. PROVIDE STORMWATER DRAINAGE TO PROTECT AGAINST FLOOD CONDITIONS AND PREVENT DEGRADATION OF QUALITY OF RECEIVING WATERS.	Stormwater makes density happen. Underground exfiltration
40	OBJECTIVE 4-4.1: STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AND WATER QUALITY. Provide adequate drainage and stormwater management prior to discharge of stormwater to lakes and streams so as to ensure protection from flooding and limit degradation of receiving water quality.	

No.	Existing Public Facilities Element	Comments
41	<p>Policy 4-4.1.1: Stormwater Quantity Level of Service. The City adopted a drainage facility level of service standard for new development or redevelopment that requires design of drainage facilities <u>and low impact development techniques to eliminate or minimize stormwater runoff discharges as well as the retention and treatment of the first inch of stormwater</u> to be consistent with the requirements Chapter 62-25 Section 25.040, F.A.C and Chapter 62-302.500 F.A.C. However, in certain circumstances, the City's stormwater regulations may require that this be accomplished in excess of these standards by excluding the use of underground retention facilities or may require properties to comply with these standards, where not required by these State rules, when undergoing redevelopment wherein the Stormwater Board of Appeals may allow the accomplishment of this level of service off site. The City adopted a drainage facility level of service standard for new development or redevelopment that requires design of drainage facilities and low impact development techniques to eliminate or minimize stormwater runoff discharges to meet or exceed State and/or Federal requirements pursuant to Chapter 62-25 Section 25.040, F.A.C and Chapter 62-302.500 F.A.C.</p>	Per July 20 th Advisory Board Meeting. Board emphasis on including language for regulations in excess of State mandates. Per August 24 th UAB meeting, they wanted to delete the Lakes Board comments and include what is shown in pink.
42	<p>Policy 4-4.1.2: Stormwater Quality Level of Service. Stormwater facilities and site development shall be designed to prevent runoff from lowering water quality within freshwater lakes below the minimum conditions necessary to maintain State classifications as established in Chapter 62-302, F.A.C. <u>Stormwater treatment is required by retention or detention of up to two inches of runoff on newly developed and redeveloped sites.</u></p>	Suggested text change. Per August 24 th UAB meeting – wanted consistence to not choose only retention or detention and did not want to specify two inches.
43	<p>Policy 4-4.1.3: Stormwater Design Compatibility with Natural Systems. Stormwater retention/detention areas located outside of public right-of-way, and which are visible to or accessible to the public, shall be designed and landscaped to appear as a natural waterbody unless determined by the City that public health or safety may be threatened. Such stormwater detention or retention areas shall be designed so that the shorelines are sinuous rather than straight, and so that water/land interfaces are curvilinear.</p>	
44	<p>Policy 4-4.1.4: Roadway Stormwater Facilities. New subdivisions or other development projects creating new public or private roads shall provide stormwater retention and detention for all new roadways constructed consistent with the <u>first inch</u> first-inch requirements of Section 62-25 F.A.C, Regulation of Stormwater Discharge; Chapter 62-25, Section 25.040 F.A.C; and Chapter 62-302.500 F.A.C.</p>	Per August 24 th UAB comments wanting to not specify inches in cases where more or less would be required.
45	<p>Policy 4-4.1.5: Compliance with Stormwater and Lakes Management Plan. Development and redevelopment shall comply with all applicable stormwater design and facility requirements established within Stormwater and Lakes Management plans approved by the City Commission. Site design shall accommodate and occur consistent with the stormwater retention/detention design as set forth within the stormwater plan.</p>	Suggested text change. Florida Department of Environmental Protection states that the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements suffice for a stormwater management plan.
46	<p>Policy 4-4.1.6: Stormwater Design for Redevelopment Not Subject to Approved Stormwater and Lakes Management Plans. Redevelopment must retrofit existing development sites to meet the City's stormwater design and level of service standards, or to comply with the requirements of stormwater master plans approved when renovation value to buildings exceeds 50% of its market value. The market value shall be determined according to the most recent valuations listed by the Orange County Property Appraiser's office. A stormwater master plan must have been approved by the City Commission.</p>	Suggested text change. This policy applies to Policy 4-4.1.1 and 4-4.1.2.
47	<p>Policy 4-4.1.57: Eliminate Discharge to Lakes <u>Eliminate Localized Flooding and Pollutant Discharge to Lakes through the Stormwater Utility Capital Improvement Plan Program.</u> The City's Stormwater Utility CIP Program shall includes <u>include</u> a continuous program of capital <u>the implementation</u> drainage improvement projects <u>to eliminate localized flooding.</u> The City's CIP also includes <u>which work water quality projects to eliminate pollutants by reducing nutrient loads from</u> to eliminate <u>stormwater runoff that</u> direct discharges of stormwater <u>directly</u> into lakes and drainage wells. <u>This is accomplished by retrofitting the drainage systems to include solids removal technologies and stormwater retention or detention to allow and percolation into the ground.</u> <u>These CIP projects shall be implemented through methodologies equivalent to the standards referenced in Policies 4-4.1.1 and 4-4.1.2. prior to discharge or overflow into the lakes or drainage wells.</u></p>	Per August 24 th UAB meeting – wanted consistence to not choose only retention or detention.
48	<p>Policy 4-4.1.68: Stormwater Utility Fees and Revenues Program. Continue <u>collecting, monitoring and adjusting</u> the stormwater utility fees <u>as required to fully fund the City's stormwater program.</u> The stormwater utility revenues <u>to be set aside for the stormwater capital improvement plan with the balance toward drainage operation and maintenance costs</u> as a funding source for drainage operations, maintenance and capital improvements, and implement capital improvements as programmed in the Capital Improvements Plan. <u>Additionally, continue to apply for stormwater management cost share programs as a supplemental funding source.</u></p>	
49	<p>Policy 4-4.1.9: Continue the Use of Stormwater utility Revenue for Capital Improvements. Continue the use of stormwater utility revenue <u>to be set aside for capital stormwater improvement projects with the balance toward drainage operation and maintenance costs.</u> Additionally, continue to apply for stormwater management cost share programs <u>a supplemental funding sources.</u></p>	Suggested text change. Language for this policy is provided in Policy 4-4.1.6.
50	<p>Policy 4-4.1.740: Require Stormwater Analysis and Treatment Implementation with Redevelopment Plans. To create opportunities for efficient use of land, innovative site design, and conformance with desired land use plans and development character, the City shall require stormwater analysis and treatment implementation as part of redevelopment plans involving multiple properties. The City shall also encourage or consider the preparation of stormwater master plans in conjunction with proposed neighborhood plans.</p>	

No.	Existing Public Facilities Element	Comments
51	POTABLE WATER GOAL 4-5: POTABLE WATER. PROVIDE ALL USERS WITH ECONOMICALLY AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND POTABLE WATER PRODUCTION, TREATMENT AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS WHICH MEET THEIR NEEDS FOR QUANTITY, QUALITY, AND SAFETY.	Cycle of old pipes
52	OBJECTIVE 4-5.1: PROVIDE POTABLE WATER TO MEET CUSTOMER NEEDS. The City shall provide water production, treatment and distribution facilities, and equipment necessary to meet the needs of its customers. and necessary to <u>The City shall</u> meet adopted level of service standards through the year 202 <u>97</u> .	Per August 24 th UAB meeting.
53	Policy 4-5.1.1: Potable Water Level of Service. The City adopts potable water minimum level of service standards of 150 gallons per capita per day for average usage and 225 gallons per capita per day for peak usage.	
54	Policy 4-5.1.1: Potable Water Level of Service. The City adopts potable water minimum level of service standards of 150 gallons per capita per day for average usage and 225 gallons per capita per day for peak usage.	Repeated element.
55	Policy 4-5.1.2: Compliance with Florida Department of Environment (FDEP) and Insurance Service Organization (ISO) Public Water System Standards. Water production, treatment and distribution facilities shall be maintained, operated, and improved in a manner necessary to continue meeting the adopted level of service standards, FDEP water quality criteria set forth in Chapter 64-550, FAC, and ISO fire flow criteria.	Per Comprehensive Plan Task Force meeting on September 12 th . Remove specific code that could be either redacted or renumbered.
56	Policy 4-5.1.3: Provide Capital Improvements to Meet Level of Service Standards. The City shall invest in the water production capital improvement projects itemized in the Capital Improvements Element that are required to maintain level of service standards set forth in Policy 4-5.1.1 and 4-5.1.2.	
57	Policy 4-5.1.4: Capital Improvement Investment for Water System. The City shall invest in the water distribution improvement projects itemized in the Capital Improvements Element.	
58	Policy 4-5.1.5: Mandatory Connection to Water System. The City shall require all new development within the water utility service area to utilize the City's potable water for consumptive, non-irrigation uses.	
59	Policy 4-5.1.6: Water Capacity Concurrent with Development Impacts. Water capacity in the Winter Park Utility system shall be available consistent with the City's adopted level of service standards prior to issuance of a City building permit. For development within the Winter Park Utility service area but outside the City's boundaries, the City shall not issue a connection permit unless water capacity is available consistent with the City's adopted level of service standard.	
60	Policy 4-5.1.7: City Participation in Opportunities Generated by Development Activities. The City shall cooperate with developers in financially participating in the cost of over-sizing new water mains or looping water systems when there is a need for such improvement and when there is an economic efficiency benefit to the City in such participation.	
61	Policy 4-5.1.8: Implementation of City Water Supply Facilities Work Plan. The Water Supply Facilities Work Plan shall be provided located in the Data Inventory and Analysis section of this Public Facilities Element is hereby adopted as an exhibit to this element.	Per Comprehensive Plan Task Force meeting on September 12 th . DIA has to be addressed, but not formally adopted according to Florida Statute
62	Policy 4-5.1.9: Multi-jurisdictional Planning Initiatives. Identify partnerships with surrounding utilities such as Orange County, Orlando Utilities Commission, and Seminole County on regional water supply development projects to provide wholesale water to the City of Winter Park. Such projects include working with the Seminole County and exploring the technical and institutional feasibility of developing the Lake Monroe alternative and the preliminary design for the St. Johns River near Deland and Lower Ocklawaha River Alternative Water Supply projects.	Per Comprehensive Plan Task Force meeting on September 12 th . Projects may be completed or no longer relevant.
63	OBJECTIVE 4-5.2: POTABLE WATER CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION OF GROUNDWATER SUPPLIES. Conserve potable water supply to encourage reduction in water demand; to prevent and reduce wasteful, uneconomical, impractical, or unreasonable use of water resources; and to preserve natural groundwater aquifer supplies for existing and future population by continuing distribution of reclaimed water as a source for non-potable water and by promoting water conservation programs.	Per August 24 th UAB meeting, they wanted Fire Department Staff to review if fire flow standards need to be included within a goal/policy/objective.

No.	Existing Public Facilities Element	Comments
64	Policy 4-5.2.1: Water Reclamation. The City shall continue to apply treated effluent as reuse water for irrigation within parks, open space areas, golf courses, and cemeteries. Reuse lines shall be expanded as opportunities arise to provide additional areas of the City with reclaimed water for irrigation purposes. Expansion of the reuse lines and reclaimed water shall also occur consistent with requirements set forth by the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) within the City's consumptive use permits.	Per August 24 th UAB meeting, wanted to discuss if residential areas should be included More language about reclaimed use – aspiration but with a timeframe.
65	Policy 4-5.2.2: Participation in the East-Central Florida Water Supply Planning Initiative. In an effort to cooperatively work with local governments and the SJRWMD in a planning process to find and prioritize regional water supply solutions, the City will continue participation in this intergovernmental involvement program sponsored by the SJRWMD.	
66	Policy 4-5.2.3: Promote Low Water Use Landscaping and Plants. At least fifty (50%) percent of landscape plants used to meet City landscaping requirements for new development and redevelopment shall use native or drought resistant vegetation.	
67	Policy 4-5.2.4: Water Conservation Plans and Education Programs. The City will cooperate with the SJRWMD to implement and participate in water conservation activities and programs required by the City's consumptive use permit issued by the SJRWMD. The City will also continue to educate water users in the use of water conservation techniques by posting information on the City's website or having such information available to the public through the Public Works Department and Utility Division. <u>Parks and Recreation Department and Utility Department.</u>	
68	Policy 4-5.2.5: Water Conservation Fixtures. New construction shall be required to use water fixtures that efficiently distribute water in a manner that reduces overuse and promotes water conservation.	
69	Policy 4-5.2.6: Support Activities Related to Priority Water Resource Caution Area (PWRCA). The City shall cooperate with the SJRWMD regarding regional water management activities and programs to use alternative sources for water supply to promote reduced future reliance on groundwater aquifers.	
70	NATURAL GROUNDWATER AQUIFER RECHARGE SUB-ELEMENT GOAL 4-6: GROUNDWATER AQUIFER RECHARGE AND GROUNDWATER SUPPLY. TO MAINTAIN AND PROTECT THE NATURAL GROUNDWATER AQUIFER RECHARGE FUNCTIONS AND CAPABILITIES OF WINTER PARK.	At August 24 th UAB meeting, there was discussion about incentivizing surficial aquifer residential irrigation wells. The FDEP/Orange County EPD have strict regulations regarding these types of wells, the locations where these wells would be permitted, and the regulations of licensed entity that can install these wells. Installing these wells in certain areas can be damaging to the surficial aquifer.
71	OBJECTIVE 4-6.1: AUGMENT AQUIFER RECHARGE AND PROTECT WELLFIELD CONES OF INFLUENCE. The City shall reduce potential for contamination of groundwater aquifer through stormwater management practices and through management of land use activities that may threaten groundwater quality near wellfield sites.	
72	Policy 4-6.1.1: Stormwater Retention and Detention for Roadway Runoff. New subdivisions and development constructing new or modifying existing public roads, shall provide stormwater retention and detention for all new roadways constructed <u>at a minimum</u> consistent with the first inch requirements of Section 62-25, Regulation of Stormwater Discharge; Chapter 62-25, Section 25.040; and Chapter 62-302.500 F.A.C.	Suggested text change per July 20 th Advisory Board meeting. Per August 24 th UAB comments regarding being consistent throughout the document and not specifying inches in case the development is required less/more. Per Comprehensive Plan Task Force meeting on September 12 th . Remove references to F.A.C.
73	Policy 4-6.1.2: Stormwater Management Regulations: The City shall require one inch stormwater retention <u>or detention</u> meeting the referenced state standards not only for new development, but also for redevelopment wherein property owners must retrofit existing developed sites when those buildings undergo renovations exceeding 50% of the value of those structures.	Per August 24 th UAB meeting – wanted consistence to not choose only retention or detention but also not to specify a 'one' inch requirement.
74	Policy 4-6.1.3: Impervious Coverage and Groundwater Percolation. The City shall require, by virtue of landscaping requirements, retention <u>or detention</u> requirements or impervious coverage limits that single family properties may not exceed 50% impervious coverage, or 60% when limited and restricted to a one story residence; low density residential may not exceed 65% impervious coverage, multi-family residential and planned developments may not exceed 75% impervious coverage; and non-residential development may not exceed 85% impervious coverage, except in areas designated as Central Business District.	Per August 24 th UAB meeting – wanted consistence to not choose only retention or detention.
75	Policy 4-6.1.4: Eliminate Direct Discharge into Surface Waters. The City's Stormwater Utility Program shall include a continuous program of capital drainage improvement projects which work to eliminate direct discharge of stormwater into lakes and drainage wells by retrofitting the drainage system to include retention <u>or detention</u> and percolation of stormwater equivalent to the standards referenced in Policies 4-4.1.1 and 4-4.1.2 prior to discharge or overflow into the lakes or drainage wells.	Per August 24 th UAB meeting – wanted consistence to not choose only retention or detention. How does the city control fertilizer/algae bloom? Lakes

No.	Existing Public Facilities Element	Comments
76	Policy 4-6.1.5: Wellfield Protection Area. A wellfield protection area is established within a 500 foot radial setback distance for a public well. The intent of wellhead protection area is to protect potable water wells, as defined in Rule 62-521.200, FAC, from contamination, and to prevent the need for their replacement or restoration due to contamination. Land uses and construction within the wellfield protection zone shall not create a threat to groundwater quality resulting from contamination entering the ground. Use and activities within the wellfield protection areas shall be consistent with the requirements and prohibitions stipulated within Section 62-521.400, FAC, Ground Water Protection Measures in Wellhead Protection Areas.	
77	Policy 4-6.1.6: Protect Effective Aquifer Recharge Areas The City shall preserve the predevelopment conditions of highly effective aquifer recharge areas as depicted on Map 4-3 in this element with regard to soil type, drainage rates, grade elevation, so as to minimize the reduction in the recharge of the surficial aquifer. A field analysis shall be required to delineate the area enveloped by the highly effective aquifer recharge area. The groundwater level and fluctuations shall not be worse than under predevelopment conditions. Highly effective aquifer recharge areas shall be designated on the Future Land Use Map series. Map 4-3 <u>PFE-4-03</u> in this element and shall be all areas with recharge rates over four <u>five</u> (5) inches per year.	
78	<u>ELECTRIC UTILITY SUB-ELEMENT</u> <u>GOAL 4.7: ELECTRIC UTILITY. PROVIDE COST-EFFECTIVE AND RELIABLE ELECTRIC SERVICE THROUGHOUT THE CITY <u>ELECTRIC SERVICE AREA.</u></u>	Per August 24 th UAB comments.
79	<u>OBJECTIVE 4.7.1: ELECTRIC <u>SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION.</u> <u>The City shall</u> provide users with an economically and environmentally sound electric utility, protecting investments in existing facilities and promoting orderly, compact urban growth.</u>	Per August 24 th UAB comments.
80	<u>Policy 4.7.1.1: Level of Service.</u> The City shall maintain and develop a level of service consistent with the reliability and service rates of the region.	
81	<u>Policy 4.7.1.2: Design and Construction.</u> The City shall use design and construction standards that are environmentally sensitive, safe, cost-effective, and appropriate, and that minimize their impact on surrounding neighborhoods.	
82	<u>Policy 4.7.1.3: Mandatory Connection to City's Electric System.</u> All new development and redevelopment within the City shall connect to the city's electric utility system.	
83	<u>Policy 4.7.1.4: Undergrounding of new electrical lines:</u> The City will <u>shall</u> require the undergrounding of all new electrical lines except that interim installation of new aerial facilities, on a temporary basis, may be allowed when accompanied by a plan for permanent underground power to underground the lines in a timely manner. Upon certification of occupancy, interim overhead installation shall be removed	
84	<u>Policy 4.7.1.5: Electric Undergrounding.</u> The city will continue to <u>shall</u> pursue its electric undergrounding program in a timely and cost efficient manner. This includes the undergrounding of all primary and secondary overhead lines in the city. The city intends to have this completed by end of calendar year 2026. Undergrounding completion is defined as all primary and secondary overhead lines where secondary lines do not include service lines to residential and commercial properties.	Suggested text change per advisory board meeting on July 27 th . Time certain per city electric utility staff.
85	<u>Policy 4.7.1.6: Trees and vegetation.</u> The City will <u>shall</u> apply directional pruning of trees and phased replacement of improperly located vegetation in the right of way wherever appropriate. The pruning and trimming of trees will be performed in an environmentally sensitive and aesthetically acceptable manner according to the City Urban Forestry Division.	
86	<u>Policy 4.7.1.7: Emergency preparedness.</u> The City shall coordinate emergency preparedness and response with local and regional utility providers.	
87	<u>Policy 4.7.1.8: Discourage Duplication of Services.</u> <u>The City shall</u> continue interlocal agreements with adjacent jurisdictions, authorities and private utilities on utility service area boundaries so that there are no unnecessary duplications of service lines or conflicts in service provision.	Suggested text change per advisory board meeting on July 27 th .
88	<u>Policy 4.7.1.9: Electric Utility Improvements and CIP.</u> <u>The City shall</u> implement electric utility system maintenance and improvement projects in accordance with the Capital Improvements Program (CIP).	Suggested text change per advisory board meeting on July 27 th .

No.	Existing Public Facilities Element	Comments
89	<u>Policy 4.7.1.10: Electric Utility Incentive Programs.</u> The electric utility will shall explore opportunities for incentive programs and rebates to ensure a positive economic environment for residents and businesses.	Suggested text change per advisory board meeting on July 27 th .
90	<u>Policy 4.7.1.11: Alternative technologies.</u> The City shall facilitate cost-effective and environmentally sensitive alternative technologies and energy sources where appropriate.	
91	<u>Policy 4.7.1.12: Resource conservation.</u> The City shall facilitate and encourage conservation of energy resources.	
92	<u>Policy 4.7.1.13: Expand Electric Service Area Boundaries.</u> The City shall explore options to expand the electric service area to the areas within the City that are not currently serviced by the City of Winter Park for electric utilities.	Per August 24 th UAB comments.
93	<u>Policy 4.7.1.14: Partnership and Governmental Coordination.</u> The City shall explore opportunities to partner with public or private entities for the purpose of leveraging grant dollars for completing electric utility projects.	Per Comprehensive Plan Task Force meeting on September 12 th .

CHAPTER 4: PUBLIC FACILITIES

(Reference §9J-5.011(2), FAC)

WINTER PARK RELATED VISION THEMES

Cherish and sustain Winter Park's extraordinary quality of life.

Plan our growth through a collaborative process that protects our City's timeless scale and character.

~~4-1: PUBLIC FACILITIES GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND IMPLEMENTING POLICIES.~~ This section stipulates goals, objectives, and implementing policies for the Public Facilities Element, which includes sanitary sewer, solid waste, potable water, natural groundwater aquifer recharge, ~~and~~ stormwater management and electric utility. The purpose of this element is to provide guidance for appropriate plans and policies needed to meet identified or projected needs in these public facilities.

This Chapter (element) is based upon the data and analysis presented in Chapter 4 of the Data Inventory and Analysis document that supports City of Winter Park Comprehensive Plan.

This element provides a means to guide community management decisions in a manner that ensures public facility and infrastructure components are available and maintained to serve demands generated by existing and future population and development. Public facilities must be in place simultaneous with demand to maintain environmental balance, continue satisfactory delivery of public services, protect health and safety of the community and utility customers, and meet desired quality of life. As most areas within the City are accessible to central water and sewer lines, this element places emphasis on maintenance through repair and replacement of capital facilities, while striving for environmental and service improvements.

GOAL 4-1: PROMOTE PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY THROUGH PUBLIC FACILITIES. TO ENSURE THE PROVISION OF HIGH QUALITY, HEALTHFUL, EFFECTIVE, RELIABLE AND NECESSARY SERVICES FOR COORDINATED SANITARY SEWER, POTABLE WATER, SOLID WASTE, DRAINAGE AND NATURAL GROUNDWATER AQUIFER RECHARGE TO CITY RESIDENTS, CUSTOMERS AND VISITORS WHILE ENSURING PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT.

PROVISION OF PUBLIC FACILITIES

OBJECTIVE 4-1.1: PROVIDE SERVICE CONSISTENT WITH LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS. Service all new development and redevelopment with potable water, sewerage, stormwater management and solid waste management that meets or exceeds the adopted levels of service.

Policy 4-1.1.1: Infrastructure Available Concurrent with Development. Assure the provision of these infrastructure and public facility and services concurrent with development.

Policy 4-1.1.2: Infrastructure Priority Criteria. Prioritize infrastructure investment based on existing facilities; deficiencies first, replacement and retrofitting of facilities second, and future facility needs third.

Policy 4-1.1.3: Maximize Use of Existing Facilities. Locate public service facilities and utilities so as to maximize their efficiency, minimize their cost, and minimize their impacts on the natural environment.

Policy 4-1.1.4: Use of Interlocal Agreements. Be responsive to opportunities for interlocal agreements with adjacent governments for the purpose of improving and integrating the provision of these public facilities to the areas adjacent to the City.

OBJECTIVE 4-1.2: LAND USE AND PUBLIC FACILITY COORDINATION. Achieve internal consistency in the Comprehensive Plan by managing land use so that new development and redevelopment are permitted only if the necessary public facilities are provided concurrently with the impacts of the development.

Policy 4-1.2.1: Compliance with Concurrency Requirements. The City shall ensure that all development shall be in compliance with applicable state and City concurrency laws-

Policy 4-1.2.2: Coordinate Development Timing with Infrastructure Funding and Availability. Ensure that the location and timing of new development or redevelopment is coordinated with the City's ability to provide and fund public facility improvements.

Policy 4-1.2.3: Location and Timing of Improvements. Consider the location and timing of new public facility construction in requests for land use plan amendments.

SANITARY SEWER SUB-ELEMENT

GOAL 4-2: SANITARY SEWER. PROVIDE COST-EFFECTIVE WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND ENVIRONMENTALLY ACCEPTABLE EFFLUENT DISPOSAL THROUGH CENTRAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS.

OBJECTIVE 4-2.1: WASTEWATER COLLECTION AND TREATMENT. Provide users with economically and environmentally sound wastewater collection and treatment, which protects investments in existing facilities and promotes orderly, compact urban growth.

a. Central Wastewater System

Policy 4-2.1.1: Sanitary Sewer Minimum Level of Service. The City shall maintain and develop sanitary sewer collection and treatment facilities and systems that provide and ensure that the minimum adopted levels of service for sanitary sewer of 139 gallons per day per capita and 320 gallons per day per equivalent residential unit are available to serve the City and its utility service areas.

Policy 4-2.1.2: Alternative Sources for Sewer Treatment. If the City's central sewer treatment facilities do not have capacity to treat all wastewater flows generated from existing and future demands within the service area, the City shall purchase capacity from nearby sewer providers to assure central sewer service capacities are sufficient to meet or exceed the sanitary sewer level of service standard.

Policy 4-2.1.3: Mandatory Connection to City's Central Sewer System. All new development and redevelopment within the City shall connect to the central sanitary sewer system except as otherwise allowed by ~~policy under Objective Policy 4-2.1.b7 to Policy 4-2.1.11.~~

Policy 4-2.1.4: Discourage Duplication of Services. Continue interlocal agreements with adjacent governments, authorities and private utilities on utility service area boundaries so that there are no unnecessary duplications of service lines or conflicts in service provision.

Policy 4-2.1.5: Sewer System Improvements and CIP. Implement sanitary sewer system maintenance and improvement projects in accordance with the Capital Improvements Program (CIP).

Policy 4-2.1.6: Sanitary Sewer Capacities and Concurrency Management System. As part of the annual preparation of the fiscal year budget, the City's concurrency management system shall be update to identify available capacities within the sewer treatment system operated by the City as well as available capacities reserved through agreements with other sewer service providers. Upon completion of the annual concurrency management system update, the City shall send a copy of the concurrency management report to Orange County or any local other government whose constituents reside or own property within Winter Park's sewer service area.

b. Septic Tanks

Policy 4-2.1.7: Prohibit Septic Tanks for New Development within the City Limits. New development and redevelopment within the City limits are prohibited from using septic tank systems except as otherwise allowed under ~~Objective 4-2.1.7b to Policy 4-2.1.11.~~ All new development within the City limits shall connect to the central wastewater system no later than the issuance of a certificate of occupancy unless otherwise allowed under ~~Objective 4-2.1.b7 – to Policy 4-2.1.11.~~

If a sewer collection line is not within 100 feet of a vacant residential lot or a residential lot on which an existing home was demolished or destroyed, septic tanks may be used ~~on an interim basis~~ by a single family home subject to a sewer collection agreement that requires the property owner to connect to the sewer line within five years from the date on which an operating sewer line is available within right-of-way or easements adjacent to the property. An alternative timeframe may be established within the agreement subject to approval by the City Commission, but connection shall occur no later than ten years from time of availability. The sewer collection agreement shall be established between the property owner and the City, and shall be recorded prior to issuance of a certificate of occupancy.

For purposes of this policy, redevelopment shall be defined as improvements equal to 50% of the value of the current structure, based on the most recent building value listed by the Orange County Property Appraiser's Office.

Policy 4-2.1.8: Installment and Operation of Septic Tanks. All septic tanks systems, including drain fields, must comply with Orange County Health Department septic tank policies, standards and criteria.

Policy 4-2.1.9: Elimination of Septic Tanks. For development currently served by septic tanks, the City ~~should~~ shall evaluate and consider solutions and programs that can be used to encourage connection to the City's utility wastewater system.

Policy 4-2.1.10: Elimination of Existing Septic Tanks in Areas with Unsuitable Soils. Existing septic tanks in areas with unsuitable soils shall be required to connect to sanitary sewer facilities within one year from the installation of sewer collection lines within right-of-way or easements adjacent to a parcel. Any problem areas that experience septic tank failures due to unsuitable soils or any areas where septic tank problems are identified by the Orange County Health Department, shall be prioritized for extension of sanitary sewer facilities and the City shall, on its own or in consort with Orange County, require hookup to these sewer facilities with costs reimbursed to the City via property assessments or other contractual agreements.

Policy 4-2.1.11: Prohibit Mounded Drain Fields. Within the City limits, the City shall prohibit the use of mounded or elevated septic tank drain fields.

e. Package Treatment Plants

Policy 4-2.1.12: Prohibit Use of Package Treatment Plants. Within the City utility service area, the City shall prohibit the construction and use of private package treatment plants even as an interim service provision. If areas are annexed into the City that are served by package treatment plants, the City shall prepare a plan no later than one year from the annexation date to address closure of the facility and connection to the City's utility wastewater system.

SOLID WASTE SUB-ELEMENT

GOAL 4-3: SOLID WASTE SERVICES. AN ENVIRONMENTALLY SAFE, EFFICIENT AND COST EFFECTIVE SYSTEM FOR THE COLLECTION, TRANSFER AND DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTE.

OBJECTIVE 4-3.1: EFFICIENT SOLID WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL. Provide safe, sanitary and efficient solid waste collection and contract disposal for all properties within the City and encourage reduction of waste through recycling programs.

Policy 4-3.1.1: Collection Level of Service and Disposal of Standard Solid Waste Materials. ~~Provide bi-weekly~~ Continue solid waste collection and disposal service to all residential and non-residential properties in the City through contractual agreements with waste collection businesses. The level of service provided for collection and disposal shall be consistent with the level of waste generated from development and land uses occurring within the City. The City shall manage collection and disposal services sufficient to accommodate at least an annual average daily level of service of 4.2 pounds per capita.

Policy 4-3.1.2: Disposal Capacity. The City shall continue to require the waste collection provider to secure arrangements with landfill operators regarding sites for disposal of solid wastes. The City shall require within service agreements that the waste collection provider disposes of trash at landfill or similar disposal sites approved by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP).

Policy 4-3.1.3: Yard Trash and Recyclable Collection and Disposal. Continue yard trash and recyclable collection services through contractual agreements with waste collection businesses. The City shall assure through service agreements with the waste collection provider that yard trash and recyclable collections will be transferred to appropriate recycling or processing centers.

Policy 4-3.1.4: Large and Bulky Trash Pickups for Residential Customers. Through service agreements with the waste collection provider, the City shall require waste collection providers to provide special pickup service for large and bulky trash.

Policy 4-3.1.5: Construction Debris. Construction sites will provide on-site trash containers for construction debris and shall be responsible for arranging regular collection and removal of construction debris to maintain public health and for fire prevention purposes.

Policy 4-3.1.6: ~~Voluntary~~ Recycle Program. Continue the ~~voluntary~~ residential recycling program of ~~newspapers, cardboard, glass, plastic and aluminum~~ for the City's residential customers. The City shall also require through any new contractual agreements with waste collection providers that recycling programs be offered ~~on a voluntary basis~~ to non-residential customers.

Policy 4-3.1.7: Public Awareness Program. Continue a public awareness program jointly developed by the City and ~~Waste Management~~ the waste collection provider to inform, educate, and urge residents and businesses of the environmental and cost benefits associated with recycling to participate in recycling programs demonstrating the environmental and cost benefits associated with the program.

Policy 4-3.1.8: Implement Recycling Programs. Continue to provide the actions necessary for implementation of the interlocal agreement for county-wide recycling and disposal requirements.

Policy 4-3.1.9: Capacity Concurrent with Development Impacts. The City shall require, before development is permitted, that solid waste disposal facilities be available concurrent with the demand for those facilities in accordance with the adopted level of service. Solid waste disposal facilities means both available landfill capacity necessary for that development and collection mechanisms necessary for transportation of the solid waste to be generated.

Policy 4-3.1.10: Coordination with County Landfill Capacity. The City shall annually coordinate with Seminole County and Orange County regarding status of existing and future landfill capacity. Prior to entering into a service agreement with a waste collection provider, the City shall require the service provider to demonstrate that landfill sites are available and accessible to the provider for the duration of the service agreement.

Policy 4-3.1.11: Hazardous Waste Collection and Disposal. ~~The City shall continue to support Orange County's hazardous waste collection and disposal program by informing and educating citizens and businesses regarding proper disposal needs as well as the location of County hazardous waste disposal sites.~~ The City shall continue the hazardous waste collection and disposal program by providing citizens with the locations of hazardous waste disposal sites, as well as informing and educating citizens and businesses regarding proper hazardous waste disposal.

DRAINAGE SUB-ELEMENT

GOAL 4-4: DRAINAGE. PROVIDE STORMWATER DRAINAGE TO PROTECT AGAINST FLOOD CONDITIONS AND PREVENT DEGRADATION OF QUALITY OF RECEIVING WATERS.

OBJECTIVE 4-4.1: STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AND WATER QUALITY. Provide adequate drainage and stormwater management prior to discharge of stormwater to lakes and streams so as to ensure protection from flooding and limit degradation of receiving water quality.

Policy 4-4.1.1: Stormwater Quantity Level of Service. The City adopted a drainage facility level of service standard for new development or redevelopment that requires design of drainage facilities and low impact development techniques to eliminate or minimize stormwater runoff discharges to be consistent with ~~to be consistent with the requirements Chapter 62-25 Section 25.040, F.A.C and Chapter 62-302.500 F.A.C. State requirements.~~ However, in certain circumstances, the City's stormwater regulations may require that this be accomplished in excess of these standards by excluding the use of underground retention facilities or may require properties to comply with these standards, where not required by these State rules, when undergoing redevelopment wherein the Stormwater Board of Appeals may allow the accomplishment of this level of service off site.

Policy 4-4.1.2: Stormwater Quality Level of Service. Stormwater facilities and site development shall be designed to prevent runoff from lowering water quality within freshwater lakes below the minimum conditions necessary to maintain State classifications ~~as established in Chapter 62-302, F.A.C.~~ Stormwater treatment is required by retention or detention ~~of up to two inches of runoff on newly developed and redeveloped sites.~~

Policy 4-4.1.3: Stormwater Design Compatibility with Natural Systems. Stormwater retention/detention areas located outside of public right-of-way, and which are visible to or accessible to the public, shall be designed and landscaped to appear as a natural waterbody unless determined by the City that public health or safety may be threatened. Such stormwater detention or retention areas shall be designed so that the shorelines are sinuous rather than straight, and so that water/land interfaces are curvilinear.

Policy 4-4.1.4: Roadway Stormwater Facilities. New ~~subdivisions or other development projects creating new public or private roads shall provide stormwater retention and detention for all new roadways constructed consistent with the first inch retention~~ State requirements, ~~of Section 62-25 F.A.C, Regulation of Stormwater Discharge; Chapter 62-25, Section 25.040 F.A.C; and Chapter 62-302.500 F.A.C.~~

Policy 4-4.1.5: Compliance with Stormwater and Lakes Management Plan. Development and redevelopment shall comply with all applicable stormwater design and facility requirements established within Stormwater and Lakes Management plans approved by the City Commission. Site design shall accommodate and occur consistent with the stormwater retention/detention design as set forth within the stormwater plan.

Policy 4-4.1.6: Stormwater Design for Redevelopment Not Subject to Approved Stormwater and Lakes Management Plans. Redevelopment must retrofit existing development sites to meet the City's stormwater design and level of service standards, or to comply with the requirements of stormwater master plans approved when renovation value to buildings exceeds 50% of its market value. The market value shall be determined according to the most recent valuations listed by the Orange County Property Appraiser's office. A stormwater master plan must have been approved by the City Commission.

Policy 4-4.1.57: Eliminate Discharge to Lakes Eliminate Localized Flooding and Pollutant Discharge to Lakes through the Stormwater Utility Capital Improvement Plan Program. The City's Stormwater Utility CIP Program shall include a continuous program of capital the implementation drainage improvement projects to eliminate localized flooding. The City's CIP also includes which work water quality projects to eliminate pollutants by reducing nutrient loads from to eliminate stormwater runoff that direct discharges of stormwater directly into lakes and drainage wells. This is accomplished by retrofitting the drainage systems to include solids removal technologies and stormwater retention or detention to allow and percolation into the ground. These CIP projects shall be implemented through methodologies equivalent to the standards referenced in Policies 4-4.1.1 and 4-4.1.2. prior to discharge or overflow into the lakes or drainage wells.

Policy 4-4.1.68: Stormwater Utility Fees and Revenues Program. Continue collecting, monitoring and adjusting the stormwater utility fees as required to fully fund the City's stormwater program. The stormwater utility revenues to be set aside for the stormwater capital improvement plan with the balance toward drainage operation and maintenance costs, as a funding source for drainage operations, maintenance and capital improvements, and implement capital improvements as programmed in the Capital Improvements Plan. Additionally, continue to apply for stormwater management cost share programs as a supplemental funding source.

Policy 4-4.1.9: Continue the Use of Stormwater utility Revenue for Capital Improvements. Continue the use of stormwater utility revenue to be set aside for capital stormwater improvement projects with the balance toward drainage operation and maintenance costs. Additionally, continue to apply for stormwater management cost share programs a supplemental funding sources.

Policy 4-4.1.710: Require Stormwater Analysis and Treatment Implementation with Redevelopment Plans. To create opportunities for efficient use of land, innovative site design, and conformance with desired land use plans and development character, the City shall require stormwater analysis and treatment implementation as part of redevelopment plans involving multiple properties. The City shall also encourage or consider the preparation of stormwater master plans in conjunction with proposed neighborhood plans.

POTABLE WATER SUB-ELEMENT

GOAL 4-5: POTABLE WATER. PROVIDE ALL USERS WITH ECONOMICALLY AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND POTABLE WATER PRODUCTION, TREATMENT AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS WHICH MEET THEIR NEEDS FOR QUANTITY, QUALITY, AND SAFETY.

OBJECTIVE 4-5.1: PROVIDE POTABLE WATER TO MEET CUSTOMER NEEDS. The City shall provide water production, treatment and distribution facilities, and equipment necessary to meet the

needs of its customers. ~~and necessary to~~ The City shall meet adopted level of service standards through the year 2020~~07~~.

Policy 4-5.1.1: Potable Water Level of Service. The City adopts potable water minimum level of service standards of 150 gallons per capita per day for average usage and 225 gallons per capita per day for peak usage.

Policy 4-5.1.2: Compliance with Florida Department of Environment (FDEP) and Insurance Service Organization (ISO) Public Water System Standards. Water production, treatment and distribution facilities shall be maintained, operated, and improved in a manner necessary to continue meeting the adopted level of service standards, FDEP water quality criteria ~~set forth in Chapter 64-550, FAC, and ISO fire flow criteria.~~

Policy 4-5.1.3: Provide Capital Improvements to Meet Level of Service Standards. The City shall invest in the water production capital improvement projects itemized in the Capital Improvements Element that are required to maintain level of service standards set forth in Policy 4-5.1.1 and 4-5.1.2.

Policy 4-5.1.4: Capital Improvement Investment for Water System. The City shall invest in the water distribution improvement projects itemized in the Capital Improvements Element.

Policy 4-5.1.5: Mandatory Connection to Water System. The City shall require all new development within the water utility service area to utilize the City's potable water for consumptive, non-irrigation uses.

Policy 4-5.1.6: Water Capacity Concurrent with Development Impacts. Water capacity in the Winter Park Utility system shall be available consistent with the City's adopted level of service standards prior to issuance of a City building permit. For development within the Winter Park Utility service area but outside the City's boundaries, the City shall not issue a connection permit unless water capacity is available consistent with the City's adopted level of service standard.

Policy 4-5.1.7: City Participation in Opportunities Generated by Development Activities. The City shall cooperate with developers in financially participating in the cost of over-sizing new water mains or looping water systems when there is a need for such improvement and when there is an economic efficiency benefit to the City in such participation.

Policy 4-5.1.8: Implementation of City Water Supply Facilities Work Plan. The Water Supply Facilities Work Plan shall be provided ~~located in the Data Inventory and Analysis section of this Public Facilities Element, is hereby adopted as an exhibit to this element.~~

Policy 4-5.1.9: Multi-jurisdictional Planning Initiatives. Identify partnerships with surrounding utilities such as Orange County, Orlando Utilities Commission, and Seminole County on regional water supply development projects to provide wholesale water to the City of Winter Park. ~~Such projects include working with the Seminole County and exploring the technical and institutional feasibility of developing the Lake Monroe alternative and the preliminary design for the St. Johns River near Deland and Lower Ocklawaha River Alternative Water Supply projects.~~

OBJECTIVE 4-5.2: POTABLE WATER CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION OF GROUNDWATER SUPPLIES. Conserve potable water supply to encourage reduction in water demand; to prevent and reduce wasteful, uneconomical, impractical, or unreasonable use of water resources; and to preserve natural groundwater aquifer supplies for existing and future population by continuing distribution of reclaimed water as a source for non-potable water and by promoting water conservation programs.

Policy 4-5.2.1: Water Reclamation. The City shall continue to apply treated effluent as reuse water for irrigation within parks, open space areas, golf courses, and cemeteries. Reuse lines shall be expanded as opportunities arise to provide additional areas of the City with reclaimed water for irrigation purposes. Expansion of the reuse lines and reclaimed water shall also occur consistent with requirements set forth by the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) within the City's consumptive use permits.

Policy 4-5.2.2: Participation in the East-Central Florida Water Supply Planning Initiative. In an effort to cooperatively work with local governments and the SJRWMD in a planning process to find and prioritize regional water supply solutions, the City will continue participation in this intergovernmental involvement program sponsored by the SJRWMD.

Policy 4-5.2.3: Promote Low Water Use Landscaping and Plants. At least fifty (50%) percent of landscape plants used to meet City landscaping requirements for new development and redevelopment shall use native or drought resistant vegetation.

Policy 4-5.2.4: Water Conservation Plans and Education Programs. The City will cooperate with the SJRWMD to implement and participate in water conservation activities and programs required by the City's consumptive use permit issued by the SJRWMD. The City will also continue to educate water users in the use of water conservation techniques by posting information on the City's website or having such information available to the public through the ~~Public Works Department and Utility Division~~ Parks and Recreation Department and Utility Department.

Policy 4-5.2.5: Water Conservation Fixtures. New construction shall be required to use water fixtures that efficiently distribute water in a manner that reduces overuse and promotes water conservation.

Policy 4-5.2.6: Support Activities Related to Priority Water Resource Caution Area (PWRCA). The City shall cooperate with the SJRWMD regarding regional water management activities and programs to use alternative sources for water supply to promote reduced future reliance on groundwater aquifers.

NATURAL GROUNDWATER AQUIFER RECHARGE SUB-ELEMENT

GOAL 4-6: GROUNDWATER AQUIFER RECHARGE AND GROUNDWATER SUPPLY. TO MAINTAIN AND PROTECT THE NATURAL GROUNDWATER AQUIFER RECHARGE FUNCTIONS AND CAPABILITIES OF WINTER PARK.

OBJECTIVE 4-6.1: AUGMENT AQUIFER RECHARGE AND PROTECT WELLFIELD CONES OF INFLUENCE. The City shall reduce potential for contamination of groundwater aquifer through

stormwater management practices and through management of land use activities that may threaten groundwater quality near wellfield sites.

Policy 4-6.1.1: Stormwater Retention and Detention for Roadway Runoff. New subdivisions and development constructing new or modifying existing public roads, shall provide stormwater retention and detention for all new roadways constructed at a minimum consistent with the ~~first inch~~ requirements of ~~Section 62-25, Regulation of Stormwater Discharge; Chapter 62-25, Section 25.040; and Chapter 62-302.500 F.A.C. SJRWMD.~~

Policy 4-6.1.2: Stormwater Management Regulations: The City shall require ~~one-inch~~ stormwater retention or detention meeting the referenced state standards not only for new development, but also for redevelopment wherein property owners must retrofit existing developed sites when those buildings undergo renovations exceeding 50% of the value of those structures.

Policy 4-6.1.3: Impervious Coverage and Groundwater Percolation. The City shall require, by virtue of landscaping requirements, retention/detention requirements or impervious coverage limits that single family properties may not exceed 50% impervious coverage, or 60% when limited and restricted to a one story residence; low density residential may not exceed 65% impervious coverage, multi-family residential and planned developments may not exceed 75% impervious coverage; and non-residential development may not exceed 85% impervious coverage, except in areas designated as Central Business District.

Policy 4-6.1.4: Eliminate Direct Discharge into Surface Waters. The City's Stormwater Utility Program shall include a continuous program of capital drainage improvement projects which work to eliminate direct discharge of stormwater into lakes and drainage wells by retrofitting the drainage system to include retention/detention and percolation of stormwater equivalent to the standards referenced in Policies 4-4.1.1 and 4-4.1.2 prior to discharge or overflow into the lakes or drainage wells.

Policy 4-6.1.5: Wellfield Protection Area. A wellfield protection area is established within a 500 foot radial setback distance for a public well. The intent of wellhead protection area is to protect potable water wells, as defined in Rule 62-521.200, FAC, from contamination, and to prevent the need for their replacement or restoration due to contamination. Land uses and construction within the wellfield protection zone shall not create a threat to groundwater quality resulting from contamination entering the ground. Use and activities within the wellfield protection areas shall be consistent with the requirements and prohibitions stipulated within Section 62-521.400, FAC, Ground Water Protection Measures in Wellhead Protection Areas.

Policy 4-6.1.6: Protect Effective Aquifer Recharge Areas. The City shall preserve the predevelopment conditions of highly effective aquifer recharge areas as depicted on Map ~~4-3 PFE-4-03~~ in this element with regard to soil type, drainage rates, grade elevation, so as to minimize the reduction in the recharge of the surficial aquifer. A field analysis shall be required to delineate the area enveloped by the highly effective aquifer recharge area. The groundwater level and fluctuations shall not be worse than under predevelopment conditions. Highly effective aquifer recharge areas shall be designated on the Future Land Use Map series. Map ~~4-3 PFE-4-03~~ in this element and shall be all areas with recharge rates over ~~four (4)~~ five (5) inches per year.

ELECTRIC UTILITY SUB-ELEMENT

GOAL 4.7: ELECTRIC UTILITY. PROVIDE COST-EFFECTIVE AND RELIABLE ELECTRIC SERVICE THROUGHOUT THE CITY'S ELECTRIC SERVICE AREA.

OBJECTIVE 4.7.1: ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION. The City shall provide users with an economically and environmentally sound electric utility, protecting investments in existing facilities and promoting orderly, compact urban growth.

Policy 4.7.1.1: Level of Service. The City shall maintain and develop a level of service consistent with the reliability and service rates of the region.

Policy 4.7.1.2: Design and Construction. The City shall use design and construction standards that are environmentally sensitive, safe, cost-effective, and appropriate, and that minimizes their impact on surrounding neighborhoods.

Policy 4.7.1.3: Mandatory Connection to City's Electric System. All new development and redevelopment within the City shall connect to the city's electric utility system to the extent service is available.

Policy 4.7.1.4: Undergrounding of new electrical lines: The City shall require the undergrounding of all new electrical lines except that interim installation of new aerial facilities may be allowed when accompanied by a plan to underground the lines in a timely manner.

Policy 4.7.1.5: Electric Undergrounding. The city shall continue to pursue its electric undergrounding program in a timely and cost efficient manner. The city intends to have this completed by end of calendar year 2026. Undergrounding completion is defined as all primary and secondary overhead lines where secondary lines do not include service lines to residential and commercial properties.

Policy 4.7.1.6: Trees and vegetation. The City will apply directional pruning of trees and phased replacement of improperly located vegetation in the right of way wherever appropriate. The pruning and trimming of trees will be performed in an environmentally sensitive and aesthetically acceptable manner according to the City Urban Forestry Division.

Policy 4.7.1.7: Emergency preparedness. The City shall coordinate emergency preparedness and response with local and regional utility providers.

Policy 4.7.1.8: Discourage Duplication of Services. The City shall continue interlocal agreements with adjacent jurisdictions, authorities and private utilities on utility service area boundaries so that there are no unnecessary duplications of service lines or conflicts in service provision.

Policy 4.7.1.9: Electric Utility Improvements and CIP. Implement electric utility system maintenance and improvement projects in accordance with the Capital Improvements Program (CIP).

Policy 4.7.1.10: Electric Utility Incentive Programs. The electric utility will explore opportunities for incentive programs and rebates to ensure a positive economic environment for residents and businesses.

Policy 4.7.1.11: Alternative technologies. The City will facilitate the conversion to cost-effective and environmentally sensitive alternative technologies and energy sources as appropriate.

Policy 4.7.1.12: Resource conservation. The City shall facilitate and encourage conservation of energy resources.

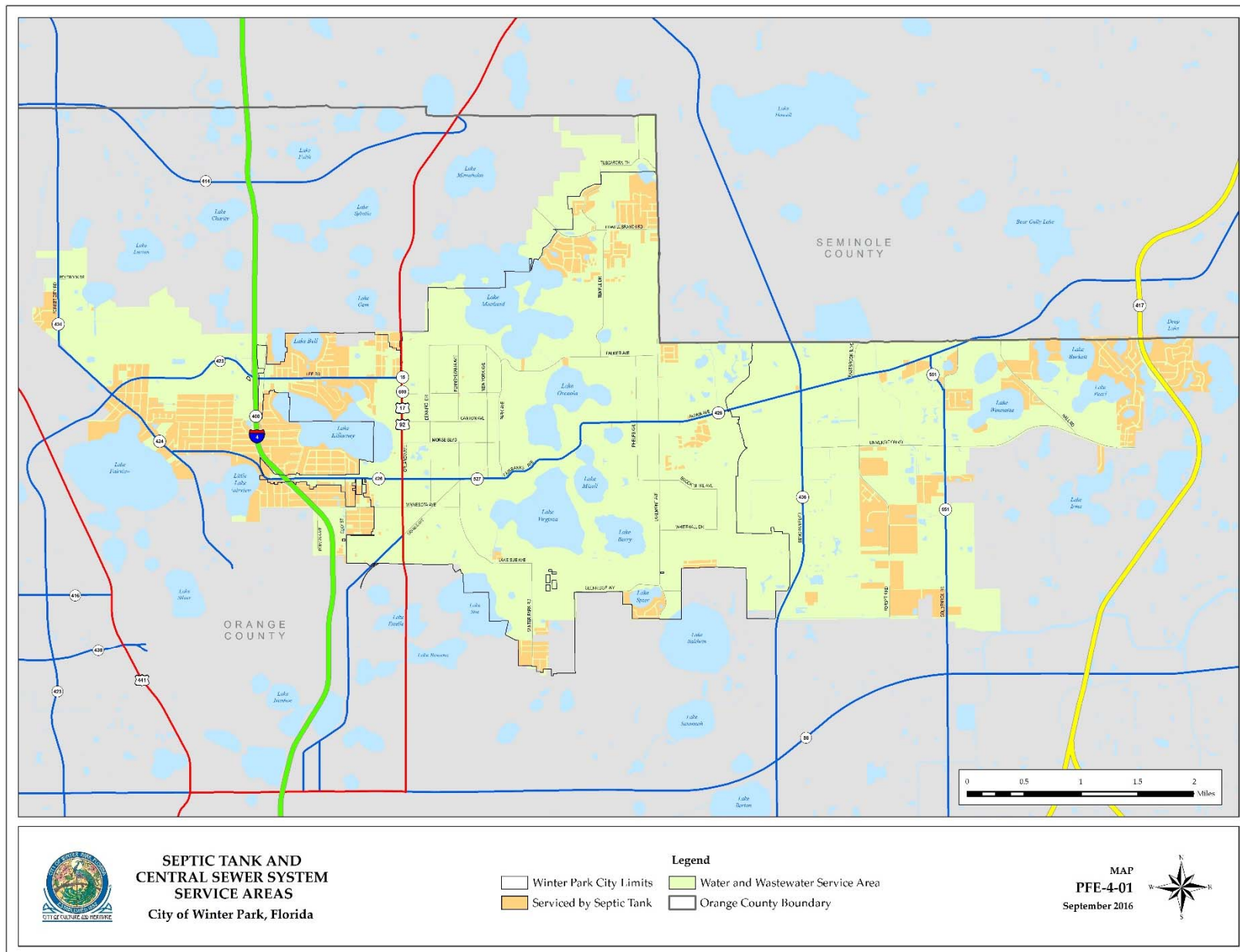
Policy 4.7.1.13: Expand Electric Service Area Boundaries. The City shall explore options to expand the electric service area to the areas within the City that are not currently serviced by the City of Winter Park for electric utilities.

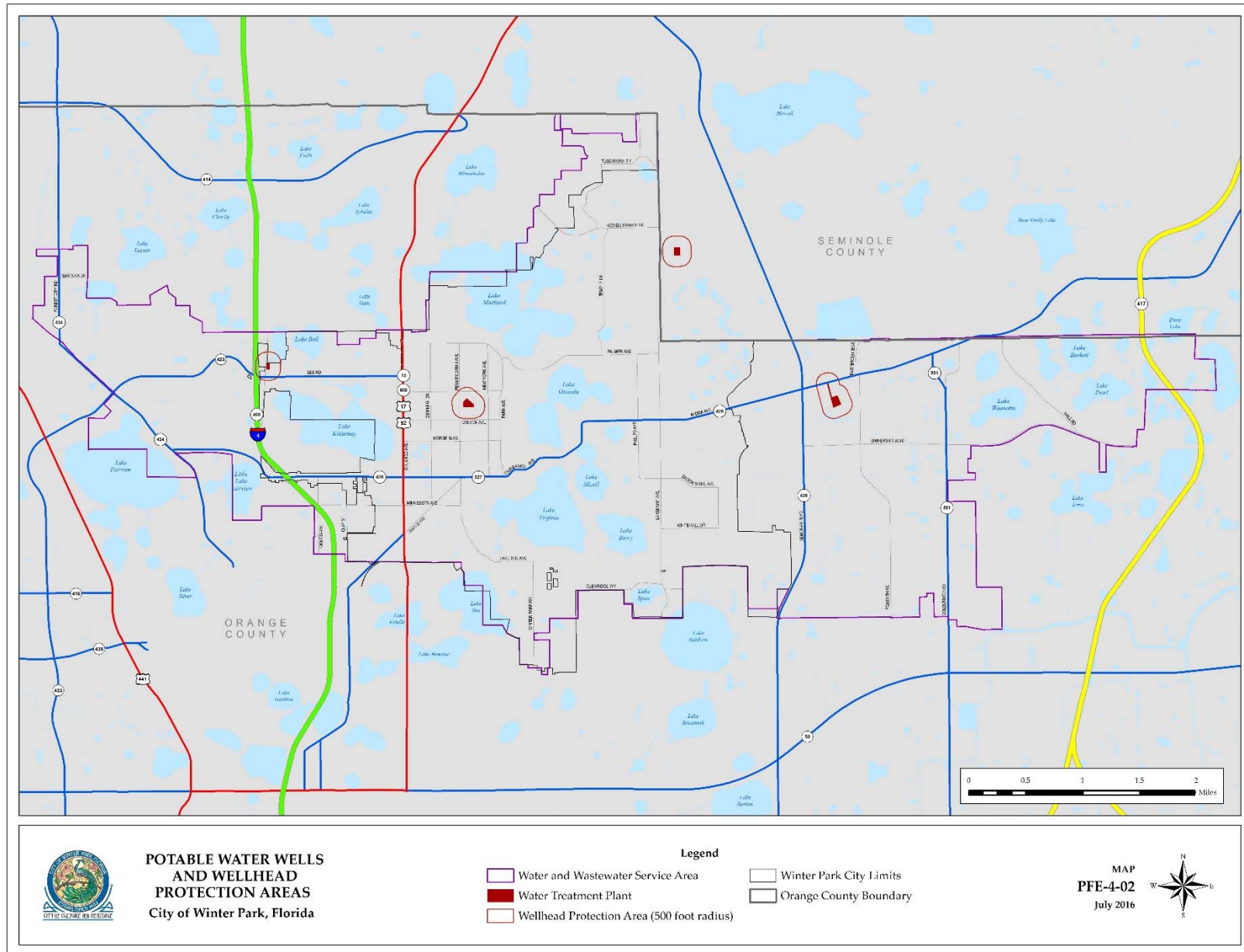
Policy 4.7.1.14: Partnership and Governmental Coordination. The City shall explore opportunities to partner with public or private entities for the purpose of leveraging grant dollars for completing electric utility projects.

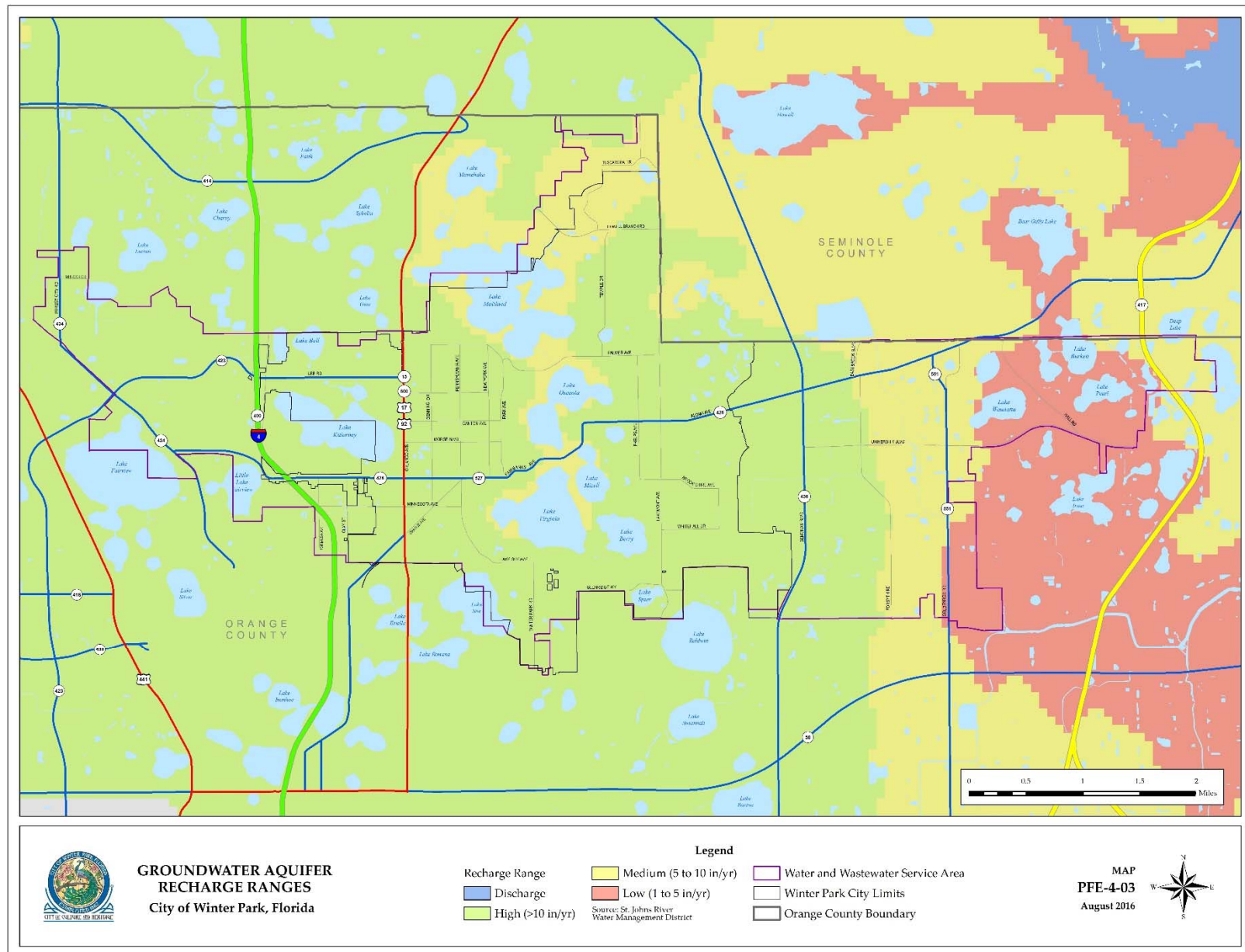
Public Facilities Map Series

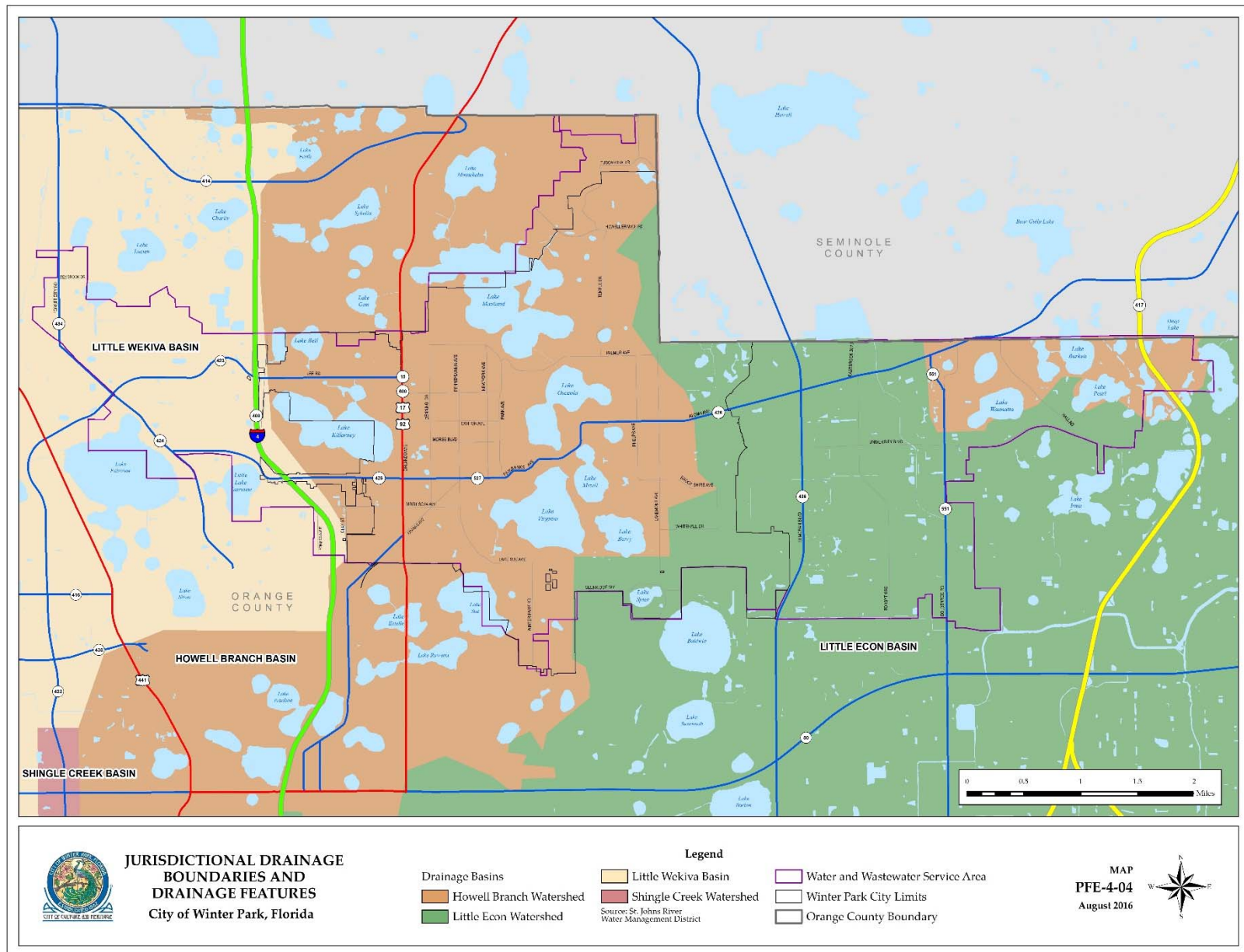
- ~~Map 4-1~~ PFE-4-01: Septic Tank and Central Sewer System Service Areas
- ~~Map 4-2~~ PFE-4-02: Potable Water Wells & Wellhead Protection Areas
- ~~Map 4-3~~ PFE-4-03: Groundwater Aquifer Recharge Ranges
- ~~Map 4-4~~ PFE-4-04: Jurisdictional Drainage Boundaries and Drainage Features
- ~~Map 4-5~~ PFE-4-05: Sewage Treatment Facilities and Service Areas
- ~~Map 4-6~~ PFE-4-06: Electric Utility Distribution Area ~~Map~~

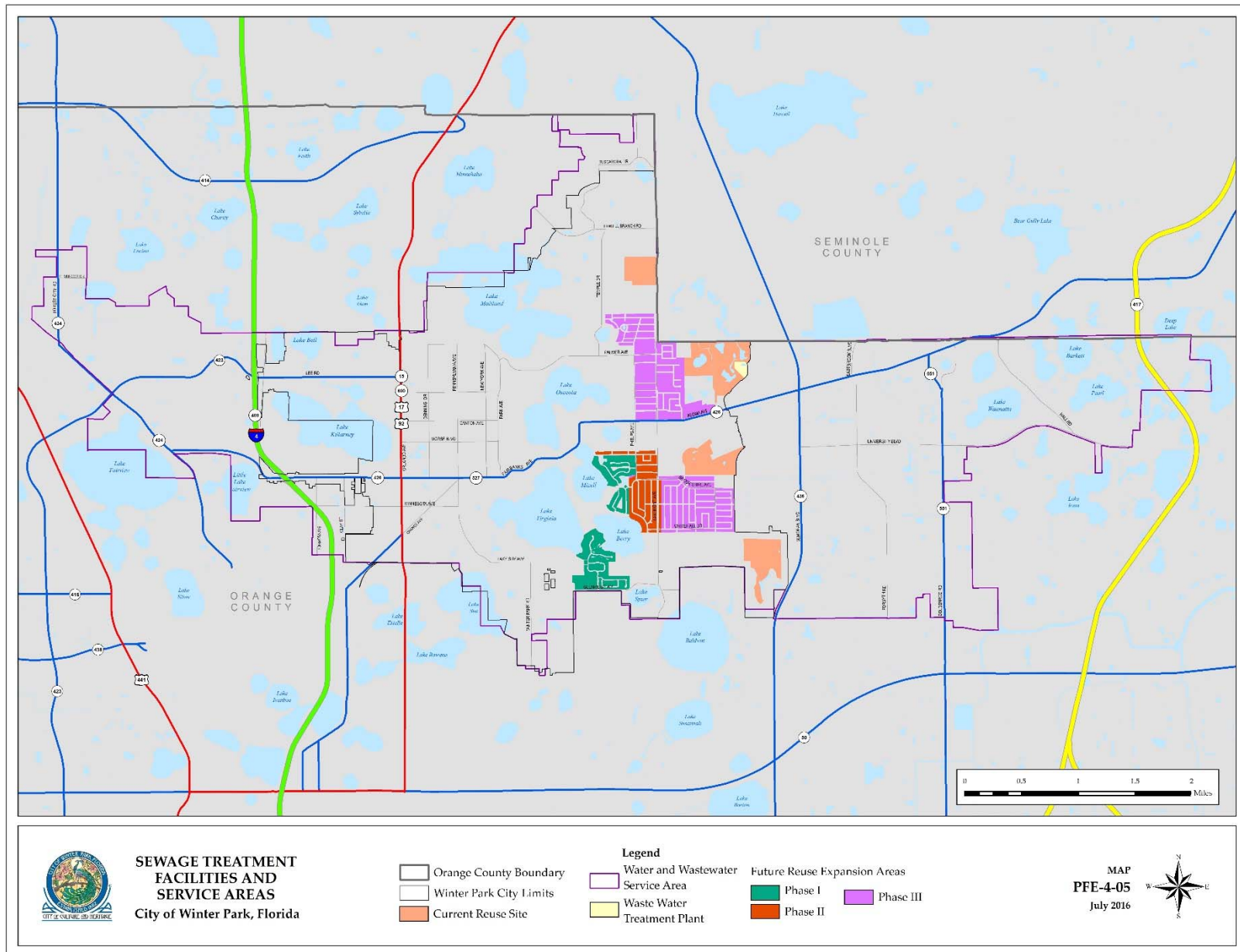
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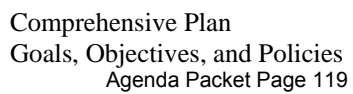












PUBLIC FACILITIES ELEMENT DATA INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

9J-5.011(1), F.A.C.

Public facilities include potable water, wastewater, solid waste, drainage, and natural groundwater aquifer recharge. Pursuant to the requirement of 163.177(6)(f), F.S., and ~~9J-5.011, F.A.C.~~, this section provides an inventory and analysis of the existing potable water, sanitary sewer, solid waste, and drainage facilities and services within the City of Winter Park (City) as well as its water and sewer utility service areas that extend into unincorporated Orange County.

Methodology. In general, the methodology for this element includes analysis of the baseline operating capabilities of existing facilities and mapping of existing service area boundaries. Current demand and design capacity as well as the existing level of service at which each facility was operating was also identified. After the baseline information was analyzed, projections of future needs were made based on projected population growth and current planned improvements for each of these facilities. Each sub-element in this element contains unique background information related to individual public facilities and services and includes projections which are developed separately for each public facility.

Much of the data for this element was obtained from a ~~In~~ 2004 Winter Park Bond Issue Engineering Report, ~~the City completed an engineering report~~ for its water and wastewater utility services. The ~~Winter Park Bond Issue Engineering Report~~ was used as the primary resource for water and wastewater facilities information and data. Other sources for information include the City of Winter Park's ~~application to renew SJRWMD Consumptive Use Permit No. 7624, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (Orlando Office), Orange County, the City of Orlando, and WastePro of Florida Management, Incorporated, of Orlando.~~

WASTEWATER SUBELEMENT

Introduction. Wastewater service is comprised of three components – sewage collection, treatment, and disposal. Disposal includes solids and effluent reuse, which is also referred to as reclaimed or grey water.

Within the City of Winter Park, most development receives wastewater service from a sewer system that transports sewage through underground pipes to an offsite treatment facility for processing and disposal. This type of wastewater service is referred to as a central sewer system. Centralized wastewater sewer systems must meet standards established and monitored by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Development not connected to a central sewer system receives wastewater service from onsite treatment facilities. Only a limited number of single family homes use onsite septic tank systems. No area within the City receives treatment service from a wastewater package plant, which is a privately-owned treatment facility handling a relatively limited volume. Onsite septic tanks systems must comply with state standards monitored and enforced by the Orange County Health Department.

Map PFE-4-01 delineates the areas within the City's jurisdictional boundaries that are served by a central sewer system or by a septic tank system.

Centralized Wastewater Service

The City of Winter Park owns, operates, and maintains a central wastewater system that in year-~~2004~~ 2016 provided service to approximately ~~20,715~~14,503 accounts and a population of ~~43,000~~ 67,256 customers. Divided into three separate service areas, Winter Park's sewer system extends beyond its corporate limits to serve development located in unincorporated Orange County and is bounded by the cities of Maitland and Eatonville on the north and Orlando on the south.

The City's central wastewater service is managed and operated by the Water and Wastewater Utility Department. The entire sewer systems consists of approximately 774,418 feet of sewer lines, 4,255 manholes, and ~~1033~~ pumping stations with 259,574 feet of associated force mains. While the City owns nearly all of the collection system and a wastewater treatment facility, wholesale agreements have been established with the other local governments to treat and dispose of effluent generated from within Winter Park's wastewater service area. No sewer flows within the City's general sewer service area are treated by privately-owned utilities.

In 2015, the City's general sewer service had a combined daily service capacity of 8.701 million gallons per day (MGD) by using five different wastewater treatment plants. The wastewater treatment plant owned by Winter Park treats approximately 7.5% of the total sewer system treatment capacity, with the majority of the capacity provided through wholesale agreements with other governments.

Service Area. Covering 22 contiguous square miles, Winter Park's general wastewater service area (GWSA) covers the entire eight square miles within the City's corporate limits as well as 14 square miles adjacent to the City. The City's water and sewer service areas share the same geographical boundaries, forming a single contiguous utility service area. The GWSA is served by three physically independent wastewater collection systems – the West, East, and Central Districts.

Boundaries for the wastewater service area and its three districts are delineated on Map PFE-4-01. This map presents the general wastewater service area, service district boundaries, and the location of the wastewater treatment plant and effluent disposal sites located within the service area. District characteristics are summarized in Table 4-1.

Winter Park and Orange County have entered into an inter-local agreement defining the boundaries of the City's sewer utility serve area boundaries.

Table 4-1
District and Service Area Characteristics

	East System	West System	Central System	GWSA ¹
Area (square miles)	n/a	n/a	n/a	22
Accounts	n/a	n/a	n/a	20,715
Customers (population)	n/a	n/a	n/a	43,000 <u>67,256</u>
General Service Area	Unincorporated areas east of the City limits.	Unincorporated areas west of the City limits.	Incorporated Winter Park	n/a
Treatment Facility				
Iron Bridge Regional Treatment Plant	X		X	
Altamonte Springs Regional Water Reclamation Facility		X	X	
Orange County Utilities McLeod Road Sewage Treatment Plant	X	X		
Winter Park Estates Water Reclamation Facility	X			

Source: Winter Park Utilities, 2016~~2005~~.

X – Wastewater treatment plant serves this district of the GWSA.

n/a – not available

Wastewater Collection/Transmission Facilities. Pursuant to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, collection/transmission systems include sewers, pipelines, conduits, pumping stations, force mains, and all other facilities used for collection and transmission of wastewater from individual service connection laterals to facilities intended for the purpose of providing treatment prior to release to the environment.

Each wastewater service system physically functions independently, having no connections that allow effluent flows to be redirected from one system to another. Each system stands on its own for collection and distribution to a treatment facility. Within each of the three service systems, the collection system consists of gravity sewer lines, lift stations, or force mains (pressurized sewer lines). The City's collection facilities for the entire general service area consists of approximately ~~774,418~~^{774,418} feet of sewer lines, ~~4,252~~^{4,255} manholes, and 103 pumping stations with ~~259,574~~^{259,574} feet of associated force mains.

A. Individual Sewer System Transmission. For the Central Sewer Systems, wastewater flow is directed to the Howell Branch master pumping station through sewer gravity lines or force mains. Located north of Howell Branch Road and east of Temple Trail, the master pump station then transfers flows to the Iron Bridge Regional Sewage Treatment Plant (owned and operated by the City of Orlando).

Winter Park partnered with Orlando, Orange County, Maitland, Casselberry, and Seminole County and Winter Springs to form a regional transmission authority to fund, ~~and install, and maintain~~ transmission lines to send wastewater flows to the Iron Bridge treatment facility. The South Seminole-North Orange County Wastewater Transmission Authority operates and maintains the transmission system under contractual agreements with the same participating government entities.

For the East Sewer System, wastewater flow is directed to the three different treatment plants – Iron Bridge, Orange County Utilities, and Winter Park Estates. For the West Sewer System, collection lines send wastewater to both the McLeod Road Water Reclamation Facility and Altamonte Springs Regional WWTF.

- B. Inflow and Infiltration.** Common to sewer collections systems throughout Florida is the inflow and infiltration of groundwater and stormwater into sewer lines. Inflow involves stormwater entering sanitary sewer lines through manholes or cracked lines during or after rainstorms. Infiltration involves a continual seepage of groundwater into sewer lines and laterals through cracked lines or off line joints. Seepage from infiltration will vary based on seasonal and climatic changes affecting rainfall levels. For example, wastewater volumes treated at the City's Winter Park Estates Water Reclamation Facility were lower in 2000 than any of the five previous years because of a regional drought experienced in 1999 and 2000.
- C. Performance and Improvements.** For the collection system within each of the three service areas to maintain effective performance and to continue compliance with FDEP standards, the City will continue an ongoing maintenance and repair program through its Utility Division. These activities will include the following:
1. Extension of sanitary sewer lines to areas where development currently relies on septic tanks.
 2. Sanitary sewer manholes deteriorated by hydrogen sulfide gas will need to be repaired or replaced to avoid potential groundwater infiltration.
 3. Asbestos cement force mains that have been deteriorated by hydrogen sulfide gas will require replacement to prevent potential leaks and possible collapse of pipes. The City plans to replace sanitary force mains with high density polyethylene (HDPE) pipe.
 4. The ~~Ranger-Hibiscus~~ Lift Station is currently failing because of age and use. The City will convert this facility to a submersible lift station.
 5. ~~615~~ 615 remaining CAN type lift stations ~~that~~ are to be converted to submersible stations for safety and reliability reasons.
 6. South Seminole North Orange County Wastewater Transmission Authority transmission ~~line~~ system rehabilitation.

Unpredicted malfunctions to the collection system occur on occasion, sometimes causing overflow onto adjacent sites, surface waters or upper groundwater. Malfunctions have occurred as the result of sewer lines breaking under stress, from construction activity or blockage in the line. Lift stations have also malfunctioned because of pump failure created by hurricanes, lightning strikes, power outages, or equipment breakdowns. All malfunctions that result in an overflow are reported to the FDEP through a Sewer Overflow Report, a form prepared by FDEP.

~~A major extension of sewer mains is planned for the western portion of Fairbanks Avenue from Lakeview Avenue to Interstate 4. The extension is anticipated to occur by early 2007 or earlier. This~~

~~extension will allow the City to better serve customers and development located within the West Sewer System.~~

All collection and transmission facilities must comply with standards set forth in Chapter 62-604, Florida Administrative Codes, which are enforced by FDEP. These standards establish design, construction, and operation requirements for wastewater collection and transmission systems and establish procedures to obtain a permit to construct or modify a domestic wastewater collection and transmission system.

Treatment Facilities. Wastewater treatment is provided by inter-local agreements with nearby municipal utilities and by the Winter Park Estates Water Reclamation Facility, which is owned and operated by the City. The treatment facilities that serve each of the three sewer systems are listed in Table 4-2. Pursuant to FDEP, "treatment" means any method, technique, or process which changes the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of wastewater and thereby reduces its potential for polluting waters of the state.

Table 4-2
Treatment Facilities Serving Each Sewer System

Facility	Owner/Operator	East System	West System	Central System
Winter Park Estates Water Reclamation Facility	City of Winter Park	X		
Iron Bridge Regional Treatment Plant	City of Orlando	X		X
Regional Water Reclamation Facility (RWRF)	City of Altamonte Springs		X	X
Orange County Utilities	Orange County	X		
Conserv II Wastewater Treatment Plant (McLeod Road)	City of Orlando		X	

Source: Winter Park Utilities Division, ~~2016~~2002.

