



MEMORANDUM

Office of the City Attorney

Legistar No. 000768

Phone: 334-5011/Fax 334-2229
Box 46

TO: Mayor and City Commission

DATE: March 26, 2001
FIRST READING

FROM: City Attorney

SUBJECT: Ordinance No. 0-01-14; Petition No. 171CPA-00 PB
An ordinance of the City of Gainesville, Florida, amending the Capital Improvements Element of the City of Gainesville 1991-2001 Comprehensive Plan; changing the threshold expected life for capital improvements included in the plan from 3 to 2 years; removing provisions concerning projects that have been completed or that the need or funding had not been determined for level of service reasons; adding a provision concerning coordination with Alachua County on the Alachua County Forever program; making minor amendments throughout; adopting a new 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements; providing directions to the city manager; stating intent to adopt the amended element as part of the City of Gainesville 2000-2010 Comprehensive Plan; providing a severability clause; providing a repealing clause; and providing an effective date.

Recommendation: The City Commission (1) approve Petition 171CPA-00 PB, with modification; and (2) adopt the proposed ordinance.

STAFF REPORT

The hearing on the Capital Improvements Element is part of the overall process of updating the Capital Improvements element of the City of Gainesville 1991-2001 Comprehensive Plan. The Plan Board held a public workshop on this element on November 30, 2000. This particular element does not require major revisions. However, there are several updates based on changing conditions since the adoption of the 1991-2001 Plan, including deletion of policies concerning capital improvements that have been completed since the last version the element.

Policy 1.1.2 has been amended to reflect a two-year rather than a three-year minimum life for capital improvements. Objective 1.1.10 and an associated policy have been added to address the Alachua County Forever land acquisition program that was approved in a countywide referendum in November 2000.

Public notice was published in the Gainesville Sun on January 13, 2001. The Plan Board held a public hearing on January 31, 2001. Planning Division staff recommended that the Plan Board

approve the petition. The Plan Board recommended that the City Commission approve Petition 171CPA-00 PB, with modification. Plan Board vote 5-0.

Fiscal Note. None

CITY ATTORNEY MEMORANDUM

The above-referenced ordinance was approved by the Plan Board on January 31, 2001, and the Community Development Department has requested the City Attorney's Office to prepare the appropriate ordinance amending the City of Gainesville 1991-2001 Comprehensive Plan.

Florida Statutes set forth the procedure for adoption of an amendment to the Comprehensive Plan. The second hearing will be held at the adoption stage of the ordinance and must be advertised approximately seven (7) days after the day that the second advertisement is published.

The Plan amendment will not become effective until the State Department of Community Affairs issues a final order determining the adopted amendment to be in compliance in accordance with the Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Land Development Regulation Act, or until the Administration Commission (Governor and Cabinet) issues a final order determining the adopted amendment to be in compliance.

Prepared by:



Patricia M. Carter,
Sr. Assistant City Attorney

Approved and
Submitted by:



Marion J. Radson,
City Attorney

MJR:PMC:sw

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ORDINANCE NO. _____
0-01-14

1
2
3
4 **An ordinance of the City of Gainesville, Florida, amending the Capital**
5 **Improvements Element of the City of Gainesville 1991-2001**
6 **Comprehensive Plan; changing the threshold expected life for capital**
7 **improvements included in the plan from 3 to 2 years; removing**
8 **provisions concerning projects that have been completed or that the**
9 **need or funding had not been determined for level of service reasons;**
10 **adding a provision concerning coordination with Alachua County on**
11 **the Alachua County Forever program; making minor amendments**
12 **throughout; adopting a new 5-Year Schedule of Capital**
13 **Improvements; providing directions to the city manager; stating**
14 **intent to adopt the amended element as part of the City of Gainesville**
15 **2000-2010 Comprehensive Plan; providing a severability clause;**
16 **providing a repealing clause; and providing an effective date.**
17

18 **WHEREAS**, the City Plan Board authorized the publication of notice of a Public
19 Hearing that the text of the City of Gainesville 1991-2001 Comprehensive Plan be
20 amended; and

21 **WHEREAS**, notice was given and publication made as required by law and a
22 Public Hearing was then held by the City Plan Board on January 31, 2001; and

23 **WHEREAS**, pursuant to law, an advertisement no less than two columns wide by
24 10 inches long was placed in a newspaper of general circulation notifying the public of
25 this proposed ordinance and of the Public Hearing to be held at the transmittal stage, in
26 the City Commission Auditorium, City Hall, City of Gainesville, at least 7 days after the
27 day the first advertisement was published; and

28 **WHEREAS**, pursuant to law, after the public hearing at the transmittal stage the
29 City of Gainesville transmitted copies of this proposed change to the State Land Planning
30 Agency; and

31 **WHEREAS**, a second advertisement no less than two columns wide by 10 inches

1 long was placed in the aforesaid newspaper notifying the public of the second Public
2 Hearing to be held at least 5 days after the day the second advertisement was published;
3 and

4 **WHEREAS**, the two Public Hearings were held pursuant to the published notices
5 described at which hearings the parties in interest and all others had an opportunity to be
6 and were, in fact, heard; and

7 **WHEREAS**, prior to adoption of this ordinance, the City Commission has
8 considered the comments, recommendation and objections, if any, of the State Land
9 Planning Agency;

10 **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF**
11 **THE CITY OF GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA:**

12 **Section 1.** The Capital Improvements Element of the City of Gainesville 1991-2001
13 Comprehensive Plan is amended as shown in Attachment A.

14 **Section 2.** The 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements provided as Table 14 in the
15 Data and Analysis for this Comprehensive Plan Element, a copy of which is shown in
16 Attachment B, is hereby adopted.

17 **Section 3.** The City Manager is authorized and directed to make the necessary changes in
18 maps and other data in the City of Gainesville 1991-2001 Comprehensive Plan, or
19 element, or portion thereof in order to fully implement this ordinance.

20 **Section 4.** It is the intent of the City Commission that this amended element will become
21 part of the City of Gainesville 2000-2010 Comprehensive Plan upon adoption of a
22 resolution.

23 **Section 5.** If any section, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance is held to be invalid

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1 or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, then said holding shall in no
2 way affect the validity of the remaining portions of this ordinance.

3 **Section 6.** All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are to the extent of
4 such conflict hereby repealed.

5 **Section 7.** This ordinance shall become effective immediately upon final adoption;
6 however, the amendment to the 1991-2001 Comprehensive Plan shall not become
7 effective until the state land planning agency issues a final order determining the adopted
8 amendment to be in compliance in accordance with section 163.3184(9), or until the
9 Administration Commission issues a final order determining the adopted amendment to
10 be in compliance in accordance with section 163.3184(10).

11
12
13 **PASSED AND ADOPTED** this _____ day of _____, 2001.
14
15

16 _____
17 PAULA M. DeLANEY
18 MAYOR

19
20 ATTEST:

Approved as to form and legality

21
22
23 _____
24 KURT M. LANNON
25 CLERK OF THE COMMISSION

MARION J. RADSON
CITY ATTORNEY

26 This Ordinance passed on first reading this _____ day of _____, 2001.

27 This Ordinance passed on second reading this _____ day of _____, 2001.
28

29 carter:ordinances:171CPA-00PB

ATTACHMENT A
Capital Improvements Element

Goal 1

TO PROVIDE AND MAINTAIN, IN A TIMELY FASHION, ADEQUATE, EFFICIENT, RELIABLE, EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND PUBLIC FACILITIES THAT ARE FINANCIALLY FEASIBLE.

Objective 1.1

~~Upon Plan adoption, the~~ The City shall use, in its annual biennial budget process, the 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements to set funding levels for the provision, renewal or replacement of public facilities necessary to meet and maintain the adopted Level of Service (LOS) standards for existing and future populations.

Policies

1.1.1 The Capital Improvements Element shall only include facility expenditure information for the facility types with required LOS standards mandated by Chapter 9J-5, Florida Administrative Code (Transportation Mobility (~~Traffic Circulation/Mass Transit~~), Potable Water, Wastewater, Recreation and Stormwater Management) ~~and for the Aviation and Conservation Elements~~. Existing and projected facility needs identified in those Elements are included in this Element. Other capital expenditures are listed in the annual biennial budget and the City's 5-Year Capital Improvement Plan or Gainesville Regional Utilities' (GRU) 6-Year Capital Improvement Plan.

1.1.2 The Capital Improvements Element shall define a capital improvement as land, non-structural improvements to land and structures (including the costs for design, permitting, construction, furnishings and equipment) with a unit cost of \$25,000 or more. The improvement shall have an expected life of at least ~~3~~ 2 years.

1.1.3 The City shall schedule and fund City capital projects shown in the 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements included in this Element.

1.1.4 The City shall annually review and update the Capital Improvements Element and 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements during the regular budget planning and adoption process.

1.1.5 The City and GRU shall continue their policies of annually including capital projects and capital equipment as part of their adopted budgets.

1 1.1.6 The City's Capital Improvements Element shall be considered a component of
2 the City's overall Capital Improvements Program (CIP) in the annual budget
3 appropriations and the 5-Year Capital Improvement Plan (5-YR CIP) and items
4 listed in the CIP and 5-YR CIP shall reflect the priorities and needs set in the
5 Capital Improvements Element.
6

7 1.1.7 The Potable Water and Wastewater sections of the City's Capital Improvements
8 Element shall be considered a subset of GRU's capital budget and 6-Year Capital
9 Improvements Plan (6-YR CIP) and the capital budget and 6-YR CIP shall reflect
10 the priorities and needs set in the Capital Improvements Element.
11

12 1.1.8 The Capital Improvements Element and 5-Year Schedule of Improvements shall
13 reflect the policies and needs set in other Elements of the Comprehensive Plan.
14

15 1.1.9 The City shall replace or renew capital facilities required to maintain adopted
16 LOS standards when deemed necessary by prudent engineering and utility
17 practices. These improvements shall be included in the 5-Year Schedule of
18 Capital Improvements.
19

20 1.1.10 The City shall evaluate all annexation proposals to determine its ability to
21 provide facilities at adopted LOS standards for the residents in the area(s) to be
22 annexed.
23

24 **Objective 1.2**

25
26 ~~Upon Plan adoption, the~~ **The City shall continue to ensure the provisions of services**
27 **and facilities needed to meet and maintain the LOS standards adopted in this Plan.**
28

29 Policies

30
31 1.2.1 ~~By June 1992, the~~ **The City shall continue to use the concurrency management**
32 **system to issue final development orders conditioned on the following:**
33

- 34 a. The availability of existing public facilities associated with the adopted LOS
35 standards;
- 36
37 b. The funding of public facilities (based on existing or projected funding
38 sources) listed in the 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements that are
39 needed to maintain adopted LOS standards.
40

41 ~~Between Plan adoption and implementation of the Concurrency Management~~
42 ~~System, the City shall adjust existing facility capacity to reflect the demand~~
43 ~~created by final development orders as they are issued.~~
44

1 1.2.2 If the projected revenues to support capital improvements become unavailable,
2 the City shall amend the relevant LOS standards in the Comprehensive Plan or
3 prohibit any development that would lower the adopted LOS standards.
4

5 1.2.3 ~~By June 1992, the~~ The City shall implement a continue operation of its
6 Concurrency Management System. The Concurrency Management System ~~shall~~
7 be is used to determine whether adequate facilities exist, when the impacts of
8 development are expected to occur, to maintain adopted LOS standards set in the
9 Comprehensive Plan. The latest point in the application process for the
10 determination of concurrency is prior to the approval of an application for a
11 development order or permit which contains a specific plan for development,
12 including the densities and intensities of development.
13

14 1.2.4 The concurrency requirements for potable water, solid waste, stormwater
15 management, and wastewater shall be met by any one of the following standards:
16

- 17 a. The necessary facilities and services are in place at the time a final
18 development order is issued;
- 19
- 20 b. A final development order is issued subject to the condition that the
21 necessary facilities and services will be in place when the impacts of
22 development occur;
- 23
- 24 c. The necessary facilities are under construction and bonded for completion at
25 the time a final development order is issued;
- 26
- 27 d. The necessary facilities and services are guaranteed in an enforceable
28 development agreement, that includes the provisions listed in Policy 1.2.4
29 (a-c), which guarantee is secured by a completion bond, letter of credit, or
30 other security acceptable to the City Attorney. The agreement must
31 guarantee that the necessary facilities and services will be in place when the
32 impacts of the development occur.
33

34 1.2.5 The concurrency requirement for recreation shall be met by any one of the
35 standards listed in Policy 1.2.4 or by either of the following standards:
36

- 37 a. The necessary facilities and services are the subject of an executed binding
38 contract, bonded for completion and which is acceptable to the City
39 Attorney which provides for the start of construction of the required
40 facilities, or provision of the services, within one year of the issuance of the
41 final development order;
- 42
- 43 b. The necessary facilities and services are guaranteed in an enforceable
44 development agreement requiring commencement of actual construction of
45 the facilities or provision of services within one year from issuance of the

applicable development order, which guarantee is secured by a completion bond, letter of credit, or other security acceptable to the City Attorney.

1.2.6 The City shall adopt the following LOS standards for public facilities within its jurisdiction as indicated in the relevant Elements of its Comprehensive Plan:

Transportation Mobility

~~(Traffic Circulation/~~

~~Mass Transit):~~ Policies 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 1.1.6, 1.1.7 and 1.1.8
3.2.3, 7.17, 7.18, 7.19, 7.1.12, 7.2.3

Stormwater: Policy 1.1.1

Potable Water: Policy 1.1.1

Wastewater: Policy 1.1.2

Recreation: Policy 1.1.1

Solid Waste: Policy 1.4.1

Concurrency Management: Policies 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 1.1.4, 1.1.5, 1.1.6, & 1.1.9

Objective 1.3

~~Upon Plan adoption, the~~ **The City shall continue to require future development to pay for its capital improvements that are required to maintain adopted LOS standards.**

Policies

1.3.1 Development shall pay the full cost of stormwater management facilities required by it to maintain the stormwater LOS standards set in the Comprehensive Plan.

1.3.2 ~~By June 1992, the City shall adopt~~ The City shall continue the adopted Land Development Regulations that establish stormwater quantity and quality standards for the development of existing sites with substandard on-site stormwater facilities. Such development shall pay the proportional cost of meeting those standards that it requires.

1.3.3 The City shall continue its policy of having all new water and wastewater service connections pay the fully allocated cost of the treatment facilities required to serve them in the form of plant connection fees, and the cost of distribution or collection facilities unless the service is on a developer-installed system.

1.3.4 The City shall continue its policy of having development contribute the water and wastewater distribution and collection system internal to a development. Contributions in aid of construction must be paid if the City does not project an adequate return on investment for water distribution or wastewater collection system extensions.

1
2 1.3.5 The City shall continue its policy of having development provide all road
3 improvements within subdivisions as per the City's subdivision regulations.

4
5 1.3.6 ~~By June 1992, the~~ The City shall adopt Land Development Regulations that
6 require that development provide the roadway facilities and/or improvements
7 external to a development that are necessary to mitigate the development's
8 expected traffic circulation impacts.

9
10 **Objective 1.4**

11
12 ~~By June 1992, the~~ The facilities necessary to maintain the adopted LOS standards
13 required to serve vested developments shall be available when the impacts of
14 development occur consistent with Objective 1.2 and its policies.

15
16 Policies

17
18 1.4.1 Vested developments shall be defined as developments that have been issued
19 final development orders that have not expired under the regulations of the City's
20 Code of Ordinances, were issued prior to adoption of the Comprehensive Plan,
21 and such developments have commenced and are continuing in good faith.

22
23 1.4.2 ~~By June 1992, the~~ The City shall ~~establish~~ continue its tracking of ~~as part of the~~
24 Concurrency Management System, the number of developments with vested
25 development rights that must be served by public facilities at adopted LOS
26 standards through the Concurrency Management System.

27
28 1.4.3 Vested developments must provide or pay for the capital improvements that they
29 were required to provide under the development regulations that existed when
30 they were permitted.

31
32 **Objective 1.5**

33
34 ~~Upon Plan adoption, the~~ The City shall continue to schedule General Government
35 Capital Improvements necessary to meet and maintain the LOS standards adopted
36 in this Plan. The schedule shall give priority to correcting existing deficiencies and
37 replacement of worn out or obsolete facilities prior to the extension of new facilities.

38
39 Policies

40
41 1.5.1 The capital improvement must be within the financial capability of the City
42 (either through debt capacity or ability to fund the improvement outright). The
43 operating costs associated with it shall be identified and shall not exceed the
44 City's ability to annually fund those costs.

- 1 1.5.2 The City shall consider the plans of state agencies and water management
- 2 districts in evaluating capital improvements projects.
- 3
- 4 1.5.3 First priority shall be given to correcting existing facility deficiencies in adopted
- 5 LOS standards, elimination of public hazards and meeting regulatory
- 6 requirements or Federal and/or State mandates. First priority shall also be given
- 7 to capital improvements that are fully funded by development and that will not
- 8 cause operating cost deficits for the City.
- 9
- 10 1.5.4 Second priority shall be given to replacement of obsolete or worn-out facilities
- 11 that are projected to cause facility deficiencies in LOS prior to expanding other
- 12 facilities.
- 13
- 14 1.5.5 Third priority shall be given to adding or expanding facilities to serve vested
- 15 developments.
- 16
- 17 1.5.6 Fourth priority shall be given to adding or expanding facilities to serve
- 18 development needs in designated redevelopment areas that increase the use of
- 19 existing facilities and promote infill development.
- 20
- 21 1.5.7 Fifth priority shall be given to adding or expanding facilities for new
- 22 development in currently unserved areas. Expansions of facilities to unserved
- 23 areas shall be based on projected growth patterns found in the Future Land Use
- 24 Element.
- 25

26 **Objective 1.6**

27
28 ~~Upon Plan adoption, the~~ **The City, through GRU, shall continue to schedule and**
29 **fund water/wastewater capital improvements necessary to meet the standards**
30 **adopted in this Plan. The schedule shall give priority to correcting existing**
31 **deficiencies and replacing worn out or obsolete facilities prior to the extension of**
32 **new facilities.**

33
34 Policies

- 35
- 36 1.6.1 The capital improvement must be within the financial capability of GRU (either
- 37 through debt capacity or ability to fund the improvement outright) and the
- 38 operating costs associated with it shall be identified and shall not exceed GRU's
- 39 ability to annually fund those costs.
- 40
- 41 1.6.2 GRU shall consider the plans of state agencies and water management districts in
- 42 evaluating capital improvements projects.
- 43
- 44 1.6.3 First priority shall be given to projects that correct existing facility deficiencies in
- 45 adopted LOS standards, eliminate or mitigate public hazards, meet regulatory

requirements or Federal and/or State mandates, or promote the reuse and conservation of resources.

1.6.4 Second priority shall be given to projects to correct projected deficiencies in adopted LOS standards or projects to accommodate new development and redevelopment needs.

Objective 1.7

~~Upon Plan adoption, the~~ **The City General Government shall use the following policies to manage debt in such a way that General Government revenues available to fund on-going operating expenditures are maximized.**

Policies

1.7.1 Debt pledged as a general obligation of the City shall not exceed ~~5%~~ 3% of the non-exempt property valuation within the corporate boundaries.

1.7.2 Revenue bond debt can be as high as 100% of total debt ~~when there is no General Obligation bond debt.~~

1.7.3 The maximum ratio of total debt service to total revenue shall not exceed 10%.

Objective 1.8

~~Upon Plan adoption, GRU shall~~ continue to use the following policy to manage debt.

Policy

1.8.1 In order to issue additional bonds, GRU shall establish and collect rates, fees and other charges for the use or the sale of the output, capacity or services of the Water/Wastewater Systems sufficient so that the revenues of the Systems are expected to yield net revenues that shall be at least equal to 1.4 times the annual debt service on outstanding revenue bonds for any 12-month period within any prospective 60-month period.

Objective 1.9

~~By October 1996, the City shall have developed dedicated revenue sources to fund recreation capital improvements to meet, at a minimum, the 1997 adopted recreation LOS standards.~~

Policies

1 ~~1.9.1~~ By January 1994, the City shall hold a referendum for a general obligation bond
2 to generate adequate revenues to fund the recreation capital improvements to
3 meet the 1997 adopted LOS standards.
4

5 ~~1.9.2~~ If the general obligation bond referendum is not held, the City shall, by August
6 1994, appropriate funding for a bond issuance to fund recreation capital
7 improvements to meet the 1997 adopted LOS standards, unless adequate pay-as-
8 you-go funds are available.
9

10 ~~Objective 1.10~~ Objective 1.9

11
12 ~~Upon Plan adoption, the~~ The City shall continue to use the Stormwater
13 Management Utility funds allocated for capital improvements to pay for the
14 Stormwater Projects needed to maintain LOS standards. These projects shall be
15 shown in the 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements.
16

17 Policy

18
19 ~~1.10.9.1~~ The City shall ~~have~~ provide at least \$200,000 annually ~~to fund the~~ for
20 Stormwater Projects.
21

22 Objective 1.10

23
24 The City shall coordinate with Alachua County on the Alachua County Forever
25 program.
26

27 Policy

28
29 1.10.1 The City shall seek to maximize the protection of environmentally sensitive
30 lands through the nomination of properties for acquisition with Alachua County
31 Forever funds.

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ATTACHMENT B

5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements (FY 00/01 – 04/05) (in \$1,000s)

<u>No.</u>	<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Projected Total Cost</u>	<u>Cost to the City</u>	<u>FY1 Schedule</u>	<u>General Location</u>	<u>Revenue Sources</u>	<u>Consistency with Other Elements</u>
<u>Mass Transit</u>							
No capital improvements associated with LOS standards have been identified as necessary.							
<u>Potable Water</u>							
1.	<u>Murphree Water Plant Filter System Upgrade (expands max day capacity to 51 mgd)</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>2000/2001</u>	<u>See Map 6</u>	<u>Utility bond proceeds</u>	<u>Yes</u>
2.	<u>Murphree wellfield expansion (expands the number of wells by 2)</u>	<u>1,530</u>	<u>1,530</u>	<u>2000/2001</u>	<u>See Map 6</u>	<u>Utility bond proceeds</u>	<u>Yes</u>
3.	<u>Archer Road water main (I-75 to Tower Road)</u>	<u>665</u>	<u>665</u>	<u>2000/2001</u>	<u>See Map 6</u>	<u>Utility bond proceeds</u>	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Recreation</u>							
No capital improvements associated with LOS standards have been identified as necessary.							
<u>Stormwater Management</u>							
4.	<u>Northeast Boulevard/Duck Pond Improvements</u>	<u>800</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>2000/2001 2001/2002</u>	<u>See Map 6</u>	<u>Stormwater Utility & federal grant funds</u>	<u>Yes</u>
5.	<u>Brownfield Project</u>	<u>2,300</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>2001/2002</u>	<u>See Map 6</u>	<u>Stormwater Utility & State Revolving Fund</u>	<u>Yes</u>
6.	<u>Sweetwater Branch-Paynes Prairie Outfall Facilities</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>2000/2001</u>	<u>See Map 6</u>	<u>Stormwater Utility & federal grant funds</u>	<u>Yes</u>

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7.	<u>Hogtown Creek Sedimentation Project</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>2000/2001</u>	<u>See Map 6</u>	<u>Stormwater Utility & State funds</u>	<u>Yes</u>
	<u>Transportation Mobility</u>						
	<u>No City capital improvements associated with LOS standards have been identified as necessary.</u>						
	<u>Wastewater</u>						
8.	<u>2.5 mgd expansion of Kanapaha Wastewater Plant</u>	<u>10,600</u>	<u>10,600</u>	<u>2000/2001 through 2002/2003</u>	<u>See Map 6</u>	<u>Utility bond Proceeds</u>	<u>Yes</u>
	<u>TOTAL:</u>	<u>\$20,145</u>	<u>\$15,090</u>				

¹Fiscal year for the City of Gainesville is October 1 through September 30 of the following year.

Source: GRU Capital Budget, 2000, Public Works Department, 2000.

**Supplemental Information Concerning
Capital Improvement Projects
And a Sustainability Matrix
Used by the City of Austin, Texas
(Submitted by Brad Guy, City Plan Board Member)**

The CIP Sustainability Matrix: Introduction and Background

Using the CIP Sustainability Matrix

Introduction

The CIP Sustainability Matrix provides a perspective on CIP projects that encompasses equity, environmental, and economic issues while fostering a long term viable and vibrant community. CIP projects must also respond to legal obligations and should fit within a department's master plan. CIP projects additionally should fit within affordability parameters. Accordingly, the CIP Sustainability Matrix is one tool or "filter" to consider in the prioritization of projects to be considered for a bond election. Thus, the department preference, the economic affordability analyses, and the legally mandated bases for projects will all be taken into account along with the sustainability matrix results.

Many impacts associated with CIP projects' sustainability ramifications can be considered speculative and subjective. No one can guarantee that forecasted or possible impacts will occur before a project has been done. Nevertheless, an educated appraisal of trends and patterns and an intent focused toward sustainability are preferable to "muddling through" without vision. Many members of the community are interested and supportive of City projects being examined through a sustainability perspective.

Background

The CIP Sustainability Matrix should give an indication of whether a project's impact will help the community move toward the following generally recognized sustainability characteristics. These characteristics are acknowledged worldwide as important parts of moving toward sustainability.

- Improved stewardship of the environment
- Equitable treatment of all societal groups
- Reduced dependence on non-renewable resources
- Establishing of life enhancing economic activities and opportunities
- Improving long term viability of the economy, environment, and social structures with future generations in mind
- Promoting synergistic regional relations and interdependence - economically, socially, and environmentally

The term - the three E's - which stand for Equity, Economy, and Environment is also used to identify the major interrelating characteristics within sustainability.

Although these are very general considerations and subject to variation in logistical follow-through, there are some general objectives and strategies that can be derived that are considered viable for the Austin region. The following objectives and strategies would help lead to favorable scoring on the sustainability matrix.

Equity Issues such as -

Investing in economically/socially disadvantaged areas of the region

Economic issues such as -

Economic issues such as

Maintaining and optimizing use of existing infrastructure

Environment Issues such as -

Minimizing impact on ecologically sensitive areas by making appropriate strategic decisions in regards to ecologically sensitive areas identified by the DRUD and PECSD.

Other objectives and strategies include:

Reduce sprawl

- Review and strategically support favored growth areas determined by City Long Range Planning

Improve intermodal transportation access and use

- Review and strategically support regional transportation plans that emphasize intermodal transportation

Use City of Austin Sustainable Building Guidelines

- Make this priority known to the Architectural Management Division, other project managers, and consultants
- Incorporate recycled content materials and other environmentally preferable material choices in all project types as well as buildings

Reduce urban heat island effect

- Incorporate light colored impervious surfaces as much as possible
- Plant trees (and preserve) and shade impervious surfaces as much as possible

Reduce/eliminate emissions that are harmful to human health, ecosystem functioning, or climate stability

- Plan for alternative fuel/energy sources to be incorporated sooner or later
- Incorporate improved material choices

Design projects with aesthetic qualities and heritage value

- Art in Public Places is helpful but the concept can be more integrative within project design.

Most all objectives and strategies that are considered in regards to sustainability are a blend in varying degrees of the three E's. This is a central understanding toward considering sustainability ramifications of City projects.

[Return to the CIP Matrix Home Page](#)

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Scoring the CIP Matrix

Understanding the Scoring Procedure of the CIP Sustainability Matrix

The Scoring Procedure

The CIP Sustainability Matrix is called a Multi-Attribute Decision Utility Matrix because it allows comparison of projects that have multiple and varied attributes.

Refer to the [Example Scored Matrix Page](#) and note that the first column is the Criterion Column. Thirteen Criterion labeled X₁ to X₁₃ are listed. This column includes Weighting Factors which are assigned to each criterion. Assigned to the weighting factor is a number indicating the percentage of overall weight that criterion is assigned. A Weighting Factor of 13 means 13% of the weight factors are associated with that criteria. These Weighting Factors were agreed upon by the CIP Coordinating Committee.

There are four columns on the matrix form that are to the right of the Criterion column. This allows four projects to be compared on one page (Alternatives M1, M2, M3, M4.)

Selecting points to be assigned in the rank will be discussed later in this section. For now, understand that the listing of points shown next to the related criterion have short descriptions with them. Many of these short descriptions are qualitative in nature. This means that a rationale is needed to justify the decision regarding how many points are selected.

