

**LEGISLATIVE #**

**120001C**

## Appendix A- Comprehensive Plan GOPs

### Exhibit A-1 Applicable GOPs

#### Potable Water & Wastewater Element

**Policy 1.1.1** The following LOS standards shall be adopted for potable water:

- a. Maximum Day (Peak) Design Flow: 200 gallons ~~daily demand~~ per capita per day;
- b. Storage Capacity: 1/2 of peak day volume in gallons. This requirement may be met by a combination of storage and auxiliary power;
- c. Pressure: The system shall be designed for a minimum pressure of 40 psig under normal conditions. The system shall be designed to sustain a minimum of 20 psig system-wide under peak hour conditions with fire demands;
- d. The City shall reserve potable water capacity for the annual water demand projected by the City for the University of Florida and the power plants.

**Policy 1.1.2** The following LOS standards shall be adopted for wastewater services:

Average Day Standard: 106 ~~113~~ gallons daily flow per capita. ~~Peak Standard: 123 gallons daily flow per capita;~~

**Policy 1.1.3** The following LOS standard shall be adopted for water supply:

Average Daily Flow: 147 gallons per capita per day.

#### Recreation

##### Objective 1.1

The City shall maintain the minimum level of service (LOS) standards, and the park design standards and the Park and Facility Substitution Standards throughout the planning time frame.

**Policy 1.1.1** The City shall maintain LOS standards in Table 1 and the park design standards described in the Recreation Element, ~~and the Park and Facility Substitution Standards of the Recreation Element.~~

**Policy 3.2.1** ~~Minimum LOS standards described in Objective 1.1 shall be adapted~~ The City shall develop recreation plans to that meet the needs and desires of neighborhood residents, the residents of affected neighborhoods. This shall be attained, in part, by Upon approval by the City Commission, the findings of the Parks, Recreation and Cultural Affairs Master Plan shall be incorporated in the Recreation Element, using the facility substitution criteria as described by the "Facility Substitution" portion of the Recreation Element.

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**Table 1: Service Level Standards for Parks and Facilities**

Facility	2000 LOS Standard	Current LOS
Swim Pool (50-M)	1 per 85,000	1 per 50,702
Swim Pool (25-Yd)	1 per 75,000	1 per 33,802
Softball Field (adult)	1 per 14,000	1 per 8,450
Soccer Field	1 per 11,000	1 per 7,800
Trail/Linear Corridor/ Greenway	1 mi. per 4,500	1 mi. per 3,900
Basketball Court	1 per 4,500	1 per 4,507
Tennis Court	1 per 6,000	1 per 4,609
Racquetball Court	1 per 12,000	1 per 7,243
Equipped Play Area	1 per 10,000	1 per 3,900

Park	2000 <u>Adopted</u> LOS Standard	<del>Current 2011</del> Existing LOS
Local Nature/Conservation	6.00 acres	<del>17.02 acres</del> <u>15.71 acres</u>
Sports Complex	0.50 acres	1.01 acres
Community Park	2.00 acres	<del>2.27 acres</del> <u>2.13 acres</u>
Neighborhood Park	0.80 acres	<del>1.51 acres</del> <u>1.33 acres</u>
Total Acres Per 1000	9.30 <u>8.80</u> acres	<del>11.01 acres</del> <u>19.73 acres</u>

Current LOS is based on 1999 2011 City population estimate and facilities.

Park standards are in acres per 1,000 people.

Source: City of Gainesville, ~~Department of Community Development~~ May 2000 Planning and Development Services 2011.

## Park Design and Function Standards

### *Mini-Parks*

Small recreation areas within relatively high-density residential areas. Include benches, child play areas, shade trees, and picnic facilities. Size is one-quarter acre to five acres. Service radius is 1/4 mile. Access is by local streets, with facilities for pedestrians and bicycles. An example is Roper Park, located in the 400 block of N.E. 2nd Street. There is no LOS standard for this park type.

### *Neighborhood Parks*

Moderately-sized recreation areas located to provide convenient access (no more than 1/2 mile) from neighborhoods served. Include tennis courts, racquetball courts, shade trees, picnic facilities, child play areas, and a limited number of soccer and baseball fields. Size ranges from 5 to 20 acres, although the presence of certain types of facilities may classify certain sites less than 5 acres as neighborhood parks. (These smaller sites must provide at least two facilities of different types from the following list: basketball courts, tennis courts, racquetball courts, baseball/softball fields, gymnasium or recreation center, and soccer fields.) Service radius is 1/2 mile. Access is by local

streets, with facilities for pedestrians and bicycles. An example is Woodland Woodlawn Park.