A. Winter Park Estates Water Reclamation Facility. The Winter Park Estates Water Reclamation facility operates an effluent reuse treatment plant and is permitted by the FDEP as a domestic wastewater treatment plant. This wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) treats a portion of the wastewater generated within the City and its utility service area. Other portions are treated by other wastewater treatment plants or by onsite septic tanks. Winter Park Estates exclusively treats wastewater collected from the City's Central Sewer System. The population served by Winter Park Estates is estimated at 7,800, ~~based on the FDEP renewal application submitted by the City in December 2002.~~

1. Treatment Facilities. Operated as a complete mix/extended aeration treatment facility with chemical addition and tertiary filtration, the facility has a design capacity for ~~1.10~~750 million gallons per day (MGD) but is limited to processing .615 MGD ~~at this time due to the capacity of currently available spray sites. Future planned expansion of reuse into residential neighborhoods will increase the disposal capacity for reclaimed water. because of a lack of available onsite storage capacity and a scarcity of eligible sites for reuse irrigation.~~ In 20105, the facility treated an average of ~~0.40~~.396 MGD. ~~The aeration facilities are currently undergoing a 2.3 million~~

dollars upgrade to replace the surface mechanical aerators with fine bubble diffuser type. After completion, pilot tests can be preformed to support aerating the treatment capacity with the State.

2. **Disposal.** An effluent storage facility consists of two holding ponds with a combined capacity of 3.2 million gallons and a 3.0 million gallon ground storage tank. Treated effluent is distributed for reuse as irrigation at the Cady Way athletic fields, Interlachen Golf and Country Club, Winter Pines Golf Course, ~~and~~ Glen Haven Cemetery, and Brookshire Elementary School, all of which are located within Winter Park's corporate limits. ~~The planned future expansion of the reuse system will also include WPHS.~~ Tale 4-3 lists the permitted daily effluent reuse volumes that can be sent to each site in 2015~~06~~.

Table 4-3
Effluent Reuse Sites and Permitted Reuse Flows, ~~2006~~2015

Reuse Site	Permitted Flow (mgd)
Winter Pines Golf Course	0.155
Cady Way/Showalter Field	0.120
Interlachen Country Club	0.190
Glen Haven Memorial Park (cemetery)	0.150
Total	0.615

Source: Winter Park Utilities, 2016~~2006~~.

3. **Biosolids.** Sludge, or biosolids, collected at the Winter Park Estates facility is pumped via a special force main to Orlando's Iron Bridge Regional Water Reclamation Facility, where digesters are used to stabilize the sludge by removing residual organic matter. Biosolids used or disposed at the Iron Bridge RWRF amount to an average of approximately 46.94 dry tons per year. The digested sludge is removed from the system and receives final disposal through land application at FDEP approved landfills. No sludge hauling by truck occurs from the Winter Park Estates Water Reclamation Facility.
4. **Regulatory Analysis.** Any entity that intends to collect, transmit, treat, dispose of, and/or reuse domestic wastewater are required to obtain a wastewater permit from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, which regulates and enforces standards set forth in Chapter 62, Florida Administrative Codes. Standards established by the State of Florida must be consistent with mandatory standards established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

The facility is currently operating under permit FLA10819-0064 that expires on January 7, 2024~~July 14, 2008~~. The current permit limits the WWTP to an annual average daily flow of 1.15-75 MGD.

A review of compliance inspection reports and other regulatory files indicates that the facility site has been substantially compliant.

- B. Wholesale Providers.** The majority of the City's wastewater is treated at regional facilities owned and operated by other local governments. All are located outside of the City's jurisdictional boundary and the GWSA. The City has reserved capacity in these facilities through wholesale sewer agreements with the City of Orlando, the City of Altamonte Springs, and Orange County Utilities. Table 4-4 summarizes the maximum daily capacity that the City has reserved from each treatment facility.

Table 4-4
Current Wastewater Treatment Capacities

Utility	Government	Treatment Capacity (mgd)	Percent of Total Flows from City Wastewater Service Area (2003)
City-Owned Facilities			
Winter Park Estates Water Reclamation Facility	Winter Park	<u>1.150</u> .75	<u>13.228</u> .08%
Reserved Capacity			
Regional Wastewater Reclamation Facility ¹	Altamonte Springs	0.413	<u>4.756</u> .54%
Iron Bridge Regional Treatment Plant	Orlando	5.962	<u>68.527</u> 0.23%
Conserv II Reclamation Facility (McLeod Road WWTP)	Orlando	1.000	<u>13.151</u> 1.49%
Orange County Utilities	Orange County	.176	<u>1.92</u> .02%
Total Sewer System Capacity		<u>8.730</u> 1	100.0%

¹ Source: Altamonte Springs City Plan 2020, Infrastructure Element, 2002.

Source: All other data provided by Winter Park Utilities, 20162005.

- 1. Iron Bridge Regional Reclamation Facility.** Although the majority of the wastewater treated by Iron Bridge facility is generated from within the City of Orlando, flows are contributed from other sources, including parts of Winter Park, Maitland, Casselberry and unincorporated portions of Orange and Seminole Counties. Over 70% of the daily wastewater flows generated within Winter Park's GWSA were treated at the Iron Bridge Facility in 2010⁵. Owned and operated by the City of Orlando, the plant is physically located in Seminole County, approximately six miles to the east of Winter Park. The primary lift station transmitting wastewater flows to Iron Bridge is owned and operated by South Seminole North Orange County Waste Water Transmission Authority.

The total permitted capacity of the Iron Bridge facility is 40 mgd. Permitted as a domestic wastewater facility, Iron Bridge operates as a physical, chemical, and biological sewage treatment plant with reuse discharge to the Little Econlockhatchee River and to reclaimed water systems for irrigation.

The City's current contract with the City of Orlando stipulates that a maximum flow of 5.962 million gallons per can be transmitted to the Iron Bridge Regional Reclamation Facility.

~~According to the Winter Park Bond Issue Engineering Report (2004), improvements proposed to the Iron Bridge facility may provide additional committed capacity for Winter Park, if the facility is re-rated. The report did not indicate the amount of reserved capacity that will be available to the City's general wastewater service area. To maintain existing received capacity, the City must share in the costs associated with these proposed improvements. The estimated prorated share of the cost that Winter Park will incur is \$8,300,000.~~

2. **Conserv II Reclamation Facility.** Located on McLeod Road in southwest Orlando, the Conserv II WWTP treated about 13% of the wastewater generated within the GWSA in 2010⁵. In addition to western portions of the City of Orlando, this plant, which is owned and operated by the City of Orlando, treats wastewater received from the West Sewer System of Winter Park's GWSA. Classified as a domestic wastewater treatment facility, the Conserv II plant has a permitted capacity of 25 mgd and operates as an activated sludge sewage treatment plant providing effluent to spray irrigation and freeze protection for orange groves in West Orange and Lake County.

The City's current contract with the City of Orlando stipulates that maximum flow of one million gallons per day can be transmitted to the Conserv II Reclamation Facility (i.e., McLeod Road Wastewater Treatment Plant).

3. **Regional Water Reclamation Facility (aka Swofford).** The Regional Water Reclamation Facility (RWRf) is owned and operated by the City of Altamonte Springs, located approximately three miles to the north in Seminole County. Designed and permitted as a domestic wastewater treatment facility, the RWRf is an AWT facility with discharge directed to the Little Wekiva River and to the City's "APRICOT" reuse system. In 2005, approximately 6.5% of the total wastewater flow within the GWSA received treatment at Altamonte Springs' RWRf.

~~With a permit capacity of 2512.5 mgd, the RWRf has approximately 1645.483 mgd of capacity available in 2016⁶ for additional wastewater demand when discounting capacity used for surface water augmentation and taking into consideration treatment capacity reserved under wholesale agreements with other cities.~~

The City's current contract with the City of Altamonte Springs stipulates that a maximum of 413,524-gallons per day of wastewater can be transmitted to the Regional Wastewater Reclamation Facility. The City of Winter Park and Altamonte Springs are working on a revision to the existing contract to account for additional wastewater flow generated by the Fairbanks Avenue gravity sewer and the development occurring in the Lee Road/SR17-92 area.

4. **Orange County Utilities.** Only a relatively small area within the City's East Sewer System receives treatment from Orange County Utilities. Several wholesale agreements have been established between the City and Orange County to serve pockets of development within the East System's service area. Table 4-5 summarizes the development served by Orange County Utilities and the general terms of the agreement.

All agreements were originally established with Florida Water Services, Inc., a private investor owned utility company. Orange County acquired Florida Water Services several years after the agreements were arranged.

Table 4-5
Development Served by Orange County Wastewater Utilities

Development	Land Use Type	Termination Date ¹	Service Volume (gallons per day)
Hunters Ridge Apartments	Residential	12/07/2008n/a	61,250
University/Goldenrod Shopping Center	Commercial	4/12/2009n/a	35,000
Laural Springs, Fontana, and Sutton Place Apts.	Residential	9/2008n/a	80,000
Total			176,250

Source: Winter Park Utilities, 20162003.

¹ All wholesale agreements include an automatic renewal for five years after the termination date.

Current Wastewater Demand. In 2016003, the City served approximately 8,477-14,334 single-family, multi-family, and commercial sewer customers within the City limits, and approximately 9,0766,026 customers outside the City limits. According the Winter Park Bond Issue Report, 2004, nearly 25% of wastewater demand is generated from the ten customers listed in Table 4-6.

Table 4-6
Top Ten Sewer Customers by Volume

Customer ¹	Land Use Type	Volume ¹ (x1000 gallons)
Orange County Adventist (Florida Hospital)	Residential Institutional	83,74134,659
Rollins College	Institutional	21,04134,596
Picerne Development Corp	Residential Commercial	61,82525,199
Equity Residential Apartments BRK Winter Park, LLP	Multi-family Residential	31,43723,593
Winter Park Hospital Sun Key Holdings, LLC	Institutional Multi-family Residential	26,12422,272
Winter Park Towers Retirement Center	Institutional	20,69218,686
Club at Winter park Hidden Oaks Condos	Residential	18,69414,523
Bailey Appollo/Sutton Place ZMG Property Mgmt Div, LLC	Multi-family Residential	20,22514,582
Winter Park Town Center, LTD Azure Winter Park	Multi-family Residential	16,68714,439
Nob Hill Apartments Nespa Admin Svcs	Residential Commercial	14,24913,395

Total		335,666215,944
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¹ Source: Winter Park Bond Issue Engineering Report, CH2M Hill.

² Customers served by Orange County Utilities, as shown in Table 4-5

Table 4-7 summarizes the historical wastewater flows entering treatment plants providing service to the Winter Park service area between 2009 and 2015. Based on annual average daily flows experienced in 2015¹ for the entire GWSA, the 14,503-service accounts generated a demand of 6,0995.399 mgd. A review of historic wastewater flows from 1995 through 2003 indicates that flows experienced in 2003 were lower than that recorded in previous years. Lower flows in 2003 are a direct result of a regional drought occurring during that year. Lower rainfall cause groundwater levels to drop, resulting in a lower level of infiltration and inflow.

Table 4-7
Historic Wastewater Flows
Winter Park General Wastewater Service Area

Year	Winter Park Estates ¹	Conserv II ²	Iron Bridge ²	RWRF ³	Orange County Utilities	Total Average Daily Flow
	(mdg)	(mdg)	(mdg)	(mdg)	(mdg)	(mdg)
2009 1995	0.374419	0.688308	5.7074.585	0.247117	0.176 ⁵	7.0165.603
2010 1996	.0371415	0.635525	5.6224.226	0.244089	0.176 ⁵	6.8725.431
2011 1997	0.404.437	40.676	43.918	0.207106	0.176 ⁵	N/A5.313
2012 1998	0.365388	.0594793	6.2463.941	0.241101	0.176 ⁵	7.4465.399
2013 1999	0.359404	.0562790	5.4664.218	0.306105	0.176 ⁵	6.6935.693
2014 000	0.424352	0.462491	5.0513.853	0.292144	0.176 ⁵	6.2295.016
2001 2015	0.316404	0.4700.526	4.8564.097	0.251196	0.176 ⁵ 0.176	5.8935.399
2002	0.348	0.413	5.149	0.263	0.176 ⁵	6.173
2003	0.316	0.277	5.280	0.226	0.176 ⁵	6.099

Source: ~~Source:~~ Winter Park Bond Issue Engineering Report, Table 2-9; CH2M Hill, 2004.

¹ Owned and operated by the City of Winter Park.

² Owned and operated by the City of Orlando.

³ Owned and operated by the City of Altamonte Springs.

⁴ Information not available because an Orlando computer problem occurred during that period.

⁵ Information not readily available. Flows represent insignificant portion of total flows. For analysis purposes, flows based on maximum capacities allowed under wholesale agreements with Orange County.

Future Wastewater Demands. Winter Park's GWSA covers a region within the Orlando metropolitan area that is urban in character and substantially developed. Vacant land comprises a very small portion of the service area. Within the nine square miles comprising Winter Park's corporate boundaries, vacant land represents ~~only approximately less than 20050~~ acres, less than five percent of its land area. While development of vacant land will create additional demands for wastewater services, redevelopment may likely result in additional wastewater demands where new development replaces existing buildings and uses with those having higher development intensities.

Wastewater flows generally have a direct relationship with potable water flows. This situation is not the case if stormwater is also processed through a wastewater system; however, this is not the case for Winter Park's wastewater service. Wastewater flows occur at volumes less than potable water flows, since irrigation demand makes up a significant portion of the City's potable water flow. Therefore, as water conservation measures are implemented in future years, the per capita demand for wastewater should decline at a rate less than that experienced for potable water demands.

A. Projected Wastewater Flows. Based on the Winter Park Bond Issue Engineering Report (2004), and most recent Consumptive Use Permit, wastewater demand is anticipated to increase at an average annual rate of approximately one half of one percent through 2025. The population projections for the service area within the City were adjusted to reflect the changing market conditions in 2008. The projections for 2018 were reduced by 1,000, 2023 by 2,000, and 2028 by 3,000 people. Wastewater flows anticipated from 2008 through 2028 are provided in Table 4-8. The flows for 2026 through 2028 are a straight line projection from the Engineering Report data. The projected flows represent future demand. Anticipated demand for future years is anticipated to

occur at an annual average daily rate of 145 gallons per person. This average is derived from system-wide flows that include wastewater collected from residential and non-residential land uses.

Table 4-8
Future Wastewater Flows and Capacity Needs

Year	GWSA Population	Average Annual Daily Flow (mgd)	2000 System Design Capacity (mgd)	Capacity Surplus (Needs) (mgd)
2010 08	43,760 <u>61,819</u>	6.3	8.3	2.0
2016 13	44,800 <u>67,256</u>	6.5	8.3	1.8
2021 18	45,160 <u>72,847</u>	6.5	8.3	1.8
2023	46,480	6.7	8.3	1.6
2028	48,280	7.0	8.3	1.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2016 and 2021. ~~Winter Park Bond Issue Engineering Report, 2004. The population projections for the service area within the City were adjusted to reflect the changing market conditions in 2008. The projections for 2018 were reduced by 1,000, 2023 by 2,000, and 2028 by 3,000 people.~~

B. Wastewater Demand by Sub-area. Winter Park's general wastewater service area covers its entire incorporated area as well as adjacent unincorporated areas. Within the wastewater service boundaries, total annual wastewater flows are generated from outside the City are slightly higher than those generated from within the City's incorporated boundaries. Table 4-9 summarizes wastewater flows for the three-year period from fiscal year 2001 to 2003.

Table 4-9
Wastewater Flows by Jurisdictional Area

Sub-area	FY 2013 01	FY 2014 02	FY 2015 03
Total Flows (x 1000)			
Inside City	1,034,824 <u>958,266</u>	1,009,712 <u>966,853</u>	976,143 <u>968,105</u>
Outside City	1,059,422 <u>859,372</u>	975,981 <u>829,233</u>	980,457 <u>859,201</u>
Percent of Total Flows (x 1000)			
Inside City	49.4 <u>52.7%</u>	53 <u>0.8%</u>	49.9 <u>53.0%</u>
Outside City	50.6 <u>47.3%</u>	46 <u>9.2%</u>	50.1 <u>47.0%</u>

Source: ~~Winter Park Bond Issue Engineering Report, 2004.~~

C. Capacity Needs. Based on anticipated demand for wastewater flows projected, sufficient capacity is available on a system-wide basis through year 2028. The re-rating of the Iron Bridges WRF may provide the additional capacity.

D. Level of Service. The Level of Service (LOS) standard has been set at an annual average daily rate of 139 gallons per capita. The level of service is based on total flows for the general wastewater service area and service area population.

Onsite Sanitary Sewer Systems

While most development within the City of Winter Park receives wastewater service from the City's central sewer system, some development and areas of the City use onsite septic tanks. The primary land use served by septic tanks is single-family residential homes. Areas within the City served by septic tanks area illustrated on Map PFE-4-01. Areas served by septic tanks that are located outside the City's corporate boundaries but within the GWSA are not inventoried and analyzed within this element.

Land Use Served by Septic Tanks. Less than 100 single family homes within the City are served by septic tanks. A majority of the homes served by septic tanks are located on the north or northeast side of the City. A small number of commercial businesses are saved by septic tanks. These are concentrated primarily along Lee Road and Fairbanks Avenue. Gravity sewer has been extended on Fairbanks Avenue between SR 17-92 and I-4, and is available for commercial businesses currently served by septic tanks. A small diameter force main has been constructed along portions of Lee Road, between SR 17-92 and I-4 on the south side of the road, and is also available for connection by commercial businesses.~~A gravity sewer is being planned for portions of Fairbanks Avenue that are currently served by septic tanks. That project is expected to be completed by 2010.~~

The City is evaluating options for lower cost alternatives to extending gravity sewer into areas served by septic tanks. Small diameter low-pressure systems may be an attractive option that makes use of the customer's existing septic tank, and uses small diameter pipe that can be drilled in rather than the standard costly and difficult open cut gravity systems. The availability of State and Federal grant funding or cost sharing will be researched to further reduce the cost to customers.

Soil Compatibility. Acceptable operation of septic systems requires soil types suitable for dissipating overflow and seepage percolating from the underground tank. Soils that drain poorly or that function poorly as filters will cause effluent concentrations to exceed levels considered acceptable by the Orange County Health Department. However, most areas of the City are served by a centralized wastewater system, thus reducing potential of incompatibility between septic tanks use and soil types. Among the soils types indigenous to the Winter Park, the most common soils covering the City are those classified by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service (SCS) as urban land and Candler urban complex. Urban land typically is assigned by the SCS to lands served by centralized sewer systems. Candler urban complex has only slight limitation for use for septic tank absorption and in most cases is suitable for septic tank use. Several soil associates are present that do have moderate or severe limitations for septic tank use according to the SCS. Table 4-10 lists those soil associations that have a low and moderate potential for septic tank use.

A comparison of the soil associations (Map ~~4-7~~ CE-5-02) with locations where septic tanks are used (Map PFE-4-01) indicates that most homes are located in areas where Candler-Urban soils occur. Seven homes served by septic tanks are located on parcels abutting lakes or a canal. Based on a comparison of the general location of the parcels identified on Map PFE-4-01 with the Soil Associations Map, some homes are located on soil types listed in Table 4-10 that are not suitable for septic tank use.

Table 4-10
Generalized Soil Potential for Septic Tanks

Potential	Description	General Soil Association	Soil #
Low	Serious limitations due to wetness/flooding, slope, and poor filtration resulting in poor performance of septic systems. Higher costs associated with overcoming limitations.	Basinger: Nearly level and very poorly drained. Typically found in shallow depressions and sloughs.	3
		Hontoon: Nearly level and very poorly drained.	19
		Smyrna urban complex: Nearly level and poorly drained.	45
		Pomello urban complex: Nearly level to gently sloping and moderately well drained and of areas of urban land.	35
		Ona urban complex: Nearly level and poorly drained and areas of urban land.	27
		Zolfo urban complex: Nearly level and somewhat poorly drained and areas of urban land. Found in areas characteristic of flatwoods at one time.	55
Medium	Moderate limitations due to wetness. Limitations can be overcome; however, if wetness persists, maintaining the septic system can be costly.	Millhopper urban complex: Nearly level to gently sloping and moderately well drained. Typically found in upland areas.	24
		Taveres urban complex: Nearly level to gently sloping and moderately well drained. Typically found on low ridges and knolls in the flatwoods.	48

Source: Soil Survey for Orange County, U.S. Soil Conservation Service; August, 1989.

Regulatory Analysis. Installation and operation of onsite septic tank systems must comply with state standards. Standards for septic tank systems and other onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems are set forth in Section 381.0065, Florida Statutes (FS) and Chapter 64E-6, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.). The Florida Department of Health, Onsite Sewage Program, locally enforces these state standards through its County Health Departments. For development using septic tanks in Winter Park, permits must be obtained from the Orange County Health Department.

For development proposing to use septic tanks, the City of Winter Park requires building permit applicants to obtain all necessary septic tank permits from the Orange County Health Department prior to the City issuing any permits that allow site construction to proceed. When code enforcement issues are raised by the septic tank performance, the City also coordinates concerns with the Health Department.

Impact of Wastewater Facilities on Adjacent Natural Environment. Based on review of FDEP records and contact with the Orange County Health Department, an agency of the Florida Department of Health, no substantial impacts to the natural environment have occurred in recent years as a result of failures in sanitary sewer systems. The City has also contracted several lake water quality studies that support the findings of the State regarding no significant adverse impact to surface water from septic systems. Malfunctions to system operations have occurred, but such situations were corrected. Coordination and communication with FDEP occurred when appropriate and applicable.

A. Centralized Wastewater System. The City is responsible for the operation and maintenance of nearly all of the wastewater collection system within the general wastewater service area and for the

Winter Park Estates Wastewater Reclamation Plant. As explained above, malfunctions within the collection and treatment systems occur on occasion. Some malfunctions result in the overflow of effluent. When such spillage occurs within Winter Park's treatment and collection system, the City's Utilities Department submits a Sewer Overflow Report to the FDEP. Within these reports the City indicates the extent of the spillage, remedial actions implemented to repair the system, and methods used, if necessary, to remove or alleviate spillage.

FDEP investigates malfunctions based on the severity of a case or the frequency in system failures. Also, FDEP evaluates the history of a system's malfunctions as part of its review of the five-year permit renewal. A general review of FDEP records did not identify any substantial impacts to adjacent natural environments as a result of system malfunctions. FDEP will conduct an extensive analysis of the Winter Park's collection and treatment system during the review of the City's application to renew its domestic wastewater permit. As part of this review, FDEP will evaluate the wastewater system's historical performance and determine whether improvements are necessary to continue compliance with FDEP standards.

- B. **Septic Tanks Systems.** Based on a telephone contact with the Orange County Health Department, no known areas within the City are experience abnormal frequencies in septic tank failures.

POTABLE WATER SUBELEMENT

Introduction

The City owns and operates a potable water system that serves customers within its corporate limits as well as adjacent unincorporated areas. Covering a service area identical to that for the City's wastewater system, the potable water system combined with the wastewater system forms a single unified and contiguous utility service area. Approximately 75% to 80% of the utility service area is served by this water system. The remainder of the utility service area receives water from individual wells serving the Winter Park Golf Course and the Lake Island Irrigation System. The population served by the water system was approximately ~~68,000 in 2003~~ 67,256 in 2016.

The City's water system serves retail customer groups both inside and in the contiguous areas outside the City limits. All water capacity is distributed on a retail basis. While the City provides water capacity to Orange County Utilities, water capacity is reserved under a retail agreement. The City does not have any wholesale water agreements with any of its water customers or with other utility providers. The City does have an emergency interconnect with Orange County that is only used on an emergency basis and is not used as a source of water for the City.

The overall system consists of ~~eight-six~~ active raw water wells that draw from the Floridan aquifer to service ~~four-three~~ interconnected water treatment plants. The City also has 2 standby wells and one storage/repump facility. ~~The City is currently making improvements to all of its water treatment facilities. When these improvements are completed,~~ The total combined design capacity of the City's treatment plants will be 28.8 mgd while the City is allowed to withdraw 12.7 mgd average from the lower Floridan aquifer in 2025. The consumptive use permit from the St. Johns River Water Management District (SRJWMD) does not cover the planning period from 2026 to 2028. The City will apply for a renewal of the consumptive use permit prior to that time. Total water flows averaged ~~11.4~~ 10.0 mgd average in ~~20105~~ 2015. All new development within the water service area is required to connect to the City's water system.

Service Area

Winter Park's potable water system covers 22 contiguous square miles. Approximately 40% of the service area -- representing approximately 9 square miles -- lies within the City's corporate limits. The remaining 13 square miles is located within unincorporated Orange County adjacent to the City. All potable water used within the service area is treated by Winter Park's treatment plants. Groundwater wells at the Winter Park Golf Course and proposed at Martin Luther King Lake Island Estates Park are for irrigation use only.

Population served by the water service system was approximately ~~68,000~~ 67,256 in year ~~201603~~ 2016 with approximately ~~26,000~~ 29,308 of this total representing population residing inside Winter Park's city limits. Approximately 57~~62~~% of the population served by the City's water system is located outside city limits while 43~~38~~% reside within Winter Park.

Raw Water Supply

All potable water used within the Winter Park water service area is withdrawn from the Lower Floridan aquifer, a groundwater source lying at a depth of as much as 1,300 feet below surface. No surface water is treated as a source of potable water at this time. Groundwater from the Lower Floridan aquifer is primarily used as potable water for public consumption and landscape irrigation. More information describing the Floridan aquifer is provided under the subsection addressing natural groundwater recharge.

Potable Water Source. Any use of groundwater from the Floridan aquifer requires approval from the SJRWMD. One of five regional water management districts established by the Florida legislature, the SJRWMD responsibility is to ensure the sustainable use and protection of water resources for the benefit of the people residing within the District as well as the state of Florida. Withdrawal of groundwater from the Floridan aquifer requires a consumptive use permit issued by the SJRWMD. Such permit establishes a maximum amount of groundwater that can be withdrawn.

As set forth within three consumptive use permits issued to Winter Park, the City is authorized to withdraw up to 4.68 billion gallons per year from the aquifer. Nearly all the permitted groundwater capacity is allocated to the City's potable water system with less than one percent assigned for irrigation at individual wells at Winter Park Golf Course and Martin Luther King Lake Island Estates Park. A summary of the maximum groundwater withdrawals allowed under consumptive use permits issued to the City is provided in Table 4-11.

Table 4-11
Maximum Permitted Withdrawal from the Floridan Aquifer

User	CUP ¹ Permit Number	Permit Expiration Date	Max Yearly Permitted Withdrawal (mg)	Ave Daily Permitted Withdrawal (mg)	Use	Area Served
Winter Park Water System	7624	October 12, 2025	4,635.5	12.7	public supply	22 square miles
Winter Park Golf Course	3394	20 years from date of issuance ²	45,000	n/a	golf course and common area irrigation	38.0 acres
MLK Park Lake Island Irrigation System	60174	October 6, 2019.	0.951	n/a	irrigation for urban landscape	18.60 acres
Total Permitted Aquifer Withdrawals	n/a	n/a	4681.451	n/a	n/a	n/a

¹ CUP – Consumptive Use Permit.

² Permit under review for renewal as of February 2003.

Source: SJRWMD Consumptive Use Permit Applications, October 2002.

Groundwater Reliability. Based on an analysis of future water demands and available groundwater supplies for east-central Florida, the SJRWMD has estimated that groundwater supplies cannot meet quantities necessary to serve population levels anticipated for year 2020. In April 2000, the SJRWMD adopted its first long-term water supply plan. For the east-central Florida region of the District's jurisdictional area, the water plan identifies areas that likely will not be able to meet water supply needs from groundwater sources without creating adverse impacts to this resource and associated natural

systems. Winter Park lies at the geographic center of the SJRWMD's east-central Florida sub-area, which extends from the southern end of Flagler County to the Brevard County's southern boundary and westward to the eastern perimeter of Sumter County.

- A. **Groundwater Quantity.** The SJRWMD has classified those areas within east-central Florida that may not be able to meet water supply needs from groundwater sources as "priority water resource caution area" (PWRCA). According to the SJRWMD's Water Supply Plan, a substantial portion of the east-central Florida area has been designated as a PWRCA. Winter Park lies within the PWRCA's boundary.

Competition for water within east-central Florida is anticipated to increase as regional population continues to grow. Population growth within the City will likely average annual rates lower than anticipated for the region. However, the availability of groundwater supplies is a regional issue. According to the SJRWMD, seventy-eight public supply utilities serve the region, and most prefer long-term use of the Florida aquifer to meet water demands generated by their customers. To address regional water supply needs, the SJRWMD initiated the East-central Florida water supply initiative. Its primary purpose is to facilitate intergovernmental participation as part of an effort to identify potential solutions to meeting future water needs.

Pursuant to Senate Bills 360 and 444, the City will be required to incorporate traditional and alternative water supply projects selected from the SJRWMD District Water Supply Plan or proposed by the City, reuse and conservation projects, and a ~~ten-year~~ten-year water supply facilities work plan for building public, private, and regional water supply facilities which are necessary to meet water needs. The City's water supply facilities work plan is incorporated into this plan.

- B. **Groundwater Quality.** Water quality within the Floridan aquifer system is considered good, with only the removal of hydrogen sulfide and chlorination required for primary treatment. While eastern areas of east-central Florida experience saltwater intrusion within groundwater, Winter Park is further inland in an area where groundwater has not yet been adversely affected from saltwater encroachment.
- C. **Potable Water Wells.** Eight wells, of which six are currently operational, are located throughout the 22 square mile water service area. Extending to depths of 1200 to 1,355 feet into the Florida aquifer, wells 16 inches to 20 inches in diameter pump approximately 3,000 gallons per minute (gpm) to 4,000 gpm to one of ~~four~~three water treatment plants. Well locations are illustrated on Map PFE-4-02. A summary of each well serving the public water system is provided in Table 4-12. The wells located on Swoope Avenue are located within the City while the other well sites are located within unincorporated areas of the City's water service area. The two irrigation wells located at Lake Island Estates Park and at Winter Park Golf Course do not appear in Table 4-12.

Table 4-12
Summary of Raw Water Wells Serving Public Water System

Well Location	Year of Construction	Casing Diameter	Casing Depth	Total Depth	Pump Rate
		(in)	(ft)	(ft)	(gpm)
Magnolia Ave 6	1957	16	1148	1315	3500
Magnolia Ave 11	1993	16	950	1355	3000
Swoope Ave 10	1990	16	920	1330	4000
Swoope Ave 12	2003	20	1120	1200	4000
Aloma Ave 13	2004	20	930	1350	4000
Aloma Ave 14	2004	20	930	1350	4000
Wymore Rd 5*	1955	16	1160	1275	3500
Wymore Rd 9*	1990	16	1010	1300	3000

Source: Winter Park Bond Issue Engineering Report, 2004. *The Wymore Road wells have been out of service and will be placed into standby operation and only used in case of emergency.

Water Treatment Facilities

Currently, raw water pumped from the six wells is transmitted to and treated at one of the four interconnected water treatment plants. The location of each of these water treatment facilities is shown in Map PFE-4-05.

The original four water treatment facilities serving the system were the Swoope Avenue Water Treatment Plant, Wymore Road Water Treatment Plant, Magnolia Avenue Water Treatment Plant and the University Boulevard Water Treatment Plant. All but the Swoope Avenue facility are located within unincorporated areas of the City's water service area. Each plant includes onsite storage tanks as well as associated high service pumps to transmit treated water into the distribution system. All four plants have onsite emergency power generation capability. Table 4-13 provides a summary of the design capacity and facilities associated with each treatment plant.

The City ~~has recently completed~~ ~~is in currently implementing~~ improvements to all of its water treatment facilities. ~~Prior to these improvements, primary treatment at the plants consisted of aeration for taste and odor removal, chlorination for disinfection, and fluoridation for the promotion of dental care in children.~~ The new Swoope Ave WTP completed in 2004 uses ozone for removal of H₂S and disinfection. The Magnolia WTP ozone improvements were completed in late 2006. The new Aloma WTP, which also uses ozone, was completed in late 2006 as well. The Aloma WTP replaced the University WTP. The Wymore WTP will be converted to a repump facility in 2008. The Swoope WTP has been increased in capacity to also serve the Wymore service area and the wells at the Wymore WTP will be placed into standby operation and will only be used in case of an emergency. At all the plants, the pH of the water is adjusted with sodium hydroxide to prevent corrosion of piping with the distribution system.

Table 4-13
Design Capacities for Water Treatment Plants and Associated Facilities

Plant	1 st Year of Operation	Treatment Capacity (mgd)	Connected Wells	Total Well Capacity (mgd)	Onsite Storage (mg)	Service Pumps	Service Pump Capacity (mgd)
Swoope Ave	2004	11.4	2	11.5	1.9	4	16.4
Wymore Rd*	1955	0.0	2*	9.4	2.3	4	10.8
Magnolia Ave	1957	7.4	2	9.4	1.5	4	16.4
Aloma	2007	10.0	2	11.5	1.9	4	18.9
Total		28.8	6	32.4	7.6	16	62.5

Source: Winter Park Bond Issue Engineering Report, 2004.

* The Wymore plant is used to maintain pressure in the system but will not contribute to system capacity.

Regulatory Analysis and Performance. Quality of drinking water must comply with standards established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. All public water systems are required to periodically test water served to the public for contamination.

The Safe Drinking Water Act, which was enacted by Congress in 1974, authorizes the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish water quality standards that will ensure safe drinking water for the public. The Florida Legislature enacted a similar "Safe Drinking Water Act" which is contained in Sections 403.850 - 403.864, Florida Statutes. This statute authorizes the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) to formulate and enforce rules pertaining to drinking water. FDEP's rules follow the national primary and secondary drinking water standards of the federal government. Additional rules were also created by FDEP to fulfill environmental goals identified by the state. Florida's water quality standards and monitoring requirements are contained in Chapters 62-550, 62-555, and 62-560, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.).

The City is required to monitor drinking water for concentrations of regulated and unregulated compounds to determine if they meet standards established by FDEP and the Safe Drinking Water Act. According to the City's Water Quality Report for year 2015~~04~~, the Winter Park water system is monitored 8 hours a day, 5 days a week, by state certified water treatment plant operators and via SCADA at other times. Operators test the water daily to ensure that state and federal water quality regulations are being met. In 2015~~04~~, certified laboratories performed approximately 3,000 analyses on water samples taken throughout the City's water system. As required by a 1996 amendment to the Safe Drinking Water Act, a report must be prepared annually by all drinking water utilities to disclose results of their water monitoring program. The City's annual water quality report is made available to the public and is also posted on the City's internet site.

Ongoing System Improvements. The City is evaluating several cost saving/sustainability projects to reduce power and chemical use at the water treatment facilities. Projects being evaluated include local solar panel arrays, changes to the ozone contact methodology, and emergency generator heat pump block heaters. These evaluations are in the early stages but the technology looks promising pending the results of our return on investment analysis. The City's oldest WPT, the Swoope Avenue WTP, has been replaced with a new, state of the art facility located across the railroad tracks at the intersection of Swoope and Virginia Avenue. The old facility has been demolished with the exception of one

production well, which has been renovated. The Phase 1 improvements to the Magnolia Avenue WTP have also been completed. These improvements are associated with reliability and redundancy. Phase II incorporated ozone treatment. The gaseous chlorine systems have been replaced with more safe and effective sodium hypochlorite systems. Other improvements made in recent years include replacement or repair of ground storage tanks, new well pumps, and other typical maintenance activities.

As part of the Winter Park Bond Issue Engineering Report (Bond Issue Report) prepared in 2002, the City developed a long term water system improvement program to address repair, replacement and new infrastructure to improve and enhance the reliability and redundancy of the water system and to meet potential new federal and state water quality standards. The water system improvement plan also identified improvements that improved overall taste and odor. Proposed improvements to the system were implemented in two phases and are described below as appearing in the Bond Issue Report.

- A. Summary of Water System Improvements Program.** The City of Winter Park's two-phased Water System Improvements Program (WSIP) focuses on reliability and redundancy in Phase 1 and future regulations and water aesthetics in Phase 2. The Water System Improvements Program was endorsed by the City Commission of February 13, 2001. At the same time, the Commission authorized the City's Public Works Department staff to move forward with implementation of the first phase of the WSIP.
- B. Phase 1 Improvements.** The first phase focuses on improvements necessary to improve the reliability and redundancy with the water system. Phase 1 commenced in 2001 and was completed in 2004. Totaling 20 million dollars, Phase 1 improvements were funded from 2002 Water and Sewer Bonds and impact fees. Work completed: Phase 1 was the first phase of the Magnolia Ave WTP, Phase 1 and 2 of Swoope Ave WTP, and underground electrical and surge protection for all 4 WTP sites.
- C. Phase 2 Improvements.** To meet new state and federal water quality regulations and to improve the taste and odor of drinking water, improvements will be necessary at water treatment plants. The second phase commenced in 2004. The funding sources include the 2004 W & S bond issue and water utility revenues. Work consisted of the new Aloma WTP, O3 addition at Magnolia WTP, modification of the Wymore WTP, and abandonment of the University WTP.

Water Distribution System

In 2004, the water distribution system covering the 22 square mile service area consisted of 56050 miles of water distribution lines, 1,837252 fire hydrants, and associated valves and appurtenances. To maintain acceptable flow rates within the distribution system, pressure is maintained from the use of six service pumps and five ground level storage tanks. Distribution lines receive water flow from primary mains that extend varying distance from each of the four-three treatment plans. Extending 40.5 miles in total combined length, primary mains range in diameter from 12 to 36 inches. Water flow is monitored by over 24,3603,700 service meters at customer sites. Table 4-14 provides an inventory of the City's water distribution system by pipe diameter.

Table 4-14
Inventory of Winter Park Distribution System

Diameter (inches)	6-8	10-12	16	20	24	30	3660
Length (feet)	918,400	202,550	30,800	510	5,430	220	60
(miles)	173	38.5	5.8	0.1	1.0	0.04	0.01

Source: Winter Park Bond Issue Engineering Report, 2004.

Water Demand and Available Capacities

Water demand analysis was performed as part of the Bond Issue Engineering Report prepared in 2004. Most information and text presented below originates from this report.

Current Water Demands. In 2015⁰³, the average daily flow for the entire Winter Park water system was 10.06 mgd. Prior to 2001 plant flows were estimated using inaccurate tank drawdown and rated pumping techniques. The top ten water users within the water service represent approximately 10% of the total annual demand for water. Table 4-15 lists the historic water flows for the Winter Park water system from 2009¹⁹⁹⁵ to 2015⁰³. The top ten water users for year 2015⁰³ are listed in Table 4-16.

Table 4-15
Historic Water Flows

Year	Water Treatment Plant				Average Daily Demand
	Swoope Ave	Wymore Ave	Magnolia Ave	UniversityAloma BlvdAve	
	Flow ¹ (mgd)	Flow (mgd)	Flow (mgd)	Flow (mgd)	Flow (mgd)
2009 ¹⁹⁹⁵	5.34.9	1.7	3.54.8	4.74.8	10.310.6
2010 ¹⁹⁹⁶	4.92.2	1.7	3.24.8	4.09	10.639.7
2011 ¹⁹⁹⁷	4.12.2	1.7	2.74.8	3.04.8	10.679.8
2012 ¹⁹⁹⁸	4.12.4	1.9	2.72.3	3.05.1	11.799.8
2013 ¹⁹⁹⁹	4.02.5	1.8	2.62.4	3.15.2	11.799.8
2014 ²⁰⁰⁰	3.92	1.9	2.73.3	3.24.8	13.159.7
2015 ²⁰⁰¹	4.02.7	1.6	2.83.3	3.29	11.410.0
2002	2.6	1.5	4.2	4.2	10.9
2003	2.5	1.6	2.8	3.9	10.6

Source: Winter Park bond Issue Engineering Report, 2004.

Table 4-16
2015~~03~~ Top Ten Water Users

UserCustomer	Land Use Type	Annual Water Usage for Year 2000 (x1000 gallons)
Rollins College <u>Orange County</u>	Residential <u>Institutional</u>	84,797 <u>39,398</u>
Rollins College <u>Orange County</u>	Institutional	35,042 <u>34,373</u>
Picerne Development <u>Adventist (Florida Hospital)</u>	Commercial <u>Institutional</u>	61,825 <u>31,900</u>
Equity Residential Apartments <u>BRK Winter Park LLP</u>	Multi-family Residential	31,437 <u>23,618</u>
Winter Park Hospital <u>Sun Key Holdings LLC</u>	Multi-family Residential <u>Institutional</u>	33,703 <u>22,272</u>
Winter park Towers Retirement Center	Institutional	22,435 <u>19,794</u>
Club at Winter Park <u>Picerne Development Corp</u>	Commercial <u>Multi-family Residential</u>	18,694 <u>18,466</u>
Winter Park Town Center, LTD <u>Bailey</u>	Multi-family Residential	20,225 <u>16,762</u>
Appollo/Sutton Place	Residential <u>Institutional</u>	55,921 <u>14,954</u>
City of Winter Park <u>Hidden Oaks Condo</u>	Institutional <u>Residential</u>	55,921 <u>14,954</u>
Winter Park Town Center, LTD <u>ZMG</u>	Commercial <u>Multi-family Residential</u>	17,023 <u>14,511</u>
PropertyMgmt Div. LLC	Residential	

Source: ~~Winter Park Bond Issue Engineering Report, 2004.~~

- A. Current Available Capacity.** The Winter Park water system currently has sufficient capacity from groundwater sources, treatment plants, and the delivery system (i.e., service pumps) to meet water demands generated from customers inside and outside the city limits.

The volume of groundwater available to the water system is limited by the levels established in the consumptive use permit issued by the SJRWMD. Current groundwater allocation is limited to 12.7 mgd by the SJRWMD in 2025. The consumptive use permit does not cover the planning period from 2026 to 2028. The City will apply for a renewal of the consumptive use permit prior to that time. Table 4-17 lists available capacity in groundwater supplies based on groundwater allocations authorized by the SJRWMD and year 2008 thru 2025 demands.

Table 4-17
Current Available Capacity from Groundwater Sources

Year	Permitted Groundwater Withdrawal¹	Average Daily Demand	
		Average Daily Flow²	Available Capacity
	(mgd)	(mgd)	(mgd)
2008	11.9	11.2	0.7
2013	12.0	11.4	0.6
2018	12.2	11.4	0.8
2023	12.7	11.7	1.0
2025	12.7	11.9	0.8

¹ Average annual daily groundwater withdrawal allowed by Consumptive Use Permit No. 7624, as issued by the SJRWMD.

² Source: Winter Park Bond Issue Engineering Report, 2004. The population projections for the service area within the City were adjusted to reflect the changing market conditions in 2008. The projections for 2018 were reduced by 1,000, 2023 by 2,000, and 2028 by 3,000 people.

Once groundwater is pumped from the Floridan aquifer, the treatment system must have the capacity to treat water volumes sufficient to meet customer demands. Customer demands are measured based on an average daily needs and maximum daily flow. The treatment systems at the four treatment plants have a combined treatment capacity to meet the average daily and maximum daily flows demanded by water system customers. Table 4-18 summarizes available treatment capacities for average daily demands.

Table 4-18
Current Available Capacity for System-wide Treatment Facilities

Year	Design Capacity	Average Daily Demand		Maximum Daily Demand	
		Average Daily Flow ¹	Available Capacity	Maximum Daily Flow ²	Available Capacity
	(mgd)	(mgd)	(mgd)	(mgd)	(mgd)
2008	28.8	11.2	17.6	20.2	8.6
2013	28.8	11.4	17.4	20.5	8.3
2018	28.8	11.4	17.4	20.5	8.3
2023	28.8	11.7	17.1	21.1	7.7
2028	28.8	12.2	16.6	22.0	6.8

¹ Source: Winter Park bond Issue Engineering Report, 2004. The population projections for the service area within the City were adjusted to reflect the changing market conditions in 2008. The projections for 2018 were reduced by 1,000, 2023 by 2,000, and 2028 by 3,000 people.

² Based on a peaking factor of 1.8.

Once groundwater is treated, the water system must have the ability to pump sufficient water volumes to the customer. The water system must have a delivery system with sufficient capacity to meet water demands. Table 4-19 demonstrates that the water system has sufficient available capacity in service pumps to meet average daily and maximum daily demands.

Table 4-19
Current Available Capacity for Service Pumps
(Delivery System Capacity)

Year	Design Capacity	Average Daily Demand		Maximum Daily Demand	
		Average Daily Flow ¹	Available Capacity	Maximum Daily Flow ²	Available Capacity
	(mgd)	(mgd)	(mgd)	(mgd)	(mgd)
2007	62.5	11.2	51.3	20.2	42.3
2013	62.5	11.4	51.1	20.5	42.0
2018	62.5	11.4	51.1	20.5	42.0
2023	62.5	11.7	50.8	21.1	41.4
2028	62.5	12.2	50.3	22.0	40.5

¹ Source: Winter Park Bond Issue Engineering Report, 2004. The population projections for the service area within the City were adjusted to reflect the changing market conditions in 2008. The projections for 2018 were reduced by 1,000, 2023 by 2,000, and 2028 by 3,000 people.

² Based on a peaking factor of 1.8.

B. Customer Distribution by Account Classification. The City classifies its water customers into four major classes: commercial (CM), multi-unit (ML), public authority (PA), and residential (RS). Commercial customers are composed of businesses as well as commercial operations such as developers and builders. Multi-unit customers include duplexes, townhouses, and apartment complexes. Public authority customers include all government offices as well as schools and other municipal facilities. The residential customer class is composed of single family residential dwellings. Each water customer class is further divided into potable water and irrigation accounts.

The distribution of customer types according to the four account classifications described above are shown in Table 4-20 by sub-area and Figure 4-1 for the water service area. The water service area is divided according to customers located within the city limits and those located outside city limits in unincorporated Orange County. Based on a comparison of sub-area customer accounts for customers inside and outside the city limits, distribution in account types experienced outside city limits is similar to that inside the City. ~~For example, residential accounts share a similar proportion of sub-area totals – 82.2% versus 83.2%.~~

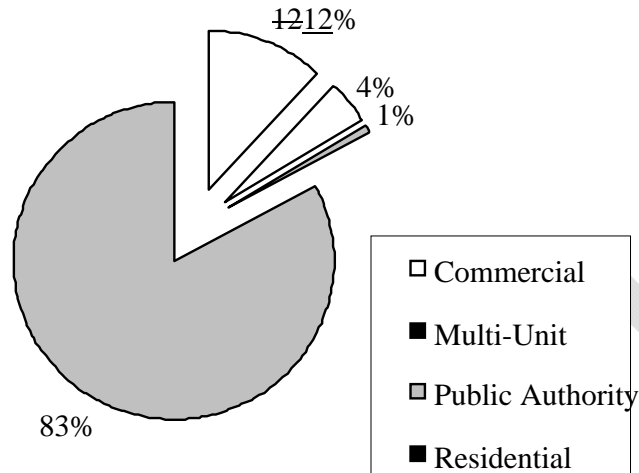
Figure 4-1 illustrates the proportional distribution of water service accounts by classifications. For the water service area, including areas inside and outside the city limits, residential accounts represent a substantial portion of the water accounts.

Table 4-20
Distribution of Water Service Accounts
by Customer Classification

Sub-area	Water Service – Customer Class	FY 201503	Percent of Sub- area	Percent of Total Service Area
Inside City	Commercial	<u>1,383</u> <u>1,747</u>	<u>13.22</u> <u>0%</u>	<u>7.46</u> <u>1%</u>
	Multi-Unit	<u>385</u> <u>337</u>	<u>3.32</u> <u>6%</u>	<u>1.47</u> <u>%</u>
	Public Authority	<u>215</u> <u>223</u>	<u>1.79</u> <u>%</u>	<u>1.00</u> <u>9%</u>
	Residential	<u>9,558</u> <u>10,840</u>	<u>82.58</u> <u>%</u>	<u>46.22</u> <u>1%</u>
	Sub-total	<u>11,541</u> <u>13,147</u>	<u>100.00</u> <u>%</u>	<u>56.00</u> <u>8%</u>
Outside City	Commercial	<u>1,373</u> <u>1,150</u>	<u>11.12</u> <u>3%</u>	<u>4.96</u> <u>1%</u>
	Multi-Unit	<u>584</u> <u>8</u>	<u>5.73</u> <u>%</u>	<u>2.56</u> <u>%</u>
	Public Authority	<u>406</u> <u>1</u>	<u>0.64</u> <u>%</u>	<u>0.22</u> <u>%</u>
	Residential	<u>9,140</u> <u>8,540</u>	<u>82.60</u> <u>%</u>	<u>36.44</u> <u>0.3%</u>
	Sub-total	<u>10,335</u> <u>1,141</u>	<u>100.00</u> <u>%</u>	<u>44.09</u> <u>2%</u>
Total Service Area		<u>23,482</u> <u>2,682</u>	n/a	100.0%

Source: Winter Park Bond Issue Engineering Report, 2004.

Figure 4-1
Water Accounts by Customer Type
Year 2004



- C. **Water Flow Demands by Service Area Location.** Winter Park's water service area covers its entire incorporated boundaries as well as adjacent unincorporated areas of Orange County. Based on water flow records for water service area during the three-year period from 2013~~04~~ to 2015~~03~~, water flow inside the city limits was slightly higher than that demand outside the city limits. Table 4-21 separates annual water flow according to water demand from inside and outside Winter Park's incorporated boundaries. Between 2013~~04~~ and 2015~~03~~, the incorporated area of the water service area consumed 59.72% to 60.75% of the service area's water flows. An increase in the proportion of water consumed within the incorporated area may be attributed to annexation of unincorporated areas located within Winter Park's water service area.

Figure 4-2 illustrates the share of annual water flow distributed to areas inside and outside Winter Park's city limits. Water flows inside the City occurred at high levels than outside the City.

Table 4-21
Water Flow Volumes by History and Distribution

Sub-area	FY 201301	FY 201402	FY 201503
Total Flows (x 1000)			
Inside City	2,113,541,433,689	2,031,403,199,386	2,024,193,093,368
Outside City	1,854,837,137,077	1,851,881,135,734	1,729,814,136,912
Percent of Total Flows (x 1000)			
Inside City	60.753.5%	52.359.6%	53.960.5%
Outside City	39.346.5%	40.47.7%	46.139.5%

Source: ~~Winter Park Bond Issue Engineering Report, 2002.~~

Future Water Demands. ~~Water demand projections for Winter Park's water service area were performed in the Winter Park Bond Issue Engineering Report (2004).~~ Methodology used to project future water flow is based on historical trend in both customer base and water production rates. Water demands were development using a per capita demand of 163 gallons per day. For projection of peak conditions, a maximum day demand to average day demand ratio of 1.8 was applied.

Table 4-22 summarizes the projected average daily flow projected for the water system while Table 4-23 identifies anticipated available or deficient capacities through year 2025. The consumptive use permit does not cover the planning period from 2026 to 2028. The City will apply for a renewal of the consumptive use permit prior to that time. In 2005, the groundwater allocation authorized by the SJRWMD was capped at 12.7 mgd average in 2025.

Table 4-22
Future Water System Demands:
Projected Average Daily Flow

Year	Service Area Population	Swoope Ave	Wymore Rd	Magnolia Ave	Aloma	Total Demand
2008 2010	68,795 61,819	4.3	NA	2.9	4.0	11.2
2013 2016	69,659 67,256	4.3	NA	3.0	4.1	11.4
2018 2021	70,067 72,847	4.3	NA	3.0	4.1	11.4
2023	71,971	4.4	NA	3.0	4.3	11.7
2028	74,632	4.6	NA	3.2	4.4	12.2

Source: Winter Park Bond Issue Engineering Report, 2004. The population projections for the service area within the City were adjusted to reflect the changing market conditions in 2008. The projections for 2018 were reduced by 1,000, 2023 by 2,000, and 2028 by 3,000 people.

Table 4-23
Available Capacity for Future Water Demands

Year	Projected Demand (mgd)	Treatment Design Capacity (mgd)	Available Treatment Capacity (mgd)	SJRWMD Groundwater Supply¹ (mgd)	Available Supply Capacity (mgd)
2008	11.2	28.8	17.6	11.9	0.7
2013	11.4	28.8	17.4	12.0	0.6
2018	11.4	28.8	17.4	12.2	0.8
2023	11.7	28.8	17.1	12.7	1.0
2028	12.2	28.8	16.6	12.7	0.5

¹ Groundwater supply based on average daily allocation granted by the SJRWMD consumptive use permit.

Water Conservation and Reuse Practices and Regulations. The following conservation and reuse practices and regulations are utilized by the City of Winter Park:

1. Operated as a complete mix/extended aeration treatment facility with chemical addition and tertiary filtration, the Winter Park Estates Water Reclamation Facility has a design capacity for 1,107,500 million gallons per day (MGD) but is limited to processing .615 MGD at this time due to the capacity of currently available spray sites. Future planned expansion of reuse into residential neighborhoods will increase the disposal capacity for reclaimed water. because of a lack of available onsite storage capacity and a scarcity of eligible sites for reuse irrigation. Treated effluent is distributed for reuse as irrigation at the Cady Way athletic fields, Interlachen Golf and Country Club, Winter Pines Golf Course, and Glen Haven Cemetery, and Brookshire Elementary.
2. The City of Winter Park is a major contributor to the regional reuse systems in central Florida. The majority of the City's wastewater is treated at regional facilities owned and operated by other local governments. The City of Winter Park has reserved capacity in these facilities through wholesale sewer agreements with the City of Orlando, the City of Altamonte Springs, and Orange County Utilities. Over 70% of the daily wastewater flows generated within Winter Park's GWSA were treated at the Iron Bridge Facility in 2005. Iron Bridge operates as a physical, chemical, and biological sewage treatment plant with reuse discharge to the Little Econlockhatchee River and to reclaimed water systems for irrigation. Conserv II WWTP treated about 13% of the wastewater generated within the GWSA in 2005. Conserv II plant has a permitted capacity of 25 mgd and operates as an activated sludge sewage treatment plant providing effluent to spray irrigation and freeze protection for orange groves in West Orange and Lake County. In 20105, approximately less than 6.6.5% of the total wastewater flow within the GWSA received treatment at the Regional Water Reclamation Facility (RWRP) is owned and operated by the City of Altamonte Springs. Designed and permitted as a domestic wastewater treatment facility, the RWRP is an AWT facility with discharge directed to the Little Wekiva River and to the City's "APRICOT" reuse system. Only a relatively small area within the City's East Sewer System receives treatment from Orange County Utilities.
3. The City of Winter Park has adopted a water conservation rate structure for it utility system.

Chapter 58 of the Winter Park Code of Ordinances includes landscape regulations. Native and Florida Friendly plants are encouraged and small areas of turf less than 100 square feet or within an area with any one dimension less than three feet are not allowed. Organic mulch is required in plant beds and around individual trees in turf grass areas.

DRAFT

NATURAL GROUNDWATER AND AQUIFER RECHARGE

SUB-ELEMENT

Introduction

More than 95% of east-central Florida's public water supply comes from aquifers. All of Winter Park's water supply originates from an aquifer. An aquifer is a body of porous sediment or rock, consisting of sand, shell or limestone that allows water to move underground. Surface water percolates through the earth's surface and geological strata to underground locations where it is naturally stored as groundwater. The underground storage areas are the aquifers from which groundwater is withdrawn and pumped to water treatment plants or irrigation systems.

As discussed under the Potable Water sub-element the SJRWMD Water Supply Plan (2000) indicates that groundwater supplies will be insufficient to meet future water demands in east-central Florida based on current water consumption trends. Located at the center of east-central Florida, Winter Park lies within an area designated by the SJRWMD as a priority water resource caution area (PWRCA). Areas designated as a PWRCA may not be able to meet future water supply needs from groundwater sources. A substantial portion of the east-central Florida area, including all of Winter Park's water service area, has been designated as a PWRCA.

The quantity and quality of surface water percolating into the aquifers will determine what volumes of groundwater supplies will be available for future use and will affect the cost to treat raw water. This natural groundwater and aquifer recharge section is intended to aid Winter Park in their efforts to direct future development and development regulations so that they incorporate the protection of groundwater resources. The purpose of this section is to guide the conservation and protection of the natural functions of natural groundwater and aquifer recharge.

Environmental Impacts Related to Deficient Groundwater Recharge

This protection and conservation is important because it provides several benefits to the City. One benefit of recharge is the replenishment of water supplies. Water withdrawals from an aquifer must be balanced by recharge to ensure the sustainable use of groundwater. Another recharge benefit is the maintenance of lake levels, wetlands, stream flows and spring flows. Lakes and streams in Winter Park are supported by groundwater and spring flows that in turn must have recharge in order to maintain their flow, especially during drought periods.

Aquifer recharge also helps to dilute any contaminants in the water supply by augmenting the fresh water supply. It is also believed that recharge helps to prevent sinkhole formation caused by fluctuations in surficial groundwater tables. In susceptible areas, the amount of groundwater and the hydrostatic pressure can help to prevent or retard the development of sinkholes.

Description of the Aquifer System

The hydrogeologic nature of the aquifer beneath east-central Florida is separated into three systems: the surficial, the intermediate, and the Floridan. While all three systems are used for groundwater supply in east-central Florida, the consumptive use permits issued by the SJRWMD allow Winter Park to withdraw groundwater from the lower Floridan aquifer.

The Southeastern Geological Society (1986) described the hydrogeologic nature of the three aquifer systems as follows:

- A. **Surficial Aquifer System.** The surficial aquifer system consists primarily of sand and sandy clay. It extends from land surface downward to the top of the confining unit of the intermediate aquifer system, where present, or to the top of the confining unit of the Floridan aquifer system. The surficial aquifer system contains the water table, which is the top of the saturated zone within the aquifer. Water within the surficial aquifer system occurs mainly under unconfined conditions, but beds of low permeability cause semi-confined or locally confined conditions to prevail in its deeper parts.

While not used for the Winter Park water service area, the surficial aquifer system serves as a source of water for public supply in St. Johns, Flagler, Brevard, and Indian River counties. It is also used as a source of water for domestic self-supply [i.e., private wells], mainly along the coastal portions of SJRWMD but also in inland areas scattered throughout SJRWMD.

- B. **Intermediate Aquifer System.** The intermediate aquifer system consists of thin water-bearing zones of sand, shell, and limestone, which lie within or between less permeable units of clayey sand to clay. At the top of this aquifer system, poorly- yielding to non-water-yielding strata occur. This strata, referred to as an upper confining unit, coincides with the base of the surficial aquifer system. This unit lies immediately above the Floridan aquifer system and is geologically referred to as the Hawthorn Group. In oilier places, one or more low-to-moderate yielding aquifers may be interlayered with relatively impermeable confining beds. The aquifers within this aquifer system contain water under confined conditions. Within the intermediate aquifer system, confining units are generally more extensive than water-bearing units.

While not used as a water source by the Winter Park water system, the intermediate aquifer system is used as a water source for domestic self-supply [i.e., private wells] in Duval, Clay, and Orange counties.

- C. **Floridan Aquifer System.** The Floridan aquifer system is one of the world's most productive aquifers. The rocks, primarily limestone and dolomite that comprise the Floridan aquifer system underlie the entire state, although this aquifer system does not contain potable water at all locations. Water in the Floridan aquifer system occurs under confined conditions throughout most of SJRWMD.

The Floridan aquifer system is subregionally divided according to the vertical occurrence of two zones of relatively high permeability. These zones are called the Upper and Lower Floridan aquifers. A less permeable limestone and dolomitic limestone sequence generally separates the Upper and Lower Floridan aquifers. This layer is referred to as the intermediate semiconfining unit or aquifer, as described above.

The Floridan aquifer is artesian, meaning that the water is confined under pressure by geologic formations. The Florida aquifer which underlies all of Florida and parts of Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina ranges from 150 to 1,500 feet below the land surface. Within Orange County, the Floridan aquifer has two major producing zones that are separated by a relatively impermeable layer. The upper producing zone extends from about 150 to 600 feet down. The lower producing zone

ranges between 1,100 to 1,500 feet. The municipal water supply wells for Winter Park use the lower Floridan aquifer.

Recharge Potential

Groundwater within the aquifer returns to the surface through natural springs or through man-made wells. While natural forces may take hundreds of years for groundwater to emerge through springs, wells can remove water from an aquifer in minutes. Water percolating from the surface replaces groundwater that returns to the surface. The replenishment of groundwater by percolation is referred to as natural recharge. If groundwater is pumped from an aquifer at a rate faster than it can be replaced by natural recharge, then groundwater supplies decline.

Population growth and urban development within east-central Florida has adversely affected the ability of groundwater supplies to meet future demands. First, urban development in east-central Florida has reduced natural land cover and increased impermeable surfaces, such as roads, buildings, and parking lots. Second, population growth has increased the demand for water, resulting in greater reliance on groundwater supplies. Urban development and population growth have also combined to cause greater risk to contamination of groundwater supplies. Release of contaminants into an aquifer recharge area can make it unusable or threaten water quality, which will cause water treatment costs to rise. Protection of aquifers from unacceptable contamination and loss of recharge is essential to the security and availability of existing and future water supplies.

Recharge Rates. The rate of recharge varies based on soil characteristics, sub-surface geological strata composition, and presence of any sub-surface confining layer. A confining layer is a layer of low hydraulic conductivity (relative to adjacent geologic materials) that is not expected to be used as an aquifer. As these natural conditions vary across east-central Florida, some areas possess better natural recharge capabilities than others. To reduce potential contamination to aquifers and to assist in the preservation of open space for areas where natural recharge rates are highest, the SJRWMD has evaluated and mapped groundwater recharge capabilities and recharge areas across the region. A recharge area is a place where an absence of a confining layer allows water is able to seep from the ground surface to an aquifer.

An area's groundwater recharge capability is assessed according to the inches of water that percolate downward to an aquifer over a year. The natural land cover within and adjacent to Winter Park has been identified as having good to high recharge. Most areas within or adjacent to Winter Park have a potential recharge at a rate of 8 to 12 inches per year. Map PFE-4-03 illustrates potential recharge rates identified for Winter Park.

Regional Aquifer Protection. Understanding that the Floridan aquifer likely holds insufficient water supplies to meet future needs, the SJRWMD has initiated several programs specifically designed to protect groundwater quality and recharge potential, conserve groundwater supplies, and reduce long-term dependency on the Floridan aquifer.

In 2000, the SJRWMD adopted its first long-term water supply plan. The District Water Supply Plan (2000) evaluates the long-term water needs for its jurisdictional area, including east-central Florida. To foster intergovernmental participation to implement strategies to conserve water supplies and protect water quality within the aquifer system underlying east-central Florida, the SJRWMD established the East-Central Florida Water Supply Planning Initiative. The goal of this initiative is to find regional

solutions for the region's anticipated groundwater supply deficiencies. Winter Park should maintain active participation in this effort.

The SJRWMD Water Supply Plan also proposes several other programs or projects that address the projection of aquifers. Major proposed or active initiatives are summarized below.

- A. **Eastern Orange and Seminole Counties Regional Reuse Component of the Eastern 1-4 Corridor Water Project.** This project is proposed to provide an effective use of large quantities of reclaimed water, which are available in eastern Orange and Seminole counties and which otherwise would be discharged to the St. Johns River. This project places emphasis on system interconnections to transport reclaimed water from areas of surplus to areas of need. As a majority of reclamation activity within eastern Orange and Seminole Counties occurs through the Iron Bridge Reclamation Facility, which treats the majority of wastewater for Winter Park's wastewater system, this project could benefit the City. Currently the SJRWMD proposes project partnerships that involve cooperation with the City of Orlando, Orange County, the Orlando Utilities Commission, Seminole County, the City of Oviedo, and the University of Central Florida.

Project RENEW is a potential partnership between OUC, Altamonte Springs, Winter Park, Maitland, and SSNOCWTA to re-route water to the high recharge areas in Apopka as a regional solution to the growing demand on the Floridian aquifer.

- B. **Aquifer Protection Plan.** SJRWMD proposes to prepare an Aquifer Protection Plan. The SJRWMD wants to join with FDEP and local governments to identify and protect surficial aquifers, the Floridian aquifer in areas where confining beds are thin or absent, as well as associated recharge areas.

The intent of this plan is to integrate existing aquifer protection efforts with additional initiatives required to adequately protect the surficial and Floridian aquifers. Strategies that should be addressed as part of the aquifer protection plan include:

- C. **Alternative Water Sources.** SJRWMD should jointly work with local governments to investigate specific strategies to retain and use storm water and reclaimed water to reduce existing or potential loss of recharge to reasonable levels and to potentially make more water available for potable or irrigation supply. Alternative water supply sources have been identified in the SJRWMD 2005 District Water Supply Plan. Pursuant to Senate Bills 360 and 444, the City will be required to incorporate traditional and alternative water supply projects selected from the SJRWMD District Water Supply Plan or proposed by the City, reuse and conservation projects, and a ten year work plan for building public, private, and regional water supply facilities which are necessary to meet water needs. The City is participating in the Central Florida Water Initiative (CFWI) planning sponsored by cooperating water management districts. The City's water supply facilities work plan is incorporated into this plan.
- D. **Land Acquisition.** The SJRWMD should identify strategic land acquisitions needed to implement these recharge strategies. SJRWMD will include lands identified to be strategic for recharge enhancement as a priority for land acquisition.

- E. **Wellfield Protection.** SJRWMD will continue its wellhead protection technical assistance program to provide timely delineations and implementation assistance to requesting local governments.
- F. **Conservation Programs.** As part of the consumptive use permit process, the SJRWMD will continue to require local governments and water utilities to prepare and implement water conservation plans.
- G. **Comprehensive Plans and Water Conservation.** As part of the process for amending or updating local government comprehensive plans, the SJRWMD will be requiring cities and counties to demonstrate that infrastructure and water supply are available to meet future growth and development. If water supply is not available under a consumptive use permit, then the local government will need to identify the water source that is proposed to serve new demand.
- H. **East-Central Florida Water Supply Planning Initiative.** The purpose of this initiative is to foster participation from local governments in the decision-making and planning process to find and prioritize regional water supply solutions. Winter Park should continue participation in this intergovernmental involvement program.
- I. **Strategic Reclaimed Water Assistance Project.** SJRWMD's consumptive use permitting rules currently require that water users use reclaimed water for irrigation whenever feasible. Winter Park may be required to expand current reclaimed water applications to obtain additional groundwater allocations from the SJRWMD. Water demand estimates prepared in this element indicate that water demands placed on the City's water system within the next ten years will not exceed groundwater allocations allowed under the City's consumptive use permit.

Local Aquifer Protection. While programs have been implemented or initiated by the SJRWMD to address aquifer protection on a regional basis, similar programs can be or have been initiated by Winter Park to protect the aquifer beneath the City.

- A. **Wellfield Protection.** The City currently does not have a wellfield protection ordinance. The current land development Code was updated in October 2001. This version of the City's Land Development Code reserves Section 58-160 for a future wellfield protection ordinance. The City should prepare and adopt a wellfield ordinance to reduce potential risk of contamination at public well sites.

Approximately half of the City's well sites are located within the city limits. The other half are located in unincorporated Orange and Seminole County. The City currently does not have an interlocal agreement with Orange County or Seminole County regarding wellfield protection for wells located within unincorporated areas of the Winter Park water system. To further protect wellfield sites, the City should establish an interlocal agreement with Orange County to address wellfield protection from potential contamination and to reduce risks from vandalism or terrorists acts.

Orange County has adopted through Ordinance Number 00-25 a zone of protection area extending 400 feet in radius from each public potable water well located in the unincorporated area. The first 200 foot radius nearest to a well is established as a zone of exclusion. No regulated business listed in

the County's Interim Aquifer/Wellhead Protection Ordinance is allowed within the zone of exclusion.

- B. Stormwater/Drainage Standards.** The City has adopted stormwater standards equal to or more restrictive than those applied by the SJRWMD. A stormwater utility fee imposed on all development within the City generates revenue for capital improvements to the stormwater system. The City has also coordinated with the SJRWMD to jointly fund stormwater improvements that improve water quality within surface waters. Examples of such projects include the Green Cove Road stormwater retrofit project (year 2003) and the McKean Circle stormwater retrofit project (2003). Both projects received funding assistance from the SJRWMD.
- C. Water Quality in Lakes.** The Lake Division of the Public Works Department is responsible for monitoring and maintaining water quality within the numerous lakes scattered throughout Winter Park. Interconnected by canals to form a chain-of-lakes, the largest lakes flow into Lake Howell Creek, which flows into Lake Jessup and, ultimately, to the St. Johns River. Several surface water projects or programs have been implemented over the past two decades to improve water quality within lakes. Examples of such programs and projects include a lake front vegetation protection ordinance, tree and vegetation planting within littoral zones, and water quality filtration projects.

SOLID WASTE SUB-ELEMENT

Introduction

Garbage and trash are generated by population and development within Winter Park. To protect the health and safety of residents and property, solid waste collection and disposal services are provided to the City's residents and businesses. Prior to 1999, the City of Winter Park provided a comprehensive solid waste collection programs for all residents and businesses not requiring a containerized trash pick up. Those residential and commercial customers requiring containerized trash collection services individually contracted with waste collection businesses. For waste collected by the City, collection services were provided by the City's Sanitation Division, which had as many as 15 employees and nine garage service trucks.

In 1999, the City transferred waste collection services from its Sanitation Division to Waste Management, Inc., a licensed waste collection business. With the elimination of the Sanitation Division in 1999, the City entered into a contract with Waste Management of Orlando, Inc., (hereafter Waste Management) to provide residential solid waste and yard collection services, residential curbside recycling collection, and commercial solid waste collection. The service area for solid waste collection is the corporate limits of Winter Park.

The City's contract with Waste Management expired April 30, 2009. Waste Management's local operation facilities and offices are located in Orlando.

In 2009 the City rebid the contract for solid waste collection and disposal and selected Waste Pro of Florida, Inc. (hereafter Waste Pro) a licensed waste collection business, to provide residential solid waste and yard collection services, residential curbside recycling collection, and commercial solid waste collection.

In 2016, the contract was rebid again and the City again selected Waste Pro of Florida, Inc. to provide the above referenced solid waste collection services.

Regulatory Analysis

In 1988, the Florida Legislature passed the Solid Waste Management Act (SWMA) requiring Florida's counties to reduce the amount of solid waste disposed at landfills. The SWMA forced county solid waste management programs to achieve a reduction of 30% in the weight of solid waste being sent to landfills by December 31, 1994. To achieve this goal, all construction and demolition debris, and most newspaper, aluminum cans, glass and bottles must be separated and made available for recycling. Separation of plastics, other metal, other paper and yard trash is also encouraged by the Act.

The Solid Waste Management Act also prohibits disposal of certain materials at Class I landfills. Solid waste materials that cannot be permanently disposed at landfills are yard waste, tires, white goods (major appliances), batteries, used oil and oil based paints.

To meet the requirements and goals established by the SWMA of 1988, Winter Park established a solid waste program that separates garbage, large and bulky items such as white goods, recyclables, and yard waste. Separation of these materials for handling and disposal were continued after the City transferred

waste collection services from its now absent Sanitation Division in 1999 to Waste Management, and subsequently to Waste Pro in 2009.

Used oil and hazardous wastes must also be properly separated and disposed. Orange County administers programs addressing the collection and proper disposal of used oils and hazardous wastes.

Solid Waste Collection

Solid waste collection is mandatory for all residential and non-residential development within Winter Park. All solid waste collection services are provided by Waste Management Pro, according to service requirements stipulated within its contract with the City. Solid waste collection is organized according to garbage, yard trash, and recyclables. Service is provided to customers classified as either residential or commercial services.

Garbage Collection. Curbside waste collection is currently provided twice per week to single family residences within the City. Multiple family residences and commercial establishments also receive collection service twice per week but collection occurs from containers located within the site unless City containers are issued and used. -Waste Management Pro is also responsible for picking up all garbage at city-owned facilities. Provisions are built into the contract with Waste Pro to allow for a change to once per week curbside waste collection if the City feels the change is in the best interest of the City in regards to sustainability cost or other reasons.

For large or bulky waste that cannot be accommodated by trash containers, single family residential customers are given designated dates during the year when such items are collected by Waste Management Pro at no additional charge. A fee may be charged for collection of large or bulky items discarded outside of the designated dates.

While Waste Management Pro provides the waste pick up services, the City handles customer billing and fee collection for residential and the majority of commercial accounts. Certain large commercial containers are billed by Waste Pro.

According to Waste Management's Pro Orlando office, in 2015 an average of 10,018,500 tons of Class 1 solid waste were collected from residential customers, and 7,400,162,224 tons from commercial customers per year within the City of Winter Park.⁺ Combining the tonnage from the two customer sources, and annual average of 26,242,17,600 tons (or 5239,4824,000 pounds) are collected within the City, not including recyclables, construction debris, and yard waste. Based on a 201602 population of 25,852,29,308, an average of 1,525-768 pounds per year of residential solid waste are generated on a per capita basis, not including yard waste or recycling. Table 4-24 lists the current and estimated future solid waste generated within the City from all land uses. Future estimates are based on a per capita rate applied to anticipated future population. The Housing Element provides methodology explaining how future population is derived.

Table 4-24

⁺Source: ~~Waste Management, Inc., (Orlando office) e-mail response request, dated May 22, 2003, to information request.~~

Annual Tonnage of Solid Waste Collection

Year	Population	Existing Level of Service (Pounds per Person) ¹	Total Pounds	Total Tons ²
2002 <u>2010</u>	25,852 <u>28,434</u>	1,525	39,424,000	17,600
2010 <u>2016</u>	27,440 <u>29,208</u>	— 1,525	— 41,846,000	18,681
2015 <u>2020</u>	28,104 <u>30,750</u>	— 1,525	— 42,858,600	19,133
2020 <u>2030</u>	28,768 <u>35,504</u>	— 1,525	— 43,871,200	19,585

¹ Equivalent to 4.2 pounds per capita per day.² Based on 2,240 pounds per ton.

Source: Solin and Associates, Inc., 2003.

Yard Waste Collection. Lawn debris and other yard waste are collected once a week from residential dwellings and commercial establishments by Waste Management Pro. This collection service also includes the pick up of discarded Christmas trees. According to Waste Management, the City averages 3,400 tons per year in yard waste collection.¹

Collection of Recyclables. Recyclable materials include newspapers, glass bottles, metal cans (aluminum and de-labeled tin), plastic containers and other similar material that are capable of being recycled. Special containers are used to separate recyclables from garbage and yard trash. Waste Management Pro provides recycling collection services for single family residential dwellings at the curbside on public streets or from other specifically defined locations approved by the City. A recycling program also includes a public awareness program jointly developed by the City and Waste Management Pro. The purpose of the public awareness program is to encourage residents to separate and separately store recyclables from garbage until pick up by Waste Management Pro. Should additional materials become considered recyclable, the City reserves the right to add or subtract materials from the list of recyclables at their discretion.

The 2016 contract provides for the replacement of small recycling bins with large 64 or 96 gallon carts for residential single stream recycling. The purpose of providing larger carts for every resident is to further the state's goal of increasing diversion rates for recyclables. The current residential diversion rate is between 30 and 40 percent, while the state's goal is 75 percent by the year 2030.

The volume or tonnage of recyclable material collected by Waste Management was not available.

Hazardous Waste and Petroleum Collection. Waste Management is not responsible for the pick up of hazardous wastes, batteries, and oils. At least once per year Winter Park residents can take household hazardous waste (HHW), including paints, oils, batteries, fluorescent lamps, pesticides, herbicides, and cleaners, and e-waste to the household hazardous waste facility event at the City's property located at 1409 Howell Branch Road. The dates for the City's HHW event usually occur in April and September, the Orange County landfill, or to the transfer station located at LB McLeod Road. Certain automobile

¹ Source: Waste Management, Inc. May 2003.

repairs shops or quick-lube oil change centers may also accept used oils at no charge. ~~In addition, from time to time Orange County organizes special dates and locations for the collection of household hazardous waste. Recognizing that some senior or disabled citizens are unable to travel to the County landfill or transfer center, the Orange County Environmental Protection Division sponsors a program that picks up household hazardous wastes from their homes. Eligible Winter Park residents may use this program.~~

Level of Service. Based on average annual tonnage of solid waste collected and transported to landfills for disposal, the City's level of service for solid waste collection and disposal is ~~4,525-768~~ pounds per year per person, equivalent to an annual daily average of ~~4.2-2.1~~ pounds per capita. The level of service does not include recyclables and yard waste collected separately from garbage.

Solid Waste Disposal

Waste ~~Management Pro~~ is responsible for disposing all collected solid and yard waste collected in Winter Park at a solid waste disposal facility approved by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. According to ~~Waste Management Pro~~, since 2009, the majority of solid waste, recyclables, and yard waste is has been transported to the Orange County land fill Orlando Transfer Station. As Effective November 1, 2016, of 2002, residential and commercial solid waste and yard waste will be transported to the Seminole County land fill. Recyclables will continue to be transported to Recycle America in Orange County.

The City reserves the right to modify collection methods, and disposal locations, to best meet their needs and sustainability goals, recyclables are sent to Recycle America Orange. Yard waste is transported to designated yard waste sites at Keene Road landfill.

STORMWATER SUB-ELEMENT

Introduction. The primary purpose of the Stormwater Drainage Sub-Element is to review the city's existing Stormwater Management Program and to establish goals, activities, and policies to protect future water quality and quantity. The City has made a commitment to excellence in this area.

Winter Park remains one of the leading communities in Florida in addressing the impacts of stormwater drainage. This is done in part through our stormwater utility funded program to improve stormwater drainage both in terms of improvement to remedy localized flooding problems but also in funding stormwater drainage improvement projects to improve the water quality of drainage into the lakes within Winter Park. The City also has one of the most comprehensive stormwater drainage ordinances that actively require stormwater retention retrofit on properties undergoing redevelopment and renovation. The City also actively enforces the requirements for permitting by the St. Johns River Water Management District as a prerequisite for all new construction and redevelopment projects. As a result, there are no changes or revisions necessary to the text of this sub-element from the 1990 Comprehensive Plan, to the adopted level of service standards or to the goals, objectives or policies for this drainage sub-element.

Major Natural Surface Water Features. The City of Winter Park has 14 lakes either wholly or partially within its boundaries. The "Chain of Lakes" is composed of five of the largest lakes flowing through town and are connected to Howell Branch Creek, which flows ultimately to the St. Johns River. This Chain of Lakes was responsible for the early settlement of the area and is considered the area's most valuable natural resource. Because these lakes are a vital amenity to City residents, City officials have recognized the need to halt the continued degradation of water quality which urbanization has caused over the years.

City lakes are the ultimate discharge point for the majority of all stormwater runoff. In years past, storm drainage was taken to the nearest lake as fast as possible with little regard to water quality or land use impacts. The City has broadened its Stormwater Management Program to consider not only flood control, but water-quality enhancement, conservation and aquifer recharge. This is being accomplished utilizing innovative approaches to design, construction, maintenance and funding of stormwater management.