Select the points to be assigned to the criterion and put the selected number as the rank on the row associated with the criterion. Multiply the rank times the weighting factor for a total score called Weight Values for that criterion. This number (Weight Value) for each criterion is what is totaled to reach the final score for the project. This is done automatically by a computer spreadsheet.

When using the computer version, all criteria except one contain a Fatal Flaw option. That means that if 0 points are assigned to the criterion with the Fatal Flaw feature, the computer will alert the user that the project could be considered to have a negative impact in that category.

* When points are determined for the criterion, remember to write down the rationale that was used to reach the decision. This will assist in reviewing the projects.

Using Criterion to Rank a Project

The following list provides the sustainability matrix user with a rationale for scoring CIP projects. Categories are listed in the same order found in the matrix. Some additional comments are also provided to guide users in determining and substantiating scores. When scores are being determined in each of the criteria, **it is important to write down a short rationale along with a brief overview of the project.** This facilitates the review by the coordinating committee or others trying to understand a score.

X1: Public Health/Safety

10= Urgent - Necessary to remedy or prevent a major health/safety hazard
8 = Essential - Necessary to remedy or prevent a major health/safety hazard
6 = Minor - Potential hazard. deferral of project would increase level of hazard

- 2 = Minor - Potential hazard, deferral of project would NOT increase level of hazard
- 1 = Project does not remove any health or safety hazard
- 0 = Project may create a health or safety hazard

This criteria undoubtedly drives many projects outside of a sustainability context when critical needs are reached. Consider the *degree* that Public Health and Safety are positively impacted by conducting this project. Also consider *how* it is impacted (i.e. permanent solution vs. a temporary solution).

X2: Maintenance

- 10= Urgent - Maintenance already failed
- 8 = Annual maintenance program, necessary to avoid probable failure
- 6 = Necessary maintenance - deferral will result in significant cost increases to the City
- 2 = Necessary maintenance - deferral will NOT result in significant increase cost to the City
- Improvement of an EXISTING asset
- 1 = Not applicable, adds new asset
- 0 = Project would result in maintenance being done where none is needed

Consider the level of urgency. The project will be significantly reducing maintenance costs for the highest scores. Examine deferral of maintenance costs versus project cost.

X3:Socio-Economic Impact

- 10= Very high positive economic impact
- 8 = High positive economic impact
- 6 = Moderately positive economic impact
- 2 = Low positive economic impact
- 1 = Neutral economic impact (neither positive or negative)
- 0 = Negative economic impact
- NOTE: add one (1) point if project utilizes public-private partnerships

Consider private sector spin-off job potential as a result of this project. Do not consider temporary construction jobs directly associated with the project. If the project is designed with some idea of also making the vicinity attractive to business, at least minimal scoring can occur. Location of public use facilities in close proximity to each other (civic center or campus) is one strategy that would stimulate economic activity. Relocating a City facility or function that potentially retards economic activity because it is out of context could be viewed positively.

X4: Neighborhood Impact

- 10= Very high positive impact
- 8 = High positive impact
- 6 = Moderately positive impact
- 2 = Low positive impact
- 1 = Neutral impact (neither positive nor negative)
- 0 = Negative impact

Consider neighborhood attitude toward project. Projects with good aesthetics could be considered as adding heritage value. If the project improves community viability functionally (i.e. improved access or service) and socially (educational and recreational opportunities), positive points are scored. Projects that are predominantly performing City functions (fire, EMS, maintenance facilities) could be designed to provide amenities shared with the neighborhood such as small park area with benches. This approach could receive more positive points. Road projects that add trees and pedestrian benefits as well as improved access could be viewed more positively.

X5: Social Justice

- 10= Very high positive impact
- 8 = High positive impact
- 6 = Moderately positive impact
- 2 = Low positive impact
- 1 = Neutral impact (neither positive or negative)
- 0 = Negative impact

Consider if the project serves a diverse cross section of population positively. Consider it more positively if it assists a chronically socially or economically disadvantaged population.

X6: Alternative Funding

- 10= Grant awarded - Notice of award by Federal/State/Private granting agency has been received
- 8 = Grant award pending - receipt of notice of award is due
- 6 = Grant in process - grant application has been submitted or is in process of being submitted
- 2 = Project is eligible for a grant - grant application under consideration
- 1 = Project is either NOT eligible for a grant, or grant application is NOT under consideration

Finding alternative financial resources that reduce City costs can include grants and shared cost partnerships. Although the value associated with the alternative funding will show up in the affordability analysis, alternatives to bonds strengthen the community economically, a sustainability concern. If costs are shared with another department, do not value that here but include it in Coordination with Other Projects.

X7: Coordination with Other Projects

- 10= Project completion necessary for a related project that is underway
- 8 = Project completion necessary for a related project that is scheduled in the future
- 6 = Project plans laid out for utilization of synergistic opportunities (dovetailing work w/another project)
- 2 = Project offers synergistic opportunities (e.g., possibility of dovetailing work with another project)
- 1 = Project does not affect/cannot affect any other project positively
- 0 = Project would negatively impact another project's completion

Optimizing the City investment can occur through coordination with other projects. It also could reduce environmental impacts by combining disruptive activities into one more-concentrated time period. Consider if the project already has combined benefits to different departments that are arranged. This would get a higher score than if the potential exists and is unexplored.

X8: Land Use

- 10 = Very high positive impact
 - 8 = High positive impact
 - 6 = Moderately positive impact
 - 2 = Low positive impact
 - 1 = Project has neutral impacts (neither positive or negative)
 - 0 = Project has negative impacts
- NOTE: add two points (2) if project is located within 1/2 mile of a transit center or stop

Consider if the project keeps or makes improvement to existing infrastructure at a minimum. For new assets, consider if the project can contribute directly or indirectly to increasing density in appropriate areas. If public use facilities are situated in close proximity creating a civic "center," this is positive. Supporting lower impact transportation options are positive such as public use facilities and facilities with many employees having access to public transit. Multi-functional greenbelts are positive (i.e. providing storm control, recreation potential, sound

buffer, aesthetic value, and ecological benefits)

Environmental

- 10 = Very high positive impact
- 8 = High positive impact
- 6 = Moderately positive impact
- 2 = Low positive impact
- 1 = Project has neutral impacts (neither positive or negative)
- 0 = Project has negative impacts

X9: Air

If the project improves vehicle movement, this can be seen as minimally positive since it could also encourage vehicle use. Adopting strict guidelines for reduction of VOC's is positive. Adding trees or greenbelt or natural areas is positive. Adherence to the City's Sustainable Building Guidelines gives positive points due to reduced use of VOC's in materials used. If vehicle use can be decreased by the project, this is positive

X10: Water

Consider conservation and quality impacts. Adherence to the City's Sustainable Building Guidelines gives positive points.

X11: Energy

Improved vehicular movement can be seen as only minimally positive because it may encourage more vehicle use. Adherence to the City's Sustainable Building Guidelines gives positive points. If vehicle use is decreased, this is positive. Alternative energy systems are recognized here as very positive.

X12: Biology

Restoring natural ecosystems, increasing greenbelts, using natural water quality treatment systems such as constructed wetlands are positive. Adherence to the City's Sustainable Building Guidelines gives positive points in regards to site protection.

X13: Other Environmental

Sustainable building adherence addresses the environmental issues above and this issue in regards to materials used in building.. Materials that are used in any project along with buildings can be considered positive for recycled content and having environmentally preferable qualities such as minimal VOC chemical content, no ozone depleting chemicals, and environmental certification.

Go to the [Example Scored Matrix Page](#) to view a mock up of the scoring procedures

[Return to the CIP Sustainability Matrix Information Page.](#)

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Capital Improvement Project Evaluation: A How-To Manual

Following is the Introduction to the Capital Improvement Project Evaluation How-To Manual. The complete document may be accessed by downloading the 28 page, 101 kb PDF file, [Capital Improvement Project Evaluation: A How-To Manual](#) using the [Adobe Acrobat Reader](#). Although much information found in this document is found elsewhere in the website, the "How-To" Manual contains the most complete analysis of the history, philosophy, and use of the CIP Sustainability Matrix.

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE:

A Multi-Attribute Decision Matrix (MADM) form was designed at the request of Roger Duncan - director of the City's Planning, Environmental & Conservation Services Department and chair of the City's Sustainable Communities Initiative (SCI) - for use in evaluating the City's Capital Improvement Projects (CIP). Mr. Duncan wished to establish a method of evaluating CIP's which would give consideration and weight to the long -range issues outlined in the SCI related to community sustainability.

OBJECTIVE:

The SCI's thesis asserts that community sustainability can only be realized when three interrelated elements - namely economic , social, and environment factors - are each given due consideration by policy makers and planners. Therefore a matrix was designed which allows for the consideration of the of these three elements in the evaluation of CIP's. However, the matrix is also simple to understand and use, and flexible enough to permit modifications over time. Decision makers can add or subtract criterion - or adjust the weights of established criterion - as conditions or priorities change.

SCOPE:

Section II, entitled "Multi-Attribute Decision Matrix Use," describes how to use the MADM form. Section III entitled "scoring Projects: examples and Consideration," explains which factors decision makers ought to consider when evaluating various projects against each criteria represented in the matrix; and it applies these considerations to five fictitious example projects. The matrix form itself - with sample input from five fictitious alternatives - can be found in Appendix A. This form should be referenced when reading sections II and III.

BACKGROUND:

MADM is a relative evaluation method. Many relative evaluations methods exist, but MADM is one of the most commonly used. When applying the MADM methodology to the evaluation of CIP's decision makers are engaging in systemic planning, a process which grew out of systems analysis, which in turn grew out of general systems theory.

When applying MADM in evaluation, decision makers are using a systems approach to decision making. The opposite of this process occurs when organizations evaluate projects on the basis of intuition, rather than using planned criterion and a scoring process. This type of evaluation - which should be avoided where possible - is referred to as disjointed incrementalism or, or simply, "muddling through."

Additional appendices have been added in order to impart related technical information. This knowledge may be utilized by decision makers who wish to understand MADM in a holistic context: as it relates to other evaluation methods/techniques, systemic planning, systems and general systems theory, operations research goals, strategic planning, budget planning methods, common procedures for review and decision making, and game theory. Included in the appendices (B-K) are definitions, flow charts, and lists.

Return to the [CIP Sustainability Matrix Home Page](#).

Return to the [Sustainable Communities Initiative Home Page](#).

[Austin City Connection](#)

Source: City of Austin

Modified: Mon Jan 12 11:39:27 1998

City of
Gainesville

Inter-Office Communication

Planning Division
X5022, FAX x2282, Station 12

Item No. 1

TO: City Plan Board

DATE: January 31, 2001

FROM: Planning Division Staff

SUBJECT: Petition 171CPA-00 PB. City Plan Board. Update the Capital Improvements Element of the City of Gainesville 1991-2001 Comprehensive Plan for the proposed 2000-2010 Comprehensive Plan.

Recommendation

Planning Division Staff recommends approval of the update of the City's Capital Improvements Element.

Explanation

The hearing on the Capital Improvements Element is part of the overall process of updating the Capital Improvements element of the City of Gainesville 1991-2001 Comprehensive Plan. This particular element does not require major revisions. However, there are several updates based on changing conditions since the adoption of the 1991-2001 Plan, including deletion of policies concerning capital improvements that have been completed since the last version the element.

Attached are staff's proposed changes to the goals, objectives and policies for the Capital Improvements Element and a new 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements. Also attached is the Data and Analysis Report.

The proposed changes in the Capital Improvements Element and 5-Year Schedule of Improvements are subject to discussion and recommendation of the City Plan Board.

Respectfully submitted,



Ralph Hilliard
Planning Manager

1. **Petition 171CPA-00 PB.** City Plan Board. Update the Capital Improvements Element of the City of Gainesville 1991-2001 Comprehensive Plan for the proposed 2000-2010 Comprehensive Plan.

Ms. Onelia Lazzari was recognized. Ms. Lazzari noted that, at the November 2000, Plan Board meeting the board requested more information on Capital Improvements related to recreation. She addressed the elimination of Objective 1.9 and Policies 1.9.1 and 1.9.2 and whether there would be any Capital Improvements related to recreation. She explained that the City Commission had held two workshops on the Recreation Element and no capital improvements related to Level of Service (LOS) standards were proposed, therefore, there were no capital improvements for recreation shown in the Element. She indicated that Policy 1.1.2 had been amended to reflect a two year rather than a three minimum life for Capital Improvements. She discussed the major changes in the policies and noted that the changes were brought about because the items had been accomplished or that a need or funding source had not been determined for LOS reasons. Ms. Lazzari noted that in adopting the Element, the board would be adopting a five-year schedule of improvements which were listed on Page 51 of the Data and Analysis Report. She offered to answer any questions from the board.

Mr. Pearce indicated that he had a concern about Objective 1.1. He noted that, with regards to transportation mobility, all of the LOS standards pertained to vehicular use and there were no provisions for capital improvements that would enhance pedestrian and bicycle facilities.

Ms. Lazzari explained that, in the Transportation Mobility Element, there were no LOS standards related to sidewalks or bicycles. She noted that there was an ongoing study by the State to develop transit and pedestrian LOS standards. She indicated it was her understanding that, when the study was completed, the City would begin to adopt some of those standards through Comprehensive Plan amendments. She noted that the schedule of capital improvements was updated annually and could reflect the amendments. Ms. Lazzari explained that sidewalks were now required by the Land Development Code for all new development.

Mr. Pearce pointed out that there were existing deficiencies that seemed to need a Capital Improvement Element provision. He asked if something could be placed in the Element before the board that could be conveyed to the City Commission.

Ms. Lazzari indicated that it was planning staff's intent that, once LOS standards for pedestrians and sidewalks were developed, they would be reflected in the Element. She explained that the element was dependant upon the LOS standards.

Dr. Fried noted that, while developers are required to provide sidewalks with new developments, there was no provision for the spaces between those developments.

Ms. Lazzari explained that the Public Works Department had a priority list to help fill in those gaps. She noted that many of the priorities were related to school safety issues. She explained that the Transportation Concurrency Exception Area, Zone B, also providing that sidewalks be continued to connections or that gaps be filled in.

Dr. Fried indicated that he believed it was important for the board, as a citizen board, to let the City Commission know they considered it important to deal with recreation.

Mr. Mimms explained that he had been before the City Commission to discuss the plan and there had been no increased commitment for recreation.

These minutes are not a verbatim account of this meeting. Tape recordings from which the minutes were prepared are available from the Community Development Department of the City of Gainesville.

Ms. Lazzari indicated that staff had related the board's concerns about recreation to the Commission.

Chair McGill indicated that the board's concerns about recreation capital improvements should be related again to the Commission through the minutes of the meeting.

Ms. Lazzari indicated that staff would relay the board's comments at the hearing on the element. She noted that the Recreation Element had been approved and forwarded to the State. She reiterated that the five-year schedule did have to be updated annually, and if there were changes in LOS, they could be reflected at that time.

Mr. Guy suggested that the word "equitable" be added to Goal 1, of the Element. He noted that buildings were considered capital improvements. He asked where government buildings fit as capital improvements.

Ms. Lazzari explained that the Capital Improvements Element was required to address improvements related to Levels of Service and there was no Level of Service for government buildings.

Mr. Guy suggested that there should be some discussion of the use of buildings and provisions for energy efficiency and water conservation.

Ms. Lazzari suggested that the items discussed by Mr. Guy could be addressed in the Future Land Use Element.

Mr. Guy noted that Objective 1.5 provided a list of priorities for capital improvements. He asked how the prioritization was determined. He suggested that replacement of obsolete or worn out facilities might be more important than correcting existing deficiencies.

Ms. Lazzari explained that Policy 1.5.3, which addressed correcting existing deficiencies might mean that obsolete or worn out facilities would be replaced.

Mr. Guy noted that Policy 1.9.1, calling for the expenditure of \$200,000 for stormwater projects did not seem like very much.

Ms. Lazzari indicated that the figure was provided by the Public Works Department. She noted that the Department spent far more than that.

There was no public comment on the petition.

Chair McGill noted that, in Table 14 of the Capital Improvements Element Data and Analysis, the lack of funding for recreation did stand out.

<u>Motion By:</u> Mr. Pearce	<u>Seconded By:</u> Ms. Meyer
<u>Moved to:</u> Approve Petition 171CPA-00 PB, modifying Goal 1 to read, "to provide and maintain in a timely fashion adequate, efficient, reliable, equitable and environmentally sound public facilities that are financially feasible."	<u>Upon Vote:</u> Motion Carried 6 - 0 Yeas: Carter, Guy, Fried, McGill, Pearce, Myers

Dr. Fried requested that the issue regarding recreation be discussed again with the City Commission.

Ms. Lazzari indicated that she would forward the board's concern.

Mr. Guy indicated that he brought an example from the City of Austin of a capital improvement project evaluation method. He explained that the evaluation was related to a series of criteria. He recommended that the City Commission consider a transparent decision making process which would also be objective.

Ms. Lazzari indicated that staff would be happy to forward the information provided by Mr. Guy to the City Commission. She urged board members to participate in the City's budget process in areas of special concern.

Capital Improvements Element

Goal 1

TO PROVIDE AND MAINTAIN, IN A TIMELY FASHION, ADEQUATE, EFFICIENT, RELIABLE, EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND PUBLIC FACILITIES THAT ARE FINANCIALLY FEASIBLE.

Objective 1.1

~~Upon Plan adoption, the~~ **The City shall use, in its ~~annual~~ biennial budget process, the 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements to set funding levels for the provision, renewal or replacement of public facilities necessary to meet and maintain the adopted Level of Service (LOS) standards for existing and future populations.**

Policies

- 1.1.1 The Capital Improvements Element shall only include facility expenditure information for the facility types with required LOS standards mandated by Chapter 9J-5, Florida Administrative Code (Transportation Mobility (~~Traffic Circulation/Mass Transit~~), Potable Water, Wastewater, Recreation and Stormwater Management) ~~and for the Aviation and Conservation Elements~~. Existing and projected facility needs identified in those Elements are included in this Element. Other capital expenditures are listed in the ~~annual~~ biennial budget and the City's 5-Year Capital Improvement Plan or Gainesville Regional Utilities' (GRU) 6-Year Capital Improvement Plan.
- 1.1.2 The Capital Improvements Element shall define a capital improvement as land, non-structural improvements to land and structures (including the costs for design, permitting, construction, furnishings and equipment) with a unit cost of \$25,000 or more. The improvement shall have an expected life of at least ~~3~~ 2 years.
- 1.1.3 The City shall schedule and fund City capital projects shown in the 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements included in this Element.
- 1.1.4 The City shall annually review and update the Capital Improvements Element and 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements during the regular budget planning and adoption process.
- 1.1.5 The City and GRU shall continue their policies of annually including capital projects and capital equipment as part of their adopted budgets.
- 1.1.6 The City's Capital Improvements Element shall be considered a component of the City's overall Capital Improvements Program (CIP) in the annual budget appropriations and the 5-Year Capital Improvement Plan (5-YR CIP) and items listed in the CIP and 5-YR CIP shall reflect the priorities and needs set in the Capital Improvements Element.

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- 1.1.7 The Potable Water and Wastewater sections of the City's Capital Improvements Element shall be considered a subset of GRU's capital budget and 6-Year Capital Improvements Plan (6-YR CIP) and the capital budget and 6-YR CIP shall reflect the priorities and needs set in the Capital Improvements Element.
- 1.1.8 The Capital Improvements Element and 5-Year Schedule of Improvements shall reflect the policies and needs set in other Elements of the Comprehensive Plan.
- 1.1.9 The City shall replace or renew capital facilities required to maintain adopted LOS standards when deemed necessary by prudent engineering and utility practices. These improvements shall be included in the 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements.
- 1.1.10 The City shall evaluate all annexation proposals to determine its ability to provide facilities at adopted LOS standards for the residents in the area(s) to be annexed.

Objective 1.2

~~Upon Plan adoption, the~~ **The City shall continue to ensure the provisions of services and facilities needed to meet and maintain the LOS standards adopted in this Plan.**

Policies

- 1.2.1 ~~By June 1992, the~~ **The City shall continue to use the concurrency management system to issue final development orders conditioned on the following:**
 - a. The availability of existing public facilities associated with the adopted LOS standards;
 - b. The funding of public facilities (based on existing or projected funding sources) listed in the 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements that are needed to maintain adopted LOS standards.

~~Between Plan adoption and implementation of the Concurrency Management System, the City shall adjust existing facility capacity to reflect the demand created by final development orders as they are issued.~~

- 1.2.2 If the projected revenues to support capital improvements become unavailable, the City shall amend the relevant LOS standards in the Comprehensive Plan or prohibit any development that would lower the adopted LOS standards.
- 1.2.3 ~~By June 1992, the~~ **The City shall implement a continue operation of its Concurrency Management System. The Concurrency Management System ~~shall be~~ is used to determine whether adequate facilities exist, when the impacts of development are expected to occur, to maintain adopted LOS standards set in the Comprehensive Plan.**

The latest point in the application process for the determination of concurrency is prior to the approval of an application for a development order or permit which contains a specific plan for development, including the densities and intensities of development.

1.2.4 The concurrency requirements for potable water, solid waste, stormwater management, and wastewater shall be met by any one of the following standards:

- a. The necessary facilities and services are in place at the time a final development order is issued;
- b. A final development order is issued subject to the condition that the necessary facilities and services will be in place when the impacts of development occur;
- c. The necessary facilities are under construction and bonded for completion at the time a final development order is issued;
- d. The necessary facilities and services are guaranteed in an enforceable development agreement, that includes the provisions listed in Policy 1.2.4 (a-c), which guarantee is secured by a completion bond, letter of credit, or other security acceptable to the City Attorney. The agreement must guarantee that the necessary facilities and services will be in place when the impacts of the development occur.

1.2.5 The concurrency requirement for recreation shall be met by any one of the standards listed in Policy 1.2.4 or by either of the following standards:

- a. The necessary facilities and services are the subject of an executed binding contract, bonded for completion and which is acceptable to the City Attorney which provides for the start of construction of the required facilities, or provision of the services, within one year of the issuance of the final development order;
- b. The necessary facilities and services are guaranteed in an enforceable development agreement requiring commencement of actual construction of the facilities or provision of services within one year from issuance of the applicable development order, which guarantee is secured by a completion bond, letter of credit, or other security acceptable to the City Attorney.

1.2.6 The City shall adopt the following LOS standards for public facilities within its jurisdiction as indicated in the relevant Elements of its Comprehensive Plan:

Transportation Mobility

~~(Traffic Circulation/~~

~~Mass Transit):~~

Policies ~~1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 1.1.6, 1.1.7 and 1.1.8~~
3.2.3, 7.17, 7.18, 7.19, 7.1.12, 7.2.3

Stormwater:

Policy 1.1.1

Potable Water:

Policy 1.1.1

Wastewater: Policy 1.1.2
Recreation: Policy 1.1.1
Solid Waste: Policy 1.4.1
Concurrency Management: Policies 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 1.1.4, 1.1.5, 1.1.6, & 1.1.9

Objective 1.3

~~Upon Plan adoption, the~~ The City shall continue to require future development to pay for its capital improvements that are required to maintain adopted LOS standards.

Policies

- 1.3.1 Development shall pay the full cost of stormwater management facilities required by it to maintain the stormwater LOS standards set in the Comprehensive Plan.
- 1.3.2 ~~By June 1992, the City shall adopt~~ The City shall continue the adopted Land Development Regulations that establish stormwater quantity and quality standards for the development of existing sites with substandard on-site stormwater facilities. Such development shall pay the proportional cost of meeting those standards that it requires.
- 1.3.3 The City shall continue its policy of having all new water and wastewater service connections pay the fully allocated cost of the treatment facilities required to serve them in the form of plant connection fees, and the cost of distribution or collection facilities unless the service is on a developer-installed system.
- 1.3.4 The City shall continue its policy of having development contribute the water and wastewater distribution and collection system internal to a development. Contributions in aid of construction must be paid if the City does not project an adequate return on investment for water distribution or wastewater collection system extensions.
- 1.3.5 The City shall continue its policy of having development provide all road improvements within subdivisions as per the City's subdivision regulations.
- 1.3.6 ~~By June 1992, the~~ The City shall adopt Land Development Regulations that require that development provide the roadway facilities and/or improvements external to a development that are necessary to mitigate the development's expected traffic circulation impacts.

Objective 1.4

~~By June 1992, the~~ The facilities necessary to maintain the adopted LOS standards required to serve vested developments shall be available when the impacts of development occur consistent with Objective 1.2 and its policies.

Policies

- 1.4.1 Vested developments shall be defined as developments that have been issued final development orders that have not expired under the regulations of the City's Code of Ordinances, were issued prior to adoption of the Comprehensive Plan, and such developments have commenced and are continuing in good faith.
- 1.4.2 ~~By June 1992, the~~ The City shall establish continue its tracking of as part of the Concurrency Management System, the number of developments with vested development rights that must be served by public facilities at adopted LOS standards through the Concurrency Management System.
- 1.4.3 Vested developments must provide or pay for the capital improvements that they were required to provide under the development regulations that existed when they were permitted.

Objective 1.5

~~Upon Plan adoption, the~~ The City shall continue to schedule General Government Capital Improvements necessary to meet and maintain the LOS standards adopted in this Plan. The schedule shall give priority to correcting existing deficiencies and replacement of worn out or obsolete facilities prior to the extension of new facilities.

Policies

- 1.5.1 The capital improvement must be within the financial capability of the City (either through debt capacity or ability to fund the improvement outright). The operating costs associated with it shall be identified and shall not exceed the City's ability to annually fund those costs.
- 1.5.2 The City shall consider the plans of state agencies and water management districts in evaluating capital improvements projects.
- 1.5.3 First priority shall be given to correcting existing facility deficiencies in adopted LOS standards, elimination of public hazards and meeting regulatory requirements or Federal and/or State mandates. First priority shall also be given to capital improvements that are fully funded by development and that will not cause operating cost deficits for the City.
- 1.5.4 Second priority shall be given to replacement of obsolete or worn-out facilities that are projected to cause facility deficiencies in LOS prior to expanding other facilities.
- 1.5.5 Third priority shall be given to adding or expanding facilities to serve vested developments.

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- 1.5.6 Fourth priority shall be given to adding or expanding facilities to serve development needs in designated redevelopment areas that increase the use of existing facilities and promote infill development.
- 1.5.7 Fifth priority shall be given to adding or expanding facilities for new development in currently unserved areas. Expansions of facilities to unserved areas shall be based on projected growth patterns found in the Future Land Use Element.

Objective 1.6

~~Upon Plan adoption, the~~ **The City, through GRU, shall continue to schedule and fund water/wastewater capital improvements necessary to meet the standards adopted in this Plan. The schedule shall give priority to correcting existing deficiencies and replacing worn out or obsolete facilities prior to the extension of new facilities.**

Policies

- 1.6.1 The capital improvement must be within the financial capability of GRU (either through debt capacity or ability to fund the improvement outright) and the operating costs associated with it shall be identified and shall not exceed GRU's ability to annually fund those costs.
- 1.6.2 GRU shall consider the plans of state agencies and water management districts in evaluating capital improvements projects.
- 1.6.3 First priority shall be given to projects that correct existing facility deficiencies in adopted LOS standards, eliminate or mitigate public hazards, meet regulatory requirements or Federal and/or State mandates, or promote the reuse and conservation of resources.
- 1.6.4 Second priority shall be given to projects to correct projected deficiencies in adopted LOS standards or projects to accommodate new development and redevelopment needs.

Objective 1.7

~~Upon Plan adoption, the~~ **The City General Government shall use the following policies to manage debt in such a way that General Government revenues available to fund on-going operating expenditures are maximized.**

Policies

- 1.7.1 Debt pledged as a general obligation of the City shall not exceed ~~5%~~ 3% of the non-exempt property valuation within the corporate boundaries.

1/31/01

1.7.2 Revenue bond debt can be as high as 100% of total debt ~~when there is no General Obligation bond debt.~~

1.7.3 The maximum ratio of total debt service to total revenue shall not exceed 10%.

Objective 1.8

~~Upon Plan adoption,~~ GRU shall continue to use the following policy to manage debt.

Policy

1.8.1 In order to issue additional bonds, GRU shall establish and collect rates, fees and other charges for the use or the sale of the output, capacity or services of the Water/Wastewater Systems sufficient so that the revenues of the Systems are expected to yield net revenues that shall be at least equal to 1.4 times the annual debt service on outstanding revenue bonds for any 12-month period within any prospective 60-month period.