### ***Community Parks***

“Intensive-use,” activity-based recreation areas which serve an entire geographic quadrant. Include a wide range and large concentration of facilities: lighted tennis courts, racquetball courts, soccer and baseball fields, a swimming pool, off-street parking, playgrounds, and picnic facilities. Sites 20 acres or larger are classified as “undeveloped” if the site does not contain at least two different types of these facilities. If LOS standards require community park acres, but the quadrant is not deficient in any of these facilities, the following facilities may be substituted: basketball courts, tennis courts, or racquetball courts. Size ranges from 20 to 100 acres, although certain types of facilities may classify certain sites less than 20 acres as community parks. (Parks between 10-20 acres can be classified as a community park if at least two different types of the following facilities are provided: baseball/softball fields, swimming pool, gymnasium, recreation center, and/or soccer or football fields.) Service radius is 1 1/2 miles. Access is by collector or arterial streets, with facilities for pedestrians, bicycles, autos, and buses. An example is Albert “Ray” Massey Westside Park.

### ***Sports Complex Parks***

“Intensive-use” recreation areas which provide a concentration of facilities for leagues and tournaments. One or more of the following facilities are necessary but not necessarily sufficient to classify a site as a “sports complex”: (1) at least four adult-size or youth-size baseball/softball fields; (2) at least six regulation-size soccer fields; (3) a professional or semi-professional sports stadium; (4) a combination of at least one gymnasium, four tennis courts, and four racquetball courts; and/or (5) a region-serving water theme park. Size ranges from 15 to 100 acres. Service radius is urban area-wide. Access is by arterial streets, with facilities for bicycles, autos, and buses. There are no examples in Gainesville as of May 2000 November 2011. although the City had acquired acreage adjacent to Boulware Springs that was planned to be developed as a sports complex.

### ***Local Nature Parks***

Moderately-sized, resource-based parks that offer physical or visual access to environmentally significant open spaces. Such parks include trails, benches, picnic facilities, boardwalks, and exhibits. Size is generally less than 100 acres. (All resource-based parks owned by the city or county are designated local nature parks, regardless of size.) Service radius is urban area-wide. Access is variable. Motorized vehicles are prohibited from pedestrian/bicycle corridors. Examples are Morningside Nature Center and Bivens Arm Nature Parks. Public properties containing environmentally significant features that have not been developed to accommodate passive recreation are known as “conservation areas.”

### ***Linear Corridors***

Provide a recreational travel corridor for such users as bicyclists, hikers, horseback riders, canoeists, and joggers. Typically, a narrow strip of land developed along a creek, or along a utility or abandoned railroad right-of-way. Often link parks, schools, commercial or residential areas, and natural features to each other. While staging areas typically provide auto parking, the corridors themselves allow only non-motorized travel. Examples are the Gainesville-to-Hawthorne Rail Trail. Service radius is urban area-wide.

### *Special-Use Parks*

Provide unique or unusual facilities for specialized recreational users. Support facilities dependent on the primary purpose of the park. An example is the Thomas Center. There is no LOS standard for this park type.

### **Solid Waste Element**

**Policy 1.4.1** The following LOS standard for disposal and collection capacity shall be established: 0.655 tons of solid waste per capita per year disposed (3.6 pounds of solid waste per capita per day disposed). The City shall continue to maintain contracts with solid waste haulers and landfill operators that require replacement and purchase of collection trucks necessary to collect 1.07 tons of solid waste per capita per year (5.9 pounds per capita per day).

### **Stormwater Management**

**Policy 1.1.1** The LOS standards for off-site stormwater discharge of all stormwater management facilities shall be the 100-year, critical duration storm. The LOS for water quality treatment shall be treatment of "first one inch" of runoff, and compliance with the design and performance standards established in Chapter 40C-42.025 F.A.C. and 42.035 F.A.C. to ensure that the receiving water quality standards of Chapter 62-302.500 F.A.C. are met and to ensure their water quality is not degraded below the minimum conditions necessary to maintain their classifications as established in Chapter 62-302 F.A.C. These standards shall apply to all new development and redevelopment and any exemptions, exceptions, or thresholds in these citations are not applicable. Infill residential development within improved residential areas or subdivisions existing prior to the adoption of this comprehensive plan, must ensure that its post-development stormwater runoff will not contribute pollutants which will cause the runoff from the entire improved area or subdivision to degrade receiving water bodies and their water quality as stated above.