Regulatory History. Since 1974, the City has required all new commercial development to store the first one inch of runoff in surface water retention storage. Note: ordinance requires a full one inch of runoff, not the runoff from the first one inch of rain which usually results in the retention storage of considerably less volume. Surface water retention is specifically required because the City noted that too often underground systems were permitted then forgotten. The City feels that over time underground systems tend to clog with a corresponding decrease in usable retention volume and a decrease in lake protection. In 1989, the City expanded the Stormwater Management ordinance to include a "retrofit" requirement for all existing commercial developments that applied to the City for a Building Permit. The intent is to bring the many existing properties into current code guidelines. This new ordinance requires projects to retrofit for runoff retention of one inch if construction costs exceed 50 percent of existing building value. The new ordinance also requires residential properties to construct on-site surface stormwater management. Lake front properties must have one inch retention while other residential properties must direct runoff into landscaped areas and not directly out into the street. All residential properties, new or retrofit, are captured when owners apply for a Building Permit.

In January 1990, the City implemented a Stormwater Utility which bills all property owners based on the amount of impervious coverage of the property. The utility gives credits for properties which meet current standards and encourages retrofit for those that do not. The utility provides a guaranteed source of revenue to fund stormwater and lake-enhancement programs and projects.

The City of Winter Park was settled because of the excellent drainage afforded to the area. The lake shores have high banks with a positive flow through the Chain into the Howell Branch Creek. Unlike Orlando and most of Orange County, the City of Winter Park has only seven drainage wells which occur next to non-chain lakes and low areas.

The City's policy concerning wells is to maximize the benefits of aquifer recharge and flood control while minimizing the potential for aquifer contamination.

The City of Winter Park has been "fully" developed for many years. Past storms have indicated that adequate drainage is supplied to all but a few small areas of the City. Therefore, the City's overall goals are to require retrofit of all properties as these sites are redeveloped, improve drainage at the few problem sites, and undertake major lake-enhancement projects starting with larger drainage pipe systems and watersheds.

The City of Winter Park is proud of its multi-faceted approach of lake-enhancement activities which include revegetation of private and public shorelines, applied weed control, watershed management, ordinances, and stormwater projects. The City is committed to the continued aggressive management of stormwater runoff and lakes.

Stormwater Regulatory Framework

Federal Laws. Federal laws have been the primary force behind much of the state and local initiatives to protect the environment. Many laws have a direct impact on stormwater quantity and quality while others have an indirect impact.

The Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) was instrumental in the 1970's for implementing several programs to assess the environmental impacts from wastewater treatment (Section 201), and point and non-point sources (Section 203). The law also established objectives for water pollution abatement (Section 101) and standards for water quality of effluent discharge for sewage treatment plants (Section 301). Of primary importance, was the establishment of the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit (Section 402) which requires permits for all discharges of polluted waters- In addition, it laid out dredge and fill and wetland responsibilities for ERA and the Army Corps of Engineers (Section 404).

The Safe Drinking Water Act sets standards for drinking water quality. The law also sets out to protect potable water sources by implementing state wellhead protection programs and controlling underground injection of polluted waters. Additional protection of Aquifers is accomplished through the "Sole Source Aquifer" designation.

The National Flood Insurance Program delimits areas of the 100 and 500-year floodplain. The program requires sound land-use planning to minimize potential flood damage.

State Laws. The primary legislation which regulates or impact drainage in Florida is contained in Chapters 163, 298, 373, 376, 380, and 403 of the Florida Statutes. Many are direct responses to the federal laws outlined in the previous section.

Chapter 163: Intergovernmental Programs; Local Comprehensive Planning Act: requires each local government to adopt a comprehensive plan. This plan must contain required elements, studies, and surveys. A drainage and aquifer recharge element is one of the required elements.

Chapter 298, the Drainage and Water Control Act is the enabling legislation for the creation of the Water Management Districts. The SJRWMD's duties and powers are discussed below under the Florida Administrative Code section.

Chapter 373, the Water Resources Act is an important piece of legislation. This act provides for the conservation, protection, and management of state waters. It provides the legislation for the creation of the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation (FDER), the Water Management Districts (WMD) and pertinent County and City programs. In addition, Section 373.451 established the Surface Water Improvement and Management Act (SWIM). This legislation is resolving and correcting surface water pollution problems. In addition it contains the State Water Resource Plan, provides for the Permitting of Consumptive Uses of Water, the Regulation of Wells, and the Management and Storage of Surface Waters.

Chapter 380, the Land and Water Management Act was enacted to establish land and water management policies to guide and coordinate local decisions relating to growth and development. The law sets up areas of critical state concern, sets the policies and procedures for Developments of Regional Impacts, the Florida Quality Developments Program, and the appeal procedure through the Florida Land and Water Adjudicatory Commission.

Chapter 403, the Environmental Control Act is another important statute which has direct impact on stormwater management. Facts of this Act set water quality standards and policies for pollution Control, Resource Recovery and Management, Environmental Regulation, Drinking Water, and Permitting Activities in Wetlands.

Florida Administrative Codes. The Florida Administrative Codes (F.A.C.) are the implementing legislation to the Florida Statutes. These rules and regulations guide the local governments and private entities through the development process.

Chapter 64E-6, F.A.C. enables the county health departments (which are an extension of the Florida Department of Health) to regulate septic tanks and private wells.

Chapter 62 is an important F.A.C as it relates to drainage and aquifer recharge, public wastewater treatment facilities, public water treatment systems, and reclaimed water systems. This chapter provides the rules and regulations of the FDEP and the SJWMD. It gives the Department the power to invoke building moratoriums if wastewater plants are not operating efficiently. The legislation requires permits for stormwater management systems and for dredge and fills activities in any waters of the state including wetlands. Section 62-302 sets surface water quality standards.

Sections 62-600, Domestic Wastewater Facilities, Section 62-601, Domestic Wastewater Treatment Plant Monitoring, Section 62-620, Wastewater Facility and Activities Permitting, regulate wastewater

treatment permitting and monitoring. Sections 62-312, Dredge and Fill Activities, requires FDEP permits for dredge and fill. Water treatment facilities are covered under Section 62-550, Drinking Water Standards, Monitoring, and Reporting, and 62-555, Permitting, Construction, Operation, and Maintenance of Public Water Systems. Reclaimed water facilities are addressed under Section 62-610, Reuse of Reclaimed Water and Land Application. Hazardous waste is covered by Section 62-730.

Chapter 40, F.A.C., addresses the administration of the Water Management Districts. The main duties of the WMD'S are to approve stormwater management systems, issue consumptive use permits and to give technical assistance. Wetland jurisdictional claims are also a part of their duties in approving stormwater management plans. Section 62-340, Delineation of the Landward Extent of Wetlands and Surface Waters, establishes definition and wetland delineation methodology for wetlands, while Section 62-345, Uniform Mitigation Assessment Method, addresses the mitigation requirements for wetland impacts. Winter Park is located within the jurisdictional area of St. Johns River Water Management District. Each District's rules are contained in Chapter 40, F.A.C. These rules contain the criteria by which the Districts regulate water resources and drainage in their basins.

City Ordinances. City codes and regulations applicable to stormwater management and drainage are inventoried below. The below regulations and standards do not include those established within the Goals, Objectives and Policies of City of Winter Park Comprehensive Plan.

Chapter 23 A is the "Stormwater Management" ordinance of the City Code of Ordinances. This code establishes stormwater management requirements for all new construction as well as a "retrofit" provision for development and renovation throughout the City. In order to achieve the benefits of stormwater management, the City of Winter park requires the provision of the on-site stormwater retention for all new construction of buildings and parking lots. The requirement for new development is the retention on-site of the first inch of runoff from all impervious surfaces. Furthermore, the retention must be supplied as surface water volume such as grassed swales or retention ponds. Stormwater requirements also apply to all building projects whose construction value exceeds fifty (50) percent of he assessed value of the improvements detailed on the most current property tax assessment roll. Building renovations phased over a two-year period are combined to determine applicability of the fifty (50) percent threshold criteria.

All the stormwater management requirements for development and redevelopment of properties within, single-family districts include some method of on-site retention for the building, parking, and driveway areas. These methods include, but are not limited to, the provision of swales and other retention areas, the sloping of parking areas and drives to landscaped areas versus directly to the street, the guttering of building runoff to landscaped open areas where setbacks limit the amount of pervious area available and other such methods which provide opportunities for the percolation of stormwater.

Chapter 23 B is the City Ordinance that creates the Stormwater Utility with adopted service charges and method of computation of such fees. Each of the 10,000+ parcels within the City is charged a user fee for use of the City-wide stormwater management system. This fee is based on the amount of impervious surface on a parcel of land. Credit is given to commercial property that has a well-maintained retention system. All fees are deposited to the Stormwater Fund which is specifically dedicated to fund costs to maintain the existing drainage systems and to construct new capital improvement projects aimed at stormwater runoff abatement.

Chapter 31, Section 22 is the "Floodplain Protection" ordinance. All construction, filling, and alteration are prohibited within the floodways of the City. Floodways of the City include the Howell Branch Creek and all canals that connect lakes together. Furthermore, all construction is further regulated within the 100-year floodplain. All fill within the 100-year floodplain is prohibited and only recreational type structures such as docks, gazebos, boardwalks, etc are allowed by conditional use within the floodplain.

Chapter 7, Section 19 is the "Lakeshore Protection" regulation. The City of Winter Park has an on-going Lake Enhancement Program that includes the planting of native aquatic vegetation and trees along City owned shoreline. The Ordinance encourages private home owners to also revegetate their property by regulating the amount of "weeds" that may be removed. True "weeds" may be removed by permit only when more desirable native vegetation is replaced along most of the shoreline. This ordinance is in line with the Rules and Policies of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. Seawalls and retaining walls are regulated. Vertical seawalls are discouraged in favor of slanted riprap type erosion control.

Inventory, Maintenance and Existing Programs

A complete set of Stormwater Maps can be found in the Public Works Department at City Hall. These maps depict all drainage pipelines, inlets, manholes and lake outfalls. Pipe sizes, surface lid elevations and invert elevations are given. The Public Works Department routinely updates these maps when new areas are annexed and when projects modify existing configuration. The maps are considered accurate and have been maintained as such. These maps will be consolidated this coming year to meet EPA NPDES Phase I Stormwater Permit Application requirements.

There are approximately a half dozen localized problem spots that exist in street or intersection areas where flooding occurs after heavy rainfalls. While other problem drainage situations occur from time to time, they are primarily the result of clogged stormwater inlets. The other half dozen locations continue to be candidates for capital improvement projects.

The City of Winter Park also has seven drainage wells that continue to exist in isolated circumstances. These are located adjacent to the small land locked lakes of Lake Mendon (2), Lake Midget, Lake Francis, and Lake Knowles. The other two are located within Ward Park and near North Park and Denning Avenues. The purpose of these drainage wells is to act as overflow outlets during periods of extreme rainfall for these isolated drainage basins that have no connection to the primary drainage system.

Winter Park contains a portion of Orange County's primary drainage system of the Howell Branch Creek drainage basin. The primary drainage system is the route of drainage essential for stormwater control during an extreme rainfall event such as a hurricane. The route of stormwater from parts of Orlando to the St. John's River takes it through Winter Park's Lakes Sue, Virginia, Osceola, and Maitland.

In the past decade, the two tightest choke points of the Orange County primary drainage system in Winter Park have been improved. These were new bridges constructed at the Howell Branch Creek sections on Sterling Avenue and Temple Trail. These new bridge sections replaced restrictive culverts with more free, open flow sections. As a result, currently there are no other primary Stormwater drainage improvements planned for Orange County within Winter Park.

Winter Park, along with most other jurisdictions in Florida, has implemented the flood control program initiated by the U.S. Corps of Engineers and the H.U.D. Flood Insurance Administration, Winter Park adopted floodplain regulations consistent with their requirements in 1979. The flood elevations for the major lakes in Winter Park are listed in the attached table.

The areas in Winter Park subject to flooding from a hurricane or some other 100-year storm are the properties adjacent to the lakes and streams of the City. Due to the historical 50 foot lake and street setback, there are only three or four houses that are built low enough to be threatened by lake flooding based on the flood insurance elevations. All new construction is required to be above the necessary 100-year floodplain elevations.

The City funds the use of a vactor-like truck that has responsibilities to clean and maintain inlets, manholes, and drainage pipe. Contractors are hired on occasion to clean drain lines of heavy build up of sand. Many of the drainage systems throughout the City are starting to deteriorate due to age and repairs and replacement are conducted on a yearly basis to keep abreast of this situation.

Over the past several years the city has constructed leaf traps at the end of outfall pipes where they discharge into the lakes. These leaf traps are considered the first phase of pollution control of drainage pipes for Lake Enhancement Program. Leaf traps are constructed of green plastic coated chain-link fence for stability and trash control with a textile fabric to catch leaves. Sufficient numbers of lake workers are funded to clean all traps within two days after rain events. Research conducted by a nearby University professor indicates that early leaf removal helps nutrient control by removing the organic leaf material as well as nutrients, phosphorus and nitrogen, that are leached from the leaves upon soaking in lake water. It has been estimated that perhaps 10-15 percent reduction of N, P and organic-C can be accomplished with quick and thoroughly cleaning of leaf traps.

The leaf traps work well for 90 percent of storms. Of course, in Florida, it rains hard occasionally and larger storms will blow over certain traps. The repair and constant up-keep of all traps is funded and pursued to maintain good performance of traps.

Street sweeping is a fully funded City program that sweeps all City streets weekly. Pollution control benefits include removal of sand, grit, and dust that reduces sediment volume to the lakes with a corresponding reduction of heavy metals and phosphorus. Regular schedules are augmented by hiring a contractor to increase sweeping during the heavy leaf fall that occurs for 8-12 weeks during early spring. Leaf traps with increased street sweeping are reducing to a minimum the amount of dead leaves washed to lakes by stormwater runoff.

Existing Level of Service

Level of Service (LOS) is defined as the capacity per unit of demand for a public facility, usually expressed in terms of a per capita per day or land-use unit per day. However, stormwater runoff measurements are not expressed this way, but can be expressed by a design storm condition. This requires the selection of a storm frequency and duration factor as is the five-year/three-hour storm. This

then translates into rain intensity per hour over so many hours to yield a rain volume. Thus a five -year/ three-hour storm produces 2-6 inches of rain per hour for three hours to yield 7-8 inches of rain for the storm. If this storm was then used for design criteria, the project under consideration would be designed to retain, detain or convey the volume of rain and resulting runoff. The City of Winter Park has been developed under two different sets of design criteria. Most of Winter Park was developed before stormwater management unless were incorporated into the current permitting system of the State and Local agencies. A few small sub-divisions and some renovation of existing commercial property have been built under current guidelines of the City and SJRWMD. All future development and renovation will be by permit from the City and SJRWMD.

Old guidelines did not require any on-site retention or detention of runoff. As can best be established conveyance systems were designed for the two-year/ one-hour storm when flowing full. The ten-year storm was calculated to surcharge manholes up one foot while the 25-year storm caused surcharging to within one foot of the top of manholes. The 50-year storm would cause some flooding of yards and structures in low lying areas.

Few guidelines require the on-site surface water retention of the first one inch of run-off and meet SJRWMD guidelines for conveyance in pipes. Most property is already developed, so as properties are "retrofitted" more and more retention is developed in the watersheds of the City. Future conveyance capacities of old systems will improve with the added retention volumes throughout the watershed.

As a result, the level of service standard adopted by the City for new development or redevelopment is for the design of drainage facilities and the retention and treatment of the first inch of stormwater, consistent with the requirements of Section 62-302, F.A.C. However, in certain circumstances, the City's stormwater' regulations may require that this be accomplished in excess of these standards by excluding the use of underground retention facilities or may require properties to comply with these standards, where not required by these State rules, when undergoing redevelopment wherein the Stormwater Board of Appeals may allow the accomplishment of this level of service off-site.

Stormwater Improvements Coordination with SJRWMD. The City regularly coordinates with the SJRWMD to pursue joint participation in stormwater improvement projects. To assist local governments, the SJRWMD has established a cost-share program to assist funding of stormwater improvement design and construction. Recent cost-share projects involving the City and SJRWMD are described below.

WATER SUPPLY FACILITIES WORK PLAN

Introduction. The St. Johns River Water Management District has determined that traditional water supply sources will not be sufficient to meet demands of the growing population and the needs of the east central Florida area. The Florida Legislature enacted bills in 2002, 2004 and 2005 to more

effectively address the state's water supply situation by improving the coordination between local land use planning and water supply planning. The focus of the 2002 legislation was to add requirements to Chapter 163, Florida Statutes (F.S.) for local governments to prepare 10-year water supply facilities work plans and to incorporate certain portions of the work plans into their comprehensive plans. This legislative change emphasized the need for local work plans to consider the applicable regional water supply plans prepared by the water management districts. In 2004, the Legislature further amended Chapter 163 to give local governments until December 1, 2006, to prepare the 10-year water supply facilities work plans.

In 2005, the Florida Legislature enacted Senate Bills 360 and 444. The legislation significantly changed Chapters 163 and 373, F.S. to improve the coordination of water supply and land use planning. The legislation strengthened the statutory linkage between the regional water supply plans prepared by the water management districts and comprehensive plans prepared by the local governments.

This Water Supply Facilities Work Plan (WSFWP) provides the City of Winter Park's response to strengthening the linkage between land use planning and water supply planning. The time frame for this WSFWP is twenty years (2008-2028) consistent with the comprehensive plan.

Background Data

The City of Winter Park is the only entity responsible for water supply within its jurisdictional area and has a consumptive use permit for the period from 2005 to 2025 to withdrawal water from the lower Floridian Aquifer. The permit number is 7624 and the expiration date is October 12, 2025. Table 4-17 provides the permitted withdrawal capacity and the projected demand through 2025. The City of Winter Park service area is depicted on Map PFE-4-02.

The City's water system serves retail customer groups both inside and in the contiguous areas outside the City limits. All water capacity is distributed on a retail basis. While the City of Winter Park provides water capacity to Orange County Utilities, water capacity is reserved under a retail agreement. The City of Winter Park does not have any wholesale water agreements with any of its water customers or with other utility providers. The City of Winter Park coordinates with Orange County in determining future population projections and land uses within the unincorporated area the City serves. No new agreements are needed to continue to provide potable water service to those areas.

The demand projections identified in Table 4-17 are lower than those presented by the SJRWMD to the Central Florida Coordination Area Cooperators group. The population projects used by the City of Winter Park to develop the water demand projections are based on a reevaluation of those projections based on recent trends in development and in the opinion of the City represent a more realistic projection of future conditions. Those projections are also consistent with the projections used in other elements of this plan.

The population and demand projections for the service area within the City limits and the service area outside the City limits are shown on Table 4-25. In addition, the amount provided by conservation, reuse and traditional supplies is provided. The status of the alternative supplies is discussed in the next paragraph.

Table 4-25

In City and Outside City Demands							
Year	In City Population	Outside City Population	In City Demand	Outside City Demand	Projected Total Demand	SJRWMD Permitted Supplies	Conservation and Reuse
20082010	2848628,434	4030933,385	4.6	6.6	11.2	11.9	.6*
20132016	3000029,308	3965938,048	4.9	6.5	11.4	12.0	.95*
20182021	3150030,750	3856742,097	5.1	6.3	11.4	12.2	.95*
2023	33000	38971	5.4	6.4	11.7	12.7	.95*
2028	34500	40132	5.6	6.6	12.2	12.7	.95*
<p>*0.6 mgd of reuse is generated and reused in Winter Park. 100% of the remaining wastewater is reused by others. Expansion of the Winter Park water reclamation plant by an estimated .35 mgd, will expand reuse within the City of Winter Park. The .35 mgd will be utilized by the City of Winter Park in the future.</p> <p>The effect of conservation and reuse is already accounted for in the per capita demand. The affect of future conservation practices on per capita demand is not known at this time.</p> <p>The City of Winter Park is currently negotiating agreements for alternative water supply sources. The quality that will be supplied by those sources is unknown at this time. When the quantity is determined this table will be amended to reflect that amount.</p>							

The SJRWMD identified alternative water supplies in the District Water Supply Plan 2005. For the City of Winter Park the St. Johns River near Deland and the St. Johns River near Lake Monroe were identified. In 2008 two additional projects were identified – St. Johns River near SR 46 and St. Johns River near Yankee Lake. The City is currently working with the Seminole County and exploring the technical and institutional feasibility of developing the Lake Monroe alternative. If it is determined that this alternative is feasible, it will be added to the Capital Improvements Element. The City has indicated that it will participate in the preliminary design projects for the St. Johns River near Yankee Lake, as the City's Alternative Water Supply projects.

All of the wastewater collected by the City is reused. In 2015~~06~~, that totaled **5.35** mgd. Of that 0.46~~34~~ mgd was treated by the City and used within the City. The remainder was sent to facilities operated by Altamonte Springs, Orlando, and Orange County, where it was completely reused. Due to the way the reuse is accounted for by the State, Winter Park does not get any credit for that contribution. The City of Winter Park intends to maintain the interlocal agreements with those utilities. Those agreements and the Winter Park Estates Water Reclamation Facility, which is owned and operated by the City, will provide for 100% reuse of the City of Winter Park's waste water during the term of the WSWFP.

In addition to the very successful reclaimed water program, the City utilizes stormwater wells for irrigation purposes. The City has an active water conservation effort including a conservation rate structure, participation in water conservation educational programs, and landscape irrigation standards and restrictions.

The City has two existing water sources. The first is the lower Floridian Aquifer utilized for potable water purposes. The second is the Winter Park Estates Water Reclamation Facility which provides up to .615 mgd of reuse to the Cady Way athletic fields, Interlachen Golf and Country Club, Winter Pines Golf Course, ~~and~~ Glen Haven Cemetery, and Brookshire Elementary School.

Based on the data in Table 4-17, no additional sources of water including alternative water supply projects are required to serve existing or new development for the planning period of this work plan. No potable water projects are needed to maintain or improve service through 2028.

Within this comprehensive plan, the City of Winter Park has established an objective to reduce potential for contamination of groundwater aquifer through stormwater management practices and through management of land use activities that may threaten groundwater quality near wellfield sites. The Public Facilities Element Goals, Objectives, and Policies in the Natural Groundwater Aquifer Recharge Sub-Element addresses the protection of the water supply source.

Conservation and Reuse

The City of Winter Park uses the following conservation and reuse programs to reduce potable water demand:

1. Operated as a complete mix/extended aeration treatment facility with chemical addition and tertiary filtration, the Winter Park Estates Water Reclamation Facility has a design capacity for ~~1.150.750~~ million gallons per day (MGD) but is limited to processing .615 MGD at this time due to the capacity of currently available spray sites. Future planned expansion of reuse into residential neighborhoods will increase the disposal capacity for reclaimed water. ~~because of a lack of available onsite storage capacity and a scarcity of eligible sites for reuse irrigation.~~ Treated effluent is distributed for reuse as irrigation at the Cady Way athletic fields, Interlachen Golf and Country Club, Winter Pines Golf Course, ~~and~~ Glen Haven Cemetery, and Brookshire Elementary School.
2. The City of Winter Park is a major contributor to the regional reuse systems in central Florida. The majority of the City's wastewater is treated at regional facilities owned and operated by other local governments. The City of Winter Park has reserved capacity in these facilities through wholesale sewer agreements with the City of Orlando, the City of Altamonte Springs, and Orange County Utilities. ~~Over~~ Approximately 70% of the daily wastewater flows generated within Winter Park's GWSA were treated at the Iron Bridge Facility in 20105. Iron Bridge operates as a physical, chemical, and biological sewage treatment plant with reuse discharge to the Little Econlockhatchee River and to reclaimed water systems for irrigation. Conserv II WWTP treated about 13% of the wastewater generated within the GWSA in 20105. Conserv II plant has a permitted capacity of 25 mgd and operates as an activated sludge sewage treatment plant providing effluent to spray irrigation and freeze protection for orange groves in West Orange and Lake County. In 20105, approximately 6.05% of the total wastewater flow within the GWSA received treatment at the Regional Water Reclamation Facility (RWRF) is owned and operated by the City of Altamonte Springs. Designed and permitted as a domestic wastewater treatment facility, the RWRF is an AWT facility with discharge directed to the Little Wekiva River and to the City's "APRICOT" reuse system. Only a relatively small area within the City's East Sewer System receives treatment from Orange County Utilities.

3. The City of Winter Park has adopted a water conservation rate structure for its utility system.
4. Chapter 58 of the Winter Park Code of Ordinances includes landscape regulations. Native and Florida Friendly plants are encouraged and small areas of turf less than 100 square feet or within an area with any one dimension less than three feet are not allowed. Organic mulch is required in plant beds and around individual trees in turf grass areas.
5. Chapter 102 of the Winter Park Code of Ordinances includes a section on water conservation for landscape irrigation. Included is a limitation for landscape irrigation to two days a week.
6. The City of Winter Park takes corrective action based on erratic meter readings.
7. The City of Winter Park maintains a budget for defective meter replacement.
8. The City of Winter Park calibrates production well meters once per year.
9. The City of Winter Park conducts a water system audit annually.
10. The City of Winter Park performs spot checks of customer compliance with SJRWMD's landscape irrigation restrictions and report violations.
11. The City of Winter Park conducts public tours of facilities.
12. The City of Winter Park operates informational booths that include water conservation literature
13. The City of Winter Park provides public service announcements and written notice to customers regarding SJRWMD
14. The City of Winter Park provides outdoor water audits for customers, and will adjust sprinklers and controllers for customers free of charge
15. The City of Winter Park promotes water conservation at the City sponsored "Earth City Awareness Day"y"
- ~~15.~~16. The City participates in the SJRWMD annual "Water Conservation Month Proclamation"

The City of Winter Park proposes the following conservation and reuse programs to further reduce potable water demand:

1. ~~Expand and/or re-rate existing Winter Park Estates Water Reclamation Facility to produce an additional .35 mgd of reclaimed water that will be used in the City of Winter Park to reduce potable water demand. This is expected to be completed in FY 2010 and will be funded through the City's five year capital improvement plan.~~
12. Provide approximately .430 mgd of wastewater to regional reclaimed water systems by 2025.

- ~~23. Explore the purchase of up to 2 mgd of reclaimed water from the Orlando Utilities Commission to replace potable water that is used for irrigation. This is expected to be completed in FY 2012 and will be funded through the City's five year capital improvement plan.~~
- ~~4. Install an automatic meter reader system (AMR). This system will allow for the red flagging of customers that use large amounts of water or who may have a new water leak needing repair and wasting valuable water. This program is planned to save .1 mgd. This is being funded through the Utilities Department budget.~~
- ~~35. Implement~~ Continue the Winter Park's Park Irrigation Efficiency System (PIES) program. Under this program, potable water that is used for irrigation in the City's parks will be replaced by surface water, stormwater, lower quality stormwater, or reclaimed water. This ongoing program is expected to save approximately 0.7 million gallons annually. ~~This is expected to be completed in 2009 and will be funded through the Utilities and Park Department budgets.~~
- ~~46. Conservation rate structure. The City will periodically review the water conservation rate structure to identify ways to make it more effective. Due to the effect of the current conservation rate structure, the planned savings is unknown at this time.~~
7. Water conservation educational ~~materials~~ programs. The City will annually produce or purchase water conservation education materials such as brochures or posters to foster water conservation. Since the City has been doing this for several years, the planned savings is to maintain existing conservation practices. Additional savings are difficult to estimate at this time. This will be funded through the City's Utility Department budget.

Tasks

The tasks have been identified to implement this Water Supply Facilities Work Plan. These tasks are intended to increase the use of reuse and alternative water supply sources, increase water conservation and improve the efficiency of the overall water supply system. Since the City of Winter Park has adequate water supply sources and facilities for the next five years as well as the long range planning period of this plan as shown in Tables 4-22, 4-23, and 4-25, none of these tasks are required to meet a system deficiency.

- ~~1. Expand and/or re-rate existing Winter Park Estates Water Reclamation Facility to produce an additional .35 mgd of reclaimed water that will be used in the City of Winter Park to reduce potable water demand.~~

~~Agreements with other water supply entities: Not applicable~~

~~Feasibility studies: FY 2008~~

~~Facilities and financial plans: FY 2009~~

~~Facilities design, permitting, and construction: FY 2010~~

~~Funding: To be included in City's five year capital improvements plan. Identified as "Expansion of reclaimed water system and/or alternative water sources for irrigation purposes" in the Capital Improvements Element Data Inventory and Analysis Capital Improvements Element Balance Sheet.~~

12. Provide approximately ~~340~~ mgd of wastewater to regional reclaimed water systems by 2025.

Agreements with other water supply entities: Existing
 Feasibility studies: Not Applicable
 Facilities and financial plans: Not Applicable
 Facilities design, permitting, and construction: annual incremental increases.
 Funding: Utility Department budget

23. Explore the purchase of up to 2 mgd of reclaimed water from the Orlando Utilities Commission to replace potable water that is used for irrigation.

Agreements with other water supply entities: Required FY2010
 Feasibility studies: FY 2011
 Facilities and financial plans: FY 2011
 Facilities design, permitting, and construction: ~~FY 2015~~
 Funding: Utility Department budget or bond revenues

34. Identify partnerships with surrounding utilities such as Orange County, Orlando Utilities Commission, and Seminole County on regional water supply development projects to provide wholesale water to the City of Winter Park. The estimated quantity of water to be produced is unknown at this time.

Agreements with other water supply entities: Not Applicable
 Feasibility studies: Not Applicable
 Facilities and financial plans: Not Applicable
 Facilities design, permitting, and construction: On-going
 Funding: Utility Department budget Identified as Regional Task Force to reduce withdrawals from Florida Aquifer in Capital Improvements Element Data Inventory and Analysis Capital Improvements Element Balance Sheet.

- ~~5. Install an automatic meter reader system (AMR).~~

~~Agreements with other water supply entities: Not Applicable
 Feasibility studies: Not Applicable
 Facilities and financial plans: Not Applicable
 Facilities design, permitting, and construction: FY 2009/2010
 Funding: Bonding or Financing~~

46. Implement the Winter Park's Park Irrigation Efficiency System (PIES) program.

Agreements with other water supply entities: Not Applicable
 Feasibility studies: In house FY 2008/2009
 Facilities and financial plans: ~~Ongoing~~ FY 2009
 Facilities design, permitting, and construction: ~~FY 2009~~ Ongoing
 Funding: Utility Department and Park Departments' operating budget for water conservation: \$10,000± on an annual basis, cost to be determined.

57. Water conservation fixture.

Agreements with other water supply entities: Not Applicable
 Feasibility studies: Not Applicable
 Facilities and financial plans: Not Applicable
 Facilities design, permitting, and construction: FY 2009
 Funding: Utility Department operating budget, \$125,000± on an annual basis

68. Conservation rate structure.

Agreements with other water supply entities: Not Applicable
 Feasibility studies: Not Applicable
 Facilities and financial plans: Not Applicable
 Facilities design, permitting, and construction: Periodically
 Funding: Utility Department operating budget

79. Water conservation educational materials.

Agreements with other water supply entities: Not Applicable
 Feasibility studies: Not Applicable
 Facilities and financial plans: Not Applicable
 Facilities design, permitting, and construction: Annually
 Funding: Utility Department operating budget

840. Continue to participate in regional water supply development projects planning and evaluation.

Agreements with other water supply entities: Not Applicable
 Feasibility studies: Not Applicable
 Facilities and financial plans: Not Applicable
 Facilities design, permitting, and construction: On-going
 Funding: Utility Department operating budget

44. 9.0 Continue to enforce Chapter 58 of the Winter Park Code of Ordinances that includes landscape regulations.

Agreements with other water supply entities: Not Applicable
 Feasibility studies: Not Applicable
 Facilities and financial plans: Not Applicable
 Facilities design, permitting, and construction: On-going
 Funding: City General Fund budget

42. 10. Continue to enforce Chapter 102 that includes a section on water conservation for landscape irrigation. Included is a limitation for landscape irrigation to two days a week.

Agreements with other water supply entities: Not Applicable
 Feasibility studies: Not Applicable
 Facilities and financial plans: Not Applicable
 Facilities design, permitting, and construction: On-going
 Funding: City General Fund budget

~~Tasks 1, 3, and 6 are capital improvement projects. However, each requires a feasibility study to determine their feasibility and the projected cost to complete. At this time it is not possible to estimate that cost. Without a projected cost, it is premature to include these tasks into the Capital Improvements Element.~~

Sources

The City has identified the following source of water produced by traditional and alternative water supply development projects:

1. The Floridan Aquifer is permitted for 12.72 mgd in 2025~~47~~. 100% of raw water produces finished water.
2. The Winter Park Estates Water Reclamation Facility provides up to .615 mgd of reuse water.
3. Expand and/or re-rate existing Winter Park Estates Water Reclamation Facility to produce an additional .430 mgd of reclaimed water that will be used in the City of Winter Park to reduce potable water demand.
4. Provide an additional .165 mgd of wastewater to regional reclaimed water systems by 2025.
5. Explore the purchase of up to 2 mgd of reclaimed water from the Orlando Utilities Commission to replace potable water that is used for irrigation.
6. Identify partnerships with surrounding utilities such as Orange County, Orlando Utilities Commission, and Seminole County on regional water supply development projects to provide wholesale water to the City of Winter Park. The City is currently working with Seminole County and exploring the technical and institutional feasibility of developing the Lake Monroe alternative. The City will participate in the preliminary design for the St. Johns River near Yankee Lake Alternative Water Supply projects. These programs further the Objective 4-5.1 and Policy 4-5.1.9.
- ~~7. Install an automatic meter reader system (AMR) by October 2008. This system will allow for the red flagging of customers that use large amounts of water or who may have a new water leak. This program is planned to save .1 mgd.~~
- ~~78. Implement the Winter Park's Park Irrigation Efficiency System (PIES) program. Under this program, potable water that is used for irrigation in the City's parks will be replaced by surface water, stormwater, lower quality stormwater, or reclaimed water. This program is expected to save 0.7 mgd.~~
- ~~89. Water conservation fixture. The City will offer a toilet rebate program for exchange of inefficient toilets and washing machines with EPA approved fixtures. make available at no cost low flow shower heads, aerators and toilet dams to customers who request them. This program is planned to save .1 mgd.~~

- 910. Conservation rate structure. The City will periodically review the water conservation rate structure to identify ways to make it more effective. Due to the effect of the current conservation rate structure, the planned savings is unknown at this time.
- 104. Water conservation educational materials. The City will annually produce or purchase water conservation education materials such as brochures or posters to foster water conservation. Since the City has been doing this for several years, the planned savings is to maintain existing conservation practices. Additional savings are difficult to estimate at this time.
- 112. Drought resistant landscaping. The City will continue to implement and enforce the Comprehensive Plan policies promoting water conservation including drought resistant landscaping. Since the implementation and enforcement of these policies are in effect at this time, the planned savings is to maintain existing conservation practices. Additional savings are difficult to estimate at this time.
- 123. Continue to participate in regional water supply development projects planning and evaluation.

Reuse

The City of Winter Park currently produces up to .615 mgd of reuse water at the Winter Park Estates Water Reclamation Facility.

The City of Winter Park will develop the additional sources of reuse water:

- ~~1. Expand and/or re-rate existing Winter Park Estates Water Reclamation Facility to produce an additional .35 mgd of reclaimed water that will be used in the City of Winter Park to reduce potable water demand (Feasibility studies: FY 2008; Facilities and financial plans: FY 2009; Facilities design, permitting, and construction: FY 2010), and~~
- 2.1. Explore the purchase of up to 2 mgd of reclaimed water from the Orlando Utilities Commission to replace potable water that is used for irrigation (Feasibility studies: FY 2009; Facilities and financial plans: FY 2010; Facilities design, permitting, and construction: FY 2011). As part of this effort the City of Winter Park will determine the appropriate use of that reclaimed water and how that should be implemented. This will include such items as retrofitting neighborhoods with reuse lines, installation of meters for individual connections to the reuse system, increasing the use of reclaimed water in public areas owned by the City, and entering into partnerships with other utilities.

At the end of the planning period, the City of Winter Park is projected to utilize 2.65 mgd of reuse water. These programs further the Objective 4-5.2 and Policy 4-5.2.1.

In addition, all of the wastewater collected by the City is reused. In 2015~~06~~, that totaled 5.35 mgd. Of that 0.34~~46~~ mgd was treated by the City and used within the City. The remainder was sent to facilities operated by Altamonte Springs, Orlando, and Orange County, where it was completely reused. Therefore, the City of Winter Park was responsible for 4.89 mgd of reuse water provided by the surrounding utilities. Due to the way the reuse is accounted for by the State, Winter Park does not get any credit for that contribution. ~~The City of Winter Park projects that an additional .65 mgd of wastewater will be provided to the regional reclaimed water systems by 2025.~~

Public Facilities Map Series

~~Map 4-1~~ PFE-4-01: Septic Tank and Central Sewer System Service Areas

~~Map 4-2~~ PFE-4-02: Potable Water Wells & Wellhead Protection Areas

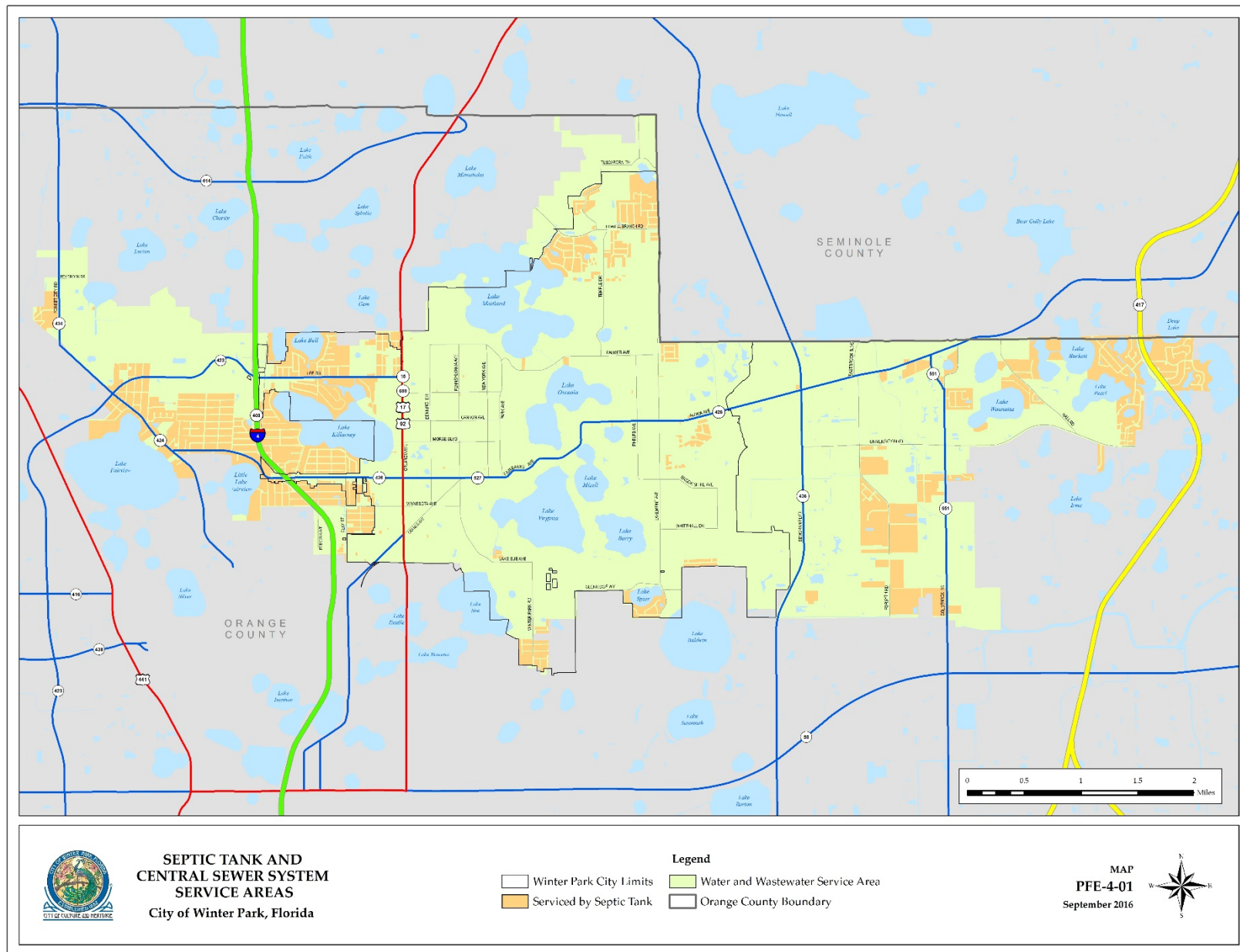
~~Map 4-3~~ PFE-4-03: Groundwater Aquifer Recharge Ranges

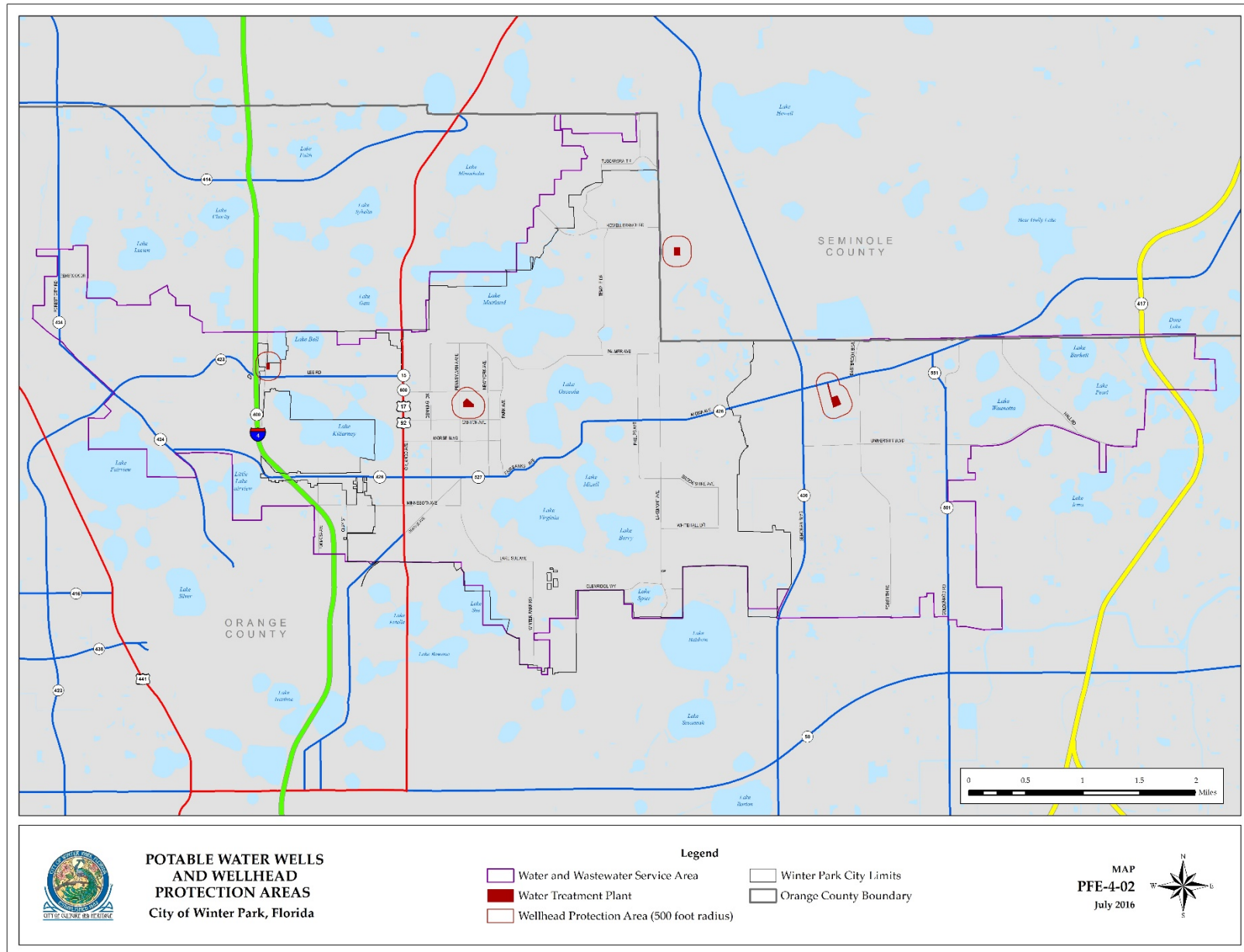
~~Map 4-4~~ PFE-4-04: Jurisdictional Drainage Boundaries and Drainage Features

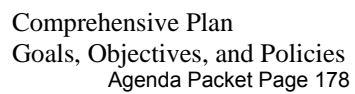
~~Map 4-5~~ PFE-4-05: Sewage Treatment Facilities and Service Areas

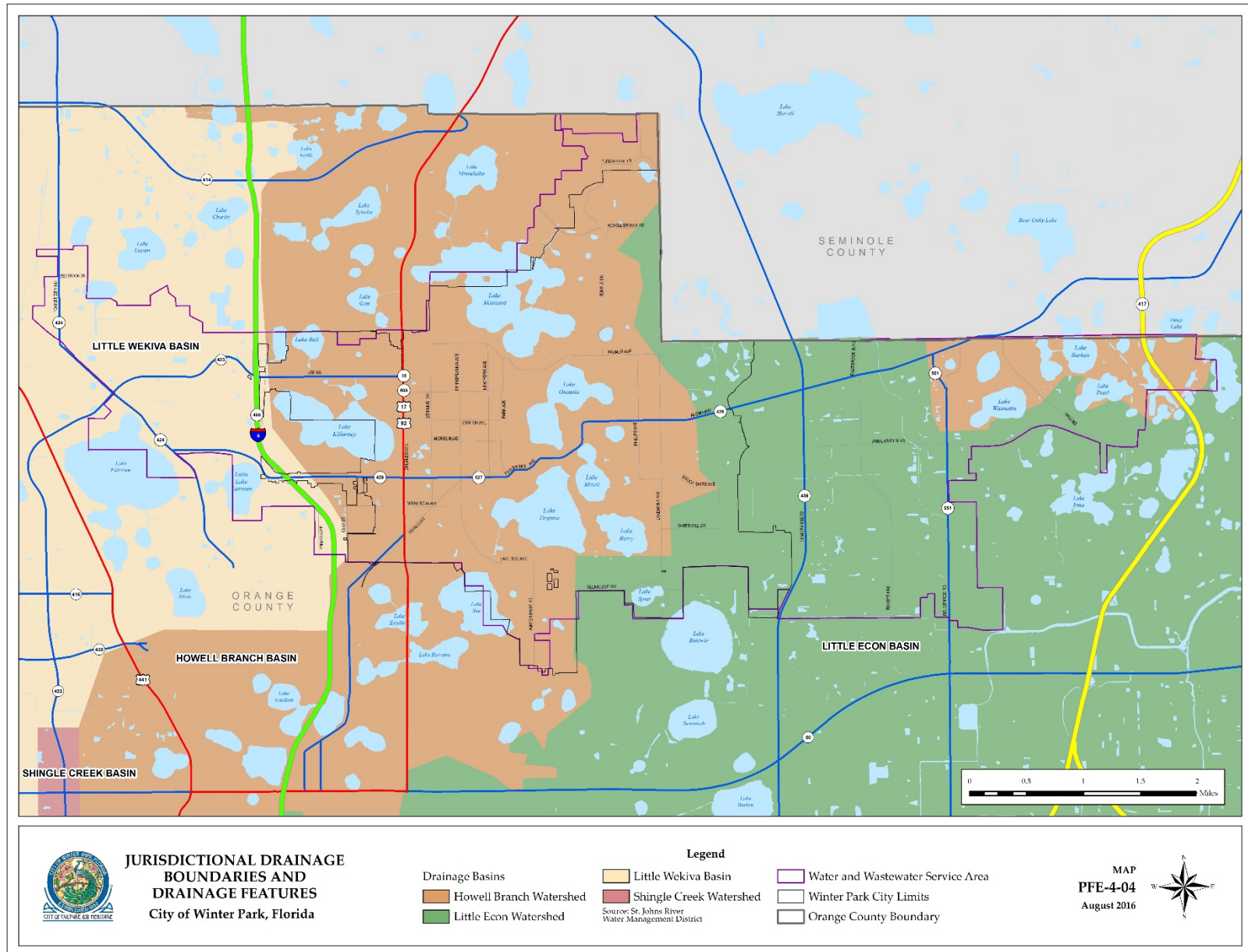
~~Map 4-6~~ PFE-4-06: Electric Utility Distribution Area

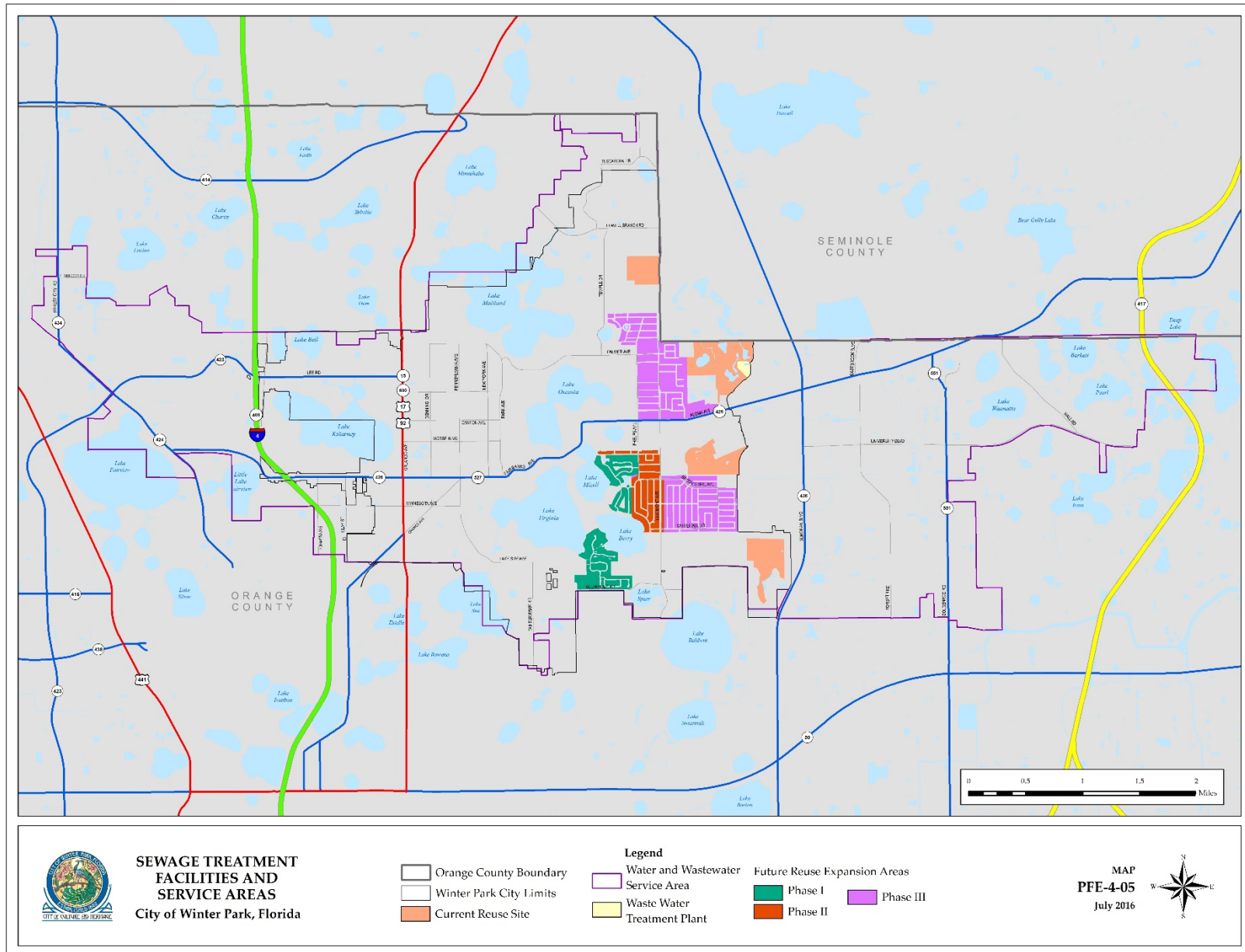
~~Map~~











The following chart relates to Chapter 5 – Conservation, and outlines all of the Goals, Objectives, and Policies of this Chapter. Space is provided to the right to add any comments/recommendations. Staff comments/changes to this element of the Comprehensive Plan are shown as black underlined text. This element was reviewed by the Lakes and Waterways Board (their comments/changes would be shown in blue underlined text) and the Keep Winter Park Sustainable and Beautiful Board (their comments/changes would be shown in purple underlined text), however, these boards did not have any specific comments/changes they wanted to propose.

No.	Existing Conservation Element	Comments
1	CONSERVATION GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND IMPLEMENTING POLICIES. This section stipulates goals, objectives, and implementing policies for the Conservation Element pursuant to Chapter 163, FS.	
2	GOAL 5-1: NATURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES. PROVIDE FOR THE PRESERVATION, CONSERVATION AND APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT OF THE CITY'S NATURAL RESOURCES SO THAT THEIR ECONOMIC, EDUCATIONAL, ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND AESTHETIC VALUES ARE PRESERVED AND ENHANCED AND AVAILABLE TO FUTURE GENERATIONS.	
3	OBJECTIVE 5-1.1: AIR QUALITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE. Winter Park shall <u>participate in any contribute to a</u> regional or statewide effort to attain satisfactory air quality in Central Florida at a condition <u>equal to at</u> or better than state and federal air quality standards through the implementation of the following policies (<u>below</u>). Winter Park should also reduce air emissions (including carbon) that contribute to global climate change.	Suggested text change since Federal government and State have the authority to impose regulations concerning carbon emissions, not the City.
4	Policy 5-1.1.1: Transportation Alternatives. The City shall continue to plan for transportation alternatives to gasoline-powered automobiles by planning efficient pedestrian and bicycle systems and by evaluating future feasibility for multimodal systems, including bus and passenger rail transit, and by adapting streets, and parking structures to facilitate the use of pedestrian and bicycle transportation alternatively powered vehicles such as electric and hybrid cars.	Suggested text change since Federal government and State have the authority to impose regulations mandating alternatively powered vehicles, not the City. <u>Add complete streets and alternative modes of transportation</u> <u>Why was alternative powered vehicles taken out</u>
5	Policy 5-1.1.2: Support Transit Service. The City shall continue to support transit service within Winter Park, including annual allocation of city funds for such service <u>if when</u> such services <u>are determined</u> to provide a direct benefit <u>commensurate with the cost</u> to Winter Park residents and businesses and <u>also</u> meet City goals and objectives. Where possible such, service should include alternatively powered vehicles.	Suggested text change since Federal government, State and Lynx have the authority mandating alternatively powered vehicles, not the City. <u>Request change to "services which are determined".</u> <u>And add "also" meet city goals.</u>
6	Policy 5-1.1.3: Urban Form and Pattern. The City shall integrate land use patterns and transportation systems by assuring that character, design, and intensity of development is compatible with adjacent transportation infrastructure and services. The City shall continue to facilitate an urban form following planning concepts inherent to neo-traditional neighborhood planning philosophies (i.e., grid system street pattern, residential and non-residential uses within walking distance, public open spaces and plazas).	
7	Policy 5-1.1.3: Outdoor Burning Prohibition. The City shall continue to enforce the prohibition on open burning of trash and debris.	
8	Policy 5-1.1.4: Air Monitoring Participation. The City shall continue to assist Orange County's air quality monitoring program by maintaining the availability of the Lake Island Park air quality monitoring station.	
9	Policy 5-1.1.5: Public Education. The City shall support LYNX (aka Central Florida Regional Transportation Authority), the METROPLAN Orlando, and Orange County efforts to educate and promote public awareness about mass transit, car-pooling, bikeways, park-n-ride lots, and other alternative transportation modes as a means to reduce automobile emission pollution.	

10	Policy 5-1.1.6: Air Quality Standards. The City shall support enforcement of applicable standards for air quality to control significant emissions of air pollutants in order to maintain and improve the existing air quality.	
11	Policy 5-1.1.7: Combat Erosion and Generation of Dust Particles. Construction or clearing activities that expose, destabilize, or otherwise alter soil shall be required to implement best management principles and practices for soil protection to reduce wind-related soil erosion and dust particles as air pollutant.	
12	Policy 5-1.1.8: Promote Alternative Transportation Fuels. As part of the capital purchasing process for new motor vehicles used to transport City staff serving functions other than life/safety or maintenance operations, the City shall consider the costs and benefits of vehicles powered by alternative fuels or engine design, such as hybrid or electric vehicles.	
13	Policy 5-1.1.9: Energy Conservation and Alternative Energy Use. Because the City of Winter Park now owns the electric utility serving the city, it is able to pursue policies and programs designed to conserve energy and to make use of alternative energy sources. The City shall consider: 1) Incentives and provide technical assistance for commercial and residential energy conservation, 2) Incentives for the installation of solar power generation and solar hot water heating by its residential and commercial customers, 3) The purchase of "green power" for sale to its customers.	Suggested text change.
14	Policy 5-1.1.10: Green Technology for Municipal Buildings. The City shall consider the feasibility of retrofit in existing municipal buildings and design new buildings to minimize the use of energy, water and other resources, to facilitate the generation of solar power and to serve as examples for others of environmental sustainability.	
15	Pursuant to the City's goals strategic plan to GOAL 5-2: MAINTAIN AND IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF CITY LAKES AND OTHER WATER BODIES.	Added Goal driven from Vision statements
15a	OBJECTIVE 5-2.1: SURFACE WATER QUALITY AND QUANTITY - LAKES, STREAMS, AND CANALS. The City shall conserve, appropriately use, and protect the quality and quantity of surface water sources to maintain environmental and recreational benefits through the implementation of the following policies.	
16	Policy 5-2.1.1: Construction Impacts on Surface Water Quality. Soil and silt material disturbed by clearing and construction activities shall remain onsite and away from lake and streams through application of soil protection methods including application of the following techniques where applicable. 1. Soil erosion created by wind and stormwater runoff shall be reduced through the application of construction practices that retain soils on-site to the greatest extent practical. 2. Tree and vegetation protection standards shall prevent the clearing of land or the removal of trees, particularly within littoral zones (shoreline areas), except when authorized by the City through development or clearing permits. 3. Temporary stormwater drainage systems, such as swales and berms, shall be installed with new construction and clearing activities to capture direct surface run-off waters that may carry sand, silt, and other debris into lakes or streams.	
17	Policy 5-2.1.2: Infrastructure Improvements. The City shall continually implement surface water quality improvement projects that minimize debris, nutrient and bacteriological contamination of the lakes to include street and sediment trap cleaning, canal wall replacement, retention systems, replanting native aquatic vegetation, and Alum Injection systems.	
18	Policy 5-2.1.3: Stormwater Utility Fees. The City shall continue the to impose a stormwater utility fee on development as a means of generating revenue for surface water quality improvement projects.	Suggested text change. Fees apply to all properties, not just new development.

19	Policy 5-2.1.4: Aquatic Plant Management. The City shall employ aquatic plant management practices that reduce the emergence of non-native, undesirable aquatic plants and improve conditions for safe recreational boating and fishing activities.	
20	Policy 5-2.1.5: Alternative Approaches to Aquatic Plant Management. The City shall continue to investigate alternative physical, biological and chemical controls for its aquatic plant management program in order to protect water quality while also controlling undesirable and non-native aquatic plants. The City shall coordinate with the FDEP on an annual basis regarding best management practices and alternative methods to control emergence and proliferation of undesirable aquatic plants.	
21	Policy 5-2.1.6: Septic Tank Use. The City shall require approval of the Orange County Health Department for any septic system construction or renovation.	
22	Policy 5-2.1.7: Stormwater Design Compatibility with Natural Systems. Stormwater retention/detention areas shall be designed and landscaped to appear as a natural waterbody. Any stormwater detention or retention areas located near lakes or other water bodies within the corporate limits of the Winter Park shall be designed with shorelines that are sinuous rather than straight and that create curvilinear shorelines at the water/land interface. The City shall include design criteria and landscape requirements for stormwater retention/detention facilities.	
23	Policy 5-2.1.8: Regional Surface Water Quality Programs and Improvements. The City shall coordinate its surface water improvement program with the SJRWMD's Surface Water Improvement and Management Plan applicable to the middle basin of the St. Johns River and the Econlockhatchee River System. The City shall also coordinate with SJRWMD regarding City surface water improvement projects that may be eligible for SJRWMD funding assistance.	
24	OBJECTIVE 5-2.2: PROTECTION OF POTABLE WATER RESOURCES. The City shall conserve, appropriately use and protect the water quality and quantity of current and projected water sources through the implementation of the following policies.	
25	Policy 5-2.2.1: East-Central Florida Water Supply Planning Initiative. The City shall continue to participate in workshops and intergovernmental coordination activities conducted as part of the SJRWMD's East-Central Florida Water Supply Planning Initiative, which strives to identify long term solutions to regional groundwater supply problems and to identify potential alternative water sources other than the Floridan aquifer.	
26	<p>Policy 5-2.2.2: Water Supply Evaluation. Upon the effective date of the City of Winter Park Comprehensive Plan, the City shall not approve an amendment to the Future Land Use Map, a modification of any land use designation resulting in an increase in density or intensity, or a modification to any land use designation that will changes uses and activities allowed therein, unless one of the two following criteria are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water supply necessary to service a utility service area must be available under the allocation allowed by a consumptive use permit issued by the SJRWMD. The water supply allocation must be able to meet the water demands anticipated from the utility service area as well as the additional demands generated by development allowed by an amendment to the City of Winter Park Comprehensive Plan. Infrastructure and wells necessary to withdraw water supplies demanded by a utility service area must be in place and approved by FDEP and the SJRWMD. 2. At the time of the issuance of a building permit, the City shall verify with the Water and Wastewater Utility Department that adequate water supplies will be available to serve the new development no later than the anticipated date of issuance of a certificate of occupancy. 	
27	Policy 5-2.2.3: Consumptive Use Permit. The City shall comply, as required, with the provisions of the consumptive water use permit issued to Winter Park Utilities by the SJRWMD.	

28	Policy 5-2.2.4: Utility Rate Structure. The City shall encourage and foster water conservation through its inverted water utility rates. The City shall periodically evaluate the utility service's water rate methods and service to determine if rate adjustments are necessary to discourage overuse.	
29	Policy 5-2.2.5: Public Education. The City shall support public awareness of water conservation needs through informative and education material made available to residents and business through mediums such as notices included with water bills and postings on the City's web site. The City shall also cooperate with the SJRWMD to regarding its public education programs that promote water conservation.	
30	Policy 5-2.2.6: Water Restriction Notices. The City shall utilize utility bills, the City's newsletter, or its web site to facilitate public education addressing methods to achieve compliance within any restrictions on water usage and lawn irrigation imposed by the St. Johns River Water Management District.	
31	Policy 5-2.2.7: Wellhead Protection. Activities that may potentially threaten groundwater quality shall be located away from potable water wellheads. The City shall protect subsurface aquifer water sources and thereby conserve the source of the City's future potable water by prohibiting uses such as the storage or disposal of hazardous materials, new underground storage tanks and new septic tanks within a 500 foot radius surrounding wellfields. Wellhead protection standards shall be consistent with any standards imposed by the SJRWMD or the FDEP.	
32	Policy 5-2.2.8: Wellfield Protection Areas. The City shall ensure the protection of potable water supply by prohibiting uses such as the storage or disposal of hazardous materials, new underground storage tanks and new septic tanks or have the potential to harm the water supply in accordance with Chapters 62-521 and 62-555, F.A.C. within a 500 foot radius surrounding wellfields. The area enclosed within a 500 foot radial distance surrounding the well is designated as a wellfield protection area.	Removes Administrative Code reference.
33	Policy 5-2.2.9: Drought Tolerant Landscaping. Landscape standards shall continue to include requirements to encourage the use of low-water tolerant plant species as well as the installation of rain or moisture monitor devices for irrigation systems.	
34	Policy 5-2.2.10: Incentives for Use of Low-Water Tolerant Landscaping. The City shall allow the elimination of a required irrigation system when a landscape plan is approved by the Parks Department that includes the use of native plants and other vegetation which will survive without irrigation, while still achieving the landscape buffering.	
35	Policy 5-2.2.11: Water-Saving Fixtures. By 2009, the City shall require the use of water-saving plumbing fixtures for all new development. For building rehabilitation or remodeling projects, the City shall evaluate and consider adopting incentives to encourage plumbing fixture retrofits for water-saving fixtures. Public fountains installed at City parks and facilities after the effective date of the City of Winter Park Comprehensive Plan shall be designed to use recirculating water.	New Plumbing Code requirements mandate required updates.
36	Policy 5-2.2.12: Development within Area of Special Well Construction (ASWC). All new development occurring within an area designated by the SJRWMD as an "Area of Special Well Construction" must be served by a central water and sewer system.	
37	Policy 5-2.2.13: Emergency Water Conservation. Winter Park shall cooperate with the SJRWMD to conserve water resources during water supply emergencies.	
38	Policy 5-2.2.14: Extension of Gray Water/Re-Use Lines. The City shall encourage the extension of gray water systems and re-use lines to those developed areas of Winter Park currently not served by such systems. If such coordination efforts reveal that extension of re-use lines is not financially feasible, the City shall investigate potential grant funds administered by state or federal agencies that may be eligible to assist with the extension of such systems.	

39	Policy 5-2.2.15: Multi-jurisdictional Planning Initiatives. Identify partnerships with surrounding utilities such as Orange County, Orlando Utilities Commission, and Seminole County on regional tradition and alternative water supply development projects to provide wholesale water to the City of Winter Park.	
40	OBJECTIVE 5-2.3: MAINTENANCE OF FLOODPLAIN. The City shall protect the natural functions of the 100-year floodplain to maintain its current flood carrying and flood storage capacity and to minimize damage to property caused by flooding.	
41	Policy 5-2.3.1: Alteration of Streams and Floodways. The City shall continue to prohibit the altering of, or construction in any stream or floodway, adding any fill, development proposing compensating storage in streams and wetland floodplain areas. The City's Floodplain Protection Ordinance shall maintain consistency with program policies of the Federal Insurance Administration.	
42	Policy 5-2.3.2: Floodplain Protection Standards. The City shall continue to require a conditional use permit for any type of construction within the stream floodplain areas, a lakefront, canalfront and streamfront site plan review by the Planning and Zoning Board for approval of all construction within lake, canal and stream floodplain areas, new habitable construction to locate outside all lakefront and stream floodplain areas, and require connection to sewer over septic where possible.	
43	Policy 5-2.3.3: FEMA Construction Standards. The City shall require that construction meet or exceed the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) standards.	
44	OBJECTIVE 5-2.4: PROTECT AND PRESERVE WETLANDS. Preserve, protect, restore and replace wetlands to achieve no net loss of functional wetlands after the adoption of this comprehensive plan. The City shall ensure the protection of wetlands and wetland functional values by prioritizing protective activities with avoidance of impacts as the first priority, minimization of impacts as the second priority, and mitigation for impacts as the third priority.	
45	Policy 5-2.4.1: Wetland Definition and Delineation. The Florida Legislature preempts the authority of any water management district, state or regional agency, or local government to define wetlands or develop a delineation methodology to implement the definition and determines that the exclusive definition and delineation methodology for wetlands shall be that established pursuant to s. 373.019(22) and s. 373.421, F.S. The use of the term wetlands in the Goals, Objectives and Policies of this Comprehensive Plan shall be pursuant to this definition and delineation, as established by the State of Florida.	Removing State citations which change from time to time.
46	Policy 5-2.4.2: Dedication of Conservation Areas. Conservation future land use designation easements shall be placed on all stream front wetlands or other adjacent environmentally sensitive lands within fifty (50) feet of wetlands as a condition or requirement of a development approval for all properties containing any designated wetland.	Conservation FLU accomplishes the same effect and can be done via adoption of the Comp. Plan. Easements cannot be implemented without the consent of the property owners.
47	Policy 5-2.4.3: Preservation of Wetlands. The City's preservation of all wetlands within the City (except for the remaining isolated sections of the Crane Strand wetland) shall be to prohibit any fill, disturbance, or development within any designated wetland. No development of any kind shall be permitted within any designated lakefront or stream front wetland area except for an elevated boardwalk or gazebo or as that may be permitted by the City Commission and require a supermajority (four votes) for approval only within wetlands that are part of the City's park and recreation system. This shall apply to all classifications of wetlands pursuant to the requirements of Rule 9J-5.013(3)(a) F.A.C.	Suggested text change for consistency with deletion of supermajority approvals . Rule 9J is no longer in effect. Crane Strand wetland exception clarified.
48	Policy 5-2.4.4: Protection of Wetlands. The City's protection of all wetlands in the City (except for the remaining isolated sections of the Crane Strand wetland) including adjacent environmentally sensitive lands shall be to prohibit any building and structures development within fifty (50) feet of all designated wetlands. No fill disturbance or development may occur within this fifty (50) foot buffer protection zone. This shall apply to all classifications of wetlands pursuant to the requirements of Rule 9J-5.013(3)(a) F.A.C.	Suggested text change for consistency. Rule 9J is no longer in effect. Crane Strand wetland exception clarified.

49	Policy 5-2.4.5: Protection of Environmentally Sensitive Lands. The City's protection of environmentally sensitive lands shall be to prohibit all development within fifty (50) feet of all designated wetlands, any stream, canal, or lake and within fifty (50) feet of any wildlife habitat containing endangered or threatened species as detailed on Map 5-5 in this element.	
50	Policy 5-2.4.6: Conservation Designation. The Future Land Use Element and Map shall require a conservation designation to be placed upon all wetlands, floodways and stream floodplain areas designated by the FEMA floodplain maps along all stream front areas in the city specifically to protect these areas from development impacts and potential encroachment. The Future Land Use Map shall place a Conservation Designation upon such wetlands along Howell Branch Creek northeast of Lake Maitland as well as the Howell Branch Creek wetlands located between Lakes Sue and Virginia.	
51	Policy 5-2.4.7: Wetland Mitigation. Disturbance or destruction of wetlands shall be avoided on lands designated conservation. Where the SJRWMD has approved the removal, alteration, or destruction of wetlands, <u>within the remaining isolated sections of the Crane Strand wetland</u> mitigation shall occur consistent <u>with those requirements, Section 62-312, Florida Administrative Code.</u> Prior to issuance of any land clearing or construction permit from the City, an applicant must receive and adhere to all environmental permits that are required by the State of Florida.	Removing State citations which change from time to time. Crane Strand wetland exception clarified.
52	Policy 5-2.4.8: Wetland Mitigation Sites. Where wetland mitigation is required by the SJRWMD, the mitigation site must occur within or adjacent to the City of Winter Park except when a site cannot be found that meets the approval of the SJRWMD and the City. The City will encourage the protection and preservation of wetlands within the City limits instead of off-site locations.	
53	Policy 5-2.4.9: Wetland Regulations Shall Avoid Duplication. Wetland regulations adopted by the City shall avoid duplication of wetland regulation by maintaining consistency with the regulations of FDEP and SJRWMD. A. The City shall regulate activities which will result in the destruction and/or degradation of functional wetlands that have been permitted by FDEP or SJRWMD based on FDEP and SJRWMD professional staff application of criteria, evaluation and conditions of approval. B. Any permitted wetland degradation or destruction shall provide for mitigation as designated in the Conservation Element.	
54	OBJECTIVE 5-2.5: PROTECTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES. The City shall conserve and protect the remaining natural systems through appropriate land use designations. All future development or redevelopment of land affecting natural resources shall be consistent with the City of Winter Park Comprehensive Plan.	
55	Policy 5-2.5.1: Protect Conservation Areas. The City shall protect conservation areas, parks and open space lands from activities that would significantly damage the natural integrity, character or environmental balance of said areas.	
56	Policy 5-2.5.2: Designation of Conservation Land Resources. The Future Land Use Map series delineates Conservation Future Land Use for wetlands whose value warrants long-term preservation. Such areas include shoreline areas, wetlands, floodways and floodplains as well as adjacent uplands such wetlands along Howell Branch Creek northeast of Lake Maitland as well as along the Howell Branch Creek wetlands located between Lakes Sue and Virginia. All conservation land resources shall either remain undeveloped or shall undergo "restricted development." "Restricted development" shall be defined as the development options allowed by the development rights and restrictions stipulated in the Future Land Use Element. Passive recreation shall be a use that is allowed within the Conservation future land use designation.	Suggested text change, as Conservation FLU does not pertain to the shorelines or upland areas adjacent to wetlands.

57	Policy 5-2.5.3: Use of Conservation, Open Space and Recreation Areas. Those areas designated on the Future Land Use Map for conservation, open space and recreation shall not be developed except in furtherance of those purposes and as allowed by City of Winter Park's Comprehensive Plan. Remaining areas of important natural habitat shall not be altered or converted to active recreational facilities.	
58	Policy 5-2.5.4: Intergovernmental Coordination and Natural Resource Management. The City shall coordinate with the FDEP, SJRWMD, East Central Florida Regional Planning Council, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, and Orange County regarding management or protection of natural resources. Such intergovernmental coordinating activities shall protect the values and functions of natural systems. The methods for coordinating with other local governments, state, federal, and private plans/programs for conservation of natural resources shall be incorporated into the City's planning process.	
59	Policy 5-2.5.5: Enforcement Activities. The City shall protect and conserve the natural functions of existing vegetative communities, fauna, flora, soils, lakes, floodplains, and other identified natural resources.	
60	Policy 5-2.5.6: Evaluate Opportunities for Land Acquisition. The City shall annually consider the usefulness and availability of state and federal grant programs for the acquisition lands for conservation areas or passive recreation.	
61	OBJECTIVE 5-2.6: PROTECT NATIVE VEGETATION AND AQUATIC HABITATS. The City shall protect and retain major vegetative communities, aquatic habitats, and endangered and threatened plant species through implementation of the following policies.	
62	Policy 5-2.6.1: Implementing Protection of Vegetative Communities and Lake Habitats. The City shall require that development protect trees and vegetation by minimizing the removal of protected trees and requiring compensation and replanting for the loss of protected trees based on the diameter of tree. The City shall review development plans and shall require minimal lot clearance to preserve vegetation. Plans for lakeshore development shall be reviewed to prevent shoreline erosion, degradation of water quality, and harmful impacts on lake habitat.	Suggested text change as City controls tree removal but not landscape plant removal.
63	Policy 5-2.6.2: Preservation of Native Plant Communities. Tree protection and land clearing standards within the Land Development Code shall continue to mandate that new development preserve shoreline vegetation, wetlands, and vegetative habits known to serve as nesting areas or habitat for endangered or threatened species, or that mitigate the impacts of runoff on lakes and wetlands.	
64	Policy 5-2.6.3: Removal of Undesirable Exotic Vegetation. All nuisance and invasive exotic plant species shall be removed from development sites by a property owner/developer prior to issuance of a certificate of occupancy.	
65	Policy 5-2.6.4: Location of Park and Open Space Dedications. Where park and open space dedications required of new development are placed on-site, they shall be placed in areas that provide the greatest protection to and preserve the most environmentally important and sensitive.	
66	Policy 5-2.6.5: Use of Native Plants for Landscaping. Landscape plans and plant materials required of new development shall promote the use of native plant species and avoid the planting of exotic plants known to create nuisances.	
67	Policy 5-2.6.6: Restoration of Buffer Strips Along Shorelines. Shoreline landowners shall be encouraged to replace shorelines landscaped in turf grass with buffer strips of native vegetation at least ten feet in width.	
68	OBJECTIVE 5-2.7: TREES AND TREESCAPE CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION. The City shall maintain, conserve, and foster the extensive tree inventory and tree canopy within the City.	

69	<p>Policy 5-2.7.1: Tree Planting Program. The City shall maintain, conserve and foster the extensive tree inventory and canopy within Winter Park by continuing an urban forestry program that includes tree planting, and tree maintenance along City right-of-ways and on City owned property, develop and implement educational programs to assist homeowners with the maintenance and care of trees, and the administration of a tree inventory, keeping record of the location and status of trees within public lands and along public right-of-ways. A comprehensive approach to the management of streetscape trees shall include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish an accurate information database on the existing street tree inventory on a block-by-block basis; 2. Project the useful life expectancy of street trees in order to assess the replacement cost and other implementation requirements. The objective of the data is to assess the likely impact on individual streets when existing street trees die as well as to assess and quantify the requirements for replacement on a block-by-block basis for each fiscal year; 3. As a result of developing accurate forecasts and the costs of the replanting requirements, the City shall develop a funding plan to implement a streetscape tree protection and reforestation program. 	Add a comment with regards to complete streets
70	<p>Policy 5-2.7.2: Tree Protection from Development Activities. The City shall protect and conserve specimen and other significant trees from destruction by development activities <u>in a manner consistent with the Land Development Code regulations.</u></p>	Suggested reference.
71	<p>Policy 5-2.7.3: Tree City USA Program. The City shall continue to participate in the Tree City USA program and sponsor related arbor celebration events.</p>	
72	<p>Policy 5-2.7.4: Establish and Implement a Reforestation Plan. Pursuant to the City's strategic plan, The City shall develop and implement a reforestation plan to maintain and enhance the city's tree canopy.</p>	Suggested text change versus referencing a specific document.
73	<p>OBJECTIVE 5-2.8: PROTECT FISHERIES, WILDLIFE, AND WILDLIFE HABITATS. The City shall conserve habitat for fish, wildlife, and aquatic species including species that are threatened and endangered.</p>	
74	<p>Policy 5-2.8.1: Conduct an Inventory of Natural Habitats. The City shall work cooperatively with others environmental interest groups and agencies having jurisdiction to conduct an inventories of natural habitat remaining within its boundaries.</p>	
75	<p>Policy 5-2.8.2 Protect and Restore Areas of Existing Wildlife Habitat. The City shall protect areas of important wildlife habitat through appropriate restoration and management of City owned land, through acquisition of remaining open space, and through application of measures to prevent the filling and development of wetlands. Important areas to be so conserved include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cypress grove in Kraft Azalea Gardens • Mead Garden • The remaining undeveloped portion of the Genius Property adjacent to Lake Virginia and Lake Mizell • The wetland area of Howell Branch Creek between Lake Sue and Lake Virginia and north of Lake Maitland. 	
76	<p>Policy 5-2.8.3 Protect Shoreline Ecosystems. The City shall continue to conserve and protect ecosystems occurring within the littoral zone of lakes by enforcing the City's shoreline protection ordinance.</p>	
77	<p>Policy 5-2.8.4: Protect Listed Species. The City shall maintain, to the best of its abilities, the populations of species listed as threatened, endangered and species of special concern, and shall restrict activities known to adversely affect the survival of these species.</p>	
78	<p>Policy 5-2.8.5: Coordination with Environmental Agencies. If development activity is proposed on or near property where listed species (endangered, threatened, or species of special concern), the City shall coordinate with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission in determining whether a development permit can be issued.</p>	

79	Policy 5-2.8.6: Lake Management Programs. The City shall maintain and enforce its Lake Management Program that prioritizes actions designed to protect, conserve and enhance natural shoreline habitat, aquatic and wildlife habitat and the preservation of threatened or endangered species that use surface waters for habitat.	
80	Policy 5-2.8.7: Open Space in New Development. Where natural habitat exists in areas of new development or where open space is required as part of new development, maintaining or restoring natural habitat should be an option for providing open space that may be required by the City.	
81	OBJECTIVE 5-2.9: SOIL AND SHORELINE PROTECTION. The City shall continually conserve and protect soils through the prevention of soil erosion.	
82	Policy 5-2.9.1: Soil Erosion Prevention through Construction Activities. The City shall protect and conserve the natural functions of existing soil resources by requiring construction activities to apply soil erosion prevention techniques to prevent soils from eroding onto adjacent properties, right-of-ways, lakes and streams.	
83	Policy 5-2.9.2: Turf Grass and Landscaping Maintenance. Ground plants, trees and turf grass shall be maintained consistent with landscape plans approved by the City. The City shall assure that site vegetation is maintained and complies with the approved landscape plan.	
84	Policy 5-2.9.3: Lake Management Program. The City shall continue to fund and operate tree and vegetation planting programs for lakefront areas and littoral zones. The City shall continue to manage the operation of boat docks and accessory structures that may occur along shoreline areas to prevent environmental degradation and ensure public safety.	
85	Policy 5-2.9.4: Protection of Littoral Zone Vegetation. The City shall enforce the shoreline protection regulations that provide controls that protect, conserve and enhance significant native vegetative species from destruction by development activities.	
86	Policy 5-2.9.5: Construction Activities Consistent with Soil Types. Where soil conditions do not appear to be consistent with proposed construction, the City shall require soil testing and evaluation as a prerequisite to building permits. The City shall limit land uses or construction techniques to best management principles and practices compatible with soil conditions specific to the site.	
87	OBJECTIVE 5-2.10: MANAGING DISPOSAL OF WASTES. The City shall assure that generation, storage, transport, and disposal of wastes in Winter Park are managed with the best available technology to protect environmental quality.	Add reduce city's overall solid waste and divert from landfills
88	Policy 5-2.10.1: Collection of Residential Hazardous Wastes. The City shall continue to operate the Special Collection Facility for household hazardous wastes and shall cooperate with the Orange County Environmental Protection Division to ensure the proper use, storage, disposal and recycling of hazardous materials.	
89	Policy 5-2.10.2: Intergovernmental Coordination for Solid and Hazardous Waste. The City shall continue to coordinate with the Orange County regarding countywide hazardous waste disposal and monitoring programs.	
90	Policy 5-2.10.3: Managing Hazardous Waste. The City shall ensure the appropriate locations for the use, handling or storage of hazardous wastes, including their proximity to public water system wellheads and surface water resources. The City shall protect subsurface aquifer water sources by restricting uses within a 500 foot radius surrounding wellfields to those that do not include hazardous materials of any type. Wellhead protection standards shall be consistent with any standards imposed by the SJRWMD or the FDEP.	
91	Policy 5-2.10.4: Identification of Hazardous Waste. The City shall continue its practice to require the identification of any and all hazardous wastes or materials used or stored by any licensed business within the City. This practice shall continue to be implemented through the review of a business licenses for information regarding hazardous materials to be use or stored on-site.	