Objective 1.9

~~By October 1996, the City shall have developed dedicated revenue sources to fund recreation capital improvements to meet, at a minimum, the 1997 adopted recreation LOS standards.~~

Policies

~~1.9.1 By January 1994, the City shall hold a referendum for a general obligation bond to generate adequate revenues to fund the recreation capital improvements to meet the 1997 adopted LOS standards.~~

~~1.9.2 If the general obligation bond referendum is not held, the City shall, by August 1994, appropriate funding for a bond issuance to fund recreation capital improvements to meet the 1997 adopted LOS standards, unless adequate pay-as-you-go funds are available.~~

Objective 1.10 Objective 1.9

~~Upon Plan adoption, the~~ **The City shall continue to use the Stormwater Management Utility funds allocated for capital improvements to pay for the Stormwater Projects needed to maintain LOS standards. These projects shall be shown in the 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements.**

Policy

1.10.9.1 The City shall have provide at least \$200,000 annually ~~to fund the~~ for Stormwater Projects.

Objective 1.10

The City shall coordinate with Alachua County on the Alachua County Forever program.

Policy

1.10.1 The City shall seek to maximize the protection of environmentally sensitive lands through the nomination of properties for acquisition with Alachua County Forever funds.

Capital Improvements Element Data & Analysis Report
Petition 171CPA-00PB
1/31/01

Capital Improvements Data and Analysis Report

**City of Gainesville
Comprehensive Plan**

January 2001

Prepared by

The Department of Community Development

Comprehensive Planning Section

Executive Summary

The Capital Improvements Data and Analysis Report summarizes the existing and projected needs for capital facilities identified in the data and analysis reports of the other Comprehensive Plan Elements. These needs are linked to the costs associated with the improvements and the revenues available to support the improvements. This linkage indicates the financial feasibility of the Comprehensive Plan. This Element sets goals, objectives and policies to insure that funding to meet existing and projected needs is available through FY ~~1995/1996~~ 2004/2005.

Capital improvements are land, non-structural improvements to land, and structures (including the costs for design, permitting, construction, furnishings and equipment) with a unit cost of \$25,000 or more. The improvement should have an expected life of at least 3 2 years based on the recommended standard set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

The Capital Improvements Element does not include all capital outlays which the City of Gainesville or Gainesville Regional Utilities, ~~or the Gainesville Alachua County Regional Airport Authority~~ may budget and expend. First, as indicated above, the Element does not include capital items costing less than \$25,000. Second, it does not include capital costs which are not identified in and associated with the Comprehensive Plan.

Level 1 capital improvements are improvements to correct deficiencies or maintain level of service (LOS) standards associated with comprehensive plan elements which require that LOS standards be set. These elements are ~~Mass Transit, Transportation Mobility, Potable Water and Wastewater, Recreation, Drainage (Stormwater Management) and Stormwater Management, and Traffic Circulation.~~ The improvements related to LOS standards in these elements must be shown in a 5-year schedule listing the yearly expenditures for each improvement. ~~Level 2 capital improvements are those associated with elements which indicate capital facility needs unrelated to LOS standards. These elements include Aviation, Conservation, Open Space and Groundwater Recharge; Mass Transit; and Stormwater Management. The required improvements must be indicated; however, it is not necessary to include them in the 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements.~~

Current projections indicate that over the next five years revenues for General Government will be relatively flat with little or no money available to fund capital improvements. No new revenue sources have been included in those projections. The City, under its existing millage rate, ~~has no debt capacity to issue general obligation bonds. Issuance of such bonds would require citizen approval through a referendum.~~ revenue sources and expense obligations has no capacity to issue additional debt.

Analyses indicate that there are ~~existing capital deficiencies and~~ projected needs associated with the following Elements: Potable Water and Wastewater, ~~and Stormwater Management and Traffic Circulation.~~ Funding sources already exist to support the water and wastewater improvements through utility bonds, ~~EPA grants~~ and utility revenues. The stormwater management improvements will be funded from the Stormwater Management Utility (SMU) funds on a "pay-as-you-go" basis, monies from the Florida Department of Transportation

(FDOT), and grant funds from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Revenues from this utility the SMU, combined with EPA and FDOT are considered adequate to pay for the most of the Level 1 stormwater management needs shown in the 5-Year Schedule of Improvements. The traffic circulation improvements shown are fully funded and implemented by the Florida Department of Transportation.

The key issues which the Element addresses are: Scheduling and costs associated with capital improvements required to meet projected needs and the availability of revenues to fund these projects.

- ~~1. Costs of correcting existing deficiencies and meeting projected needs and the availability of revenues to fund these projects.~~
- ~~2. Creation of dedicated revenue sources to fund future recreation capital improvements.~~

Capital Improvements Data and Analysis Report

Introduction

The Capital Improvements Data and Analysis Report summarizes the existing and projected needs for City-provided capital facilities identified in the data and analysis reports of the other Comprehensive Plan Elements. These needs are then linked to the City's costs associated with the improvements and the revenues available to support the improvements. This linkage indicates the financial feasibility of the Comprehensive Plan.

For the purposes of the Capital Improvement Element (CIE), a capital improvement is defined as land, non-structural improvements to land, structures (including the costs for design, permitting, construction, furnishings and equipment) with a unit cost of \$25,000 or more. The improvement should have an expected life of at least 3 2 years. Payments for the capital improvement may require multi-year financing. Capital improvements in this element will cover the 5-year period beginning in fiscal year ~~91/92~~ 00/01 (October 1, ~~1991~~ 2000) through FY ~~95/96~~ 04/05 (ending September 30, ~~1996~~ 2005).

The CIE does not include all capital outlays which the City of Gainesville or Gainesville Regional Utilities (GRU), ~~or the Gainesville Alachua County Regional Airport Authority (G-AC/RAA)~~ may budget and expend. First, as indicated above, the element does not include capital items costing less than \$25,000. Second, it does not include capital costs which are not identified and associated with the Comprehensive Plan.

The Element also does not include capital improvements or expenditures which are the sole responsibility of another governmental unit ~~with the exception of some road facility improvements fully funded by the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT)~~. For example, capital improvements associated with solid waste facilities are excluded because Alachua County is obligated to provide those improvements. Similarly, road facilities which are under the Florida Department of Transportation's (FDOT's) or Alachua County's maintenance responsibility and are funded by the State of Florida or County are excluded from consideration.

Level 1 capital improvements are improvements to correct deficiencies or maintain level of service (LOS) standards associated with comprehensive plan elements which require that LOS standards be set. These elements are ~~Mass Transit, Potable Water and Wastewater, Recreation, Drainage (Stormwater Management), and Traffic Circulation~~ Transportation Mobility. The improvements related to LOS standards in these elements must be shown in a 5-year schedule listing the yearly expenditures for each improvement.

~~Level 2 capital improvements are those associated with elements which indicate capital facility needs unrelated to LOS standards. These elements include Aviation; Conservation, Open Space and Groundwater Recharge; Mass Transit; and Stormwater Management. The required improvements must be indicated; however, it is not necessary to include them in the 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements.~~

The City of Gainesville (General Government) and GRU maintain separate budgets and budgetary procedures. Therefore, explanations of procedures associated with General Government and GRU are dealt with separately in this Report report.

Capital Improvements Data

Identifying Existing and Projected Capital Improvement Needs

Table 1 contains a listing of the capital facilities needed to correct deficiencies or maintain LOS standards adopted in the City's Plan. These capital improvements were identified in the relevant data and analysis reports of the Plan. ~~Table 2 lists capital improvements unrelated to LOS standards (identified in the Mass Transit, Stormwater Management, Aviation, and Conservation, Open Space and Groundwater Recharge Data and Analysis Reports).~~

Tables 1 ~~and 2~~ indicates whether the required capital improvement is needed to correct an existing deficiency or to prevent a projected problem. An "X" is placed in the existing need column if an existing deficiency was identified. An "X" is placed in the projected need column if the improvement is necessary to maintain an existing LOS standard or prevent a deficiency. The fiscal year(s) in which the capital expenditure will be made are also provided in the tables. ~~The fiscal year data for the improvements which do not need to be included in the 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements should be considered approximate.~~

Table 1 lists needed capital improvements for the Potable Water and Wastewater and Stormwater Management ~~and Traffic Circulation Elements~~. While the ~~Traffic Circulation Transportation Mobility Data and Analysis Report~~ indicated LOS deficiencies on several roadways (see ~~Table 4 Figure 24~~ in that report), the City has opted to use its adopted Transportation Concurrency Exception Area (TCEA) as the means of dealing with deficient LOS roads in the city. Implicit in this is the City's acceptance of certain levels of congestion to promote redevelopment and infill within city limits. The TCEA sets alternative standards that developments must meet to promote transportation choice and multi-modal opportunities. only one of these roads (NW 8th Avenue) is under the City's maintenance responsibility. No improvements are proposed for NW 8th Avenue because it is considered "policy constrained" by the City of Gainesville. There are no construction plans for the other deficient LOS roadways under FDOT's current work program. However, road widening of NW 43rd ST (between 8th AVE and 39th AVE) is shown in the 1992 5-Year FDOT Work Program. As indicated in the Traffic Circulation Data and Analysis Report, the Central City Interim Special Transportation Area (STA) is proposed as a means of dealing with the deficient roads while promoting the accomplishment of state and local goals to discourage urban sprawl, promote infill development and use of existing infrastructure. Alternate LOS standards are set in the interim STA.

**TABLE 1: Existing and Projected Deficiencies which Require Capital Improvements
 (Level 1 Capital Improvement Needs)**

Item	Element	Existing Need	Projected Need	Fiscal Year(s)
	<u>Mass Transit</u> No capital improvements associated with LOS standards have been identified as necessary.			
	<u>Potable Water</u>			
1.	2 mg ground storage addition in the NW		X	91/92—93/94
1.	<u>Murphree Water Plant Filter System Upgrade (expands max day capacity to 51 mgd)</u>		X	<u>00/01</u>
2.	5 mg ground storage tank at Murphree Wellfield	X		91/92
3.	Murphree Plant expansion		X	91/92—92/93
2.	<u>Murphree wellfield expansion (expands the number of wells by 2)</u>		X	<u>00/01</u>
3.	<u>Archer Road water main (between I-75 and Tower Rd.)</u>		X	<u>00/01</u>
	<u>Recreation</u> No capital improvements associated with LOS standards have been identified as necessary.			
	<u>Stormwater Management</u>			
4.	Southwest Golf View Subdivision	X		91/92
5.	Fox Grove Subdivision Drainage Basin Improvement	X		91/92—92/93
6.	Hogtown Creek Stormwater Master Plan	X		91/92
4.	<u>Northeast Boulevard/Duck Pond Improvements</u>		X	<u>00/01 – 01/02</u>
5.	<u>Brownfield Project</u>		X	<u>01/02 – 02/03</u>

Table 1 continued

6.	<u>Sweetwater Branch-Paynes Prairie Outfall Facilities</u>	X	<u>00/01</u>
7.	<u>Hogtown Creek Sedimentation Project</u>	X	<u>00/01</u>
<u>Traffic-Circulation Transportation Mobility</u>			
No City capital improvements associated with LOS standards have been identified as necessary. FDOT improvements are listed as follows:			
7.	NW 43rd ST (Construct 4 lanes w/ bike lanes from NW 23rd AVE to NW 39th AVE)	X	91/92
8.	NW 43rd ST (Construct 4 lanes w/ bike lanes from NW 8th AVE to NW 23rd AVE [†])	X	91/92—92/93
<u>Wastewater</u>			
9.	Completion of Main Street Wastewater Plant upgrade	X	91/92
10.	2.0 mg expansion of Kanapaha Wastewater Plant	X	91/92—92/93
11.	Wastewater Collection Shunt System	X	91/92
8.	<u>2.5 mgd expansion of Kanapaha Wastewater Plant</u>	X	<u>00/01 – 02/03</u>

[†]FDOT's latest adopted Work Program shows this project as being constructed in FY 1992/1993. However, FDOT staff have stated that next year's Work Program will reschedule this construction project to sometime after FY 1995/1996. This is because of the policy decision the MTPC made at its January 1991 meeting concerning the construction priorities for N. Main Street and NW 43rd Street.

Sources: Mass Transit; Potable Water and Wastewater; Recreation; Stormwater Management; and Traffic Circulation Data and Analysis Reports of the Comprehensive Plan, 1991 and North Central Florida Regional Planning Council, "1992-1997 Transportation Improvement Program," August 1991.

TABLE 2: Level 2 Capital Improvement Needs

Item	Element	Existing Need	Projected Need	Fiscal Year(s)
<u>Mass Transit</u>				

1.	Construction of painting facility	X		90/91—92/93
2.	Expansion and renovation of administration facility	X		90/91—92/93
3.	Service Truck		X	91/92—93/94
<u>Stormwater Management</u>				
4.	Southeast Sugar Hill Neighborhood	X		92/93—93/94
5.	Anglewood Area Berm	X		91/92
<u>Aviation</u>				
6.	Engineering Study for Expansion of Terminal Building	X		91/92
7.	Extend access road to Corporate Aviation Area	X		91/92
8.	Replace 2 fire vehicles	X		91/92
9.	Improve NE 49th Road	X		91/92
10.	Construct 16 T-hangars	X		91/92
11.	Extend Taxiway A to Terminal Building	X		91/92
12.	Install ASR Surveillance Radar		X	92/93
13.	Terminal Building Expansion Const.		X	95/96
14.	Clear and Grub Runway Approach		X	92/93
15.	Rehab. Service Road Midfield Area		X	95/96
16.	Const. Access T/W in NW		X	93/94
17.	Acquire land SE of Airport		X	94/95
18.	Drainage rehabilitation		X	95/96
19.	Construct 16 T-hangars		X	94/95

Table 2 continued

20.	Const. Access Road from SR 24		X	95/96
21.	Construct T/Ws G and J		X	95/96
	<u>Conservation, Open Space and Groundwater Recharge</u>			
22.	Purchase of open space and recreation acreage	X	X	annually 91/92 - 95/96

Sources: ~~Mass Transit; Stormwater Management; Aviation; and Conservation, Open Space and Groundwater Recharge Data and Analysis Reports of the Comprehensive Plan, 1991.~~

Public Education and Health Facilities and their Impact

Maps 1, 2 and 3 illustrate the locations and service areas for the public schools (elementary, middle, and high, respectively) in the urban area. ~~Map 1 also indicates the proposed location of a new elementary school just outside of city limits (see north, center of map). The projected date for the school to be built is 1992. The only anticipated impact of the proposed new school is on water and wastewater facilities because the school site falls within GRU's potable water and wastewater service areas. According to GRU, both water and wastewater facilities and capacity are available to service the new school. Since adoption of the 1991 Comprehensive Plan, Norton Elementary School has been constructed in the City's northwest quadrant.~~

Map 4 shows the locations of public health and higher education facilities. The University of Florida (UF) and Santa Fe Community College serve an area well beyond city limits since students at these facilities often come from across the state and nation. Shands Teaching Hospital (private, non-profit hospital) is located on the UF campus.



















The public health facilities shown on Map 4 serve both local and much broader regional areas. The Alachua County Public Health Unit (will be re-located in the Alachua County Community Services building by the time of this element's adoption) serves all Alachua County residents. Tacachale (formerly Sunland) serves a statewide housing need for the mentally handicapped developmentally disabled. The Family Services Center serves only the Medicaid-eligible families associated with Lincoln Middle School (zone shown on Map 2) is affiliated with the Alachua County public schools and serves the counseling needs (mental health and social) of students referred by the school system. The Veteran's Administration (VA) Hospital and VA Nursing Home provide care for patients from across the North Central Florida region.

Most of the capital improvements (water, wastewater, roads, mass transit service, stormwater management, solid waste collection) required by educational and public health facilities already exist within city limits. The existence of these improvements provides an economic incentive for locating or expanding these facilities within city limits and supports the policies of compact

SCHOOL ZONES

Elementary Schools

School Zones

-  Talbot Elementary
-  Hidden Oak Elementary
-  Littlewood Elementary
-  Terwilliger Elementary
-  Chiles Elementary
-  Wiles Elementary
-  Norton Elementary
-  Glen Springs Elementary
-  Finley Elementary
-  Idylwild Elementary
-  Foster Elementary
-  Rawlings Elementary
-  Metcalfe Elementary
-  Duval Elementary
-  Williams Elementary
-  Lake Forest Elementary
-  Prairie View Elementary
-  Irby (K-2) & Alachua (3-5) Elementary

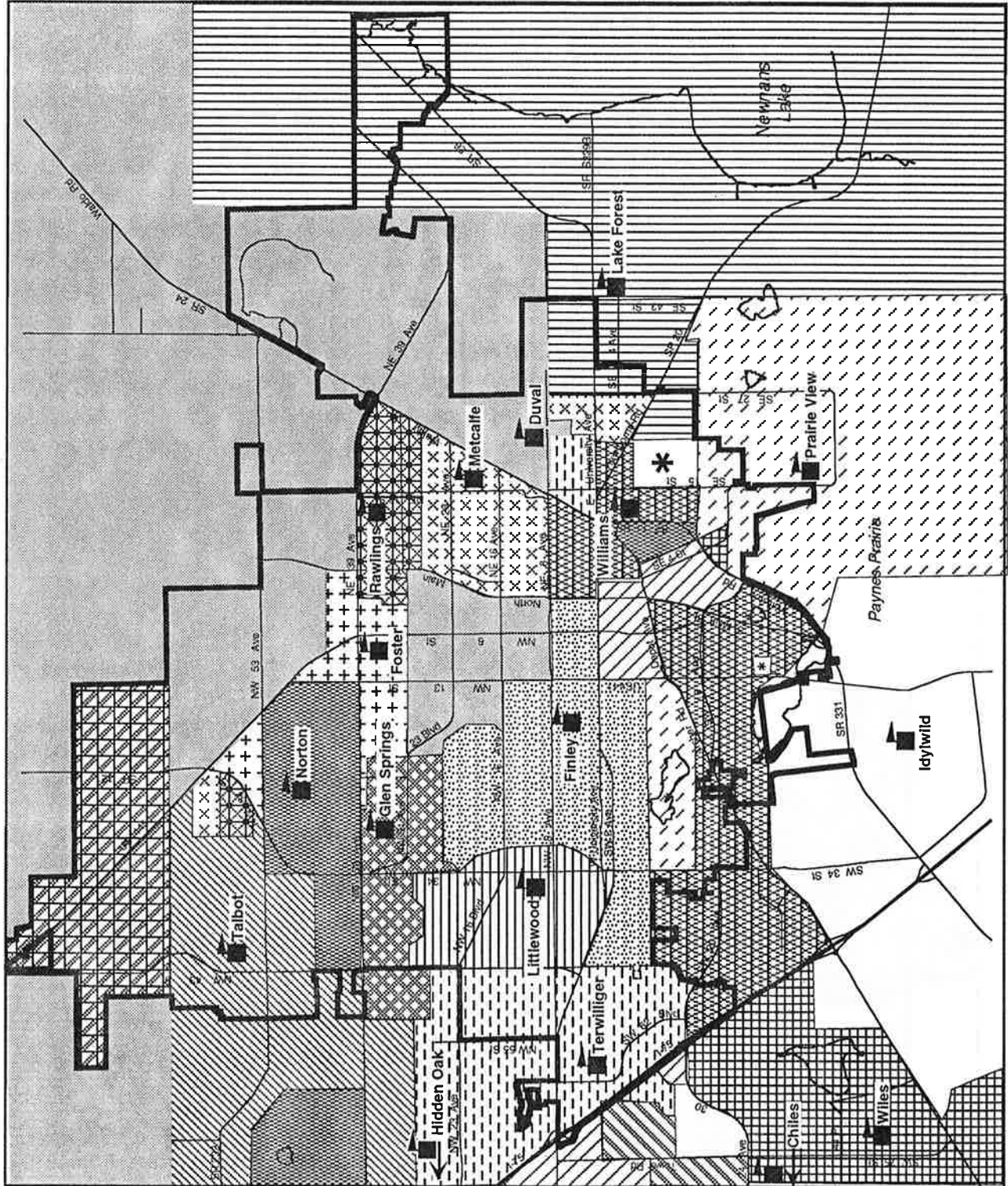
- * Other: Kennedy to Glen Springs
Carter to Norton
Lincoln Estates to Littlewood
Tangle wood to Prairie View

Elementary School Locations

Notes
Zones are approximate and should not be used to verify school assignment. Call the Alachua County School Board at 955-7700 for this purpose.
Zones exclude University of Florida and natural features Newmans Lake, Kanapaha Lake and Paynes Prairie.

City of Gainesville Gainesville, Florida








Prepared by the
Department of Community Development
September 2000



SCHOOL ZONES

Middle Schools

Legend

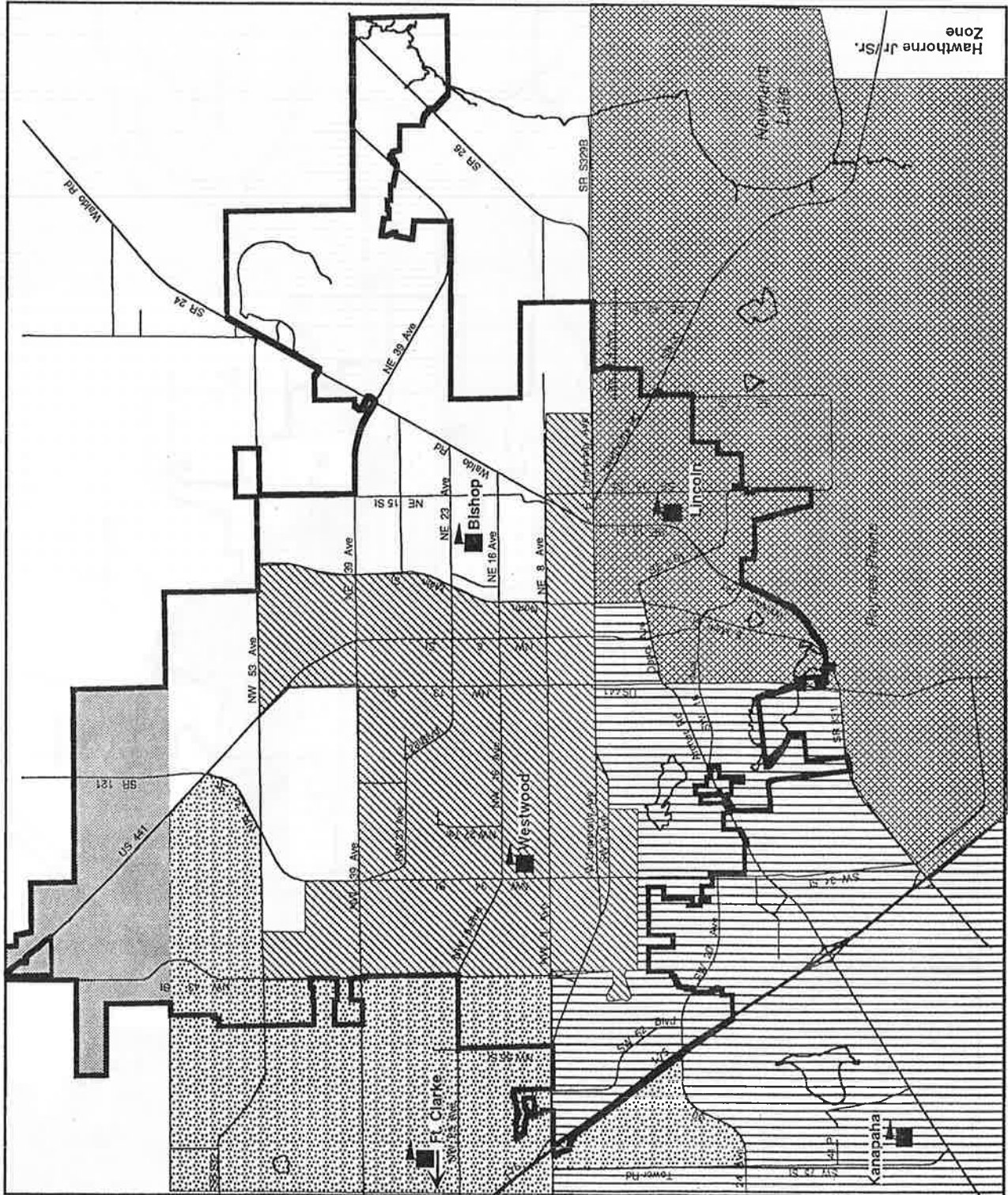
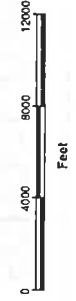
-  Ft. Clarke Middle School Zone
-  Westwood Middle School Zone
-  H. Bishop Middle School Zone
-  Lincoln Middle School Zone
-  Kanapaha Middle School Zone
-  Mebane Middle School Zone
-  Middle School Locations

Notes

Zones are approximate and should not be used to verify school assignment. Call the Alachua County School Board at 955-7700 for this purpose. Zones exclude natural features Newmans Lake, Kanapaha Lake and Paynes Prairie.

City of Gainesville Gainesville, Florida






Prepared by the
Department of Community Development
September 2000



SCHOOL ZONES

High Schools

Legend

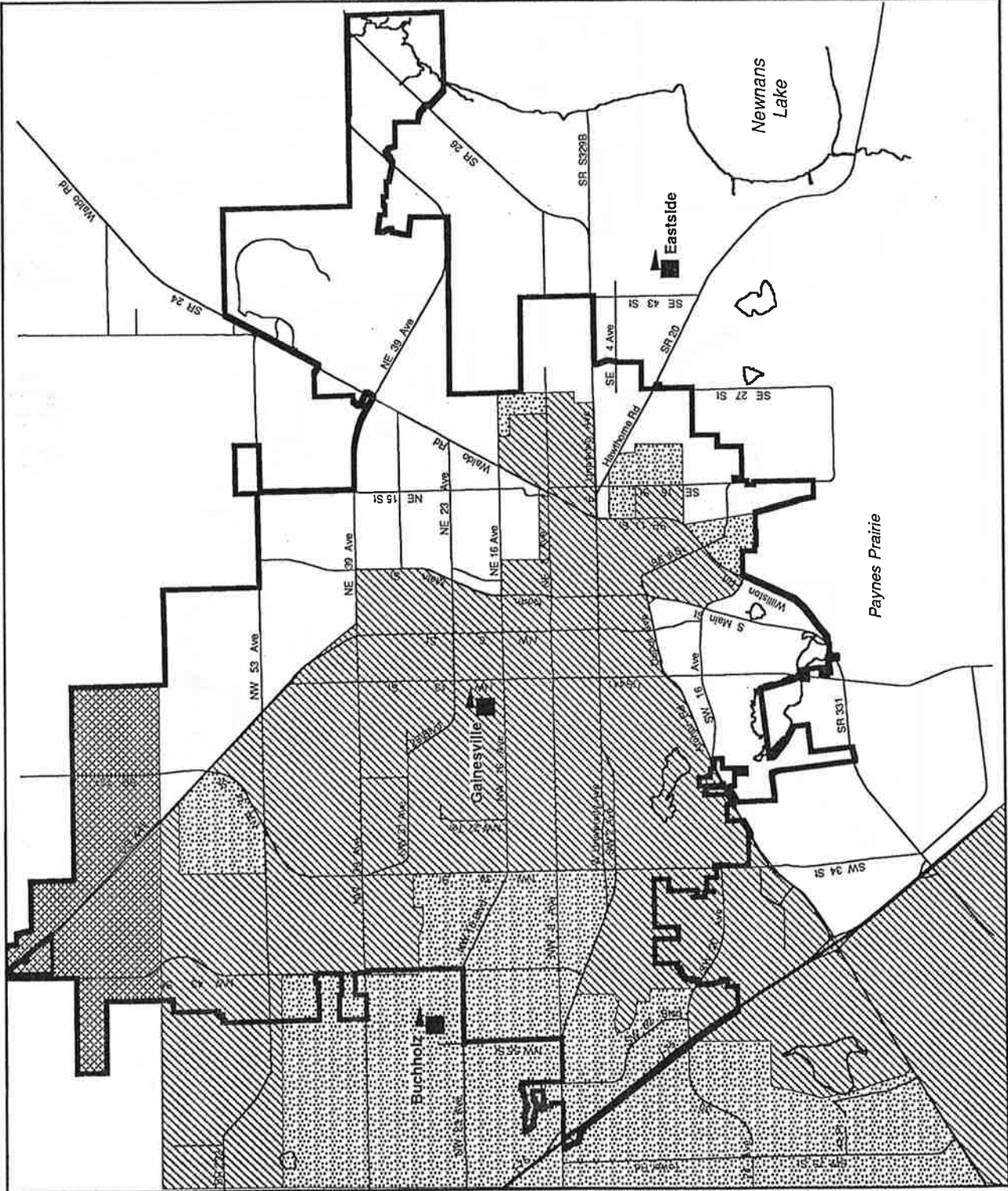
-  Gainesville High School Zone
-  Buchholz High School Zone
-  Eastside High School Zone
-  Santa Fe High School Zone
-  High School Locations

Notes

Zones are approximate and should not be used to verify school assignments. Call the Alachua County School Board at 955-7700 for this purpose. Zones exclude natural features Newmans Lake, Kanapaha Lake and Paynes Prairie.

**City of Gainesville
Gainesville, Florida**

Prepared by the
Department of Community Development
July 2000



Map 4

FACILITIES

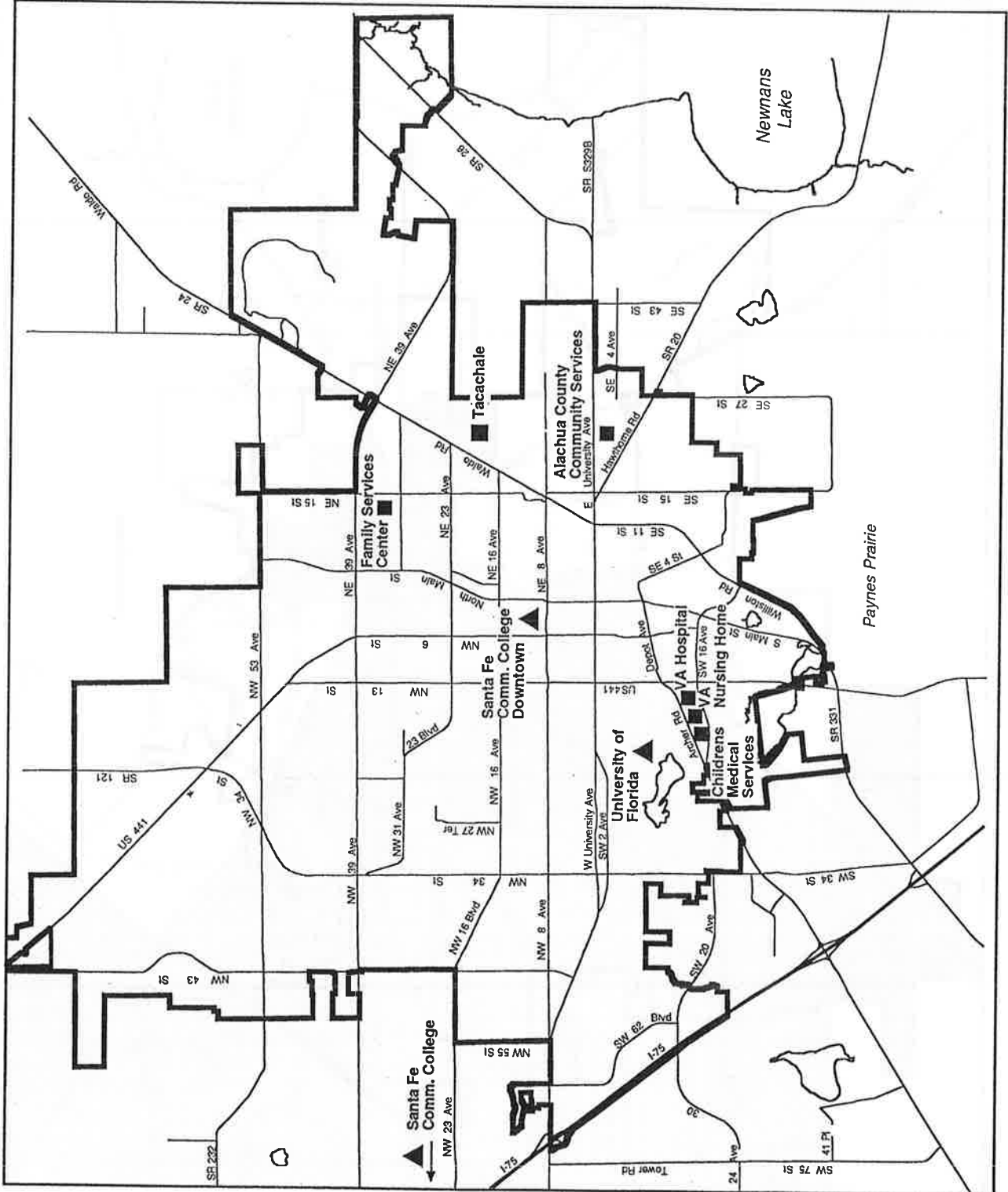
Public Health &
Higher Education

Legend

- ▲ Higher Education Facilities
- Public Health Facilities
- Gainesville City Limits

City of Gainesville
Gainesville, Florida

Prepared by the
Department of Community Development
September 2000



development and redevelopment found in the Future Land Use Element. Improvements to existing infrastructure for public facilities already in place (e.g., the University of Florida, VA Hospital facilities and Tacachale) are encouraged so that these facilities will not have to relocate or expand to areas outside of city limits.

Almost all areas within city limits fall within the potable water and wastewater service areas. Capacity is available to service education and public health uses. Stormwater management facilities must be provided by new development or by expansions of existing development. Within city limits, mass transit serves all public health and education facilities at the LOS standards set in the ~~Mass Transit~~ Transportation Mobility Element.

The University of Florida is the only known state agency that has plans to add additional buildings within the city limits. Expansions occur at the University of Florida and Santa Fe Community College on a regular basis as state funding becomes available. Expansions at these facilities can impact ~~traffic circulation~~, water, wastewater and ~~mass transit~~ transportation services. The University provides its own wastewater and stormwater management facilities and owns the potable water pipes running through the campus. The University also maintains its own roads. The University contracts with the City for ~~some~~ mass transit services and for potable water.

~~Plans exist to expand the VA Nursing Home to house more individuals. The VA will be required to pay for associated water, wastewater and stormwater improvements necessary to maintain adopted level of service standards. The VA Nursing Home expansion should have minimal impact on traffic circulation facilities because of the nature of the clients and the fact that employee work shifts occur at off-peak hours. The VA Center is already being served by mass transit. Aside from the VA Nursing Home, no No new public health facilities or expansions of existing facilities are known to be planned. In fact, according to officials at Tacachale, the resident population at the facility is expected to shrink over the next ten years as more individuals are de-institutionalized. The North Central Florida Regional Health Planning Council has indicated no need for new hospital or nursing home beds in the community. Communication with the VA Hospital has indicated that have no expansion plans for either the hospital or nursing home.~~

With the exception of deficient LOS roadways near the University of Florida and VA Hospital complex, there are no existing deficiencies or anticipated deficiencies connected with public health and higher education facilities. The VA and the University of Florida campus have been placed within the City's ~~Central City Interim Special Transportation Area (see Traffic Circulation Data and Analysis Report)~~ as a means of mitigating traffic impacts on deficient roadways. TCEA. The University of Florida must meet the requirements of 240.155 F.S. and the levels of service established for streets within the UF transportation impact area.

Existing Revenue Sources for Capital Improvements

Many of the City's revenue sources are used to defray the operating and administrative costs of programs and do not produce sufficient funds for capital projects. The primary sources of

revenue available to fund capital improvements are listed below with a brief explanation of each source. Because GRU and the City of Gainesville maintain separate budgets and accounting systems, the revenue sources for each organization are listed separately. The following inventory is not exhaustive of all revenues for GRU and the City; however, it represents the major funding sources available for capital improvements.

Several funding sources are tied to the purchase of specific items. For example, ~~Urban Mass Transit Administration (UMTA)~~ Federal Transit Administration (FTA) funds can only be used for mass transit-related expenditures. Thus, the list of revenue sources available to fund capital improvements should not be considered a list of potential revenues which can be used across all types of capital improvement expenditures.

GRU Revenue Sources Available for Water/Wastewater Capital Improvements

Revenue Bonds

Revenue bond proceeds are the primary means used by GRU to finance capital improvements. The bonds are secured by revenues and collections from system users. Currently, GRU's long-term credit (bond) rating is AA.

Rates and Collections

GRU collects fees for water and wastewater service from customers. Rates are established in the City's Code of Ordinances. This revenue source also includes developers' cash contributions for capital improvements in the form of connection fees and forcemain fees. It also includes additional contributions in aid of construction if GRU does not project an adequate return on investment from an extension.

Grants

The City has received federal grants from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to finance wastewater plant expansions and upgrades.

Developer Contributions

Developers contribute water and wastewater distribution and collection systems internal to developments. These capital improvements are fully funded by development.

Special Assessments

GRU can levy an assessment against property owners in a designated area to fund capital improvements deemed necessary for, or beneficial to, those property owners.

City Revenue Sources Available to Fund Capital Improvements

Property Taxes

All real and personal property within the City, not expressly exempted from taxation, is subject to ad valorem taxes based on a millage rate adopted annually by the City Commission. The current millage rate is ~~5.731~~ 4.9416 (~~5.585~~ for general operating and .146 for debt service). There are no special restrictions on the use of these funds.

Franchise Taxes--Telephone

~~Southern Bell~~South Telephone Company pays a tax on gross receipts for telephone exchange services. The fee schedule is 1% of gross receipts. This tax will ~~expires in March 2000~~ when the new Telecommunications Services Tax comes into effect. There are no special restrictions on the use of these funds.

Franchise Taxes--Cable TV

The cable television provider pays a tax on charges levied on customers. The tax is 5% of gross revenues. There are no special restrictions on the use of these funds. This tax will expire when the new Telecommunications Services Tax comes into effect.

Utility Taxes

A 10% tax is levied on city residents for water, gas and electric services. There are no special restrictions on the use of these funds.

Telecommunications Services Tax

A new tax on cable TV, telephones (both regular and cellular), and pagers/beepers will come into effect 10/1/01. The Florida Department of Revenue will establish the rates for this tax prior to 10/1/01.

Intergovernmental Revenue

This revenue includes the following items:

- a. State Revenue Sharing - Motor Fuel Tax. The City receives one cent of the tax on motor fuels from the State Revenue Sharing Trust Fund. Funds are received from the State monthly. This revenue is earmarked for transportation-related expenses.
- b. Local Government Half-Cent Sales Tax. One-half of the "Fifth Cent" portion of the state's sales tax is distributed to City and County governments. The City's portion is in relation to the City/County population, and depends on sales taxes collected within the County. These funds are received monthly and can be used for any city program. The

one-half cent tax on telecommunications will phase out on 10/1/01 with the implementation of the Telecommunications Services Tax.

- c. State Revenue Sharing - Cigarette Taxes. Eleven cents of the 21 cents/pack tax on cigarettes is received from the State Revenue Sharing Trust Fund. The City also receives an additional 2 cents of the 21 cents/pack tax which is part of an excise tax on retail sales of cigarettes sold within the County. Portions of these funds are used for debt service on revenue bonds. The remainder can be used for any municipal program.
- d. Federal Funds and Grants. The City receives federal monies in the form of Community Development Block Grant funds to assist low- and moderate-income areas, ~~UMTA FTA~~ capital grants earmarked for ~~mass transit~~, ~~Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) funds for airport capital improvements~~ and other miscellaneous grants.
- e. State Grants. The City regularly receives state grants for ~~airport and mass transit~~ capital improvements. Other state grants occasionally become available for specific improvement projects.

Utility Transfers

Based on a formula, GRU transfers a portion of the profits generated from the operation of the electric, natural gas, water and wastewater utilities to the General Fund. Beginning in fiscal year 2000/2001, the formula for the electric utility transfer was changed. The formula is now based on delivered units of power, rather than gross revenues. This formula change was as a result of electric utility deregulation and its impacts on GRU's competitiveness in the market place. In addition to a specific percentage of revenue being transferred, the transfer also includes the direct transfer of revenue realized from the levy of a surcharge on electric, water and wastewater services provided to residents in the unincorporated area. The transfer may be made only to the extent such funds are not needed to pay GRU's debt service.

Local Option Gas Tax Fund

By inter-local agreement the City of Gainesville receives 38.635% of the 6 cents Local Option Gas Tax funds collected. These funds must be used for transportation-related expenditures. A portion of these funds goes to the Regional Transit System to fund mass transit.

Bonds

The City can issue either general obligation or revenue bonds to fund capital improvement projects. General obligation bonds require voter approval and are backed by the full faith and credit of the local jurisdiction. The City can issue revenue bonds to pay for capital facilities associated with revenue-producing enterprises such as the ~~airport and~~ Stormwater Utility.

The City's current bond rating for ~~general obligation bonds is A1. The City also has an A1 rating for Public Improvement Revenue Certificates.~~ non-advalorem revenue pledge is A2.

Special Assessments

The City can levy a special assessment to pay for necessary capital improvements in an area. Funds collected must be used for the specified purpose of the assessment and expended only within the special assessment area.

Airport Enterprise Funds

The revenues produced by the airport can be used to fund some of its capital improvements through either pay-as-you-go funding or revenue bonding. These revenues come from terminal parking fees, advertising revenues, corporate aviation area rentals, landing fees, rental car and space rentals, etc.

Regional Transit System (RTS)

RTS collects fares and has several contracts for service which generate funds. Currently, these revenues are insufficient to fund all capital improvements. In addition, RTS received funding from the University of Florida (UF) Campus Master Plan Agreement. RTS also receives monies for transit service as a result of the student activity fee (based on a per-credit-hour fee) at UF which provides unlimited access to the transit system. A new fee will be implemented for the 2001-2002 school year and will replace the current Activity and Service fee charge to UF students.

Stormwater Management Utility - Monthly Stormwater Fees

The City instituted a stormwater utility fee in 1988. The revenues generated from this source can be used to issue revenue bonds or to fund pay-as-you-go stormwater capital projects.

Downtown Redevelopment Trust Funds

Community Redevelopment Area Tax Increment Funds

There are ~~2~~ 3 tax increment districts producing revenues ~~for the Downtown Redevelopment Authority (DRA).~~ One district is the downtown area, established in 1980. The ~~other~~ second area is the Fifth Avenue district, established in 1979. The third district is College Park/University Heights, established in 1994. A fourth redevelopment district on the east side of Gainesville is pending the completion of the redevelopment plan for the area. The ~~DRA~~ CRA receives the ad valorem tax funds over and above the ~~1980 and 1979~~ tax levels as of the establishment dates in these districts to finance redevelopment projects in those areas. These funds can be used for infrastructure needs. However, the revenues from the ~~2~~ 3 districts cannot be co-mingled and must be expended in the respective districts.

Analysis of Capital Improvements Data

Current Local Practices Guiding Capital Improvements

A variety of local policies and practices guide the timing and location of public facility construction and expansion. State and federal requirements also play a major role in infrastructure placement and planning. The current practices for each type of capital improvement are listed below. Policies and programs being established in the City's Comprehensive Plan (especially the Concurrency Management System) and the resulting Land Development Regulations will alter or modify some of the current practices.

Water/Wastewater

Gainesville Regional Utilities maintains annual customer and sales forecasts for the water and wastewater plants. These forecasts are used to project when plant capacity increases will be needed. Increases in capacity are then scheduled in the 6-year GRU Capital Improvements Program (CIP). Repairs and replacements to system components are done on a regular maintenance schedule. Additionally, pursuant to the utilities bond resolution, repairs and replacements may be required if prescribed during the conduct of a 5-year review by an independent consultant. Any such repairs and replacements found necessary are scheduled in GRU's CIP.

Extensions to potable water and wastewater lines are occasionally made by GRU to provide loops which offer redundancy in the potable water distribution systems and wastewater collection systems. This is consistent with prudent utility practice and provides a safety mechanism for customers in the event of line maintenance and/or failures. These extensions are made to better support the existing customer base. In emergency circumstances, when health and safety are endangered, extensions may be made to protect citizens and provide service.

Extensions within existing city limits are considered infill because most of the city falls within GRU's existing service area (see Maps 1 and 6 in the Potable Water and Wastewater Data and Analysis Report). The only exceptions are that a small area of undeveloped land at the eastern edge of the airport is not currently served with potable water and the Deerhaven Power Generation Plant is not served with centralized wastewater facilities.

The timing and locations of extensions outside of city limits are controlled by Alachua County. The policies concerning these extensions are provided in the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan. In addition, an Urban Service Area boundary (now known as the Urban Cluster) has been set by the County in their Comprehensive Plan. Extensions beyond the urban services boundary are subject to approval by the Alachua County Board of County Commissioners. Policies for approval of extensions beyond the Urban Service Area boundary are set in the County's Comprehensive Plan.

Extensions to new developments inside or outside of city limits are permitted only when potable water and wastewater plant capacity are available or can be made available through developer

contributions. This policy ~~will continue under~~ has been established in the City's new Concurrency Management System. Extensions require developer contributions to finance the improvements. Section 27-~~143~~124 of the City's Code of Ordinances (see Appendix A of this report) discusses developer contributions for the potable water system. Sections 27-~~180~~ 174, -~~181~~ 175 and -~~182~~ 176(see Appendix A of this report) discuss developer contributions for the wastewater system.

Policies concerning connection charges, fire support and line construction for water and wastewater are found in the City's Code of Ordinances (Water: see Sections 27-~~130~~, -~~141~~129, -~~142~~ 130, -~~144~~ 131, -~~147~~ 134; Wastewater: see Sections 27-~~176~~ 171, -~~177~~ 172, -~~178~~ 176, -~~179~~ 173, -~~186~~ 179, ~~187~~ 180, 180.1, 180.2, 180.3; and Appendix A for fees. A copy of these items can be found in Appendix A of this report.). Federal and/or state mandates may necessitate facility improvements (e.g., as EPA standards change, new construction or upgrades may be necessary for the wastewater plants to meet federal regulations).

Aviation

~~The G AC/RAA determines improvements needed to serve air traffic and passengers. These airport improvements require approval from the FAA, FDOT and the City Commission. Airport bonds go through the City Commission process so that G AC/RAA can take advantage of the City's bond rating.~~

Conservation, Open Space and Groundwater Recharge

~~Recommendations for conservation/open space land acquisitions are made by the City's Greenspace Advisory Board. The Advisory Board also works in cooperation with the Alachua Conservation Trust. The recommendations are passed to the City Commission for a final decision. The City Commission has provided funds annually for greenspace acquisition. Subdivision and site plan negotiations, as well as rezoning and land use change actions, have resulted in dedications of land and conservation easements serving conservation and open space purposes.~~

Alachua County voters recently approved the Alachua County Forever Bonds. This is a new land conservation program to finance the purchase of environmentally significant lands to protect water resources, wildlife habitats and natural areas suitable for resource-based recreation. A nine-member board will be appointed by the County Commission to select properties for purchase. Lands within city limits would qualify for purchase. The City can participate in this program through the nomination of worthy lands for conservation purposes. The property tax rate of .25 mills over the next 20 years will be used to repay bond funds borrowed from financial markets.

Mass Transit and Traffic Circulation

Transportation Mobility

Mass transit capital improvements are heavily dependent on the availability of federal and state funding. Capital improvements for ~~mass transit and traffic circulation~~ transportation are scheduled and approved through the federally-required Metropolitan Transportation Planning Organization (MTPO). The MTPO includes ~~mass transit and traffic circulation~~ roadway facilities in its 5-year Transportation Improvement Program (TIP). The TIP implements projects consistent with the Gainesville Urbanized Area Transportation Study (GUATS) Plan (the ~~2015~~ 2020 Plan is currently being developed) and addresses all functionally classified roadways in the Gainesville Urban Area.

During the City's subdivision and site plan review process new facility needs are frequently identified. Road facilities necessary for safety and/or improved traffic flow in connection with new development are usually developer-contributed. The City's recently-adopted TCEA also provides a mechanism for developer contributions to improve the various transportation modes.

Recreation

Responsibility for planning recreation facilities and improvements lies with the City's Recreation and Parks Department, Cultural and Nature Operations Affairs Department and the City Commission. Advisory support is provided by the Public Recreation Board and the Nature Centers Commission. Recommendations for recreation capital improvements are programmed in the City's Capital Improvement Program. Park land acquisition follows the same procedures listed in the Conservation section above. As noted earlier in the Conservation section, the Alachua County Forever Program may provide a funding source for resource-based recreation facilities.

Stormwater

Currently, new development must construct the stormwater management facilities required to meet the water quality standards of the appropriate water management district and abate increased stormwater run-off due to the development. Redevelopment of existing property also requires developer-installed stormwater facilities. Developments must submit dimensioned drainage plans, including calculations, for review and approval by the Public Works Department in accordance with plan review procedures established in City ordinances. The Public Works Department has established the standards for stormwater retention and detention and ~~they~~ these have become LOS standards in the Stormwater Management Element.

Other stormwater management facilities are constructed or increased in capacity based on need priorities established by the Stormwater Management Utility. Facility construction or expansion must receive City Commission approval and be included in the capital improvements plan. A Stormwater Management Utility fee was implemented in 1988 to provide a dedicated funding source to meet existing needs and provide for regular maintenance of facilities.

Fiscal Implications of Existing Deficiencies and Future Needs

Tables 1 and 2 in this Report report listed the Level 1 and Level 2 capital improvements projects which were identified in the various data and analysis reports of the Comprehensive Plan. Level 1 improvements are considered high priority items because the facilities are necessary to either meet or maintain adopted LOS standards or to correct existing deficiencies. The Potable Water and Wastewater, Stormwater Management and ~~Traffic Circulation~~ Transportation Mobility Data and Analysis Reports identified Level 1 improvement needs.

Potable Water

~~Existing storage tank capacity deficiencies were noted in this data and analysis report. Storage capacity is important in order to meet distribution equalization, repump needs, and fire and operational reserves. GRU has already obtained the revenue bonding to finance the 1991/1992 storage tank construction. An expansion of the Murphree Water Plant to 40 mgd is planned in order to meet projected needs. The 1991/1992 revenue bonding for this construction has also been obtained.~~

In order to meet projected future peak water demands, capacity upgrades are being implemented at the wellfield, at the Murphree Water Treatment Plant and in the water distribution system. The plant maximum day treatment capacity will be increased from 40 mgd to 51 mgd through a filtration system upgrade. The wellfield capacity is being increased by installing two additional wells, which are expected to increase the wellfield capacity to approximately 45 mgd. Distribution system upgrades are being performed in order to maintain LOS standards for pressure with future demand increases. Low pressure problems occurred periodically in the southwest area as a result of high demands during the spring of 2000. In order to alleviate these problems and continue to maintain LOS, a water main upgrade along Archer Road between Tower Road and I-75 at a cost of \$665,000 is planned.

A schedule of projected rate increases to secure the bonding has been established and is shown in the Potable Water and Wastewater Data and Analysis Report. These improvements are also shown in the 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements. Thus, there are no negative fiscal implications from the ~~plant expansion and storage tank deficiencies~~ three Potable Water capital improvements projects listed in the 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements.

Wastewater

~~The data and analysis report identified the need to complete an upgrade of the Main Street Wastewater Plant to the advanced secondary level to meet EPA effluent standards. The plant had not been meeting standards for lindane and silver disposal into Sweetwater Branch (a Class III surface water). This project is of high priority to correct environmental concerns and meet federal mandates. This capital project is already underway and all of the funding for it has been secured. The completion of this project is shown in the 5-Year Schedule of Improvements. Thus, there are no negative fiscal implications from this existing deficiency.~~

The report indicated the need to increase the capacity at the Kanapaha Wastewater Plant to meet projected 1996 demand so that the adopted LOS standard can be maintained. A 2.0 mgd expansion is scheduled for completion by the end of FY 1992/1993. The project is shown in the 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements for FYs 1991/1992 and 1992/1993. In order to maintain LOS standards with projected increases in flow, Kanapaha Water Reclamation Facility will be expanded from 10 mgd to 12.5 mgd, with completion of the capital improvement in FY 2002/2003. This project is being financed with utility revenue bonds. A schedule of projected rate increases to secure the bonding has been established and is shown in the Potable Water and Wastewater Data and Analysis Report. This will result in sufficient utility revenues for the revenue bonding. Thus, there are no negative fiscal implications from this projected need.

~~Also noted in the data and analysis report was the construction of a wastewater collection shunt system during FY 1991/1992. This system will improve and expand the ability to shift flows between the two wastewater plants. This improvement assists in plant treatment capacity availability. This project is being financed with utility revenue bonds. As indicated above, these bonds have been secured by projected rate increases. Thus, there are no negative fiscal implications from this improvement.~~

Stormwater Management

The capital needs identified in this data and analysis report were not related to level of service standards (those standards are set for new development or redevelopment). However, they represent projects necessary to correct existing drainage deficiencies in the city. These areas have nonexistent, inadequate or failing stormwater management facilities. Correcting these problems is important for the welfare of residents in the identified areas. These needs were labelled the "Stormwater Projects" in the data and analysis report. The Stormwater Management Utility (SMU) has generated sufficient funds to deal with some of the Stormwater Projects. Two projects are included in the 5-Year Schedule of Improvements because funding has been secured for these projects. The Hogtown Creek Stormwater Master Plan is also shown in the 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements. This is a study to evaluate the capacity problems of the Hogtown Creek Drainage system and recommend alternatives to mitigate flooding potential in the basin. The funds for the study have been allocated in the FY 1991/1992 budget. The funding source is the SMU.

The capital needs identified in this data and analysis report were related to projected water quality and quantity treatment needs. The Northeast Boulevard/Duck Pond improvements are being funded by a combination of EPA grant funds and City SMU funds. The Brownfield Project funds have come from the State Revolving Fund (one million dollars). Repayment will be made over time using SMU funds. The Sweetwater Branch-Paynes Prairie Outfall Facilities funding has come from an EPA grant. An application to the State Revolving Fund has been made for further funding. The Hogtown Creek Sediment Project has been funded, to date, by the Florida Department of Transportation. The City has applied for an additional \$32,500 in grant funds from the St. Johns Water Management District. In addition, the City has designated \$45,000 of SMU funds for the design element of this project.

~~Additionally, the SMU fees could~~ can be used as a revenue source to support the issuance of a revenue bond to finance projects at some point in the future. Thus, there are no negative fiscal implications from the Stormwater Projects. However, full funding of all these projects has not been established. Because the SMU funds can only be used to finance stormwater management improvements and operations, the needs associated with this Element do not impact the priority of funding for other projects.

Traffic Circulation

~~There are no negative fiscal implications for the City for the Level 1 improvements shown in the data and analysis report and the 5-Year Schedule of Improvements. All funding and implementation for the Level 1 improvements is from FDOT.~~

Mass Transit Transportation Mobility

~~The capital improvements associated with transit, which were noted in this data and analysis report are not associated with the adopted LOS standards for mass transit. There are no City capital improvements associated with roadway LOS standards due to the adoption of the TCEA. The improvements are related to enhanced operations and maintenance. The administration building expansion is needed to provide additional office space. The painting facility will lower maintenance costs by allowing the use of in-house facilities and personnel for this service. The service truck is a replacement for an existing service vehicle nearing the end of its useful life cycle. Federal and state matching funds have been received for the painting facility and the administration building. The City's match is 10% and these funds come from revenues earmarked for mass transit facilities. The service truck replacement is not funded. RTS expects to receive federal and state matching funds for this capital expense (10% City match).~~

Aviation

~~The aviation capital improvements which were noted in this data and analysis report are to enhance airport operations and meet anticipated demand. Level of service standards are not set in the Aviation Element. None of these improvements are currently funded. However, the airport receives substantial capital outlay funds from the state and federal governments. The City's match on the proposed projects ranges from 0% to 50%. The GAC/RAA generates sufficient revenues to provide matches or to issue revenue bonds to cover its share of capital expenses.~~

Conservation, Open Space and Groundwater Recharge

~~This Element established a policy that the City should annually spend a minimum of \$150,000 for open space and recreation land acquisition to provide adequate greenspace for the~~

community. The revenue source for these acquisitions is the General Fund. In FY 1990/1991 the City allocated \$150,000 for land purchases (\$140,000 budgeted plus \$10,000 interest earnings). The \$150,000 amount is also shown annually in the 5 year projections of expenditures for General Government (see Table 8, the \$150,000 is a portion of the line labelled "Capital Projects").

See the discussion of the Alachua County Forever Bond Program in the earlier section on Conservation.

Capital Improvements Costs

The total costs associated with each needed capital improvement are shown in Tables 3 (Level 1) and 4 (Level 2). The tables also indicate the amount of the total cost which is the City's share, in cases where federal and state matching funds are used. It should be noted that if federal and state funding matches are decreased or eliminated, many of the capital projects listed may not be financially feasible for the City.