92	Policy 5-2.10.5: Monitor Small Quantity Generators. The City shall utilize the Fire Department's business inspection program to monitor the businesses using hazardous materials, shall report all potential problems, and shall respond to any resultant problems.	
93	Policy 5-2.10.6: Hazardous Waste Mismanagement. The City shall utilize the Fire Department's Inspection Program, Public Works Department Inspection Program and the Code Enforcement Division Inspection Program to seek out, report and mandate corrections to any misuse of hazardous wastes to ensure the public safety and to avoid degradation to natural resources, including water quality.	
94	OBJECTIVE 5-2.11: PROTECTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES. Land development and clearing activities shall incorporate appropriate measures to prevent damage to archaeologically and historically significant resources of local, regional, state, and federal significance.	
95	Policy 5-2.11.1: Coordinate Archaeological and Historic Preservation Activities. The City shall continue coordination with the Florida Department of State and the federal government to implement City, State, and federal policies for identifying, preserving, and enhancing sites of historical and archaeological significance within Winter Park.	
96	Policy 5-2.11.2: Preventing Adverse Impact of Development on Historic or Archaeological Sites. The City shall continue programs to identify and preserve historic places and prevent development impacts from adversely disturbing archaeological sites that are identified during or before construction activity.	
97	Policy 5-2.11.3: Protection of Designated Historic Sites. The City shall continue to preserve historic and archaeological resources and protect these resources from adverse impacts of development <u>in a manner consistent with the Land Development Code.</u>	Suggested reference.
98	OBJECTIVE 5-2.12: EVALUATION OF THE CONSERVATION ELEMENT EFFECTIVENESS. The City shall enforce the following policies to ensure that the Conservation Element protects the natural resources within the City of Winter Park.	
99	Policy 5-2.12.1: Review the Impact of Changing Conditions on Conservation Policy. The City shall monitor and evaluate significant changes in the characteristics of natural resources within Winter Park Policy implications of such changes shall be examined and corrective measures shall be pursued. Conservation policies shall be refined as needed in order to remain responsive to evolving problems and issues.	
100	Policy 5-2.12.2: Schedule, Budget, and Implement Programmed Activities. The timely scheduling, programming, budgeting and implementation of programmed conservation activities identified in this Element shall be evidence of the City's effectiveness in carrying out a systematic program for implementing conservation goals, objectives, and policies.	
101	Policy 5-2.12.3: Coordinate with Public and Private Sectors. While continually implementing and evaluating the Conservation Element, the City shall maintain a process of intergovernmental coordination as well as coordination with private sector groups interested in conservation policy and programs. The effectiveness of this approach shall be evaluated by the success of coordination mechanisms in resolving conservation problems and issues.	
102	Policy 5-2.12.4: Achieve Effective Resolution of Conservation Goals, Objectives, and Policies. The effectiveness of the Conservation Element shall be measured by the City's success in achieving conservation goals, objectives, and policies. The Conservation Element incorporates a systematic planning process for identifying conservation problems and issues and implementing corrective measures.	
103	OBJECTIVE 5-2.13: PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF GROUND WATER QUANTITY AND QUALITY. The City of Winter Park shall protect and conserve groundwater quantity and quality so that future development activities are conducted in a manner than, at a minimum meet state water quality standards.	
105	Policy 5-2.13.1: Continue Monitoring Water Quality Near Wellfields. Winter Park shall continue a monitoring program and procedures to monitor the water quality in the vicinity of the City's wellfields.	

106	Policy 5-2.13.2: Mitigation of Impacts From Private Business. The City shall work with the appropriate regulatory agency to mitigate adverse impacts, if detected, of private businesses which use, generate or produce any material characterized or listed on the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act's or the Environmental Protection Agency's hazardous waste lists.	
107	Policy 5-2.13.3: Cooperation with St. Johns River Water Management District for Emergency Water Shortage Plan. Winter Park shall cooperate with the St. Johns River Water Management District in the enforcement of the provisions of their emergency water shortage plans.	
108	Policy 5-2.13.4: City to Take Action to Combat Sources of Pollution. Winter Park shall, when identified, take action to combat sources of pollution that could threaten groundwater quality such as malfunctioning drain wells, improperly installed septic tanks, and improper disposal of hazardous waste areas.	
		<p>Add a new policy that directs to the SAP</p> <p>Encourage commercial recycling including multifamily properties to recycle and continue to provide residential recycling</p>

CHAPTER 5: CONSERVATION ELEMENT

WINTER PARK RELATED VISION THEMES

Cherish and sustain Winter Park's extraordinary quality of life.

Plan our growth through a collaborative process that protects out City's timeless scale and character.

~~**CONSERVATION GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND IMPLEMENTING POLICIES.** This section stipulates goals, objectives, and implementing policies for the Conservation Element pursuant to Chapter 163, FS.~~

GOAL 5-1: NATURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES. PROVIDE FOR THE PRESERVATION, CONSERVATION AND APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT OF THE CITY'S NATURAL RESOURCES SO THAT THEIR ECONOMIC, EDUCATIONAL, ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND AESTHETIC VALUES ARE PRESERVED AND ENHANCED AND AVAILABLE TO FUTURE GENERATIONS.

OBJECTIVE 5-1.1: AIR QUALITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE. Winter Park shall ~~participate in any~~ contribute to a regional or statewide effort to attain satisfactory air quality in Central Florida at a condition equal to ~~at~~ or better than state and federal air quality standards through the implementation of the following policies (below). ~~Winter Park should also reduce air emissions (including carbon) that contribute to global climate change.~~

Policy 5-1.1.1: Transportation Alternatives. The City shall continue to plan for transportation alternatives to gasoline-powered automobiles by planning efficient pedestrian and bicycle systems and by evaluating future feasibility for multimodal systems, including bus and passenger rail transit, and by adapting streets, and parking structures to facilitate the use of pedestrian and bicycle transportation ~~alternatively powered vehicles such as electric and hybrid cars.~~

Policy 5-1.1.2: Support Transit Service. The City shall continue to support transit service within Winter Park, including annual allocation of city funds for such service if when such services are determined to provide a ~~direct~~ benefit commensurate with the cost to Winter Park residents and businesses and also meet City goals and objectives. ~~Where possible such, service should include alternatively powered vehicles.~~

Policy 5-1.1.3: Urban Form and Pattern. The City shall integrate land use patterns and transportation systems by assuring that character, design, and intensity of development is compatible with adjacent transportation infrastructure and services. The City shall continue to facilitate an urban form following planning concepts inherent to neo-traditional neighborhood planning philosophies (i.e., grid system street pattern, residential and non-residential uses within walking distance, public open spaces and plazas).

Policy 5-1.1.4: Outdoor Burning Prohibition. The City shall continue to enforce the prohibition on open burning of trash and debris.

Policy 5-1.1.5: Air Monitoring Participation. The City shall continue to assist Orange County's air quality monitoring program by maintaining the availability of the Lake Island Park air quality monitoring station.

Policy 5-1.1.6: Public Education. The City shall support LYNX (aka Central Florida Regional Transportation Authority), the METROPLAN Orlando, and Orange County efforts to educate and promote public awareness about mass transit, car-pooling, bikeways, park-n-ride lots, and other alternative transportation modes as a means to reduce automobile emission pollution.

Policy 5-1.1.7: Air Quality Standards. The City shall support enforcement of applicable standards for air quality to control significant emissions of air pollutants in order to maintain and improve the existing air quality.

Policy 5-1.1.8: Combat Erosion and Generation of Dust Particles. Construction or clearing activities that expose, destabilize, or otherwise alter soil shall be required to implement best management principles and practices for soil protection to reduce wind-related soil erosion and dust particles as air pollutant.

Policy 5-1.1.9: Promote Alternative Transportation Fuels. As part of the capital purchasing process for new motor vehicles used to transport City staff serving functions other than life/safety or maintenance operations, the City shall consider the costs and benefits of vehicles powered by alternative fuels or engine design, such as hybrid or electric vehicles.

Policy 5-1.1.10: Energy Conservation and Alternative Energy Use. Because the City of Winter Park now owns the electric utility serving the city, it is able to pursue policies and programs designed to conserve energy and to make use of alternative energy sources. The City shall consider: 1) Incentives and provide technical assistance for commercial and residential energy conservation, 2) Incentives for the installation of solar power generation and solar hot water heating by its residential and commercial customers, 3) The purchase of “green power” for sale to its customers.

Policy 5-1.1.11: Green Technology for Municipal Buildings. The City shall consider the feasibility of retrofit in existing municipal buildings and design new buildings to minimize the use of energy, water and other resources, to facilitate the generation of solar power and to serve as examples for others of environmental sustainability.

GOAL 5-2: Pursuant to the City's ~~goals~~ strategic plan to MAINTAIN AND IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF CITY LAKES AND OTHER WATER BODIES.

OBJECTIVE 5-2.1: SURFACE WATER QUALITY AND QUANTITY - LAKES, STREAMS, AND CANALS. The City shall conserve, appropriately use, and protect the quality and quantity of surface water sources to maintain environmental and recreational benefits through the implementation of the following policies.

Policy 5-2.1.1: Construction Impacts on Surface Water Quality. Soil and silt material disturbed by clearing and construction activities shall remain onsite and away from lake and streams through application of soil protection methods including application of the following techniques where applicable.

1. Soil erosion created by wind and stormwater runoff shall be reduced through the application of construction practices that retain soils on-site to the greatest extent practical.

2. Tree and vegetation protection standards shall prevent the clearing of land or the removal of trees, particularly within littoral zones (shoreline areas), except when authorized by the City through development or clearing permits.
3. Temporary stormwater drainage systems, such as swales and berms, shall be installed with new construction and clearing activities to capture direct surface run-off waters that may carry sand, silt, and other debris into lakes or streams.

Policy 5-2.1.2: Infrastructure Improvements. The City shall continually implement surface water quality improvement projects that minimize debris, nutrient and bacteriological contamination of the lakes to include street and sediment trap cleaning, canal wall replacement, retention systems, replanting native aquatic vegetation, and Alum Injection systems.

Policy 5-2.1.3: Stormwater Utility Fees. The City shall continue the ~~to impose a~~ stormwater utility fee ~~on development~~ as a means of generating revenue for surface water quality improvement projects.

Policy 5-2.1.4: Aquatic Plant Management. The City shall employ aquatic plant management practices that reduce the emergence of non-native, undesirable aquatic plants and improve conditions for safe recreational boating and fishing activities.

Policy 5-2.1.5: Alternative Approaches to Aquatic Plant Management. The City shall continue to investigate alternative physical, biological and chemical controls for its aquatic plant management program in order to protect water quality while also controlling undesirable and non-native aquatic plants. The City shall coordinate with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) on an annual basis regarding best management practices and alternative methods to control emergence and proliferation of undesirable aquatic plants.

Policy 5-2.1.6: Septic Tank Use. The City shall require approval of the Orange County Health Department for any septic system construction or renovation.

Policy 5-2.1.7: Stormwater Design Compatibility with Natural Systems. Stormwater retention/detention areas shall be designed and landscaped to appear as a natural waterbody. Any stormwater detention or retention areas located near lakes or other water bodies within the corporate limits of the Winter Park shall be designed with shorelines that are sinuous rather than straight and that create curvilinear shorelines at the water/land interface. The City shall include design criteria and landscape requirements for stormwater retention/detention facilities.

Policy 5-2.1.8: Regional Surface Water Quality Programs and Improvements. The City shall coordinate its surface water improvement program with the St. John River Water Management District (SJRWMD) Surface Water Improvement and Management Plan applicable to the middle basin of the St. Johns River and the Econlockhatchee River System. The City shall also coordinate with SJRWMD regarding City surface water improvement projects that may be eligible for SJRWMD funding assistance.

OBJECTIVE 5-2.2: PROTECTION OF POTABLE WATER RESOURCES. The City shall conserve, appropriately use and protect the water quality and quantity of current and projected water sources through the implementation of the following policies.

Policy 5-2.2.1: East-Central Florida Water Supply Planning Initiative. The City shall continue to participate in workshops and intergovernmental coordination activities conducted as part of the SJRWMD's East-Central Florida Water Supply Planning Initiative, which strives to identify long term solutions to regional groundwater supply problems and to identify potential alternative water sources other than the Floridan aquifer.

Policy 5-2.2.2: Water Supply Evaluation. Upon the effective date of the City of Winter Park Comprehensive Plan, the City shall not approve an amendment to the Future Land Use Map, a modification of any land use designation resulting in an increase in density or intensity, or a modification to any land use designation that will changes uses and activities allowed therein, unless one of the two following criteria are met:

1. Water supply necessary to service a utility service area must be available under the allocation allowed by a consumptive use permit issued by the SJRWMD. The water supply allocation must be able to meet the water demands anticipated from the utility service area as well as the additional demands generated by development allowed by an amendment to the City of Winter Park Comprehensive Plan. Infrastructure and wells necessary to withdraw water supplies demanded by a utility service area must be in place and approved by FDEP and the SJRWMD.
2. At the time of the issuance of a building permit, the City shall verify with the Water and Wastewater Utility Department that adequate water supplies will be available to serve the new development no later than the anticipated date of issuance of a certificate of occupancy.

Policy 5-2.2.3: Consumptive Use Permit. The City shall comply, as required, with the provisions of the consumptive water use permit issued to Winter Park Utilities by the SJRWMD.

Policy 5-2.2.4: Utility Rate Structure. The City shall encourage and foster water conservation through its inverted water utility rates. The City shall periodically evaluate the utility service's water rate methods and service to determine if rate adjustments are necessary to discourage overuse.

Policy 5-2.2.5: Public Education. The City shall support public awareness of water conservation needs through informative and education material made available to residents and business through mediums such as notices included with water bills and postings on the City's web site. The City shall also cooperate with the SJRWMD to regarding its public education programs that promote water conservation.

Policy 5-2.2.6: Water Restriction Notices. The City shall utilize utility bills, the City's newsletter, or its web site to facilitate public education addressing methods to achieve compliance within any restrictions on water usage and lawn irrigation imposed by the St. Johns River Water Management District.

Policy 5-2.2.7: Wellhead Protection. Activities that may potentially threaten groundwater quality shall be located away from potable water wellheads. The City shall protect subsurface aquifer water sources and thereby conserve the source of the City's future potable water by prohibiting uses such as the storage or disposal of hazardous materials, new underground storage tanks and new septic tanks within a 500 foot radius surrounding wellfields. Wellhead protection standards shall be consistent with any standards imposed by the SJRWMD or the FDEP.

Policy 5-2.2.8: Wellfield Protection Areas. The City shall ensure the protection of potable water supply by prohibiting uses such as the storage or disposal of hazardous materials, new underground storage tanks and new septic tanks or have the potential to harm the water supply ~~in accordance with Chapters 62-521 and 62-555, F.A.C.~~ within a 500 foot radius surrounding wellfields. The area enclosed within a 500 foot radial distance surrounding the well is designated as a wellfield protection area.

Policy 5-2.2.9: Drought Tolerant Landscaping. Landscape standards shall continue to include requirements to encourage the use of low-water tolerant plant species as well as the installation of rain or moisture monitor devices for irrigation systems.

Policy 5-2.2.10: Incentives for Use of Low-Water Tolerant Landscaping. The City shall allow the elimination of a required irrigation system when a landscape plan is approved by the Parks Department that includes the use of native plants and other vegetation which will survive without irrigation, while still achieving the landscape buffering.

Policy 5-2.2.11: Water-Saving Fixtures. ~~By 2009, the City shall require the use of water-saving plumbing fixtures for all new development.~~ For building rehabilitation or remodeling projects, the City shall evaluate and consider adopting incentives to encourage plumbing fixture retrofits for water-saving fixtures. Public fountains installed at City parks and facilities after the effective date of the City of Winter Park Comprehensive Plan shall be designed to use recirculating water.

Policy 5-2.2.12: Development within Area of Special Well Construction (ASWC). All new development occurring within an area designated by the SJRWMD as an “Area of Special Well Construction” must be served by a central water and sewer system.

Policy 5-2.2.13: Emergency Water Conservation. Winter Park shall cooperate with the SJRWMD to conserve water resources during water supply emergencies.

Policy 5-2.2.14: Extension of Gray Water/Re-Use Lines. The City shall encourage the extension of gray water systems and re-use lines to those developed areas of Winter Park currently not served by such systems. If such coordination efforts reveal that extension of re-use lines is not financially feasible, the City shall investigate potential grant funds administered by state or federal agencies that may be eligible to assist with the extension of such systems.

Policy 5-2.2.15: Multi-jurisdictional Planning Initiatives. Identify partnerships with surrounding utilities such as Orange County, Orlando Utilities Commission, and Seminole County on regional tradition and alternative water supply development projects to provide wholesale water to the City of Winter Park.

OBJECTIVE 5-2.3: MAINTENANCE OF FLOODPLAIN. The City shall protect the natural functions of the 100-year floodplain to maintain its current flood carrying and flood storage capacity and to minimize damage to property caused by flooding.

Policy 5-2.3.1: Alteration of Streams and Floodways. The City shall continue to prohibit the altering of, or construction in any stream or floodway, adding any fill, development proposing compensating storage in streams and wetland floodplain areas. The City’s Floodplain Protection

Ordinance shall maintain consistency with program policies of the Federal Insurance Administration.

Policy 5-2.3.2: Floodplain Protection Standards. The City shall continue to require a conditional use permit for any type of construction within the stream floodplain areas, a lakefront, canalfront and streamfront site plan review by the Planning and Zoning Commission for approval of all construction within lake, canal and stream floodplain areas, new habitable construction to locate outside all lakefront and stream floodplain areas, and require connection to sewer over septic where possible.

Policy 5-2.3.3: FEMA Construction Standards. The City shall require that construction meet or exceed the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) standards.

OBJECTIVE 5-2.4: PROTECT AND PRESERVE WETLANDS. Preserve, protect, restore and replace wetlands to achieve no net loss of functional wetlands after the adoption of this comprehensive plan. The City shall ensure the protection of wetlands and wetland functional values by prioritizing protective activities with avoidance of impacts as the first priority, minimization of impacts as the second priority, and mitigation for impacts as the third priority.

Policy 5-2.4.1: Wetland Definition and Delineation. ~~The Florida Legislature preempts the authority of any water management district, state or regional agency, or local government to define wetlands or develop a delineation methodology to implement the definition and determines that the exclusive definition and delineation methodology for wetlands shall be that established pursuant to s. 373.019(22) and s. 373.421, F.S. The use of the term wetlands in the Goals, Objectives and Policies of this Comprehensive Plan shall be pursuant to this definition and delineation, as established by the State of Florida.~~

Policy 5-2.4.2: Dedication of Conservation Areas. ~~Conservation future land use designation easements shall be placed on all stream front wetlands or other adjacent environmentally sensitive lands within fifty (50) feet of wetlands as a condition or requirement of a development approval for all properties containing any designated wetland.~~

Policy 5-2.4.3: Preservation of Wetlands. The City's preservation of all wetlands within the City ~~(except for the remaining isolated sections of the Crane Strand wetland)~~ shall be to prohibit any fill, disturbance, or development within any designated wetland. No development of any kind shall be permitted within any designated lakefront or stream front wetland area except for an elevated boardwalk or gazebo or as that may be permitted by the City Commission ~~and require a supermajority (four votes) for approval only within wetlands that are part of the City's park and recreation system. This shall apply to all classifications of wetlands pursuant to the requirements of Rule 9J-5.013(3)(a) F.A.C.~~

Policy 5-2.4.4: Protection of Wetlands. The City's protection of all wetlands in the City ~~(except for the remaining isolated sections of the Crane Strand wetland)~~ including adjacent environmentally sensitive lands shall be to prohibit any building and structures development within fifty (50) feet of all designated wetlands. No fill disturbance or development may occur within this fifty (50) foot buffer protection zone. ~~This shall apply to all classifications of wetlands pursuant to the requirements of Rule 9J-5.013(3)(a) F.A.C.~~

Policy 5-2.4.5: Protection of Environmentally Sensitive Lands. The City's protection of environmentally sensitive lands shall be to prohibit all development within fifty (50) feet of all designated wetlands, any stream, canal, or lake and within fifty (50) feet of any wildlife habitat containing endangered or threatened species as detailed on Map 5-5 in this element.

Policy 5-2.4.6: Conservation Designation. The Future Land Use Element and Map shall require a conservation designation to be placed upon all wetlands, floodways and stream floodplain areas designated by the FEMA floodplain maps along all stream front areas in the city specifically to protect these areas from development impacts and potential encroachment. The Future Land Use Map shall place a Conservation Designation upon such wetlands along Howell Branch Creek northeast of Lake Maitland as well as the Howell Branch Creek wetlands located between Lakes Sue and Virginia.

Policy 5-2.4.7: Wetland Mitigation. Disturbance or destruction of wetlands shall be avoided on lands designated conservation. Where the SJRWMD has approved the removal, alteration, or destruction of wetlands, within the remaining isolated sections of the Crane Strand wetland mitigation shall occur consistent with those requirements. ~~Section 62-312, Florida Administrative Code.~~ Prior to issuance of any land clearing or construction permit from the City, an applicant must receive and adhere to all environmental permits that are required by the State of Florida.

Policy 5-2.4.8: Wetland Mitigation Sites. Where wetland mitigation is required by the SJRWMD, the mitigation site must occur within or adjacent to the City of Winter Park except when a site cannot be found that meets the approval of the SJRWMD and the City. The City will encourage the protection and preservation of wetlands within the City limits instead of off-site locations.

Policy 5-2.4.9 Wetland Regulations Shall Avoid Duplication. Wetland regulations adopted by the City shall avoid duplication of wetland regulation by maintaining consistency with the regulations of FDEP and SJRWMD.

- A. The City shall regulate activities which will result in the destruction and/or degradation of functional wetlands that have been permitted by FDEP or SJRWMD based on FDEP and SJRWMD professional staff application of criteria, evaluation and conditions of approval.
- B. Any permitted wetland degradation or destruction shall provide for mitigation as designated in the Conservation Element.

OBJECTIVE 5-2.5: PROTECTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES. The City shall conserve and protect the remaining natural systems through appropriate land use designations. All future development or redevelopment of land affecting natural resources shall be consistent with the City of Winter Park Comprehensive Plan.

Policy 5-2.5.1: Protect Conservation Areas. The City shall protect conservation areas, parks and open space lands from activities that would significantly damage the natural integrity, character or environmental balance of said areas.

Policy 5-2.5.2: Designation of Conservation Land Resources. The Future Land Use Map series delineates Conservation Future Land Use for wetlands whose value warrants long-term preservation. Such areas include ~~shoreline areas~~, wetlands, floodways and floodplains ~~as well as adjacent uplands such wetlands~~ along Howell Branch Creek northeast of Lake Maitland as well as along the Howell Branch Creek wetlands located between Lakes Sue and Virginia. All conservation land resources shall either remain undeveloped or shall undergo "restricted development." "Restricted development" shall be defined as the development options allowed by the development rights and restrictions stipulated in the Future Land Use Element. Passive recreation shall be a use that is allowed within the Conservation future land use designation.

Policy 5-2.5.3: Use of Conservation, Open Space and Recreation Areas. Those areas designated on the Future Land Use Map for conservation, open space and recreation shall not be developed except in furtherance of those purposes and as allowed by City of Winter Park's Comprehensive Plan. Remaining areas of important natural habitat shall not be altered or converted to active recreational facilities.

Policy 5-2.5.4: Intergovernmental Coordination and Natural Resource Management. The City shall coordinate with the FDEP, SJRWMD, East Central Florida Regional Planning Council, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, and Orange County regarding management or protection of natural resources. Such intergovernmental coordinating activities shall protect the values and functions of natural systems. The methods for coordinating with other local governments, state, federal, and private plans/programs for conservation of natural resources shall be incorporated into the City's planning process.

Policy 5-2.5.5: Enforcement Activities. The City shall protect and conserve the natural functions of existing vegetative communities, fauna, flora, soils, lakes, floodplains, and other identified natural resources.

Policy 5-2.5.6: Evaluate Opportunities for Land Acquisition. The City shall annually consider the usefulness and availability of state and federal grant programs for the acquisition lands for conservation areas or passive recreation.

OBJECTIVE 5-2.6: PROTECT NATIVE VEGETATION AND AQUATIC HABITATS. The City shall protect and retain major vegetative communities, aquatic habitats, and endangered and threatened plant species through implementation of the following policies.

Policy 5-2.6.1: Implementing Protection of Vegetative Communities and Lake Habitats. The City shall require that development protect trees ~~and vegetation~~ by minimizing the removal of protected trees and requiring compensation and replanting for the loss of protected trees based on the diameter of tree. ~~The City shall review development plans and shall require minimal lot clearance to preserve vegetation.~~ Plans for lakeshore development shall be reviewed to prevent shoreline erosion, degradation of water quality, and harmful impacts on lake habitat.

Policy 5-2.6.2: Preservation of Native Plant Communities. Tree protection and land clearing standards within the Land Development Code shall continue to mandate that new development preserve shoreline vegetation, wetlands, and vegetative habits known to serve as nesting areas or habitat for endangered or threatened species, or that mitigate the impacts of runoff on lakes and wetlands.

Policy 5-2.6.3: Removal of Undesirable Exotic Vegetation. All nuisance and invasive exotic plant species shall be removed from development sites by a property owner/developer prior to issuance of a certificate of occupancy.

Policy 5-2.6.4: Location of Park and Open Space Dedications. Where park and open space dedications required of new development are placed on-site, they shall be placed in areas that provide the greatest protection to and preserve the most environmentally important and sensitive.

Policy 5-2.6.5: Use of Native Plants for Landscaping. Landscape plans and plant materials required of new development shall promote the use of native plant species and avoid the planting of exotic plants known to create nuisances.

Policy 5-2.6.6: Restoration of Buffer Strips Along Shorelines. Shoreline landowners shall be encouraged to replace shorelines landscaped in turf grass with buffer strips of native vegetation at least ten feet in width.

OBJECTIVE 5-2.7: TREES AND TREESCAPE CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION. The City shall maintain, conserve, and foster the extensive tree inventory and tree canopy within the City.

Policy 5-2.7.1: Tree Planting Program. The City shall maintain, conserve and foster the extensive tree inventory and canopy within Winter Park by continuing an urban forestry program that includes tree planting, and tree maintenance along City right-of-ways and on City owned property, develop and implement educational programs to assist homeowners with the maintenance and care of trees, and the administration of a tree inventory, keeping record of the location and status of trees within public lands and along public right-of-ways. A comprehensive approach to the management of streetscape trees shall include the following:

1. Establish an accurate information database on the existing street tree inventory on a block-by-block basis;
2. Project the useful life expectancy of street trees in order to assess the replacement cost and other implementation requirements. The objective of the data is to assess the likely impact on individual streets when existing street trees die as well as to assess and quantify the requirements for replacement on a block-by-block basis for each fiscal year;
3. As a result of developing accurate forecasts and the costs of the replanting requirements, the City shall develop a funding plan to implement a streetscape tree protection and reforestation program.

Policy 5-2.7.2: Tree Protection from Development Activities. The City shall protect and conserve specimen and other significant trees from destruction by development activities in a manner consistent with the Land Development Code regulations.

Policy 5-2.7.3: Tree City USA Program. The City shall continue to participate in the Tree City USA program and sponsor related arbor celebration events.

Policy 5-2.7.4: Establish and Implement a Reforestation Plan. ~~Pursuant to the City's strategic plan,~~ The City shall develop and implement a reforestation plan to maintain and enhance the city's tree canopy.

OBJECTIVE 5-2.8: PROTECT FISHERIES, WILDLIFE, AND WILDLIFE HABITATS. The City shall conserve habitat for fish, wildlife, and aquatic species including species that are threatened and endangered.

Policy 5-2.8.1: Conduct an Inventory of Natural Habitats. The City shall work cooperatively with others environmental interest groups and agencies having jurisdiction to conduct an inventories of natural habitat remaining within its boundaries.

Policy 5-2.8.2 Protect and Restore Areas of Existing Wildlife Habitat. The City shall protect areas of important wildlife habitat through appropriate restoration and management of City owned land, through acquisition of remaining open space, and through application of measures to prevent the filling and development of wetlands. Important areas to be so conserved include:

- The cypress grove in Kraft Azalea Gardens
- Mead Garden
- The remaining undeveloped portion of the Genius Property adjacent to Lake Virginia and Lake Mizell
- The wetland area of Howell Branch Creek between Lake Sue and Lake Virginia and north of Lake Maitland.

Policy 5-2.8.3 Protect Shoreline Ecosystems. The City shall continue to conserve and protect ecosystems occurring within the littoral zone of lakes by enforcing the City's shoreline protection ordinance.

Policy 5-2.8.4: Protect Listed Species. The City shall maintain, to the best of its abilities, the populations of species listed as threatened, endangered and species of special concern, and shall restrict activities known to adversely affect the survival of these species.

Policy 5-2.8.5: Coordination with Environmental Agencies. If development activity is proposed on or near property where listed species (endangered, threatened, or species of special concern), the City shall coordinate with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission in determining whether a development permit can be issued.

Policy 5-2.8.6: Lake Management Programs. The City shall maintain and enforce its Lake Management Program that prioritizes actions designed to protect, conserve and enhance natural shoreline habitat, aquatic and wildlife habitat and the preservation of threatened or endangered species that use surface waters for habitat.

Policy 5-2.8.7: Open Space in New Development. Where natural habitat exists in areas of new development or where open space is required as part of new development, maintaining or restoring natural habitat should be an option for providing open space that may be required by the City.

OBJECTIVE 5-2.9: SOIL AND SHORELINE PROTECTION. The City shall continually conserve and protect soils through the prevention of soil erosion.

Policy 5-2.9.1: Soil Erosion Prevention through Construction Activities. The City shall protect and conserve the natural functions of existing soil resources by requiring construction

activities to apply soil erosion prevention techniques to prevent soils from eroding onto adjacent properties, right-of-ways, lakes and streams.

Policy 5-2.9.2: Turf Grass and Landscaping Maintenance. Ground plants, trees and turf grass shall be maintained consistent with landscape plans approved by the City. The City shall assure that site vegetation is maintained and complies with the approved landscape plan.

Policy 5-2.9.3: Lake Management Program. The City shall continue to fund and operate tree and vegetation planting programs for lakefront areas and littoral zones. The City shall continue to manage the operation of boat docks and accessory structures that may occur along shoreline areas to prevent environmental degradation and ensure public safety.

Policy 5-2.9.4: Protection of Littoral Zone Vegetation. The City shall enforce the shoreline protection regulations that provide controls that protect, conserve and enhance significant native vegetative species from destruction by development activities.

Policy 5-2.9.5: Construction Activities Consistent with Soil Types. Where soil conditions do not appear to be consistent with proposed construction, the City shall require soil testing and evaluation as a prerequisite to building permits. The City shall limit land uses or construction techniques to best management principles and practices compatible with soil conditions specific to the site.

OBJECTIVE 5-2.10: MANAGING DISPOSAL OF WASTES. The City shall assure that generation, storage, transport, and disposal of wastes in Winter Park are managed with the best available technology to protect environmental quality.

Policy 5-2.10.1: Collection of Residential Hazardous Wastes. The City shall continue to operate the Special Collection Facility for household hazardous wastes and shall cooperate with the Orange County Environmental Protection Division to ensure the proper use, storage, disposal and recycling of hazardous materials.

Policy 5-2.10.2: Intergovernmental Coordination for Solid and Hazardous Waste. The City shall continue to coordinate with the Orange County regarding countywide hazardous waste disposal and monitoring programs.

Policy 5-2.10.3: Managing Hazardous Waste. The City shall ensure the appropriate locations for the use, handling or storage of hazardous wastes, including their proximity to public water system wellheads and surface water resources. The City shall protect subsurface aquifer water sources by restricting uses within a 500 foot radius surrounding wellfields to those that do not include hazardous materials of any type. Wellhead protection standards shall be consistent with any standards imposed by the SJRWMD or the FDEP.

Policy 5-2.10.4: Identification of Hazardous Waste. The City shall continue its practice to require the identification of any and all hazardous wastes or materials used or stored by any licensed business within the City. This practice shall continue to be implemented through the review of a business licenses for information regarding hazardous materials to be use or stored on-site.

Policy 5-2.10.5: Monitor Small Quantity Generators. The City shall utilize the Fire Department's business inspection program to monitor the businesses using hazardous materials, shall report all potential problems, and shall respond to any resultant problems.

Policy 5-2.10.6: Hazardous Waste Mismanagement. The City shall utilize the Fire Department's Inspection Program, Public Works Department Inspection Program and the Code Enforcement Division Inspection Program to seek out, report and mandate corrections to any misuse of hazardous wastes to ensure the public safety and to avoid degradation to natural resources, including water quality.

OBJECTIVE 5-2.11: PROTECTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES.

Land development and clearing activities shall incorporate appropriate measures to prevent damage to archaeologically and historically significant resources of local, regional, state, and federal significance.

Policy 5-2.11.1: Coordinate Archaeological and Historic Preservation Activities. The City shall continue coordination with the Florida Department of State and the federal government to implement City, State, and federal policies for identifying, preserving, and enhancing sites of historical and archaeological significance within Winter Park.

Policy 5-2.11.2: Preventing Adverse Impact of Development on Historic or Archaeological Sites. The City shall continue programs to identify and preserve historic places and prevent development impacts from adversely disturbing archaeological sites that are identified during or before construction activity.

Policy 5-2.11.3: Protection of Designated Historic Sites. The City shall continue to preserve historic and archaeological resources and protect these resources from adverse impacts of development in a manner consistent with the Land Development Code.

OBJECTIVE 5-2.12: EVALUATION OF THE CONSERVATION ELEMENT EFFECTIVENESS. The City shall enforce the following policies to ensure that the Conservation Element protects the natural resources within the City of Winter Park.

Policy 5-2.12.1: Review the Impact of Changing Conditions on Conservation Policy. The City shall monitor and evaluate significant changes in the characteristics of natural resources within Winter Park. Policy implications of such changes shall be examined and corrective measures shall be pursued. Conservation policies shall be refined as needed in order to remain responsive to evolving problems and issues.

Policy 5-2.12.2: Schedule, Budget, and Implement Programmed Activities. The timely scheduling, programming, budgeting and implementation of programmed conservation activities identified in this Element shall be evidence of the City's effectiveness in carrying out a systematic program for implementing conservation goals, objectives, and policies.

Policy 5-2.12.3: Coordinate with Public and Private Sectors. While continually implementing and evaluating the Conservation Element, the City shall maintain a process of intergovernmental coordination as well as coordination with private sector groups interested in conservation policy and programs. The effectiveness of this approach shall be evaluated by the success of coordination mechanisms in resolving conservation problems and issues.

Policy 5-2.12.4: Achieve Effective Resolution of Conservation Goals, Objectives, and Policies. The effectiveness of the Conservation Element shall be measured by the City's success in achieving conservation goals, objectives, and policies. The Conservation Element incorporates a systematic planning process for identifying conservation problems and issues and implementing corrective measures.

OBJECTIVE 5-2.13: PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF GROUND WATER QUANTITY AND QUALITY. The City of Winter Park shall protect and conserve groundwater quantity and quality so that future development activities are conducted in a manner that, at a minimum, meets state water quality standards.

Policy 5-2.13.1: Continue Monitoring Water Quality Near Wellfields. Winter Park shall continue a monitoring program and procedures to monitor the water quality in the vicinity of the City's wellfields.

Policy 5-2.13.2: Mitigation of Impacts From Private Business. The City shall work with the appropriate regulatory agency to mitigate adverse impacts, if detected, of private businesses which use, generate or produce any material characterized or listed on the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act's or the Environmental Protection Agency's hazardous waste lists.

Policy 5-2.13.3: Cooperation with St. Johns River Water Management District for Emergency Water Shortage Plan. Winter Park shall cooperate with the St. Johns River Water Management District in the enforcement of the provisions of their emergency water shortage plans.

Policy 5-2.13.4: City to Take Action to Combat Sources of Pollution. Winter Park shall, when identified, take action to combat sources of pollution that could threaten groundwater quality such as malfunctioning drain wells, improperly installed septic tanks, and improper disposal of hazardous waste areas.

Conservation Map Series

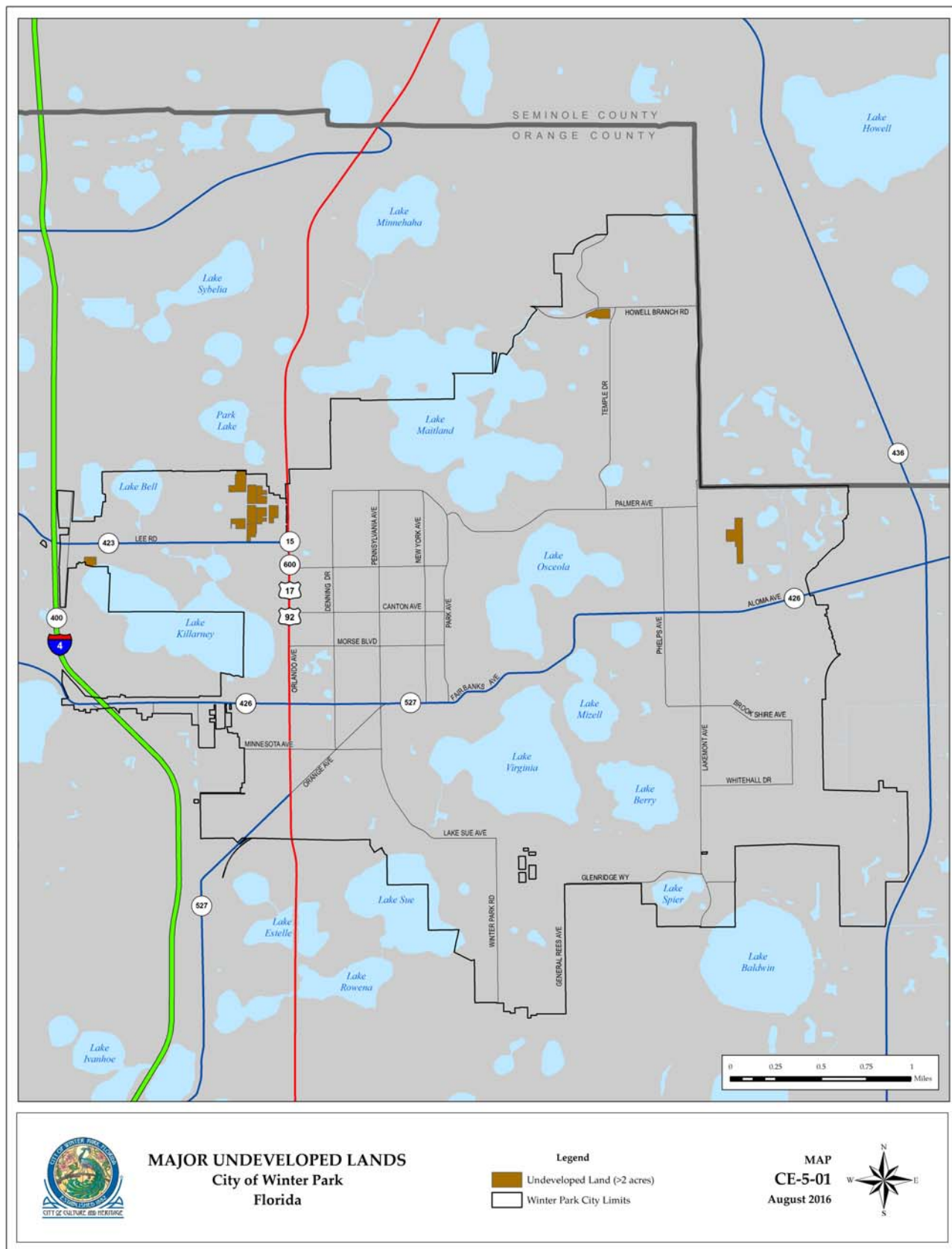
CE-5-01: Major Undeveloped Lands

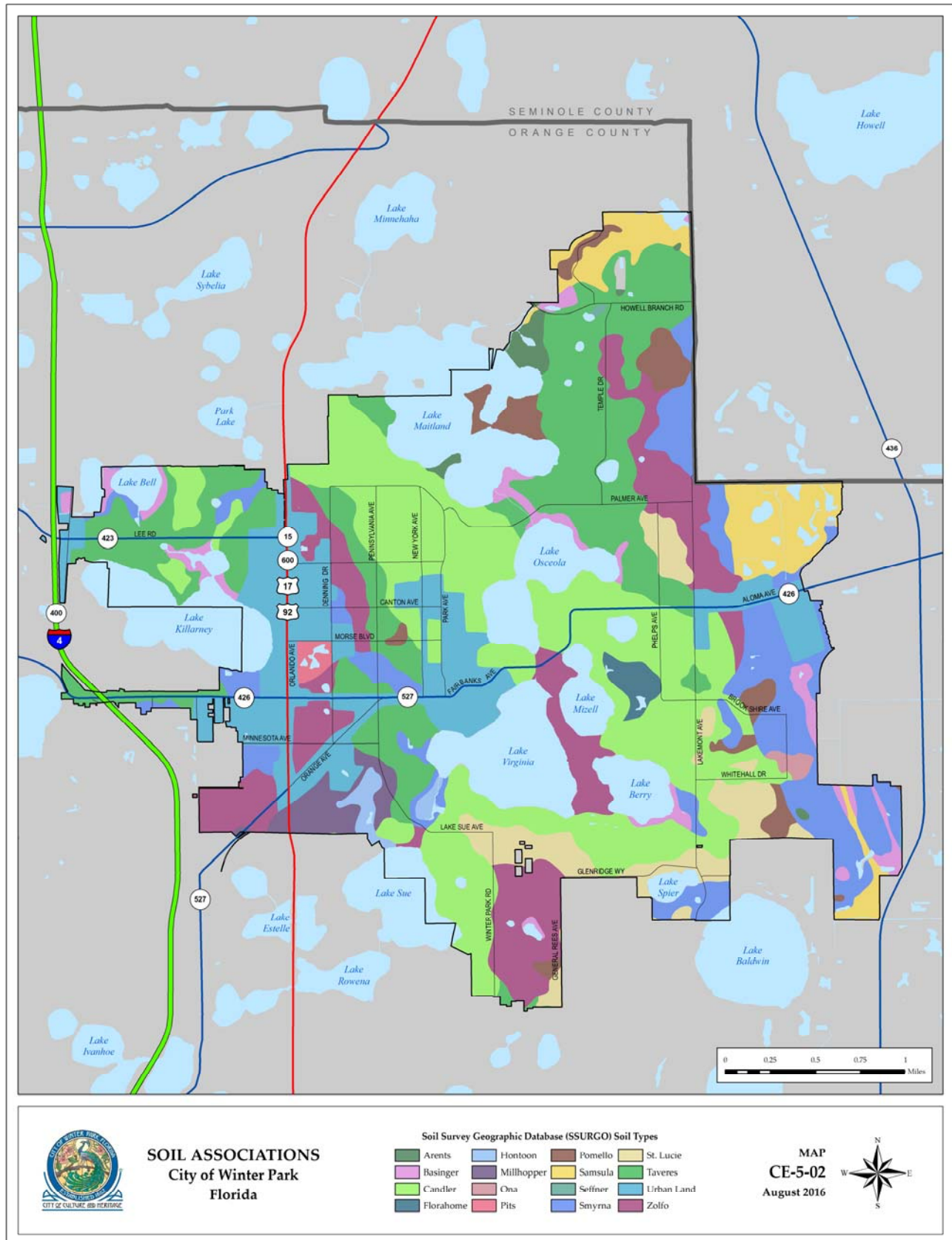
CE-5-02: Soil Associations

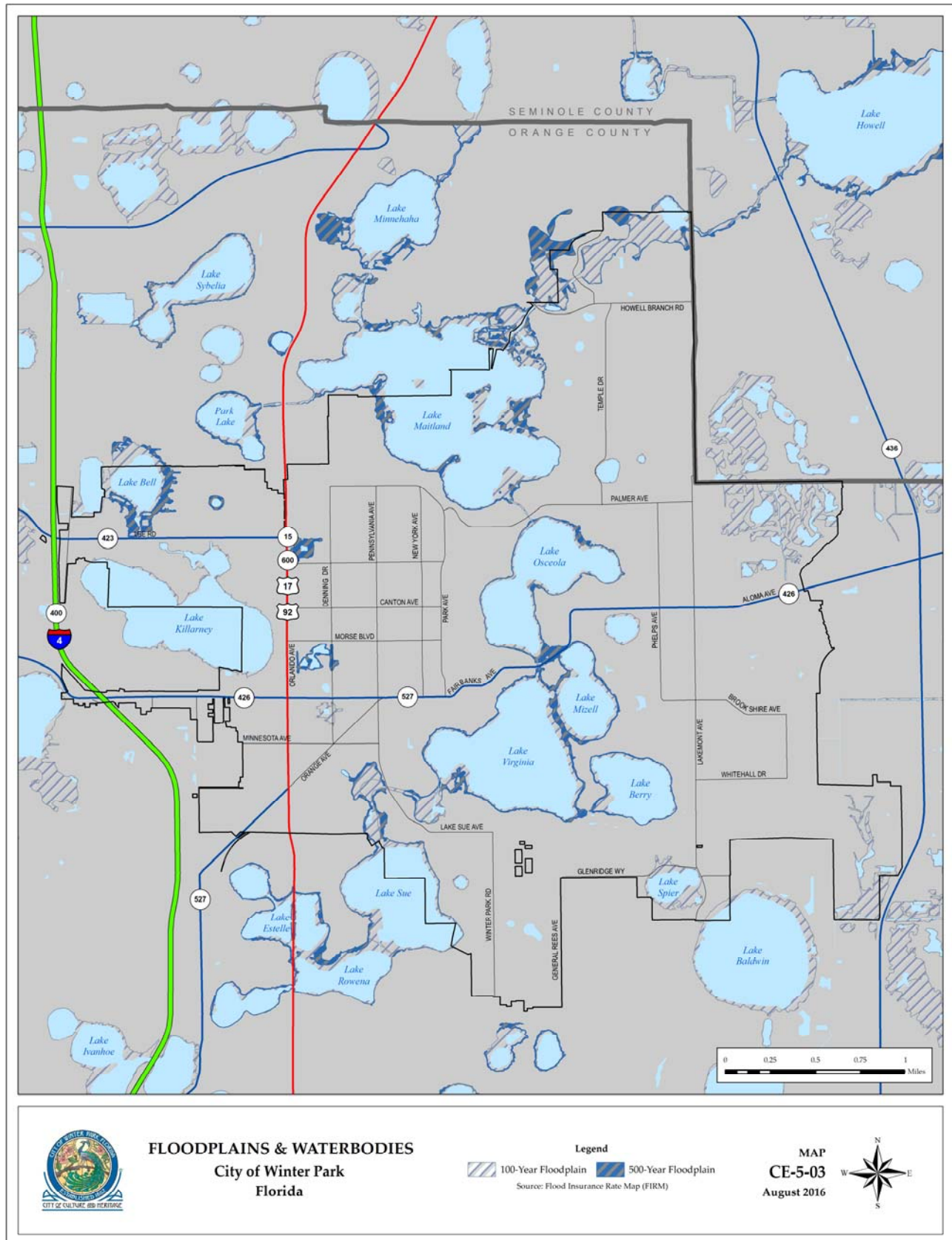
CE-5-03: Floodplains and Water Bodies

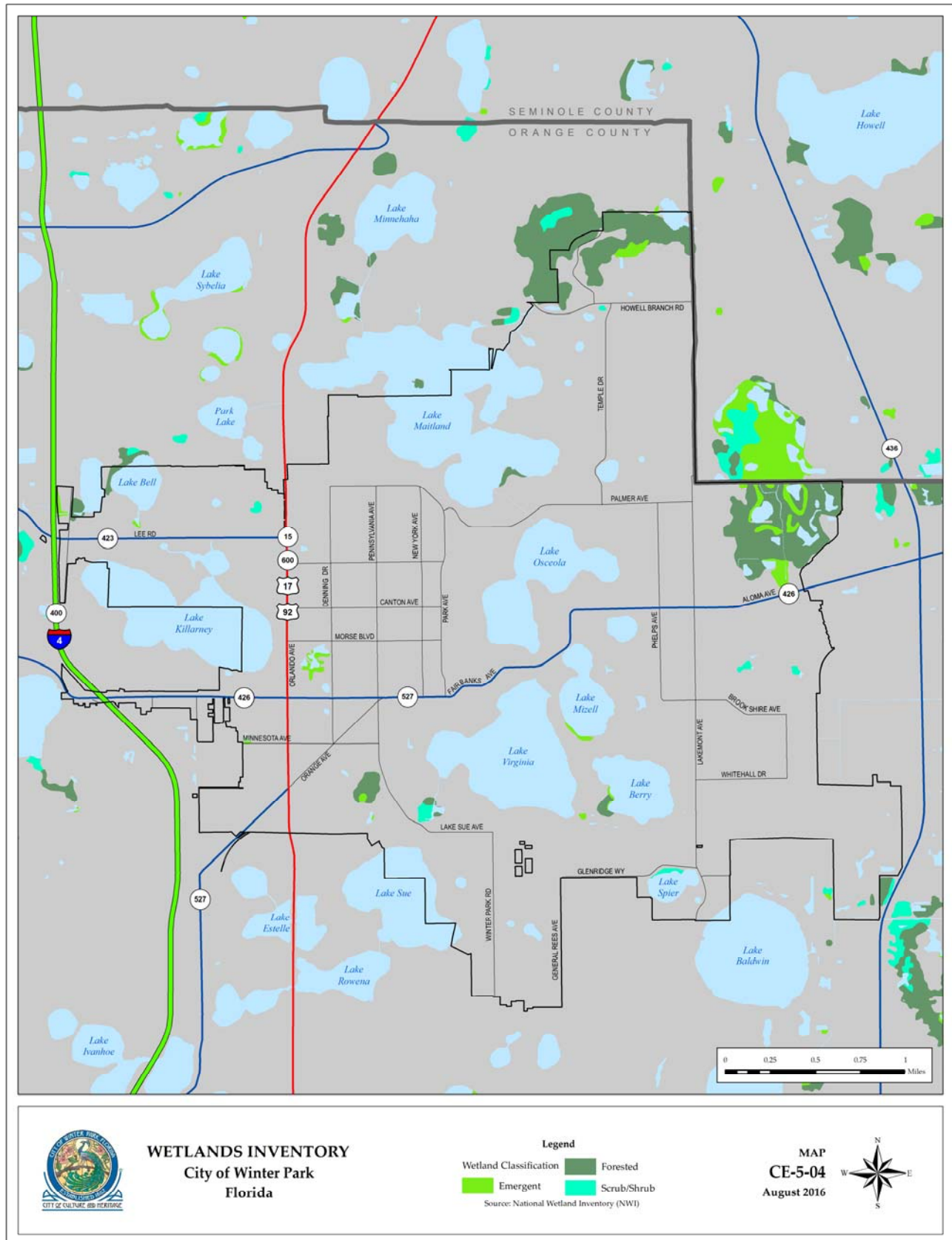
CE-5-04: Wetlands Inventory

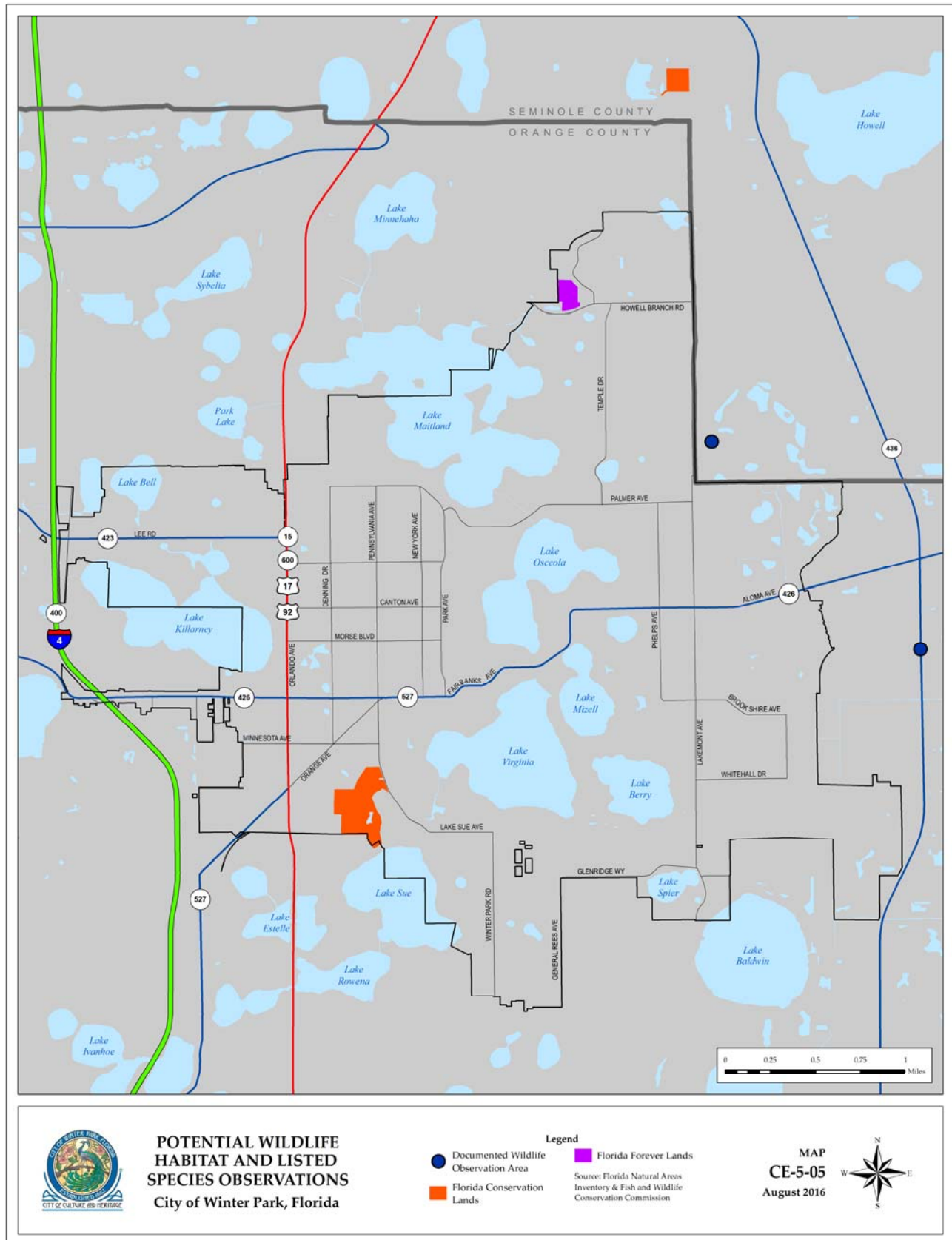
CE-5-05: Potential Wildlife Habitat and Listed Species Observations ~~Identified by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory~~











CONSERVATION ELEMENT DATA INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

This section addresses the data inventory requirements of Chapter 163, supportive to the development of goals, objectives, policies, and implementation programs for the Conservation Element.

Introduction. The purpose of the Conservation Element is to provide a plan and policy direction for the preservation, conservation and management of natural resources occurring in the City of Winter Park. The element will identify and analyze our existing air, land, water and living resources, and will be used to establish objectives and policies for the protection and enhancement of these resources.

INVENTORY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES

This section identifies and inventories air and water quality, floodplains, wetlands, soil conditions, valuable mineral deposits, vegetative communities, and endangered species. The physical natural resources are presented first and followed by the biological natural resources.

Inventory and Analysis of Physical Natural Resources. Physical natural resources discussed within this subsection include air, water, floodplains, wetlands, soils, and minerals. Map 5-3 illustrates the location of identifiable natural resources in Winter Park such as wetlands and conservation areas.

A. **Air Quality.** The U.S. Clean Air Act requires the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) to establish and enforce national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for pollutants identified as harmful to public health or the environment. As required by the U.S. EPA, the FDEP administers an air quality monitoring program to measure outdoor concentration of those pollutants for which ambient air quality standards have been established. Under the provisions of the FEPA 150 grant program, the Orange County Department of Community and Environmental Resources performs air quality monitoring for the five major air contaminants -- carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, particulates, and sulfur dioxide.¹

Pollution levels are monitored at six sites within Orange County. The primary station is located in Winter Park at Morse and Denning Avenues, is in a stable and developed area, which means the data collected at this station is most reliable for monitoring air quality trends. The City of Winter Park participates in the air monitoring program by providing space for the Lake Island Estates monitoring station.

FDEP has adopted air quality standards consistent with national standards. The U.S. EPA uses an air quality index (AQI) to summarize conditions on a regional basis. Based on measured levels of five pollutants, the AQI grades air quality as good, moderate, unhealthy for sensitive groups, and unhealthy according to a numerical indicators. Five pollutants -- carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, particulates, and sulfur dioxide -- are evaluated by the U.S. EPA and the FDEP for concentration levels in Central Florida. Using the FDEP Air Quality Index, air quality generally ranges from good to moderate in central Florida.

Winter Park should continue to promote development and land use patterns that promotes the use of bicycles and walking rather than reliance on the automobile. The City should also consider promoting construction and landscaping techniques that reduce electricity consumption used to

¹ Orange County Department of Community and Environmental Resources.

accommodate indoor heating and cooling systems. Construction techniques should also accommodate application of solar energy technology.

- B. Regional Surface Water Hydrology.** The City's entire geographical area lies within the Middle St. Johns River basin. All but the eastern edge of the City lies within the Lake Jesup subbasin. The eastern City edge, generally defined as that area east of Phelps Avenue, lies within the Econlockhatchee River subbasin. Surface water within all but the eastern edge of the City drains north-northeastward to Lake Jesup, which is located approximately ten miles north-northeast of the City in Seminole County. Surface water within the area bordering the eastern edge of the city migrates eastward toward the Econlockhatchee River, approximately six miles away. Surface water within both subbasins ultimately reaches the St. Johns River. The Econlockhatchee River is one of several rivers throughout Florida designated by the State of Florida as an Outstanding Florida Water.
- C. Floodplains.** The floodplains in Winter Park consist of lowlands adjacent to lakes or next to streams connecting the local lake system. The National Flood Insurance Program administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency has determined that most areas along lake shorelines within Winter Park are within the 100-year flood zone. Map 1-8 illustrates the boundaries of the 100-year flood zone.

Winter Park lies completely within the Howell Creek Drainage Basin and Orange County's Primary Drainage System. Floodwaters and surface waters draining into Lake Virginia, Lake Osceola, and Lake Maitland are headwaters for surface waters flowing northeastward to Lake Jesup, located in northern Seminole County. Surface waters draining into Lake Maitland from connecting lakes flows into Howell Branch Creek, moves into Lake Howell, and ultimately drains into Lake Jesup.

Floods usually result from prolonged heavy rainfall that is compounded by previous rainfall, which has saturated the ground, thereby reducing infiltration significantly. Under these conditions the lakes and streams can overflow their banks causing property damage. Floods can occur in Winter Park at any time during a year, but are more likely to occur during the June to October rain and hurricane seasons.

- 1. Flood Protection Infrastructure.** Winter Park has several flood protection devices installed to limit the degree to which severe flooding can occur. Foremost is the weir at the dam for Lake Maitland, located at Horatio Avenue, which controls the level of water throughout the Chain of Lakes. The City also has seven drainage wells that in times of flooding can divert storm water directly into subsurface aquifers.
- 2. Floodplain Regulations and Programs.** Winter Park is a participant in the National Flood Insurance Program that provides flood insurance to homeowners and businesses. The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers has prepared 100-year floodplain elevations to determine locations susceptible to flooding associated with a 100-year storm event. Winter Park has adopted general regulations discouraging development within floodplains and has established specific regulations for limited development activities within floodplains associated with streams connecting the Chain of Lakes.

The general floodplain regulations require that new construction have the lowest floor above the 100-year flood elevation, and places restrictions on the materials and types of construction

permitted. In addition to floodplain regulation, the City also has a minimum fifty-foot lakefront setback and site plan review for all lakefront construction.

The City's stream floodplain regulations address surface water management along streams connecting lakes as well as Howell Branch Creek north of Lake Maitland. The regulations prohibit destruction of wetlands with fill material, and require a conditional use approval subject to satisfactory addressing established criteria. A conditional use must be approved by the City Commission. The criteria used to evaluate conditional use applications include the effects development will place on flood storage capacity, environmental impacts on wetlands, and the loss of environmentally sensitive areas. In addition, no encroachment, fill or other new development is allowed in the floodway areas directly adjacent to the streams.

Floodplains and wetlands offer a variety of benefits, which include floodwater storage, aquifer recharge, preservation of wildlife habitat, open and recreational space, and maintenance of water quality. The City's regulations are meant to protect flood prone areas, to protect the safety of citizens, and to minimize public and private loss from flood conditions. Winter Park is fortunate to have minimal amount of land area within flood hazard areas (i.e., 100-year floodplain). The regulations currently in effect are sufficient to provide for both environmental and property value protections.

- D. Lake Resources and Water Quality.** Nineteen lakes, amounting to 947.1 acres of surface water, are located within the City limits. These waters are shallow, natural lakes that vary in depth from thirty feet to just a few feet in some of the smaller lakes. Navigable canals link Lakes Mizell, Virginia, Osceola and Maitland in Winter Park, and Lakes Nina and Minnehaha in Maitland; thus creating the "Chain of Lakes". These lakes are all within the Howell Creek drainage basin, which is part of the Lake Jesup subbasin. A description of Winter Park's lakes and canals is presented in Tables 5-1 and 5-2.

The lakes of Winter Park are among the greatest assets of the City. The preservation and conservation of these water resources is of paramount concern to residents of Winter Park. As a result, the City of Winter Park is involved in a pro-active lakes management program. The components of this program are aquatic plant management, shoreline protection, and water quality management. To implement the City's lake management program, the City Commission has established the Lakes Division of the Public Works Department and the Lakes and Waterways Board.

Table 5-1: Dimensions of Winter Park's Lakes

Lake	Surface Area (acres)	Ordinary High Water Elevation 88 datum (feet)	100-Year Flood Elevation 88 datum (feet)
Lake Maitland	274.8*	65.7	68.0
Lake Virginia	235.6	65.7	68.9
Lake Osceola	163.9	65.7	68.8
Lake Berry	79.4	69.4	70.3
Lake Mizell	66.5	65.7	68.9
Lake Sue	42.9*	70.7	75.7
Lake Killarney	35.6*	82.0	84.4
Lake Sylvan	16.3	71.2	73.7
Lake Knowles	8.0	77.3	79.7

Lake Baldwin	5.6*	90.7	93.2
Lake Chelton	4.7	80.3	83.3
Lake Forrest	3.9	N/A	N/A
Lake Rose	2.3	N/A	N/A
Lake Spier	2.0	89.7	94.3
Lake Temple	1.2	66.6	67.7
Lake Francis	1.2	85.2	87.6
Lake Mendsen	1.2	82.2	83.6
Lake Wilbar	1.1	83.7	85.1
Lake Midget	0.9	85.8	87.7
TOTAL	947.1		

*Includes water area within the City limits only.

Sources: Winter Park Engineering Dept.(lake area calculations); Winter Parks Lake Division (average high water elevations; Federal Insurance Administration (100-year flood elevations)

Table 5-3: Dimensions of Winter Park's Canals in Feet

Canal Name	Lake Connections	Length	Depth	Width	Bridge Clearance
Genius Canal	Mizell-Virginia	160	2-3	7-8	3
Fern Canal	Virginia-Osceola	680	2-4	7-8	4
Venetian Canal	Osceola-Maitland	1,550	2-4	7-8	8

Source: Winter Park Lakes Division.

1. **Aquatic Plant Management.** Aquatic plants of the proper type and number are essential to the environmental health of Winter Park's lakes. In proper balance, aquatic plants provide a variety of environmental benefits. They provide food and habitat for fish and waterfowl, and control shoreline erosion and loss of property. Water quality is enhanced by the plants, which use up excess nutrients that are dissolved in lake water, limiting the degree and severity of algae blooms, and filter debris at the lake's edge, which reduces the amount of sediment in the water.
2. **Shoreline Protection and Enhancement.** Lake shorelines serve as important natural resources that Winter Park desires to preserve. Vegetation along shorelines protects them from erosion, reduces fluvial sediment and silt from entering lake waters, and promotes a natural aesthetic character along shoreline areas by protecting desired littoral vegetation. The City administers two programs to promote the protection of lake shoreline areas – the shoreline protection program and the shoreline enhancement program.
3. **Surface Water Quality Management.** Maintaining acceptable water quality within the Chain of Lakes and all the other lakes in Winter Park is a primary objective for the City. Lakes are an important natural resource for Winter Park, providing ample opportunities for aquatic recreation and fishing as well as contributing to the City's natural aesthetics and general open space. Maintaining and improving water quality will be a continuing challenge for the future but a priority for public response.

Maintaining acceptable surface water quality within Winter Park's lakes is also a regional issue. Except for properties generally located east of Phelps Avenue, all of Winter Park's jurisdictional

area lies within the Lake Jesup subbasin of the middle basin of the St. Johns River. Surface and ground waters received by the Chain of Lakes collects in Lake Maitland and flows northeast through Howell Branch Creek, into Lake Howell, and finally flowing into Lake Jesup. Surface water quality emerging in Winter Park contributes to surface water quality within the Lake Jesup subbasin.

Winter Park's lakes do not have significant water pollution in the classic sense of water polluted with chemicals, toxic agents, oil, sewage, etceteras that are dumped by industrial, manufacturing or sewage treatment plants. Within the lakes of Winter Park the various ecological communities of fish, reptiles and birds are flourishing.

The water quality issues with the City's lakes are algae blooms that turn the water clarity to a green or brown color and periods of hydrilla growth. These two problems occur concurrently and are not unique to Winter Park's lakes. What is unique is that the City of Winter Park decided to remedy these common conditions because they are too frequent and far too long in duration for the City and its citizens to accept.

- E. **Current Water Quality Monitoring Activities.** Several government agencies monitor surface water quality conditions within Winter Park's lakes. Agencies that regularly conduct water quality monitoring include the LAKEWATCH program sponsored by the State of Florida and administered by the University of Florida, and the City's Lake Division. Water quality monitoring may also be conducted on City lakes by the SJRWMD and FDEP in conjunction with special environmental studies.
- F. **Past Water Quality Evaluation and History.** The history of surface water quality management in Winter Park was originally focused on aquatic plant control. In the mid 80's, the City increased its water quality management efforts. The Save Our Lakes Program, at that time, was established by the State of Florida and provided a funding source dedicated to water quality improvement projects. Studies of the lakes have conducted to analyze biological, bacteriological and water quality parameters, storm sewer inflow, bottom sediments and the impact of septic tanks. The Lakes Division of the Public Works Department administers a monitoring program to record water quality conditions within lakes and ponds within the City.

Major conclusions documented in water quality studies or identified from the City's monitoring program are as follows:

- Storm drain flow is a primary cause of water quality problems. Other causes are internal loading (levels of pollutants historically present), rainfall, groundwater, and boaters.
- Cross-connected sewer pipes were located and corrected. This action has reduced the bacteria concentrations in the lakes that sometimes would reach levels requiring bans on swimming or fishing.
- There are a few isolated septic tanks still servicing single family lakefront homes. The degree of septic tank leachate pollution is insignificant to the overall conditions.

- The sand bottom of the lakes have been covered with muck, which comes from stormwater and internal loading to include dead hydrilla and algae that settle to the bottom and decompose. The rate of eutrophication or the rate of build up of the muck layer is extremely modest and does not represent a threat to the lakes.
- Water flow from the upstream Lakes Sue, Rowena, Formosa, and others contributes approximately one-quarter off the nutrient pollutants received by the City's lakes.

G. **City Surface Water Quality Improvement Projects and Programs.** Information gathered from water quality studies has been used to determine priorities for City water improvement projects. As stormwater runoff contains leaves, dirt, debris, and dissolved nitrogen, phosphorous and bacteria at higher levels than lake water, projects to correct the direct flow of stormwater into lakes have been a major priority. These projects include retention and detention areas to collect and filter stormwater before it enters the lakes.

- 1) **Stormwater Utility Fee.** In 1989, the Stormwater Utility Fee was imposed and became the primary funding source for stormwater capital improvement projects. From 1993 to current times, the City of Winter Park uses storm water utility fee revenue to build storm water management systems to address the most critical pollutant sources. The City of Winter Park bases its five-year Storm Water Capital Improvements program to address problems and is updated annually.
- 2) **Reduction of Debris and Sediments.** A major component of the stormwater management plan is a proactive program that removes fallen leaves and debris before entering the lakes. This is accomplished through street cleaning, storm drain inlet cleaning, sediment trap cleaning and public awareness.

An aggressive street-sweeping program is used to reduce the amount of leaves and debris entering the storm drain system and the lakes. The City currently owns vacuum street sweepers and a leaf packer. The leaf packer reduces the amount of downtime spent traveling to the dump. This gain in man-hours plus the equipment allow for a weekly cleaning of city streets and extra concentration on the downtown business streets.

The City is also concentrating on the regular cleaning of storm drain inlets to reduce the conditions of stagnant water and debris that lead to bacteriological contamination. The City has one Vactor truck that is dedicated to storm inlet and line cleaning.

Sediment traps have been constructed at many storm drain outflow pipes. The City currently has over a hundred traps that collect leaves and debris. These traps are constantly monitored and cleaned. The City has a floating excavator to assist in construction and cleaning of the traps in addition to other lake maintenance. Some of the initially built traps have been removed because the velocity of stormwater in the larger pipes breaks through the traps.

- 3) **Environmental Awareness Programs.** Public awareness is an important final piece of this program. The City has programs to inform residents about the water quality management programs and how they can support them, such as keeping leaves and other debris out of the storm drains. The City has also identified storm drains that drain directly to lakes with small

signs placed at the opening. Public understanding of these projects and why they are pursued make the water quality a community issue and not just a misunderstood City expenditure.

- 4) **Storm Water Best Management Practices/Innovative Technologies.** Innovative technologies developed for surface water or storm water management are periodically tested to determine their potential for routine use in Winter Park. A periphyton filter, and a bio-remediation process using natural enzymes have been tested, but are not currently in routine use. A combination of aeration/low dose alum pilot project is currently underway in Lake Sylvan and Lake Mizell and custom designed baffle boxes with leaf screens are currently under construction for installation in the Lake Chelton basin.
- 5) **City Stormwater Utility Ordinance.** Funding for the Save Our Lakes Program was originally provided each year as a general fund set aside that competed with the other capital improvement needs of the City in its annual budget process. The City recognized in 1989 that a long term funding method was needed that would guarantee funding for this program. Funding was needed for new stormwater improvements projects, capital equipment purchases, repairs and replacements. Funding was also needed for the manpower to sweep the streets, clean the inlets, clean the traps, and repair the stormwater system.

The quest for a permanent committed source of annual funding for Water Quality Management was realized in 1989 with the adoption of the stormwater utility ordinance. This ordinance created funding for the stormwater and drainage improvement projects, maintenance projects, personnel costs and related expenses much like that conducted for a water, sewer or electric utility. The ordinance established monthly utility bill charges for all developed properties within the City of Winter Park. These monthly charges are based on the amount of impervious surface on a property and thus, its contribution to the stormwater drainage system. The adoption of this stormwater utility has placed Winter Park in a leadership role in responding to the need for drainage and stormwater improvements.

- 6) **Stormwater Management Ordinance.** The water quality management program of the City of Winter Park was also enhanced in 1989 by the adoption of a revised comprehensive stormwater management ordinance. These regulations establish stormwater retention performance requirements, technical standards, and such that are similar to those enforced by other jurisdictions in Orange County and by the St. Johns Water Management District.

In many ways, however, Winter Park's stormwater management ordinance is state-of-the-art. The ordinance, like most, is triggered by construction projects, but the City's ordinance applies to renovations and redevelopment, in addition to new construction. It does not grandfather in existing impervious surfaces. It requires that properties undergoing redevelopment or renovation must retrofit their sites to accomplish stormwater retention. The ordinance contains stormwater retention requirements for all development including single family residential. Thus, the application of stormwater management is far broader and more comprehensive than in most jurisdictions.

Winter Park's storm water regulations also permit underground storm water retention and infiltration systems but subject to recorded maintenance agreements. As dirt and debris is carried underground it tends to clog the infiltration system and reduce its effectiveness. When

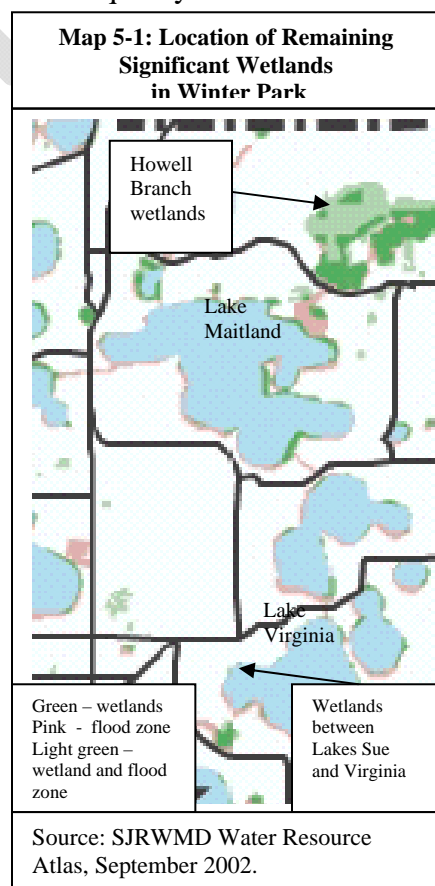
the underground system does not drain, it does not accomplish the retention or recharge that is intended. Thus, regular maintenance is required.

The City of Winter Park's regulations recognize that situations will arise where the retrofit for stormwater retention is physically or practically impossible. For example, many properties in the Central Business District are completely covered by buildings. In other instances, the only option would be to sacrifice required parking or mature landscaping. For these situations involving non-economic hardships, the City may permit a variance from the requirement for stormwater retention contingent upon the payment of a fee-in-lieu of stormwater management. The fee-in-lieu is a financial compensation paid to the City that is roughly equivalent to the cost of the land and the facilities that would be required to meet the code. This fee is another technique of generating revenue for the City's water quality management improvement projects. In this case, fees-in-lieu must be used for stormwater retention and treatment projects off-site that meet the one-inch retention and treatment standards set forth in the State Statutes and administrative code provisions referenced previously.

- 7) **Regional Surface Water Quality Management Activities.** Surface water quality within the City's lakes impacts water quality within the middle basin of the St. Johns River, particularly the Lake Jesup subbasin. Before 1983, streams and lakes in the middle basin received significant effluent discharges from wastewater treatment plants. Water quality has improved once the discharges were given advanced waste treatment. Water quality within the middle basin is still affected by stormwater runoff. Lake Jesup, which is connected to Howell Creek, receives stormwater runoff and wastewater discharges from Orlando, Winter Park, Casselberry and Maitland, as well as agricultural runoff from adjacent farms.

To improve water quality received from water sources flowing into Lake Jesup, the SJRWMD has adopted a Surface Water Improvement and Management plan for the middle basin. This plan gives priority to water bodies in the basin needing restoration or preservation. Current SJRWMD activities for the middle basin that affect Winter Park include the St. Johns Retrofits project and the Pollution Load Reduction Goal (PLRG) projects. The City is listed as a project partner by the SJRWMD for both initiatives.¹

- H. **Wetlands.** Only two significant wetland areas remain within the City. One of these two wetlands exists adjacent to the Howell Branch Creek north of Lake Maitland. The other exists in the stream area between Lakes Sue and Virginia. Other small wetlands or wetland vegetation occur within narrow littoral zones along lake shorelines. The total combined area of these two wetlands is estimated at approximately 40.6 acres. Smaller clusters of wetlands occur within the littoral zones of lakes. Wetlands within the City of Winter Park are delineated on Map 5-1.