The bases for the Level 1 costs estimates are historical cost figures and engineering cost estimates based on project studies. These estimates were obtained from the relevant city departments.

**TABLE 3: Capital Improvements Costs by Revenue Source
 Level 1 Capital Improvement Needs (in \$1,000's)**

Item	Element	City Funds	State Funds	Federal Funds	Total Cost
	<u>Mass Transit</u>				
	No capital improvements associated with LOS standards have been identified as necessary.				
	<u>Potable Water</u>				
1.	2 mg ground storage addition in the NW	800			800
2.	5 mg ground storage tank at Murphree Wellfield	1,270			1,270
3.	Murphree Plant expansion	709			709

Table 3 continued

Recreation

No capital improvements associated with LOS standards have been identified as necessary.

Stormwater Management

4.	Southwest Golf View Subdivision	80		80
5.	Fox Grove Subdivision Drainage Basin Improvement	175		175
6.	Hogtown Creek Stormwater Master Plan	52		52

Traffic Circulation

No City capital improvements associated with LOS standards have been identified as necessary. FDOT improvements are listed as follows:

7.	NW 43rd ST (Construct 4 lanes w/ bike lanes from NW 23rd AVE to NW 39th AVE)	0	2,659	2,659
8.	NW 43rd ST (Construct 4 lanes w/ bike lanes from NW 8th AVE to NW 23rd AVE) ¹	0	2,634	2,634

Wastewater

9.	Completion of Main Street Wastewater Plant upgrade	0		1,745.463	1,745.463
10.	2.0 mg expansion of Kanapaha Wastewater Plant	1,965			1,965
11.	Wastewater Collection Shunt System	250			250

TOTAL: \$5,301 \$5,293 \$1,745.463 \$12,339.463

~~†~~FDOT's latest adopted Work Program shows this project as being constructed in FY 1992/1993. However, FDOT staff have stated that next year's Work Program will reschedule this construction project to sometime after FY 1995/1996. This is because of the policy decision the MTPo made at its January 1991 meeting concerning the construction priorities for N. Main Street and NW 43rd Street.

Sources: ~~Potable Water and Wastewater, Stormwater Management and Traffic Circulation Data and Analysis Reports and cost estimates from City Departments, 1991.~~

TABLE 3: Capital Improvements Costs by Revenue Source
Level 1 Capital Improvement Needs (in \$1,000's)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Element</u>	<u>City Funds</u>	<u>State Funds</u>	<u>Federal Funds</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
<u>Potable Water</u>					
1.	<u>Murphree Water Plant Filter System Upgrade (expands max day capacity to 51 mgd)</u>	<u>250</u>			<u>250</u>
2.	<u>Murphree wellfield expansion (expands the number of wells by 2)</u>	<u>1,530</u>			<u>1,530</u>
3.	<u>Archer Road water main</u>	<u>665</u>			<u>665</u>
<u>Recreation</u>					
<u>No capital improvements associated with LOS standards have been identified as necessary.</u>					
<u>Stormwater Management</u>					
4.	<u>Northeast Boulevard/Duck Pond Improvements</u>	<u>500</u>		<u>300</u>	<u>800</u>
5.	<u>Brownfield Project</u>	<u>1,000</u>		<u>1,300</u>	<u>2,300</u>
6.	<u>Sweetwater Branch-Paynes Prairie Outfall Facilities</u>	<u>500</u>			<u>2,000</u>

Table 3 continued

7.	<u>Hogtown Creek Sediment Project</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>1,525</u>	<u>2,000</u>
	<u>Transportation Mobility</u>			
	<u>No City capital improvements associated with LOS standards have been identified as necessary.</u>			
	<u>Wastewater</u>			
8.	<u>2.5 mgd expansion of Kanapaha Wastewater Plant</u>	<u>10,600</u>		<u>10,600</u>
<u>TOTAL:</u>		<u>\$15,090</u>	<u>\$1,525</u>	<u>\$1,600</u>
				<u>\$20,145</u>

Sources: Potable Water and Wastewater and Stormwater Management Data and Analysis Reports and cost estimates from City Departments, 2000.

**TABLE 4: Capital Improvements Costs by Revenue Source
 Level 2 Capital Improvement Needs (in \$1,000's)**

Item	Element	City Funds	State Funds	Federal Funds	Total Cost
	<u>Mass Transit</u>				
1.	Construction of painting facility	15	15	120	150
2.	Expansion and renovation of administration facility	45	45	362	452
3.	Service Truck	4	4	29	37
	<u>Stormwater Management</u>				
4.	Southeast Sugar Hill Neighborhood	450			450
5.	Anglewood Area Berm	100			100

Table 4 continued

<u>Aviation</u>					
6.	Engineering Study for Expansion of Terminal Building	150	150	300	600
7.	Extend access road to Corporate Aviation Area	20	20		40
8.	Replace 2 fire vehicles	30	30	540	600
9.	Improve NE 49th Road	7	7	126	140
10.	Construct 16 T hangars	95	95		190
11.	Extend Taxiway A to Terminal Building	20	20	360	400
12.	Install ASR Surveillance Radar			500	500
13.	Terminal Building Expansion	400	400	800	1,600
14.	Clear and Grub Runway Approach	15	15	270	300
15.	Rehab. Service Road Midfield Area	5	5	90	100
16.	Const. Access T/W in NW	7	7	126	140
17.	Acquire land SE of Airport	67	67	1,216	1,350
18.	Drainage rehabilitation	39	39	707	785
19.	Construct 16 T hangars	66	66		132
20.	Const. Access Road from SR 24	8	8	134	150
21.	Construct T/Ws G and J	12	12	216	240
<u>Conservation, Open Space and Groundwater Recharge</u>					

Table 4 continued

22-	Purchase of open space and recreation acreage (annual)	150		150
Total:		\$1,705	\$1,005	\$5,896
				\$8,606

Sources: ~~Mass Transit; Stormwater Management; Aviation; and Conservation Open Space and Groundwater Recharge Data and Analysis Reports and cost estimates from City Departments, 1991.~~

~~The Level 2 cost estimates for the Mass Transit administration and painting facilities are based on engineering cost estimates. The cost estimate for the service truck is based on a standard price for such equipment.~~

~~The cost estimates for the Stormwater Management facilities are based on the Public Works Department engineering studies. The expenditure figures for the aviation building and land improvements are based on engineering cost estimates. The equipment costs (fire vehicle and ASR radar) are based on standard charges for such items. The cost for land acquisition for the Conservation, Open Space and Groundwater Recharge Element are based on the amount that the City Commission has usually provided for greenspace purchases on an annual basis in recent years.~~

Use of Timing and Location of Capital Improvements to Public Facilities to Support Efficient Land Development

~~As an urbanized city (about 83% approximately 90% built-out, see Table 1, Future Land Use Data and Analysis Report), Gainesville already has most of the capital facilities (water and wastewater facilities, roads, mass transit service, solid waste collection and stormwater management) in place to meet the existing needs of its population. The existence of these improvements provides an economic incentive for locating within city limits and supports the policies of compact development and redevelopment found in the Future Land Use Element.~~

Population growth is projected to be limited over the planning period. Thus, the primary need for new capital improvements will be for infill development or redevelopment. Regulations already in existence require development to pay for, or provide, water, wastewater and stormwater management facilities. ~~Mass transit Transit~~ services the redevelopment areas shown in the Future Land Use Data and Analysis Report. Solid waste collection is available citywide. Some of the roads in the ~~redevelopment areas~~ area designated for redevelopment (see the Designated Urban Redevelopment Area in the Future Land Use Element map series) are operating at a deficient LOS. However, the Central City Interim Special Transportation Area proposes strategies to mitigate the negative impacts of development or redevelopment along deficient LOS roadways. ~~Allowing redevelopment in the interim STA promotes compact development and reduces the tendency for urban sprawl by providing sufficient housing and~~

commercial uses in the areas near the University. The Designated Urban Redevelopment Area has also been designated as a Transportation Concurrency Exception Area to deal with the issue of deficient roadway LOS. Allowing redevelopment and infill within this area promotes compact development where urban services are currently available and reduces the incentives for urban sprawl. Standards set within the TCEA by policies established in the Concurrency Management Element require alternative strategies to roadway widening for resolving traffic congestion problems.

Extensions of potable water or wastewater lines to serve developments within city limits which were not on centralized systems have been made by special assessments as requested by neighborhoods. For example, the Wimberly Estates neighborhood, which had its own water system, has been added to the centralized potable water system through special assessment payments. The city will make every effort to provide service to neighborhoods wanting to retrofit to centralized systems, especially in emergency situations where health and safety are at risk. Since the adoption of the 1991 Plan, Tacachale has been hooked to the centralized potable water system due to contamination being found in their water supply wells.

Policies in both the Future Land Use, ~~and the Capital Improvements,~~ and Concurrency Management Elements specify that adequate public facilities must be available concurrent with the impacts of development. The City's Concurrency Management System has operated since 1992 to insure that LOS standards are met by new development and redevelopment. Thus, facilities will be timed to be available to service the future city population.

The principal state agencies which provide public facilities within the City of Gainesville include the Board of Regents (University of Florida and Santa Fe Community College Downtown Campus), Health and Rehabilitative Services (Tacachale), and FDOT (roads). The plans of the University of Florida, Santa Fe Community College and Tacachale and their impacts have already been discussed above in the "Public Education and Health Facilities and their Impact" section.

The City, Alachua County and FDOT jointly plan, through the Metropolitan Transportation Planning Organization (MTPO), roadway facilities for the Gainesville Urban Area. ~~The MTPO's 1992-1997 Transportation Improvement Program shows only one road widening is planned within city limits. This improvement will add two lanes to portions of NW 43rd Street. This may divert north/south trips from two deficient LOS roads (NW 34th Street (LOS F) and NW 13th Street (LOS E and F)).~~ As discussed earlier in this report, the City's TCEA is the strategy chosen to deal with deficient roadway LOS because FDOT does not have sufficient transportation funds or right-of-way to alleviate traffic congestion with road widenings or new construction. Without the TCEA, infill and redevelopment within major portions of the city would be impossible using strict roadway LOS standards.

~~As discussed above, the City's interim STA is one means of dealing with the fact that FDOT does not have, in its current work program, plans to make improvements to any of the deficient LOS roads shown in the Traffic Circulation Data and Analysis Report. Without the interim STA, redevelopment, infill development and compact development in the central city area would be discouraged due to the concurrency requirements associated with FDOT LOS standards.~~

~~There are no water management district facilities in the City of Gainesville. St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) regulates the supply of potable water through the consumptive use permitting process. As indicated in the Conservation, Open Space and Groundwater Recharge Data and Analysis Report, water resources at the Murphree Wellfield are adequate for the projected population needs beyond the 2001 planning horizon. To date, there have been no problems with obtaining consumptive use permits. The City is currently operating under a consumptive use permit valid through August 1992. In December 1991 GRU will submit a water conservation plan to SJRWMD as part of a renewal program for the consumptive use permit. The new permit will be valid through 1998.~~

A conservation easement was purchased for a 7,100-acre tract adjoining the existing wellfield with joint funding from GRU, St. Johns River Water Management District, Suwannee River Water Management District and the USDA. The purchase also includes four additional well sites, and the provision for purchase of additional well sites in the future. This purchase will provide additional protection to the existing wellfield against potential contamination resulting from development activities, and will allow the City to expand its wellfield to meet its needs well beyond the 2010 planning horizon.

The City is currently working with the St. Johns River Water Management District in renewing its consumptive use permit. It is anticipated that the new permit will be issued by September 2001.

Extension of Water and Wastewater Facilities outside of City Limits

Extensions of GRU's water and wastewater facilities outside of city limits occur only when: development is approved pursuant to Alachua County's Comprehensive Plan, adequate capacity is available, and GRU's cost recovery policies are met. Alachua County's Comprehensive Plan has designated an ~~Urban Services Area~~ Urban Cluster area (formerly referred to as the Urban Services Area) around the City of Gainesville (see Map 5). The County's ~~Urban Services Area~~ Urban Cluster area, among other things, establishes a boundary for the extension of water and wastewater facilities in accordance with the County's land use plan.

Extensions of potable water and sanitary sewer lines beyond the County's ~~Urban Service Area~~ Urban Cluster area are subject to approval by the Alachua County Board of County Commissioners. To be approved, any such extension must be accompanied with the scheduling and funding of other appropriate urban services required to support the development and the amendment of the Land Use Plan and maps. The County's Comprehensive Plan provides the extenuating circumstances under which such extensions would be approved. Circumstances under which approval could be granted by the County Commission include:

- a. The absence of such facilities would result in a threat to the public health or safety; or
- b. The extension of such facilities is necessary to enhance the safe, effective, and efficient delivery of central potable water or sanitary sewer service within the existing urban service area; or

- c. To serve a purpose consistent with Alachua County's Comprehensive Plan, such as the retention and expansion of existing business and industry or the attraction of new business and industry in accordance with the Economic Element of the Alachua County Plan, or to serve institutional, tourist, or entertainment uses consistent with the Future Land Use Element; or
- d. Extensions are needed as part of a comprehensive expansion of public services to encourage urban development in a new area as part of a comprehensive plan amendment; ~~resulting from factors such as overall population growth, maintenance of level of service standards or the adequacy of existing and planned supporting infrastructure.~~ In this case, a finding must be made by the Alachua County Commission that the extension to new areas is based on the following factors (from the Alachua County Potable Water/Sanitary Sewer Element, Policy 8.3):
 - a. population growth rate;
 - b. maintenance of level of service standards for the potable water or sanitary sewer system;
 - c. adequacy of existing and planned supporting infrastructure.

Approval of such extensions would require the following:

1. Identification, scheduling, and designated funding for capital improvements to other public facilities need to extend urban services. Such projects shall be incorporated in the Five-Year Capital Improvement Program of the Alachua County Capital Improvement Element.
2. Adoption of necessary amendments to the Future Land Use Map extending the urban service area boundary.

Pursuant to the Boundary Adjustment Act of 1990, the Alachua County Commission has adopted an Urban Reserve Area (see Map 5) to promote efficient planning and delivery of urban services. The Urban Reserve Area is the area which is expected to become urban in character in the next ten years and generally represents the area within which it is reasonably prudent to extend water and wastewater facilities. The boundary of the Urban Reserve Area is subject to review and revision every five years. The Urban Reserve Area is generally either coincident with or extends somewhat further from city limits than the ~~Urban Services Area~~ County's Urban Cluster (previously referred to as the Urban Services Area). Any extensions beyond the Urban Reserve Area Boundary approved by the County Commission under the terms described above will also be subject to City Commission approval. The City does not intend to allow extensions beyond the Urban Reserve Area except as required by law or existing contractual obligations as outlined below.

COMPARISON OF URBAN AREAS

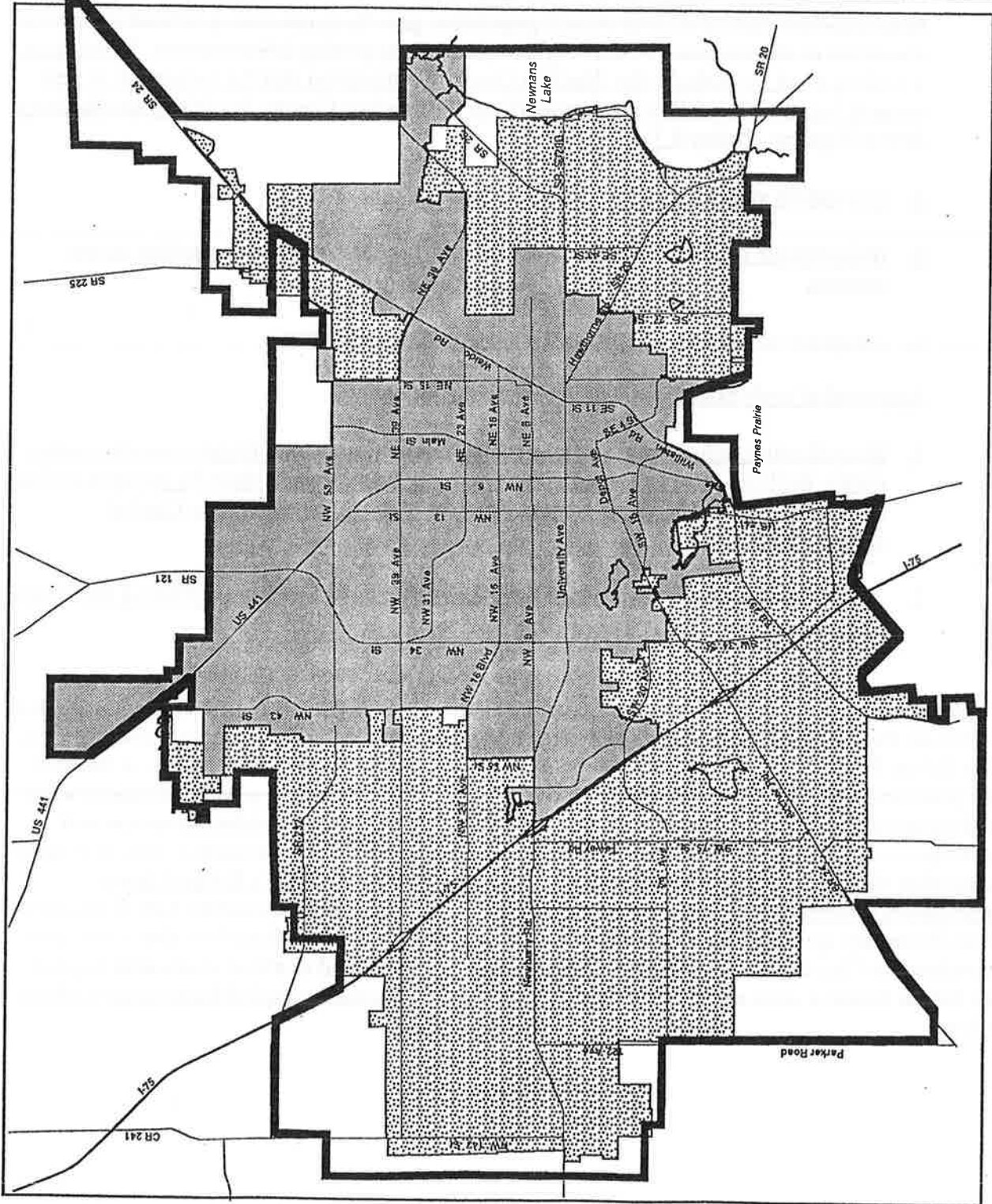
Alachua County Urban Cluster
(Urban Service Area)
& Urban Reserve Area

Legend

- Urban Reserve Area
- Alachua County Urban Cluster
- City of Gainesville

City of Gainesville
Gainesville, Florida

Prepared by the
Department of Community Development
December 2000



As a general principle of law, a public utility is under a legal obligation to render adequate and reasonably efficient service impartially to all members of the public in areas outside the City's corporate limits in which it has generally operated as a public utility. These circumstances prevail in the case of Gainesville Regional Utilities which has recognized and operated in a service territory including unincorporated Alachua County for many years. This recognition of service territory arises from a number of circumstances including, but not limited to, the 1979 Regional Utilities Board Agreement with Alachua County, the City's 201 Facilities Plan, the 1983 Utilities System Revenue Bond Resolution, and the February, 1990 contract with Alachua County relating to the provision of fire hydrant and street light service. Additionally, as a general rule, public utilities serving an area may not refuse to render further service in that area because of collateral matters not related to that service.

Ability to Finance Capital Improvements

Both GRU and the City of Gainesville provide capital improvements. The analysis assessing the ability to finance these improvements is separated for these two entities.

GRU

Because potable water and wastewater are considered enterprise operations, GRU is capable of financing all of the necessary capital improvements shown in the 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements. GRU finances most improvements using revenue bonds. Revenue bonds are the only type of long-term debt which GRU issues. EPA grants have been obtained in the past to fund wastewater facility improvements.

Tables 5 and 6 show projected revenues and expenditures for the Potable Water and Wastewater Systems. The tables list projected operating costs and debt service for currently outstanding bond issues for the Potable Water and Wastewater Funds. (Table 13, later in this document, shows the debt service obligations for GRU's whole utility system through the year 2017). The analysis which follows the tables discusses GRU's projected debt capacity for the Water and Wastewater Systems.

**TABLE 5: 5-Year Projections of Revenues and Expenditures for the Potable Water Fund
 (in \$1,000s)**

POTABLE WATER FUND REVENUES	91/92	92/93	93/94	94/95	95/96
Base rate revenue—present rates	8,123	8,342	8,566	8,781	8,960
Surcharge Revenue	687	729	774	818	860
Other Revenue	1,090	1,069	1,100	1,074	945
Interest Income	1,105	1,376	1,277	1,123	974
Rate Stabilization	(593)	(952)	328	828	2,609
Rate Change Revenue	811	1,280	1,798	2,420	3,091
Income from Invested Sinking Fund	54	54	54	54	54
Total Revenues	\$11,277	\$11,898	\$13,897	\$15,098	\$17,493
Operating Costs	\$5,621	\$6,014	\$6,435	\$6,886	\$7,368
Net Revenue	\$5,656	\$5,884	\$7,462	\$8,212	\$10,125

USES OF NET REVENUE					
Debt Service	958	1,108	3,185	3,224	4,389
Capital Expenditures	1,788	1,706	1,819	2,350	2,713
General Fund Transfer	2,098	2,346	2,458	2,638	3,023
Reserve/Security Purchases	812	724	0	0	0
Total Expenses	\$5,656	\$5,884	\$7,462	\$8,212	\$10,125

Source: GRU FY 1990/1991 Budget.

TABLE 5: 5-Year Projections of Revenues and Expenditures for the Potable Water Fund (in \$1,000s)

<u>POTABLE WATER FUND REVENUES</u>	<u>00/01</u>	<u>01/02</u>	<u>02/03</u>	<u>03/04</u>	<u>04/05</u>
<u>Base rate revenue--present rates</u>	<u>11,756</u>	<u>12,005</u>	<u>12,335</u>	<u>12,666</u>	<u>12,970</u>
<u>Surcharge Revenue</u>	<u>1,001</u>	<u>1,035</u>	<u>1,068</u>	<u>1,101</u>	<u>1,070</u>
<u>Other Revenue</u>	<u>1,600</u>	<u>1,600</u>	<u>1,600</u>	<u>1,600</u>	<u>1,600</u>
<u>Interest Income</u>	<u>1,100</u>	<u>893</u>	<u>789</u>	<u>693</u>	<u>618</u>
<u>Rate Stabilization</u>	<u>1,160</u>	<u>2,013</u>	<u>2,003</u>	<u>1,679</u>	<u>1,123</u>
<u>Rate Change Revenue</u>	<u>811</u>	<u>1,280</u>	<u>1,798</u>	<u>2,420</u>	<u>3,091</u>
<u>Income from Invested Sinking Fund</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Total Revenues w/ Rate Changes</u>	<u>\$16,617</u>	<u>\$17,547</u>	<u>\$18,165</u>	<u>\$18,507</u>	<u>\$18,571</u>
<u>Total Operating Expenses</u>	<u>\$6,891</u>	<u>\$7,086</u>	<u>\$7,298</u>	<u>\$7,517</u>	<u>\$7,743</u>
<u>Total Net Revenue</u>	<u>\$9,726</u>	<u>\$10,461</u>	<u>\$10,867</u>	<u>\$10,990</u>	<u>\$10,828</u>

<u>USES OF NET REVENUE</u>					
<u>Debt Service</u>	<u>4,146</u>	<u>4,455</u>	<u>4,423</u>	<u>4,173</u>	<u>3,857</u>
<u>Utility Plant Improvement Fund</u>	<u>2,642</u>	<u>2,934</u>	<u>3,153</u>	<u>3,331</u>	<u>3,407</u>
<u>General Fund Transfer</u>	<u>2,938</u>	<u>3,072</u>	<u>3,291</u>	<u>3,486</u>	<u>3,564</u>
<u>Other Uses</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Total Use of Net Revenue</u>	<u>\$9,726</u>	<u>\$10,461</u>	<u>\$10,867</u>	<u>\$10,990</u>	<u>\$10,828</u>
<u>Water Fund Surplus (Deficit)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Source: GRU FY 00/01 Budget.

TABLE 6: 5 Year Projections of Revenues and Expenditures for the Wastewater Fund (in \$1,000s)

WASTEWATER FUND REVENUES	91/92	92/93	93/94	94/95	95/96
Base rate revenue—present rates	10,055	10,341	10,633	10,915	11,146
Surcharge Revenue	905	958	1,013	1,069	1,121
Other Revenue	1,261	1,209	1,268	1,221	1,057
Interest Income	1,595	1,683	1,588	1,387	1,185
Rate Stabilization	(697)	19	1,660	2,587	3,473
Rate Change Revenue	894	1,472	2,110	2,878	3,859
Income from Invested Sinking Fund	54	54	54	54	54
Total Revenues	\$14,067	\$15,736	\$18,326	\$20,111	\$21,895
Operating Costs	\$7,207	\$7,711	\$8,251	\$8,829	\$9,447
Net Revenue	\$6,860	\$8,025	\$10,075	\$11,282	\$12,448

USES OF NET REVENUE					
Debt Service	1,339	2,540	4,671	4,719	4,781
Capital Expenditures	2,112	1,716	2,298	3,099	3,692
General Fund Transfer	2,605	3,052	3,106	3,464	3,975
Reserve/Security Purchases	804	717	0	0	0
Total Expenses	\$6,860	\$8,025	\$10,075	\$11,282	\$12,448

Source: GRU FY 1990/1991 Budget.

TABLE 6: 5-Year Projections of Revenues and Expenditures for the Wastewater Fund (in \$1,000s)

WASTEWATER FUND	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05
REVENUES					
Base rate revenue--present rates	14,632	14,998	15,354	15,710	16,049
Surcharge Revenue	1,264	1,299	1,333	1,367	1,399
Other Revenue	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200
Interest Income	1,664	1,681	1,474	1,261	1,127
Rate Stabilization	2,406	3,201	4,242	2,895	1,875
PROGRAM OF RATE CHANGES					
Percentage Rate Increase	0	0	0	0	2
Cumulative Rate Increase	0	0	0	0	2
Rate Change Revenue	0	0	0	0	349
Total Revenues with Rate Changes	\$22,166.	\$23,379	\$24,602	\$23,433	\$22,999
Total Operating Expenses	\$8,648	\$8,905	\$9,172	\$9,447	\$9,730
Total Net Revenue	\$13,518	\$14,474	\$15,430	\$13,986	\$13,269

USES OF NET REVENUE					
Debt Service	5,873	6,244	6,667	4,754	4,481
Utility Plant Improvement Fund	3,656	4,058	4,368	4,631	3,952
General Fund Transfer	3,656	4,172	4,395	4,602	4,836
Total Uses of Net Revenue	\$13,518	\$14,474	\$15,430	\$13,986	\$13,269
Wastewater Fund Surplus (Deficit)	0	0	0	0	0

Source: GRU FY 2000/2001 Budget.

GRU's projected debt capacity is limited by its ability to collect revenues to pay debt service. Based on this limitation, GRU's debt capacity for the Water System is projected to be \$66,000,000, given the current rates. The anticipated potable water capital improvements costs

of \$2.779 million for the storage tanks and Murphree Plant expansion are well within the financial capability of GRU through the issuance of revenue bonds.

GRU received a 55% EPA grant for partial funding of the Main Street Wastewater Plant Upgrade. All of the FY 1991/1992 Main Street costs are covered by the EPA Grant Funds. The remaining wastewater projects are funded by utility bond proceeds. Based on the revenues from the EPA grant and GRU's ability to bond, the estimated \$3,960,463 in wastewater system capital improvements are financially feasible for GRU. The projected debt capacity for the Wastewater System is \$90,722,000, given current rates.

GRU's ability to issue new debt to fund improvements and additions to the System is limited only by GRU's ability to collect revenue sufficient to pay debt service (principal and interest) on the debt. For this reason, GRU covenants with the owners of its debt through its Bond Resolution that GRU will realize a level of net revenue that exceeds its projected debt service by 140%.

As part of its financial planning, GRU develops projections of debt service for its forecast and planning horizon. Current plans, that include all the capital additions necessary to meet and exceed projected service levels, indicate that GRU's revenue will exceed its projected debt service by at least 280%. This means that, on a prospective basis, GRU's projected level of revenue can support approximately twice as much debt service (and debt) as has been indicated to be needed within the planning horizon.

CITY GOVERNMENT

The City's need for capital improvements and its ability to finance those improvements are related to anticipated population growth and expected revenues. The City's population projections (see Future Land Use Data and Analysis Report) indicate slow growth over the ten-year planning period. Unless significant redevelopment or large-scale annexations occur, the need for new capital improvements to serve new city residents will be minimal.

In general, the City's General Government revenues are projected to ~~be flat~~ have limited growth over the next 5 years, with no increase in the ad valorem millage rate foreseen. However, most of the funding for needed capital improvements shown in the Stormwater Management, Mass Transit and Aviation Data and Analysis Reports does not come from General Government revenue sources. The projected revenues and expenditures for Stormwater Management, Mass Transit and Aviation are discussed separately after Tables 7 and 8 which show the General Government revenue and expenditure projections over the next 5 years.

The General Government revenue projections are based on the following assumptions:

- ~~ad valorem taxes are projected based on anticipated growth in taxable value;~~
- ~~the general operating millage rate will remain at 5.585 mills;~~
- ~~utility transfers are based on GRU projections (no change in the transfer formula);~~
- ~~the growth rates for other revenues are directly proportional to state projected growth for Gainesville and Alachua County;~~

- the projections control for one-time revenues present in the 1990 budget;
- fire service revenues are based on the provisions of the contract dated May 8, 1989;
- cable TV utility tax revenues are not included because they end after FY 1990.

TABLE 7: 5 Year Revenue Projections for General Government

Revenue Source	FY 91/92	FY 92/93	FY 93/94	FY 94/95	FY 95/96
Ad valorem Taxes	7,450,182	7,599,186	7,751,169	7,906,193	8,064,317
Other Taxes	490,649	500,461	510,471	520,680	531,093
Licenses and Permits	860,729	862,024	863,344	864,691	866,065
Intergovernmental Revenue	5,060,529	5,151,939	5,244,886	5,345,089	5,442,525
Charges for Services	10,817,726	10,855,404	11,067,996	11,284,580	11,505,236
Fines & Forfeitures	726,670	741,204	756,028	771,148	786,571
Miscellaneous Revenues	318,606	324,978	331,478	338,107	344,869
Transfers from GRU	18,193,230	19,803,960	20,889,000	22,023,540	24,060,960
Transfers & other Non-Revenues	6,228,287	6,465,328	6,711,610	6,967,496	7,233,366
TOTAL:	\$50,146,608	\$52,304,484	\$54,125,982	\$56,021,524	\$58,835,002

Source: General Fund Financial Trends, Fiscal Years 1991-1996, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), January 1991.

The General Government revenue projections are based on the following assumptions (as shown in the City of Gainesville Proposed Financial & Operating Plan FY 2000-2001/2001-2002):

1. ad valorem taxes are projected based on anticipated growth in taxable value
2. no debt service millage levy in effect for FY 2001 or FY 2002
3. utility tax forecasts are based on historical trends
4. a static growth in local option gas tax due to an expected increase in transit ridership
5. a 1.5% growth in the hazardous waste facility tax
6. projections of revenues from licenses and permits are based on historical trends
7. increases in the federal CDBG entitlement
8. HOME grant revenue is expected to decrease
9. the General Fund share of the State Revenue Sharing funds is expected to decrease
10. other intergovernmental revenues will be relatively unchanged
11. a decrease in revenues from the City/County Fire Services Contract
12. other charges for services revenue are forecasted using historical trend analysis
13. miscellaneous revenues from interest on investments, rental of City property, sale of surplus property, etc. is expected to decrease

14. revised methodology for calculation of the transfer from the electric utility enterprise; the formula for transfer amounts for water, wastewater and gas system remains the same
15. transfer from the Solid Waste Collection Enterprise Fund to the General Fund will remain at a flat amount

TABLE 7: 5-Year Revenue Projections for General Government

<u>Revenue Source</u>	<u>FY 00/01</u>	<u>FY 01/02</u>	<u>FY 02/03</u>	<u>FY 03/04</u>	<u>FY 04/05</u>
<u>Ad valorem Taxes</u>	<u>11,985,654</u>	<u>12,584,936</u>	<u>13,214,183</u>	<u>13,874,892</u>	<u>14,568,637</u>
<u>Other Taxes</u>	<u>11,346,103</u>	<u>11,634,981</u>	<u>11,929,755</u>	<u>12,233,332</u>	<u>12,546,074</u>
<u>Licenses and Permits</u>	<u>943,278</u>	<u>952,949</u>	<u>963,139</u>	<u>973,862</u>	<u>997,007</u>
<u>Intergovernmental Revenue</u>	<u>7,077,303</u>	<u>7,328,945</u>	<u>7,600,423</u>	<u>7,877,070</u>	<u>8,174,731</u>
<u>Charges for Services</u>	<u>5,873,811</u>	<u>5,965,565</u>	<u>6,072,391</u>	<u>6,181,465</u>	<u>6,292,839</u>
<u>Fines & Forfeitures</u>	<u>1,335,233</u>	<u>1,355,261</u>	<u>1,375,590</u>	<u>1,296,224</u>	<u>1,417,167</u>
<u>Miscellaneous Revenues</u>	<u>1,016,354</u>	<u>963,647</u>	<u>1,026,725</u>	<u>1,029,864</u>	<u>1,033,067</u>
<u>Transfers from GRU</u>	<u>24,039,986</u>	<u>25,273,878</u>	<u>26,205,668</u>	<u>27,174,174</u>	<u>28,180,936</u>
<u>Transfers & other Non-Revenues</u>	<u>397,858</u>	<u>398,674</u>	<u>399,507</u>	<u>400,357</u>	<u>401,224</u>
<u>TOTAL:</u>	<u>\$64,015,580</u>	<u>\$66,458,836</u>	<u>\$68,787,381</u>	<u>\$71,141,240</u>	<u>\$73,611,682</u>

Source: Office of Management and Budget (OMB), August 2000.

Table 8 lists the expenditure projections for General Government for the 5-year period beginning in FY ~~1991/1992~~ 2000/2001. Included in this table are the operating cost considerations. The line labelled "Capital Projects" includes an annual projection of \$150,000 being spent for greenspace acquisition. The Conservation, Open Space and Groundwater Recharge Element included a policy that at least \$150,000 would be spent annually on greenspace acquisition. Therefore, those expenditures are anticipated and accounted for in the financial projections.

TABLE 8: 5-Year Expenditure Projections for General Government

Expenditure	FY 91/92	FY 92/93	FY 93/94	FY 94/95	FY 95/96
Departmental Expenditures					
—Personal Services	29,033,015	30,221,424	31,259,993	32,298,566	33,337,139
—Other Personal Services	2,177,476	2,266,607	2,344,499	2,422,392	2,500,285
—Operating Expenses	12,369,322	12,698,013	13,036,334	13,384,584	13,743,072
Capital Outlay	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Non-Dept. Expenditures	4,125,558	4,250,437	4,379,333	4,512,376	4,649,699
Transfers to Other Funds					
—Enterprise	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
—Internal Service	3,278,399	3,393,143	3,511,903	3,634,820	3,762,038
—Debt Service	260,508	54,000	54,000	54,000	54,000
—Expendable Trust	136,800	136,800	136,800	136,800	136,800
—Special Revenue	39,466	39,466	39,466	39,466	39,466
—Capital Projects	408,350	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000
TOTAL:	\$52,578,894	\$54,159,890	\$55,862,328	\$57,583,004	\$59,322,499

Source: General Fund Financial Trends, Fiscal Years 1991-1996, OMB, January 1991.

TABLE 8: 5-Year Expenditure Projections for General Government

Expenditure	FY 00/01	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04	FY 04/05
Departmental Expenditures					
—Personal Services	43,543,231	45,019,181	46,549,833	48,132,527	49,769,033
—Operating Expenses	10,618,842	10,585,640	10,797,353	11,013,300	11,233,566
—Capital Outlay	328,193	327,240	333,785	340,460	347,270
Non-Departmental Expenditures	5,943,241	6,737,615	6,818,452	7,347,346	7,933,576
Transfers to Other Funds					
—Enterprise	146,986	96,879	100,000	100,000	100,000
—Internal Service	1,750,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000
—Debt Service	1,272,920	1,023,035	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
—Expendable Trust	317,167	374,246	392,958	412,606	433,237
—Special Revenue	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000
—Capital Projects	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
TOTAL:	\$64,015,580	\$66,458,836	\$68,787,381	\$71,141,240	\$73,611,682

Source: Office of Management and Budget, August 2000.

Based on the projected revenues in Table 7 and the projected expenditures in Table 8, Table 9 shows the anticipated surplus/(deficit) for each of the fiscal years. Fiscal years 91/92 00/01 through 95/96 04/05 show no projected deficits or surpluses for General Government.

TABLE 9: — Projected Surplus/(Deficit) for 5-Year Period (FYs 91/92 — 95/96)

Projection	FY 91/92	FY 92/93	FY 93/94	FY 94/95	FY 95/96
Revenues	\$50,146,608	\$52,304,484	\$54,125,982	\$56,021,524	\$58,835,002
Expenditures	\$52,578,894	\$54,159,890	\$55,862,328	\$57,583,004	\$59,322,499
Surplus/(Deficit)	(\$2,432,286)	(\$1,855,406)	(\$1,736,346)	(\$1,561,480)	(\$487,497)

Source: General Fund Financial Trends, Fiscal Years 1991-1996, OMB, January 1991.

TABLE 9: Projected Surplus/(Deficit) for 5-Year Period (FYs 00/01 – 04/05)

Projection	FY 00/01	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04	FY 04/05
Revenues	<u>\$64,015,580</u>	<u>\$66,458,836</u>	<u>\$68,787,381</u>	<u>\$71,141,240</u>	<u>\$73,611,682</u>
Expenditures	<u>\$64,015,580</u>	<u>\$66,458,836</u>	<u>\$68,787,381</u>	<u>\$71,141,240</u>	<u>\$73,611,682</u>
Surplus/(Deficit)	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Source: Office of Management and Budget, August 2000.

The General Government projections do not include revenues or expenditures for the Stormwater Management Utility or Regional Transit System (Mass Transit) or the airport. Therefore, the General Government projections are not very useful in evaluating the City's ability to finance capital improvements related to the Stormwater Management, ~~Mass Transit or Aviation~~ Elements. As indicated above, each of these areas has a separate funding source or sources. These sources are discussed below.

Stormwater Management

The Stormwater capital improvements which have been identified as ~~necessary~~ existing needs (unrelated to projected population growth) in older areas of the city where the design of stormwater systems were non-existent or inadequate by current standards; are projected needs, as shown in the Stormwater Element Data and Analysis Report. The Stormwater improvements will not be funded through general city revenues. The Stormwater Management Utility (SMU) is an enterprise operation which can use generated revenues for pay-as-you-go funding or for revenue bonding. Table 10 shows the projected revenues and expenditures from this dedicated funding source. At least \$200,000 will be allocated annually to fund Stormwater Projects on a pay-as-you-go basis.

TABLE 10: Stormwater Management Utility Financial Projections (FYs 91/92 - 95/96)

REVENUES	FY 91/92	FY 92/93	FY 93/94	FY 94/95	FY 95/96
Rate (\$/ERU)	\$4.00	\$4.25	\$4.55	\$4.90	\$5.25
Number of ERU's	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000
SMU Fees	2,304,000	2,448,000	2,620,800	2,822,400	3,024,000
General Fund Transfers [†]	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Grants	0	0	0	0	0
Previous year balance	16,651	41,918	40,992	30,391	25,738
Total	2,820,651	2,989,918	3,161,792	3,352,791	3,549,738

EXPENDITURES	FY 91/92	FY 92/93	FY 93/94	FY 94/95	FY 95/96
Operating					
— Personal Services	1,456,914	1,558,898	1,668,021	1,784,782	1,909,717
— Line Items	799,096	855,033	914,885	978,927	1,047,452
— Other	78,723	86,595	95,255	104,780	115,258
— Capital Outlay	44,000	48,400	53,240	58,564	64,420
— Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0
CIP FUNDING	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Total	2,778,733	2,948,926	3,131,401	3,327,053	3,536,848
Year End Balance	41,918	40,992	30,391	25,738	12,890

[†]The General Fund Transfer does not finance capital projects. It is used for personnel, operating and other minor capital expenses (e.g., computer equipment).

Source: City Public Works Department, 1991.

TABLE 10: Stormwater Management Utility Financial Projections (FYs 00/01 – 04/05)

<u>REVENUES</u>	<u>FY 00/01</u>	<u>FY 01/02</u>	<u>FY 02/03</u>	<u>FY 03/04</u>	<u>FY 04/05</u>
Rate (\$/ERU) per month	\$5.75	\$5.75	\$6.25	\$6.25	\$6.75
Number of ERU's	57,783	57,783	57,783	57,783	57,783
SMU Fees	3,987,027	3,987,027	4,333,725	4,333,725	4,680,423
Grants	500,000	0	0	0	0
Previous year balance		157,573			
Total	4,487,027	4,144,600	4,333,725	4,333,725	4,680,423

<u>EXPENDITURES</u>	<u>FY 00/01</u>	<u>FY 01/02</u>	<u>FY 02/03</u>	<u>FY 03/04</u>	<u>FY 04/05</u>
Operating	3,744,454	3,771,509	3,798,759	3,826,206	3,853,851
CIP FUNDING	585,000	1,075,000	1,320,000	600,000	300,000
Total	4,329,454	4,846,509	5,118,759	4,426,206	4,153,851
Year End Balance	157,573	(701,909)	(785,034)	(92,481)	526,572

Source: City Public Works Department, 2000.

Mass Transit

The Mass Transit City's Regional Transit System facilities serve a larger region beyond city limits, extending into the urbanized unincorporated area. Necessary capital improvements for these facilities are not directly related to population growth in the City of Gainesville. Mass transit improvements are largely financed through federal and state funds which the City is required to match from general revenues (the City's share is a small percentage of the total, usually about 10%). The City has, to date, been able to meet all match requirements.

As indicated previously, the capital improvements associated with the Mass Transit Element are not related to LOS standards. These improvements are shown for informational purposes and are not included in the 5 Year Schedule of Improvements. The federal and state funds for construction of the painting and administration building facilities have already been received. The City has also already allocated the general revenue matching funds for these projects. It is anticipated that the City will be able to meet its share of the service truck (\$4,000). Table 11 provides the projected revenues and expenditures for the Regional Transit System.

TABLE 11: Regional Transit System Projections of Revenues and Expenditures (FYs 91/92-95/96)

REVENUES	FY 91/92	FY 92/93	FY 93/94	FY 94/95	FY 95/96
Main Bus	1,113,350	1,152,317	1,192,648	1,234,390	1,277,594
Mini Bus	190,958	197,641	204,558	211,718	219,128
Grants/Contributions	939,158	972,028	1,006,049	1,041,261	1,077,705
Transfers	1,726,380	1,786,803	1,849,341	1,914,068	1,981,061
Miscellaneous	39,537	40,921	42,353	43,835	45,370
Total	4,009,383	4,149,710	4,294,949	4,445,272	4,600,858
EXPENDITURES					
Administration	416,937	437,784	459,673	482,657	506,790
Garage	688,762	723,200	759,360	797,328	837,195
Main Bus	1,944,624	2,041,855	2,143,948	2,251,146	2,363,703
Mini Bus	452,949	475,596	499,376	524,345	550,562
Interest Expense	47,250	49,613	52,093	54,698	57,433
Indirect Cost	263,025	276,176	289,985	304,484	319,709
Depreciation	474,915	498,661	523,594	549,773	577,262
Transfer to GIF	239,287	251,251	263,813	277,004	290,854
Total	4,527,749	4,754,136	4,991,842	5,241,435	5,503,508
Revenues less Expenditures	(518,366)	(604,426)	(696,893)	(796,163)	(902,650)

Source: Regional Transit System, January 1991.

Aviation

Like the mass transit facilities, the airport facilities serve a population larger than that within city limits. The airport serves a three-county area: Alachua, Bradford and Marion Counties. Thus, airport capital improvements are also unrelated to anticipated growth within city limits.

The airport is an enterprise operation which can use the revenues it generates for pay-as-you-go funding or for revenue bonding. The airport also receives considerable federal and state funds for financing capital improvements. There are no projections of revenues or expenditures available for the airport. None of these capital improvements are related to LOS standards.

Debt Service Obligations

General Government

Table 12 lists the projected debt service obligations for currently outstanding bond issues for General Government. These projections are to maturity. Based on these debt service obligations and the assumption of no increases in millage rate, the City's Finance Department has determined that General Government has no debt capacity.

TABLE 12: ~~Projections of Debt Service Obligations for Currently Outstanding Bond Issues to Maturity~~

<u>Fiscal Period</u>	<u>Total Debt Service Requirements</u>
1990/1991	2,046,725.00
1991/1992	1,860,240.00
1992/1993	1,194,113.75
1993/1994	1,216,367.50
1994/1995	1,132,842.50
1995/1996	1,095,250.00
1996/1997	1,121,085.00
1997/1998	1,045,085.00
1998/1999	1,012,573.77
1999/2000	1,020,000.00
2000/2001	1,020,000.00
2001/2002	1,020,000.00
2002/2003	1,025,000.00
2003/2004	1,020,000.00
2004/2005	1,020,000.00
2005/2006	1,026,044.45
2006/2007	1,027,644.63
2007/2008	1,023,813.47
2008/2009	1,028,549.44
2009/2010	1,025,195.20
2010/2011	1,025,894.05
2011/2012	1,021,032.26
2012/2013	1,025,624.56
2013/2014	1,025,105.48
2014/2015	1,028,314.32
2015/2016	1,036,160.09

Source: ~~City of Gainesville Finance Department, 1990.~~

TABLE 12: Projections of Outstanding Debt Service

<u>Fiscal Period</u>	<u>Total Debt Service Requirements</u>
<u>2000/2001</u>	<u>2,046,725</u>
<u>2001/2002</u>	<u>2,993,026</u>
<u>2002/2003</u>	<u>2,991,739</u>
<u>2003/2004</u>	<u>2,984,406</u>
<u>2004/2005</u>	<u>2,989,731</u>
<u>2005/2006</u>	<u>2,995,000</u>
<u>2006/2007</u>	<u>2,829,220</u>
<u>2007/2008</u>	<u>2,825,280</u>
<u>2008/2009</u>	<u>2,824,710</u>
<u>2009/2010</u>	<u>2,824,985</u>
<u>TOTAL:</u>	<u>28,304,822</u>

Source: City of Gainesville Finance Department, 2000.

~~These outstanding bonds include both general obligation (GO) and revenue bonds. The City will retire its GO debt in FY 94/95. Of the total debt of \$13.18 million, \$645,000 (or about 4.9%) is GO debt. The remaining 95.1% is revenue bond debt. Thus, by FY 94/95, 100% of the City's debt will be in revenue bonds.~~

All of the debt service shown in Table 12 is associated with revenue bond debt.

The ad valorem tax base is assumed to remain constant unless annexations occur. ~~As indicated previously, the millage rate is assumed to remain at the FY 1990 level.~~ According to the Alachua County Property Appraiser's Office (1990) (2000), the assessment ratio for taxable property is 100%.

GRU

Table 13 contains GRU's projected debt service obligations for all of its outstanding bond issues (not just potable water and wastewater bonds).

TABLE 13: Projected Debt Service Requirements for GRU

Period ending October 1 ¹	Senior Lien Bonds ²	Principal and Sinking Fund Installments	Interest ²	Total Debt Service Requirements ³	Total Net Debt Service Requirements
1990	19,664,790.00		534,580.06	534,580.06	20,199,370.06
1991	26,756,070.00		1,966,150.77	1,966,150.77	28,722,220.77
1992	26,754,555.00		3,366,376.83	3,366,376.83	30,120,931.83
1993	26,755,675.00		4,814,006.39	4,814,006.39	31,569,681.39
1994	26,755,900.00	695,000.00	6,983,627.50	7,678,627.50	34,434,527.50
1995	26,751,350.00	935,000.00	6,939,147.50	7,874,147.50	34,625,497.50
1996	26,749,450.00	1,000,000.00	6,878,372.50	7,878,372.50	34,627,822.50
1997	26,755,360.00	1,065,000.00	6,812,372.50	7,877,372.50	34,632,732.50
1998	26,751,820.00	1,135,000.00	6,741,017.50	7,876,017.50	34,627,837.50
1999	26,753,588.00	581,719.60	7,292,117.90	7,873,837.50	34,627,425.50
2000	26,302,841.00	529,998.80	7,333,838.70	7,873,837.50	34,176,678.50
2001	26,751,443.00	500,782.70	7,373,054.80	7,873,837.50	34,625,280.50
2002	26,750,188.00	463,974.50	7,409,863.00	7,873,837.50	34,624,025.50
2003	26,752,383.00	429,441.10	7,444,396.40	7,873,837.50	34,626,220.50
2004	26,750,640.00	397,109.90	7,476,727.60	7,873,837.50	34,624,477.50
2005	26,751,027.00	366,859.90	7,506,977.60	7,873,837.50	34,624,864.50
2006	26,752,640.00	341,474.10	7,532,363.40	7,873,837.50	34,626,477.50
2007	26,751,627.50	8,550,000.00	6,663,837.50	15,213,837.50	41,965,465.00
2008	26,753,627.00	11,580,000.00	6,043,962.50	17,623,962.50	44,377,589.50
2009	26,758,920.75	12,425,000.00	5,204,412.50	17,629,412.50	44,388,333.25
2010	26,753,827.00	13,320,000.00	4,303,600.00	17,623,600.00	44,377,427.00
2011	26,751,402.50	14,285,000.00	3,337,900.00	17,622,900.00	44,374,302.50
2012	26,752,377.50	15,320,000.00	2,302,237.50	17,622,237.50	44,374,615.00
2013	26,755,827.00	16,435,000.00	1,191,537.50	17,626,537.50	44,382,364.50
2014	26,754,527.50				26,754,527.50
2015	6,761,540.00				6,761,540.00
2016	6,761,300.00				6,761,300.00
2017	6,763,762.50				6,763,762.50
TOTAL	699,518,249.25	100,366,360.60	133,452,478.45	233,818,839.05	933,337,088.30

¹ Excludes debt service payments on Series B Notes. — ² Net of capitalized interest.

³ Includes Capital Appreciation Bonds in the amounts due at maturity.

Source: City of Gainesville Official Statement for Subordinated Utility System Revenue Bonds, 1989 Series A.

TABLE 13: Projected Debt Service Requirements for GRU

<u>Period ending</u> <u>October 1</u>	<u>Total Debt Service</u>
<u>2000</u>	<u>29,458,516</u>
<u>2001</u>	<u>29,765,187</u>
<u>2002</u>	<u>29,762,722</u>
<u>2003</u>	<u>29,769,389</u>
<u>2004</u>	<u>29,192,355</u>
<u>2005</u>	<u>28,036,308</u>
<u>2006</u>	<u>28,032,395</u>
<u>2007</u>	<u>32,223,754</u>
<u>2008</u>	<u>34,633,734</u>
<u>2009</u>	<u>34,635,408</u>
<u>2010</u>	<u>34,634,435</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>340,144,203</u>

Source: City of Gainesville Finance Department, 2000.

Implementation of the Capital Improvements Element

Five-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements

Table 14 is the 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements which must be adopted. Map 6 illustrates the general location of each project. The capital improvements projects listed in this table have been identified as necessary to maintain the adopted level of service standards in the respective data and analysis reports.

Capital Budget

The schedule of improvements will be updated annually during the City's regular budget adoption process. These updates will be forwarded to the Department of Community Affairs as a Plan amendment. Projects which appear in the 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements will become a part of the City's or GRU's ~~annual~~ capital projects program (unless the project is the responsibility of another agency, such as FDOT), which in turn means they will appear in the ~~annual~~ biennial budgets.

Adequate Public Facilities

In order to assure that adequate facilities exist when the impacts of development occur, the City ~~will adopt~~ adopted (effective June 1992), as part of its Land Development Regulations, an ordinance establishing a Concurrency Management System ~~by June 1, 1992~~. This system ~~will~~

~~monitor~~ monitors each of the public facilities which have adopted level of service standards to insure that new development does not reduce the LOS standards. The concurrency definitions provided in the Goals, Objectives and Policies will be used to determine whether concurrency requirements have been met. ~~Between Plan adoption and the implementation of the Concurrency Management System, the City will monitor final development orders as they are issued and adjust existing facility capacity to reflect the demands created by those development orders.~~

TABLE 14: 5 Year Schedule of Capital Improvements (FY 91/92 - 95/96)
 (in \$1,000s)

No.	Project Description	Projected Total Cost	Cost to the City	FY ¹ Schedule	General Location	Revenue Sources	Consistency with Other Elements
<u>Mass Transit</u>							
No capital improvements associated with LOS standards have been identified as necessary.							
<u>Potable Water</u>							
1.	2 mg ground storage addition in the NW	100 552 148	100 552 148	1991/1992 1993/1994 1993/1994	See Map 6	Utility bond proceeds Utility revenues	Yes
2.	5 mg ground storage tank at Murphree Wellfield	1,270	1,270	1991/1992	See Map 6	Utility bond proceeds	Yes
3.	Murphree Plant expansion	700 9	700 9	1991/1992 1992/1993	See Map 6	Utility bond proceeds Utility Revenues	Yes
<u>Recreation</u>							
No capital improvements associated with LOS standards have been identified as necessary.							
<u>Stormwater Management</u>							
4.	Southwest Golf View Subdivision	80	80	1991/1992	See Map 6	Stormwater Utility	Yes
5.	Fox Grove Subdivision Drainage Basin Improvement	175	175	1991/1992 1992/1993	See Map 6	Stormwater Utility	Yes

Table 14 continued

6.	Hogtown Creek Stormwater Master Plan	52	52	1991/1992	A study, no location	Stormwater Utility	Yes
<p><u>Traffic Circulation</u> No City capital improvements associated with LOS standards have been identified as necessary. FDOT improvements are listed as follows:</p>							
7.	NW 43rd ST (Construct 4 lanes w/ bike lanes from NW 23rd AVE to NW 39th AVE)	2,659	0	1991/1992	See Map 6	FDOT funds and implementation	Yes
8.	NW 43rd ST (Construct 4 lanes w/ bike lanes from NW 8th AVE to NW 23rd AVE) ²	759 1,875	0 0	1991/1992	See Map 6	FDOT funds and implementation	Yes
<p><u>Wastewater</u></p>							
9.	Completion of Main Street Plant upgrade	1,745,463	0	1991/1992	See Map 6	EPA Grant funds finance all FY 91/92 expenditures	Yes
10.	Kanapaha Wastewater Plant Expansion	840 1,125	840 1,125	1991/1992 1992/1993	See Map 6	Utility bond Proceeds	Yes
11.	Wastewater Collection Shunt System	250	250	1991/1992	See Map 6	Utility bond Proceeds	Yes
<u>TOTAL:</u>		<u>\$12,339,463</u>	<u>\$5,301</u>				

¹Fiscal year for the City of Gainesville is October 1 through September 30 of the following year. Fiscal year for the FDOT projects is July 1 through June 30 of the following year.

²FDOT's latest adopted Work Program shows this project as being constructed in FY 1992/1993. However, FDOT staff have stated that next year's Work Program will reschedule this construction project to sometime after FY 1995/1996. This is because of the policy decision the MTPO made at its January 1991 meeting concerning the construction priorities for N. Main Street and NW 43rd Street.

Source: GRU Capital Budget, 1991, Public Works Department, 1991 and North Central Florida Regional Planning Council, "1992-1997 Transportation Improvement Program," August 1991.