¹ SJRWMD, Middle St. Johns River Initiative Report Fiscal Year 2003-2004; published 2002.

1. **Wetland Classification.** Winter Park's wetlands function primarily as hydric hammock wetland areas. They are only occasionally inundated by floodwaters, but have saturated soils during most of the year. The City's wetlands, from a qualitative or functional perspective, are very capable of performing their natural functions. These functions include providing wetland habitat and location for propagation and flood storage. As the land uses surrounding these wetland areas are predominantly single family residential, and as public access to these areas is limited to residents of homes on adjacent parcels, these wetlands tend to function as secure and safe habitats and qualify as preservation areas for native species including plants, birds and animals.
2. **Wetland Protection.** Currently, both of these wetland conservation areas are approximately half in public ownership and half in private ownership. All of the wetlands that exist in the City are included in the conservation areas and identified on the Future Land Use Map in the Comprehensive Plan. These wetland areas are flood prone areas and subject to those regulations of the Land Development Code. In addition, development is prohibited within a 50 foot buffer zone from any wetland area. The only construction permitted within the City's wetlands are recreational gazebos or boardwalks.

Filling of wetlands within the City of Winter Park is prohibited by the wetland protection regulations within the City's Land Development Code. The City has successfully pursued state grant funds to purchase remaining lands within these conservation areas and that process is underway.

3. **Protection of Environmentally Sensitive Lands.** The City's protection of environmentally sensitive lands shall be to prohibit all development within fifty (50) feet of all designated wetlands, any stream, canal, or lake and within fifty (50) feet of any wildlife habitat containing endangered or threatened species as detailed on Map 5-5.
- I. **Commercially Valuable Mineral Deposits.** The City has very little vacant land and nearly all of the City's area is built-out. As an existing, developed urban oriented city, the mining of commercially valuable minerals does not exist in Winter Park. Even in the early years of Winter Park when farming was the principal economy and occupation, there were no reported mining or mineral extraction ventures. Based on this condition, this element does not contain goals, objectives and policies for mineral extraction and its effect on the environment.
- K. **Soil Erosion and Preservation.** Soils indigenous to Winter Park are a natural resource that has been an important factor in the development of the City. In earlier times, when agriculture was a major occupation, soil properties were a crucial determinant of the success of a farm or grove. Other development occurred, given the right location, on soils having the least limitations and requiring the least amount of corrective measures. Under the economics of land development today, the choice of land for a specified use is more often determined by factors such as location rather than the kind of soil. However, knowledge of the types of soil present in Winter Park is still important in assessing the limitations or reclamation that must be done to develop a site.

The Orange County Soil Survey prepared by the Soil Conservation Service and revised in May 1985 gives details of the twelve different soil types that exist in Winter Park. The soil classifications are made based upon the water table, slope, erosion potential, permeability,

subsidence and organic (muck/peat) content. The soils are also rated as to their potential for development based upon those limiting properties.

Generally, the soils in Winter Park are predominately those that are categorized as offering a high and medium potential for development. These are the Candler Fine Sand, St. Lucie Fine Sand, Tavares Fine Sand, Orlando Fine Sand, Ona Fine Sand, Pomello Fine Sand, Zolfo Fine Sand, and Millhopper Fine Sand. Winter Park also contains isolated areas of soils that are not suitable for development and place major constraints on development. These soils include the Symrna, Samsula, Hontoon, Basinger, and Arents varieties. Based on the Soil Survey of Orange County (U.S. Soil Conservation Service), these soils, as well as Pomello fine sand, have severe limitation for use as septic absorption fields. Development occurring on parcels with this soil type should connect to central sewer systems. Soil types covering the City are illustrated in Map 5-4.

Inventory and Analysis of Biological Natural Resources¹. Biological natural resources within Winter Park include vegetative communities, dominant species, and endangered species.

L. **Vegetative Communities.** Undisturbed vegetative communities other than in City parks or the Genius Preserve occur in small pockets within littoral zones adjacent to lakes, particularly where City right-of-way terminates near the shoreline; at wetlands along Howell Branch Creek and between Lakes Sue and Virginia; and at City some City parks, including Mead Garden.

1. **Natural History of Winter Park.** When the earliest residents came to Winter Park in the 1870's and 1880's, they found an area of sandy soil which supported the native vegetative communities that were dominated by Longleaf Pine, Saw Palmetto, Turkey Oak and Live Oak trees. Near the lakes, streams, and wet lowlands, they found organic mucky soils, which supported Cypress trees and other freshwater marsh vegetation. The subsequent development of the upland areas of Winter Park changed the vegetative communities in several ways. Farming and citrus production were some of the dominant occupations in the early years. Much of Winter Park was cleared for farm and citrus production.

Another major change came with the introduction and continual annual plantings of Laurel Oak trees. If new residents from northern states were to be enticed to purchase lots and move to Winter Park, then the look and feel of the northern oaks was needed, in addition to the valuable shade. Citrus trees were an attraction and a means of some income, but the current extensive oak tree canopy of Winter Park was introduced and fostered to set the City apart from most of Florida, which is dominated by pine and palmetto trees.

2. **City Arbor Program.** The City is proud of its successful history preserving and planting trees within the community. Nearly all streets within the City are lined with canopy trees. Dedicated to protecting its historic trees and promoting tree canopy along roadways throughout Winter Park, the City has been a member of Tree City USA since 1980.

To maintain and protect its canopy trees, the City established the Urban Forestry Division. The Urban Forestry Division is responsible for maintaining existing trees within street right-of-ways and City owned-property. It also manages the tree planting program. Management of the

¹ Sources used for this subsection include: Florida Natural Areas Inventory; Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission; and Soil Survey of Orange County, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service.

City's arbor program includes a tree inventory, which maintains records on status and condition of existing trees in the right-of-way, pruning and maintenance of trees, raising new trees to replace existing trees in City property and right-of-way that must be removed.

The City's arbor program is further supported by a tree protection ordinance that establishes procedures and criteria for tree removal, and that also requires application of tree protection techniques for trees exposed to potential harm from construction activity.

4. **Conservation Areas.** The three primary conservation areas within the City are the two significant Howell Creek wetlands and Mead Garden. The City has established conservation areas over the combined acres, not in city ownership.

Mead Garden covers 47.60 acres in native vegetation and trees. As part of the City's park system, Mead Garden contains walking paths and a community building. Vegetative communities primarily represent live oak hammock with a transition to wetland hammock near Lake Sue. The two Howell Creek conservation areas occur on the north side of the City along Howell Branch Creek, and along Howell Creek between Lakes Sue and Virginia in the vicinity of northeast of Pennsylvania Avenue and south of Sterling Avenue. While both areas contain wetland vegetative communities, Howell Branch Conservation Area is the larger of the two areas with 32.5 acres compared to 8.1 acres at the Lake Sue/Virginia Conservation Area. Land comprising the Lake Sue/Virginia Conservation Area is located within private property while the area comprising Howell Branch Conservation Area is comprised of public and private owned property.

- M. **Wildlife and Listed Species.** Most wildlife species indigenous to Winter Park are those commonly appearing in developed urban and suburban areas in central Florida. Typical species occurring in Winter Park include raccoons, opossums, squirrels, skunks, alligators, snakes, rats and mice. In or near the City's lakes and streams, typical species include water snakes, cottonmouth moccasins, frogs, large mouth bass, catfish, sunfish, gar and shiners. The sunshine bass was introduced and also occurs here.

Winter Park is the occasional seasonal home to a large number of migratory bird species as well as numerous permanent species. Depending upon the species, they are attracted to the natural lakes, streams and wetland environment or they co-exist in the urban and suburban environment. Listed species refer to those living creatures and plants that are classified by the State or Federal government as endangered, threatened, or another special protection classification. The Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI), a non-profit research company affiliated with Florida State University through the Florida Resources and Environmental Analysis Center, maintains records on observed habitat and nesting locations of rare species in Florida.

Based on records of the FNAI, a pair of American bald eagles nested and raised young at the southwest corner of Lake Osceola, at or near Alexander Place Park, up until 1995. Map 5-3 illustrates the location of the bald eagle nest.

FNAI also identifies sites that could serve as habitat for rare species. Map 5-3 delineates areas within Winter Park that have the potential to serve as habitat for endangered and threatened species.

Throughout Florida the population of certain plant and animal species has been adversely impacted by the reduction of habitat, food sources, pollution, or other changes to their natural environment. As populations of certain species have declined to levels that threaten their existence, the State of Florida and the federal government have established laws and programs to protect them and improve survival capabilities. As delegated by Florida law, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FFWCC) have responsibility for designating the survival status of fauna species (mammals, birds, reptiles, fish, amphibians, insects, crustaceans, corals, and mollusks). Species warranting protection are classified by the FFWCC according to one of three categories – endangered, threatened or species of special concern. A definition for each classification appears below as defined in Section 68A-1.004, F.S.

- **Endangered species** – As designated by the FFWCC, a species, subspecies, or isolated population of a species or subspecies which is so few or depleted in number or so restricted in range or habitat due to any man-made or natural factors that it is in imminent danger of extinction (Section. 68A-1.004 (26), F.S.). The FFWCC has established criteria under Florida Statutes to determine if a species may be in imminent danger of extinction.
- **Threatened species** – As designated by the Commission, a species, subspecies, or isolated population of a species or subspecies which is facing a very high risk of extinction in the future (Section 68A-1.004 (77), F.S.). The FFWCC has established criteria under Florida Statutes to determine if a species is exposed to a very high risk of extinction in the future.
- **Species of special concern** – As designated by the Commission, a species, subspecies, or isolated population of a species or subspecies which is facing a moderate risk of extinction in the future (Section 68A-1.004 (73), F.S.). The FFWCC has established criteria under Florida Statutes to determine conditions when a species may be at a moderate risk of extinction in the future.

Protected fauna species that may appear in Winter Park -- as identified in Orange County's Comprehensive Plan or by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory – are listed in Table 5-4. The FNAI database does not contain records of all listed species that may occur in a given area. Therefore, an absence of occurrences in the FNAI database does not indicate that species of significance do not occur in the area.

The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) is responsible for the protection of Florida's vast plant industries and native plant life. Among its responsibilities include the designation of the status of native plant flora species that are in risk of extinction and the eradication and control of injurious plant pests and disease. Native plants at potential threat for extinction are classified by FDACS as threatened, endangered or commercially exploited.

Table 5-4: Protected Species Known to Occur in Winter Park Vicinity

Common Name	Scientific Name	Frequency of Occurrence ¹	Species	Status		ID Source
				GFC	FWC	
Fauna (Animals/Reptiles)						
American Alligator	Alligator Mississippiensis	Existing Regularly ¹	reptile	SSC	T(S/A)	
Limpkin	Aramus Guarauna	Existing Regularly ¹	bird	SSC	nc	Orange County
Eastern Indigo Snake	Drymarchan Corais Couperi	Existing Regularly ¹	reptile	T	T	Orange County
Little Blue Heron	Egretta Caerulea	Existing Regularly ¹	bird	SSC	nc	Orange County
White Ibis	Eudocimus Albus	Existing Occasionally ¹	bird	SSC	nc	Orange County
Southeastern American Kestrel	Falco Sparverius Paulus	Existing Occasionally ¹	bird	T	nc	Orange County
Gopher Tortoise	Gopherus Polyphemus	Existing Regularly ¹	reptile	SSC	nc	Orange County
Florida Sandhill Crane	Grus Canadensis Pratensis	Existing Occasionally ¹	bird	T	nc	Orange County
American Bald Eagle	Haliaeetus Leucocephalus	Existing Regularly ¹	bird	T	T	FNAI and Orange County
Wood Stork	Mycteria Americana	Existing Occasionally ¹	bird	E	E	Orange County
Florida Pine Snake	Pituophis Melanoleucus Mugitus	Existing Occasionally ¹	reptile	SSC	nc	Orange County
Sherman's Fox Squirrel	Sciuris Niger Shermanii	Existing Occasionally ¹	mammal	SSC	nc	Orange County
Fauna (Plants)				FDA	FWC	
Needle Palm	Rhapidophyllum Hystrix	Existing Occasionally ¹		C	nc	Orange County

Source: Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Florida Natural Areas Inventory and Orange County Comprehensive Plan, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Affairs.

¹ Frequency of occurrence determined by Natural Analysts, Inc., within Winter Park.

State= Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (formerly Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission)

Federal= United States Fish and Wildlife Service

E= Endangered Species

SSC= Species of Special Concern

T= Threatened Species

T(S/A)= Threatened/Similarity of Appearance

IMPACTS AFFECTING NATURAL RESOURCES

This section provides a description of existing commercial, recreational and conservation uses for the physical and biological natural resources endemic to Winter Park. Known pollution problems and local hazardous waste management practices are also reviewed as well as the potential for preservation, conservation, and utilization of available lands within the City.

Existing Commercial and Recreational Uses. The only commercial use of natural resources within Winter Park is a scenic boat tour of the Chain of Lakes. Located at the east end of Morse Boulevard on Lake Osceola, the boat tour operates seasonally and is open to the public. The boat tour company operates from a city-owned dock.

The larger lakes within or adjacent to the City are used for recreation activities, primarily boating, water skiing, swimming and fishing. Public access to lakes is limited to City lakefront parks and public boat ramps. A public boat launching facility at Dinky Dock Park on Lake Sue allows recreational boaters and anglers access to the Chain of Lakes.

Natural vegetative communities are conserved at several of the City's parks and opens space sites along lakes. Native vegetative communities are preserved in Mead Garden, which contains 55 acres of trees and plants, including wetlands along Lake Sue. More detailed description of Mead Garden as well as city-owned open space left in their natural state can be found in the Recreation and Open Space Element.

Wetlands and floodplains primarily occur adjacent to lakes. No substantial development, then, is located within wetland and floodplains. The only structures that occur within floodplains are water-related facilities such as boat docks and shoreline walls.

Groundwater. The primary source for potable water in Central Florida, including Winter Park, is the Floridan Aquifer. Rapid growth and development in central Florida has forced greater demand on available groundwater supplies, creating a situation where future potable water demands cannot be met solely through groundwater supplies. Growth and development in Central Florida has reached a point where groundwater supplies are becoming seriously limited to meet additional withdrawal demands. For this reason, the SJRWMD has designated areas of Central Florida as a Priority Water Resource Caution Area, meaning that all future water supply needs may not be able to be met from current and anticipated sources without causing unacceptable impacts to water resources and related natural systems. As reported by SJRWMD, a serious shortfall of groundwater may occur based on estimated future water demand in the east-central Florida region. Current water supply conditions have led the SJRWMD to implement East-Central Florida Water Supply Planning Initiative (WSPI). As cited in the WSPI Fact Sheet report, "the Floridan aquifer provides almost all of the region's existing public water supply and a large part of the agricultural water supply. This source will likely not be able to meet all future needs without unacceptable impacts to wetlands, lake levels, spring flows and groundwater quality."

Known Pollution Problems. Air quality within Winter Park has not experienced any problems based on data presented in this element. Surface water quality from nutrient loading within lakes and streams has been an issues that necessitates regular monitoring and corrective actions by the City.

- A. **Point Source Pollution.** No major industry is located within Winter Park that produces substantial emission levels or hazardous waste. Based on records maintained by the U.S. EPA, no large quantity generators of hazardous waste are located within the City. However, a number of small businesses or industrial uses are listed with the FDEP and the U.S. DEP as small quantity generators or users of hazardous waste or materials. The number of these businesses and the type of waste they produced changes from time-to-time as new business locate in the City and former businesses relocate outside Winter Park. The type of businesses or industries range from light industrial activities, dry cleaners, gasoline storage, or vehicle maintenance facilities. The Florida Department of Environment Protection and the U.S. EPA each maintain a list of businesses qualifying as small quantity generators of hazardous waste, toxic release or other pollution generators.
- B. **Non-Point Source Pollution.** Vehicle emission is the most common non-point source for air pollution generation. However, air quality in Winter Park has attained acceptable status with FDEP. Non-point pollution sources have the greatest adverse impact to water quality within Winter Park and Central Florida. The primary source of pollution entering surface waters is stormwater run-off. The City has an actively managed stormwater management program to collect run-off volumes and reduce pollutants entering surface and groundwater.
- C. **Hazardous Waste Management.** The Orange County Environmental Protection Division is the local environmental regulatory agency responsible for monitoring the use and disposal of hazardous materials. This department also implements applicable Federal and State legislation providing for the use and proper disposal of hazardous materials. Through its Environmental Protection Division (EPD), Orange County administers a hazardous waste management program, which includes monitoring and inspecting small quantity generators of hazardous waste. Small quantity generators are business that may generate 220 to 2,200 pounds of hazardous waste per month. Within Winter Park, businesses qualifying as SQG are concentrated in areas zoned for commercial or light industrial uses. Based on FDEP and U.S. EPA records, the greatest concentration of SQG business is along U.S. 17/92.

The City of Winter Park constructed the Special Collection Facility (SCF) that receives household hazardous waste such as paint, pesticides, fertilizers, lead acid batteries, gasoline, lead, tires, motor oils, pool chemicals, solvents and thinners. This facility is free to residents who in the past had to take household hazardous waste to the Orange County landfill or wait for a mobile collection site to be announced. The SCF is located at the Central Utilities Complex and is open periodically throughout the year on a quarterly basis.

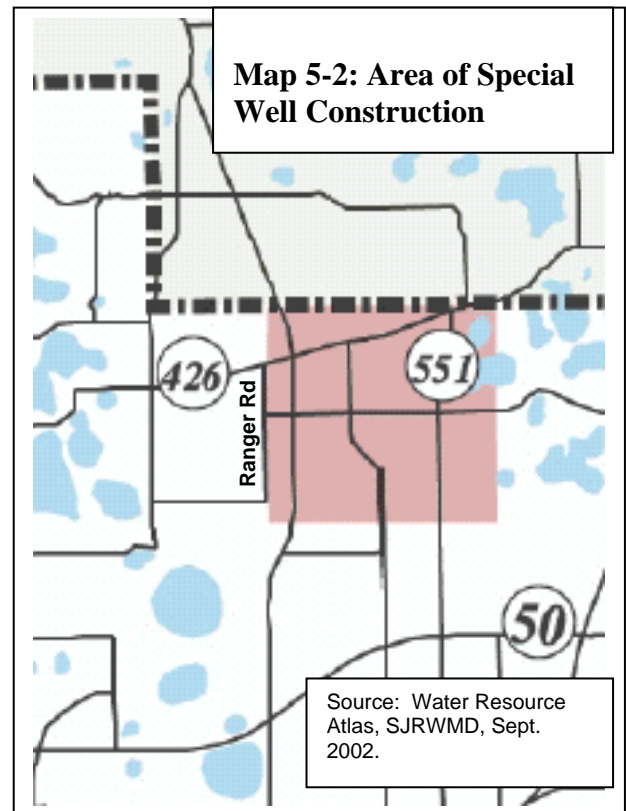
There are some businesses located within the city limits, which generate and use small quantities of materials hazardous to the environment. These businesses include dry cleaners, auto body and repair shops, photo labs, print shops and other commercial and industrial businesses. Potential environmental pollution problems can occur when these and household hazardous materials are improperly handled and disposed. The business hazardous waste is collected and stored at the Orange County Landfill. Location of businesses and enterprises classified as small quantity generators of hazardous waste are identified via listing with Orange County EPD.

Hazardous materials are also a concern beyond the environmental implications, because many can increase fire hazards. State regulations require businesses to notify the local fire department of any hazardous materials they use.

Improved public education, more accessible disposal sites for businesses, and stricter enforcement are the recommended actions that would increase the proper disposal of hazardous materials. The City provides the public with current information regarding the SCF and keeps them informed on the importance of proper hazardous waste disposal through newsletters and on the City's website.

1. Ground Water Contamination Sites.

Bordering the eastern edge of the City is an area designated by the SJRWMD as an Area of Special Well Construction (ASWC), as delineated in Map 5-2. The southwest corner of the ASWC, based on this map, appears to extend into the Winter Pines community. Lands receiving such designation are areas containing ground water contamination. Contamination is defined as the presence of one or more substances in quantities exceeding primary drinking water standards or presenting an imminent hazard. SJRWMD has delineated areas with groundwater contamination to prevent pollution of potable water wells and groundwater by applying special well location and construction criteria.²



- 2. Large Quantity Generators and Contamination Sites.** The federal Resource, Conservation, and Recovery Act requires that generators, transporters, treaters, storers, and disposers of hazardous waste provide information concerning their activities to state environmental agencies, which is the FDEP. Based on the U.S. EPA records provided at their website, no large quantity generators of hazardous waste are located within the City of Winter Park.² Large quantity generators produce or use 2,200 pounds or more of hazardous waste per month or 2.2 pounds or more of acute hazardous waste per month.³

Based on the records maintained by the Bureau of Waste Cleanup at FDEP, no properties within the City are known to be contaminated with hazardous wastes or toxic releases.¹

² Source: Water Resource Atlas, St. Johns River Water Management District.

² Source: U.S. EPA.

³ Source: Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

¹ Source: Bureau of Waste Cleanup, FDEP, phone conversation with Tammy Sterling, FDEP.

Potential for Preservation, Conservation and Utilization of Natural Resources.

- A. **Potential for Preservation.** Preservation areas have been defined by the FDEP as those areas within a municipality having major ecological, hydrological, physiological, historical or socio-economic importance to the public at large. These areas are already subject to various State regulatory programs. Areas within Winter Park included in this classification are historical and archaeological sites, lakes, wetlands, and City botanical gardens.
- B. **Potential for Conservation.** Conservation areas have been defined by the FDEP as land and waters of the municipality having certain natural or institutional use limitations requiring special precautions prior to conversion to development. Such precautions could entail extensive design and construction measures required in order to adapt such land for urban development.

New development is subject to the City regulations addressing stormwater management, minimum open space, landscaping, tree protection and planting, shoreline (littoral zone) vegetation protection and lake access, and floodplain protection. Regulations are currently in place and enforced to conserve resources important to the City and the State of Florida.

Potential for conservation of natural resources can be enhanced through the following activities:

1. Water Conservation

- Actively participate in the SJRWMD's East-Central Florida Water Supply Planning Initiative
- Review and evaluate construction, landscaping, irrigation, site design and land development standards for means to reduce water demand;
- Evaluate long-term water demand within the City's service area and identify water source, including evaluation of sources other than the Floridan aquifer.
- Regularly evaluate utility water pricing methods to determine need to modify rate schedule to discourage overuse.

2. Surface Water Quality

- Continue implementation of current storm water improvement program.
- Review construction standards and Land Development Code for modifications that reduce volume of pollutants and nutrients in stormwater runoff entering lakes.
- Coordinate with the cities of Maitland and Orlando regarding potential for joint surface water quality monitoring and improvement projects.
- Continue protection of floodplain areas and use of land development regulations to discourage encroachment into such areas.
- Continue management of access points to lakes through boat dock and ramp standards and regulations.
- Coordinate with adjacent local governments, SJRWMD, FDEP, and LAKEWATCH regarding exchange of water quality data and potential to eliminate duplication of water quality monitoring conducted by several government programs.

3. Wildlife and Habitat

- Review and evaluate the City's Land Development Code for sufficient standards addressing protection or relocation of endangered and threatened species.
- As redevelopment of neighborhoods and large tracts of land occur, vegetative open space and parks can be designed into development plans for surface water percolation and habitat for wildlife typically found in urban settings.
- Design of stormwater facilities should incorporate long-term ability to support fish species.
- Continue to preserve native vegetative habitats as preservation areas or passive recreation areas at Mead Garden, Lake Sue/Virginia Conservation Area, and Howell Branch Conservation Area.
- Pursue state and federal grants to acquire land within redevelopment projects for parks and vegetative open space.
- Continue protection of existing remaining wetlands.

C. **Potential for Preservation.** The City should evaluate any remaining vacant lands for potential purchase as open space or recreation areas. Environmentally sensitive lands within the City primarily represent wetlands and floodplains, most of which are located adjacent to lakes. City codes and ordinances together with SJRWMD regulations limit any adverse future impacts to such areas.

D. **Citizen Involvement.** Conservation and preservation of natural resources are important to Winter Park and its citizens. In order to facilitate citizen involvement on issues regarding conservation and natural resources, the City has established three permanent advisory boards to review and recommend ordinances and programs concerning the environment. The boards are as follows:

- The Lakes and Waterways Board is a seven member board that specifically advises the City Commission on matters involving the lakes of Winter Park, the aquatic plant management program, the Save Our Lakes Program, the stormwater management program and boating safety.
- The Parks and Recreation Board is a seven member board that advises the City Commission on matters related to the City's parks and open spaces.
- The Sustainability Review Board is a seven-member board that provides an overall perspective and advises on all types of environmental issues and programs.

These three advisory boards assist the City Commission and the administrative staff to be responsive and effectual on matters concerning conservation of the City's natural environment. These boards also provide important positions for citizens interested in being involved.

CURRENT AND PROJECTED WATER NEEDS

Water Supply Sources. The Public Facilities Element shows the projected water supply demand for the City and permitted withdrawals. The City of Winter Park has two existing water sources. The first is the lower Floridian Aquifer utilized for potable water purposes. The second is the Winter Park Estates Water Reclamation Facility which provides up to 0.615 mgd of reuse to the Cady Way athletic fields, Interlachen Country Club, Winter Pines Golf Course, and Glen Haven Cemetery.

No additional sources of water including alternative water supply projects are required to serve existing or new development for the planning period of this work plan. The City has identified the following source of water produced by traditional and alternative water supply development projects:

1. Withdrawals from the Floridan Aquifer as permitted by the SRJWMD.
2. The Winter Park Estates Water Reclamation Facility of up to .615 mgd of reuse water.
3. The potential to expand and/or re-rate existing Winter Park Estates Water Reclamation Facility to produce an additional .35 mgd of reclaimed water to be used in the City of Winter Park to reduce potable water demand.
4. Continuation of the automatic meter reader system (AMR) which allows for the red flagging of customers that use large amounts of water or who may have a new water leak.
5. Investigate a Park Irrigation Efficiency System (PIES) program. Under this program, potable water that is used for irrigation in the City's parks will be replaced by surface water, storm water, lower quality stormwater, or reclaimed water. This program could be expected to save 0.7 mgd.
6. Continue to participate in regional water supply development projects planning and evaluation.

Existing and Projected Agricultural Water Demands. Winter Park has no agricultural uses within the City.

Conservation Map Series

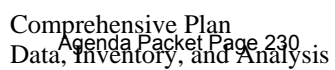
~~Map CE-5-01: Major Undeveloped Lands~~

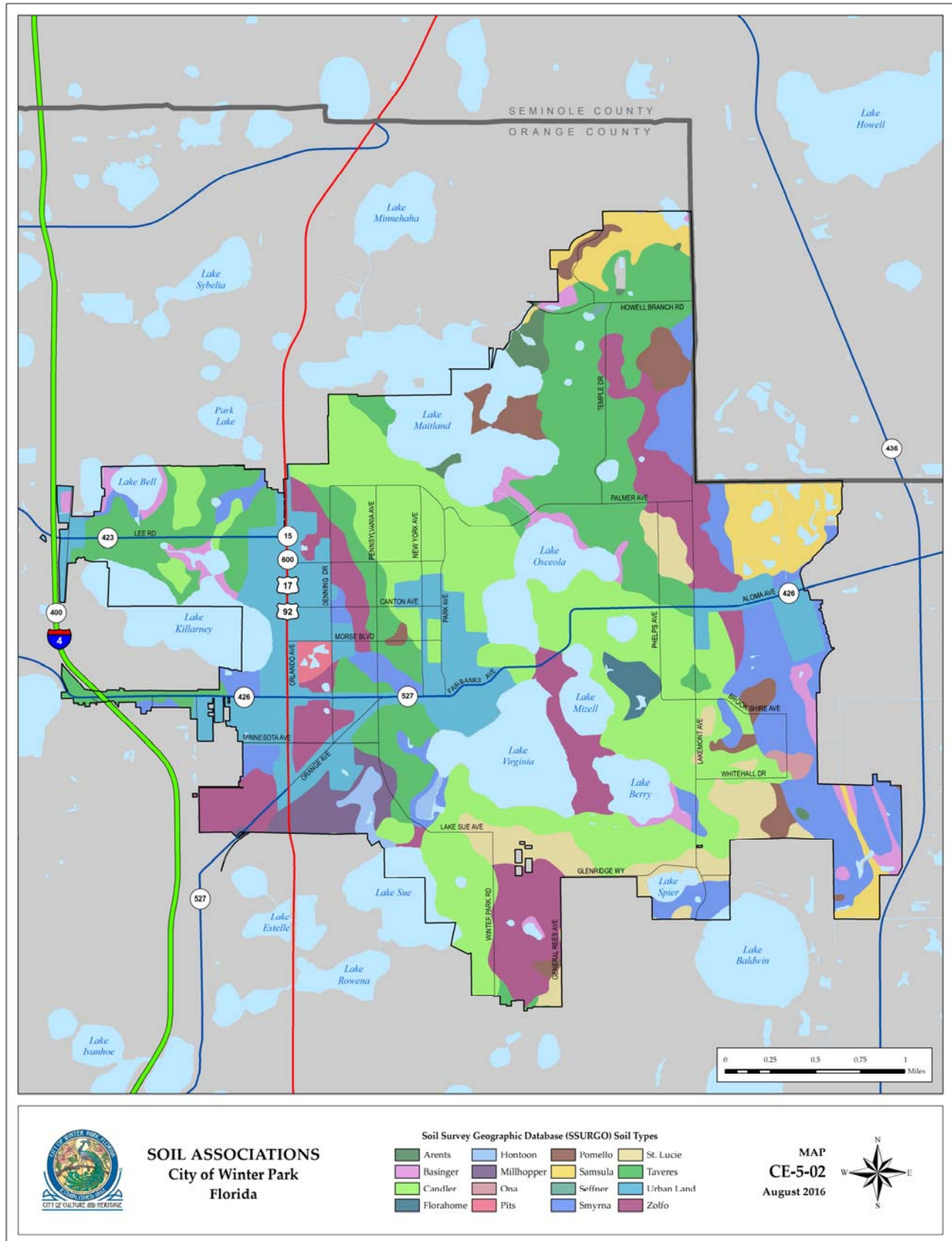
~~Map CE-5-02: Soil Associations~~

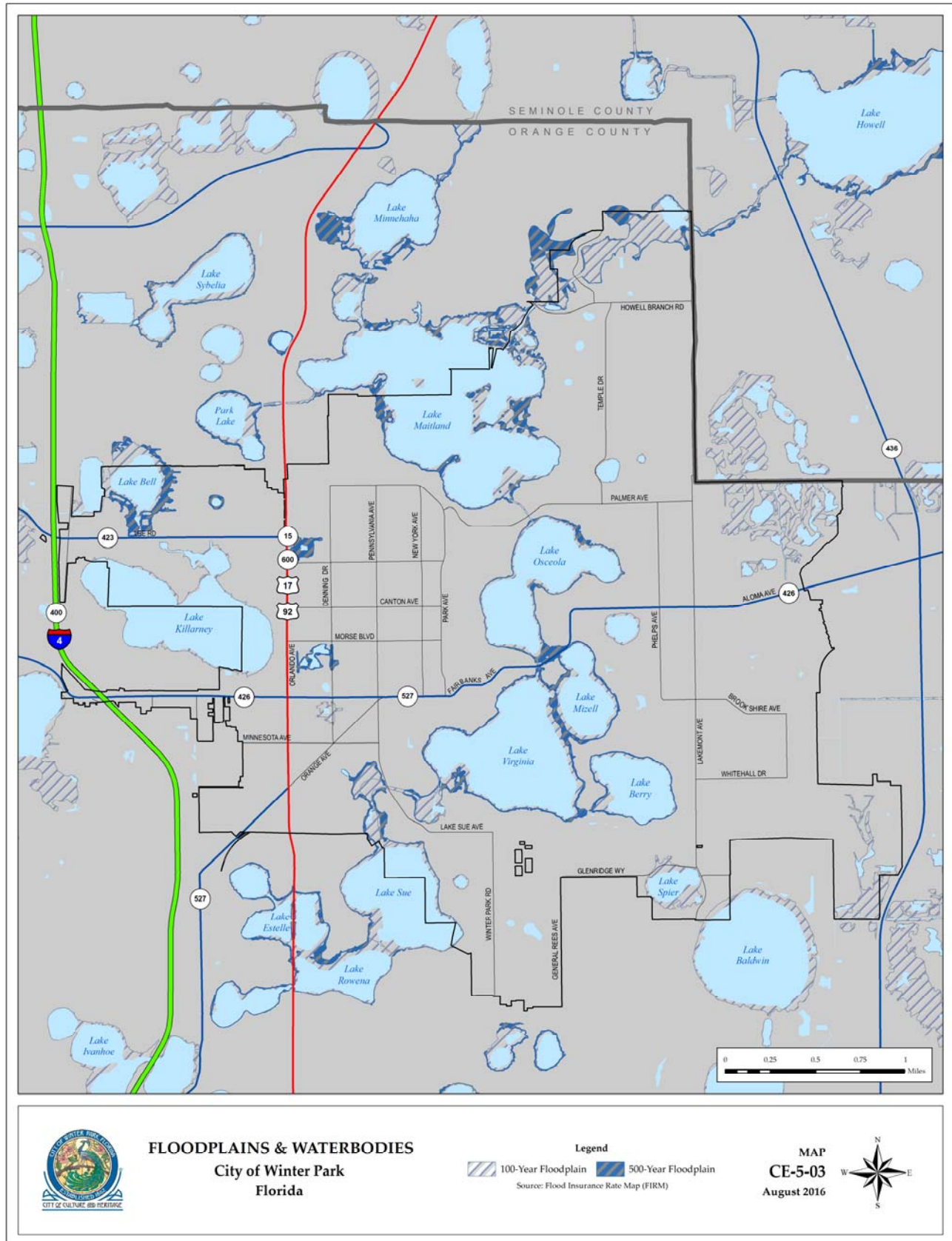
~~Map CE-5-03: Floodplains and Water Bodies~~

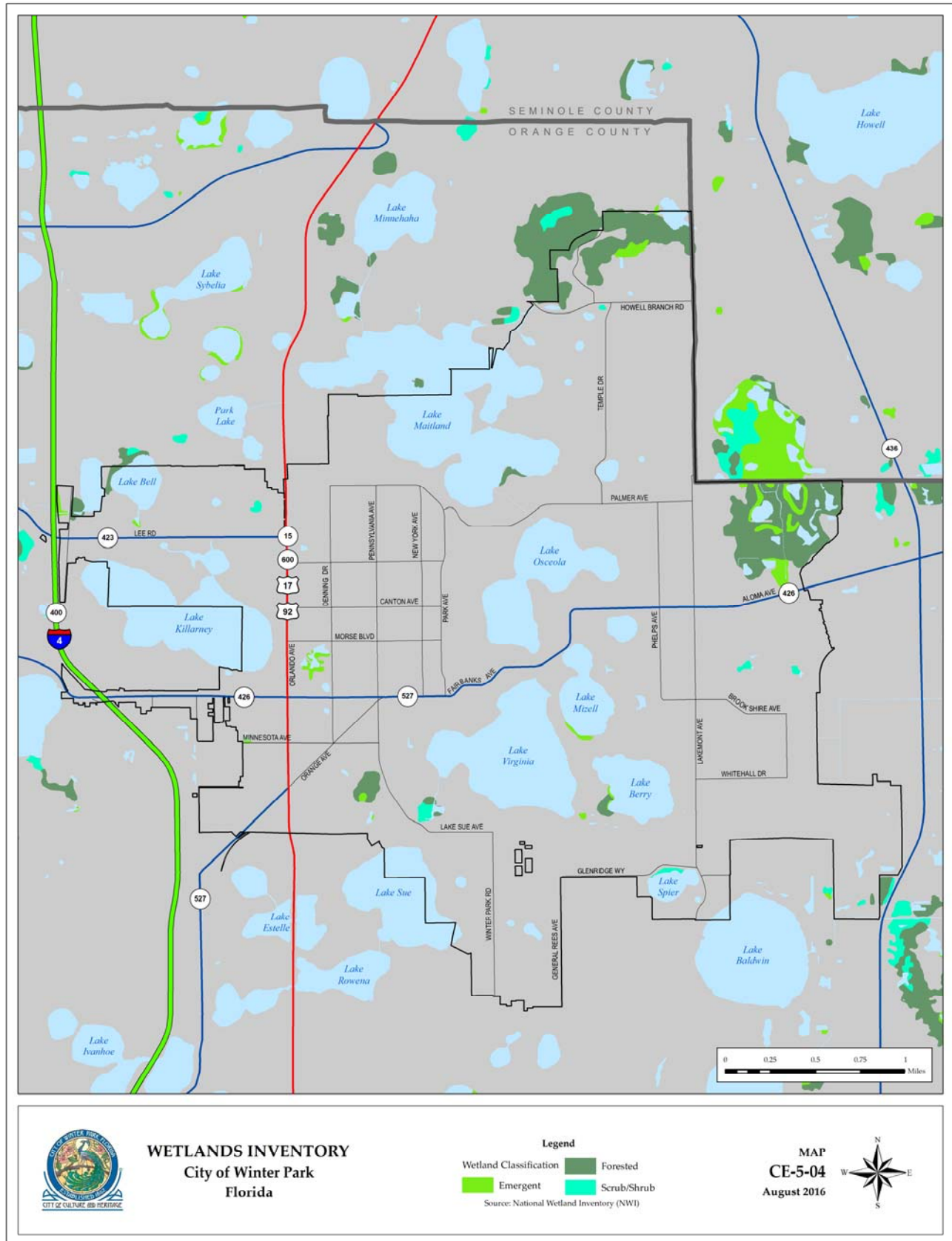
~~Map CE-5-04: Wetlands Inventory~~

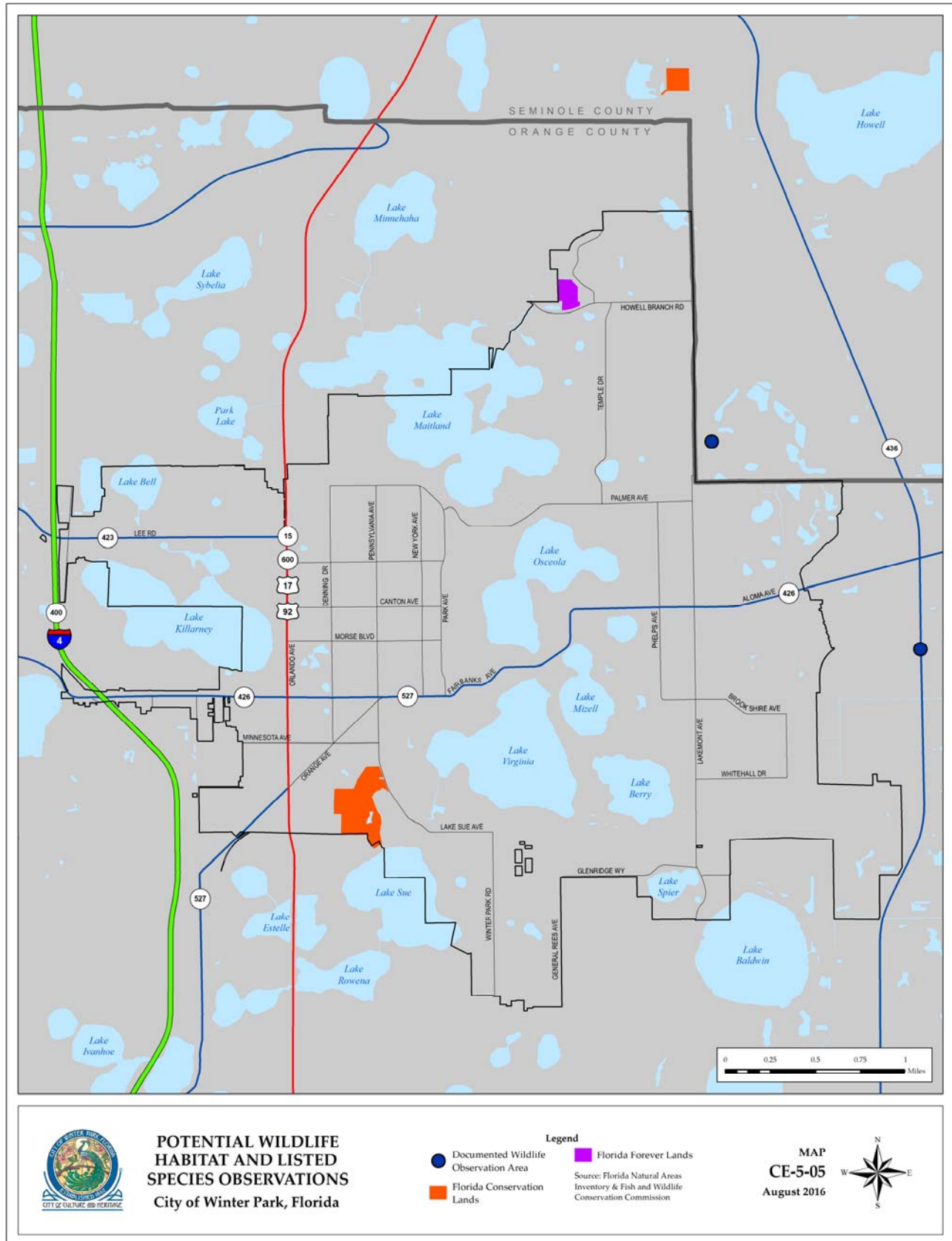
~~Map CE-5-05: Potential Wildlife Habitat and Listed Species Observations Identified by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory~~











The following chart relates to Chapter 6 – Recreation and Open Space, and outlines all of the Goals, Objectives, and Policies of this Chapter. Space is provided to the right to add any comments/recommendations. Staff comments/changes to this element of the Comprehensive Plan are shown as black underlined text. This element was reviewed by the Parks and Recreation Board (their comments/changes are shown in navy blue underlined text) and the Keep Winter Park Sustainable and Beautiful Board (their comments/changes are shown in purple underlined text). The Planning and Zoning Board also reviewed this element, and their comments are shown in red.

No.	Existing Recreation and Open Space Element	Comments
1	RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND IMPLEMENTING POLICIES. This section stipulates goals, objectives, and implementing policies for the Recreation Element. The purpose of this element is to provide guidance for appropriate plans and policies needed to meet identified or projected needs for park lands and open space areas.	
2	GOAL 6-1: PROVIDE ADEQUATE RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE: TO PRESERVE, MAINTAIN AND ENHANCE A QUALITY SYSTEM OF PARKS, OPEN SPACE AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES WHICH SATISFY THE NEEDS OF THE CURRENT AND FUTURE RESIDENTS OF WINTER PARK.	
3	OBJECTIVE 6-1.1: PROVISION OF PUBLIC PARK LAND: The City of Winter Park shall assure that appropriate amounts of park land and open space will be within the public domain so as to meet the standards of this plan.	
4	Policy 6-1.1.1: Provide Minimum LOS of Ten Acres of Parkland per 1,000 Residents. The City shall provide a minimum of ten <u>(10)</u> acres of publicly owned parkland and conservation lands for each <u>one thousand</u> (1,000) residents. For the purpose of calculating this guaranteed level of service, ‘open space’ shall be defined as publicly owned passive or active recreational land and land left in its natural state for conservation purposes. Specifically excluded are the <u>water area of city lakes, except for Lakes Chelton, Knowles, Midget, Wilbar and Mendsen within MLK Jr. park, private garden areas or plazas in high density or mixed use developments and roadway landscaped median areas except those within the for Kings Way and Reading Way median right-of-ways, Park Grove triangle, AJ Hanna park, Sunset/Chestnut triangle, Golfview median, Lasbury/Maiden triangle, and the Pulsifer Park triangle.</u>	Only clarifies the exact method used to calculate the parks inventory as used for the current 2009 Comp. Plan. Clarify water area in small lakes
5	Policy 6-1.1.2: Commitment to Public Park Land: The City shall meet and maintain the park land acreage level of service standards set in this plan.	
6	Policy 6-1.1.3: Potential Park Funding Mechanisms: Methods such as park dedications, impact fees, developer contribution, density transfers, homeowner's association provisions, and general fund allocations, where appropriate, shall be used to assist the City in acquiring park land and developing recreational facilities. This includes bonds, grants and loans.	
7	<u>Policy 6-1.1.4: Ravaudage Planned Development:</u> The Ravaudage Planned Development shall utilize a level of service standard of two and one-half (2½) acres of parkland per one thousand (1,000 residents) based on Orange County's park land level of service standard as approved in the Annexation Agreement with the City of Winter Park. <u>Any expansion of the Ravaudage Planned Development shall comply with the Winter Park LOS for park space.</u>	New policy related to the annexation of the Ravaudage PD, which is subject to an annexation agreement that requires conformance to the Orange County Comp. Plan which is 2.5 acres per 1,000. <u>Per Parks Board Sept 28th review</u>
8	Policy 6-1.1.4: Office, Commercial and Mixed-Use Developments and Public Gathering Places. For office, commercial and mixed-use development which have 10 residential units or greater a dedication or provision of land is to be set aside for park and open space requirements. Such land shall be equal to a pro rata share of 10 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents. When not feasible in whole or in part, a proportionate fair share fee shall be paid to accomplish this policy. Such proportionate fair share and dedication of land shall be guaranteed in a development agreement.	Policy not needed due to each type of zoning district within the LDC requiring open space, and developments are still required to pay park impact fees.
9	Policy 6-1.1.5: Park and Recreation Trust Fund: The City shall maintain a park and recreation trust fund to facilitate contributions and to provide for an accounting of funds obtained for those purposes. <u>At the end of each fiscal year, ten (10%) percent of the growth of the remaining end of year</u> general fund balance shall be allocated to the park and recreation trust fund for park acquisition.	Rewording needed to clarify that it is 10% of each year's fund balance and not 10% of all the previous year's fund balance.
10	Policy 6-1.1.6: Recreation for New Single Family Subdivisions. New residential <u>subdivisions units within multifamily housing and mixed use development, as well as single family homes</u> shall include <u>park and open space</u> areas in the form of neighborhood parks for its residents. Where the number of units is insufficient to support an on-site park within the residential development, recreation impact fees shall be paid to the City to accommodate a fair-share impact that new residents will place on park land and park facilities.	Clarify terminology. <u>Per Parks Board Sept 28th review</u>
11	Policy 6-1.1.7: Neighborhood Park. The City shall strive to provide park space within each designated service area in the City of Winter Park.	<u>Per P&Z recommendation</u>
12	Policy 6-1.1.8: <u>Improvements to Howell Branch Park and Potential Joint Community Park with City of Maitland.</u> The City will continue to coordinate with the City of Maitland regarding the potential for joint participation in the development of a community park at the Winter Park Howell Branch Park that abuts open space in Maitland that could be accessed by citizens from both communities. <u>In addition the City shall strive to improve recreational access and opportunities in the open space along Howell Creek.</u>	See suggested change. <u>Per P&Z recommendation</u>

No.	Existing Recreation and Open Space Element	Comments
13	Policy 6-1.1.9: Lands Proposed for Annexation. As part of the study to be performed in consideration of an annexation, the City shall analyze: (i) how the level of service for Public Park Land and Public Open Space would be impacted upon annexation; (ii) whether there are opportunities in an annexation for increasing the amount of land devoted to Public Land and Public Open Space; (iii) the gross additional cost to the City in terms of the impact of the annexation on the Recreational Facilities of the City; (iv) the additional revenues, if any, that might be available to the City as a result of the annexation, that could be utilized for park land and park facilities.	
14	Policy 6-1.1.10: Parks Master Plan. The City shall periodically update the overall Parks Master Plan and strive to implement that improvement program as may be adopted by the City Commission.	Per P&Z recommendation
15	GOAL 6-2: STEWARD AND ENHANCE OUR TREE CANOPY AND LAKES AS THE CROWN JEWELS OF WINTER PARK’S NATURAL SYSTEM.	New goal related to the Vision document
15a	OBJECTIVE 6-2.1: PUBLIC ACCESS TO LAKES. Reasonable access to lake waters and shorelines shall be afforded to Winter Park residents in a manner that protects water quality and natural habitats that maintains their recreation and open space value.	
16	Policy 6-2.1.1: Promote Quality of Lake Recreation Opportunities. The City shall promote quality of lake recreation opportunities through the following actions: 1. Boat traffic originating from public ramps shall be managed to promote public safety within lake waters and to protect and maintain lake water quality. Such management programs shall include but are not limited to boat access permits for use of City boat launching facilities, and the use of public funds to support law enforcement patrol of lake waters. 2. The City shall continue to promote its Lake Management Program to manage nuisance aquatic plant growth and to protect, conserve and enhance natural shoreline habitat, aquatic and wildlife habitat.	Per Parks Board Sept 28 th review
17	Policy 6-2.1.2: Public Access to Lakes. The City shall continue to provide public access to lakes within Winter Park through the following activities or programs: 1. Continue to provide and maintain public beach access at Lake Baldwin and the lakes comprising the Winter Park chain-of-lakes; 2. Continue to provide and maintain at least one public boat launch facility to the chain-of-lakes.	
18	Policy 6-2.1.3: Undeveloped Open Space at Lakefronts. As part of any update of the City’s Park Master Plan, the City shall evaluate City-owned undeveloped open space located along lake shorelines for potential improvements that may create safe access to waterfront areas for the public.	
19	Policy 6-2.1.4: Maintain Lake Access. The City shall maintain the physical points of public access to the lakes of the City, and the City shall maintain the recreational facilities at these public lake shore access places including boat ramps and parking so as to insure the continued access to and enjoyment of the lakes of the City by non-lakefront property owners.	
20	Policy 6-1.1.5: Prioritize Acquisition of Land Along Bodies of Water. The City shall prioritize the acquisition of property, whether developed or vacant, along bodies of water to include lakes, rivers, streams and creeks. This serves a two fold purpose to aid in acquiring more park land with access to bodies of water and preserve lands for conservation.	
21	OBJECTIVE 6-2.2: INTEGRATION OF NEIGHBORHOOD DESIGN WITH PARKS AND OPEN SPACE. Neighborhoods shall be planned and designed with parks and open space that provide available recreation opportunities for nearby residents.	
22	Policy 6-2.2.1: Park Accessibility to Neighborhoods. Neighborhoods shall be planned with park lands and open spaces intermixed with residential development and accessible within walking distance to residents. Park land within neighborhoods shall be designed to foster opportunities for social interaction and shall serve as a focal point for the surrounding residential areas.	
23	Policy 6-2.2.2: Equitable Distribution of Park Land. The City shall emphasize future park acquisitions that equitably distribute park land through out the City. All expenditures for parks and recreation land acquisition purposes shall be prioritized in accordance with the Parks and Recreation priority list for Community Parks (with a goal of two acres of Community Parks per 1,000 residents of the total LOS of ten acres) and Neighborhood Parks (with a goal of two acres of Neighborhood Parks per 1,000 residents of the total LOS of ten acres), as such list may be amended by the Parks and Recreation Board from time to time.	
24	OBJECTIVE 6-2.3: STREETSCAPE AND LANDSCAPE PROVISIONS. Streetscape and Landscape areas shall be incorporated into the site design of public and private properties according to the following policies:	
25	Policy 6-2.3.1: Open Space along Lakefront Areas. Development shall be setback from lake fronts to create open space areas in natural vegetation along shoreline areas. At a minimum, all principal structures shall be set back at least <u>fifty</u> (50) feet from any lake shoreline unless special conditions and circumstances pre-exist justifying a variance. With exception to public beaches owned by the City of Winter Park, for residential land, no more than fifteen ten (10%) percent of the land area from the ordinary high water elevation water’s edge to a point 50 feet landward can be impervious. The Land Development Code may require less impervious surface coverage within this area.	Complies with current zoning code text.
26	Policy 6-2.3.2: Promote Access to the City’s Water Bodies. The City shall maintain or expand the physical points of access to the water bodies in and adjacent to the City’s boundaries and maintain or expand the recreational facilities including boat ramps, parking, wildlife observation areas, at these public access points. This shall insure the continued access to, and enjoyment of, the City’s water bodies.	
27	OBJECTIVE 6-2.4: PRESERVATION OF PARK LAND AND OPEN SPACE: The City of Winter Park will not divert existing park land to other non-park, non-recreational or non-cultural uses except in cases of overriding public interest.	

No.	Existing Recreation and Open Space Element	Comments
28	<p>Policy 6-2.4.1: Park Land Change of Use: A majority An extraordinary vote of the City Commission is required to convert publicly-owned park land to other uses. In such circumstances the City shall strive to also adopt a However, if the park land change of use is incorporated into a redevelopment plan or neighborhood plan that identifies equivalent new parks or park site relocation., the change of use can be approved by majority vote of the City Commission subject to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approval of the redevelopment plan or neighborhood plan by the City Commission at an advertised public hearing; 2. The neighborhood plan or redevelopment plan identifies a site or sites for new park land (equal or greater in area) to replace that which will be lost; 3. Funding has been identified and programmed for the acquisition of new property, or land will be obtained through a development agreement with property owner/development applicant sponsoring a redevelopment plan. 	<p>Policy decision by majority of the City Commission to remove the requirement for super-majority approvals.</p> <p>Per Parks Board Sept 28th review – board wants to require a unanimous vote or referendum to convert publically-owned land to other uses. Leave in the 3 requirements if approved.</p> <p>Per P&Z recommendation</p>
29	<p>Policy 6-2.4.2: Protect Park Acreage Level of Service. Should the City shall not enter into contractual use agreements with the School Board, Y.M.C.A. or other non-profit or governmental entities, <u>such agreements should not</u> that would provide for land, not owned by the City, to be counted toward meeting the City park acreage level of service standard.</p>	<p>See suggested language change.</p>
30	<p>Policy 6-2.4.3: Maintenance of Existing Recreation Land and Facilities. The City shall maintain existing park lands through the use of proper management and funding techniques. The City shall assure that park lands are well managed and well maintained, designed to promote public safety and to discourage crime, and are accessible and convenient for park patrons.</p>	
31	<p>Policy 6-2.4.4: Preservation of Central Park. Central Park shall be classified, designed and used as a community park gathering place that preserves the unique and passive nature of the existing park, the shady tree canopy and the fountains.</p>	<p>Spelling correction</p> <p>Per Parks Board Sept 28th review – wanted to add The City shall pursue expansion of Central Park by ongoing commitment to purchase existing Post office property.</p>
32	<p>Policy 6-2.4.5: Preservation of Mead Garden. Mead Garden is a 48 acre park located in the southwest section of the City.It and shall be classified as a passive park. Established in the 1930's as a botanical garden attraction, it contains the range of native plant species from its freshwater marsh habitat to the typical pine uplands.</p>	<p>History explanation not needed.</p> <p>Deed restrictions</p> <p>Where is MLK park?</p>
33	<p>OBJECTIVE 6-2.5: PROVISION OF RECREATION FACILITIES: The City of Winter Park shall assure that appropriate recreational facilities are available and usable by the public, including disabled residents, so as to meet the standards of this plan.</p>	
34	<p>Policy 6-2.5.1: Public Use of Non-City Recreation Facilities: The City shall continue to work with the Orange County School Board, Rollins College, Y.M.C.A., churches, non-profit agencies and the private sector to provide cooperative agreements, whether formal or informal, for the availability of indoor and outdoor recreational facilities for the residents.</p>	
35	<p>Policy 6-2.5.2: Recreation Programs: The City shall continue to offer recreational programs that complement and enhance the use of the City's recreational facility assets. The City shall annually monitor recreation programs to assure that an adequate diversity of programs addresses the recreation interests of different age and ethnic groups, particularly children, teenagers, disabled, and the elderly.</p>	
36	<p>Policy 6-2.5.3: Provision of Facilities for the Disabled. Recreation facilities shall be provided consistent with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, including the number of facilities available for and accessible to the disabled. The City shall provide a diverse number of facilities accessible to disabled persons and shall meet or exceed the ADA diversity guidelines. The City shall complete an inventory of existing recreation facilities that are accessible to the disabled. If deficiencies exist in number or diversity of recreation facilities for the disabled, the City shall schedule appropriate improvements and funding within its capital improvements program to remedy the deficiency.</p>	
37	<p>Policy 6-2.5.3: Provide Recreation Facilities Consistent with Local Recreation Demands. To assure that City parks provide services desired by park patrons and City residents, the City shall update its Park Master Plan at least every five years. The update of the Park Master Plan shall include a survey of residents or an analysis of recreation demands and trends to determine the recreation programs, facilities, and events that are most desired by City residents. As part of the master plan update, the City shall develop recreation facility level of service standards consistent with local demands and interests.</p>	
37a	<p>OBJECTIVE 6-2.6 ARTS AND CULTURE: Enhance the city's flourishing community of arts and culture by recognizing the value of city's many cultural venues and their connection to the Winter Park community.</p>	<p>New objective driven from Vision document.</p>
38	<p>Policy 6-2.6.1: Promotion of Cultural Arts. Within one year of adoption of this plan, the City shall continue to work with community partners to develop an integrated cultural arts plan that includes complementary improvements, innovative partnerships, coordinated marketing and events and program development. shall prepare a cultural arts master plan and incorporate its findings, data, and recommendations into the Winter Park Comprehensive Plan as either a separate element or as a component of the Recreation and Open Space Element. The objective of a cultural arts element or master plan is to maintain a comprehensive inventory and analysis of the community's cultural resources and amenities, and to facilitate community access to the various cultural organizations. By forming a master plan for cultural arts, the City can establish long-term funding according to goals and objectives to maintain and expand cultural arts.</p>	<p>New policy driven from the Vision document.</p>

No.	Existing Recreation and Open Space Element	Comments
38a	<u>GOAL 6-3: INCREASE THE CONNECTION TO NATURE BY INCENTIVIZING PUBLIC AND PRIVATE GREEN SPACE THROUGH THE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT PROCESS.</u>	New goal driven from Vision document. incentivating
39	OBJECTIVE 6-3.1: PARK AND RECREATION FUNDING. The City of Winter Park may develop new funding sources for the acquisition, expansion and improvement of park land and park facilities.	
40	Policy 6-3.1.1: Recreation Impact Fee. The City shall continue to implement a park and recreation impact fee that will require all new development pay its fair-share in the cost to acquire new park and park facilities and shall update that fee periodically based upon studies documenting costs for such acquisitions.	
41	Policy 6-3.1.2: Land Development Code Consistent with the Comprehensive Plan. The City's Land Development Code shall with the Winter Park Comprehensive Plan require that all development include park land and park amenities consistent with concurrency management level-of-service standards.	
42	Policy 6-3.1.3: Coordination with State and Regional Land Acquisition Grant Program. The City shall annually coordinate with state agencies regarding the use of the Florida Recreation Development Assistance Program (FRDAP), and Florida Forever Program, and land acquisition programs administered by the St. Johns River Water Management District regarding the availability of grant funds for open space and recreation land purchases within or adjacent to Winter Park.	
43	OBJECTIVE 6-3.2: ADEQUATE FUNDING FOR PARK MAINTENANCE. The City of Winter Park shall allocate sufficient funding to assure the maintenance of park and recreational facility assets.	
44	Policy 6-3.2.1: Maintenance of Existing Recreation Land and Facilities. The City shall maintain existing recreation and facilities through the use of proper management and maintenance funding techniques. The City shall assure that recreation facilities and park lands are well managed and well maintained.	ensure
45	Policy 6-3.2.2: Annual Maintenance Funding. The City shall maintain a continuity of annual funding for the maintenance of park and recreational facilities necessary.	
46	Policy 6-3.2.3: Annual Fee Review. The City shall annually review the Park and Recreation fees and revenue policy so as to adjust user fees to a level commensurate with the need and other governmental entities.	
47	Policy 6-3.2.4: Maintenance and Staff Needs for New Parks and Facilities. The City shall recognize that the addition of park and recreation facilities will increase the funding levels necessary for proper maintenance, including potential for additional staff or need for additional out-sourcing funds.	
48	OBJECTIVE 6-3.3: ALLOCATION OF PARK FUNDS. The City of Winter Park shall have a system for the allocation of funds for park and recreational capital improvements.	
49	Policy 6-3.3.1: Recreation and Capital Improvement Program. The capital improvements program of the City's park and recreation department shall be consistent with the Capital Improvement Element of the Comprehensive Plan.	
50	Policy 6-3.3.2: Capital Improvement Program Criteria. All acquisitions and physical improvement projects expected to cost more than \$25,000 shall be included in the Capital Improvement Element.	
51	Policy 6-3.3.3: Plan for the Conversion of the City's Tree Farm. The City's Capital Improvement Program (CIP) shall by 2008 provide funding to convert and improve the City's tree farm property to a park facility.	Included in the Capital Improvements Plan.
52	OBJECTIVE 6-3.4: INTERCONNECT PARK SYSTEM WITH RECREATION AND TRANSPORTATION TRAILS AND PATHS. The City will strive to <u>shall</u> provide a park and open space system to interconnect parks by pedestrian and bicycle path lanes.	Per P&Z recommendation
53	Policy 6-3.4.1: Link Parks and Public Open Space. The City will strive to <u>shall</u> provide bikeways, where possible and where public safety permits, to link open space and parks both internally and regionally to Winter Park. New park location and design should take into consideration the presence or feasibility to the park with other City facilities via bicycle paths and lanes.	Per P&Z recommendation
54	Policy 6-3.4.2: Cady Way Trail. The City will support the interconnection of the Cady Way Trail with other regional trail systems.	
55	Policy 6-3.4.3: Lake Baldwin Trail/Path. The City shall continue coordination with the City of Orlando regarding a public trail or path that will encircle Lake Baldwin.	Completed.
56	Policy 6-3.4.4 Howell Creek. The City will strive to <u>shall</u> maintain and expand the number and extent of recreational trails and greenways in the City to provide public access and enjoyment especially of stream and waterfront environments.	Per P&Z recommendation
57	Policy 6-3.4.5: Integration of Park System and Bicycle Trails. At the next update of the Park Master Plan, the bicycle trail system interconnecting parks and public places shall be included as a component of the Park Master Plan. The interconnection of parks with bicycle trails, paths, and lanes shall be addressed as part of the Park Master Plan update.	
58	Policy 6-3.4.6: Bicycle Parking Facilities at Parks. All neighborhood, community, special purpose parks shall provide bicycle racks or similar parking facilities. Bicycle parking facilities shall be conveniently located within parks and placed at visible locations.	
59	Policy 6-3.4.7: Coordination with Transportation Element. Bicycle and pedestrian system plans promoted in the Transportation Element shall be coordinated with the objectives and policies of the Recreation Element.	

No.	Existing Recreation and Open Space Element	Comments
59a	<u>GOAL 6-4: FOSTER SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARKS AND OPEN SPACES USING STATE-OF-THE-ART PRACTICES AND TECHNIQUES.</u>	New goal driven from the Vision document.
60	<u>OBJECTIVE 6-4.1: MANAGEMENT AND ACCREDITATION OF THE PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT.</u> The Parks and Recreation Department was nationally accredited in 2010 by meeting or exceeding over 150 standards for the management and maintenance of a parks and recreation department. The accreditation is formally reviewed every five years and the department was reaccredited in 2015. It is the goal of the department The city will strive to remain an accredited agency sanctioned by the National Recreation and Parks Association Commission for Accreditation of Parks and Recreation Agencies.	Accreditation recognition statement.
61	<u>Policy 6-4.1.1:</u> The City will maintain the accreditation of the Parks and Recreation Department by continuing to meet or exceed the standards for management and maintenance of the department as set forth by the National Recreation and Parks Association.	New policy.

CHAPTER 6: RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE ELEMENT

WINTER PARK RELATED VISION THEMES

Cherish and sustain Winter Park's extraordinary quality of life.

Plan our growth through a collaborative process that protects our City's timeless scale and character.

Enhance the Winter Park brand through a flourishing community of arts and culture.

~~**RECREATION GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND IMPLEMENTING POLICIES.** This section stipulates goals, objectives, and implementing policies for the Recreation Element. The purpose of this element is to provide guidance for appropriate plans and policies needed to meet identified or projected needs for park lands and open space areas.~~

~~This Chapter (element) is based upon the data and analysis presented in the supporting Data Inventory and Analysis document of The Winter Park Comprehensive Plan.~~

~~The Recreation and Open Space Element is the means for maintaining and providing adequate park, open space and recreational facilities for Winter Park's current and anticipated population. The quality of life and value of property for Winter Park residents is influenced by park and open space areas providing visual and aesthetic relief, plus the availability of a full range of recreational activities.~~

~~Park types referenced within this Chapter (i.e., neighborhood park, garden plaza, special purpose parks, etc.) shall follow the general definitions and purpose described within Chapter 6 of the Data Inventory and Analysis supporting document.~~

GOAL 6-1: PROVIDE ADEQUATE RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE:—TO BY PRESERVING, MAINTAINING AND ENHANCING A QUALITY SYSTEM OF PARKS, OPEN SPACE AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES WHICH SATISFY THE NEEDS OF THE CURRENT AND FUTURE RESIDENTS OF WINTER PARK.

OBJECTIVE 6-1.1: PROVISION OF PUBLIC PARK LAND: The City of Winter Park shall assure that appropriate amounts of park land and open space will be within the public domain so as to meet the standards of this plan.

Policy 6-1.1.1: Provide Minimum LOS of Ten Acres of Parkland per 1,000 Residents. The City shall provide a minimum of ten (10) acres of publicly owned parkland and conservation lands for each one thousand (1,000) residents. For the purpose of calculating this guaranteed level of service, 'open space' shall be defined as publicly owned passive or active recreational land and land left in its natural state for conservation purposes. Specifically excluded are the water area of city lakes, except for Lakes Chelton, Knowles, Midget, Wilbar and Mendsen within MLK Jr. park, private garden areas or plazas in high density or mixed use developments and roadway landscaped median areas except those within the for Kings Way and Reading Way median right-of-ways, Park Grove triangle, AJ Hanna park, Sunset/Chestnut triangle, Golfview median, Lasbury/Maiden triangle, and the Pulsifer Park triangle.

Policy 6-1.1.2: Commitment to Public Park Land: The City shall meet and maintain the park land acreage level of service standards set in this plan.

Policy 6-1.1.3: Potential Park Funding Mechanisms: Methods such as park dedications, impact fees, developer contribution, density transfers, homeowner's association provisions, and general fund allocations, where appropriate, shall be used to assist the City in acquiring park land and developing recreational facilities. This includes bonds, grants and loans.

Policy 6-1.1.4: Ravaudage Planned Development: The Ravaudage Planned Development shall utilize a level of service standard of two and one-half (2½) acres of parkland per one thousand (1,000 residents) based on Orange County's park land level of service standard as approved in the Annexation Agreement with the City of Winter Park.

~~**Policy 6-4: Office, Commercial and Mixed-Use Developments and Public Gathering Places.** For office, commercial and mixed use development which have 10 residential units or greater a dedication or provision of land is to be set aside for park and open space requirements. Such land shall be equal to a pro-rata share of 10 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents. When not feasible in whole or in part, a proportionate fair share fee shall be paid to accomplish this policy. Such proportionate fair share and dedication of land shall be guaranteed in a development agreement.~~

Policy 6-1.1.5: Park and Recreation Trust Fund: The City shall maintain a park and recreation trust fund to facilitate contributions and to provide for an accounting of funds obtained for those purposes. At the end of each fiscal year, ten (10%) percent of the growth of the remaining end-of-year general fund balance shall be allocated to the park and recreation trust fund for park acquisition.

Policy 6-1.1.6: Recreation for New Single Family Subdivisions. New residential subdivisions shall include park and open space areas in the form of neighborhood parks for its residents. Where the number of units is insufficient to support an on-site park within the residential development, recreation impact fees shall be paid to the City to accommodate a fair-share impact that new residents will place on park land and park facilities.

Policy 6-1.1.7: Neighborhood Park. The City shall ~~strive to~~ provide park space within each designated service area in the City of Winter Park.

Policy 6-1.1.8: Improvements to Howell Branch Park and Potential Joint Community Park with City of Maitland. The City will continue to coordinate with the City of Maitland regarding the potential for joint participation in the development of a community park at the Winter Park Howell Branch Park that abuts open space in Maitland that could be accessed by citizens from both communities. In addition the City shall ~~strive to~~ improve recreational access and opportunities in the open space along Howell Creek.

Policy 6-1.1.9: Lands Proposed for Annexation. As part of the study to be performed in consideration of an annexation, the City shall analyze: (i) how the level of service for Public Park Land and Public Open Space would be impacted upon annexation; (ii) whether there are opportunities in an annexation for increasing the amount of land devoted to Public Land and Public Open Space; (iii) the gross additional cost to the City in terms of the impact of the annexation on the Recreational Facilities of the City; (iv) the additional revenues, if any, that

might be available to the City as a result of the annexation, that could be utilized for park land and park facilities.

Policy 6-1.1.10: Parks Master Plan. The City shall periodically update the overall Parks Master Plan and ~~strive to~~ implement that improvement program as may be adopted by the City Commission.

GOAL 6-2: STEWARD AND ENHANCE OUR TREE CANOPY AND LAKES AS THE CROWN JEWELS OF WINTER PARK'S NATURAL SYSTEM.

OBJECTIVE 6-2.1: PUBLIC ACCESS TO LAKES. Reasonable access to lake waters and shorelines shall be afforded to Winter Park residents in a manner that protects water quality and natural habitats that maintains their recreation and open space value.

Policy 6-2.1.1: Promote Quality of Lake Recreation Opportunities. The City shall promote quality of lake recreation opportunities through the following actions:

1. Boat traffic originating from public ramps shall be managed to promote public safety within lake waters and to protect lake water quality. Such management programs shall include but are not limited to boat access permits for use of City boat launching facilities, and the use of public funds to support law enforcement patrol of lake waters.
2. The City shall continue to promote its Lake Management Program to manage nuisance aquatic plant growth and to protect, conserve and enhance natural shoreline habitat, aquatic and wildlife habitat.

Policy 6-2.1.2: Public Access to Lakes. The City shall continue to provide public access to lakes within Winter Park through the following activities or programs:

1. Continue to provide and maintain public beach access at Lake Baldwin and the lakes comprising the Winter Park chain-of-lakes;
2. Continue to provide and maintain at least one public boat launch facility to the chain-of-lakes.

Policy 6-2.1.3: Undeveloped Open Space at Lakefronts. As part of any update of the City's Park Master Plan, the City shall evaluate City-owned undeveloped open space located along lake shorelines for potential improvements that may create safe access to waterfront areas for the public.

Policy 6-2.1.4: Maintain Lake Access. The City shall maintain the physical points of public access to the lakes of the City, and the City shall maintain the recreational facilities at these public lake shore access places including boat ramps and parking so as to insure the continued access to and enjoyment of the lakes of the City by non-lakefront property owners.

Policy 6-2.1.5: Prioritize Acquisition of Land Along Bodies of Water. The City shall prioritize the acquisition of property, whether developed or vacant, along bodies of water to include lakes, rivers, streams and creeks. This serves a two fold purpose to aid in acquiring more park land with access to bodies of water and preserve lands for conservation.

OBJECTIVE 6-2.2: INTEGRATION OF NEIGHBORHOOD DESIGN WITH PARKS AND OPEN SPACE. Neighborhoods shall be planned and designed with parks and open space that provide available recreation opportunities for nearby residents.

Policy 6-2.2.1: Park Accessibility to Neighborhoods. Neighborhoods shall be planned with park lands and open spaces intermixed with residential development and accessible within walking distance to residents. Park land within neighborhoods shall be designed to foster opportunities for social interaction and shall serve as a focal point for the surrounding residential areas.

Policy 6-2.2.2: Equitable Distribution of Park Land. The City shall emphasize future park acquisitions that equitably distribute park land through out the City. All expenditures for parks and recreation land acquisition purposes shall be prioritized in accordance with the Parks and Recreation priority list for Community Parks (with a goal of two acres of Community Parks per 1,000 residents of the total LOS of ten acres) and Neighborhood Parks (with a goal of two acres of Neighborhood Parks per 1,000 residents of the total LOS of ten acres), as such list may be amended by the Parks and Recreation Board from time to time.

OBJECTIVE 6-2.3: STREETSCAPE AND LANDSCAPE PROVISIONS. Streetscape and Landscape areas shall be incorporated into the site design of public and private properties according to the following policies:

Policy 6-2.3.1: Open Space along Lakefront Areas. Development shall be setback from lake fronts to create open space areas in natural vegetation along shoreline areas. At a minimum, all principal structures shall be set back at least fifty (50) feet from any lake shoreline unless special conditions and circumstances pre-exist justifying a variance. With exception to public beaches owned by the City of Winter Park, for residential land, no more than ~~fifteen~~ ten (10%) percent of the land area from the ordinary high water elevation ~~water's edge~~ to a point 50 feet landward can be impervious. ~~The Land Development Code may require less impervious surface coverage within this area.~~

Policy 6-2.3.2: Promote Access to the City's Water Bodies. The City shall maintain or expand the physical points of access to the water bodies in and adjacent to the City's boundaries and maintain or expand the recreational facilities including boat ramps, parking, wildlife observation areas, at these public access points. This shall insure the continued access to, and enjoyment of, the City's water bodies.

OBJECTIVE 6-2.4: PRESERVATION OF PARK LAND AND OPEN SPACE: The City of Winter Park will not divert existing park land to other non-park, non-recreational or non-cultural uses except in cases of overriding public interest.

Policy 6-2.4.1: Park Land Change of Use: ~~A majority~~ An extraordinary vote of the City Commission is required to convert publicly-owned park land to other uses. In such circumstances the City shall strive to also adopt a ~~However, if the park land change of use is incorporated into a redevelopment plan or neighborhood plan that identifies equivalent new parks or park site relocation, the change of use can be approved by majority vote of the City Commission subject to:~~

1. ~~Approval of the redevelopment plan or neighborhood plan by the City Commission at an advertised public hearing;~~
2. ~~The neighborhood plan or redevelopment plan identifies a site or sites for new park land (equal or greater in area) to replace that which will be lost;~~
3. ~~Funding has been identified and programmed for the acquisition of new property, or land will be obtained through a development agreement with property owner/development applicant sponsoring a redevelopment plan.~~

Policy 6-2.4.2: Protect Park Acreage Level of Service. Should the City ~~shall not~~ enter into contractual use agreements with the School Board, ~~Y.M.C.A.~~ or other non-profit or governmental entities, such agreements should not ~~that would~~ provide for land, not owned by the City, to be counted toward meeting the City park acreage level of service standard.

Policy 6-2.4.3: Maintenance of Existing Recreation Land and Facilities. The City shall maintain existing park lands through the use of proper management and funding techniques. The City shall assure that park lands are well managed and well maintained, designed to promote public safety and to discourage crime, and are accessible and convenient for park patrons.

Policy 6-2.4.4: Preservation of Central Park. Central Park shall be classified, designed and used as a community park gathering place that reserves the unique and passive nature of the existing park, the shady tree canopy and the fountains.

Policy 6-2.4.5: Preservation of Mead Garden. Mead Garden is a 48 acre park located in the southwest section of the City. ~~It~~ and shall be classified as a passive park. ~~Established in the 1930's as a botanical garden attraction, it contains the range of native plant species from its freshwater marsh habitat to the typical pine uplands.~~

OBJECTIVE 6-2.5: PROVISION OF RECREATION FACILITIES: The City of Winter Park shall assure that appropriate recreational facilities are available and usable by the public, including disabled residents, so as to meet the standards of this plan.

Policy 6-2.5.1: Public Use of Non-City Recreation Facilities: The City shall continue to work with the Orange County School Board, Rollins College, Y.M.C.A., churches, non-profit agencies and the private sector to provide cooperative agreements, whether formal or informal, for the availability of indoor and outdoor recreational facilities for the residents.

Policy 6-2.5.2: Recreation Programs: The City shall continue to offer recreational programs that compliment and enhance the use of the City's recreational facility assets. The City shall annually monitor recreation programs to assure that an adequate diversity of programs addresses the recreation interests of different age and ethnic groups, particularly children, teenagers, disabled, and the elderly.

Policy 6-2.5.3: Provision of Facilities for the Disabled. Recreation facilities shall be provided consistent with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, including the number of facilities available for and accessible to the disabled. The City shall provide a diverse number of facilities accessible to disabled persons and shall meet or exceed the ADA diversity guidelines. The City shall complete an inventory of existing recreation facilities that are accessible to the disabled. If deficiencies exist in number or diversity of recreation facilities for the disabled, the City shall

schedule appropriate improvements and funding within its capital improvements program to remedy the deficiency.

Policy 6-2.5.4: Provide Recreation Facilities Consistent with Local Recreation Demands.

To assure that City parks provide services desired by park patrons and City residents, the City shall update its Park Master Plan at least every five years. The update of the Park Master Plan shall include a survey of residents or an analysis of recreation demands and trends to determine the recreation programs, facilities, and events that are most desired by City residents. As part of the master plan update, the City shall develop recreation facility level of service standards consistent with local demands and interests.

OBJECTIVE 6-2.6 ARTS AND CULTURE: Enhance the city's flourishing community of arts and culture by recognizing the value of city's many cultural venues and their connection to the Winter Park community.

Policy 6-2.6.1: Promotion of Cultural Arts. ~~Within one year of adoption of this plan, the City shall continue to work with community partners to develop an integrated cultural arts plan that includes complementary improvements, innovative partnerships, coordinated marketing and events and program development. shall prepare a cultural arts master plan and incorporate its findings, data, and recommendations into the Winter Park Comprehensive Plan as either a separate element or as a component of the Recreation and Open Space Element. The objective of a cultural arts element or master plan is to maintain a comprehensive inventory and analysis of the community's cultural resources and amenities, and to facilitate community access to the various cultural organizations. By forming a master plan for cultural arts, the City can establish long-term funding according to goals and objectives to maintain and expand cultural arts.~~

GOAL 6-3: INCREASE THE CONNECTION TO NATURE BY INCENTIVING PUBLIC AND PRIVATE GREEN SPACE THROUGH THE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT PROCESS.

OBJECTIVE 6-3.1: PARK AND RECREATION FUNDING. The City of Winter Park may develop new funding sources for the acquisition, expansion and improvement of park land and park facilities.

Policy 6-3.1.1: Recreation Impact Fee. The City shall continue to implement a park and recreation impact fee that will require all new development pay its fair-share in the cost to acquire new park and park facilities and shall update that fee periodically based upon studies documenting costs for such acquisitions.

Policy 6-3.1.2: Land Development Code Consistent with the Comprehensive Plan. The City's Land Development Code shall with the Winter Park Comprehensive Plan require that all development include park land and park amenities consistent with concurrency management level-of-service standards.

Policy 6-3.1.3: Coordination with State and Regional Land Acquisition Grant Program. The City shall annually coordinate with state agencies regarding the use of the Florida Recreation Development Assistance Program (FRDAP), and Florida Forever Program, and land acquisition programs administered by the St. Johns River Water Management District regarding the availability of grant funds for open space and recreation land purchases within or adjacent to Winter Park.