TABLE 14: 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements (FY 00/01 – 04/05) (in \$1,000s)

<u>No.</u>	<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Projected Total Cost</u>	<u>Cost to the City</u>	<u>FY1 Schedule</u>	<u>General Location</u>	<u>Revenue Sources</u>	<u>Consistency with Other Elements</u>
<u>Mass Transit</u>							
<u>No capital improvements associated with LOS standards have been identified as necessary.</u>							
<u>Potable Water</u>							
1.	<u>Murphree Water Plant Filter System Upgrade (expands max day capacity to 51 mgd)</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>2000/2001</u>	<u>See Map 6</u>	<u>Utility bond proceeds</u>	<u>Yes</u>
2.	<u>Murphree wellfield expansion (expands the number of wells by 2)</u>	<u>1,530</u>	<u>1,530</u>	<u>2000/2001</u>	<u>See Map 6</u>	<u>Utility bond proceeds</u>	<u>Yes</u>
3.	<u>Archer Road water main (I-75 to Tower Road)</u>	<u>665</u>	<u>665</u>	<u>2000/2001</u>	<u>See Map 6</u>	<u>Utility bond proceeds</u>	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Recreation</u>							
<u>No capital improvements associated with LOS standards have been identified as necessary</u>							
<u>Stormwater Management</u>							
4.	<u>Northeast Boulevard/Duck Pond Improvements</u>	<u>800</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>2000/2001 2001/2002</u>	<u>See Map 6</u>	<u>Stormwater Utility & federal grant funds</u>	<u>Yes</u>
5.	<u>Brownfield Project</u>	<u>2,300</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>2001/2002</u>	<u>See Map 6</u>	<u>Stormwater Utility & State Revolving Fund</u>	<u>Yes</u>
6.	<u>Sweetwater Branch-Paynes Prairie Outfall Facilities</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>2000/2001</u>	<u>See Map 6</u>	<u>Stormwater Utility & federal grant funds</u>	<u>Yes</u>

Table 14 continued

7.	<u>Hogtown Creek Sedimentation Project</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>2000/2001</u>	<u>See Map 6</u>	<u>Stormwater Utility & State funds</u>	<u>Yes</u>
	<u>Transportation Mobility</u>						
	<u>No City capital improvements associated with LOS standards have been identified as necessary.</u>						
	<u>Wastewater</u>						
8.	<u>2.5 mgd expansion of Kanapaha Wastewater Plant</u>	<u>10,600</u>	<u>10,600</u>	<u>2000/2001 through 2002/2003</u>	<u>See Map 6</u>	<u>Utility bond Proceeds</u>	<u>Yes</u>
	<u>TOTAL:</u>	<u>\$20,145</u>	<u>\$15,090</u>				

¹Fiscal year for the City of Gainesville is October 1 through September 30 of the following year.

Source: GRU Capital Budget, 2000. Public Works Department, 2000.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECTS

5-Year Schedule of Improvements

Legend

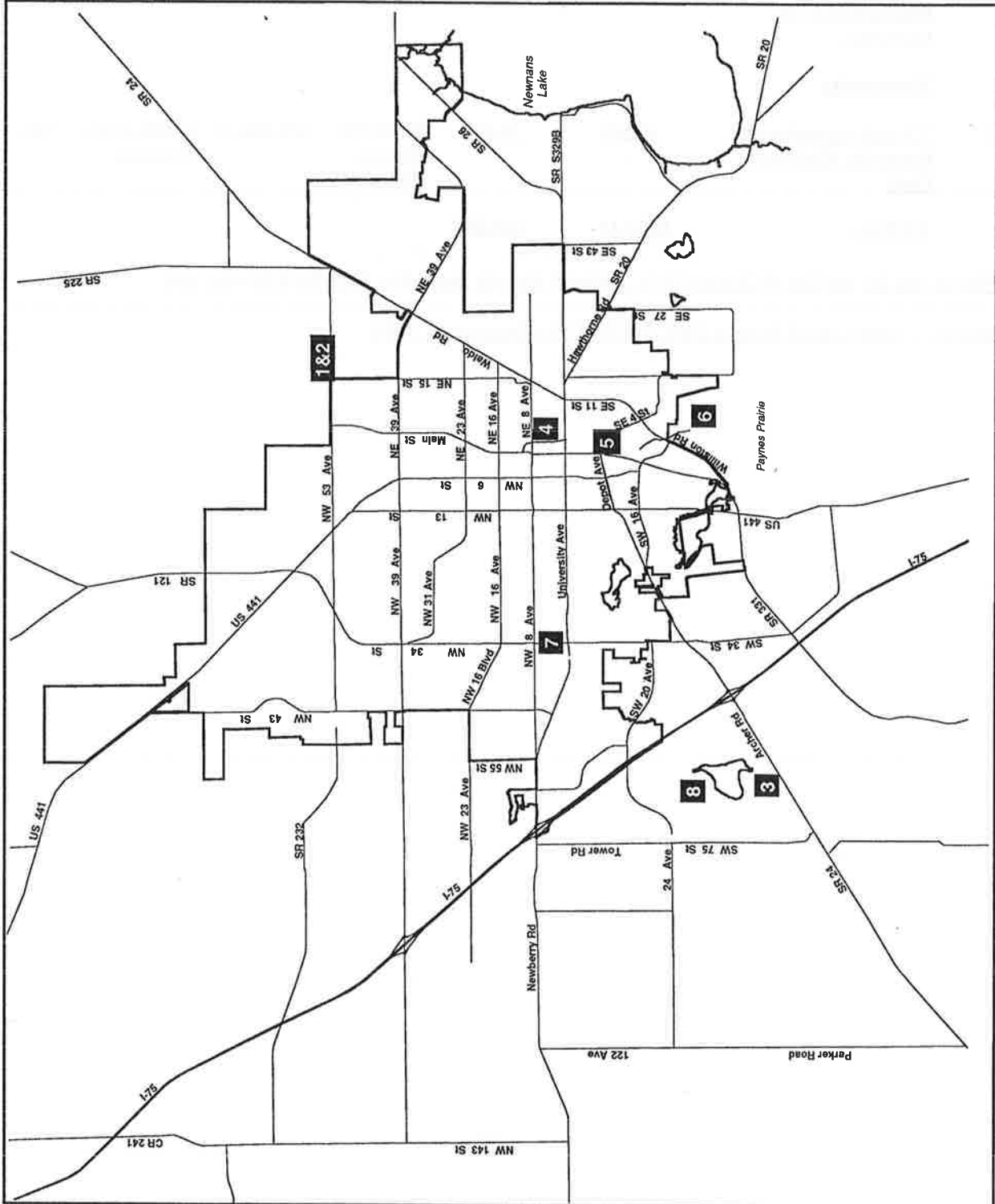
- 1-8** Locations of Capital Improvements Projects
- Gainesville City Limits

Notes: See Table 14 for a listing of project names associated with project numbers.

Source: Capital Improvements 5-Year Schedule of Improvements, Table 14, 2000.

City of Gainesville Gainesville, Florida

Prepared by the
Department of Community Development
January 2001



APPENDIX A

**CITY CODE OF ORDINANCES
CONCERNING WATER AND WASTEWATER**

Sec. 27-122. Approval of plumbing and connections required.

No water service shall be connected until the plumbing and connections incident thereto shall have been inspected and approved by the building official, or his/her designee, as follows:

- (1) *Water service to a residence.* Approval of a dwelling for water service must be obtained prior to initial provision of service.
 - (2) *Water service to other buildings.* Approval of a building for water service must be obtained prior to initial provision of service or transfer of water service.
 - (3) *Copy of approval.* Each applicant for water service must submit a copy of such approval where required as part of the application for service.
- (Code 1960, § 28-52; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-123. Liability of city; right to restrict use of water.

The city shall not be liable from any damage resulting from the bursting of any main, service pipe or cock, from the shutting off of water for repairs, extensions or connections or from the accidental failure of the water supply from any cause whatsoever. In case of emergency the city shall have the right to restrict the use of water in any reasonable manner for the protection of the city and its water supply.

(Code 1960, § 28-53; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-124. Inspection service fee.

No on-site facilities constructed or purchased by the developer will be accepted by the city for connection to the city's water system unless the design and construction of such facilities meet all standards and specifications of the city. The facilities shall be inspected by the city prior to connection to the city's water system to ensure such compliance. For such inspection, the developer shall pay to the city an inspection service fee according to the schedule set out in Appendix A.

(Code 1960, § 28-37.1; Ord. No. 3114, § 1, 3-18-85; Ord. No. 3697, §§ 4, 5, 2-18-91; Ord. No. 3740, § 3, 9-30-91; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-125. Main tapping charges.

A charge shall be made for tapping into the water main when required according to the schedule set out in Appendix A. If an existing tap is to be replaced, any additional cost associated with the removal of an existing tap shall be added to the appropriate tapping charge. All tap charges shall be paid prior to service being rendered.

(Code 1960, § 28-34.1; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-126. Meters—Furnished by city; change in size.

(a) *City to furnish.* All necessary water meters shall be furnished by the city and shall remain the property of the city.

(b) *Increase in size.* A customer desiring a water meter larger than the size of the water meter then in service shall pay to the city the engineering estimate for material, labor and equipment costs plus overhead for installing the larger meter less the salvage value of the smaller water meter removed. In addition, the customer shall also pay the difference in the cost of the associated water and wastewater connection charges, if applicable, of the larger and smaller water meters.

(c) *Reduction in size.* A customer desiring a water meter smaller than the size of the meter then in service shall pay to the city the engineering estimate for material, labor and equipment costs plus overhead for installing this smaller size water meter less the salvage value of the larger water meter removed. If this water meter size reduction occurs within two (2) years after the original meter was installed, the difference in the larger and smaller connection charges shall be refunded. The burden of proof of payment of the original connection charges shall be the customer's.

(Code 1960, § 28-38; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-126.1. Same—Installation charges.

(a) *Meter assembly and service lateral.* Upon filling out the appropriate application forms and payment to the city of the charges required, the city shall furnish all labor, material, and equipment necessary, in accordance with the "Water and Wastewater Construction Standards" of th

pay oversizing costs, if required, to serve existing or future customers outside of the proposed development.

(Code 1960, § 28-64.4; Ord. No. 3087, § 6, 12-17-84; Ord. No. 3564, § 4, 9-18-89; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92; Ord. No. 951541, § 3, 6-10-96)

Sec. 27-174. Force main extension (CIAC).

Where force mains are constructed by the city to extend wastewater service to a lot or development, the applicant for such wastewater service shall pay to the city a contribution in aid of construction (CIAC) prior to the commencement of construction of the force main. The force main CIAC shall be calculated as the cost as estimated by the city of constructing a force main sized (the smallest possible to serve the project, four inches minimum) and routed at the shortest practicable length to the closest point in the existing wastewater system capable of providing service to the applicant's development only. Sizing and routing of the force main will be determined by the city. (Code 1960, § 28-64.5; Ord. No. 3739, § 5, 9-30-91; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-175. Requirement for additional CIAC.

In any instance where the city determines that the city's share of cost to construct new facilities (including oversizing costs) prompted by an application for wastewater service is greater than the city is willing and/or able to afford, the applicant may be allowed to pay an additional contribution in aid of construction (CIAC), which may be required by the city in order to reduce the city's share of cost to an amount acceptable to the city. The city shall determine the amount of CIAC which is necessary under this section. Wastewater flow-based connection charges shall not be credited towards any required CIAC. (Code 1960, § 28-64.6; Ord. No. 3739, § 6, 9-30-91; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-176. Gravity line or pump station/force main construction.

In the instance where it is physically feasible to construct either gravity line or a pump station/

force main to serve a development, the facilities to be constructed shall be determined by the city. The applicant shall pay the lesser of:

- (1) CIAC for gravity line extensions; or
 - (2) Pump station (primary) CIAC plus force main extension CIAC plus any additional CIAC that may be assessed by the city.
- (Code 1960, § 28-64.7; Ord. No. 3739, § 7, 9-30-91; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-177. Refunds of prepaid charges.

Prepaid wastewater connection charges which are paid prior to installation of the facilities at the site for which they are paid, may be refunded to the current owner of the property for which the charges were paid upon application made, provided that the facilities for which payment was made have not been installed, and provided that all costs of the city incurred in connection therewith, including but not limited to administrative and engineering costs shall first be deducted prior to making any such refund. No interest shall be paid by the city on any such refund for prepayments. The burden of proof of any such prepayments shall be the applicant's. (Code 1960, § 28-64.8; Ord. No. 3739, § 8, 9-30-91; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-178. Maintenance of laterals.

The customer shall be responsible for keeping the wastewater lateral free of all obstructions from his/her premises to the main wastewater collection line within a public right-of-way or easement. The customer will be responsible for any damage occurring to the customer's property due to an obstruction in the wastewater lateral. (Code 1960, § 28-60; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-179. Oversized facilities.

The city reserves the right to require oversizing of any wastewater facility (gravity wastewater lines, lift stations, force mains and package treatment plants) and shall pay the developer for such oversizing on the basis of additional costs incurred because of the oversizing. The city shall pay oversizing costs based on the difference be-

(c) *Estimated consumption and billing.* When a water meter is found to have been tampered with or water has been otherwise diverted, the consumer shall be billed for the estimated water consumed, based on the rate in effect at the time of such billing. The consumption shall be estimated on the basis of previous consumption, consumption after replacement of the meter, or any other method in accordance with generally accepted utility practices which produces a reasonable estimate. In addition, the consumer shall be billed for the actual cost of the investigation of the meter tampering, including cost associated with the estimation of consumption and the labor, supplies, materials and equipment used in connection with such investigation. The consumer shall also be liable to the city for the cost of collection, including agency, attorneys' fees and court costs if the account is placed in the hands of an agency or attorney for collection or legal action because of the customer's failure to pay any amount due.

(d) *Prima facie evidence.* The presence, on property in the actual possession of the consumer where the meter tampering has occurred, of any connection, pipe, meter alteration, or device whatsoever which affects the diversion or use of water so as to avoid the registration of such use by or on a meter installed or private provided by the city shall be prima facie evidence of an intent to violate this section if:

- (1) The presence of such a device or alteration can be attributed only to a deliberate act in furtherance of an intent to avoid payment for utility services;
- (2) The customer charged with the violation of this section has received the direct benefit of the reduction of the cost of such utility service; and
- (3) The customer or recipient of the utility service has received the direct benefit of such utility service for at least one (1) full billing cycle.

(Ord. No. 3696, § 13, 2-18-91; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-127. Only city employees to make connections on supply side of meters.

No person shall tap the city's water mains or make any other connection to pipes on the supply

side of any meter except those persons duly employed by the city for that purpose.

(Code 1960, § 28-35(a); Ord. No. 3697, § 7, 2-18-91; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-128. Base rates for service.

(a) *Rates.* The rates to be charged and collected for water furnished by the city to consumers shall be in accordance with the schedule set out in Appendix A.

(b) *Surcharge for consumers outside corporate limits.* The rates to be charged and collected from consumers of water furnished by the city to consumers outside the corporate limits of the city shall be the same as set forth above, plus a surcharge equal to twenty-five (25) percent. The United States of America, the State of Florida and all political subdivisions, agencies, boards, commissions and instrumentalities thereof and all recognized places of religious assembly of the State of Florida are hereby exempt from the payment of the surcharge imposed and levied hereby.

(Code 1960, § 28-44; Ord. No. 3468, § 1, 9-26-88; Ord. No. 3565, § 4, 9-18-89; Ord. No. 3697, § 8, 2-18-91; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-129. Water flow-based connection charges.

(a) *Identification of water flow-based connection charges.* The water flow-based connection charges specified in this section shall consist of a water flow-based connection charge and a transmission and distribution connection charge. Each applicant for water service shall pay to the city, prior to service being rendered, the applicable water treatment plant connection charges. Water flow-based connection charges shall be in accordance with the schedule set out in Appendix A.

(b) *For water meters larger than two (2) inches.* The applicant shall provide the city a detailed estimate of the expected ultimate demand in gallons per day annual average daily flow (GPD-ADF) to be served by the water meter to be installed. It is the applicant's responsibility to coordinate the preparation of this estimate with the city so as to ensure the provision of sufficient detail and proper documentation of estimated demand. Such detail shall include an ultimate site

plan for all properties served by the subject water meters. The city reserves the right to perform its own estimate of service demand, which if greater than the applicant's estimate, shall take precedence for the purpose of calculating the charge.

(c) The water flow-based connection charge shall be assessed prior to the meter installation:

(1) *For two (2) inches and smaller water meters.*

After water meters of this size are installed and whether or not any connection charges were assessed at the time of installation, no additional water connection charge shall be assessed unless one (1) of the following conditions occurs:

- a. *Additional water meter installed.* If an additional water meter is installed, the water flow-based connection charge shall be calculated per Appendix A.
- b. *Larger water meter replacing existing water meter.* If a larger water meter is installed replacing the existing water meter, the amount charged the applicant shall be the difference between the current water flow-based connection charge for the larger meter to be installed less the current water flow-based connection charges for the smaller meter to be replaced.
- c. *Smaller water meter replacing existing water meter.* If a smaller water meter is installed replacing the existing water meter within two (2) years after the existing water meter was installed, the applicant shall be refunded the difference between the current water flow-based connection charges for the existing larger water meter less the current charge for the smaller water meter to be installed. The burden of proof of payment of the original connection charges shall be the customer's.
- d. *Actual demand exceeds estimated demand.* If the actual annual average service demand measured over a twelve-month period should exceed the estimated demand upon which a previous connection charge payment or payment exemption was based, the city

reserves the right to review and revise the previous demand estimate and to assess an additional charge for the increased demand calculated in accordance to Appendix A.

(2) *For three (3) inches and larger water meters.*

The purpose of this subsection is to provide for adjustment of water flow-based connection charges when major and significant changes of water consumption patterns associated with an existing service occurs. The purpose of this subsection is not to adjust for insignificant errors in estimates of annual average daily flow, flow changes due to weather variations, or other normal changes in consumptive use of water. The city may use building permits, water consumption records, and other reasonable information to enforce the provisions of this subsection. After meters of this size are installed and whether or not any water flow-based connection charge were assessed at the time of installation, an adjustment in the water flow-based connection charges paid or a new charge may be assessed if one (1) or more of the following conditions occur:

- a. *Additional water meter installed.* If an additional water meter is installed, the amount charged the applicant shall be calculated according to Appendix A.
- b. *Actual demand exceeds estimated.* If the actual annual average service demand measured over a twelve-month period should exceed the estimated demand on which a previous connection charge payment was based, the city reserves the right to review and revise the previous demand estimate and to assess an additional charge for the increased demand calculated according to Appendix A.
- c. *Actual demand less than estimated.* If within the twenty-four-month period following meter installation, the applicant can demonstrate to the city's satisfaction that the applicant's average daily flow (ADF) has been and will continue to be less than that estimated and used as a basis for assessing the con-

nection charges, then the applicant may petition the city for a refund. The petition shall include the applicant's copy of the original service demand estimate which shall be annotated and accompanied by sufficient explanation of the lower than estimated demand. If the city approves the petition, the city shall pay a refund to the applicant based on the difference between the original service demand estimate and the new service demand estimate, times the current charge(s) for that demand calculated according to Appendix A.

- d. *Construction of new structures or facilities.* If new structures or facilities are constructed causing additional demands for water service and these facilities were not included or properly described in the applicant's original detailed service demand estimate (and site plan) of service demand, then additional water flow-based connection charge shall be assessed by the city. If the additional structures or facilities are served by an identifiable internal water service line, each such structure or facility shall be assessed a water treatment plant connection charge equal to that assessed for a water meter of the same size as the service line according to Appendix A. If no water service line can be identified, or at the city's option, the city shall estimate the facility's or structure service demand based on the proposed use of the facility or structure and assess a connection charge according to Appendix A.
- e. *Larger water meter replacing existing water meter.* If a larger water meter replaces an existing water meter, an adjustment shall be determined according to Appendix A.
- f. *Smaller water meter replacing existing water meter.* If a smaller water meter replaces an existing water meter, an adjustment shall be determined according to Appendix A depending on the size of the new water meter.

(d) The water transmission and distribution connection charges shall not be applicable to any property that has been duly designated, by the general manager for utilities or his/her designee, as having had the city's relevant water transmission and distribution system costs recovered previously for such property.

(Code 1960, § 28-37.2; Ord. No. 3565, § 2, 9-18-89; Ord. No. 3697, § 9, 2-18-91; Ord. No. 3740, § 4, 9-30-91; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92; Ord. No. 3962, § 2, 2-28-94)

Sec. 27-130. Requirement for additional CIAC.

In any instance where the city determines that the city's share of cost to construct new facilities prompted by an application for water service is greater than the city is willing and/or able to afford, the applicant may be allowed to pay a contribution in aid of construction (CIAC), which may be required by the city in order to reduce the city's share of cost to an amount acceptable to the city. The city shall determine the amount of CIAC which is necessary under this section. Water flow-based connection charges shall not be credited towards any required CIAC.

(Code 1960, § 28-37.4; Ord. No. 3740, § 6, 9-30-91; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-131. Fire support and standby sprinkler line charges.

Fire support and standby sprinkler line charges shall be in accordance with the schedule set out in Appendix A.

(Code 1960, § 38-37.6; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-132. Refunds of prepaid charges.

Prepaid water meter installation charges, prepaid water transmission and distribution charges, prepaid water treatment plant connection charges, and prepaid standby fire sprinkler line connection charges which are paid prior to installation of the facilities at the site for which they are paid, may be refunded to the current owner of the property for which charges were prepaid upon application made, provided that the facilities for which payment was made have not been installed, and provided that all costs of the city incurred in con-

nection therewith, including but not limited to administrative and engineering costs shall first be deducted prior to making any such refund. No interest shall be paid by the city on such refund for prepayments. The burden of proof of any such prepayments shall be the applicant's. (Code 1960, § 28-37.7; Ord. No. 3740, § 7, 9-30-91; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-133. Temporary service.

(a) Temporary service, such as service for circuses, fairs, carnivals, and construction projects that, when completed, will require a water line on the customer's side of the meter larger than one (1) inch shall be rendered upon written application accompanied by a meter installation and removal charge and a deposit, in accordance with the schedule set out in Appendix A, which will be applied against the final bill. A five-eighths-inch by three-quarter-inch water meter shall be installed on all temporary construction meter installations.

(b) At the option of the city, temporary service, such as for circuses, fairs, carnivals, swimming pool filling and construction projects that, when completed, will require a water line on the customer's side of the meter larger than one (1) inch may also be rendered by installing a meter on an existing fire hydrant at the site or very near to the site. Service may be rendered in this manner upon written application accompanied by a non-refundable meter installation and removal charge and a deposit, in accordance with the schedule set out in Appendix A, which will be applied against the final bill, assuming the safe return of the meter. Water used through such a temporary meter shall be paid for at the prevailing general water service rate. This type of temporary connection shall be allowed for a maximum time period of sixty (60) days, but may be extended at the discretion of the general manager for utilities or his/her designee. It shall be illegal to utilize or in any manner tamper with any fire hydrant except for employees of the fire department in performing their duties, or an employee of the city engaged in testing, installing or maintaining fire hydrants, or for connecting or disconnecting temporary fire hydrant service as defined in this section.

(Code 1960, § 28-36; Ord. No. 3696, § 14, 2-18-91; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-134. Oversized mains.

The city reserves the right to require oversized water lines to serve any development. The city shall pay the oversizing costs based on the difference between the city's engineering estimates of the cost for the oversized line and the cost of the size line which is normally required to serve the development or an eight-inch line whichever is greater.

(Code 1960, § 28-36.1; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-135. Cross-connection control; back-flow prevention devices.

(a) The "Manual of Cross-Connection Control," identified for purposes of this section as "Attachment A," is hereby adopted and incorporated by reference as part of this section.

(b) Copies of the "Manual of Cross-Connection Control" have been duly deposited with the clerk of the commission and shall be kept in his/her office for public use, inspection and examination. Copies of the "Manual of Cross-Connection Control" may be obtained from the department of water engineering.

(c) Backflow preventers, as specified by the city in the "Manual of Cross-Connection Control," shall be required, tested and maintained on the following types of facilities:

- (1) Aircraft and missile plants;
- (2) Automotive plants;
- (3) Auxiliary water systems;
- (4) Beverage bottling plants;
- (5) Breweries;
- (6) Buildings with house pumps and/or water storage tank;
- (7) Buildings with sewage ejectors;
- (8) Canneries, packing houses and reduction plants;
- (9) Car washes with water reclamation systems;
- (10) Centralized heating and air conditioning plants;

be billed to and be the responsibility of the customer responsible for paying the water bill at any specific location. However, no water customer of the city that is not connected to the wastewater collection system of the city and is not otherwise subject to wastewater service charges shall be charged for wastewater service.

(b) *Surcharge for consumers outside corporate limits.* The rates to be charged and collected from customers for the use of wastewater collection, treatment and disposal services furnished by the city to customers outside the corporate limits of the city shall be the same as set forth above, a plus a surcharge equal to 25 percent. The United States of America, the State of Florida and all political subdivisions, agencies, boards, commissions and instrumentalities thereof and all recognized places of religious assembly of the State of Florida are hereby exempt from the payment of the surcharge imposed and levied hereby.

(c) *Applicability.* For any property required to be connected to the public sanitary sewer system, the owner and/or occupant of such property shall pay to the city the monthly rates and charges for the use of the sanitary sewer system in accordance with the schedule set out in Appendix A, regardless of whether an actual connection is made. The charges for sewerage shall commence on the date the property is connected, or required to be connected to the sanitary sewer system as provided in sections 27-169 and 27-170, whichever date occurs first.

(Code 1960, § 28-64; Ord. No. 3087, § 1, 12-17-84; Ord. No. 3467, § 1, 9-26-88; Ord. No. 3564, § 1, 9-18-89; Ord. No. 3697, § 11, 2-18-91; Ord. No. 3754, §§ 18, 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-170. Deferred payment of residential wastewater service connection charges.

Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 27-176 entitled "Wastewater Flow-Based Connection Charges," if the criteria listed below are met, each applicant for residential wastewater service shall have the option to defer payment of all wastewa-

ter flow-based connection charges during construction for a period of not more than six months from the date of application.

(1) *Criteria for deferring payment:*

- a. All dwelling units to be served by the residential meter must be unoccupied at time of application and applicant must agree that no dwelling unit shall be occupied until all deferred charges have been paid.
- b. Inspection for permanent electrical service must not have been made.
- c. Permanent electric service must not have been installed.
- d. Applicant must present service location addresses for all buildings at the time of application.
- e. Application must be made pursuant to procedures established by the city and any required deposit must be paid.
- f. Applicant must request payment deferral.

(2) *Payment of deferred fees.* No permanent electric power will be provided by the city to any single-family dwelling or to any unit in a residential building with multiple-dwelling units until all wastewater flow-based connection charges.

(3) *Nonpayment.* All fees and charges must be paid within six months of the meter application date. If the fees and charges are not paid within such period, service will be discontinued and the account will be closed. Service shall not be restored at such location until all applicable fees and charges have been paid.

(Ord. No. 3428, § 3, 4-4-88; Ord. No. 3739, § 1, 9-30-91; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-171. Wastewater flow-based connection charges.

(a) *Identification of wastewater flow-based connection charges.* The wastewater connection charges under this section shall consist of the following charges: Collection system connection charge, treatment plant connection charge, pump station con-

nection charge, and force main (base system) connection charge. Each applicant for wastewater service shall pay to the city, prior to service being rendered, the applicable wastewater connection charges. Wastewater flow-based connection charges shall be assessed in accordance with the schedule set out in Appendix A.

(b) *For water meters larger than two inches.* The applicant shall provide the city a detailed estimate of the expected ultimate water demand in annual average daily flow (GPD-ADF) to be served by the water meter to be installed. The wastewater service demand shall be equal to the estimated water service demand. It is the applicant's responsibility to coordinate the preparation of this estimate with the city in order to ensure the provision of sufficient detail and proper documentation of estimated demand. Such detail shall include an ultimate site plan for the development indicating what properties are to be served by the subject water meter(s). The city reserves the right to perform its own estimate of service demand, which if greater than the applicant's estimate, shall take precedence for the purpose of calculating the charge.

(c) Wastewater flow-based connection charges shall be assessed prior to water meter installation:

- (1) *For two inches and smaller water meters.* After water meters of this size are installed and whether or not any connection charge was assessed at the time of installation, no new or additional wastewater connection charge shall be assessed unless one of the following conditions occurs:
 - a. *Additional water meter installed.* If an additional water meter is installed, the amount charged the applicant shall be calculated per Appendix A.
 - b. *Larger water meter replacing the existing water meter.* If a larger water is installed replacing the existing water meter, the connection charge shall be the difference between the current connection charges for the water meter to be installed less the current charge for the water meter to be replaced.

- c. *Smaller water meter replaces existing water meter.* If a smaller water meter replaces the existing water meter within two years after the existing water meter was installed, the applicant shall be refunded the difference between the current wastewater connection charges for the existing water meter and the current wastewater connection charges for the water meter to be installed. The burden of proof of payment of the original connection charges shall be the customers.