OBJECTIVE 6-3.2: ADEQUATE FUNDING FOR PARK MAINTENANCE. The City of Winter Park shall allocate sufficient funding to assure the maintenance of park and recreational facility assets.

Policy 6-3.2.1: Maintenance of Existing Recreation Land and Facilities. The City shall maintain existing recreation and facilities through the use of proper management and maintenance funding techniques. The City shall assure that recreation facilities and park lands are well managed and well maintained.

Policy 6-3.2.2: Annual Maintenance Funding. The City shall maintain a continuity of annual funding for the maintenance of park and recreational facilities necessary.

Policy 6-3.2.3: Annual Fee Review. The City shall annually review the Park and Recreation fees and revenue policy so as to adjust user fees to a level commensurate with the need and other governmental entities.

Policy 6-3.2.4: Maintenance and Staff Needs for New Parks and Facilities. The City shall recognize that the addition of park and recreation facilities will increase the funding levels necessary for proper maintenance, including potential for additional staff or need for additional out-sourcing funds.

OBJECTIVE 6-3.3: ALLOCATION OF PARK FUNDS. The City of Winter Park shall have a system for the allocation of funds for park and recreational capital improvements.

Policy 6-3.3.1: Recreation and Capital Improvement Program. The capital improvements program of the City's park and recreation department shall be consistent with the Capital Improvement Element of the Comprehensive Plan.

Policy 6-3.3.2: Capital Improvement Program Criteria. All acquisitions and physical improvement projects expected to cost more than \$25,000 shall be included in the Capital Improvement Element.

~~**Policy 6-3.3.3: Plan for the Conversion of the City's Tree Farm.** The City's Capital Improvement Program (CIP) shall by 2008 provide funding to convert and improve the City's tree farm property to a park facility.~~

OBJECTIVE 6-3.4: INTERCONNECT PARK SYSTEM WITH RECREATION AND TRANSPORTATION TRAILS AND PATHS. The City ~~will strive to~~ shall provide a park and open space system to interconnect parks by pedestrian and bicycle path lanes.

Policy 6-3.4.1: Link Parks and Public Open Space. The City ~~will strive to~~ shall provide bikeways, where possible and where public safety permits, to link open space and parks both internally and regionally to Winter Park. New park location and design should take into consideration the presence or feasibility to the park with other City facilities via bicycle paths and lanes.

Policy 6-3.4.2: Cady Way Trail. The City ~~will strive to~~ shall support the interconnection of the Cady Way Trail with other regional trail systems.

Policy 6-3.4.3: Lake Baldwin Trail/Path. ~~The City shall continue coordination with the City of Orlando regarding a public trail or path that will encircle Lake Baldwin.~~

Policy 6-3.4.4: Howell Creek. The City ~~will strive to~~ shall maintain and expand the number and extent of recreational trails and greenways in the City to provide public access and enjoyment especially of stream and waterfront environments.

Policy 6-3.4.5: Integration of Park System and Bicycle Trails. At the next update of the Park Master Plan, the bicycle trail system interconnecting parks and public places shall be included as a component of the Park Master Plan. The interconnection of parks with bicycle trails, paths, and lanes shall be addressed as part of the Park Master Plan update.

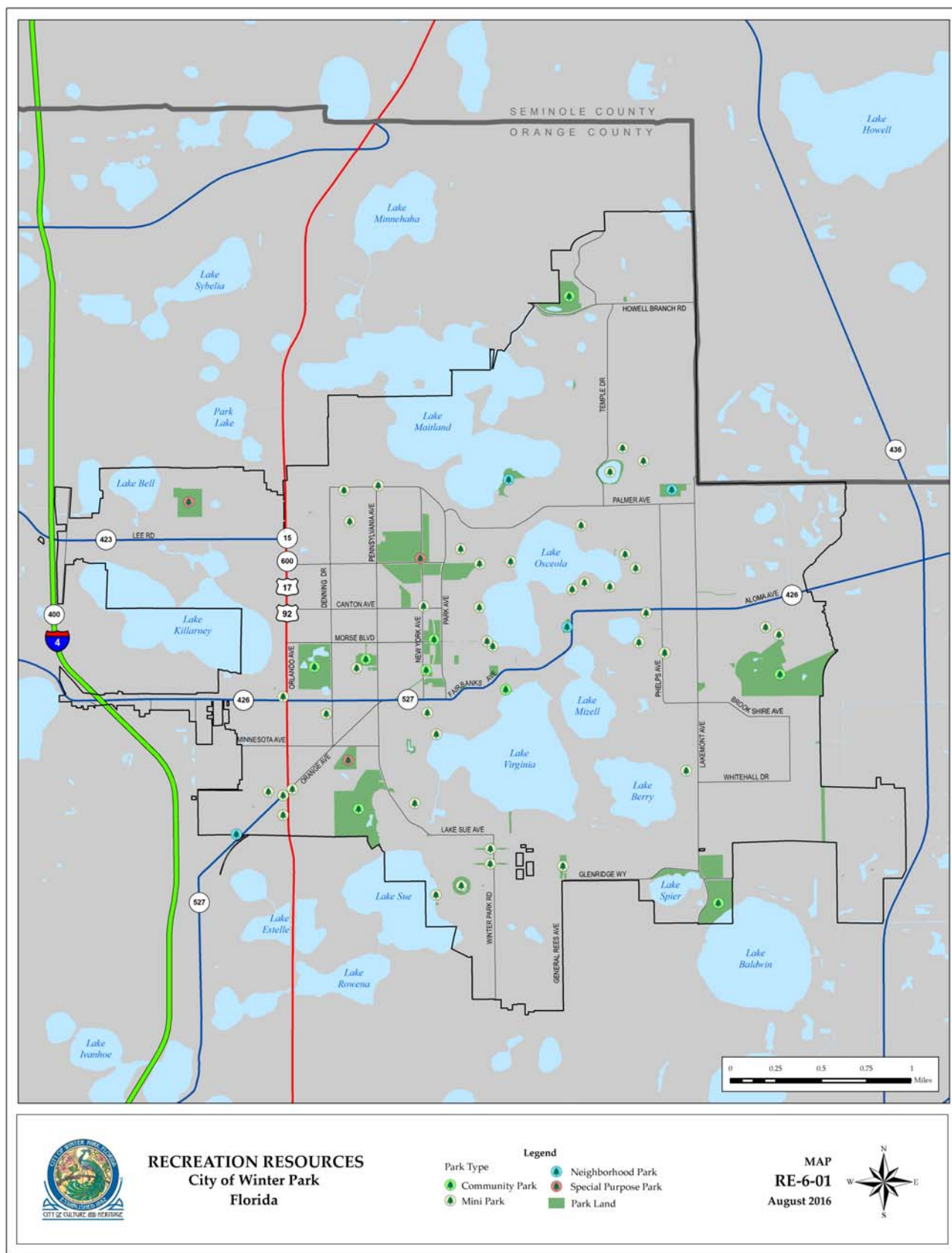
Policy 6-3.4.6: Bicycle Parking Facilities at Parks. All neighborhood, community, special purpose parks shall provide bicycle racks or similar parking facilities. Bicycle parking facilities shall be conveniently located within parks and placed at visible locations.

Policy 6-3.4.7: Coordination with Transportation Element. Bicycle and pedestrian system plans promoted in the Transportation Element shall be coordinated with the objectives and policies of the Recreation Element.

GOAL 6-4: FOSTER SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARKS AND OPEN SPACES USING STATE-OF-THE-ART PRACTICES AND TECHNIQUES.

OBJECTIVE 6-4.1: MANAGEMENT AND ACCREDITATION OF THE PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT. ~~The Parks and Recreation Department was nationally accredited in 2010 by meeting or exceeding over 150 standards for the management and maintenance of a parks and recreation department. The accreditation is formally reviewed every five years and the department was reaccredited in 2015. It is the goal of the department~~ The city will strive to remain an accredited agency sanctioned by the National Recreation and Parks Association Commission for Accreditation of Parks and Recreation Agencies.

Policy 6-4.1.1: The City will maintain the accreditation of the Parks and Recreation Department by continuing to meet or exceed the standards for management and maintenance of the department as set forth by the National Recreation and Parks Association.



RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE DATA INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

~~§9J-5.014, FAC~~

This element provides the data inventory and analysis of recreation and open space facilities, pursuant to the requirements of Chapter 163, Florida Statutes. ~~§163.3177(6)(c), FS, and §9J-5.014, FAC.~~

Introduction

The availability of parks, open space and recreational facilities play a key role in establishing the quality of life for a community. The purpose of this element is to plan for a comprehensive system of public parks, open space, and recreational facilities that satisfy the current and future needs of the City's residents and visitors. It is the intent that this plan element set forth a comprehensive framework for guiding decisions on public policy and capital improvements for park and open space lands, and recreation facilities and programs that are consistent with the City's goals and objectives.

This element inventories city, county and state parks and recreation facilities available to Winter Park's residents and its visitors. Analysis of recreation space and facilities has been conducted to determine if existing facilities adequately meet the desired level of service standards determined by the City.

Historical Perspective. The adequacy of dedicated parklands for the enjoyment of residents and visitors has been of prime importance since the inception of Winter Park in 1882. The original plats of the Town of Winter Park set forth in the 1880's contained the provisions for perpetual park and open space areas. Central Park was reserved at that time with the foresight that an attractive entrance to the City (at the railroad station) was essential to realize a quality character for the city center. It remains the principal reason for Winter Park's premier Central Business District.

In the rural Florida of the 1880's, the pine forest, marshlands and farms were the ever-present open space that beckoned development and not preservation. However, the founders of Winter Park recognized the quality and character common in traditional northern towns that used village squares, parks and other scenic places in town planning and land pattern. Through the years, the foresight and generosity of Winter Park citizens and City administrations have lead to the acquisitions of major park and recreation facilities.

Recreation Program Management. Today, the City's Parks and Recreation Department (hereafter Parks Department) administers the City's recreation programs and maintains the City's park and open space system. While the Parks Department maintains all City parks, recreation facilities, and most open space areas, many recreation programs are conducted by non-profit organizations or recreation businesses that have entered into agreements or contracts with the City for the use of its parks and facilities.

The Parks and Recreation Department was nationally accredited in 2010 by meeting or exceeding over 150 standards for the management and maintenance of a parks and recreation department. The accreditation is formally reviewed every five years and the department was reaccredited in 2015. It is the goal of the department to remain an accredited agency sanctioned by the National Recreation and Parks Association Commission for Accreditation of Parks and Recreation Agencies.

Service Area. Winter Park provides parks and recreation facilities to enhance the quality of life for its residents. Although designed to serve City residents, park sites and recreation facilities and programs are frequently used by people and families residing in nearby areas of unincorporated Orange County or Seminole County, or in the nearby cities of Maitland, Orlando, and Eatonville.

The City has no residency requirement for entry into its parks. Many recreation programs conducted in the City's parks are managed by non-profit organizations (such as Winter Park Youth Baseball) or recreation businesses. These organizations or businesses arrange agreements with the City to use its park facilities. The City does not place residency requirements into its facility agreements, thus allowing recreation programs to serve city and non-city residents alike.

Recreation Classification System

Parks are designed and located to meet recreational demands unique to each community. Some parks, including the recreation facilities placed within them, are designed to serve residents within a surrounding neighborhood. Other parks may be designed to include recreation facilities that will be used by residents throughout the community or the regional area. The type and number of recreation facilities located within a park also determine if its function is to service a small population within adjacent neighborhoods or a larger population spread throughout the community or region.

To describe and inventory the type of parks offered by Winter Park, a classification system has been developed to categorize parks according to service area characteristics and recreation facilities. Park classification systems have been developed by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and other national recreation organizations and agencies. These standard classification systems provide general utilitarian definition of park types but they do not acknowledge the recreation needs unique to Winter Park. The park classifications system described below modifies standard park classifications to recognize recreation service characteristics unique to the City of Winter Park's open space and park system.

The park classification system organizes parks according to five general categories: special purpose facilities, community parks, neighborhood parks, mini-parks, and linear parks. Community parks are further classified into three sub-categories: recreation, gathering place, or lake access. The classification system also organizes open space into the four categories described below. District and regional parks are not inventoried because none occur within the City of Winter Park.

- A. Special Purpose Facility.** A special purpose facility is a park or recreational facility that typically provides a single or predominant recreation facility or has a very limited number of recreation facilities that serve a specific recreational purpose for the entire community. Examples of special purpose facilities include golf facilities, tennis-only facilities, football stadiums, or track and soccer or lacrosse facilities. Winter Park's special purpose facilities have a service area that covers the entire City and adjacent areas. Winter Park Golf Course and Showalter Field are local examples of special purpose facilities. The minimum number of acres necessary to accommodate a special purpose facility varies based on the activity's space needs. Road access to a special purpose facility depends on the size and use of the park, traffic generated by the park, and size of the population served. Adjacent road access, then, could occur from a community or a neighborhood street, depending on the park conditions described in the previous sentence.

- B. **Community Park.** A community park typically provides a diverse range of recreational and leisure activities, or may contain useable areas where residents of Winter Park can gather to share community events or activities in an aesthetic, natural environment. Community parks in Winter Park serve residents from the entire City's jurisdictional area as well as residents from nearby areas outside the City. Park patrons primarily travel to community parks in automobiles, although people residing near them may choose to walk or ride bicycles. Park access should ideally occur from a community street.

The minimum number of acres necessary to accommodate a community park varies based on the acreage required for the type and number of recreation facilities located within the park. However, the desirable minimum acreage for a community park ranges from 5 to 25 acres, depending on the number and type of recreation facilities as well as site conditions. Community parks in Winter Park serve a population ranging from 25,000 to 35,000. Community parks are designed to meet the recreation needs of the entire community; therefore, the combination of community parks in Winter Park contains a range of recreational facilities.

Facilities and activities at community parks may include, but are not limited to, athletic fields, swimming pools, gymnasiums, performing and designing art centers, crafts buildings, large, open areas for community events, and any facilities associated with neighborhood or mini-park recreation areas. The land area and facilities at community parks are usually designed to accommodate group recreation activities (i.e., leagues and instruction) sponsored by organized recreation programs. Unlike special purpose facilities, community parks offer more than one recreation facility or leisure activity, and in most cases offer several.

Over the City's history, the design of community parks has been oriented toward serving one of three principal functions—for recreation, as a gathering place, or for lake access. Each of these three principal park functions is defined below. While each community park may emphasize one of these functions, each may also include facilities typically found at neighborhood parks. Although each of the City's community parks serves one of these three functions, one common trait shared by all is the service area. All community parks in Winter Park have a service area that covers the entire City. For example, if a resident wants to boat on the Chain of Lakes, Dinky Dock Park on Lake Virginia provides the only public access within Winter Park.

- **Recreation.** Outdoor recreation and athletic activities are the primary function incorporated into the design of a community park. Recreation-oriented community parks typically offer a variety of outdoor or indoor athletic fields or facilities. Examples of recreation-based facilities include baseball fields, tennis courts, exercise trails, basketball courts, soccer or lacrosse fields, or multi-purpose fields. A specific example of a recreation-based community park in Winter Park is Ward Park/Cady Way Park/Showalter Field.
- **Gathering Place.** Winter Park is a community where people enjoy special events that bring the community together to share experiences in visual and performing arts, to honor and recognize national and local historical subjects, to celebrate special occasions and holidays, or to gather for social activity and enjoyment. Typical facilities found at a community gathering place include botanical gardens, fountains, outdoor art, atriums, natural areas, outdoor theatres, public plazas, grassy open areas for special events, picnic areas, and leisure activity areas (such as outdoor

chess tables or other similar game activities). Specific examples of community gathering places in Winter Park are Central Park, Mead Botanical Garden, and the Winter Park Farmers' Market.

- **Lake Access.** The primary function of some community parks is providing public access to freshwater lakes. Recreation facilities and services typically found at lake access parks include boat launch ramps, swimming beaches, littoral conservation areas, fishing docks, and shoreline boardwalks. Examples of lake access community parks in Winter Park are Dinky Dock Park and Lake Baldwin Park.
- C. **Neighborhood Park.** A neighborhood park serves the population of a residential neighborhood. Typically, a neighborhood park is located within a half mile–walking distance–of its patrons. These parks usually serve a population of up to 5,000. Neighborhood parks may contain recreational facilities, sized for those needs, or be passive in character. Examples of typical recreation facilities located at a neighborhood park are playgrounds, picnic areas, tennis courts, basketball courts, and open play areas or small multi-purpose fields, and landscaping. As the land area and recreation facilities are designed to serve the adjacent neighborhood, facilities are seldom used by organized recreation programs. Community parks within walking distance of residential neighborhoods can also serve as neighborhood parks. To serve a dual role, a community park would provide facilities typically associated with a neighborhood park in addition to those associated with a community park.
- D. **Mini-Park.** A mini-park has a service area smaller than a neighborhood and often serves one or two residential subdivisions within a neighborhood. Similar to but smaller than neighborhood parks, mini-parks are also located within walking distance to the residential areas they serve. Mini-parks are often referred to as tot lots. Typically containing open lawns and play areas, mini-parks may also provide play apparatuses for small children, half- or full-size basketball courts, one or two tennis courts, picnic areas, landscaping, or natural areas. However, the small land area occupied by a mini-park usually restricts the number of recreation facilities to no more than three or four. A mini-park usually does not provide automobile parking.
- E. **Linear Recreation Area.** Bicycling, hiking, jogging, roller skating, or similar recreational activities require a long linear corridor for the activity to function. Bicycle paths or multi-purpose trails are used to accommodate these activities.
- F. **Open Space.** Open space is undeveloped land suitable for outdoor passive recreation, leisure, or conservation uses. As Winter Park formed its charter in 1887, three types of open space areas have emerged within the City—nature reserve areas, undeveloped recreational lands, and corridor beautification, although this Comprehensive Plan does not count the acres of corridor beautification in its open space acreage.
- **Nature Preserve.** The City has designated environmentally sensitive areas and wetlands as conservation areas, protecting them from any future encroachment by development. Conservation areas serve as habitat for wildlife and as natural filters that remove sediment and pollution from surface waters flowing to lakes. Conservation areas are predominantly undisturbed and remain in natural vegetation. These areas are described in the Conservation Element. The areas that may accommodate facilities associated with environmental education, wildlife observation, and environmental monitoring are nature preserves. Examples of such

facilities include observation towers, boardwalks, environmental education structures, and picnic facilities. ~~However, built and impervious areas should not cover more than 10% of the site's land area.~~ An example of a nature preserve in Winter Park is the Howell Branch Preserve and Park.

- **Undeveloped Recreational Land.** ~~In some cases~~ the City owns ~~a small undeveloped property lot, such as the Tree Farm, Howell Creek wetlands and the Howell Creek floodplain lot on Pennsylvania Avenue Lot,~~ which currently serves as open space but has the potential to be developed into a ~~mini~~-park. Most undeveloped recreation lands are covered with natural vegetation but some may occur as vacant lots or parcels. A number of other undeveloped open space lands occur as undeveloped rights-of-way that terminate at a lake although this Comprehensive Plan does not count the acres of rights-of-way in its park and open space acreage.
- **Corridor Beautification.** To enhance the aesthetic appearance of public streets within Winter Park and to promote public safety, many roads have been designed with landscaped medians. In addition, the City has planted canopy shade trees within the right-of-way adjacent to paved roads. As many of these street trees were planted decades ago, mature oaks now shade most public roads within Winter Park. Landscaping has also been placed within areas of right-of-way adjacent to the street edge. Open space related to corridor beautification and rights-of-way is not inventoried and analyzed within this element on a site by site basis as the areas are relatively small and are not counted in the City's open space acreage. Most corridor beautification open spaces are not designed to be accessible to or used by the public for recreation purposes but are designed to create visual green areas and to support public welfare and health through vegetated open space. However, park benches and walking paths may be located within these open space areas where median or roadside landscaped areas contain sufficient width or area.

G. **District or Regional Park.** District or regional parks are large facilities that serve the population of several cities, a county or a metropolitan area. While some parks in Winter Park occasionally serve this role by providing facilities that are used in a regional context (i.e., Showalter Field), the primary function of the City's parks and recreational areas is to serve the needs of the Winter Park residents. No district or regional parks are located within or adjacent to Winter Park.

Recreation Space Functions

In addition to the recreation area classification system, recreation areas can be classified into two broad categories: active-based and passive-based recreation activities. The type of recreational facilities and site design determine the function of a park. Active-based and passive-based recreation activities are defined as follows:

- A. **Passive-Based Recreation Activities.** Passive-based recreation involves activities that do not necessarily raise the heart rate significantly above the resting level, but rather provide refreshment through furnishing a visual and/or psychological release from the pressure of everyday life. In passive-based recreation facilities, emphasis is placed on enjoyment of a natural resource or an activity and not on participation. Examples of passive-based recreation facilities include picnic tables, park benches, observation areas, botanical gardens, and historical or archaeological sites.

Passive recreation activities include sunbathing at a beach, walking through a scenic area, or visiting an historic site.

Passive-based recreation areas typically serve as open spaces and often occur as fields, walking trails, scenic view points, gathering places for pedestrians, landscaped areas or gardens, greenbelts, and conservation areas. Generally, open space areas have minimal facilities. Open space areas can also be used to enhance urban areas by providing relief from expansive impervious surfaces such as parking lots and shopping centers.

- B. Active-Based Recreation Activities.** Most active-based recreation activities involve physical exertion that raises the heart rate to a level significantly above the resting level. This benefit may be achieved through a variety of aerobic activities such as baseball, football, lacrosse, jogging, bicycling, hiking, swimming, tennis or playground activity. The main benefits of such recreation are increased cardiovascular fitness and improved mental health through release of energy and/or tensions. Some active-based recreation may not raise the heart rate significantly above the resting level but involve individual or group competition requiring some level of physical exertion. Examples of such activities include shuffleboard or horseshoes.

Active-based recreation activities rely on the presence of recreational facilities that enable certain activities to function. Without the provision of such facilities, the activity would either be limited in quality or eliminated altogether. Active-based recreation areas may include open space areas, especially when such areas are unsuitable for development and/or protect the existing natural resources. Active-based recreation facilities promote participation in an activity.

PARK AND CONSERVATION LAND INVENTORY AND LEVEL OF SERVICE

Winter Park has ~~346.16~~ 296.45 acres of public parks; public open space and public conservation lands. For the three primary park categories, Winter Park has 177.75 acres in community parks, 16.1 acres in neighborhood parks, and 46.97 acres in special purpose parks/facilities. Table 6-1 illustrates the percentage of total park acreage represented by each park category.

Since the adoption of the 2009 Comprehensive Plan, the City's public parks; open spaces and conservation lands have been more precisely measured using the City's geographical information system (GIS). Any differences of land area for the city's assets either greater or smaller are based the refinement of the land area calculations from the GIS measurements. There also have been new park and conservation land acquisitions that have added new park and conservation lands to the City's inventory. Winter Park's recreation and open space resources are summarized in Table 6-1 according to park classification. A summary of park acreage by classification is provided in Table 6-2. Map RE-6-01 shows the locations of the major parks and recreation resources described in Table 6-1.

Based on the ~~346.16~~ 296.45 acres of publicly-owned park, open space and conservation lands and a ~~2016~~ 2007 population of 29,308 28,486, the City is meeting its level of service standard goal of 10 acres per 1,000 residents. Population growth up to a total resident population of 34,616 would be consistent with the adopted level of service standard.

Table 6-1: Inventory by Classification of Parks and Recreation/Open Space Areas and Conservation Lands in the City of Winter Park

Name	Facilities	Classification	Access ¹	Function	Acres
COMMUNITY PARKS					
Central Park Park Avenue	Rose Garden, landscaping, walking paths, 2 stages, park benches, fountains, pergola	Community Park Gathering Place	Yes	Passive	7.98
Community Center & Shady Park 421 New England Avenue	Recreation center with gymnasium, pool, park benches, playground, children's spray ground	Community Park Recreation	Yes	Active	4.74
Dinky Dock Park Ollie Avenue	Beach, 2 docks, 2 boat ramps, grills, park benches, picnic tables, restrooms	Community Park Lake Access	Yes	Active & Passive	1.56
Farmers' Market 200 West New England Avenue	Historical museum, farmers market and recreation center, patio, gazebo, park benches	Community Rec. Gathering Place	Yes	Active	0.85
Lake Baldwin Park 2000 South Lakemont Avenue	Dog park, boat ramp, fishing dock, pavilions, picnic tables, park benches, restroom/concession building	Community Park Lake Access		Active & Passive	23.63
Martin Luther King Jr. Park 1050 W. Morse Boulevard	Lake, pavilions, recreation center, civic center, baseball/softball stadium, multi-purpose football, soccer, lacrosse fields, basketball goals, playground, picnic tables, park benches, restrooms, maintenance facility	Community Park Recreation	Yes	Active & Passive	28.27
Mead Botanical Garden 1300 S. Denning Avenue	Recreation center, environmental center, gardens, amphitheater, dressing room, pavilions, picnic tables, boardwalk, restroom buildings, community garden	Community Park Gathering Place	Yes	Passive	47.61
Ward Park & Cady Way Park & Showalter Field 2525 Cady Way	Tennis courts, racquetball courts, basketball goals, football/soccer/lacrosse fields, baseball/softball fields, Olympic swimming pool, playgrounds, pavilions, picnic tables, 5,000-seat sports stadium, field with 1¼-mile track, concession buildings, restroom buildings	Community Park Recreation	Yes	Active & Passive	67.25
COMMUNITY PARKS TOTAL ACRES:					181.89

Table 6-1: Inventory by Classification of Parks and Recreation/Open Space Areas and Conservation Lands in the City of Winter Park

Name	Facilities	Classification	Access ¹	Function	Acres
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS					
Kraft Azalea Gardens Park 1365 Alabama Drive	Fishing dock, park benches, footpaths, Exedra monument	Neighborhood Park	Yes	Passive	5.26
Orwin Manor Park – 1701 N. Orange Ave.	Footpath, park benches, playground, picnic table	Neighborhood Park	Yes	Active	0.85
Phelps Park 1206 N. Phelps Avenue	Tennis courts, basketball goals, playground, multipurpose field, soccer/lacrosse field, park benches, pavilions, picnic tables, restrooms	Neighborhood Park	Yes	Active	5.99
Trismen Park 231 Brewer Avenue	Landscaped grass lawn area, park benches, picnic tables	Neighborhood Park	Yes	Passive	1.40
Villa View Park 1709 N. Park Avenue	Brick landscaped plaza, park benches	Neighborhood Park	Yes	Passive	0.29
Harland Park (Knowles Place) Timberlane Drive	Play field, park benches	Neighborhood Park	Yes	Passive	2.71
Howell Branch Park & Nature Preserve 1205 Howell Branch Road	Hiking trails, educational displays	Community Park & Conservation Land	Yes	Active & Passive	10.69
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS TOTAL ACRES:					27.19
SPECIAL PURPOSE PARKS & FACILITIES					
Winter Park Country Club Golf Course 761 Old England Avenue	9-hole golf course, clubhouse, pro-shop, maintenance building, restroom, pavilion	Special Purpose Park	Yes	Active	40.79
Winter Park Tennis Center 1045 Azalea Lane	16 tennis courts, playground, park benches, recreation center, picnic tables	Special Purpose Park	Yes	Active	6.24
SPECIAL PURPOSE PARKS & FACILITIES TOTAL ACRES:					47.03
LINEAR RECREATION					
Cady Way Trail	Bicycle trail	Linear Park	Yes	Active	3.72
LINEAR RECREATION TOTAL ACRES:					3.72
OPEN SPACE & CONSERVATION LANDS					
Winter Park Tree Farm 1938 Durham Avenue	City's tree farm; not accessible to public	Open space	No	Passive	14.17

Table 6-1: Inventory by Classification of Parks and Recreation/Open Space Areas and Conservation Lands in the City of Winter Park

Name	Facilities	Classification	Access ¹	Function	Acres
Howell Creek/Pennsylvania Avenue Lot 1620 S. Pennsylvania Avenue	Floodplain wetland preserve	Open Space & Conservation Land	Yes	Passive	0.82
Howell Branch Creek Wetlands 1409 Howell Branch Road & 3100 Temple Trail	Wetland preserve; not accessible to public	Conservation Land not part of the Public Works complex or Gun Range	No	Passive	38.84
Howell Creek Basin Preserve 1121 Howell Branch Road	Wetland, storm water preserve	Open Space & Conservation Land	No	Passive	4.12
Howell Creek/Temple Trail Wetlands 2908 Temple Trail	Floodplain wetland preserve	Open Space & Conservation Land	No	Passive	0.80
OPEN SPACE TOTAL ACRES:					58.75
MINI-PARKS					
Alberta Drive Mini-Park		Mini-Park		Passive	0.31
Alberta/Cortland Mini-Park	Park benches	Mini-Park		Passive	0.24
Alberta/Joalca Mini-Park		Mini-Park		Passive	0.04
Alexander Place Mini-Park		Mini-Park		Passive	0.36
Alfred J. Hanna Mini-Park	Park bench	Mini-Park		Passive	0.25
Bonita Drive Mini-Park	Park bench	Mini-Park		Passive	0.07
Bonnie Burn Mini-Park		Mini-Park		Passive	0.22
Canton/Interlachen Mini-Park		Mini-Park		Passive	0.18
Canton/New York Mini-Park	Park bench	Mini-Park	Yes	Passive	0.07
Cavendish/Harmon Mini-Park	Park bench	Mini-Park		Passive	0.03
Chelton Circle Park and lake	Park benches	Mini-Park		Passive	5.13
Fairbanks/Orlando Mini-Park		Mini-Park	Yes	Passive	0.22
Fawcett Road Lakefront		Mini-Park		Passive	0.27
Golfview Mini-Park	Fountain, Park benches	Mini-Park		Passive	0.55
Hamilton Place Mini-park		Mini-Park		Passive	0.36
Harris Circle Mini-Park		Mini-Park		Passive	0.26
Hooper Park/Mercantile Bank	Park benches	Mini-Park	Yes	Passive	0.52
Jay Blanchard Park	Fountain, Park benches	Mini-Park		Passive	0.48
Kings Way median parks		Mini-Park		Passive	0.79

Table 6-1: Inventory by Classification of Parks and Recreation/Open Space Areas and Conservation Lands in the City of Winter Park

Name	Facilities	Classification	Access ¹	Function	Acres
Leith Mini-Park		Mini-Park		Passive	0.64
Lake Knowles Park and lake	4 park benches	Mini-Park	Yes	Passive	10.34
Lake Midget Park and lake	2 benches	Mini-Park		Passive	1.62
Lake Wilbar Park and lake	3 park benches	Mini-Park		Passive	1.7
Lakeview Mini-Park		Mini-Park		Passive	0.19
Lansbury/Maiden Mini-Park	3 park benches	Mini-Park		Passive	0.22
Laughlin Park	2 park benches	Mini-Park	Yes	Passive	0.09
Loch Lomond/St. Andrews Mini-Park		Mini-Park		Passive	0.37
Morse Park	Park bench	Mini-Park		Passive	0.12
Orange/Harmon Mini-Park	Park bench	Mini-Park	Yes	Passive	0.19
Park Grove Mini-Park	Park bench	Mini-Park		Passive	0.12
Pulsifer Place/Interlachen Mini-Park	Park bench	Mini-Park		Passive	0.25
Reading Way median parks		Mini-Park		Passive	0.79
Smiley Mini-Park	Park bench	Mini-Park		Passive	0.19
Sunset/Chestnut Mini-Park	Park bench	Mini-Park		Passive	0.10
Tyree Lane Mini-Park		Mini-Park		Passive	0.22
Via Bella Mini-Park		Mini-Park		Passive	0.08
MINI-PARKS TOTAL ACRES:					27.58
PARKS, RECREATION & OPEN SPACE TOTAL					346.16

¹ Handicapped accessible

Source: Winter Park GIS System and Parks and Recreation Department, 2016

Table 6-2: Recreation, Park and Open Space Acreage by Category - 2016			
Type	Number of Sites	Acres	%
Special Purpose Parks & Facilities	2	47.03	13.6
Community Parks	8	181.89	52.5
• Gathering Places	3	(56.44)	
• Recreation	3	(100.26)	
• Lake Access	2	(25.19)	
Neighborhood Parks	7	27.19	7.9
Mini-Parks	36	27.58	7.9
Linear Recreation Area	1	3.72	1.1
Open Space & Conservation Lands	5	58.75	17.0
Totals:	49	346.16	100%

A. Community Parks. The City has 181.89 ~~477.75~~ acres of land used for community parks at 8 sites. Community parks have a service area encompassing the entire city limits. While community parks share a common service area, their character differs according to three categories—gathering places, lake access, and recreation.

1. Gathering Places. Winter Park is a community embracing a strong interest in cultural and performing arts, gardens and natural areas, and community events and gatherings. To accommodate and implement these interests, the City has created open, outdoor areas specifically designed to support these outdoor recreational and leisure activities.

- **Central Park.** Located on the west side of Park Avenue in the heart of Winter Park, Central Park covers 7.98 acres of lawn, gardens, and canopy trees. On most days, Central Park serves as a place for downtown shoppers, employees, and residents to relax outdoors in a natural setting. Paved pedestrian paths and park benches are found along with beautiful fountains, landscaped planters, and a rose garden.

Central Park frequently is used for special events, public gatherings, and outdoor concerts and entertainment. The Winter Park Sidewalk Art Festival, and the “Olde Fashioned 4th of July Celebration,” all held annually, bring thousands of people from throughout Florida to these events each year. Other community programs and gatherings are held at the park on a regular basis. The amphitheater is used for outdoor music concerts, theatrical performances, and movies.

An Amtrak and SunRail passenger station is located near the park’s center but is not included as part of the park’s facilities or acreage.

In December 2002, the City adopted a Master Plan for Central Park. Major facilities, improvements and landscaping currently existing or proposed at Central Park include the following:

- Parking: relocate City-owned surface parking currently in park to neighboring sites or underground, reduce parking at the train station
 - Concert stage and concert lawn
 - Historic bandstand
 - Park gateway features
 - Amphitheater
 - Lincoln Avenue cultural walk
 - Gardens—a rose garden, a Children’s garden, and The Ramble Garden
 - Pavilions
 - Several fountains
- **Mead Botanical Garden.** Located east of Denning Drive on the southwest section of the City, Mead Botanical Garden is a 47.60 acre passive nature preserve covered by several ecosystems ranging from wetland to upland communities. Established in the 1930’s as a botanical garden attraction, the site now primarily serves as an outdoor gathering place for family and group picnics, environmental education, small outdoor community events, and walking exercise. Orange County schools regularly bring students to Mead Botanical Garden to study the diverse ecosystems spread throughout the park.

Facilities at the park includes one covered picnic pavilion and tables, a large covered pavilion, an outdoor amphitheater, footpaths, and a boardwalk extending through a wetlands area. A limited amount of paved parking is located at the community building.

- **Winter Park Farmers Market.** Located at the corner of New York Avenue and New England Avenue, this 0.85 acre property holds the City of Winter Park owns a historic building used on weekends as a farmers market and is also the location of the Winter Park Historical Museum. Buildings space at the Farmers Market can also be leased for different activities including special occasions or events, art and music classes, or other recreation or leisure classes. The building has 6,500 square feet of floor area, 5,500 of which is heated. Formerly a freight warehouse, the Farmers Market abuts the FDOT CSX rail line used by Amtrak and Sun Rail and has paved parking.
2. **Lake Access.** Two community parks primarily function to provide access to the Chain of Lakes through Lake Virginia and to Baldwin Lake.
- **Dinky Dock Park.** Located along the northern shore of Lake Virginia, Dinky Dock Park contains 1.56 acres primarily devoted to lake access facilities. The park’s shoreline measures approximately 250 linear feet. Recreation facilities and amenities at Dinky Dock Park include a sand swimming beach covering approximately 150 linear feet of shoreline, a fishing dock, and a boat launching ramp. The swimming area boundaries within the lake are delineated by rope and buoy markers. Paved parking is provided for vehicles and boat trailers.

The name of the park, Dinky Dock, is not associated with the size of the park or any of its facilities. A railroad known as the “Dinky Line” passed through the park decades ago. A former railroad station was located at the site of this park, which now retains the name of its former owner and serves as a reminder of its local history.

Boat launching facilities at Dinky Dock Park provide the only access for motorized watercraft to enter the Chain of Lakes from within Winter Park. A boat access permit must be obtained from the City to use the launch facilities and access Lake Virginia. Once entering Lake Virginia, watercraft can access Lakes Mizell, Osceola, and Maitland via canals.

- **Lake Baldwin Park.** Located on the northern shoreline of Lake Baldwin in the southeast section of the City, Lake Baldwin Park contains over 23.63 acres primarily designed to provide access to the lake. Lake Baldwin is isolated and does not have any connection to other water bodies.

Recreational facilities at this park include a public beach with 500 to 600 linear feet of sand shoreline, a boat launching ramp, fishing dock, off-leash dog recreation park area, covered picnic pavilions with tables, nature trails that extend through a conservation area, paved and unpaved parking, and boat trailer parking.

3. **Recreation.** The primary role of community recreation parks in Winter Park is to provide opportunities for athletic activities, organized team athletic competition, and group recreation activities. While outdoor athletic fields or facilities dominate the character of the community recreation parks, indoor facilities such as gymnasiums may also be present. Winter Park operates three parks that are classified as community recreation areas—Winter Park Community Center, Ward Park/Cady Way Park/Showalter Field, and Martin Luther King Jr. Park.

- **Ward Park/Cady Way Park/Showalter Field.** Adjacent to each other, Ward Park, Cady Way Park, and Showalter Field function as one large recreation complex creating the City’s largest park at 67.25 acres. Located adjacent to Cady Way and Loch Lomond Drive, this park’s outdoor recreation facilities and athletic fields are its predominant facilities and set the character for this site. Along with two playgrounds, athletic fields and equipment here include three football/soccer/lacrosse fields, two multi-purpose fields, an Olympic-size Cady Way pool, four tennis courts, bike paths, ten softball/baseball fields, four racquetball courts, and four basketball goals. Many of the athletic fields have outdoor lighting, allowing use during evening hours.

Athletic fields are used primarily by organized recreation programs managed by the City or organizations that lease facilities from the City such as youth soccer. Other groups that regularly have used athletic fields for organized team sports through a lease with the City include Rollins College and Orange County Public Schools.

Showalter Field is owned by the City of Winter Park. ~~but leased to the Orange County School Board for high school athletic events for Winter Park High School. The lease agreement requires the City to obtain approval from the School Board for activities other than those associated with Winter Park High.~~ The facility is managed and scheduled by the

Parks and Recreation Department. Use agreements allow for Winter Park High School and Rollins College to have priority use of the field for games and practices. Other organizations, schools and teams can rent the facilities as the schedule allows. Showalter Field includes a 5,000-seat stadium, a 1¼-mile track, locker rooms, two concession stands, and restrooms.

Winter Park High School, located one-half mile directly south of Ward Park, uses the field for football, soccer, lacrosse and other interscholastic sports. The stadium occupies approximately six acres. Parking at Ward Park is used for events at Showalter Field, and the multi-purpose field is used for overflow parking.

- **Martin Luther King Jr. Park.** Located on the west side of the City and west of Denning Drive, Martin Luther King Jr. Park covers over 28.27 acres, which includes nine acres of Lake Mendon and Lake Rose. The remaining park area is used for recreation activities. Outdoor recreation facilities and athletic fields include two football/soccer/lacrosse fields, a multi-purpose field, the Winter Park/Rollins College women's softball stadium, four basketball goals, and a jogging/footpath.

Other facilities include a playground, six picnic tables, and park benches. Buildings on the site include a recreation building, a civic center, a maintenance building, and two restroom buildings.

- **Winter Park Community Center/Shady Park.** Centrally located in historic Hannibal Square, one block to the east from Martin Luther King, Jr. Park, the Winter Park Community Center and Shady Park encompasses 4.74 acres and includes a 38,000 20,000 sq. ft. recreation and community building with meeting, classroom and event space as well as fitness and media centers. The gymnasium is a large professional size basketball court that can be partitioned into six practice half court areas. The swimming pool is a zero entry spray play and teaching pool and lap area. Shady Park features park benches, picnic tables, sidewalks, the Reverend Mitchell Dawkins picnic pavilion as well as an interactive spray fountain.

B. **Neighborhood Parks.** A description of the City's seven ~~four~~ neighborhood parks is provided below.

- **Orwin Manor Park.** Located in the western neighborhood of Orwin Manor and Lawndale, Orwin Manor Park is adjacent to Orange Avenue. The site provides a footpath, a playground, a water fountain, a picnic table and three park benches.
- **Kraft Azalea Gardens Park.** Bordering the southern shoreline of Lake Maitland, Kraft Gardens is accessible from Alabama Drive and provides public access to Lake Maitland. Nestled within a residential neighborhood, the park offers passive recreation facilities that include a fishing dock, eight park benches, the Exedra monument and footpaths.
- **Phelps Park.** Situated along Phelps Avenue in the northeast section of the City, the park is located next to the Y.M.C.A. Facilities at this park include three tennis courts, two basketball goals, an open play or multi-purpose field, two pavilions, eighteen picnic tables,

eight park benches, two playgrounds and restroom facilities. The playground is an expansive facility and is called the “Whiting Playground.”

- **Trismen Park.** Bordered on the east by Brewer Avenue and on the west partially by Detmar Drive, Trismen Park has two picnic tables and four park benches.
- **Villa View Park.** Located at the corner of Oak Boulevard and N. Park Avenue, this small neighborhood passive park provides a brick patio and landscape are and benches.
- **Harland Park.** Located between Timberlane Shores and Knowles Place phase of Windsong, this passive park provides a play field, benches and green space entrance features to both neighborhoods.
- **Howell Branch Park and Nature Preserve.** Situated on Howell Branch Road at the terminus of Via Tuscan, this park features a children’s playground, footpath, exercise stations and restroom facilities.

C. **Special Purpose Facilities.** A description of the City’s two special purpose parks is provided below.

- **Winter Park Tennis Center.** Located in the southwest section of the City, this facility is specifically designed as a tennis complex. The Center provides 16 tennis courts, a locker room with showers, and a recreation center. A playground is located at the site along with picnic tables and park benches. Eight of the fourteen tennis courts have outdoor lighting.
- **Winter Park Golf Course.** Located just north of Downtown Winter Park, this golf course was privately owned and operated until the City purchased it in 1998. The golf course offers nine standard fairways, a clubhouse and a building housing a small pro shop. The club house is frequently rented for special occasions. Other facilities at the golf course include a practice putting and chipping green, a croquet court, a maintenance building, pavilion, restrooms and six park benches.

D. **Conservation Land, Open Space and Mini-Parks.** The City has 58.75 acres of conservation lands and open space. The City also has 36 Mini-Parks comprising 27.58 acres. ~~Three types of open space occur within the City—Nature Preserve/Conservation, Undeveloped Recreational Land, and Corridor Beautification. The acres of Corridor Beautification are not counted toward the City’s level of service standard. Among the open space sites, seven border lakes and one borders Howell Branch Creek. Undeveloped open space areas located along lakefronts contain natural vegetation and trees. Most open space sites are greater than a quarter acre with the largest containing over two acres. Potential exists to convert undeveloped open space areas into more mini-parks.~~

Public Recreation Facilities Inventory

Winter Park provides a wide variety of recreation and leisure facilities to accommodate diverse age groups and special needs. An inventory of the City's recreation facilities is summarized in Table 6-3. In addition to these facilities, the City also has in place several buildings that are used for recreation programs and activities. These buildings include the Civic Center, a Recreation Building with a small meeting room at Martin Luther King Jr. Park; the Winter Park Country Club clubhouse; the a community building with meeting rooms at Winter Park Community Center, and the amphitheater and community building at Mead Garden.~~a recreation administration building that houses the City's Parks and Recreation Department.~~

A. Public Recreation Facilities. A summary of recreation facilities located within parks operated by the City appears with Table 6-3.

Table 6-3: Inventory of Recreation Facilities within City Parks

Name of Park	Baseball/Softball Field	Lake Swimming Beach	Public Swimming Pool	Sports Stadium	Multi-Purpose Field	Football/Soccer/ Lacrosse Field	Tennis Court	Basketball Goal	Playground	Racquet Ball Court	Outdoor Stage	Golf Course Holes	Fishing Dock	Boat Ramp	Off-leash Recreation
Winter Park Golf Course												9			
Winter Park Tennis Center							16		1						
Dinky Dock Park		1											1	1	
Ward Park/Cady Way Park/ Showalter Field	10		1	1		6	4	4	2						
Central Park											1				
Lake Baldwin Park		1							1				1	1	1
Martin Luther King Jr. Park					1	2		4	1						
Mead Botanical Garden											2				
Kraft Azalea Gardens Park													1		
Phelps Park					1		3	2	2						
Winter Park Community Center/ Shady Park			1					6	1		1				
Howell Branch Park									1						
Orwin Manor Park									1						
TOTALS	10	2	2	1	2	8	23	16	11		4	9	3	2	1

- B. Handicapped Accessible Facilities.** The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), enacted on July 26, 1990, provides comprehensive civil rights protections to individuals with disabilities in the areas of employment, public accommodations, State and local government services, and telecommunications. Title II of the ADA applies to State and local governments. Many recreation facilities are accessible to the disabled and do not require special facilities or design for the disabled to use them. For example, tennis courts and basketball courts can be entered without the use of special equipment or equipment design.
- C. Availability.** Use of recreation facilities is often limited by lighting conditions (i.e., sunlight) and inclement weather conditions. Darkness in evening hours prevents the use of outdoor recreation facilities, often limiting use between dawn and dusk. Rain and wind can prevent use or reduce desirable conditions for recreation activity. Outdoor lighting and indoor recreation facilities extend available time that recreation facilities can be used by the public.

RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE ANALYSIS

This subsection presents an analysis of existing and future recreational needs.

Summary of Recreation Inventory

The recreation and open space inventory indicates that no County or State parks are located within or adjacent to the City of Winter Park but that the City itself contains over ~~280~~ 346 acres in parks and open space. These numbers, however, do not include parks and recreation resources that are privately owned and operated but may be available to certain residents of Winter Park.

The quality of recreation cannot be evaluated solely upon the available land area dedicated to and developed for recreational uses. Analysis must consider facilities available to the public. In general, facilities located in public parks enable residents to participate in both active and passive recreation activities. A variety of facilities are available to serve the recreation demands for a diverse range of interests and age groups, including disabled residents.

Methodology Used to Determine Current and Future Recreation Demands and Needs. Current and future demands for recreation space and facilities were determined by applying recreational facility and space standards to population estimates and projections for the City of Winter Park. Before this could be accomplished, standards were determined by utilizing recommended guidelines established by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) found in their publication "Outdoor Recreation in Florida". The guidelines are applied for general planning purposes.

To distinguish definitions of the terms, "demand" and "need," the terms shall be defined as follows:

- **Recreation Demand** shall mean the number of recreation facilities and/or acreage desired by either the population of Winter Park or a specific component thereof.
- **Recreation Need** shall mean the number of recreation facilities and/or acreage necessary to meet recreation demand. Recreation need is determined by subtracting number of existing recreation facilities and/or acreage from the recreation demand for recreation facilities and/or acreage.

A common method used to analyze a community's recreation needs compares recreation guidelines published by state or national recreation organizations with a community's inventory of parks and recreation facilities. National or state guidelines are often based on surveys and evaluations collected from a broad sample of recreation facilities and parks provided by many communities, surveys that identify recreation interests of recreation users and park patrons, or the collective experience of recreation management professionals. To compare availability of parkland and recreation facilities for Winter Park residents, the City's current inventory of parkland and recreation facilities was compared with FDEP guidelines.

Non-Resident Park Users. The evaluation of recreation space and facilities is the best available method to determine future land and facility needs. It relies on a comparison of the City's current and future population with the recreation guidelines. This methodology, however, does not take into consideration that residents from other cities in Orange and Seminole Counties also frequently visit the City's parks as well as participate in organized recreation programs that use the City's recreation facilities. No survey or study is available to evaluate the impact that non-Winter Park residents place on the City's recreation land and space needs. Without a detailed recreation survey and analysis that focuses on recreation facility users or patrons rather than the City's jurisdictional area, the Recreation Element employs the best available methodology.

Guidelines are used within this element for comparison and planning purposes. They serve as a resource to help the City develop recreation facilities and space standards unique to its needs.

Methodology for Analyzing Neighborhood Parks Land Needs. ~~Three basic types of recreation areas are provided and maintained by the City—community parks, neighborhood parks, and special purpose facilities. Community parks provide a diverse range of facilities to accommodate outdoor sports, athletic activities, gatherings, children's play, and other similar facilities. FDEP recommends a minimum of 20 acres for each community park, with acreage needs based on 2 acres per 1,000 people. Many community parks include facilities common to neighborhood parks, such as playground and picnic facilities. When providing neighborhood park facilities, some community parks may also function as neighborhood parks for the surrounding neighborhoods, particularly for residents living within walking distance of the community park. A portion or all of the acreage for community parks, as listed in Table 6-1, also qualify as acreage for neighborhood parks.~~

~~Analysis of neighborhood parks takes into consideration that most community parks also function as neighborhood parks. A desired land area to accommodate a neighborhood park is 5 acres. To evaluate the need for neighborhood park acreage, each community park qualifying as a neighborhood park will be assigned 5 acres as a neighborhood park. If a community park is classified as a neighborhood park but has less than five acres, then the total acreage of that park will be counted toward neighborhood parks. Community park acreage counted as neighborhood parks is listed in Table 6-4.~~

Table 6-4: Community Parks Also Functioning as Neighborhood Parks	
Community Park	Acreage as Neighborhood Park
Mead Botanical Garden	5.00
Central Park	5.00
Dinky Dock Park	1.56
Lake Baldwin Park	5.00
Ward Park/Cady Way Park	5.00
M. Luther King, Jr. Park	5.00
WP Comm. Center/Shady Park	3.28
WP Farmers Market	0.71
TOTAL	30.55

~~Methodology for Analyzing Community Park Land Needs. Community parks and special purpose recreation areas both have service areas that cover most or the all of the City. In most cases, these park types are also frequented by non residents residing in adjacent communities. As these two park types have similar service areas, land needs will be evaluated by grouping acreage for both park types under the community park classification. However, the community park evaluation also analyzes the level of service with only community park acreage, leaving out special purpose parks.~~

~~A portion of some community parks also function as neighborhood parks, as explained in previous sections above. To avoid double counting acreage, land need analysis for community parks reduces total community park acreage by the portion of its acreage qualifying as neighborhood park, as shown in Table 6-4. For analysis of community parks, the 30.55 acres of neighborhood park acreage is subtracted from community park acreage.~~

Recreation Facilities Guidelines. Table 6-4 summarizes recreation facilities guidelines prepared by FDEP. Based on a review of these standards and an analysis of existing recreation facilities within the City, Table 6-4 lists the recreation guidelines applied to Winter Park.

Table 6-4: Planning Guidelines for Recreational Facilities	
Facility	FDEP Median Guidelines¹
Baseball/Softball Field	1 per 5,000 people
Basketball Court	1 per 5,000 people
Equipped Playground	1 per 10,000 people
Community Swimming Pool	1 per 25,000 people
Football/Soccer/Lacrosse/Rugby Field	1 per 6,000 people
Golf Course (9-hole)	1 per 25,000 people
Racquetball/Handball Court	1 per 10,000 people
Multi-Purpose Field	1 per 3,750 people
Tennis Court	1 per 2,000 people

¹ Source: "Outdoor Recreation in Florida", Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Recreation Space Guidelines. As a guide to assess the adequacy of park land for cities and counties in Florida, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Recreation and Parks, has published guidelines in their report, "Outdoor Recreation in Florida". Those FDEP guidelines applicable to Winter Park are shown in Table 6-5.

Table 6-5: Recreation Space Level of Service Guidelines			
Park Facility	Number of People or Radius Served	Area Per 1,000 People	Minimum Size of Park
Neighborhood & Mini-Park Land	Up to 5,000	2 acres	2.0 acres
Community Park, Linear Recreation & Special Purpose Facility Land	Up to 5,000	2 acres	20.0 acres
Urban Open Space	0.25-0.50 mile	1 acre	0.1 acre
Total FDEP Park Land LOS:		5 acres	

Source: FDEP, "Outdoor Recreation in Florida"

Handicapped Accessibility Guidelines for Recreation Facilities. The Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Access Board), the federal agency responsible for implementing the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), issued the ADA Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG) in 1991. Recreation facility guidelines were not included as part of the initial ADAAG in 1991, close to the time when the City's 1991 Comprehensive Plan was adopted according to requirements of Chapter 163, Florida Statutes. Accessibility guidelines for certain recreation facilities were eventually prepared by the Access Board, and published in the *Federal Register* July 23, 2004 and amended August 5, 2005.

For purposes for this Recreation Element, accessibility guidelines are used to evaluate availability of recreation facilities for the disabled. Guidelines also serve to compare the existing facility inventory with future needs. From this analysis, recreation improvement needs can be identified. The guidelines below are for analysis purposes only.

Playground Play Components. Playground equipment is categorized as either ground level or elevated.

1. **Ground Level Play Components.** ADA establishes two criteria for ground level play components that must be met and the same accessible components can be used to satisfy both. First, access is required to a least one of each type of play component provided. Second, the minimum number and variety of accessible play components are based on criteria set forth in Table 6-6 on the next page.

Table 6-6: Accessibility Guidelines for Ground Level Play Components		
Number of Elevated Components Provided	Ground Level Components Required	Minimum Variety of Components Required
2–4	1	n/a
5–7	2	2
8–10	3	3
11–13	4	3
14–16	5	3
17–19	6	3
20–22	7	4
23–25	8	4
Over 25	8 plus 1 per additional 3 components over 25	5

Source: ADA Accessibility Guidelines

2. **Elevated Play Components.** At least half the number of elevated play components provided should be accessible by either ramp or transfer platform.
3. **Boat Launch Ramps.** One accessible launch ramp should be provided for each boat launch facility.
4. **Swimming Pools.** Each public swimming pool should be handicapped accessible.

Recreation Issues Affecting Analysis. Recreation interests vary from community to community. The recreation interests and urban character within Winter Park are unique to the City and differ from those of other communities.

Performing and Visual Arts. In addition to interests in athletic and other active-based recreation activities, residents in Winter Park also enjoy the arts and nature. The City desires to provide areas not only where active-based recreation activities can be enjoyed, but also park settings where performing and visual arts can be experienced. Outdoor community events and festivals are a tradition within Winter Park. Large open areas are needed to accommodate events that attract several hundreds to thousands of residents as well as visitors from other communities.

~~Scarce developable vacant land occurs within or adjacent to Winter Park. Opportunities to acquire vacant undeveloped land for new parks or to expand existing parks will be limited. Small pockets of land may become available at the time redevelopment occurs, particularly for large scale projects. Development sites could be acquired and converted into recreation lands. This alternative will be costly and, if implemented, will occur in areas where a public park type is compatible with the surrounding land uses.~~

Current Recreation Needs

Recreation is required to maintain a healthy balance in life. What people do in their leisure time is in response to their internal needs and desires. The quality and quantity of recreational opportunities available to a community has a direct effect on that community's general quality of life. To best satisfy the recreational needs and wishes of an entire community, several variables must be considered. It is important to realize that the recreational opportunities will serve a variety of different interests.

Special groups such as young children, the elderly, and the handicapped have demands for a variety of recreation resources. In considering different recreation interests, recreation facility needs are evaluated according to resident population space demands and needs as well as the demand and needs generated by special groups and ages. The recreation analysis addresses acreage demands and needs for neighborhood parks, community parks, and public open space acreage. Facilities are located at these parks to accommodate desired recreation and athletic activities. Demand and needs for these facilities are also analyzed. For beach access points, analysis addresses their distribution, number and proximity to residential areas. Open space is evaluated to determine if sufficient undeveloped areas are available to promote public welfare and desired quality of life.

Summary of Recreational Acreage Demands and Needs. Evaluation of current recreation acreage demands and needs is based on the City's population of ~~28,620~~ 29,308 residents in ~~2006~~ 2016. Based on level of service (LOS) guidelines appearing in Table 6-6, the City should provide two acres in community parks for every 1,000 residents, two acres in neighborhood parks for every 1,000 residents, and one acre in open space for every 1,000 residents. These LOS guidelines do not include recreation program and park non-resident patrons. Application of these LOS guidelines to existing park and open space acreage indicates that the City has more than adequate land to meet demands.

~~For neighborhood and mini parks, 58.8 acres are available to residents at a LOS of 2.1 acres per 1,000 residents. Please note that acreage for neighborhood parks includes a portion of the acreage from community parks (30.55 acres) and mini parks acreage (14.9 acres); see Table 6-5. For community parks, special purpose facilities and the linear recreation park combined, 187.47 acres (does not include the 30.55 acres above included with neighborhood parks) are available to residents at a current LOS of 6.73 acres per 1,000 residents.~~

Recreational Facility Demands and Needs. Resident population demands for recreation facilities were determined by utilizing recommended population guidelines for recreation activities from the FDEP. These guidelines, as previously noted, were extrapolated from FDEP's publication "Outdoor Recreation in Florida-2000." Proposed recreational facility standards for common recreational activities are denoted in Table 6-4. An analysis of current recreation facility demands and needs is presented in Table 6-7. Based on the ~~2006~~ 2016 population of ~~28,620~~ 29,308 and FDEP guidelines, the City has a surplus in most recreation facilities.

Table 6-7: Current Recreation Facility Needs

Facility	FDEP Median Guidelines ¹	2015 Facility Demand ²	Facilities Available	Need ³ Surplus + Deficit -
Baseball/Softball Field	1 per 5,000 residents	6	10	+4
Basketball Court	1 per 5,000 residents	6	7	+1
Football/Soccer/Lacrosse Field	1 per 6,000 residents	5	6	+1
Community Swimming Pool	1 per 25,000 residents	1	2	+1
Golf Course, 9-hole	1 per 25,000 residents	1	1	
Racquetball/Handball Court	1 per 10,000 residents	3	4	+1
Equipped Playground	1 per 10,000 residents	3	8	+5
Tennis Court	1 per 2,000 residents	14	25	+11

¹ Based on a 2016 population of 29,308 found in Table 6-8.

² Facility demand applies population from Table 6-8 for year 2016 to the FDEP recreation guidelines.

³ Note: Recreation Facility Need is the same as surplus/deficit. A positive number indicates a surplus and a negative number indicates a need.

Quality of Recreational Facilities. The service that recreational facilities provide should be measured not only by the quantity available but also by the quality of the facility. Facilities that are in disrepair should be repaired as soon as possible. Recreation facilities that are in disrepair or that are not maintained in good operational condition discourage participation. Recreation facilities in poor condition can reduce the level of service provided by the City.

The City's Parks Department maintains and inventories recreation facilities. Improvements and maintenance are programmed into the Parks Department's annual operating and capital budgets. Because the City maintains an annual operating budget to address maintenance, repair and replacement, an inventory identifying quality or condition of recreation facilities and equipment is not necessary. This is conducted on a regular to annual basis by the Parks Department. The City should continue to annually inventory all facilities in order to evaluate their performance conditions and safety.

Outdoor lighting increases opportunities to use recreational facilities. Recreation facilities can become more accessible if outdoor lighting allows activity time during evening hours. Outdoor lighting increases the level of service provided to its users and many of the City's recreation facilities have outdoor lighting.

~~The City should consider installation of lights for recreation facilities that presently do not have them. Installation of outdoor lighting should take into consideration compatibility with any adjacent residential areas. Outdoor lighting will expand the accessibility of recreation space and facilities for the Winter Park public.~~

Recreation Needs for Special Groups: Seniors, Children, and the Handicapped. The provision of recreational facilities should consider the needs of special groups such as the elderly, the disabled or handicapped, and children. The recreation guidelines established by FDEP do not specifically address the recreation demands and needs of these special groups. ~~On September 30, 2004, the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) issued an advance notice on its intent to update its ADA standards based on new guidelines the Board issued in July 2004. The supplementary guidelines ADA put forward for play areas in 2000, and for recreation facilities in 2002, have not yet been adopted by the DOJ as enforceable standards under the ADA.~~

~~Winter Park's population profile does not deviate substantially from that experienced by the State of Florida in 2000, based on the 2000 U.S. Census. While 22% of the City's 2000 population was age 19 years or younger, the percentage for this age group in the State was 25.3%. The age group represented by residents 65 years or older accounted for 22.2% of the City's population; for the State, this same age group accounted for only 17.6%. The median age for City and the State were 42.8 and 38.7 years, respectively. Based on the 2000 U.S. Census, the City experiences a slightly older population than that experienced statewide. The City, then, may experience slightly higher demand for recreation programs and activities by senior citizens. For the younger age group (i.e., 19 year or younger), the City may experience a slightly lower demand for recreation facilities than the demand experienced at the State level.~~

- ~~• Handicapped. Recreation facilities and parks will need to comply with the ADA standards, when they become effective. The City's Parks Department should monitor the status of federal ADA requirements and DOJ's progress towards adoption. However, the City's Parks Master Plan should be modified to inventory and evaluate parks and recreation facilities for other opportunities to~~

~~enhance handicapped accessibility. compliance with the ADA standards by the time they become enforceable.~~

- **Senior Citizens.** Special activities and programs for senior residents are offered at the Winter Park Community Center. When planning for recreational opportunities for the elderly, passive activities are typically preferred. An important consideration for senior citizen recreational facilities is accessibility. Handrails, ramps, and signs with large letters must be included in facilities where activities are planned for the elderly to encourage their participation.

Recreational interests of senior citizens and children vary from those of age groups that are more active. Some senior citizens, particularly those in their later years, may prefer less energetic activities such as walking, fishing, and picnicking than more demanding activities such as baseball, volleyball, or soccer. However, many seniors continue to participate in active recreation activities, and their needs can be met through planning for all age groups.

~~To identify the specific recreation interests for senior residents, a survey or interviews involving seniors should be conducted to identify their recreation interests.~~

- **Children.** Young children lack the physical size and strength to actively participate in certain recreational activities, but can do so where special facilities are provided. For example, the zero depth entry pool and spray park allow children to safely enjoy water activities. Playgrounds that offer recreational equipment designed for various age groups are located in the parks. The City's parks include tot lots and other facilities for very young children. Eleven playgrounds are located among eight parks. Eight baseball fields are designed to accommodate youth baseball.

Future Recreational Space and Facility Demands and Needs

The City's population is anticipated to increase by ~~10,410~~ 1,200 residents between ~~2000~~ 2016 and ~~2028~~ 2020. ~~As population increases, so too will the demand for parks and recreation facilities. Table 6-11 lists population projections to year 2021. Recreation space and facility guidelines previously presented in Tables 6-6 and 6-7 are applied to future population to assess whether or not additional land and facilities will be needed to meet and maintain the level of service guidelines.~~

Table 6-8: Winter Park Population Estimates					
Year	2000	2010	2016	2020	2026
Total Permanent Population	24,090	28,434	29,308	30,508	32,308

Source: City of Winter Park, 2016

The City staff took a two-fold approach to estimating the population. Staff looked at existing population in the future Annexation Reserve Areas (ARA) to determine the potential timing and population that could be added to the City. The second examination was of building permit data for the past 15 years for net new home construction. Staff determined from that data, the estimate of net new infill single family homes and net new infill multi-family development projected.

Future Park Demand. The demand for future parkland is based upon two factors, the future population, and the proposed LOS for each park type. ~~Demand for community parks will increase from~~

48.2 acres to 70 acres by 2021. As neighborhood parks and community parks share the same level of service guideline of two acres per 1,000 residents, the demand for neighborhood parks will equal that for community parks. By 2021, Winter Park's population will demand 70 acres for neighborhood parks.

Future Community Park Needs. Based on the current park acreage in Winter Park, the City has sufficient acres in community parks to meet recreation demands through 2021 ~~2030~~. An evaluation of community park land needs indicates that in 2021, the City will provide 5.6 acres in community parks per 1,000 residents, a level well above the guideline of two acres per 1,000 residents. The evaluation of community park space needs combines park acreage of special purpose facilities, linear recreation and community parks. Table 6-10 describes the methodology used to evaluate community park acreage needs for Winter Park's future population. The evaluation of community park acreage indicates that sufficient acreage in community parks will be available through 2021 at a level greater than the level of service guideline of two acres per 1,000 residents.

Table 6-10: Projected Park Acreage Demands & Needs Based on Population Projections for Community Park, Linear Recreation & Special Facility Acreage						
Year	Population	Proposed LOS (acres per 1,000 residents)	Existing Acres¹	Demand (in acres)	Acreage Needs (+ Surplus/ - Need)	Projected LOS (acres per 1,000 residents)
2000	24,090	2.0	-197.5	48.2	+149.3	8.2 ²
2006	28,620	2.0	197.5	57.2	+140.3	6.9 ²
2011	30,000	2.0	197.5	60.0	+137.5	6.5
2016	32,500	2.0	197.5	65.0	+132.5	6.1
2021	35,000	2.0	197.5	70.0	+127.5	5.6

¹177.75 acres less 30.55 acres (counted as Neighborhood Parks) = 147.77 + Linear Rec. 3.30 + Special Facilities 46.97 = 197.47

²Actual LOS

Future Neighborhood Park Needs. Based on an evaluation of neighborhood parks and acreage analysis, additional neighborhood parks will be needed to accommodate future recreation demands of City residents. Based on the current park acreage in Winter Park, the City has sufficient acres in neighborhood parks to meet recreation demands through 2011. As population increases through 2021, recreation demands for neighborhood parks will also increase, creating a need for more neighborhood parks. An evaluation of neighborhood parkland needs through 2021 is presented in Table 6-13. By 2021, the City is anticipated to need an additional 11.2 acres above the current acreage in neighborhood parks. The City should plan to develop new sites for neighborhood parks or require new residential development to provide recreation space and facilities.

Locating available vacant land for new neighborhood parks currently is a challenge for the City. 227 acres of vacant land exists in the City as of 2006. A neighborhood park should be located within walking distance of its patrons. Limited vacant land likely means that new recreation areas should be planned as part of redevelopment projects or on property currently occupied by existing homes or structures. When the City prepares redevelopment, neighborhood plans, or small area plans, recreation and open space needs should be included as part of the planning process. Where such planning activities provide opportunities for new parks or open space, consideration for neighborhood parks should be included as part of the planning activity, particularly if residential uses are proposed. If sufficient land cannot be incorporated into these plans for a neighborhood park, then corridor open space should be considered.

Table 6-11: Projected Park Acreage Demands and Needs Based on Population Projections for Neighborhood & Mini-Park Acreage

Year	Population	Proposed LOS (acres per 1,000 residents)	Existing Acres ¹	Demand (in acres)	Acreage Needs (+ Surplus/- Need)	Projected LOS (acres per 1,000 residents)
2000	24,090	2.0	58.8	48.2	+10.6	2.4 ²
2006	28,620	2.0	58.8	57.2	+1.6	2.1 ²
2011	30,000	2.0	58.8	60.0	-1.2	2.0
2016	32,500	2.0	58.8	65.0	-6.2	1.8
2021	35,000	2.0	58.8	70.0	-11.2	1.7

¹Neighborhood Parks = 13.35 acres + 30.9 acres (portion of Community Parks) + Mini Parks 14.9 = 58.8 acres

²Actual LOS

Future Recreational Facilities Demand and Needs. Winter Park's population will increase from its 2006 2016 size of 29,308 28,620 to 35,000 30,508 by 2021 2020. As population increases, demand for recreation facilities rises. Recreation facility demands and needs are estimated for years 2011 2020 and 2021 2026 by applying population projections to the recreation facility guidelines presented in Table 6-4 and the recreation facility inventory presented in Table 6-3. The demands and needs for recreational facilities for years 2011 2020 and 2021 2026 populations are presented in Table 6-9.

Based on the evaluation of recreation facility needs, the City's existing recreational facilities will be sufficient to meet population needs through 2021 2026.

Table 6-9: Projected Demands and Needs for Recreational Facilities for Year 2030

Facility	FDEP Guidelines ²	Existing Facilities	2020 Population 30,508 ¹		2026 Population 32,308 ¹	
			Facility Demands	Facility Needs (+ Surplus/-Need)	Facility Demands	Facility Needs (+ Surplus/Need)
Baseball/Softball Field	1 per 5,000 people	10	6	+4	7	+3
Basketball Court	1 per 5,000 people	7	6	+1	7	Sufficient
Equipped Playground	1 per 10,000 people	8	3	+5	3	+3
Community Swimming Pool	1 per 25,000 people	2	1	+1	+1	+1
Football/Soccer/ Lacrosse/Rugby Field	1 per 6,000 people	6	5	+1	6	Sufficient
Golf Course (9-hole)	1 per 25,000 people	1	1	Sufficient	1	Sufficient
Racquetball/Handball Court	1 per 10,000 people	3	3	Sufficient	3	Sufficient
Tennis Court	1 per 2,000 people	25	15	+10	16	+9

¹ See Table 6-9

² FDEP, "Outdoor Recreation in Florida-2000"

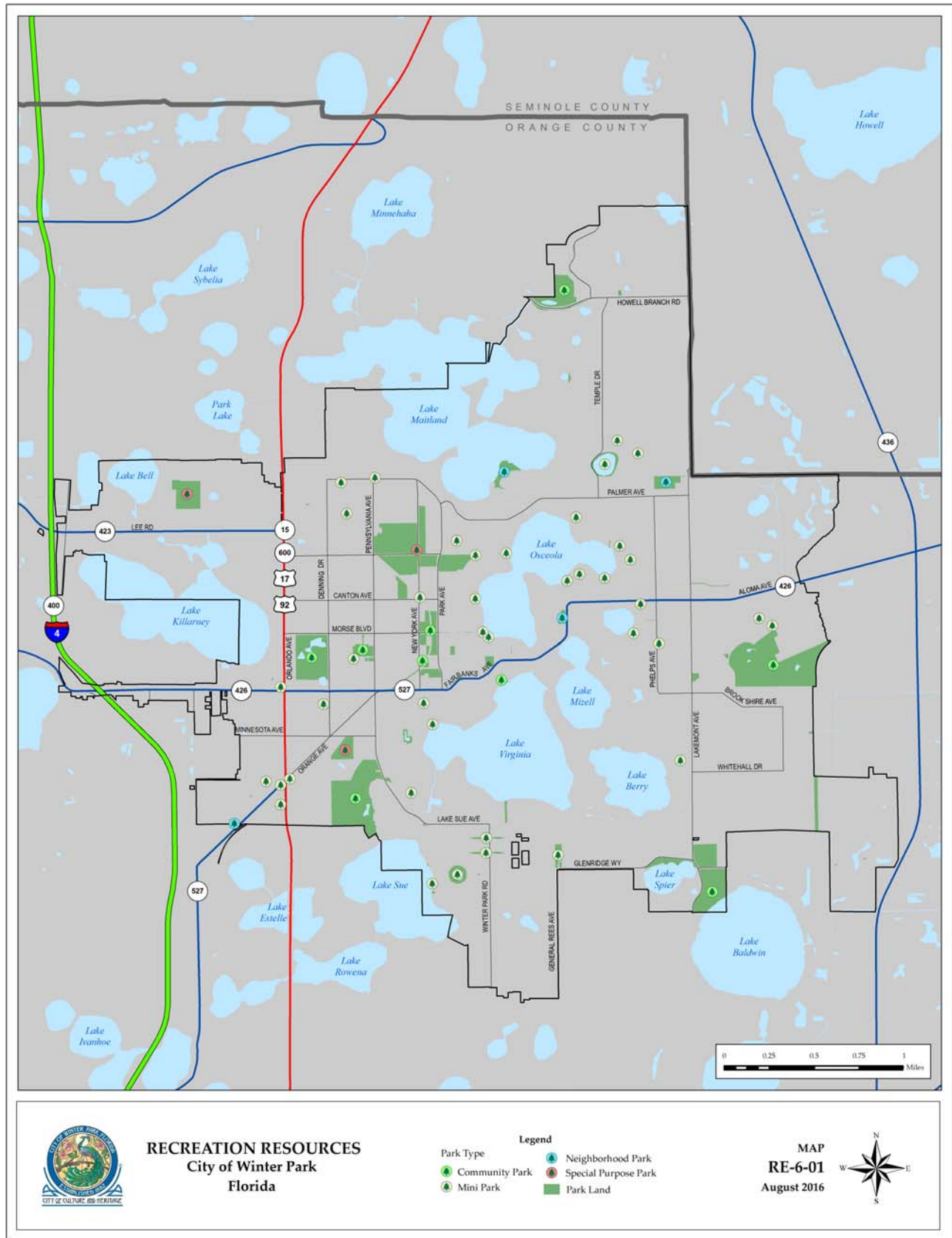
Community Involvement with Parks and Recreation

Volunteerism and Donations. Historically, volunteerism and donations have played a predominant role in the growth of the City's park and recreational assets. Throughout the years, Winter Park has received the donation and dedication of the majority of the parklands that exist in the City. Those contributions are often overlooked and forgotten, but the premier position that Winter Park holds today in the number and extent of its park system is predominantly the result of voluntary donations and dedications. Every donation and gift has been important. However, it is hard to imagine the character of Winter Park without such gifts as Central Park, Kraft Azalea Gardens Park, Mead Botanical Garden, and Ward Park.

In the same spirit, volunteer projects and contributions have added greatly to the recreational facilities of the City. Within the past several years volunteer contributions of time, talent and funding has allowed

the City to construct playgrounds at Phelps Park, Azalea Lane Recreation Center, Cady Way Park and Martin Luther King, Jr. Park and a spray park at Shady Park, next to the Winter Park Community Center. A similar example is the Mead Botanical Garden Inc. that has worked hard to improve the parks standing through their volunteer hours and committed attention. The City of Winter Parks continued success in providing recreation and open space areas is due to the contributions and volunteerism of our citizens. In the past and in the future, it is the volunteer efforts of Winter Park citizens that have been and will be responsible for the success of Winter Park's park and recreational system.

Citizen Involvement. In order to facilitate citizen involvement on issues involving park and recreation facilities, the City has established a permanent advisory board for that purpose. The Parks and Recreation Board is a seven member advisory board that advises and recommends to the City Commission policies and actions regarding the promotion, planning, design, construction and utilization of City parks and recreation programs. This advisory board is consulted prior to any major City Commission decision affecting the use of park or recreational facilities. In this manner, decisions affecting these facilities can be done with additional citizen input and reaction.



CHAPTER 8: INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION ELEMENT

The following table includes updates to Chapter 8: Intergovernmental Coordination Element. The goals, objectives and policies are provided with space to the right for explanations, comments and recommendations. Staff additions are underlined and in blue. Deletions are struck out and in blue. Chapter 8 does not apply to any appointed city boards, but has been reviewed by the Planning and Community Development, Water and Wastewater and Public Works Departments. Comp Plan Task Force comments = red text

No.	Intergovernmental Coordination Element Text	Comments
1	<p>8-1: INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND IMPLEMENTING POLICIES. This section stipulates goals, objectives, and implementing policies for the Intergovernmental Coordination Element pursuant to ¶163.3177 (6) (h), FS, and Rule 9J-5.015, FAC. It shows the relationships and states the principles and guidelines to be used in coordinating the adopted comprehensive plan with the plans of the school board, regional water supply authority, and other units of government. This section ensures coordination in establishing level of service standards for public facilities with state, regional or local entities having operational and maintenance responsibility for such facilities.</p> <p>This Chapter (element) is based upon the data and analysis requirements pursuant to subsection 9J-5.005(1) (2), FAC, and subsection 9J-5.015(1), FAC.</p>	<p><u>Provides an explanation of the statute.</u> <u>Rule 9J-5.015 and 9J-5.005(1) were repealed in 2011.</u></p> <p>Be more specific with the ‘other units of government’ or take out the specific mentions of the school board and regional water supply</p>
2	<p>GOAL 8-1: PROVIDE FOR IMPROVED INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION. THE CITY OF WINTER PARK (CITY) SHALL UNDERTAKE ACTIONS NECESSARY TO ESTABLISH GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONSHIPS DESIGNED TO IMPROVE COORDINATION OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ENTITIES INVOLVED IN DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES, RESOURCE CONSERVATION, <u>TRANSPORTATION</u> AND GROWTH MANAGEMENT, INCLUDING THE ACHIEVEMENT OF CONSISTENCY AMONG ALL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES IMPLEMENTING PLANS AND PROGRAMS AFFECTING THE CITY.</p>	<p><u>Why was transportation added to this list?</u></p>
3	<p>OBJECTIVE 8-1.1: INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION ACTIVITIES. The City shall review, on an annual basis, actions it has taken to coordinate the Winter Park Comprehensive Plan, with the plans of other governmental entities and the Orange County School Board (OCSB) and shall continue to improve coordination activities with:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Government agencies having planning and impact assessment duties affecting the City.Orange County School Board (OCSB).Adjacent local governments including the City of Orlando, the City of Maitland, <u>Town of Eatonville</u>, Orange County, and Seminole County.Orlando Metroplan (Metropolitan Planning Organization for Orlando urbanized area).Central Florida Regional Transportation Authority (LYNX).<u>Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) including the Central Florida Commuter Rail Commission.</u> <p>The Water Supply Facilities Work Plan is adopted and incorporated into the Public Facilities Element.</p>	<p><u>Suggest taking out reference to OCSB because it is mentioned twice</u></p>
4	<p>Policy 8-1.1.1: Intergovernmental Coordination. The City Commission shall be responsible for ensuring an effective intergovernmental coordination program for Winter Park.</p>	
5	<p>Policy 8-1.1.2: Transportation Issues. The City shall participate as a member on the technical advisory committees for Metroplan Orlando. Regional transit, including regional transportation demand management activities and programs for the transportation disadvantaged, shall be coordinated through LYNX <u>and FDOT and the Central Florida Commuter Rail Commission.</u> The City shall continue coordination with the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) regarding transportation planning and improvements for state and interstate roads within Winter Park as well as those outside the City that affect transportation and traffic circulation through and within Winter Park.</p>	
6	<p>Policy 8-1.1.3: Wastewater and Water Treatment Issues. The City shall continue coordination with the City of Altamonte Springs, City of Maitland, the City of Orlando, City of Casselberry, Orange County and Seminole County regarding wastewater treatment capacities/reuse water supplies and service reserved through wholesale agreements.</p> <p>The City shall identify partnerships with surrounding utilities such as Orange County, Orlando Utilities Commission, and Seminole County on regional tradition and alternative water supply development projects to provide wholesale water to the City of Winter Park.</p>	

	The City shall continue coordination with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) regarding best management practices and operation requirements for the City's wastewater treatment and collection system as well as its potable water treatment and delivery system. The City shall continue to coordination with the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) regarding traditional and alternative water supply development projects.	
7	Policy 8-1.1.4: Development and Growth Management Issues. The City shall coordinate with Orange County, Seminole County, the City of Maitland, the Town of Eatonville or the City of Orlando to mediate comprehensive planning, infrastructure, or other land use planning conflicts. If resolution cannot be accomplished in a timely manner with the adjacent government, the City shall pursue resolution of development and growth management issues-disputes with impacts transcending the City's political jurisdiction by participating in the conflict-dispute resolution forums-process sponsored-established by the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council (ECFRPC). Technical issues related to annexation shall be coordinated with Orange County and other public or private entities providing public services of mutual benefit to the City and County.	<u>Language consistency with the statutes.</u>
8	Policy 8-1.1.5: Coordination Activities for the Development Review Process. Development impacts that transcend the City's boundaries shall be coordinated with affected adjacent local governments through the exchange of development applications and associated plans when requested by an official for an adjacent government. The City shall continue to post meeting agendas for the City Commission and the Planning and Zoning Commission-Board on the City's website.	
9	Policy 8-1.1.6: Access to the Comprehensive Plan The City shall exchange comprehensive plans with the City of Maitland, the City of Orlando, <u>Town of Eatonville</u> , Orange County and Seminole County when requested by officials from those local governments.	
10	Policy 8-1.1.7: Coordinate Development Impacts. The City shall continue to incorporate administrative procedures to ensure efficient coordination of development impacts proposed by development applications with all public entities having jurisdictional authority or providing community service impacts. Coordination mechanisms addressed by the administrative procedures shall include coordination with government agencies responsible for water supply protection, school capacity, and transit service.	
11	Policy 8-1.1.8: Coordination with Orange County School Board (OCSB). The City shall notify the OCSB when rezonings, Comprehensive Plan amendments and anticipated population adjustments could impact student enrollment and school facilities planning. This shall be done according to the adopted interlocal agreements regarding school facility planning, and school capacity <u>and concurrency</u> . The City shall participate on the <u>Orange County Public School (OCPs)</u> Interlocal Planners Committee, which meets monthly <u>as needed</u> , to ensure effective collaborative planning. The OCSB issues a report to the City on an annual basis which states current and future school facility planning activities. The OCSB has the primary responsibility for coordination of all school facility, <u>concurrency</u> and capacity planning activities.	
12	Policy 8-1.1.9: Cooperation with ECFRPC Planning Efforts. The City shall cooperate with the ECFRPC in the review of regional policies and standards that require coordination with local governments. The City shall coordinate with ECFRPC in all matters of regional significance in which the ECFRPC desires City input, including but not limited to, comprehensive plan review, intergovernmental coordination, and review of projects of regional significance.	
13	OBJECTIVE 8-1.2: MANAGE AND COORDINATE FUTURE LAND USE DECISIONS. Land development activities, resource conservation, and infrastructure issues that transcend jurisdictional boundaries shall be managed to include timely coordination with county, regional, and state agencies having jurisdictional authority. Management of land and physical improvements identified on the Future Land Use Map (FLUM) will be regulated in order to protect or conserve natural systems, historic structures and archeological sites, locally significant plant species, soil conditions, vegetative communities, natural habitats, and waterbodies. Land use shall also be predicated on availability of manmade infrastructure and service systems required to support such activities. The Water Supply Facilities Work Plan is adopted and incorporated into the Public Facilities Element.	
14	Policy 8-1.2.1: Development and Growth Management Issues. The City shall pursue resolution of development and growth management issues with impacts transcending the City's political jurisdiction. Issues of regional and state significance shall be coordinated where applicable with Orange County, Seminole County, the Orange County School Board, ECFRPC, St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD), Metroplan Orlando, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), or other state agencies having jurisdictional authority. Issues to be pursued include but are not limited to the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Impacts of development proposed in the Winter Park Comprehensive Plan, in Orange County, the region, and the state. 2. Land development activities within Winter Park impacting unincorporated Orange County 3. Land development activities within unincorporated Orange County, Seminole County, the City of Maitland, <u>Town of Eatonville</u> or the City of Orlando impacting the City. 	

	<p>4. Potential annexation issues.</p> <p>5. Regional stormwater management master plans, proposed improvements, and implementing programs.</p> <p>6. Solid waste disposal, including recycling.</p> <p>7. Strategies for implementing the Principles for Community Complete Street <u>principles</u>.</p> <p>8. Level of service (LOS) standards or alternative programs thereto, for infrastructure systems impacting the City and adjacent areas.</p> <p>9. Management of development impacts on natural resources including protecting and enhancing water quality, wetlands, trees, protecting endangered and threatened species, and preservation of other environmentally sensitive lands.</p> <p>10. Conservation of historic resources.</p> <p>11. Coordination with Orange County of emergency (and hurricane) preparedness plans, evacuation center space allocations, and post disaster recovery management plans.</p> <p>12. Coordination with the Orange County School Board on school facility location and expansion, joint use of school facilities, co-locating community facilities with school facilities, <u>school concurrency and capacity</u>, and rezonings, Comprehensive Plan amendments and other actions that could result in alterations to the population projections. The City shall also amend this Comprehensive Plan by April 2008 to include a Public School Facilities Element.</p>	<u>A separate Public School Facilities Element is no longer required.</u>
15	Policy 8-1.2.2: County Technical and Advisory Committees. The City shall participate in technical or advisory committees established by Orange County or Seminole County to coordinate comprehensive plans, infrastructure improvements, transportation plans, or other regional land planning issues affecting Winter Park.	
16	Policy 8-1.2.3: North US 17/92 Joint Redevelopment Plan. The City shall continue to coordinate with the City of Maitland regarding a joint land use and development plan to promote cohesive redevelopment along the section of US 17/92 straddling the two cities.	
17	Policy 8-1.2.4: Coordination of Transportation Improvements and Programs. The City shall coordinate all transportation improvements proposed by new development with Metroplan Orlando, {FDOT}, Florida Department of Community Affairs (FDCA) <u>Economic Opportunity (FDEO)</u> , ECFRPC, Orange County, Seminole County and other state and regional agencies concerned with assessing traffic impacts of proposed development.	
18	Policy 8-1.2.5: Accommodate Intergovernmental Coordination. The City shall ensure that land development activities, resource conservation, and infrastructure issues are managed in a manner that includes timely coordination with county, regional, and state agencies. Where development activities require permits or approvals from Orange County, state or regional agencies or utility companies, the City shall assure that no construction or land clearing activity occurs until other agency approvals or permits have been obtained.	
19	Policy 8-1.2.6: Water Supply Facilities Work Plan. The City will maintain the Water Supply Facilities Work Plan and update the Work Plan within 18 months of an update to the SJRWMD's District Water Supply Plan. In addition, the City will participate in the development of updates to the SJRWMD's District Water Supply Plan and other water supply development related initiatives facilitated by the District that affect the City. The level of participation will be determined at the time of the initiative.	
20	OBJECTIVE 8-1.3: COORDINATION FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF TRANSPORTATION ELEMENT. Successful implementation for the Transportation Element of the Winter Park Comprehensive Plan shall require coordination with and involvement by affected adjacent local governments, FDOT <u>including the Central Florida Commuter Rail Commission</u> and LYNX.	
	Policy 8-1.3.1: FDOT Agreements for Community Street Improvements. The City shall continue to discuss and negotiate with FDOT to establish interlocal agreements for the design and improvement of Lee Road (SR 423) and Fairbanks Avenue (SR 426) <u>state roads</u> according to best management principles and practices.	
	Policy 8-1.3.2: Transfer of Jurisdictional Authority of Community Streets. The City shall continue to discuss with FDOT the feasibility of transferring jurisdictional authority for portions of Lee Road (SR 423), Osceola Avenue (SR 426), Brewer Avenue, (SR 426), Aloma Avenue (SR 426) and Fairbanks Avenue (SR 426) located within Winter Park from the state to Winter Park administrative jurisdiction.	
	Policy 8-1.3.3: Cut-Through Traffic Issues — North Side. The City shall continue to discuss with the City of Maitland <u>adjacent governmental entities</u> potential solutions to address cut-through traffic impacting <u>Winter Park</u> neighborhoods. in the area including the north side of Winter Park and the Sunnyside and Ridgewood neighborhoods of Maitland.	

	Policy 8-1.3.4: Alternatives to Concurrency Management. To more effectively implement the character purported by the Winter Park Comprehensive Plan, the City shall continue to coordinate with FDOT in assessing the feasibility of employing alternative growth management techniques to concurrency management, such as transportation concurrency exception areas or multimodal transportation districts for all or a portion of the City’s jurisdiction.	
	Policy 8-1.3.5: Implementation of Bicycle Plans. The City shall continue to coordinate with the City of Orlando, City of Maitland, Town of Eatonville and Orange County regarding identification and construction costs to link bicycle routes, paths and trails in Winter Park with other regional systems. The City shall also coordinate bicycle system improvements necessary to complete internal and external links to regional bicycle trails <u>connecting to adjacent cities and counties.</u> with the Bicycle/Pedestrian Advisory Committee of Metroplan Orlando.	<u>Metroplan no longer has a separate Bicycle/Pedestrian Advisory Committee.</u> <u>Add Seminole County to the list</u>
	OBJECTIVE 8-1.4: MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL AFFORDABLE HOUSING ISSUES. Recognizing that affordable housing is a local and regional planning issue, the City shall continue coordination with state and regional planning agencies regarding programs and opportunities to enhance the City’s affordable housing program.	
	Policy 8-1.4.1: Coordination with FDCA Florida Department of Economic Opportunity (FDEO). The City shall annually coordinate with FDCA <u>FDEO</u> to identify affordable housing programs and grants sponsored by FDCA <u>FDEO</u> . The City shall also coordinate with FDCA <u>FDEO</u> regarding state recommended best management practices to promote affordable housing.	
	Policy 8-1.4.2: Coordination with Orange County Housing Assistance Programs. The City shall continue to coordinate with the Orange County Division of Housing and Community Development regarding housing assistance programs available to Winter Park residents. The City shall also coordinate with the Orange County Division of Housing and Community Development to discuss the potential to jointly participate in projects providing housing or homeownership for very low, low, and moderate-income households.	
	Policy 8-1.4.3: Coordination with ECFRPC Housing Programs. The City shall participate on any committee formed by the ECFRPC to address regional affordable housing issues. The City shall also annually coordinate with the ECFRPC regarding affordable housing programs and best management practices that may assist the City with the promotion of affordable housing.	
	OBJECTIVE 8-1.5: INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND LEVEL OF SERVICE (LOS) STANDARDS. Infrastructure improvements and LOS standards shall be coordinated with plans and programs of Orange County, Seminole County, and all state, regional, or local agencies or other private entities having responsibility for the operation and maintenance of such facilities, to avoid duplication of services, provide efficient provision of public facilities and services, promote effective use of public tax revenues, and guide development according to the Winter Park Comprehensive Plan. The Water Supply Facilities Work Plan is adopted and incorporated into the Public Facilities Element.	
	Policy 8-1.5.1: Promote Compact Development. The City shall ensure that the location, scale, timing, and design of development are coordinated with available capacities in public facilities and services to encourage compact development, to discourage regional proliferation of urban sprawl and achieve cost effective land development patterns. The City shall direct future development only to those areas where public facilities necessary to meet LOS standards are available concurrent with the impacts of the development.	
	Policy 8-1.5.2: Achieving Equitable LOS Standards for Facility and Service Delivery Systems. Coordination activities pursuant to the Objectives and Policies in this Element shall include consideration for equitable LOS standards for facility and service delivery systems consistent with the provisions of this plan.	
	Policy 8-1.5.3: Capital Improvements Program Coordination. The City shall coordinate its annual capital improvements program with applicable Metroplan Orlando, Orange County, state, regional, and local annual capital improvements programs and five-year capital improvements schedules to promote consistency with the Winter Park Comprehensive Plan and improvements and programs supported therein.	
	Policy 8-1.5.4: Coordinate Reduction of On-site Septic Tanks. The City shall coordinate with FDEP and FDCA <u>FDEO</u> regarding best management practices and grant funds for the expansion of sewer lines to existing development served by on-site septic tanks, particularly for neighborhoods predominantly represented by very low, low, or moderate-income households.	

	OBJECTIVE 8-1.6: MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES. The City shall coordinate environmental protection activities, programs and issues identified within the Winter Park Comprehensive Plan with programs administered by FDEP, SJRWMD, and other environmental agencies to eliminate duplication of services, augment protection of natural resources, and promote efficient administration and enforcement of government services and resources. The Water Supply Facilities Work Plan is adopted and incorporated into the Public Facilities Element.	
	Policy 8-1.6.1: Comply with Rules, Regulations, and Policies of State Environmental Agencies. The City shall implement development review procedures to ensure that development impacts on wetlands and natural resources under federal or state jurisdiction compliant with the rules, regulations, and policies of state environmental agencies, including FDEP, SJRWMD, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FFWCC), and the US Army Corp of Engineers. The procedures shall be based on timely coordination, exchange of information, and appropriate follow-up by the City and all agencies having jurisdiction over the issue. The City shall require the applicant to obtain jurisdictional determinations from all appropriate agencies and provide the City with same prior to the issuance of development orders or building permits for all sites within the City. Appropriate agencies shall be those agencies having jurisdiction on matters surrounding preservation of natural resources and water quality, including, but not limited to, FFWCC, US Fish and Wildlife Service, FDEP, and the US Army Corp of Engineers.	
	Policy 8-1.6.2: Liaison with Permitting Agencies. The City shall establish formal liaison with county, state, and federal agencies that have permitting responsibility within Winter Park.	
	Policy 8-1.6.3: Management of Water Quality and Other Natural Resource Management Issues. To effectively manage development impacts on natural resources, the City shall coordinate with SJRWMD and FDEP regarding applicable programs and opportunities under the Surface Water Improvement and Management (SWIM), Save Our Rivers (SOR), Florida LakeWatch and other state or regional programs.	
	Policy 8-1.6.4: Water Quality in Lakes. The City shall continue to coordinate water quality monitoring programs between the Lakes Division of Public Works, and with the LAKEWATCH program sponsored by the State of Florida and administered by the University of Florida as well as special environmental studies through SJRWMD and FDEP.	
	Policy 8-1.6.5: Environmental Land Acquisition Programs. The City shall coordinate with FDEP, FDCAFDEO , SJRWMD and other state agencies when it has identified environmentally sensitive lands that are suitable for public acquisition for preservation.	
	Policy 8-1.6.6: Endangered and Threatened Species. The City shall coordinate with FFWCC and the Florida Natural Areas Inventory when endangered or threatened species are identified within the City or when substantial evidence of their presence is known. The City shall cooperate with such agencies regarding proposed activities to mitigate development impacts to wildlife habitat or to protect or relocate endangered and threatened species.	
	OBJECTIVE 8-1.7: INTEGRATION OF SCHOOL FACILITIES WITH CITY VISION. The City shall, throughout the planning period, coordinate with the Orange County School Board (OCSB) to jointly participate in the integration of school facility plans with the City’s Vision. The City shall utilize the annual OCSB report to the City, and the First Amended and Restated Interlocal Agreement for Public School Facility Planning and Implementation of Concurrency (Interlocal Agreement) and the adopted Public School Facilities Element of the Comprehensive Plan as the primary tools to ensure coordination.	<u>Add as amended instead of the reference to ‘first amended and restated’</u> <u>Updated to reflect the current interlocal agreement.</u>
	Policy 8-1.7.1: Joint Efforts to Plan School Facilities. Through the Interlocal Agreement, and through OCSB staff and the Technical Advisory Committee , the City shall continue to coordinate school facility planning activities with the OCSB including co-locating schools to take advantage of joint/shared use opportunities, significant renovations and new construction, school site selection, on and off site infrastructure improvements and any educational plant survey.	
	Policy 8-1.7.2: Shared Use of Facilities. The City shall continue coordination with <u>the</u> OCSB regarding joint use of school recreation and athletic facilities for school-related and community use through interlocal agreements, City and OCSB staff and the Technical Advisory Committee.	
	Policy 8-1.7.3: Retention and Expansion of Schools. Retention and expansion of schools within the City shall be encouraged in a manner which efficiently uses existing campuses, integrates expansion with adjacent public, recreational and institutional uses, and reduces encroachment into surrounding neighborhoods.	
	Policy 8-1.7.4: School Siting. Schools shall be located at sites and in such ways that reinforce neighborhood identity, provide logical focal points for community activities, are within reasonable walking distance of the dwelling units served by the school, and promote community interaction.	

	Policy 8-1.7.5: School Location with Public Facilities. The City shall encourage and support efforts to locate schools in conjunction with other public facilities, such as parks, recreation facilities, libraries and community centers.	
	<u>Policy 8-1.7.5 School attendance zones. The city shall coordinate OCSB’s pupil attendance zone assignments with the OCSB.</u>	
	OBJECTIVE 8-1.8: SCHOOL CAPACITY COORDINATION. The City of Winter Park shall, throughout the planning period, coordinate with Orange County Public Schools (OCPS) to ensure that sufficient school capacity is available to support proposed development and that necessary infrastructure is available to accommodate new schools.	
	Policy 8-1.8.1: Technical Advisory Committee Representative. The City of Winter Park shall designate a representative to serve on the Orange County Public School (OCPS) Technical Advisory Committee to discuss issues and formulate recommendations regarding the coordination of land use and schools.	<u>The committee completed their work and is disbanded.</u>
	Policy 8-1.8.12: Provision of Planning Data. The City of Winter Park shall provide projected development data to OCPS on a regular basis to assist in development of a long-range planning model to project student enrollment.	
	Policy 8-1.8.23: Model Projection Review and Recommendations. As a member of the OCPS Technical Advisory Committee, t The City of Winter Park shall review OCPS model projections for consistency with the City’s projections and, if necessary, shall recommend additions or modifications to the model results.	
	Policy 8-1.8.34: Compliance with Agreement. The City shall comply with the <u>First Amended and Restated</u> Interlocal Agreement for Public School Facility Planning and Implementation of Concurrency adopted in 2008<u>2011</u>.	
	GOAL 8-2: MONITORING AND EVALUATION. THIS SECTION OUTLINES THE SUBSTANTIVE COMPONENTS OF WINTER PARK'S MONITORING PROGRAM RELATED TO THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION ELEMENT. THE MONITORING PROGRAM WILL CONSIST OF PERIODIC REVIEWS OF MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES. THE SCHEDULING FOR THESE REVIEWS IS AS FOLLOWS:	
	OBJECTIVE 8-2.1: PROCEDURES FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION. The comprehensive planning process is continuous and dynamic in nature. Maintaining the effectiveness of the plan requires periodic review. This program, required under 9J-5.005 (7), FAC, provides orderly procedures for monitoring, updating, and evaluating the plan and attendant evaluation and appraisal report (EAR) (§163.3191, FS). For the purpose of monitoring, evaluating, and appraising the implementation of the comprehensive plan, a five <u>seven</u> -year program for monitoring, updating and evaluation shall be followed. The following policies are general procedures to be followed.	<u>Rule repealed in 2011. Section 163.3191 requires seven year evaluations.</u>
	Policy 8-2.1.1: Evaluation Periods. All elements of the Winter Park Comprehensive Plan shall be evaluated and updated as necessary at least every five <u>seven</u> years. In addition to the general EAR, the Capital Improvements Element and five-year schedule of capital improvements shall be reviewed on an annual basis in conjunction with the preparation and acceptance of the annual fiscal year budget.	
	Policy 8-2.1.2: Citizen Participation. The public shall continue to carry out a citizen participation process as part of the preparation of the EAR, at which time public comments and recommendations regarding the performance of the Winter Park Comprehensive Plan shall be received for consideration. To facilitate and encourage public involvement, the City shall establish a public hearing process as part of the preparation of any evaluation and appraisal of the Winter Park Comprehensive Plan.	
	Policy 8-2.1.3: Maintenance of Data. Updating appropriate baseline data and measurable objectives to be accomplished for each five <u>seven</u> -year period of the plan, and for long-term periods as necessary, shall be undertaken at intervals appropriate to the subject area of analysis, but no less frequently than every five <u>seven</u> years. However, capital improvements data should be reviewed and updated at semiannual and annual periods coincident with the City budget review process; population estimates should be updated annually; utility systems capacity shall be annually monitored. Administrative procedures shall be adopted to define the local monitoring and data maintenance to be conducted.	
	Policy 8-2.1.4: Plan Accomplishments. Accomplishments in the first five <u>seven</u> -year period, describing the degree to which the goals, objectives and policies	

	have been successfully reached, shall be identified and reported to the Planning Commission and Zoning Board and City Commission.	
	Policy 8-2.1.5: Obstacles to the Plan. Obstacles or problems that prevent the City from achieving goals, objectives, or policies shall be identified and reported. New or modified goals, objectives, or policies necessary to correct the discovered obstacles or problems shall be proposed to the Planning Commission and City Commission. When amendments to the Comprehensive Plan are appropriate, the amendment process shall comply with procedures set forth in Chapter 163, Florida Statutes, and applicable section of the Florida Administrative Code.	
	Policy 8-2.1.6: Continued Monitoring and Evaluation. A means to ensure continuous monitoring and evaluation of the plan during the five <u>seven</u> -year period shall be identified and reported.	

CHAPTER 8: INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION ELEMENT

WINTER PARK RELATED VISION THEMES

Plan our growth through a collaborative process that protects our City's timeless scale and character.

Build and embrace our local institutions for lifelong learning and future generations.

~~8-1: INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND IMPLEMENTING POLICIES.~~ This section stipulates goals, objectives, and implementing policies for the Intergovernmental Coordination Element pursuant to 163.3177 (6) (h), FS.

~~This Chapter (element) shows the relationships and states the principles and guidelines to be used in coordinating the adopted comprehensive plan with the plans of the school board, regional water supply authority, and other units of government. This section ensures coordination in establishing level of service standards for public facilities with state, regional or local entities having operational and maintenance responsibility for such facilities.~~

GOAL 8-1: PROVIDE FOR IMPROVED INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION. THE CITY OF WINTER PARK (CITY) SHALL UNDERTAKE ACTIONS NECESSARY TO ESTABLISH GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONSHIPS DESIGNED TO IMPROVE COORDINATION OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ENTITIES INVOLVED IN DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES, RESOURCE CONSERVATION, TRANSPORTATION AND GROWTH MANAGEMENT, INCLUDING THE ACHIEVEMENT OF CONSISTENCY AMONG ALL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES IMPLEMENTING PLANS AND PROGRAMS AFFECTING THE CITY.

OBJECTIVE 8-1.1: INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION ACTIVITIES. The City shall review, on an annual basis, actions it has taken to coordinate the Winter Park Comprehensive Plan, with the plans of other governmental entities and the Orange County School Board (OCSB) and shall continue to improve coordination activities with:

1. Government agencies having planning and impact assessment duties affecting the City.
2. Orange County School Board (OCSB).
3. Adjacent local governments including the City of Orlando, the City of Maitland, Town of Eatonville, Orange County, and Seminole County.
4. Orlando Metroplan (Metropolitan Planning Organization for Orlando urbanized area).
5. Central Florida Regional Transportation Authority (LYNX).
6. Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) including the Central Florida Commuter Rail Commission.

The Water Supply Facilities Work Plan is adopted and incorporated into the Public Facilities Element.

Policy 8-1.1.1: Intergovernmental Coordination. The City Commission shall be responsible for ensuring an effective intergovernmental coordination program for Winter Park.

Policy 8-1.1.2: Transportation Issues. The City shall participate as a member on the technical advisory committees for Metroplan Orlando. Regional transit, including regional transportation demand management activities and programs for the transportation disadvantaged, shall be coordinated through LYNX, and FDOT and the Central Florida Commuter Rail Commission. The City shall continue coordination with ~~the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT)~~ regarding transportation planning and improvements for state and interstate roads within Winter Park as well as those outside the City that affect transportation and traffic circulation through and within Winter Park.

Policy 8-1.1.3: Wastewater and Water Treatment Issues. The City shall continue coordination with the City of Altamonte Springs, City of Maitland, the City of Orlando, City of Casselberry, Orange County and Seminole County regarding wastewater treatment capacities/reuse water supplies and service reserved through wholesale agreements. The City shall identify partnerships with surrounding utilities such as Orange County, Orlando Utilities Commission, and Seminole County on regional traditional and alternative water supply development projects to provide wholesale water to the City of Winter Park.

The City shall continue coordination with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) regarding best management practices and operation requirements for the City's wastewater treatment and collection system as well as its potable water treatment and delivery system. The City shall continue to coordination with the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) regarding traditional and alternative water supply development projects.

Policy 8-1.1.4: Development and Growth Management Issues. The City shall coordinate with Orange County, Seminole County, the City of Maitland, the Town of Eatonville or the City of Orlando to mediate comprehensive planning, infrastructure, or other land use planning conflicts. If resolution cannot be accomplished in a timely manner with the adjacent government, the City shall pursue resolution of development and growth management ~~issues-disputes~~ with impacts transcending the City's political jurisdiction by participating in the conflict-dispute resolution forums-process sponsored-established by the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council (ECFRPC). Technical issues related to annexation shall be coordinated with Orange County and other public or private entities providing public services of mutual benefit to the City and County.

Policy 8-1.1.5: Coordination Activities for the Development Review Process. Development impacts that transcend the City's boundaries shall be coordinated with affected adjacent local governments through the exchange of development applications and associated plans when requested by an official for an adjacent government. The City shall continue to post meeting agendas for the City Commission and the Planning and Zoning ~~Commission-Board~~ on the City's website.

Policy 8-1.1.6: Access to the Comprehensive Plan. The City shall exchange comprehensive plans with the City of Maitland, the City of Orlando, Town of Eatonville, Orange County and Seminole County when requested by officials from those local governments.

Policy 8-1.1.7: Coordinate Development Impacts. The City shall continue to incorporate administrative procedures to ensure efficient coordination of development impacts proposed by development applications with all public entities having jurisdictional authority or providing

community service impacts. Coordination mechanisms addressed by the administrative procedures shall include coordination with government agencies responsible for water supply protection, school capacity, and transit service.

Policy 8-1.1.8: Coordination with Orange County School Board (OCSB). The City shall notify the OCSB when rezonings, Comprehensive Plan amendments and anticipated population adjustments could impact student enrollment and school facilities planning. This shall be done according to the adopted interlocal agreements regarding school facility planning, ~~and school capacity and concurrency.~~ The City shall participate on the Orange County Public School (OCPS) Interlocal Planners Committee, which meets ~~monthly~~ as needed, to ensure effective collaborative planning. The OCSB issues a report to the City on an annual basis which states current and future school facility planning activities. The OCSB has the primary responsibility for coordination of all school facility, concurrency and capacity planning activities.

Policy 8-1.1.9: Cooperation with ECFRPC Planning Efforts. The City shall cooperate with the ECFRPC in the review of regional policies and standards that require coordination with local governments. The City shall coordinate with ECFRPC in all matters of regional significance in which the ECFRPC desires City input, including but not limited to, comprehensive plan review, intergovernmental coordination, and review of projects of regional significance.

OBJECTIVE 8-1.2: MANAGE AND COORDINATE FUTURE LAND USE DECISIONS. Land development activities, resource conservation, and infrastructure issues that transcend jurisdictional boundaries shall be managed to include timely coordination with county, regional, and state agencies having jurisdictional authority. Management of land and physical improvements identified on the Future Land Use Map (FLUM) will be regulated in order to protect or conserve natural systems, historic structures and archeological sites, locally significant plant species, soil conditions, vegetative communities, natural habitats, and waterbodies. Land use shall also be predicated on availability of manmade infrastructure and service systems required to support such activities. The Water Supply Facilities Work Plan is adopted and incorporated into the Public Facilities Element.

Policy 8-1.2.1: Development and Growth Management Issues. The City shall pursue resolution of development and growth management issues with impacts transcending the City's political jurisdiction. Issues of regional and state significance shall be coordinated where applicable with Orange County, Seminole County, the Orange County School Board, ECFRPC, St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD), Metroplan Orlando, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), or other state agencies having jurisdictional authority. Issues to be pursued may include but are not limited to the following:

1. Impacts of development proposed in the Winter Park Comprehensive Plan, in Orange County, the region, and the state.
2. Land development activities within Winter Park impacting unincorporated Orange County.
3. Land development activities within unincorporated Orange County, Seminole County, the City of Maitland, Town of Eatonville or the City of Orlando impacting the City.
4. Potential annexation issues.
5. Regional stormwater management master plans, proposed improvements, and implementing programs.
6. Solid waste disposal, including recycling.
7. Strategies for implementing ~~the Principles for Community~~ Complete Streets principles.

8. Level of service (LOS) standards or alternative programs thereto, for infrastructure systems impacting the City and adjacent areas.
9. Management of development impacts on natural resources including protecting and enhancing water quality, wetlands, trees, protecting endangered and threatened species, and preservation of other environmentally sensitive lands.
10. Conservation of historic resources.
11. Coordination with Orange County on emergency (and hurricane) preparedness plans, evacuation center space allocations, and post disaster recovery management plans.
12. Coordination with the Orange County School Board on school facility location and expansion, joint use of school facilities, co-locating community facilities with school facilities, school concurrency and capacity, and rezonings, Comprehensive Plan amendments and other actions that could result in alterations to the population projections. ~~The City shall also amend this Comprehensive Plan by April 2008 to include a Public School Facilities Element.~~

Policy 8-1.2.2: County Technical and Advisory Committees. The City shall participate in technical or advisory committees established by Orange County or Seminole County to coordinate comprehensive plans, infrastructure improvements, transportation plans, or other regional land planning issues affecting Winter Park.

Policy 8-1.2.3: North US 17/92 Joint Redevelopment Plan. The City shall continue to coordinate with the City of Maitland ~~regarding a joint land use and development plan~~ to promote cohesive redevelopment along ~~the section of US 17/92 straddling the two cities.~~

Policy 8-1.2.4: Coordination of Transportation Improvements and Programs. The City shall coordinate all transportation improvements proposed by new development with Metroplan Orlando, (FDOT), Florida Department of Economic Opportunity (FDEO) ~~Community Affairs (FDCA)~~, ECFRPC, Orange County, Seminole County and other state and regional agencies concerned with assessing traffic impacts of proposed development.

In addition, the City shall coordinate with Metroplan Orlando and FDOT to implement the City's long-range transportation plans as presented within the Transportation Element of this Comprehensive Plan.

Policy 8-1.2.5: Accommodate Intergovernmental Coordination. The City shall ensure that land development activities, resource conservation, and infrastructure issues are managed in a manner that includes timely coordination with county, regional, and state agencies. Where development activities require permits or approvals from Orange County, state or regional agencies or utility companies, the City shall assure that no construction or land clearing activity occurs until other agency approvals or permits have been obtained.

Policy 8-1.2.6: Water Supply Facilities Work Plan. The City will maintain the Water Supply Facilities Work Plan and update the Work Plan within 18 months of an update to the SJRWMD's District Water Supply Plan.

In addition, the City will participate in the development of updates to the SJRWMD's District Water Supply Plan and other water supply development related initiatives facilitated by the District that affect the City. The level of participation will be determined at the time of the initiative.

OBJECTIVE 8-1.3: COORDINATION FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TRANSPORTATION ELEMENT. Successful implementation for the Transportation Element of the Winter Park Comprehensive Plan shall require coordination with and involvement by affected adjacent local governments, FDOT including the Central Florida Commuter Rail Commission and LYNX.

Policy 8-1.3.1: FDOT Agreements for ~~Community~~ Street Improvements. The City shall continue to discuss and negotiate with FDOT to establish interlocal agreements for the design and improvement of ~~Lee Road (SR 423) and Fairbanks Avenue (SR 426)~~ state roads according to best management principles and practices.

Policy 8-1.3.2: Transfer of Jurisdictional Authority of ~~Community Streets~~. The City shall continue to discuss with FDOT the feasibility of transferring jurisdictional authority for portions of Lee Road (SR 423), Osceola Avenue (SR 426), Brewer Avenue (SR 426), Aloma Avenue (SR 426) and Fairbanks Avenue (SR 426) located within Winter Park from the state to Winter Park administrative jurisdiction.

Policy 8-1.3.3: Cut-Through Traffic Issues—~~North Side~~. The City shall continue to discuss with ~~the City of Maitland~~ adjacent governmental entities potential solutions to address cut-through traffic impacting Winter Park neighborhoods, ~~in the area including the north side of Winter Park and the Sunnyside and Ridgewood neighborhoods of Maitland.~~

Policy 8-1.3.4: Alternatives to Concurrency Management. To more effectively implement the character purported by the Winter Park Comprehensive Plan, the City shall continue to coordinate with FDOT in assessing the feasibility of employing alternative growth management techniques to concurrency management, such as transportation concurrency exception areas or multimodal transportation districts for all or a portion of the City's jurisdiction.

Policy 8-1.3.5: Implementation of Bicycle Plans. The City shall continue to coordinate with the City of Orlando, City of Maitland, Town of Eatonville and Orange County regarding identification and construction costs to link bicycle routes, paths and trails in Winter Park with other regional systems. The City shall also coordinate bicycle system improvements necessary to complete internal and external links to regional bicycle trails connecting to adjacent cities and counties, ~~with the Bicycle/Pedestrian Advisory Committee of Metroplan Orlando.~~

OBJECTIVE 8-1.4: MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL AFFORDABLE HOUSING ISSUES. Recognizing that affordable housing is a local and regional planning issue, the City shall continue coordination with state and regional planning agencies regarding programs and opportunities to enhance the City's affordable housing program.

Policy 8-1.4.1: Coordination with ~~FDCA~~ Florida Department of Economic Opportunity (FDEO). The City shall annually coordinate with ~~FDCA to~~ FDEO to identify affordable housing programs and grants ~~sponsored by FDCA.~~ The City shall also coordinate with ~~FDCA-FDEO~~ regarding state recommended best management practices to promote affordable housing.

Policy 8-1.4.2: Coordination with Orange County Housing Assistance Programs. The City shall continue to coordinate with the Orange County Division of Housing and Community Development regarding housing assistance programs available to Winter Park residents. The City

shall also coordinate with the Orange County Division of Housing and Community Development to discuss the potential to jointly participate in projects providing housing or homeownership for very low, low, and moderate-income households.

Policy 8-1.4.3: Coordination with ECFRPC Housing Programs. The City shall participate on any committee formed by the ECFRPC to address regional affordable housing issues. The City shall also annually coordinate with the ECFRPC regarding affordable housing programs and best management practices that may assist the City with the promotion of affordable housing.

OBJECTIVE 8-1.5: INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND LEVEL OF SERVICE (LOS) STANDARDS. Infrastructure improvements and LOS standards shall be coordinated with plans and programs of Orange County, Seminole County, and all state, regional, or local agencies or other private entities having responsibility for the operation and maintenance of such facilities, to avoid duplication of services, provide efficient provision of public facilities and services, promote effective use of public tax revenues, and guide development according to the Winter Park Comprehensive Plan. The Water Supply Facilities Work Plan is adopted and incorporated into the Public Facilities Element.

Policy 8-1.5.1: Promote Compact Development. The City shall ensure that the location, scale, timing, and design of development are coordinated with available capacities in public facilities and services to encourage compact development, to discourage regional proliferation of urban sprawl and achieve cost effective land development patterns. The City shall direct future development only to those areas where public facilities necessary to meet LOS standards are available concurrent with the impacts of the development.

Policy 8-1.5.2: Achieving Equitable LOS Standards for Facility and Service Delivery Systems. Coordination activities pursuant to the Objectives and Policies in this Element shall include consideration for equitable LOS standards for facility and service delivery systems consistent with the provisions of this plan.

Policy 8-1.5.3: Capital Improvements Program Coordination. The City shall coordinate its annual capital improvements program with applicable Metroplan Orlando, Orange County, state, regional, and local annual capital improvements programs and five-year capital improvements schedules to promote consistency with the Winter Park Comprehensive Plan and improvements and programs supported therein.

Policy 8-1.5.4: Coordinate Reduction of On-site Septic Tanks. The City shall coordinate with FDEP and ~~FDCA~~ FDEO regarding best management practices and grant funds for the expansion of sewer lines to existing development served by on-site septic tanks, particularly for neighborhoods predominantly represented by very low, low, or moderate-income households.

OBJECTIVE 8-1.6: MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES. The City shall coordinate environmental protection activities, programs and issues identified within the Winter Park Comprehensive Plan with programs administered by FDEP, SJRWMD, and other environmental agencies to eliminate duplication of services, augment protection of natural resources, and promote efficient administration and enforcement of government services and resources. The Water Supply Facilities Work Plan is adopted and incorporated into the Public Facilities Element.

Policy 8-1.6.1: Comply with Rules, Regulations, and Policies of State Environmental Agencies. The City shall implement development review procedures to ensure that development impacts on wetlands and natural resources under federal or state jurisdiction compliant with the rules, regulations, and policies of state environmental agencies, including FDEP, SJRWMD, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FFWCC), and the US Army Corp of Engineers. The procedures shall be based on timely coordination, exchange of information, and appropriate follow-up by the City and all agencies having jurisdiction over the issue. The City shall require the applicant to obtain jurisdictional determinations from all appropriate agencies and provide the City with same prior to the issuance of development orders or building permits for all sites within the City. Appropriate agencies shall be those agencies having jurisdiction on matters surrounding preservation of natural resources and water quality, including, but not limited to, FFWCC, US Fish and Wildlife Service, FDEP, and the US Army Corp of Engineers.

Policy 8-1.6.2: Liaison with Permitting Agencies. The City shall establish formal liaison with county, state, and federal agencies that have permitting responsibility within Winter Park.

Policy 8-1.6.3: Management of Water Quality and Other Natural Resource Management Issues. To effectively manage development impacts on natural resources, the City shall coordinate with SJRWMD and FDEP regarding applicable programs and opportunities under the Surface Water Improvement and Management (SWIM), Save Our Rivers (SOR), Florida LakeWatch and other state or regional programs.

Policy 8-1.6.4: Water Quality in Lakes. The City shall continue to coordinate water quality monitoring programs between the Lakes Division of Public Works, and with the LAKEWATCH program sponsored by the State of Florida and administered by the University of Florida as well as special environmental studies through SJRWMD and FDEP.

Policy 8-1.6.5: Environmental Land Acquisition Programs. The City shall coordinate with FDEP, ~~FDCAFDEO~~, SJRWMD and other state agencies when it has identified environmentally sensitive lands that are suitable for public acquisition for preservation.

Policy 8-1.6.6: Endangered and Threatened Species. The City shall coordinate with FFWCC and the Florida Natural Areas Inventory when endangered or threatened species are identified within the City or when substantial evidence of their presence is known. The City shall cooperate with such agencies regarding proposed activities to mitigate development impacts to wildlife habitat or to protect or relocate endangered and threatened species.

OBJECTIVE 8-1.7: INTEGRATION OF SCHOOL FACILITIES WITH CITY VISION. The City shall, throughout the planning period, coordinate with the Orange County School Board (OCSB) to jointly participate in the integration of school facility plans with the City's Vision. The City shall utilize the annual OCSB report to the City, and the First Amended and Restated Interlocal Agreement for Public School Facility Planning and Implementation of Concurrency (Interlocal Agreement) ~~and the adopted Public School Facilities Element of the Comprehensive Plan~~ as the primary tools to ensure coordination.

Policy 8-1.7.1: Joint Efforts to Plan School Facilities. Through the Interlocal Agreement, and through OCSB staff ~~and the Technical Advisory Committee~~, the City shall continue to coordinate school facility planning activities with the OCSB including co-locating schools to

take advantage of joint/shared use opportunities, significant renovations and new construction, school site selection, on and off site infrastructure improvements and any educational plant survey.

Policy 8-1.7.2: Shared Use of Facilities. The City shall continue coordination with the OCSB regarding joint use of school recreation and athletic facilities for school-related and community use through interlocal agreements, City and OCSB staff, ~~and the Technical Advisory Committee.~~

Policy 8-1.7.3: Retention and Expansion of Schools. Retention and expansion of schools within the City shall be encouraged in a manner which efficiently uses existing campuses, integrates expansion with adjacent public, recreational and institutional uses, and reduces encroachment into surrounding neighborhoods.

Policy 8-1.7.4: School Siting. Schools shall be located at sites and in such ways that reinforce neighborhood identity, provide logical focal points for community activities, are within reasonable walking distance of the dwelling units served by the school, and promote community interaction.

Policy 8-1.7.5: School Location with Public Facilities. The City shall encourage and support efforts to locate schools in conjunction with other public facilities, such as parks, recreation facilities, libraries and community centers.

Policy 8-1.7.5: School attendance zones. The City shall coordinate OCSB's pupil attendance zone assignments with the OCSB.

OBJECTIVE 8-1.8: SCHOOL CAPACITY COORDINATION. The City of Winter Park shall, throughout the planning period, coordinate with Orange County Public Schools (OCPS) to ensure that sufficient school capacity is available to support proposed development and that necessary infrastructure is available to accommodate new schools.

~~**Policy 8-1.8.1: Technical Advisory Committee Representative.** The City of Winter Park shall designate a representative to serve on the Orange County Public School (OCPS) Technical Advisory Committee to discuss issues and formulate recommendations regarding the coordination of land use and schools.~~

Policy 8-1.8.12: Provision of Planning Data. The City of Winter Park shall provide projected development data to OCPS on a regular basis to assist in development of a long-range planning model to project student enrollment.

~~**Policy 8-1.8.23: Model Projection Review and Recommendations.** As a member of the OCPS Technical Advisory Committee, t~~
Policy 8-1.8.23: Model Projection Review and Recommendations. The City of Winter Park shall review OCPS model projections for consistency with the City's projections and, if necessary, shall recommend additions or modifications to the model results.

Policy 8-1.8.3: Compliance with Agreement. The City shall comply with the First Amended and Restated Interlocal Agreement for Public School Facility Planning and Implementation of Concurrency adopted in 20082011.

GOAL 8-2: MONITORING AND EVALUATION. THIS SECTION OUTLINES THE SUBSTANTIVE COMPONENTS OF WINTER PARK'S MONITORING PROGRAM RELATED TO THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION ELEMENT. THE MONITORING PROGRAM WILL CONSIST OF PERIODIC REVIEWS OF MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES. THE SCHEDULING FOR THESE REVIEWS IS AS FOLLOWS:

OBJECTIVE 8-2.1: PROCEDURES FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION. The comprehensive planning process is continuous and dynamic in nature. Maintaining the effectiveness of the plan requires periodic review. This program, ~~required under 9J 5.005 (7), FAC,~~ provides orderly procedures for monitoring, updating, and evaluating the plan and attendant evaluation and appraisal report (EAR)(§163.3191, FS). For the purpose of monitoring, evaluating, and appraising the implementation of the comprehensive plan, a ~~five~~seven-year program for monitoring, updating and evaluation shall be followed. The following policies are general procedures to be followed.

Policy 8-2.1.1: Evaluation Periods. All elements of the Winter Park Comprehensive Plan shall be evaluated and updated as necessary at least every ~~five~~seven years. In addition to the general EAR, the Capital Improvements Element and ~~five~~seven-year schedule of capital improvements shall be reviewed on an annual basis in conjunction with the preparation and acceptance of the annual fiscal year budget.

Policy 8-2.1.2: Citizen Participation. The public shall continue to ~~carry out~~carry out a citizen participation process as part of the preparation of the EAR, at which time public comments and recommendations regarding the performance of the Winter Park Comprehensive Plan shall be received for consideration. To facilitate and encourage public involvement, the City shall establish a public hearing process as part of the preparation of any evaluation and appraisal of the Winter Park Comprehensive Plan.

Policy 8-2.1.3: Maintenance of Data. Updating appropriate baseline data and measurable objectives to be accomplished for each ~~five~~seven-year period of the plan, and for long-term periods as necessary, shall be undertaken at intervals appropriate to the subject area of analysis, but no less frequently than every five years. However, capital improvements data should be reviewed and updated at semiannual and annual periods coincident with the City budget review process; population estimates should be updated annually; utility systems capacity shall be annually monitored. Administrative procedures shall be adopted to define the local monitoring and data maintenance to be conducted.

Policy 8-2.1.4: Plan Accomplishments. Accomplishments in the first ~~five~~seven-year period, describing the degree to which the goals, objectives and policies have been successfully reached, shall be identified and reported to the Planning Commission and City Commission.

Policy 8-2.1.5: Obstacles to the Plan. Obstacles or problems that prevent the City from achieving goals, objectives, or policies shall be identified and reported. New or modified goals, objectives, or policies necessary to correct the discovered obstacles or problems shall be proposed to the Planning ~~Commission~~and Zoning Board and City Commission. When amendments to the Comprehensive Plan are appropriate, the amendment process shall comply with procedures set forth in Chapter 163, Florida Statutes, and applicable section of the Florida Administrative Code.

Policy 8-2.1.6: Continued Monitoring and Evaluation. A means to ensure continuous monitoring and evaluation of the plan during the ~~five~~seven-year period shall be identified and reported.

DRAFT

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION DATA INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS**~~§9J-5.015, FAC~~**

Pursuant to the requirements of §163.3177(6) (h) ~~and §9J-5.015~~, this section provides an inventory of intergovernmental coordination processes and procedures for City of Winter Park.

Introduction

One of the principal tenets of the Growth Management Act is to improve coordination and cooperation among the various levels of government and, in some cases, with the private sector. The purpose of the of Intergovernmental Coordination Element is to identify and analyze principles and guidelines to be used in the accomplishment of the goals, objectives and policies of the Winter Park Comprehensive Plan through coordination with the Orange County School Board, the adjacent local governments, and regional and state agencies. The citizenry in Winter Park is affected by the actions of other governmental agencies in Orange County, the Orlando metropolitan area, and the state and this element exists to identify and resolve any incompatibilities which may be proposed.

Continued cooperation and coordination between The City of Winter Park, Orange County, the City of Orlando, the City of Maitland, the City of Casselberry, the Town of Eatonville, and Seminole County is necessary to address regional impacts that growth and development place on the City and its desired character.

Figures 1-2 through 1-9 in the Land Use and Jurisdictions Adjacent to Winter Park section of the Future Land Use Element shows the proximity of Winter Park's jurisdictional boundaries with those of the adjacent local governments.

This Element is organized into two principal sections. The first section provides an inventory of existing intergovernmental coordination arrangements between the City of Winter Park and other governmental entities. The second section provides an analysis of these arrangements and their current effectiveness. A discussion of the intergovernmental issues that would benefit from improved cooperation and/or coordination is also provided.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION DATA INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS**~~§9J-5.015(1), FAC~~**

This subsection presents an inventory of intergovernmental coordination processes pursuant to ~~§9J-5.005(2), FAC~~.

Inventory of Existing Intergovernmental Coordination Mechanisms**~~§9J-5.015(1)(a)(b), FAC~~**

This section provides an inventory of governmental entities that have formal or informal intergovernmental relationships with City of Winter Park. The inventory provides a brief description of the coordination mechanisms, indicates the subject, and the office with primary responsibility of coordination.

A. Inventory of Interlocal Coordination Agreements. The City currently has several agreements with other governmental agencies related to planning, services, or intergovernmental coordination. Agreements that may be applicable to the Winter Park Comprehensive Plan are listed in Table 8-1.

TABLE 8-1: INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENTS

Responsible City Department	Governmental Entity	Nature of Agreement
Information Technology	Orange County	Interlocal Agreement for Geographic Information System Maintenance
Lakes and Waterways	Orange County	Interlocal Agreement for lake wide exotic vegetation control on Lake Killarney
Lakes and Waterways	Orange County	Interlocal Agreement for Watershed Atlas project
Lakes and Waterways	City of Orlando	Interlocal Agreement for lake wide exotic vegetation control and bouy maintenance on Lake Sue
Lakes and Waterways	Orange County	Interlocal Agreement for aquatic plant control on Lake Sue
Lakes and Waterways	City of Maitland	Interlocal Agreement for plant control and buoy maintenance for Lakes Maitland, Nina and Minnehaha.
Parks and Recreation	Orange County	Interlocal agreement relating to the control of aquatic weeds on Lakes Maitland and Minnehaha
Parks and Recreation	Orange County	Interlocal agreement for Lake Island Park playing field lighting
Planning	Orange County School Board	Interlocal Agreement for Public School Facility Planning
Public Safety	City of Orlando	Interlocal Mutual Aid Agreement for Fire and Rescue Services
Public Safety	Orange County	Emergency Medical Services Interlocal Agreement
Public Safety	Orange County Sheriff's Office	Mutual Aid Agreement for Police Services
Public Safety	Seminole County Sheriff's Office	Mutual Aid Agreement for Police Services
Public Safety	Orange County municipalities	Mutual Aid Agreement for Police Services
Public Safety	Florida Department of Law Enforcement	Criminal Justice Information Services
Public Safety	U.S. Department of Justice	Federal Equitable Sharing
Public Safety	State of Florida Dept. of Children and Families	Adult Protective Investigations Program
Public Safety	State of Florida Dept. of Management Services	Subgrant Agreement for Equipment for Florida Strategy
Public Safety	Florida Dept. of Law Enforcement	Child Abduction Rescue Team
Public Safety	Orange County Sheriff's Office	Integrated Criminal Justice Information System
Public Safety	Orange County Public Schools	School Resource Officer
Public Safety	Florida Department of Law Enforcement	Sex Offender Registry and Database
Public Safety	University of Central Florida	Cooperative Research Agreement for the Public Safety Technology Center
Public Safety	Orange County Sheriff's Office	Central Florida Sex Offender Task Force
Transportation Facilities	Orange County	Interlocal agreement for road maintenance responsibility.
Wastewater	City of Maitland	Interlocal Agreement for connection to Maitland's sanitary sewer system for the Boiley Green Subdivision
Wastewater	City of Maitland	Interlocal Agreement Winter Park to provide sanitary sewer to residents with in Maitland's City limits – (7 lots Summerland Avenue)
Wastewater	City of Maitland	Interlocal Agreement for Maitland to utilize 28% of the capacity of the 14" sanitary force main to Altamonte Springs Treatment Plant.
Wastewater	Casselberry/South Seminole & North Orange County Wastewater Transmission Authority	Interlocal Agreement to provide retention of an Engineer by the Authority.
Wastewater	South Seminole & North Orange County Wastewater Transmission Authority/Casselberry/ Seminole County/ Maitland	Original Interlocal Agreement w/ Entities of the Authority for the transportation of the sanitary sewer flows
Wastewater	Orlando Utilities Commission	Interlocal agreement for billing sanitary sewer based on OUC water bills. OUC bills customers for Winter Park
Wastewater	City of Orlando	Interlocal agreement for billing sanitary sewer based on water bills. Winter Park Bills customers for Orlando.
Wastewater	City of Orlando	Interlocal agreement with the City of Orlando regarding Hammerlin Avenue.
Wastewater	Orange County	Interlocal agreement for billing sanitary sewer based on Winter Park water bills. Winter Park bills customers for Orange County

Water	Orange County	Interlocal agreement for water service (Hunter Ridge, University Shores, Laurel Springs, Fontana, Sutton Place, University Shopping)
Water	City of Casselberry	Interlocal agreement for Winter Park to supply potable water to a new service area (end of Dover @ Interlachen CC)
Water	Orange County	Wholesale water agreements for Bradford Cove
Water and Wastewater	Seminole County	Interlocal Agreement to allow Seminole County to provide water & sewer service to Trinity Preparatory School of Central Florida.
Water and Wastewater	City of Orlando	Interlocal agreement for the treatment of wastewater (Iron Bridge and Conservation II)
Water and Wastewater	City of Altamonte Springs	Interlocal agreement for the treatment of wastewater
Water	Orange County	Interlocal Agreement for Emergency Water Interconnect

Source: City of Winter Park Planning Department

B. Adjacent Local Governments. Intergovernmental coordination occurs with adjacent cities, Orange County, and Seminole County. Map 1-1 of the Future Land Use Element illustrates the cities and counties that abut Winter Park. The City's northern boundary abuts unincorporated Orange County, the City of Maitland, and nearly touches the Town of Eatonville. Unincorporated Seminole County abuts the City's northeast boundary north of Pine Avenue, while the remaining eastern boundary of Winter Park south of Pine Avenue abuts unincorporated Orange County. The Baldwin Park community in the City of Orlando abuts most of the City's southern boundary east of and including General Rees Avenue. The City's western and southwest boundary primarily abuts unincorporated Orange County.

- Orange County.** The City of Winter Park is located in north central Orange County. While a significant portion of the City's east and west city limits abut unincorporated Orange County, only one enclave is surrounded entirely by Winter Park. The government for Orange County is comprised of six district commissioners and a chairman. The Board of County Commissioners is elected at large but each resides within and represents a district. Winter Park lies within County Commission District 5. As shown in Table 8-2, coordination occurs with Orange County for a diverse number of issues involving planning and public services. While coordination occurs for a number of planning and public service issues, those issues requiring more frequent coordination between the City and Orange County include—affordable housing assistance programs administered by the Orange County Department of Housing and Community Development, transportation and road improvements on county roads, police and fire service coordination, and emergency management.

Primary mechanisms for intergovernmental coordination with Orange County occur through informal communication between the staff of each jurisdiction, intergovernmental agreements, and official correspondence between administrative officials and elected governing bodies.

- Seminole County.** Coordination with Seminole County concerns transportation and drainage issues. Residential roads in the northeast corner of the City extend into unincorporated Seminole County. Traffic generated within Seminole County also uses Aloma Avenue and other roadways within Winter Park to reach destinations within the Orlando metropolitan area.

The drainage basin for Howell Branch Creek extends from lakes within Winter Park and proceeds through Seminole County to Lake Howell and ultimately Lake Jesup and the St. Johns River.

The primary mechanism for coordination with Seminole County is informal communication between department directors and professional staff.

- **City of Maitland.** The City of Maitland abuts the north shore of Lake Maitland and the Winter Park boundary north of Howell Branch Creek. Issues requiring coordination between the cities of Maitland and Winter Park include cut-through traffic, development along US 17-92/Orlando Avenue, water quality within Lake Maitland, drainage along Howell Branch Creek, the development of the Howell Branch parkland and police and fire service.

The primary mechanisms for coordination with the City of Maitland are informal communications between department directors and professional staff and formal written agreements.

- **City of Orlando.** Most of the City's recent coordination with Orlando has involved the planning and development of Baldwin Park, a master planned community that abuts a substantial portion of Winter Park's southern boundary. The two cities entered into a settlement agreement in 2002 to address the construction of several roadway and traffic calming improvements to alleviate traffic impacts generated by the Baldwin Park development.

Another significant formal agreement between Winter Park and Orlando involves the treatment of wastewater at Orlando's Iron Bridge regional wastewater treatment facility.

- C. **Special Districts and Authorities.** The City does not lie within any special taxing or service districts. The Winter Park Community Redevelopment Agency and the Winter Park Housing Authority are both administered by the City of Winter Park.

Inventory of Intergovernmental Coordination Activities—Local Agencies. Table 8-2 summarizes current intergovernmental coordination activities and efforts with local agencies. Coordination mechanisms typically used to resolve issues and problems involving other local governments include informal meetings and correspondence between government staff and officials, formal written correspondence between local governments, binding agreements, exchange of information, and communication or coordination regarding regulation or enforcement of state and local laws and policies.

Table 8-2: Existing Intergovernmental Activities and Efforts with Local Agencies

Agency	Nature of Coordination	Office Responsible	Coordination Mechanism
Orange County	Road maintenance	Public Works	Interlocal agreement
Orange County	GIS maintenance	Information Technology	Interlocal agreement
Orange County	Lake and waterway maintenance and special studies	Lakes and Waterways	Interlocal agreement
Orange County	Ball field lighting	Parks and Recreation	Interlocal agreement
Orange County	Emergency medical services	Public Safety	Interlocal agreement
Orange County	Water and wastewater service billing	Water and Wastewater	Interlocal agreement
Orange County	Wholesale water	Water and Wastewater	Interlocal agreement
Orange County	Emergency water connections	Water and Wastewater	Interlocal agreement
Orange County	Mutual aid for police services including municipalities	Public Safety	Interlocal Agreements
Orange County	Integrated criminal justice information services	Public Safety	Interlocal agreement
Orange County	Sex offender task force	Public Safety	Interlocal agreement
Orange County	Housing rehabilitation	Community Development	Individual negotiations
Orange County	Affordable housing	Planning	Individual negotiations
Orange County	Community Development Block Grant activities	Community Development	Annual negotiations
Orange County School Board	Public school facility planning	Planning	Interlocal agreement
Orange County School Board	School resource officers	Public Safety	Interlocal agreement
Seminole County	Mutual Aid for police services	Public Safety	Interlocal agreement
Seminole County	Water and wastewater services	Water and Wastewater	Interlocal agreement

City of Altamonte Springs	Wastewater treatment	Water and Wastewater	Interlocal agreement
City of Casselberry	Water service area	Water and wastewater	Interlocal agreement
City of Maitland	Lake aquatic weed control	Lakes and Waterways	Interlocal agreement
City of Maitland	Wastewater service	Water and Wastewater	Interlocal agreements
City of Orlando	Lake exotic aquatic vegetation control	Lakes and Waterways	Interlocal agreement
City of Orlando	Fire and rescue services	Public Safety	Interlocal agreement
City of Orlando	Wastewater, wastewater treatment and billing services	Water and Wastewater	Interlocal agreements
Orlando Utilities Commission	Wastewater billing services	Water and Wastewater	Interlocal agreement
University of Central Florida	Cooperative research for public safety technology	Public Safety	Interlocal agreement

Source: City of Winter Park Planning Department

Inventory of Intergovernmental Coordination Activities— Regional, State, and Federal Agencies.

Winter Park coordinates with regional, state, federal, and special district agencies regarding a variety of planning, public service, and intergovernmental coordination issues. While Table 8-3 summarizes agencies for which coordination occurs on a frequent or infrequent basis, those agencies with whom the City coordinates with more frequently than others are described thereafter.

Table 8-3: Existing Coordination Mechanisms—Regional, State, and Federal Agencies

Agency	Nature of Coordination	Office Responsible	Coordination Mechanism
Regional Agencies			
East Central Florida Regional Planning Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of DRI's and comprehensive planning Data collection Aging services Housing 	Planning and Community Development	Information exchange, formal and informal correspondence, informal and formal meetings
Metropolitan Orlando (MPO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Advisory Committee: Metropolitan area elected officials determine transportation priorities 	City Commission	Formal meetings
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation Technical Committee: reviews transportation data/plans/programs 	Public Works	Formal and informal meetings
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bicycle/Pedestrian Advisory Committee: bicycle and pedestrian planning activities 	Planning	Formal and informal meetings
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citizens' Advisory Committee: citizen participation in MPO programs and planning 	Appointed citizen	Formal and informal meetings
LYNX (Central Florida Regional Transportation Agency)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bus transit/rapid transit service Rideshare programs (van pool, car pool programs) Transportation disadvantage program Rail planning 	Community Development	Formal and informal correspondence
St. Johns River Water Management District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface water and groundwater management Resource planning Provides technical assistance for groundwater models and well field protection 	Public Works	Regulation and enforcement, informal and formal correspondence
Greater Orlando Airport Authority	Noise control	Administration	Informal meetings; formal and informal correspondence
North Orange/South Seminole Wastewater Transmission Authority	Sanitary sewer treatment and transmission	Administration , Public Works	Informal meetings; formal and informal correspondence
State of Florida Entities			
Historic Resources (Bureau of, Dept. of State)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural resource analysis and protection Comprehensive plans and Florida Master Site File 	Community Development	Formal and informal correspondence
Environmental Protection (Dept. of)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wastewater permit dredge and fill Park acquisition Resource and aquatic preserve management 	Public Works; Community Development	Regulation and enforcement activities
Health (Dept. of)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drinking water Septic tanks 	Public Works; Community Development	Regulation and enforcement activities
Children and Family Services (Dept. of)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community residential homes Group homes 	Community Development	Regulation and enforcement,
Transportation (Dept. of)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highway funding; transportation planning Access control, LOS, signalization and R/O/W coordination <u>Rail</u> 	Public Works; Community Development	Informal meetings; formal and informal correspondence.

Table 8-3: Existing Coordination Mechanisms—Regional, State, and Federal Agencies

Agency	Nature of Coordination	Office Responsible	Coordination Mechanism
Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles	Dissemination of vehicle registration and driver's license information	Police	Regulation and enforcement
Community Affairs/Economic Opportunity (Dept. of)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive planning Development of regional impact Emergency management Housing assistance Community redevelopment districts 	Community Development	Formal and informal correspondence
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural resource management Regulation and enforcement Wildlife rescue and protection 	Community Development, Police	Regulation and enforcement activities,; formal and informal correspondence
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FFWCC)	Contractor to FFWCC for aquatic plant control on Lakes Virginia, Mizell, Osceola, Maitland, Nina, Minnehaha and Baldwin	Public Works	Contractor
Agriculture and Consumer Services, Dept. of)	Consumer protection	Administration	Formal correspondence
Business Regulation (Dept. of)	Licensing and Permitting Activities	Community Development	Formal and informal correspondence, information exchange
Revenue (Dept. of)	Revenue/expenditures administration	Finance	Regulation and enforcement activities, formal correspondence
Alcohol Beverages/Tobacco (Division of)	Lounge and bar regulation	Community Development	Regulation and enforcement
Bureau of Economic and Business Research	Population and economic research and forecasts	Community Development	Formal correspondence, information exchange
Law Enforcement (FDLE) (Dept. of)	Assistance in criminal investigations; police certification standards	Police	Information exchange
State Attorney's Office (local County office)	Reporting of information	Police	Formal correspondence
Federal Agencies			
US Census Bureau	Decennial census	Planning	Formal correspondence
Environmental Protection Agency	Regulation of variety of activities affecting environment including hazardous waste	Fire; Planning; Public Works	Regulation and enforcement activities
Department of Agricultural, Natural Resource Conservation Service	Soil mapping and general conditions	Public Works, Planning	Information exchange
Federal Emergency Management Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Floodplain regulation and management Flood insurance rate map and map amendments 	Community Development; Public Works	Information exchange and formal correspondence
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Weather forecasting and notification for storm events and hurricanes	Administration	Information exchange.
US Dept. of Housing and Urban Development	Housing assistance programs and grant programs	Community Development; Winter Park Housing Authority	Formal agreement
US Fish and Wildlife Service	Wildlife protection and regulation programs	Community Development	Regulation and enforcement; information exchange
US Army Corps of Engineers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulation (dredge and fill) Bridge construction 	Public Works	Regulation and enforcement
US Postal Service	Coordination relating to street addresses for new construction and subdivisions	Community Development	Informal coordination

Source: City of Winter Park Planning Department

Local and Regional Agencies

A. **Metroplan Orlando.** Designated as the metropolitan planning organization for the tri-county area (Osceola, Orange, and Seminole Counties), Metroplan Orlando is a regional transportation planning organization responsible for carrying out federally funded transportation plans and programs.

Metroplan Orlando is the metropolitan planning organization (MPO) for the Orlando urban area. The federal government requires that an MPO be designated for each urbanized area with a population greater than 50,000. Transportation planning activities administered by Metroplan Orlando that directly impact the City of Winter Park include the 2025 Long Range Transportation Plan, Transportation Improvement Program, and Unified Planning Work Program, ~~and bicycle and pedestrian plans.~~

The general responsibility and role of Metroplan Orlando is summarized by its mission statement:

The mission of METROPLAN ORLANDO is to provide leadership in planning and promoting a comprehensive intermodal surface transportation system that will provide for regional mobility, encourage a positive investment climate and foster sustainable development sensitive to community and natural resources. (Source: Metroplan Orlando, 2006; www.metroplanorlando.com.)

Functioning as a coordination mechanism for transportation-related issues, the Metroplan Orlando Board is comprised of local elected officials and transportation experts working to improve mobility in their local communities, throughout the region and across the entire state. With 25 members, the MPO Board includes representation from the three counties, the largest cities in the region, officials from transportation operating agencies and representatives from several advisory committees. This composition provides for an inclusive and deliberative process that considers the needs and perspectives of all stakeholders. The Board structure also creates a regional forum for single jurisdictions and single modes to come together and work in unison toward common goals. The City of Winter Park participates on the following MPO committees:

- **Municipal Advisory Committee (MAC).** Established to increase opportunities for local government participation in transportation planning activities, the Municipal Advisory Committee is comprised of mayors from those cities and towns in the tri-county area that do not have direct representation on the Metroplan Orlando Board. The MAC serves as an advisory board to the MPO Board.
- **Citizens' Advisory Committee (CAC).** Cities within the tri-county area appoint a citizen or citizens to serve on the CAC, which is responsible for reviewing transportation plans and programs. Advisory recommendations and comments are forwarded to the MPO board.
- **Transportation Technical Committee (TTC).** Responsible for reviewing and evaluating transportation-related plans and programs, the TTC is primarily comprised of planners and engineers for cities and counties within the MPO's urbanized planning area. Comments and recommendations prepared by the TTC are presented to the MetroPlan Orlando board.
- ~~**Bicycle/Pedestrian Advisory Committee (BPAC).** Composed of representatives from local governments and interested citizens, the BPAC serves in an advisory role to other committees and the Board on plans and programs that promote use of bicycle and pedestrian transportation alternatives.~~

B. St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD). The St. Johns River Water Management District, a regional agency created by the State, is an independent special district responsible for preservation and management of water resources covering the St. Johns River basin. The SJRWMD is one of five water management districts within Florida. With a jurisdiction

covering 19 counties, the SJRWMD is responsible for managing ground and surface water supplies. The SJRWMD issues permits for the consumptive use of ground water, well construction, surface water management, wetland impacts, and artificial recharge. Besides its permitting activities, the district is authorized to:

- Construct and operate surface water control works
- Engage in water resource planning
- Participate in technical investigations of water resources
- Gather water resource data
- Monitor discharges into waterways
- Manage watershed and acquire land

An executive director, appointed by a citizen board, directs the SJRWMD staff, programs, and projects. The Board renders decisions on policy matters based upon staff recommendations and public testimony received at Board meetings and public hearings. The administrative office of the SJRWMD is located in Palatka, Florida.

Issues necessitating coordination between the City of Winter Park and the SJRWMD include consumptive use permits for the City's potable water system, stormwater and lakefront impact permitting activities for new development and redevelopment, regional water supply planning, water conservation programs, invasive plant management, geographic information system (GIS) maps and data, and comprehensive plan technical assistance. The SJRWMD forms partnerships with local governments to implement stormwater and surface water quality improvements. SJRWMD lists Winter Park as a Middle St. Johns River Basin Partner, and a partner in the Lake Jesup—Tributary Stormwater Parks Capital Subproject.

Designed specifically to address coordination with cities and counties, the SJRWMD has established the Office of Communications and Governmental Affairs to coordinate SJRWMD programs and activities with local governments.

- C. **East Central Florida Regional Planning Council (ECFRPC).** The East Central Florida Regional Planning Council (ECFRPC), located in Maitland, and made up of 31 members, is one of Florida's eleven regional planning councils and covers the six counties of Orange, Seminole, Osceola, Lake, Volusia, and Brevard and the cities therein. The primary roles of the ECRPC include planning and coordination of intergovernmental solutions between local governments on matters related to growth and development, affordable housing coordination, technical assistance to local governments, preparation and administration of the strategic regional policy plan, and planning assistance for communities in each region. Other ECFRPC activities that affect Winter Park include the following: review of local government comprehensive plan amendments and evaluation and appraisal reports, review of applications for Developments of Regional Impacts (DRI), implementation of the Regional Dispute Resolution Process, administration of the Local Emergency Management Planning Committee (LEPC), hazardous materials planning, general technical assistance and public information, and intergovernmental coordination and review. The City of Winter Park does not have direct representation on the ECFRPC government board but has representation through the Orange County Board of County Commissioners.

The City of Winter Park also coordinates with the ECFRPC on matters involving review and evaluation of developments of regional impact (DRI), which are development projects generating regionally significant impacts

- D. Orange County School Board (OCSB).** The Orange County School Board sets policies and rules that govern the administration of the Orange County school district, which includes Winter Park. Public school facilities located within the City of Winter Park include two elementary schools, a 9th grade center, a high school, an adult education and vocational training center, and bus storage grounds. Other Orange County educational facilities that serve Winter Park residents are located near the City. The School Board is comprised of eight school board members representing defined districts but elected at large. The School Superintendent is appointed by the School Board.

Winter Park coordinates with the School Board on issues such as joint use of school recreation facilities, school-related traffic impacts on the transportation system, pedestrian access from residential areas to school grounds, and new school sitings. The School Board, Orange County, Winter Park, and several other municipalities within the County, entered into the 2002 Interlocal Agreement regarding School Overcrowding and Land Use Approvals, and the 2003 Interlocal Agreement for Public School Facility Planning, as mandated by the Florida Legislature and the Florida Department of Community Affairs. The City ~~was~~ is also a participant in the 2006 Interlocal Agreement Regarding School Capacity along with the School Board, the County, and several other municipalities. That agreement has been revised as the First Amended and Restated Agreement for Public School Facility Planning.

- E. Central Florida Regional Transportation Authority (LYNX).** Bus transit service in central Florida is operated and managed by LYNX, the marketing name for the Central Florida Regional Transit Authority. Several bus routes serve Winter Park's residents and businesses. ~~In addition, LYNX responsibilities include planning for local passenger rail service within Orange, Seminole, and Osceola Counties. Studies and plans have been prepared for light rail and commuter rail service with lines and stations that would serve Winter Park. The City participated in planning meetings and workshops held to determine the northern alignments for future light and commuter rail systems.~~

~~In 2002, a feasibility study was completed for a rapid bus transit circulator system that will serve communities in north Orange County and south Seminole County. Implementation of the first phases of the rapid bus transit system will provide service in Altamonte Springs and Maitland by 2009 or earlier, with potential service to Winter Park in a later phase. The City has participated in planning workshops for proposed rail and bus transit programs.~~

The City coordinates with LYNX regarding existing bus transit service and transit stop locations. To encourage use of the bus transit system and promote the character of residential and commercial areas within Winter Park, the City has prepared and adopted design standards for bus transit stations located in Winter Park. The City has coordinated with LYNX regarding its transit facility design standards.

State Agencies

- A. Florida Department of ~~Community Affairs~~ Economic Opportunity (FEODCA).** The three primary divisions that comprise the ~~FDCA~~ FDEO are the Division of Housing and Community Development, the Division of Emergency Management, and the Division of Community Planning. ~~FDCA's~~ FDEO's mission is to assist Florida's communities with the challenges of growth, reducing the effects of disaster and investing in community revitalization. ~~FDCA~~ FDEO also administers a

variety of grant programs designed to assist local governments improve growth management resources, community infrastructure, and public service delivery systems. FDCA provides technical assistance to local governments in the following areas:

- Housing
- Resource planning and management
- Community services
- Community development
- Land and water management
- Public safety
- Post-disaster recovery
- Emergency management preparedness

The City coordinates with ~~FDCA~~FDEO regarding amendments to its comprehensive plan. As urban revitalization projects have been initiated by the City, coordination also occurs with ~~FDCA~~FDEO regarding the City's community redevelopment district.

The City initiates housing assistance programs and sponsors the Winter Park Housing Authority. Coordination occurs with ~~FDCA~~FDEO regarding state affordable housing programs and related grants.

Winter Park's emergency management preparation and related grant programs are also coordinated with the ~~FDCA~~FDEO.

B. Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). Roles of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection include:

- Protecting and conserving Florida's natural resources.
- Managing State owned lands and aquatic preserves.
- Regulating industrial waste, air pollution emission, hazardous wastes, potable water usage, solid waste disposal, dredge and fill activities, and alteration to environmentally sensitive areas.

FDEP also serves as an umbrella agency for Florida's five regional water management districts. Headquartered in Tallahassee, the FDEP is headed by a secretary appointed by the Governor. The FDEP regulates water and wastewater treatment plant operation and construction. As the City provides water and sewer services, coordination occurs with the City and FDEP for the operation and maintenance of water and wastewater treatment, distribution, and collection systems.

C. Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT). The Florida Department of Transportation's primary mission is "to provide a safe transportation system that ensures the mobility of people and goods, enhances economic prosperity, and preserves the quality of our environment and communities."¹ FDOT is responsible for maintaining the State highway system. Among FDOT's seven district offices and turnpike district, FDOT District Five covers central Florida including the City of Winter Park. With its headquarters located in Deland, FDOT District Five manages the maintenance and development of Florida's transportation system in central Florida. FDOT coordinates transportation improvements to the Florida highway system through Metroplan Orlando; the region's designated metropolitan planning organization.

FDOT District Five is responsible for the maintenance of US 17/92 (Orlando Avenue), SR 423 (Lee Road west of US 17/92), SR 426 (Fairbanks Avenue and Aloma Avenue), and a portion of SR 527

¹ Source: Florida Department of Transportation website, August 2006

(Orange Avenue). FDOT administers and enforces minimum standards for driveway and street connections to state roads. The City's planning and engineering staff coordinates with FDOT on matters pertaining to access management needs to serve new development abutting state roads. FDOT also reviews proposed amendments to the City's Transportation Element for consistency with state transportation plans and policies. Implementation of the City's transportation plans and policies to develop a functional multi-modal transportation will require increased coordination with FDOT.

FDOT is the agency that coordinates the Central Florida Commuter Rail Commission. The Central Florida Commuter Rail Commission provides oversight for SunRail; the regional commuter rail system that has a stop at the railroad station on West Morse Boulevard by Central Park.

- D. **Florida Department of State (FDOS).** The Department of State is one of seven cabinet agencies in the executive branch of Florida Government. The Florida Department of State (FDOS) consists of the Division of Administrative Services, Library and Information Services, the Office of the Secretary of State, Elections, Corporations, Historical Resources, Cultural Affairs, and Licensing. Coordination has occurred between the City and the Department of State on issues and programs involving historical and archeological resources, library services, cultural affairs, and grant programs related to these three activities. The City of Winter Park works with the Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Historic Preservation in addressing comprehensive planning issues surrounding historic and archaeological sites of significance. The FDOS is also Winter Park's primary source for obtaining rules and regulations promulgated by State agencies.

The FDOS also sponsors the Florida Arts Council. As the cultural arts are an important attribute of the Winter Park community, coordination should occur with the Florida Arts Council regarding available grants to support Winter Park's cultural arts activities.

- E. **Florida Department of Health (FDOH).** The mission of the Florida Department of Health is to promote and protect the health and safety of all people in Florida through the delivery of quality public health services and the promotion of health care standards.¹ FDOH incorporates not only conventional public health functions but also environmental health programs. FDOH is charged with managing a broad range of environmental issues, including septic tank/cesspit inventory and regulation, drinking water quality, and air pollution control.

Among the many health-related programs administered and enforced by the FDOH, coordination with the City of Winter Park occurs more frequently on matters involving septic tank permitting and licensing of group home facilities offering health care and nursing services. The FDOH contracts with Orange County for the administration and provision of public health services in Orange County. The City coordinates septic tank permits and related health issues with the Orange County Health Department (OCHD), an extension of the FDOH.

- F. **Department of Children and Families (DCF).** The Department of Children and Families is Florida's centralized state agency for a variety of human services including family safety, development disabilities, substance abuse and mental health, adult services and economic self-sufficiency. The DCF District 7 Licensing Office administers the licensing of child care facilities, family day care homes, family foster homes, and community residential homes. The City

¹ Source: Florida Department of Health website, August 2006

coordinates with FDCF on issues surrounding delivery of rehabilitative, social and medical services for children, families, the elderly, and those Winter Park residents with special needs.

- G. **Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA).** The AHCA is the lead state agency for licensing and regulation of hospitals/health care facilities, and long term care facilities, for administering many Medicaid programs including Florida KidCare, Florida Healthy Kids, and MediPass, and for performing background screenings for nursing home employees and facility administrators throughout Florida. The AHCA also oversees the State Center for Health Statistics and the Certificate of Need Programs. The City coordinates with the AHCA on the permitting of home health and assisted living programs, and group care facilities under their licensing programs for adult day care centers, nursing homes, and hospice centers.
- H. **Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FFWCC).** The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission's Division of Habitat and Species Conservation coordinates with the City primarily through the review of development projects which may have potential impacts on Winter Park's local fish and wildlife habitats or which may intrude on and/or disturb habitats of endangered and threatened species. The City of Winter Park is a contractor for the FFWCC for aquatic plant control on Lakes Virginia, Mizell, Osceola, Maitland, Nina, Minnehaha, and Baldwin.
- I. **Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI).** The Florida Natural Areas Inventory is a non-profit organization administered by Florida State University that gathers, interprets, and disseminates information critical to the conservation of Florida's biological diversity. The Inventory has contracts with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, and other state and federal agencies. FNAI staff builds and maintains a comprehensive database of the biological resources of Florida. The Inventory also serves as the primary source for information on Florida's conservation lands through its database for more than 1,600 federal, state, local, and private managed areas including information on Florida Forever environmental land acquisition projects. The City coordinates with FNAI on comprehensive planning and compliance with endangered species regulations.

Federal Agencies

- A. **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).** The US Environmental Protection Agency is the federal agency responsible for protection human health and the environment. The EPA leads the nation's environmental science, research, education, and assessment efforts through the administration of a variety of programs ranging from air and water quality protection to noise abatement. EPA exerts authority through the issuance of grant monies and through its power to fine violators. The agency establishes national drinking water and air quality standards with which all local agencies must comply. EPA standards are generally administered at the local level through the FDEP. The EPA also maintains an inventory of hazardous waste and toxic waste generators occurring within the City. Industry and businesses using hazardous wastes are subject to FDEP regulations and standards.
- B. **Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS).** The Natural Resources Conservation Service, under the Department of Agriculture, assists land owners and managers to conserve their soil, water, and other natural resources. NRCS is responsible for mapping soils according to type, including soils that define wetlands, and this information is used to assist in locating areas that deserve special

attention. In addition, NRCS provides technical and financial assistance for many conservation efforts, and develops standards and techniques of applying conservation practices and measures for these efforts. Information on Winter Park's soil from NRCS appears in the Future Land Use Element.

- C. **Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).** FEMA's mission is to lead the effort to prepare the nation for all hazards and manage federal response and recovery efforts following any national incident. FEMA also initiates proactive mitigation activities, trains first responders, and manages the National Flood Insurance Program. FEMA maintains and updates the National Flood Insurance Program maps that are used by the City to identify floodprone areas. This information appears in the Future Land Use Element. FEMA also provides assistance to the City in emergency management and post-disaster redevelopment planning activities.
- D. **US Fish and Wildlife Service.** US Fish and Wildlife Service within the Department of the Interior, is responsible for providing expert leadership in the conservation, protection, and enhancement of fish, wildlife, and plants and their habitats affected by federally funded or licensed land development actions. The Service reviews permits that affect wetlands, endangered species, and other environmental issues in cooperation with state and local agencies.
- E. **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).** The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration is responsible for the National Weather Service and the National Hurricane Center. The City's emergency management administrator and public safety services utilize services provided by the NOAA to keep apprised of storm events that may affect Winter Park.

Franchise Agreements and Related Services

A number of services are provided by private companies holding franchise or other forms of agreements with the City. Those entities for which the City holds an agreement for services supporting development and land uses within the City are listed in Table 8-4. A description of major services provided through franchise or service agreements is also provided.

Table 8-4: Franchise or Service Agreements

Entity	Subject	Nature of Agreement	Responsible City Department/Office
Embarq	Telephone services	Telephone service	Information Technology
Waste Pro Management	Commercial and residential waste	Waste collection and disposal	Administration; Public Works; Finance
Bright House Networks	Cable television	Cable television to customers within the City.	Administration; Public Works; Finance
TECO/Peoples Gas Company	Natural gas service	Provision of natural gas lines and service to customers within the City	Administration; Public Works; Finance
Adelphia Business Solutions	Communication System	Communications	Administration
Level 3 Communications	Communication System	Communications	Administration
Metromedia Fiber Networks Services	Communication System	Communications	Administration
Metropolitan Fiber Systems of	Fiber optics	Fiber optic telecommunication lines	Administration

Table 8-4: Franchise or Service Agreements

Entity	Subject	Nature of Agreement	Responsible City Department/Office
Florida			

Source: City Clerk, December 2002.

- A. **Telephone Service.** Businesses and residents within Winter Park receive local telephone service from Embarq. The Information Technology Division is the principal contact for the City of Winter Park in matters relating to telephone franchise service agreements.
- B. **Television Cable Service.** The City of Winter Park maintains a franchise agreement with Bright House Networks to provide cable television service within the corporate limits of the City of Winter Park. The City Manager is the principal contact for the Winter Park in this matter.
- C. **Natural Gas Service.** The City of Winter Park has entered into a franchise agreement with TECO/Peoples Gas Company to provide natural gas service in the city's jurisdiction. The City Manager is the City's liaison with the Gas District.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION ANALYSIS

§9J-5.015(2), FAC

This section provides an analysis of the Intergovernmental Coordination mechanisms, problems and needs within City of Winter Park.

Effectiveness of Existing Coordination Mechanisms

§9J-5.015(2)(a) FAC

This subsection provides an analysis of the effectiveness of the existing intergovernmental coordination mechanisms. This analysis has been separated by the individual mechanism to ensure proper coverage of the coordination mechanisms that are utilized within City of Winter Park.

Interlocal Agreements. The City of Winter Park has adopted several interlocal agreements with Orange County and the City of Orlando. Winter Park's formal interlocal agreements appear to be working satisfactory. The City has not indicated any significant problems with its existing agreements. An analysis of interlocal agreements is provided below.

- A. **Orange County School Board.** ~~An interlocal agreement is currently under preparation between the Orange County School Board and Winter Park regarding school capacity.~~ The City of Winter Park and the Orange County School Board have an interlocal agreement that addresses public school capacity and concurrency.

School Resources

- A. **Use of Existing School Facilities.** Winter Park should continue its interlocal agreement with the Orange County School Board regarding use of school facilities for community recreation activities.
- B. **Incorporate School Facilities into Neighborhood Plans.** Location of school facilities within residential areas, particularly elementary schools, is recognized by Winter Park as an important component to establishing stable neighborhoods and creating a livable community. Coordination should occur with the School Board to address the following issues:
1. **Schools as Neighborhood Focal Points.** The City and School Board should evaluate means by which school facilities can be more effectively and efficiently used as neighborhood centers and gathering places for adjacent neighborhoods. School facilities should be designed and planned as focal points for neighborhoods, bringing residents together and augmenting a sense of community. As educational needs change along with population demographics and trends, use and need of school facilities may also change. Any school facility renovation or proposed closing should involve early input and coordination with the City.
 2. **Architectural and Facility Compatibility with Surrounding Neighborhoods.** As school buildings and facilities age and deteriorate, renovation or reconstruction will be necessary. New state building codes and renovation costs may make reconstruction more financially feasible. The architectural design for building facades should be compatible with the character of buildings in the surrounding neighborhood.

- C. **Transportation.** Continued coordination between the School Board and the City will need to occur regarding transportation impacts schools place on city streets, particularly those generated by Winter Park High School, Glenridge Middle School, and the 9th grade center within the College Quarter neighborhood.
- D. **~~Lee Road Extension~~Denning Complete Street.** ~~The Transportation Element proposes the extension of Lee Road eastward to Denning Drive. Road design improvements are also proposed in the Transportation Element underway for Denning Drive. Both The road improvements affect~~improves the use of or access to the adult educational facility at the northwest corner of Denning Drive and Webster Avenue. Depending on the alternative road alignment selected for the extension of Lee Road, the north side of the School Board property, currently used for school bus storage, will likely be needed to accommodate road right of way. Coordination will need to occur between the City and School Board regarding the extension of Lee Road, its impact on school facility property, and access to the facility from the Lee Road extension and Denning Drive.

Transportation

Several regional transportation issues confront Winter Park. Improved coordination is necessary to assure that the City's long-range transportation plans and regional transportation plans do not create conflicts that may slow the implementation of transportation improvements and services.

- A. **Future Transit Facilities.** Regional transportation plans propose ~~three expanding commuter rail transit services north of Orlando that could affect the City of Winter Park when implemented. Two transit services will function via passenger rail; one as a light rail system and the other as a commuter rail system. The third proposed transit service is a rapid bus transit (RBT) circulator system serving Altamonte Springs and Maitland in its first phase. Future extension of the RBT system could serve Winter Park.~~ The City should continue coordination with LYNX regarding bus service and RBT, particularly planning location and design for regional transit transfer stations and local bus stops. Coordination shall continue with FDOT and the Central Florida Commuter Rail Commission regarding expansion and changes to the SunRail system.
- B. **Future Road Improvements to State System.** Coordination with FDOT ~~may be~~is necessary to implement redevelopment plans for property along the US 17-92 (Orlando Avenue) corridor. Coordination will also be necessary to implement ~~Community Complete Street Design Principles~~ as outlined in the Transportation Element for Lee Road, Fairbanks Avenue, Orange Avenue, and Aloma Avenue.
- C. **Coordination of Bicycle Plans and Improvements.** The City will continue to coordinate with Orange and Seminole Counties, Metroplan Orlando, and the City of Orlando regarding connection of bicycle trails within Winter Park to trail systems within adjacent cities and counties. Coordination should occur with Orlando regarding connection of the Dinky Line Trail with bike trails within Winter Park.
- D. **Implementation of Transportation Element.** Implementation of the Principles for ~~Community Complete Streets~~ will require coordination with FDOT for desired improvements to S.R. 423 (Lee Road west of 17/92), SR 426 (Fairbanks Avenue, Aloma Avenue), and SR 527 (Orange Avenue). The City should establish an interlocal agreement with FDOT regarding the future design of these three roadways. The City should evaluate the feasibility and merits of transferring jurisdiction of portions of Lee Road and Fairbanks Avenue from FDOT to City jurisdiction. Such transfer of

administrative authority will improve the City's ability to implement design preferences established by the Principles for Community Streets.

- E. ~~**Concurrency Management.** The City should coordinate with FDOT and FDCA regarding the merits of establishing a Transportation Concurrency Exception Area or Multimodal Transportation District for all or portions of the City.~~
- F. **Cut-Through Traffic.** Cut-through traffic is identified in the Transportation Element as the City's most critical transportation issue. Coordination should occur between the City and the cities of Maitland and Orlando as well as Orange and Seminole Counties regarding cut-through traffic issues. ~~Coordination should occur with the City of Maitland regarding cut-through traffic impacting roadways within the Ridgewood and Sunnyside neighborhoods and within Winter Park's northern neighborhoods.~~

Recreation and Cultural Arts

- A. **Coordination with State Recreation Grant Programs.** Coordination should occur on an annual basis with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection regarding available state grant funds for park site acquisition or recreation improvements.
- B. **Promotion of Cultural Arts.** ~~The two cities~~City should coordinate with City based arts and cultural organizations regarding the potential to jointly promote cultural arts~~art and culture~~. The City should coordinate on an annual basis with the Florida Arts Council and the Florida Division of Cultural Arts regarding available grant funds for cultural art activities and programs within Winter Park.

Conservation Activities

- A. **Lake Water Quality and Monitoring.** The City should continue coordination with the SJRWMD, FDEP, and Orange County regarding water monitoring programs and stormwater management improvements to enhance and maintain water quality within the lakes within and abutting Winter Park. The City should also coordinate on an annual basis with FDEP regarding available grant funds for surface water quality improvements. Coordination should also occur between Orlando and Winter Park regarding water quality monitoring and surface water management projects addressing water quality within Lake Baldwin.
- B. **Water Supply Protection.** The St. Johns River Water Management District has determined that traditional water supply sources will not be sufficient to meet demands of the growing population and the needs of the east central Florida area. The Florida Legislature enacted bills in 2002, 2004 and 2005 to more effectively address the state's water supply situation by improving the coordination between local land use planning and water supply planning. The focus of the 2002 legislation was to add requirements to Chapter 163, Florida Statutes (F.S.), for local governments to prepare 10-year water supply facilities work plans and to incorporate certain portions of the work plans into their comprehensive plans. This legislative change emphasized the need for local work plans to consider the applicable regional water supply plans prepared by the water management districts. In 2004, the Legislature further amended Chapter 163 to give local governments until December 1, 2006, to prepare the 10-year water supply facilities work plans.

In 2005, the Florida Legislature enacted Senate Bills 360 and 444. The legislation significantly changed Chapters 163 and 373, F.S., to improve the coordination of water supply and land use planning. The legislation strengthened the statutory linkage between the regional water supply plans prepared by the water management districts and comprehensive plans prepared by the local governments.

The City of Winter Park's Water Supply Facilities Work Plan to strengthening the linkage between land use planning and water supply planning is found in the Public Facilities Element. The Water Supply Facilities Work Plan includes a summary of the City's current and proposed water conservation programs.

The City will identify partnerships with surrounding utilities such as Orange County, Orlando Utilities Commission, and Seminole County on regional traditional and alternative water supply development projects to provide water to the City of Winter Park.

Drainage and Surface Water Programs

- A. **Coordination with SJRWMD.** Winter Park is listed as a planning partner with the SJRWMD for several surface water quality improvement programs for the Middle St. Johns River Basin Initiative. SJRWMD projects that list Winter Park as a planning partner include the Lake Jesup Stormwater Retrofits and the Pollution Load Reduction Goals (PLRG) Development. As the City identifies stormwater improvements that will reduce pollution loads entering the Middle St. Johns River Basin, coordination should occur with the SJRWMD for funding assistance to implement such projects.

Potable Water and Sewer

- A. **Sewer System Treatment Capacity.** The City should annually coordinate with the cities of Altamonte Springs and Orlando regarding existing and future capacity conditions for wastewater treatment systems receiving sewer flows from Winter Park.
- B. **Potable Water.** The City should coordinate with Orange County to verify prior to the issuance of a building permit, that adequate water supplies will be available to serve the new development no later than the anticipated date of issuance of a certificate of occupancy. In addition, the City should identify potential partnerships with surrounding utilities such as Orange County, Orlando Utilities Commission, and Seminole County on regional water supply development projects to provide wholesale water to the City of Winter Park.

Housing Programs and Assistance

- A. **County Housing Assistance Programs.** The City should continue efforts to jointly work with the Orange County Division of Housing and Community Development regarding housing assistance programs for very low, low, and moderate income households residing in Winter Park.
- B. **Coordination with State Agencies Regarding Grant Programs for Special Housing Needs.** The City should coordinate with the Florida Department of Community Affairs, Department of Health, and Department of Children and Family Services regarding grant programs available to Winter Park

for affordable housing, housing rehabilitation, and group home facilities, particularly those that provide assistance to very low, low and moderate income households.

- C. **Special Need and Group Home Facilities.** Coordination should continue to occur between the City and the Department of Health and Department of Children and Family Services regarding location, siting, and permitting of nursing homes and group home facilities.
- D. **Regional Affordable Housing Issues.** The City should continue to coordinate with FDCA and the ECFRPC regarding affordable housing programs and best management practices for planning and encouraging housing and care facilities for the elderly and disabled.
- E. **Coordination with Non-Profit Affordable Housing Support Groups.** The City has formed partnerships with non-profit civic organizations such as Habitat for Humanity to create greater opportunities for low- and moderate-income households to achieve homeownership. The City should continue this practice as part of its affordable housing program.

Land Use Issues and Redevelopment Plans

- A. **US 17/92 Redevelopment North of Webster Ave.** An opportunity exists for the cities of Maitland and Winter Park to jointly work together on a redevelopment plan for the portion of U.S. 17/92 on the north side of Winter Park and the south side of Maitland. A study should at minimum address land use compatibility and streetscape design. Redevelopment plans for this section of U.S. 17/92 should also be coordinated with FDOT to address compatibility with access management plans and standards.
- B. **US 17/92 Redevelopment South of Webster Ave.** Redevelopment plans for land uses along U.S. 17/92 south of Webster Avenue should be coordinated with FDOT and LYNX to address access management issues and design needs to enhance bus transit services.
- C. **Redevelopment Plan Coordination with FDOT and LYNX.** Redevelopment plans for areas adjacent to Lee Road, Fairbanks Avenue, Aloma Avenue, and Orange Avenue should be coordinate with FDOT to address access management issues and with LYNX to address access and facility needs for transit services.
- D. **Land Use Compatibility and Annexation.** Coordination should continue between the City and adjacent governments regarding land use compatibility within areas near jurisdictional lines. The City should consider opening formal discussions with Orange County, Orlando, Maitland, and Seminole County to address land use and public services.
- E. **Historic Preservation Coordination.** The City should continue to coordinate with the Florida Division of Historic Preservation (Department of State) regarding historic structures that may qualify for listing on the State's Master Site File. On an annual basis, the City should coordinate with the Division of Historic Preservation regarding grant programs available for historic preservation activities.

Conflict Mediation

City of Winter Park pursuant to Chapter 163, Part II, FS and Chapter 9J-5, FAC, will develop a program for conflict resolution.

Specific actions recommended to address issues related to conflict mediation include:

- A. **Informal Mediation Process.** City of Winter Park should directly coordinate with Orange County, Seminole County, Orlando, and Maitland to resolve intergovernmental coordination problems among local governments.
- B. **East Central Florida Regional Planning Council's Mediation Process.** Where Winter Park is unable to resolve intergovernmental conflicts with an adjacent local government, the Winter Park City Council should use informal mediation processes provided by the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council.

**Specific Problems and Needs Which Would Benefit
From Improved Intergovernmental Coordination**
~~§ 9J-5.015(2)(b) FAC~~

The City of Winter Park has identified the following intergovernmental issues that currently could benefit from improved coordination or may necessitate coordination in the near future. These include dispute resolution, land use, development and growth management, transportation, public facilities, schools, housing, concurrency management, environmental resources management, and capital improvements.

A. Land Use, Development and Growth Management, and Dispute Resolution

1. The City should coordinate with Orange County, Seminole County, the City of Maitland, and the City of Orlando to mediate comprehensive planning, infrastructure, and other land use planning conflicts. If resolution cannot be accomplished in a timely manner, Winter Park should pursue resolution of development and growth management issues with impacts transcending the City's political jurisdiction, through participation in conflict resolution forums sponsored by ECFRPC. Technical issues related to annexation should be coordinated with Orange County and other public or private entities providing public services of mutual benefit to the City and County. The City should exchange comprehensive plans with the City of Maitland, the City of Orlando, Orange County, and Seminole County when requested by officials from those local governments.
2. Development impacts that transcend City's boundaries should be coordinated with affected adjacent local governments through the exchange of development applications and associated plans when requested by officials of adjacent governments. The City should continue to post the meeting agendas for the City Commission and Planning Commission on the City's website. By December 2008 the City should establish a program by which Future Land Use Map amendments applicable to property abutting the City boundaries should be provided to the affected local governments prior to Planning Commission public hearings.
3. Within one year from the effective date of the Winter Park Comprehensive Plan, the Land Development Code should incorporate administrative procedures to ensure efficient coordination of development impacts proposed by development applications with all public entities having jurisdictional authority or providing community service impacts. Coordination mechanisms addressed by the administrative procedures should include coordination with government agencies responsible for water supply protection, school capacity, and transit service.

4. The City should participate in technical or advisory committees established by Orange County or Seminole County to coordinate comprehensive plans, infrastructure improvements, transportation plans, or other regional land planning issues affecting Winter Park.
5. By December 2008 the City should initiate discussions with the City of Maitland regarding a joint land use and development plan to promote cohesive redevelopment along the section of US 17/92 straddling the two cities.
6. The City should cooperate with the ECFRPC in the review of regional policies and standards that require coordination with local governments. The City should coordinate with ECFRPC in all matters of regional significance in which the ECFRPC desires City input, including but not limited to, comprehensive plan review, intergovernmental coordination, and review of projects of regional significance.
7. The City should establish a formal liaison with county, state, and federal agencies that have permitting responsibility within Winter Park.
8. Performance standards should be included within the LDC to ensure that the location, scale, timing, and design of development are coordinated with available capacities in public facilities and services to encourage compact development, discourage regional proliferation of urban sprawl, and achieve cost effective land development patterns. Performance standards should direct future development only to those areas where public facilities necessary to meet LOS standards are available concurrent with the impacts of the development.
9. By December 2008, the City should initiate discussion with OCSB regarding use of school buildings and grounds as neighborhood or community centers accessible to Winter Park residents for recreation and social purposes. The City should continue coordination with OCSB regarding joint use of school recreation and athletic facilities for school-related and community use.
10. The City should pursue resolution of development and growth management issues with impacts transcending the City's political jurisdiction. Issues of regional and state significance should be coordinated where applicable with Orange County, Seminole County, ECFRPC, St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD), Orange County School Board, Metroplan Orlando, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), Florida Department of State (DOS) or other state agencies having jurisdictional authority. Issues to be pursued include but are not limited to the following:
 - a. Impacts of development proposed in the Winter Park Comprehensive Plan in Orange County, the region, and the state.
 - b. Land development activities within Winter Park impacting unincorporated Orange County.
 - c. Land development activities within unincorporated Orange County, Seminole County, the City of Maitland, or the City of Orlando impacting the City.
 - d. Potential annexation issues.
 - e. Area wide stormwater management master plan, proposed improvements, and implementing programs.
 - f. Solid waste disposal, including recycling.
 - g. Strategies for implementing the Principles for Community Streets.
 - h. Level of service (LOS) standards or alternative programs thereto, for infrastructure systems impacting the City and adjacent areas.

- i. Management of development impacts on natural resources, including protecting and enhancing water quality; protecting endangered and threatened species; wetlands; and preservation of other environmentally sensitive lands.
- j. Conservation of historic resources.
- k. Coordination of emergency (and hurricane) preparedness plans, evacuation center space allocations, and post disaster recovery management plans with Orange County.
- l. Coordination with the Orange County School Board joint use of school facilities.

B. Transportation

1. The City should participate as a member on the technical advisory committee for Metroplan Orlando. Regional transit, including regional transportation demand management activities and programs for the transportation disadvantaged, should be coordinated through LYNX. The City should continue coordination with FDOT regarding transportation planning and improvements for state roads within Winter Park as well as those outside the City that affect transportation and traffic circulation through and within Winter Park.
2. The City should coordinate all transportation improvements proposed by new development with Metroplan Orlando, FDOT, Florida Department of Community Affairs (FDCA), ECFRPC, Orange County, Seminole County and other state and regional agencies concerned with assessing traffic impacts of proposed development.

In addition, the City should coordinate with Metroplan Orlando and FDOT to implement the City's long-range transportation plans as presented within the Transportation Element of this Comprehensive Plan.

3. Upon one year of adoption, the City should initiate discussion and negotiation with FDOT to establish interlocal agreements for the design and improvement of Lee Road (SR 423) and Fairbanks Avenue (SR 426) according to the Principles for Community Streets.
4. Upon one year of adoption, the City should initiate discussion with FDOT regarding feasibility of transferring jurisdictional authority for portions of Lee Road (SR 423), Fairbanks Avenue (SR 426), located within Winter Park from the state to Winter Park administrative jurisdiction.
5. Upon one year of adoption, the City should initiate discussions with the City of Maitland regarding potential solutions to address cut through traffic impacting neighborhoods in the area including the north side of Winter Park and the Sunnyside and Ridgewood neighborhoods of Maitland.
6. Upon one year of adoption, the City should coordinate with the City of Orlando and Orange County regarding identification and construction costs to link bicycle paths and trails in Winter Park with other regional trail systems. The City should also coordinate bicycle system improvements necessary to complete internal and external links to regional bicycle trails with the Bicycle/Pedestrian Advisory Committee of Metroplan Orlando.

C. Wastewater and Water Treatment

1. The City should continue coordination with the Cities of Altamonte Springs and Orlando regarding wastewater treatment capacities and service reserved through wholesale agreements. The City should also continue coordination with the FDEP regarding best management practices

and operation requirements for the City's wastewater treatment and collection system as well as its potable water treatment and delivery system.

2. The City should coordinate with FDEP and FDCA regarding best management practices and grant funds for the expansion of sewer lines to existing development served by on-site septic tanks, particularly for neighborhoods predominantly represented by very low, low, or moderate-income households.

E. Schools

1. The City should improve coordination activities with the Orange County School Board by working with the School Board to establish an interlocal agreement regarding school capacity by the end of 2007. The City should also coordinate major residential development projects with the School Board when anticipated new population will impact student enrollment.
2. **Joint Efforts to Complement School Facilities.** By December 2007 the City should initiate discussion with the Orange County School Board regarding joint efforts to augment school facilities and services to improve educational and community opportunities for Winter Park residents. The City and OCSB should develop a list of improvements and services that will complement the local education facilities as well as further the City's vision for the future. Potential new local funding sources to support these plans should also be evaluated. The joint school/city plans should also address future architectural building design that is compatible with the character of surrounding neighborhoods. Other issues that should be coordinated with OCSB include expansion or closing of existing school sites; pedestrian access to schools from residential areas; and traffic circulation in and around schools.

F. Housing

1. The City should annually coordinate with FDCA to identify affordable housing programs and grants sponsored by FDCA. The City should also coordinate with FDCA regarding state recommended best management practices to promote affordable housing.
2. The City should continue to coordinate with the Orange County Division of Housing and Community Development regarding housing assistance programs available to Winter Park residents. The City should also coordinate with the Orange County Division of Housing and Community Development to discuss the potential to jointly participate in projects providing housing or homeownership for very low, low, and moderate-income households.
3. The City should participate on any committee formed by the ECFRPC to address regional affordable housing issues. The City should also annually coordinate with the ECFRPC regarding affordable housing programs and best management practices that may assist the City with the promotion of affordable housing.

G. Concurrency Management

1. To more effectively implement the character purported by the Winter Park Comprehensive Plan, the City should coordinate with FDOT by December 2008 to discuss feasibility of employing alternative growth management techniques to concurrency management, such as transportation

concurrency exception areas or multimodal transportation districts for all or a portion of the City's jurisdiction.

2. Coordination activities pursuant to the Objectives and Policies in this Element should include consideration for equitable LOS standards for facility and service delivery systems consistent with the provisions of this plan.

H. Capital Improvements

1. The City should coordinate its annual capital improvements program with applicable Metroplan Orlando, Orange County, state, regional, and local annual capital improvements programs and five-year capital improvements schedules to promote consistency with the Winter Park Comprehensive Plan and improvements and programs supported therein.

I. Environmental Resources Management

1. The City should enforce land development regulations that ensure that land development activities, resource conservation, and infrastructure issues are managed in a manner that includes timely coordination with county, regional, and state agencies. Where development activities require permits or approvals from Orange County, state or regional agencies or utility companies, procedures within the LDC should assure that no construction or land clearing activity occurs until other agency approvals or permits have been obtained.
2. Land Development Code procedures for addressing development impacts on wetlands and natural resources under federal or state jurisdiction should assure development impacts are coordinated with the rules, regulations, and policies of state environmental agencies, including FDEP, SJRWMD, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FFWCC), and the US Army Corp of Engineers. The procedures should be based on timely coordination, exchange of information, and appropriate follow-up by the City and all agencies having jurisdiction over the issue. The City should adopt land development regulations that require the applicant to obtain jurisdictional determinations from all appropriate agencies and provide the City with same prior to the issuance of development orders or building permits for all sites within the City. Appropriate agencies should be defined as agencies having jurisdiction on matters surrounding preservation of natural resources and water quality, including, but not limited to, FFWCC, US Fish and Wildlife Service, FDEP, and the US Army Corp of Engineers.
3. To effectively manage development impacts on natural resources, the City should coordinate with SJRWMD and FDEP regarding applicable programs and opportunities under the Surface Water Improvement and Management (SWIM), Save Our Rivers (SOR), Florida LakeWatch and other state or regional programs.
4. The City should coordinate with FDEP, FDCA, SJRWMD and other state agencies when it has identified environmentally sensitive lands that are suitable for public acquisition for preservation.
5. The City should coordinate with the FFWCC and the Florida Natural Areas Inventory when endangered or threatened species are identified within the City or when substantial evidence of their presence is known. The City should cooperate with such agencies regarding proposed activities to mitigate development impacts to wildlife habitat or to protect or relocate endangered and threatened species.

J. Plan Evaluation

1. All elements of the Winter Park Comprehensive Plan should be evaluated and updated as necessary at least every five years. In addition to the general EAR, the Capital Improvements Element and five-year schedule of capital improvements should be reviewed on an annual basis in conjunction with the preparation and acceptance of the annual fiscal year budget.
2. The public should be encouraged to participate in the evaluation process for the preparation of the EAR, at which time public comments and recommendations regarding the performance of the Winter Park Comprehensive Plan should be received for consideration. To facilitate and encourage public involvement, the City should establish a public hearing process as part of the preparation of any evaluation and appraisal of the Winter Park Comprehensive Plan.
3. Updating appropriate baseline data and measurable objectives to be accomplished for each five-year period of the plan, and for long-term periods as necessary, should be undertaken at intervals appropriate to the subject area of analysis, but no less frequently than every five years. However, capital improvements data should be reviewed and updated at semiannual and annual periods coincident with the City budget review process; population estimates should be updated annually; utility systems capacity should be annually monitored. Administrative procedures should be adopted to define the local monitoring and data maintenance to be conducted.
4. Accomplishments in the first five-year period, describing the degree to which the goals, objectives and policies have been successfully reached, should be identified and reported to the Planning Commission and City Commission.
5. Obstacles or problems that prevent the City from achieving goals, objectives, or policies should be identified and reported. New or modified goals, objectives, or policies necessary to correct the discovered obstacles or problems should be proposed to the Planning Commission and City Commission. When amendment to the Comprehensive Plan is appropriate, the amendment process should comply with procedures set forth in Chapter 163, Florida Statutes, and applicable section of the Florida Administrative Codes.
6. A means to ensure continuous monitoring and evaluation of the plan during the five-year period should be identified and reported.

Proposed Growth and Development and Regional Planning Implications

~~§9J-5.015(2)(c) FAC~~

Previous sections of this Element have presented an inventory and analysis of entities with which the City of Winter Park coordinates multi-jurisdictional issues surrounding growth, development, and resource conservation. In addition, the Winter Park Comprehensive Plan Data Inventory and Analysis for each functional element of the plan identifies and analyzes issues having multi-jurisdictional impacts. Finally, the Goals, Objectives, and Policies for each functional element of the plan should provide a proactive approach for the governmental coordination process in order to promote and further the resolution of intergovernmental coordination issues or conflict.

Intergovernmental coordination issues surrounding land use, transportation, housing, public facilities, and resource conservation should be coordinated between the City of Winter Park and the respective adjacent local government. Intergovernmental coordination policy issues will need to be reviewed on a continual basis for consistency with the Florida Comprehensive Plan and ECFRPC Strategic Policy Plan.

Water supply protection and school facility planning are critical issues confronting central Florida. Growth and development within Winter Park will contribute to regional impacts on both water supply and school facility capacities. As an ongoing effort to confront these important issues, the City will need to incorporate planning mechanisms into its Comprehensive Plan and Land Development Code regarding development impacts on available water supplies. The City currently is working with the Orange County School Board to establish an interlocal agreement that creates better coordination between new residential construction and school facility capacity improvements.

CHAPTER 9: PUBLIC SCHOOLS FACILITIES ELEMENT
(Reference §9J-5.025, FAC)

1	GOAL 9-1: IMPLEMENT A COUNTY WIDE SCHOOL CONCURRENCY PROGRAM: THE CITY OF WINTER PARK SHALL ESTABLISH PLANS, REGULATIONS AND PROGRAMS, IN CONJUNCTION WITH ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS (OCPS) TO FACILITATE THE FUTURE AVAILABILITY OF PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITIES TO SERVE RESIDENTS, CONSISTENT WITH THE ADOPTED LEVEL OF SERVICE FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND WITH STATE OF FLORIDA CONCURRENCY STATUTES AND REGULATIONS.	
2	OBJECTIVE 9-1.1: LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS. The City of Winter Park shall <u>continue to coordinate</u> with OCPS to implement a Concurrency Management System that ensures adequate classroom capacity to accommodate the impacts of new residential development throughout the planning period.	
3	Policy 9-1.1.1: Calculation of School Capacity. The City of Winter Park shall utilize the OCPS calculation of school capacity, which is determined annually by OCPS using the Adjusted FISH Capacity for each school and CSA within the school district. Adjusted FISH Capacity shall be defined as the Permanent FISH (Florida Inventory of School Houses) Capacity, adjusted to include the design capacity of modular (“in-slot”) schools, not to exceed the adopted Core Capacity for that school.	Formerly Policy 1-1.1.4 – Defines FISH
4	Policy 9-1.1.1: The Concurrency Management System Shall Include Level of Service Standards. The Concurrency Management System shall include standards and procedures to ensure that new residential development complies with the Level of Service (LOS) Standards provided in the Amended Interlocal Agreement for Public School Facility Planning and Implementation of Concurrency (Interlocal Agreement) between OCPS and the City of Winter	Rule rescinded

	<p>Park and the adopted Capital Improvements Element and Intergovernmental Coordination Element. The adopted LOS shall be used to determine the available capacity of Elementary, Middle and High Schools within the designated Concurrency Service Area (CSA) where the development is proposed.</p> <p>In accordance with 9J-5.025(3)(e)7, F.A.C., the adopted LOS standards except for backloged facilities as provided in Capital Improvement Element (CIE) Policy 7-7.1 for the purposes of implementing school concurrency shall be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Elementary: 110% of Adjusted FISH using modified Middle School Attendance Zones as CSAs. b. K through 8: 110% of Adjusted FISH Capacity using K through 8 School Attendance Zones as CSAs. c. Middle: 100% of Adjusted FISH Capacity using Middle School Attendance Zones as CSAs. d. High, including ninth grade centers: 100% of Adjusted Fish Capacity using High School Attendance Zones as CSAs (Note: Adjusted FISH for high schools does not include in-slots). <p>A development shall be deemed to meet school concurrency if there is sufficient capacity in the CSA where the development is located or where sufficient capacity exists in one or more contiguous CSAs so long as the LOS in the adjacent zone does not exceed 95% of the LOS and the School District does not exceed 100% of capacity on a district wide basis for the school type. The evaluation of capacity in the adjacent CSAs will also take into account transportation costs and court ordered desegregation plans. CSA boundaries are depicted in the support documents of the Public School Facilities Element.</p> <p>Any changes or modifications to the adopted LOS shall follow the process and guidelines as outlined in Section 13 of the Amended Interlocal Agreement for Public School Facility Planning and Implementation of Concurrency.</p>	
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5	<p><u>Policy 9-1-1.3: Concurrency Determination.</u> A development shall be deemed to meet school concurrency if there is sufficient capacity in the CSA where the development is located or where sufficient capacity exists in one or more contiguous CSAs so long as the LOS in the adjacent zone does not exceed 95% of the LOS and the School District does not exceed 100% of capacity on a district wide basis for the school type. The evaluation of capacity in the adjacent CSAs will also take into account transportation costs and court-ordered desegregation plans. CSA boundaries are depicted in the support documents of the Public School Facilities Element.</p> <p><u>Any changes or modifications to the adopted LOS shall follow the process and guidelines as outlined in Section 13 of the Amended Interlocal Agreement for Public School Facility Planning and Implementation of Concurrency.</u></p>	Formerly part of Policy 9-1.1.2 – Determination better defined as separate policy
6	<p>Policy 9-1.1.2: Level of Service Achievement Deadlines. The adopted LOS must be achieved in all CSAs by April 1, 2012, except for deficient CSAs, where improvements needed to achieve adequate classroom capacity are specifically identified in the OCPS ten (10) year District Capital Outlay Plan (DCOP) for funding by April 1, 2017.</p>	The required LOS was met on time.
7	<p>Policy 9-1.1.3: Cooperation to Achieve LOS Standards. The City shall support OCPS efforts to initiate any of the following strategies to ensure compliance with adopted LOS standard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Building new schools to relieve over capacity schools in CSAs that exceed the adopted LOS, b) Renovating over capacity schools to add permanent capacity and replace on campus portables, c) Rezoning students from over capacity schools to under capacity schools, d) Moving special programs from over capacity schools to under capacity schools to utilize excess permanent capacity where it exists. 	

8	Policy 9-1.1.4: Calculation of School Capacity. The City of Winter Park shall utilize the OCPS calculation of school capacity, which is determined annually by OCPS using the Adjusted FISH Capacity for each school and CSA within the school district. Adjusted FISH Capacity shall be defined as the Permanent FISH (Florida Inventory of School Houses) Capacity, adjusted to include the design capacity of modular (“in-slot”) schools, not to exceed the adopted Core Capacity for that school.	
9	Policy 9-1.1.5: Calculation of Student Generation Rates. The number of students generated by a residential development shall be calculated by multiplying the number of dwelling units by the student generation rates by school type as set forth in Table 12 of the Orange County Public Schools Facilities Data, Inventory and Analysis dated May 2, 2008. <u>referring to the current OCPS impact fee study as may be amended from time to time.</u>	Student generation rates are set by OCPS and are typically updated every two years.
10	Policy 9-1.1.6: Adoption of District Capital Outlay Plan. The City of Winter Park shall support OCPS efforts to meet adopted LOS standards through the adoption of a ten (10) year, financially feasible District Capital Outlay Plan (DCOP). Where the LOS cannot be achieved through the construction of new school capacity as provided in the five (5) year DCOP, the City of Winter Park shall cooperate with OCPS efforts to adopt a long range ten (10) year District Capital Outlay Plan as part of the School District’s annual capital planning process.	
11	Policy 9-1.1.7: Conditions for Approval. Where adequate school facilities will be in place or under actual construction within three (3) years after the issuance of final subdivision or site plan approval, or the functional equivalent, the City of Winter Park shall not deny an application for site plan approval, final subdivision approval, or the functional equivalent thereof, for any development, or phase of a development, that includes residential uses, based solely on failure to achieve and maintain the adopted LOS in a CSA.	

12	Policy 9-1.1.8: Level of Service Annual Review. The City of Winter Park, in conjunction with OCPS, shall review LOS standards for public school facilities annually, and any changes to those standards shall be processed as amendments to this element and the City's Capital Improvements Element.	
13	Policy 9-1.1.9: Concurrency Management. The City of Winter Park will amend the Concurrency Management Regulations in its Land Development Code in order to implement school concurrency.	Completed.
14	OBJECTIVE 9-1.2: SCHOOL CONCURRENCY SERVICE AREAS. OCPS, in conjunction with the City of Winter Park, shall adopt, and as necessary annually update, school Concurrency Service Areas (CSAs), which will be used to evaluate capacity of schools available to accommodate students generated by proposed development.	
15	Policy 9-1.2.1: Concurrency Service Areas. OCPS, in coordination with Orange County, the City of Winter Park and other municipalities, has established CSAs that are less than district-wide. The CSAs are depicted in the Public Schools Facility Element Data, Inventory and Analysis. CSA maps are available from OCPS and the OCPS web site.	OCPS will have more current information than can be included in the DIA.
16	Policy 9-1.2.2: Concurrency Service Area Annual Review. CSAs shall be reviewed annually in conjunction with the OCPS adoption of an updated five (5) year and ten (10) year District Capital Outlay Plan (DCOP). CSA boundaries may be adjusted to ensure that the utilization of school capacity is maximized to the greatest extent possible, taking into account transportation costs, court approved desegregation plans, and other factors.	
17	Policy 9-1.1.3: Concurrency Service Area Changes. Changes to the adopted CSAs shall follow the process as outlined in Section 14 of the Interlocal Agreement.	Too specific. Allows for change in the Interlocal Agreement.

18	OBJECTIVE 9-1.3: JOINT PROCESS FOR IMPLEMENTATION. The City of Winter Park and OCPS shall develop and maintain throughout the planning period a joint process for the implementation of School Concurrency as provided for in the adopted Interlocal Agreement.	
19	Policy 9-1.3.1: Determination of Sufficient Capacity. The City of Winter Park shall not approve a developer-initiated Comprehensive Plan amendment or rezoning that would increase residential density on property that is not otherwise vested until such time as OCPS has determined whether sufficient capacity will exist concurrent with the development or a capacity enhancement agreement is executed that provides for the needed capacity to accommodate the proposed development.	
20	Policy 9-1.3.2: Determination of Vesting or Exemption. The City of Winter Park will determine if a development is vested or exempt from school concurrency. Unless the development is determined to be vested or exempt from concurrency, the City shall not approve a residential site plan, plat, or its functional equivalent, until a concurrency determination has been conducted by OCPS and a Concurrency Certificate (or similar instrument) has been issued for the development consistent with the provisions of the adopted Interlocal Agreement.	
21	Policy 9-1.3.3: Conditions for Development of Regional Impact Exemption. School concurrency shall not apply to property within a development of regional impact (DRI) for which a Development Order was issued prior to July 1, 2005, or for which a DRI application was submitted prior to May 1, 2005, unless the developer elects otherwise or unless the developer files a Notice of Proposed Change (NOPC) and/or Substantial Deviation to increase the total number of residential dwelling units.	
22	Policy 9-1.3.4: Development of Regional Impact Review. For DRIs that include residential development and are submitted after July 1, 2005, the City of Winter Park shall include OCPS planning staff on the review team for the DRI, and shall ensure that DRI Development Orders, and DRI Development Order amendments that increase the total number of residential dwelling units, address the issue of school capacity. Where existing school capacity is exceeded, mitigation for school impacts shall be included in any mitigation agreements, Development	The DRI legislation is repealed.

	Orders and agreements.	
23	Policy 9-1.3.5: Determination of De Minimis Exemption. Any proposed development that creates an impact of less than one student shall be considered de minimis and therefore exempt from capacity review.	
24	<p>Policy 9-1.3.6: Exempt Residential Uses. <u>Residential uses that are exempt from this section will be defined in the Interlocal Agreement and are subject to change.</u> Consistent with Section 16.2 of the Interlocal Agreement, the following residential uses shall be exempt from the requirement of school concurrency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Any proposed residential development considered de minimis as defined by PSFE Policy 9-1.3.5. b. One single family house, one (1) duplex, and/or one accessory dwelling unit being developed on an existing platted residential lot of record. c. Any building or structure that has received a Building Permit as of the effective date of the Interlocal Agreement, or is described in section 163.3167(8), Florida Statutes. d. Any new residential development that has site plan approval for a site pursuant to a specific development order approved prior to the effective date of school concurrency, including the portion of any project that has received final subdivision plat approval as a residential subdivision into one (1) dwelling unit per lot. e. Any amendment to any previously approved residential development, which does not increase the number of dwelling units or change the type of dwelling units (e.g. convert single family to multi family, etc.). f. Any age-restricted community that qualifies as one of the three types of communities designed for older persons as “housing for older persons” in the Housing for Older Persons Act, 42 U.S.C. § 3607(b). This exemption shall be applied in conformity with the principles set forth in Volusia County v. Aberdeen at Ormond Beach, L.P., 760 So. 2d, 126 (Fla.2000). Provided, however, that any 	Clean up to not restate the Interlocal Agreement and allow for future adjustments.

	<p>senior housing community or dwelling unit that loses its qualification as housing for older persons shall be required to meet applicable school concurrency requirement in effect at the time the qualification as housing for older persons is lost.</p> <p>g. Alterations or expansion of an existing dwelling unit where no additional dwelling units are created.</p> <p>h. The construction of accessory buildings or structures which will not create additional dwelling units.</p> <p>i. The replacement of a dwelling unit where no additional dwelling units are created and where the replacement dwelling unit is located on the same lot. If the type of dwelling unit is different from the original dwelling unit type; the exemption shall be limited to an exemption based on the current student generation rate for the original dwelling unit type. Documentation of the existence of the original dwelling unit must be submitted to the concurrency management official.</p> <p>j. Developments of Regional Impact that have filed a complete application for a development order prior to May 1, 2005, or for which a development order was issued prior to July 1, 2005. This exemption shall expire upon withdrawal, denial, or expiration of the application for a development order. This exemption shall not apply where the developer files a Notice of proposed Change and/or Substantial Deviation (as provided in statute) to increase the number of residential units. If such Development of Regional Impact has been approved, or is approved, through a development order, such exemption of the development order upon expiration of the development order, or upon any material default of the school mitigation conditions of the development order or a related development agreement, unless such project, or portions of such project, remains exempt pursuant to another exemption provision.</p> <p>k. The portion of any residential development that, prior to the effective date of school concurrency, is the subject of a binding and enforceable development agreement or Capacity Enhancement Agreement designated as a Capacity Commitment Agreement by resolution of the School Board; however, such exemption shall expire upon expiration of the development agreement, Capacity Enhancement Agreement, extension thereof, or upon any material default of the school impact mitigation conditions of such development agreement or Capacity</p>	
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	<p>Enhancement Agreement, unless such project, or portions of such project, remains exempt pursuant to another exemption provision.</p> <p>l. Any residential development with a letter from the applicable local government vesting it for purposes of complying with school concurrency, or which would be vested at common law for purposes of such concurrency requirement implemented by this agreement, provided that the School Board may contest a vested rights determination as provided in the Land Development Regulations of an applicable local government.</p> <p>m. Group living facilities that do not generate students and including residential facilities such as local jails, prisons, hospitals, bed and breakfasts, motels and hotels, temporary emergency shelters for the homeless, adult halfway houses, firehouse sleeping quarters, dormitory-type facilities for post-secondary students, and religious non-youth facilities, regardless of whether such facilities may be classified as residential uses.</p>	
25	<p>OBJECTIVE 9-1.4: ADEQUATE SCHOOL CAPACITY. Upon completion of an OCPS Concurrency Review, a development that fails to meet school concurrency may be postponed until adequate public school capacity is created through the construction of new schools or any combination of the methods specified in Policy 9-1.1.3. As an alternative, the impact of a development may be mitigated by making a Proportionate Share contribution consistent with OCPS policy.</p>	
26	<p>Policy 9-1.4.1: Determination of Sufficient Capacity in the CSA or contiguous CSA. A development shall be deemed to meet concurrency if there is sufficient capacity in the CSA where the development is located or where sufficient capacity exists in one or more contiguous CSAs, so long as the LOS in the adjacent zone does not exceed 95% of the Adjusted FISH Capacity, or when the LOS for the specific school type when considered countywide does not exceed 100% of the Adjusted FISH Capacity, and approval of the Development does not result in a violation of a court ordered desegregation order.</p>	
27	<p>Policy 9-1.4.2: Proportionate Share Calculation: Proportionate share, when used for mitigation, shall be calculated based on the number of elementary, middle and high school students generated by the development at build-out. As provided for in the Interlocal Agreement, proportionate share shall be calculated based on reasonable methods of estimating</p>	In the City's Land Development Code

	<p>cost of school construction, including the cost of land, equipment, and school buses. Any proportionate share mitigation must be directed by OCPS to a school capacity improvement identified in the capital improvement schedule in the financially feasible five (5) year district work plan of the District Facilities Work Program, and in Winter Park's Capital Improvement Element to maintain financial feasibility based upon the adopted LOS standards. If a school capacity improvement does not exist in the District Facilities Work Plan, OCPS may in its sole discretion, add a school capacity improvement to mitigate the impacts from a proposed residential development, so long as the financial feasibility of the District Facilities Work Plan Program can be maintained and so long as the City agrees to amend its Capital Improvements Element to include the new school capacity improvement.</p>	
28	<p>Policy 9-1.4.3: Proportionate Share Options. Proportionate Share mitigation may include payments of money, construction of schools, donations of land, expansion of permanent capacity of existing school campuses, payment of funds necessary to advance schools contained in the ten (10) year DCOP, establishment of charter schools that meet State Requirements for Educational Facilities (SREF) standards, payments into mitigation banks, establishment of an Educational Facilities Benefit District, Community Development District, or other methods identified in Section 17.6(b) of the Interlocal Agreement as may be negotiated between the developer and OCPS and, as appropriate, the City of Winter Park.</p>	
29	<p>Policy 9-1.4.4: Proportionate Share School Impact Fee Credits. Any of the Proportionate Share options set forth in Policy 9-1.4.3 that are utilized by developers as mitigation are eligible for school impact fee credits as provided for in Florida Statutes.</p>	
30	<p>GOAL 9-2: MAINTAIN A HIGH QUALITY EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM FOR THE CURRENT AND FUTURE RESIDENTS OF THE CITY OF WINTER PARK THROUGH COORDINATED EFFORTS BETWEEN THE CITY, ORANGE COUNTY AND ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS (OCPS), AS PROVIDED IN THE ADOPTED INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT.</p>	

31	OBJECTIVE 9-2.1: PLANNING COORDINATION. The City of Winter Park shall coordinate and cooperate with OCPS throughout the planning period to review and maintain policies and procedures to ensure consistency with the adopted Comprehensive Plan.	
32	Policy 9-2.1.1: Technical Advisory Interlocal Planners Committee Establishment. Pursuant to the Interlocal Agreement, an Technical Advisory Interlocal Planners Committee comprised of representatives from the City of Winter Park, other Orange County Municipalities, Orange County, OCPS and the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council shall be established to discuss issues of mutual concern. In accordance with the Interlocal Agreement, OCPS shall be responsible for making meeting arrangements, providing notification and maintaining a written summary of meeting actions.	The committee was renamed.
33	Policy 9-2.1.2: Technical Advisory Interlocal Planners Committee Responsibilities. The OCPS Technical Advisory Interlocal Planners Committee shall meet quarterly, or as needed, to discuss issues and formulate recommendations regarding coordination of land use and school facilities. Specific areas addressed by the committee shall include, but shall not be limited to: a) Short and long range planning, population and student projections, and future development trends; b) Co location and joint use opportunities, and ancillary infrastructure improvements needed to support the school facilities and ensure safe student access to schools; c) Planning for needed supporting infrastructure for schools such as utilities, roads, sidewalks, etc.; d) The need for new schools to meet the adopted LOS within the adopted CSAs and the coordination of annual revisions to the ten (10) year District Capital Outlay Plan (DCOP) and e) Update of the DCOP for inclusion into the City of Winter Park's Comprehensive Plan.	Detail not needed – subject to change
34	Policy 9-2.1.3: Development Update. The City of Winter Park shall provide an update of residential dwelling unit and population projections including approved residential	

	developments, phases of residential development and estimated build-out by phase to the OCPS Planning Department on a biannual basis.	
35	Policy 9-2.1.4: Annual Future Enrollment and Growth Projection Review. The City of Winter Park shall review OCPS generated future enrollment and growth projections on an annual basis and provide input to the OCPS Planning Department.	
36	OBJECTIVE 9-2.2: PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITY COORDINATION. City of Winter Park and OCPS shall, throughout the planning period, coordinate the siting of new public schools to ensure public school facilities are located to address the needs of future residential development, are coordinated with necessary services and infrastructure development, provide for safe learning environments, are consistent with the City of Winter Park's adopted Future Land Use Map and with the other provisions of the Comprehensive Plan.	
37	<p>Policy 9-2.2.1: Public School Site Priority Status. Applications for Future Land Use Map amendments, rezonings, conditional use/special exceptions and site plans for schools shall be given priority status. OCPS shall not be required to pay application fees or impact fees for the development of public school facilities, provided, however, OCPS shall not be exempt from payment of capital connection fees for water and wastewater.</p> <p>Policy 9-2.2.2: School Site Protection. The City of Winter Park shall protect existing schools from the intrusion of incompatible land uses through the development review process. Likewise, the city shall provide protection to existing residential neighborhoods through the development review process as new schools and school renovations and/or expansions are proposed.</p>	
38	Policy 9-2.2.3: School Site Compatibility and Design Review. In an effort to enhance local communities and neighborhoods, the City of Winter Park will participate with OCPS in the school siting, design and development process so that the school serves as a focal point for the community and is compatible with the Future Land Use Map and with land uses surrounding proposed school sites.	

39	Policy 9-2.2.4: Co-location of School Sites with Public Facilities. Where feasible, OCPS and the City of Winter Park shall work jointly to co-locate public facilities such as parks, libraries, and community centers with public schools. Where such co-location occurs, both entities shall establish an ongoing management relationship via written agreement that permits the school's use of the public facilities and the public's use of school facilities for community meetings and sports activities.	
40	Policy 9-2.2.5: Public Schools and Pedestrian and Bicycle Connectivity. In accordance with Section 1006.23, Florida Statutes, and As funding permits, the City of Winter Park shall provide construction of sidewalks along roadways and trails connecting neighborhoods that are within two miles of school facilities. OCPS shall be responsible for the construction of sidewalks and trails on school property and shall provide connections to existing and future sidewalks and trails identified by the City of Winter Park.	Too specific
41	Policy 9-2.2.6: Safe Road Access to Schools. OCPS and the City of Winter Park will jointly determine the need for and timing of on-site and off-site improvements necessary to support each new school or the proposed significant renovation of an existing school, and where appropriate will enter into a written agreement as to the timing, location and the parties responsible for constructing, operating and maintaining the improvement.	
42	Policy 9-2.2.7: Public School as Emergency Shelters. OCPS shall coordinate with the City of Winter Park in the construction of new public school facilities and in rehabilitation of existing public school facilities to serve as emergency shelters as required by Section 1013.372, Florida Statutes.	
43	GOAL 9-3: WORK WITH ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS TO DEVELOP A FINANCIALLY FEASIBLE TEN (10) YEAR DISTRICT CAPITAL OUTLAY PLAN (DCOP) AND CONSISTENT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITIES ELEMENT AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ELEMENT.	

44	OBJECTIVE 9-3.1: PUBLIC SCHOOLS DISTRICT CAPITAL OUTLAY PLAN COORDINATION. Prior to June 1 st of each year, Orange County Public Schools (OCPS) shall coordinate with the City of Winter Park to develop a financially feasible ten (10) year District Capital Outlay Plan (DCOP) for review and approval by the OCPS Board and adoption into the Capital Improvement Element for the City.	
45	Policy 9-3.1: Address Capacity Increases. The ten (10) year DCOP shall include all capital projects which increase capacity of public schools within the City of Winter Park and address the deficiencies necessary to maintain or improve LOS.	
46	Policy 9-3.2; Inclusion of the District Capital Outlay Plan in Updates. The City of Winter Park shall include the ten (10) year DCOP in the annual update of the Comprehensive Plan CIE.	
47	Policy 9-3.3: Annual Review. The City of Winter Park shall coordinate with OCPS to review and update the adopted Concurrency Service Area boundaries, and associated enrollment projections in the annual update of the Public Schools Facilities Element and Capital Improvements Element (CIE) to ensure that the CIE continues to be financially feasible and that the adopted LOS will continue to be achieved.	
48	Policy 9-3.4: District Capital Outlay Plan and Level of Service Standards. The City of Winter Park shall coordinate with OCPS by reviewing and providing input into the annual update of the ten (10) year DCOP. Such coordination may include the review and update of adopted CSA boundaries, student enrollment projections and LOS for each school and CSA within the City.	

CHAPTER 9: PUBLIC SCHOOLS FACILITIES ELEMENT

WINTER PARK RELATED VISION THEMES

Cherish and sustain Winter Park's extraordinary quality of life.

Plan our growth through a collaborative process that protects our City's timeless scale and character.

Build and embrace our local institutions for lifelong learning and future generations.

~~(Reference §9J-5.025, FAC)~~

GOAL 9-1: ~~IMPLEMENT A COUNTY WIDE SCHOOL CONCURRENCY PROGRAM:~~ THE CITY OF WINTER PARK SHALL ESTABLISH PLANS, REGULATIONS AND PROGRAMS, IN CONJUNCTION WITH ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS (OCPS) TO FACILITATE THE FUTURE AVAILABILITY OF PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITIES TO SERVE RESIDENTS, CONSISTENT WITH THE ADOPTED LEVEL OF SERVICE FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND WITH STATE OF FLORIDA CONCURRENCY STATUTES AND REGULATIONS.

OBJECTIVE 9-1.1: LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS. The City of Winter Park shall continue to coordinate with OCPS to implement a Concurrency Management System that ensures adequate classroom capacity to accommodate the impacts of new residential development throughout the planning period.

Policy 9-1.1.1: Calculation of School Capacity. The City of Winter Park shall utilize the OCPS calculation of school capacity, which is determined annually by OCPS using the Adjusted FISH Capacity for each school and CSA within the school district. Adjusted FISH Capacity shall be defined as the Permanent FISH (Florida Inventory of School Houses) Capacity, adjusted to include the design capacity of modular ("in-slot") schools, not to exceed the adopted Core Capacity for that school.

Policy 9-1.1.21: ~~The Concurrency Management System Shall Include~~ Level of Service Standards. The Concurrency Management System shall include standards and procedures to ensure that new residential development complies with the Level of Service (LOS) Standards provided in the Amended Interlocal Agreement for Public School Facility Planning and Implementation of Concurrency (Interlocal Agreement) between OCPS and the City of Winter Park, and the adopted Capital Improvements Element and Intergovernmental Coordination Element. The adopted LOS shall be used to determine the available capacity of Elementary, Middle and High Schools within the designated Concurrency Service Area (CSA) where the development is proposed.

~~In accordance with 9J 5.025(3)(c)7, F.A.C., the~~ The adopted LOS standards except for backlogged facilities as provided in Capital Improvement Element (CIE) Policy 7-7.1 for the purposes of implementing school concurrency shall be:

- a. Elementary: 110% of Adjusted FISH using modified Middle School Attendance Zones as CSAs.
- b. K through 8: 110% of Adjusted FISH Capacity using K through 8 School Attendance Zones as CSAs.
- c. Middle: 100% of Adjusted FISH Capacity using Middle School Attendance Zones as CSAs.
- d. High, including ninth grade centers: 100% of Adjusted Fish Capacity using High School Attendance Zones as CSAs (Note: Adjusted FISH for high schools does not include in-slots).

Policy 9-1.1.3 Concurrency Determination. A development shall be deemed to meet school concurrency if there is sufficient capacity in the CSA where the development is located or where sufficient capacity exists in one or more contiguous CSAs so long as the LOS in the adjacent zone does not exceed 95% of the LOS and the School District does not exceed 100% of capacity on a district wide basis for the school type. The evaluation of capacity in the adjacent CSAs will also take into account transportation costs and court-ordered desegregation plans. CSA boundaries are depicted in the support documents of the Public School Facilities Element.

Any changes or modifications to the adopted LOS shall follow the process and guidelines as outlined in Section 13 of the Amended Interlocal Agreement for Public School Facility Planning and Implementation of Concurrency.

Policy 9-1.1.2: Level of Service Achievement Deadlines. ~~The adopted LOS must be achieved in all CSAs by April 1, 2012, except for deficient CSAs, where improvements needed to achieve adequate classroom capacity are specifically identified in the OCPS ten (10) year District Capital Outlay Plan (DCOP) for funding by April 1, 2017.~~

Policy 9-1.1.43: Cooperation to Achieve LOS Standards. The City shall support OCPS efforts to initiate any of the following strategies to ensure compliance with adopted LOS standard.

- a) Building new schools to relieve over capacity schools in CSAs that exceed the adopted LOS,
- b) Renovating over capacity schools to add permanent capacity and replace on campus portables,
- c) Rezoning students from over capacity schools to under capacity schools,
- d) Moving special programs from over capacity schools to under capacity schools to utilize excess permanent capacity where it exists.

Policy 9-1.1.4: Calculation of School Capacity. ~~The City of Winter Park shall utilize the OCPS calculation of school capacity, which is determined annually by OCPS using the Adjusted FISH Capacity for each school and CSA within the school district. Adjusted FISH Capacity shall be defined as the Permanent FISH (Florida Inventory of School Houses) Capacity, adjusted to include the design capacity of modular (“in-slot”) schools, not to exceed the adopted Core Capacity for that school.~~

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Policy 9-1.1.5: Calculation of Student Generation Rates. The number of students generated by a residential development shall be calculated by ~~multiplying the number of dwelling units by the student generation rates by school type as set forth in Table 12 of the Orange County Public Schools Facilities Data, Inventory and Analysis dated May 2, 2008, referring to the current OCPS impact fee study as may be amended from time to time.~~

Policy 9-1.1.6: Adoption of District Capital Outlay Plan. The City of Winter Park shall support OCPS efforts to meet adopted LOS standards through the adoption of a ten (10) year, financially feasible District Capital Outlay Plan (DCOP). Where the LOS cannot be achieved through the construction of new school capacity as provided in the five (5) year DCOP, the City of Winter Park shall cooperate with OCPS efforts to adopt a long range ten (10) year District Capital Outlay Plan as part of the School District's annual capital planning process.

Policy 9-1.1.7: Conditions for Approval. Where adequate school facilities will be in place or under actual construction within three (3) years after the issuance of final subdivision or site plan approval, or the functional equivalent, the City of Winter Park shall not deny an application for site plan approval, final subdivision approval, or the functional equivalent thereof, for any development, or phase of a development, that includes residential uses, based solely on failure to achieve and maintain the adopted LOS in a CSA.

Policy 9-1.1.8: Level of Service Annual Review. The City of Winter Park, in conjunction with OCPS, shall review LOS standards for public school facilities annually, and any changes to those standards shall be processed as amendments to this element and the City's Capital Improvements Element.

Policy 9-1.1.9: Concurrency Management. ~~The City of Winter Park will amend the Concurrency Management Regulations in its Land Development Code in order to implement school concurrency.~~

OBJECTIVE 9-1.2: SCHOOL CONCURRENCY SERVICE AREAS. OCPS, in conjunction with the City of Winter Park, shall adopt, and as necessary annually update, school Concurrency Service Areas (CSAs), which will be used to evaluate capacity of schools available to accommodate students generated by proposed development.

Policy 9-1.2.1: Concurrency Service Areas. OCPS, in coordination with Orange County, the City of Winter Park and other municipalities, has established CSAs that are less than district-wide. ~~The CSAs are depicted in the Public Schools Facility Element Data, Inventory and Analysis.~~ CSA maps are available from OCPS and the OCPS web site.

Policy 9-1.2.2: Concurrency Service Area Annual Review. CSAs shall be reviewed annually in conjunction with the OCPS adoption of an updated five (5) year and ten (10) year District Capital Outlay Plan (DCOP). CSA boundaries may be adjusted to ensure that the utilization of school capacity is maximized to the greatest extent possible, taking into account transportation costs, court approved desegregation plans, and other factors.

Policy 9-1.2.3: Concurrency Service Area Changes. Changes to the adopted CSAs shall follow the process as outlined in ~~Section 14 of the Interlocal Agreement.~~

OBJECTIVE 9-1.3: JOINT PROCESS FOR IMPLEMENTATION. The City of Winter Park and OCPS shall develop and maintain throughout the planning period a joint process for the implementation of School Concurrency as provided for in the adopted Interlocal Agreement.

Policy 9-1.3.1: Determination of Sufficient Capacity. The City of Winter Park shall not approve a developer-initiated Comprehensive Plan amendment or rezoning that would increase residential density on property that is not otherwise vested until such time as OCPS has determined whether sufficient capacity will exist concurrent with the development or a capacity enhancement agreement is executed that provides for the needed capacity to accommodate the proposed development.

Policy 9-1.3.2: Determination of Vesting or Exemption. The City of Winter Park will determine if a development is vested or exempt from school concurrency. Unless the development is determined to be vested or exempt from concurrency, the City shall not approve a residential site plan, plat, or its functional equivalent, until a concurrency determination has been conducted by OCPS and a Concurrency Certificate (or similar instrument) has been issued for the development consistent with the provisions of the adopted Interlocal Agreement.

Policy 9-1.3.3: Conditions for Development of Regional Impact Exemption. School concurrency shall not apply to property within a development of regional impact (DRI) for which a Development Order was issued prior to July 1, 2005, or for which a DRI application was submitted prior to May 1, 2005, unless the developer elects otherwise or unless the developer files a Notice of Proposed Change (NOPC) and/or Substantial Deviation to increase the total number of residential dwelling units.

~~**Policy 9-1.3.4: Development of Regional Impact Review.** For DRIs that include residential development and are submitted after July 1, 2005, the City of Winter Park shall include OCPS planning staff on the review team for the DRI, and shall ensure that DRI Development Orders, and DRI Development Order amendments that increase the total number of residential dwelling units, address the issue of school capacity. Where existing school capacity is exceeded, mitigation for school impacts shall be included in any mitigation agreements, Development Orders and agreements.~~

Policy 9-1.3.5: Determination of De Minimis Exemption. Any proposed development that creates an impact of less than one student shall be considered de minimis and therefore exempt from capacity review.

Policy 9-1.3.6: Exempt Residential Uses. Residential uses that are exempt from this section of the Plan will be defined by the Interlocal Agreement and are subject to change. Consistent with Section 16.2 of the Interlocal Agreement, the following residential uses shall be exempt from the requirement of school concurrency:

- ~~a. Any proposed residential development considered de minimis as defined by PSFE Policy 9-1.3.5.~~
- ~~b. One single family house, one (1) duplex, and/or one accessory dwelling unit being developed on an existing platted residential lot of record.~~
- ~~c. Any building or structure that has received a Building Permit as of the effective date of~~

the Interlocal Agreement, or is described in section 163.3167(8), Florida Statutes.

- d. ~~Any new residential development that has site plan approval for a site pursuant to a specific development order approved prior to the effective date of school concurrency, including the portion of any project that has received final subdivision plat approval as a residential subdivision into one (1) dwelling unit per lot.~~
- e. ~~Any amendment to any previously approved residential development, which does not increase the number of dwelling units or change the type of dwelling units (e.g. convert single family to multi-family, etc.).~~
- f. ~~Any age-restricted community that qualifies as one of the three types of communities designed for older persons as “housing for older persons” in the Housing for Older Persons Act, 42 U.S.C. § 3607(b). This exemption shall be applied in conformity with the principles set forth in Volusia County v. Aberdeen at Ormond Beach, L.P., 760 So. 2d, 126 (Fla.2000). Provided, however, that any senior housing community or dwelling unit that loses its qualification as housing for older persons shall be required to meet applicable school concurrency requirement in effect at the time the qualification as housing for older persons is lost.~~
- g. ~~Alterations or expansion of an existing dwelling unit where no additional dwelling units are created.~~
- h. ~~The construction of accessory buildings or structures which will not create additional dwelling units.~~
- i. ~~The replacement of a dwelling unit where no additional dwelling units are created and where the replacement dwelling unit is located on the same lot. If the type of dwelling unit is different from the original dwelling unit type; the exemption shall be limited to an exemption based on the current student generation rate for the original dwelling unit type. Documentation of the existence of the original dwelling unit must be submitted to the concurrency management official.~~
- j. ~~Developments of Regional Impact that have filed a complete application for a development order prior to May 1, 2005, or for which a development order was issued prior to July 1, 2005. This exemption shall expire upon withdrawal, denial, or expiration of the application for a development order. This exemption shall not apply where the developer files a Notice of proposed Change and/or Substantial Deviation (as provided in statute) to increase the number of residential units. If such Development of Regional Impact has been approved, or is approved, through a development order, such exemption of the development order upon expiration of the development order, or upon any material default of the school mitigation conditions of the development order or a related development agreement, unless such project, or portions of such project, remains exempt pursuant to another exemption provision.~~
- k. ~~The portion of any residential development that, prior to the effective date of school concurrency, is the subject of a binding and enforceable development agreement or Capacity Enhancement Agreement designated as a Capacity Commitment Agreement by resolution of the School Board; however, such exemption shall expire upon expiration of the development agreement, Capacity Enhancement Agreement, extension thereof, or upon any material default of the school impact mitigation conditions of such development agreement or Capacity Enhancement Agreement, unless such project, or portions of such project, remains exempt pursuant to another exemption provision.~~

- ~~l. Any residential development with a letter from the applicable local government vesting it for purposes of complying with school concurrency, or which would be vested at common law for purposes of such concurrency requirement implemented by this agreement, provided that the School Board may contest a vested rights determination as provided in the Land Development Regulations of an applicable local government.~~
- ~~m. Group living facilities that do not generate students and including residential facilities such as local jails, prisons, hospitals, bed and breakfasts, motels and hotels, temporary emergency shelters for the homeless, adult halfway houses, firehouse sleeping quarters, dormitory-type facilities for post-secondary students, and religious non-youth facilities, regardless of whether such facilities may be classified as residential uses.~~

OBJECTIVE 9-1.4: ADEQUATE SCHOOL CAPACITY. Upon completion of an OCPS Concurrency Review, a development that fails to meet school concurrency may be postponed until adequate public school capacity is created through the construction of new schools or any combination of the methods specified in Policy 9-1.1.3. As an alternative, the impact of a development may be mitigated by making a Proportionate Share contribution consistent with OCPS policy.

Policy 9-1.4.1: Determination of Sufficient Capacity in the CSA or contiguous CSA. A development shall be deemed to meet concurrency if there is sufficient capacity in the CSA where the development is located or where sufficient capacity exists in one or more contiguous CSAs, so long as the LOS in the adjacent zone does not exceed 95% of the Adjusted FISH Capacity, or when the LOS for the specific school type when considered countywide does not exceed 100% of the Adjusted FISH Capacity, and approval of the Development does not result in a violation of a court ordered desegregation order.

~~**Policy 9-1.4.2: Proportionate Share Calculation:** Proportionate share, when used for mitigation, shall be calculated based on the number of elementary, middle and high school students generated by the development at build-out. As provided for in the Interlocal Agreement, proportionate share shall be calculated based on reasonable methods of estimating cost of school construction, including the cost of land, equipment, and school buses. Any proportionate share mitigation must be directed by OCPS to a school capacity improvement identified in the capital improvement schedule in the financially feasible five (5) year district work plan of the District Facilities Work Program, and in Winter Park's Capital Improvement Element to maintain financial feasibility based upon the adopted LOS standards. If a school capacity improvement does not exist in the District Facilities Work Plan, OCPS may in its sole discretion, add a school capacity improvement to mitigate the impacts from a proposed residential development, so long as the financial feasibility of the District Facilities Work Plan Program can be maintained and so long as the City agrees to amend its Capital Improvements Element to include the new school capacity improvement.~~

~~**Policy 9-1.4.3: Proportionate Share Options.** Proportionate Share mitigation may include payments of money, construction of schools, donations of land, expansion of permanent capacity of existing school campuses, payment of funds necessary to advance schools contained in the ten (10) year DCOP, establishment of charter schools that meet State Requirements for Educational Facilities (SREF) standards, payments into mitigation banks, establishment of an Educational Facilities Benefit District, Community Development District, or other methods identified in Section 17.6(b) of the Interlocal Agreement as may be negotiated between the developer and OCPS and, as~~

appropriate, the City of Winter Park.

Policy 9-1.4.4: Proportionate Share School Impact Fee Credits. Any of the Proportionate Share options set forth in Policy 9-1.4.3 that are utilized by developers as mitigation are eligible for school impact fee credits as provided for in Florida Statutes.

GOAL 9-2: MAINTAIN A HIGH QUALITY EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM FOR THE CURRENT AND FUTURE RESIDENTS OF THE CITY OF WINTER PARK THROUGH COORDINATED EFFORTS BETWEEN THE CITY, ORANGE COUNTY AND ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS (OCPS), AS PROVIDED IN THE ADOPTED INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT.

OBJECTIVE 9-2.1: PLANNING COORDINATION. The City of Winter Park shall coordinate and cooperate with OCPS throughout the planning period to review and maintain policies and procedures to ensure consistency with the adopted Comprehensive Plan.

Policy 9-2.1.1: ~~Technical Advisory~~Interlocal Planners Committee Establishment. Pursuant to the Interlocal Agreement, an Interlocal Planners ~~Technical Advisory~~ Committee comprised of representatives from the City of Winter Park, other Orange County Municipalities, Orange County, OCPS and the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council shall be established to discuss issues of mutual concern. In accordance with the Interlocal Agreement, OCPS shall be responsible for making meeting arrangements, providing notification and maintaining a written summary of meeting actions.

Policy 9-2.1.2: ~~Interlocal Planners~~ Technical Advisory Committee Responsibilities. The OCPS ~~Interlocal Planners~~ Technical Advisory Committee shall meet quarterly, or as needed, to discuss issues and formulate recommendations regarding coordination of land use and school facilities. Specific areas addressed by the committee shall include, but shall not be limited to:-

- a) ~~Short and long range planning, population and student projections, and future development trends;~~
- b) ~~Co location and joint use opportunities, and ancillary infrastructure improvements needed to support the school facilities and ensure safe student access to schools;~~
- e) ~~Planning for needed supporting infrastructure for schools such as utilities, roads, sidewalks, etc.;~~
- d) ~~The need for new schools to meet the adopted LOS within the adopted CSAs and the coordination of annual revisions to the ten (10) year District Capital Outlay Plan (DCOP) and~~
- e) ~~Update of the DCOP for inclusion into the City of Winter Park's Comprehensive Plan.~~

Policy 9-2.1.3: Development Update. The City of Winter Park shall provide an update of residential dwelling unit and population projections including approved residential developments, phases of residential development and estimated build-out by phase to the OCPS Planning Department on a biannual basis.

Policy 9-2.1.4: Annual Future Enrollment and Growth Projection Review. The City of Winter Park shall review OCPS generated future enrollment and growth projections on an annual basis and provide input to the OCPS Planning Department.

OBJECTIVE 9-2.2: PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITY COORDINATION. City of Winter Park and OCPS shall, throughout the planning period, coordinate the siting of new public schools to ensure public school facilities are located to address the needs of future residential development, are coordinated with necessary services and infrastructure development, provide for safe learning environments, are consistent with the City of Winter Park's adopted Future Land Use Map and with the other provisions of the Comprehensive Plan.

Policy 9-2.2.1: Public School Site Priority Status. Applications for Future Land Use Map amendments, rezonings, conditional use/special exceptions and site plans for schools shall be given priority status. OCPS shall not be required to pay application fees or impact fees for the development of public school facilities, provided, however, OCPS shall not be exempt from payment of capital connection fees for water and wastewater.

Policy 9-2.2.2: School Site Protection. The City of Winter Park shall protect existing schools from the intrusion of incompatible land uses through the development review process. Likewise, the city shall provide protection to existing residential neighborhoods through the development review process as new schools and school renovations and/or expansions are proposed.

Policy 9-2.2.3: School Site Compatibility and Design Review. In an effort to enhance local communities and neighborhoods, the City of Winter Park will participate with OCPS in the school siting, design and development process so that the school serves as a focal point for the community and is compatible with the Future Land Use Map and with land uses surrounding proposed school sites.

Policy 9-2.2.4: Co-location of School Sites with Public Facilities. Where feasible, OCPS and the City of Winter Park shall work jointly to co-locate public facilities such as parks, libraries, and community centers with public schools. Where such co-location occurs, both entities shall establish an ongoing management relationship via written agreement that permits the school's use of the public facilities and the public's use of school facilities for community meetings and sports activities.

Policy 9-2.2.5: Public Schools and Pedestrian and Bicycle Connectivity. ~~In accordance with Section 1006.23, Florida Statutes, and As funding permits,~~ the City of Winter Park shall provide construction of sidewalks along roadways and trails connecting neighborhoods that are within two miles of school facilities. OCPS shall be responsible for the construction of sidewalks and trails on school property and shall provide connections to existing and future sidewalks and trails identified by the City of Winter Park.

Policy 9-2.2.6: Safe Road Access to Schools. OCPS and the City of Winter Park will jointly determine the need for and timing of on-site and off-site improvements necessary to support each new school or the proposed significant renovation of an existing school, and where appropriate will enter into a written agreement as to the timing, location and the parties responsible for constructing, operating and maintaining the improvement.

Policy 9-2.2.7: Public School as Emergency Shelters. OCPS shall coordinate with the City of Winter Park in the construction of new public school facilities and in rehabilitation of existing public school facilities to serve as emergency shelters as required by Section 1013.372, Florida Statutes.

GOAL 9-3: WORK WITH ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS TO DEVELOP A FINANCIALLY FEASIBLE TEN (10) YEAR DISTRICT CAPITAL OUTLAY PLAN (DCOP) AND CONSISTENT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITIES ELEMENT AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ELEMENT.

OBJECTIVE 9-3.1: PUBLIC SCHOOLS DISTRICT CAPITAL OUTLAY PLAN COORDINATION. Prior to June 1st of each year, Orange County Public Schools (OCPS) shall coordinate with the City of Winter Park to develop a financially feasible ten (10) year District Capital Outlay Plan (DCOP) for review and approval by the OCPS Board and adoption into the Capital Improvement Element for the City.

Policy 9-3.1: Address Capacity Increases. The ten (10) year DCOP shall include all capital projects which increase capacity of public schools within the City of Winter Park and address the deficiencies necessary to maintain or improve LOS.

Policy 9-3.2; Inclusion of the District Capital Outlay Plan in Updates. The City of Winter Park shall include the ten (10) year DCOP in the annual update of the Comprehensive Plan CIE.

Policy 9-3.3: Annual Review. The City of Winter Park shall coordinate with OCPS to review and update the adopted Concurrency Service Area boundaries, and associated enrollment projections in the annual update of the Public Schools Facilities Element and Capital Improvements Element (CIE) to ensure that the CIE continues to be financially feasible and that the adopted LOS will continue to be achieved.

Policy 9-3.4: District Capital Outlay Plan and Level of Service Standards. The City of Winter Park shall coordinate with OCPS by reviewing and providing input into the annual update of the ten (10) year DCOP. Such coordination may include the review and update of adopted CSA boundaries, student enrollment projections and LOS for each school and CSA within the City.

~~**Policy 9-3.5: Concurrency Management System for Backlogged Areas.** In accordance with F.S. 163.3180 (9)(a), the City of Winter Park adopts a long term school concurrency management system for the 2008-2008 through 2018-2018 ten (10) year planning period for area where significant backlog exists.~~

Public School Facilities Map Series:

~~Map 9-1: OCPS Elementary School Locations and Attendance Zone Map~~

~~Map 9-2: OCPS Middle School Locations and Attendance Zone Map~~

~~Map 9-3: OCPS High School Locations and Attendance Zone Map~~

~~Map 9-4: OCPS Future Elementary School locations in 10 Year CIP and projected LOS by Elementary School CSA, 2011-12~~

~~Map 9-5: OCPS Future Middle School locations in 10 Year CIP and projected LOS by Middle School CSA, 2011-12~~

~~Map 9-6: OCPS Future High School locations in 5 Year CIP and projected LOS by High School CSA, 2011-12~~

PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITIES ELEMENT: DATA, INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

The Public School Facilities Element is intended to ensure coordination among the County, Municipalities and the School District to ensure that school capacity at the adopted level of service standard is available at the time of the impacts of development.

School Planning and Coordination

Residential development within Orange County is well coordinated with OCPS, and development that occurs is mitigated prior to approval. Orange County and its jurisdictions including the City of Winter Park have methods to ensure coordination with OCPS..

Martinez Doctrine

In March 2000, Orange County's practice of linking certain land use changes to school capacity was termed the Martinez Doctrine, after former Orange County Mayor Mel Martinez. Under this directive, if a rezoning or comprehensive plan amendment had an adverse impact on schools; staff recommends denials of the request as exceeding the capacity of public infrastructure, which is inconsistent with Orange County's Comprehensive Policy Plan.

The adoption of this practice has led to more coordination and information sharing with Orange County Public Schools staff, and created a mechanism where developments denied under the Doctrine can enter into Capacity Enhancement Agreements with the School Board to mitigate adverse impacts. This practice has withstood judicial challenge up to the Florida Supreme Court.

Capacity Enhancement Process

Orange County Public Schools (OCPS) currently reviews residential development proposals and comments as to the availability of school capacity at the directly impacted elementary, middle and high school for each project seeking a future land use map amendment or rezoning that increases residential density.

The Capacity Enhancement Program attempts to mitigate over-capacity schools affected by new, unvested units. The units that are allowed under the existing zoning and land use are considered “vested” units, and are not subject to capacity enhancement. The additional units that would be obtained when a property is successfully rezoned are considered “unvested” and are subject to the capacity enhancement process.

To address this lack of capacity, the local government directs the project applicant to seek mitigation through a Capacity Enhancement Agreement (CEA) with OCPS for the unvested units. The capacity enhancement process involves extensive evaluation by several OCPS departments (Facilities, Pupil Assignment, Real Estate, Planning) and instructional (Area Superintendents, Principals) personnel for classroom, site and core capacity issues and potential solutions such as relief, renovation to prototype size, permanent expansion, assignment of students, or timing.

The process also includes a fiscal review by the Chief Financial Officer of OCPS to ensure the project pays its full share of incremental student station cost. Any funds necessary for unvested units to meet the full share of incremental student station cost as well as school impact fees are due at Final Plat or Final Site Plan.

Central to the process is the OCPS commitment that educational quality not be compromised. If it is determined that a physical and fiscal solution is possible that is acceptable to the Superintendent, a resolution is prepared for the School Board requesting authorization to enter into a Capacity

Enhancement Agreement between OCPS and the project applicant setting forth terms under which capacity enhancement can be achieved. A copy of the CEA is provided to the affected local government to assist with monitoring and implementation.

Charter Amendment

On November 2, 2004, Orange County voters approved Charter Amendment #6 to require joint county and municipal approval of zoning or comprehensive plan amendments affecting overcrowded public schools, which was later implemented through Orange County Ordinance 2006-04 (effective May 9, 2006). As a result, local governments in Orange County defined as "significantly affected" all must approve the proposed change in zoning or residential density in a jurisdiction, if OCPS cannot certify that school capacity would be available or provided through a Capacity Enhancement Agreement.

An associated interlocal agreement also became effective May 9, 2006, to outline the coordination process between local governments in Orange County, OCPS, and applicants proposing residential rezonings and comprehensive plan amendments. The current First Amended and Restated Interlocal Agreement for Public School Facility Planning and Implementation of Concurrency was adopted by the City of Winter Park in 2011.

Public School Facilities Element

The Public School Facilities Element provides a fundamental part of Orange County's Comprehensive Plan because it recognizes schools as the cornerstones of community planning and design.

Policies contained within the Element seek to promote and optimize intergovernmental cooperation for effective operation of the public school system in a multi-jurisdictional environment. This effort involves collaboration with the School Board and other local governments to ensure that adequate capital facilities and technology resources, such as computer facilities and support infrastructure, are available to support system goals.