- (2) *For water meters larger than two inches.* The purpose of this subsection is to provide for adjustment of wastewater flow-based connection charges when major and significant changes of water consumption associated with an existing service occur. The purpose of this subsection is not to adjust for insignificant errors in estimates of annual average daily flow, flow changes due to weather variances, or other normal changes in consumptive use of water. The city may use building permits, water consumption records, and other reasonable information to enforce the provisions of this subsection. After water meters of this size are installed and whether or not any connection charges were assessed at the time of installation, an adjustment in the connection charges paid or new charges may be assessed if one or more of the following conditions occur:

- a. *Additional water meter installed.* If an additional water meter is installed, the amount charged the applicant shall be calculated per Appendix A.
- b. *Actual demand exceeds estimated.* If the actual annual average service demand measured over a 12-month period should exceed the estimated demand on which a previous connection charge payment was based, the city reserves the right to review and revise the previous demand estimate and to assess additional charges for the increased demand calculated according to Appendix A.

c. *Actual demand less than estimated.* If within the twenty-four-month period following meter installation, the applicant can demonstrate to the city's satisfaction that the applicant's service demand has been and will continue to be less than that estimated and used as a basis for assessing the wastewater flow-based connection charges, then the applicant may petition the city for a refund. The petition shall include the applicant's copy of the original service demand estimate which shall be accompanied by sufficient explanation of the lower than estimated demand. If the city approves the petition, the city shall pay a refund to the applicant based on the amount of excess service demand originally assessed and the current charge for that demand calculated according to Appendix A.

d. *Construction of new structures or facilities.* If new structures or facilities are constructed causing additional demands for wastewater service and these facilities were not included or properly described in the applicant's original detailed estimate (and site plan) of service demand, then additional wastewater connection charges shall be assessed by the city.

If the additional structures or facilities are served by an identifiable internal water service line, each such structure or facility shall be assessed wastewater flow-based connection charges equal to that assessed for a water meter of the same size as the service line according to Appendix A. If no water service line can be identified, or at the city's option, the city shall estimate the structure's or facility's service demand based on the proposed use of the structure or facility and assess connection charges according to Appendix A.

(d) The city is authorized to adjust wastewater connection charges assessed at the time of original water meter installation or assessed thereafter, as provided by Appendix A, to reflect reduced wastewater loadings from approved individual

graywater disposal systems. These adjustments shall be determined by procedures and engineering calculations contained in policies approved by the city commission.

(e) The wastewater collection system connection charges shall not be applicable to any property that has been duly designated, by the general manager for utilities or his/her designee, as having had the city's relevant wastewater collection system costs recovered previously for such property. The wastewater treatment plant flow-based connection charges shall be applicable in any instance as provided for in this section. The wastewater pump station and wastewater force main (base system) connection charges shall not be applicable when the applicant's wastewater does not flow to or through any city-owned or operated pumping station or force main en route to the wastewater treatment plant.
(Code 1960, § 28-64.1; Ord. No. 3087, § 5, 12-17-84; Ord. No. 3564, § 2, 9-18-89; Ord. No. 3581, § 1, 12-4-89; Ord. No. 3697, § 12, 2-18-91; Ord. No. 3739 § 2, 9-30-91; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92; Ord. No. 951541, § 2, 6-10-96)

Sec. 27-172. Inspection service fee.

No on-site facilities will be accepted by the city for connection to the city's wastewater system unless the design and construction of such facilities meet all standards and specifications of the city. The facilities shall be inspected by the city prior to connection to the city's wastewater system to insure such compliance. For such inspection, the developer shall pay to the city an inspection service fee as set out in Appendix A, to be assessed on the amount of developer installed mainline collection piping.

(Code 1960, § 28-64.2; Ord. No. 3564, § 3, 9-18-89; Ord. No. 3697, § 13, 2-18-91; Ord. No. 3739, § 3, 9-30-91; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-173. Pump station (primary).

(a) Where a pumping station is constructed to receive the gravity wastewater flow from a development, the developer shall pay all costs associated with pump station design and construction required to serve the proposed development including all future phases. The city may elect to

pay oversizing costs, if required, to serve existing or future customers outside of the proposed development.

(Code 1960, § 28-64.4; Ord. No. 3087, § 6, 12-17-84; Ord. No. 3564, § 4, 9-18-89; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92; Ord. No. 951541, § 3, 6-10-96)

Sec. 27-174. Force main extension (CIAC).

Where force mains are constructed by the city to extend wastewater service to a lot or development, the applicant for such wastewater service shall pay to the city a contribution in aid of construction (CIAC) prior to the commencement of construction of the force main. The force main CIAC shall be calculated as the cost as estimated by the city of constructing a force main sized (the smallest possible to serve the project, four inches minimum) and routed at the shortest practicable length to the closest point in the existing wastewater system capable of providing service to the applicant's development only. Sizing and routing of the force main will be determined by the city. (Code 1960, § 28-64.5; Ord. No. 3739, § 5, 9-30-91; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-175. Requirement for additional CIAC.

In any instance where the city determines that the city's share of cost to construct new facilities (including oversizing costs) prompted by an application for wastewater service is greater than the city is willing and/or able to afford, the applicant may be allowed to pay an additional contribution in aid of construction (CIAC), which may be required by the city in order to reduce the city's share of cost to an amount acceptable to the city. The city shall determine the amount of CIAC which is necessary under this section. Wastewater flow-based connection charges shall not be credited towards any required CIAC. (Code 1960, § 28-64.6; Ord. No. 3739, § 6, 9-30-91; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-176. Gravity line or pump station/force main construction.

In the instance where it is physically feasible to construct either gravity line or a pump station/

force main to serve a development, the facilities to be constructed shall be determined by the city. The applicant shall pay the lesser of:

- (1) CIAC for gravity line extensions; or
- (2) Pump station (primary) CIAC plus force main extension CIAC plus any additional CIAC that may be assessed by the city.

(Code 1960, § 28-64.7; Ord. No. 3739, § 7, 9-30-91; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-177. Refunds of prepaid charges.

Prepaid wastewater connection charges which are paid prior to installation of the facilities at the site for which they are paid, may be refunded to the current owner of the property for which the charges were paid upon application made, provided that the facilities for which payment was made have not been installed, and provided that all costs of the city incurred in connection therewith, including but not limited to administrative and engineering costs shall first be deducted prior to making any such refund. No interest shall be paid by the city on any such refund for prepayments. The burden of proof of any such prepayments shall be the applicant's. (Code 1960, § 28-64.8; Ord. No. 3739, § 8, 9-30-91; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-178. Maintenance of laterals.

The customer shall be responsible for keeping the wastewater lateral free of all obstructions from his/her premises to the main wastewater collection line within a public right-of-way or easement. The customer will be responsible for any damage occurring to the customer's property due to an obstruction in the wastewater lateral. (Code 1960, § 28-60; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-179. Oversized facilities.

The city reserves the right to require oversizing of any wastewater facility (gravity wastewater lines, lift stations, force mains and package treatment plants) and shall pay the developer for such oversizing on the basis of additional costs incurred because of the oversizing. The city shall pay oversizing costs based on the difference be-

tween the engineering estimates for the cost of oversized facility and the cost of the facility which is required to serve the development.

(Code 1960, § 28-60.1; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-180. Pretreatment program—Generally.

(a) The objectives of this section are to:

- (1) Prevent the introduction of pollutants into the city wastewater treatment system that will cause interference with its operation or pass through inadequately treated into receiving waters.
- (2) Provide protection for the general public and city personnel who may be affected by wastewater and sludge in the course of their employment.
- (3) Ensure compliance of the city with applicable federal and state laws.
- (4) To promote reuse and recycling of industrial wastewater and sludge from the wastewater system.
- (5) To provide for the equitable distribution of the cost of operation, maintenance, and improvement of the wastewater system.

(b) Compliance with this division may not under some circumstances constitute compliance with the Alachua County Hazardous Material Management Code. Industrial users should contact the Alachua County Environmental Protection Department for further information on compliance with the Hazardous Material Management Code.

(Code 1960, § 28-61; Ord. No. 3602, § 2, 3-5-90; Ord. No. 3696, § 20, 2-18-91; Ord. No. 3735, § 2, 8-19-91; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92; Ord. No. 980894, § 2, 6-14-99)

Sec. 27-180.1. Same—Prohibited substances.

(a) No user shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the wastewater system any pollutant or wastewater, which either singly or by interaction with other pollutants causes pass through or interference. This general prohibition applies to all users of the wastewater system

whether or not they are subject to categorical pretreatment standards or any other federal, state, or local pretreatment standards or requirements.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person willfully or with culpable negligence to discharge or cause to be discharged into the wastewater system of the city any substance which:

- (1) Is harmful to the wastewater system, or is hazardous to the wastewater system because it contains flammable or explosive liquids, solids or gases, which by reason of their nature or quantity are, or may be, sufficient, either alone or by interaction with other substances, to cause fire or explosion or be injurious in any other way to the wastewater system or to the operation of the wastewater system. No substance may be discharged with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 60° C (140° F) using test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21. At no time shall two successive readings on an explosion hazard meter, at the point of discharge into the system (or at any point in the system) be more than five percent, nor any single reading over ten percent, of the lower explosive limit (LEL) of the meter. Such materials shall include, but are not limited to, gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, benzene, toluene, xylene, ethers, alcohols, ketones, aldehydes, peroxides, chlorates, perchlorates, bromates, carbides, hydrides and sulfides and any other substances which the city determines to be a fire hazard, health hazard or a hazard to the system.
- (2) Has a temperature which would have adverse effects on the wastewater system. In no case shall discharges cause the temperature of influent to the wastewater treatment plant to exceed 40° C (104° F).
- (3) May cause stoppages in the wastewater system because of size, quantity, volume or any other characteristic. Solid or viscous substances which may cause obstruction to the flow in the sewer or other interference with the operation of the

wastewater treatment facilities shall not be discharged into the wastewater system.

- (4) Has a pH less than 5.5 or more than 11.0, or wastewater having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment and/or personnel of the wastewater system.
- (5) May cause the wastewater system's effluent or any other product of the wastewater system, such as residues, sludges or scums to be unsuitable for reclamation and reuse, or to interfere with the reclamation process.
- (6) Contains any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.), released at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, will cause interference or pass through in the wastewater system. No user shall discharge flow at a rate that will be disruptive to the wastewater system or cause interference or pass through in the wastewater system.
- (7) Results in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes in any part of the wastewater system in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems.
- (8) Contains pollutants in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, which constitute a hazard to humans or animals, or create a toxic effect in the receiving waters of the wastewater system.
- (9) Contains waste exceeding the instantaneous maximum discharge limit of any parameter listed below:

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Instantaneous Maximum Discharge Limit (mg/L)</i>
Arsenic	0.15
Barium	450
Cadmium	0.08

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Instantaneous Maximum Discharge Limit (mg/L)</i>
Chromium	3.0
Copper	0.5
Cyanide	0.15
Fluoride	20
Iron	100
Lead	0.2
Manganese	7.0
Mercury	0.0002
Molybdenum	0.35
Nickel	0.8
Oil and Grease	100
pH, lower limit (standard units)	5.5
pH, upper limit (standard units)	11.0
Selenium	0.15
Silver	0.1
Zinc	2.5

(10) Discharge limits for sulfate, sulfide, and organic pollutants not included in this section shall be determined by the general manager for utilities or his/her designee with considerations for acceptable worker exposure levels or prevention of damage, interference or pass through in the wastewater system, whichever provides the lower discharge limit.

(11) The discharge limits in this section shall apply at the point where the wastewater is discharged to the wastewater system. All concentrations for metallic substances are for "total" metal.

(c) No user shall ever increase the use of process water, or, in any way, attempt to dilute a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment, to achieve compliance with an instantaneous maximum daily discharge limitation, prohibited discharge standard, or categorical pretreatment standard. The general manager for utilities or his/her designee may impose mass limitations when appropriate.

(d) No user shall discharge petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through in the wastewater system.

(e) No user shall discharge trucked or hauled wastes to the wastewater system except at points designated by special agreement with the city.

(f) The city may establish standards for substances not contained in this section.

(g) The National Categorical Pretreatment Standards found at 40 CFR Chapter I, Subpart N and Chapter 62-660, F.A.C., as may be amended from time to time, are hereby incorporated by reference.

(Ord. No. 980894, § 3, 6-14-99)

Sec. 27-180.2. Same—Conditional requirements for specific discharges.

(a) *Grease.* Wastewater containing such amounts of grease as may be determined by the general manager for utilities or his/her designee to be detrimental to the wastewater system shall not be discharged into the wastewater system. An efficient grease trap shall be utilized prior to discharge to the wastewater system and maintained appropriately for these wastewaters. Wastewater from restaurants or places where cooking is done shall be presumed to contain grease and grease traps shall be required at all such locations. When an owner or operator cleans grease traps, the only approved location for disposal of grease shall be a sanitary landfill. Grease traps shall only be cleaned by licensed septic tank cleaners, except as noted above. The use of chemicals to dissolve the grease is not permitted in the wastewater system. The owner or operator shall have the grease trap cleaned at least every 30 days or more often, if deemed necessary by the city. If grease accumulates in the wastewater collection lines, the owner or operator will be billed for cleaning collection lines and for any other expenses incurred by the city.

(b) *Private wells.* Where private wells are used, disposal into the wastewater system shall be done only by special agreement with the city.

(c) *Storm water, air-conditioners and similar wastes.* Storm water, air-conditioning water, condenser waters, swimming pool waters or other similar type wastes shall be discharged into the wastewater system only by special agreement with the city.

(d) *Septic tank and portable toilet waste.* Septic tank and portable toilet waste shall be introduced into the city's wastewater system only when specifically authorized and only at the time, place and manner prescribed by the city. (Ord. No. 980894, § 3, 6-14-99)

Sec. 27-180.3. Same—Permitting.

(a) Industrial wastes shall not be discharged into the wastewater system without written permission of the general manager for utilities or his/her designee. All significant industrial users who are proposing to connect or contribute to the wastewater system shall obtain an industrial wastewater discharge permit before connecting to or contributing to the wastewater system. Industrial wastewater discharge permits shall contain but are not limited to the following conditions:

- (1) *Duration.* The duration shall not exceed five years from the effective date of the permit.
- (2) *Renewal.* The user shall apply for permit renewal a minimum of 180 days prior to the expiration of the existing permit.
- (3) *Transferability.* The permit may not be sold, transferred, or reassigned.
- (4) *Limits.* Effluent limits shall be specified based on applicable pretreatment standards.
- (5) *Monitoring.* Self-monitoring, sampling, reporting, notification, and record-keeping shall be specified, including identification of pollutants to be monitored, sampling location, sampling frequency, and sample type based on applicable federal, state, and local laws.
- (6) *Penalties.* Applicable civil and criminal penalties for violation of pretreatment standards and requirements and any applicable compliance schedule shall be stated. Such schedule shall not extend the compliance date beyond applicable state or federal deadlines.

(b) Significant industrial users shall be required to complete an industrial wastewater discharge application as provided by the general manager for utilities or his/her designee prior to receiving a permit.

(c) Industrial users shall be required to submit a waste minimization plan when submitting either an industrial wastewater discharge application or an application for permit renewal. The waste minimization plan must include but is not limited to the following items:

- (1) A detailed description of the components and estimated volume of all waste streams that comprise the industrial wastewater discharge.
- (2) Practices currently employed or future plans to minimize the amount of waste in the industrial wastewater discharge.

The plan will be forwarded to the Alachua County Environmental Protection Department for comment. Any comments received within 14 days of delivery of the plan to the Alachua County Environmental Protection Department shall be considered by the general manager or his/her designee when making waste minimization plan approval decisions.

(d) The general manager for utilities or his/her designee may require an industrial user to perform self-monitoring as a prerequisite to being granted an industrial wastewater discharge permit.

(e) The general manager for utilities or his/her designee may require other users, who are not significant industrial users, to obtain industrial wastewater discharge permits.

(f) Modifications. The general manager for utilities or his/her designee may modify any industrial wastewater discharge permit. The industrial user shall be informed of any substantive modifications to the permit at least 30 days prior to the effective date of the change.

(g) Approval decisions. The general manager for utilities or his/her designee will review and evaluate the application and waste minimization plan and determine whether or not to issue an industrial wastewater discharge permit. The gen-

eral manager for utilities or his/her designee may deny any application for an industrial wastewater discharge permit. Industrial users shall comply with the standards set forth in Chapter 62-625, Florida Administrative Code, as amended from time to time.

(h) Appeals. Any person, including the user, may petition the general manager for utilities or his/her designee to reconsider the terms of an industrial wastewater discharge permit within 30 days of notice of its issuance.

- (1) Failure to submit a timely petition for review shall be deemed to be a waiver of the administrative appeal.
- (2) In its petition, the appealing party must indicate the industrial wastewater discharge permit provisions objected to, the reasons for this objection, and the alternative condition, if any, it seeks to place in the industrial wastewater discharge permit.
- (3) The effectiveness of the industrial wastewater discharge permit shall not be stayed pending the appeal.
- (4) If the general manager for utilities or his/her designee fails to act within 30 days, a request for reconsideration shall be deemed to be denied. Decisions not to reconsider an industrial wastewater discharge permit, not to issue an industrial wastewater discharge permit, or not to modify an industrial wastewater discharge permit shall be considered final administrative actions for purposes of judicial review.

(i) The general manager for utilities or his/her designee may require any user connected prior to the effective date of this division to obtain a industrial wastewater discharge permit. (Ord. No. 980894, § 3, 6-14-99)

Sec. 27-180.4. Same—Monitoring, reporting, and notification.

(a) *Baseline monitoring report.* Within 180 days after the effective date of a categorical pretreatment standard or 180 days after the final administrative decision made upon a category determi-

APPENDIX A—SCHEDULE OF FEES, RATES AND CHARGES

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Amount</i>
	<i>Monthly Charge</i>
35-foot wood	3.76
35-foot concrete	5.42
40-foot wood	4.01
40-foot concrete	7.12
45-foot concrete	7.59
*Not available for new installations.	
(2) <i>Solid waste and recyclables:</i>	
a. Residential service (§ 27-76):	
1. Redemption of impounded containers:	
(i) First impoundment, per container.....	5.00
(ii) Subsequent impoundments within 12 months from the same place, per container.....	10.00
2. Rates:	
(i) Uniform curbside service for each single family residence or dwell- ing unit or living unit, or multifamily unit (any building containing two but not more than four permanent living units) or mobile home unit, per month:	
18 gallon cart	10.00
35 gallon cart	13.00
64 gallon cart	16.00
96 gallon cart	20.00
(ii) Other charges:	
Account set up charge.....	10.00
Pre-paid approved bag, each.....	not to ex- ceed 2.00
Exchange of cart for larger size	10.00
Exchange of cart for smaller size.....	no charge
Fixed cost of service per month (for computing vacation credit)....	5.00
(iii) Backyard service, per month:	
18 gallon cart	16.34
35 gallon cart	19.62
64 gallon cart	23.78
96 gallon cart	29.62
b. Application for commercial services franchise (§ 27-80):	
1. Container provision only	100.00
2. Collection (with or without container provision).....	250.00
c. Application or renewal of registration (§ 27-86)	50.00
✓ (3) <i>Water:</i>	
a. Inspection service fee (§ 27-124)	565.00
Plus, an amount to be assessed on the amount of development installed mainline distribution piping, per linear foot	0.41

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Subject

Amount

- b. Water main tapping charges (§ 27-125):

<i>Tap Size (inches)</i>	<i>Charge</i>
1 1/2	\$ 400.00
2	400.00
4	1,200.00
6	1,350.00
8	1,500.00
12	2,100.00

- c. Reserved.

- d. Reserved.

- e. Meter installation charges (§ 27-126.1):

1. Meter assembly and service lateral:

<i>Water Meter Size (inches)</i>	<i>Water Meter Installation Charge</i>
5/8 x 3/4	\$ 205.00
3/4	320.00
1	520.00
1 1/2	805.00
2	880.00
3	6,100.00
4	6,880.00
6	12,600.00
8	14,965.00

For meters larger than six inches, the water meter installation charge shall be established on a site specific basis by the general manager for utilities or his/her designee.

2. Meter only:

<i>Water Meter Size (Inches)</i>	<i>Water Meter Installation Charge</i>
5/8 x 3/4	\$ 115.00
3/4	140.00
1	185.00
1 1/2	190.00
2	235.00

3. Wastewater customers on private wells:

<i>Water Meter Size (Inches)</i>	<i>Water Meter Installation Charge</i>
5/8 x 3/4	\$ 115.00
3/4	140.00

APPENDIX A—SCHEDULE OF FEES, RATES AND CHARGES

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<i>Water Meter Size (Inches)</i>	<i>Water Meter Installation Charge</i>
1	185.00
1½	285.00
2	350.00

For meters larger than two inches, the meter installation charge shall be established on a site specific basis by the city.

- f. Reserved.
- g. Base rates for service (§ 27-128):
 - 1. Nonresidential water service:
 - (i) Customer service charge, per month, per bill rendered..... 3.00
 - (ii) Rate per 1,000 gallons 0.99
 - 2. Residential water service:
 - (i) November through March:
 - Customer service charge, per month, per bill rendered..... 3.00
 - Rate per 1,000 gallons 0.98
 - (ii) April through October:
 - Customer service charge, per month, per bill rendered..... 3.00
 - Rate per 1,000 gallons, first 9,000 gallons 0.98
 - Rate per 1,000 gallons, over 9,000 gallons 1.29
 - 3. University of Florida water service:
 - (i) On-campus facilities:
 - Customer service charge, per month, per bill rendered..... 3.00
 - Rate per 1,000 gallons 0.68
 - (ii) Off-campus facilities:
 - Customer service charge, per month, per bill rendered..... 3.00
 - Rate per 1,000 gallons 0.88
- h. Reserved.
- i. Water transmission and distribution connection charges (§ 27-129):
 - 1. For two inches and smaller water meters. For applicants requiring water meters up to and including two-inch meter size, the water transmission and distribution connection charge shall be based on the size(s) of the water meter(s) installed according to the following:

<i>Water Meter Size (inches)</i>	<i>Transmission and Distribution Connection Charge</i>
5/8	\$ 135.00
¾	418.00
1	459.00
1½	1,082.00
2	2,021.00

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Subject

Amount

2. For water meters larger than two inches. For applicants requiring water meters greater than two-inch meter size, the water transmission and distribution connection charge shall be based on the estimated demand for service in accordance with the following:
 - (i) \$0.486 per gallon per day (GPD) of annual average daily flow (ADF); or
 - (ii) \$2,021.00, whichever is greater.

j. Water treatment plant connection charges (§ 27-129):

1. For two inches and smaller water meters. For applicants requiring water meters up to and including two-inch meter size, the water treatment plant connection charge shall be based on the size of the water meter installed according to the following:

<i>Water Meter Size (inches)</i>	<i>Water Treatment Plant Connection Charge</i>
$\frac{5}{8}$	\$ 305.00
$\frac{3}{4}$	910.00
1	1,001.00
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,358.00
2	4,404.00

2. For water meters larger than two inches. For applicants requiring water meters greater than two-inch meter size, the water treatment plant connection charge shall be based on the estimated demand for service in accordance with the following:
 - (i) \$1.059 per gallon per day (GPD) of annual average daily flow (ADF); or
 - (ii) \$4,404.00, whichever is greater.

k. Water Connection Charge Installment (§ 27-103):

Installment payments for water transmission and distribution connection charges and water treatment plant connection charges made in accordance with § 27-103 are as follows:

<i>Water Meter Size (inches)</i>	<i>Monthly Charge</i>
$\frac{5}{8}$	\$ 5.57

APPENDIX A—SCHEDULE OF FEES, RATES AND CHARGES

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<i>Water Meter Size (inches)</i>	<i>Monthly Charge</i>
3/4	16.82
1	18.49
1 1/2	43.58
2	81.39
>2 (per gpd)	0.01957
1. Fire support and standby fire sprinkler line charges (§ 27-131):	
1. Monthly fire support charges:	
(i) For all fire hydrants installed, maintained and supported by the city, per hydrant	18.98
(ii) For all fire hydrants installed by others but maintained and supported by the city, per hydrant	14.27
(iii) For all fire hydrants installed and maintained by others but supported by the city, per hydrant	11.67
2. Standby fire lines:	
(i) Each applicant for standby fire line service shall pay to the city, in advance of the construction of the line, the following charges per connection:	
<i>Line Size (inches)</i>	<i>Charge Per Connection</i>
6	\$6,000.00
8	8,600.00
For lines larger than eight inches, the charge shall be established on site specific basis by the general manager for utilities or his/her designee.	
(ii) If a line of adequate size to the applicant's property does not exist, an extension contribution in aid of construction (CIAC) according to section 27-130 is also applicable when the city is required to install a water line in order to provide a standby fire connection.	
m. Temporary service (§ 27-133):	
1. Generally:	
(i) Meter installation and removal, nonrefundable	30.00
(ii) Deposit	75.00
2. Meter installed on existing fire hydrant:	
(i) Meter installation and removal, nonrefundable	30.00
(ii) Deposit	75.00
(4) Sewerage:	
a. Plumbing and sewerage installation (§ 27-167):	
1. New plumbing, sewer or drainage work; alterations, repairs; per fixture	1.00*
*A fee in double the above amount shall be charged for any work commenced before a permit therefor has been issued.	

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<i>Subject</i>	<i>Amount</i>
2. Building or house sewer connection to city's sewer system, each.....	5.00
b. Reserved.	
c. Rates for normal strength wastewater (§ 27-169):	
1. Residential dwellings (including single-family dwellings, mobile homes, apartments and residential customers on metered private wells):	
(i) Charges for winter months (January and February billing periods):	
(A) Customer service charge per bill rendered, per month	2.11
(B) Rate per 1,000 gallons of wastewater (wastewater equals city water usage), per 1,000 gallons	2.43
(ii) Charges for March through December billing periods:	
(A) Customer service charge per bill rendered, per month	2.11
(B) Rate per 1,000 gallons of wastewater (wastewater equals (i) city water usage, or (ii) the individual customer's winter maximum), per 1,000 gallons	2.43
<p>Calculation of the individual customer's winter maximum shall be 30.4 days times the maximum of average daily water usage for the immediately preceding January or February billing periods. A customer that has not established an individual winter maximum shall use the wastewater system average residential winter maximum, provided however, that the winter maximum shall never be less than 1,000 gallons. The general manager for utilities or his/her designee may adjust the customer's winter average in extraordinary circumstances.</p>	
2. Current residential customers who are not connected to the wastewater system, but are subject to rates and charges under section 27-169(c), per month	19.69
3. Single-family dwellings on private wells discharging unmetered water to the wastewater system, per month.....	19.69
4. Multiple-family dwellings (including apartments, and mobile homes in approved mobile home parks) on private wells discharging unmetered water to the wastewater system (does not include the customer service charge):	
(i) Per month, per unit.....	12.06
(ii) Customer service charge per bill rendered	2.11
5. Nonresidential rate (wastewater is calculated as 95 percent of city water usage in such month):	
(i) No maximum, per 1,000 gallons	2.43
(ii) Customer service charge per bill rendered	2.11
6. Tacachale:	
(i) Fixed monthly charge	2,591.14
(ii) Variable monthly charge, per 1,000 gallons	0.81
7. Where monthly wastewater service charges for nonresidential customers are based on the amount of the monthly water billed from the city, separate meters may be allowed at the expense of the customer and an allowance may be made for measured water not entering the city's wastewater system.	

APPENDIX A—SCHEDULE OF FEES, RATES AND CHARGES

Subject

Amount

- 8. Where wastewater meters are required by the city or requested by the customer, the customer shall pay to the city a monthly charge based on the cost to the city of all operation and maintenance costs of the meter or meter installation plus depreciation. The initial cost of any and all such installations shall be paid for by the user.
- 9. The general manager for utilities or his/her designee is authorized to adjust residential monthly wastewater service charges to reflect reduced wastewater discharges from approved individual graywater disposal systems, as determined by procedures and engineering calculations contained in policies approved by the city commission.

d. Rates for excess strength wastewater (§ 27-169):

- 1. A customer discharging excess strength wastewater into the city's wastewater system shall be assessed a laboratory charge based on the cost of collecting and analyzing samples used to determine the strength and characteristics of the waste.
- 2. Where automatic sampling equipment is required by the city or requested by the customer and such equipment is owned and/or maintained by the city, a monthly sampling charge shall be assessed based on the cost to the city of operation and maintenance of the equipment plus depreciation.
- 3. A customer discharging excess strength waste into the wastewater system shall be assessed normal strength wastewater charges in addition to excess strength charges calculated according to the following formula:

$$\left[\frac{Y}{X} - 1 \right] \times [Z] \times [0.5 \times A]$$

Y = Measured concentration of the wastewater constituent.

X = Concentration of constituent in normal strength wastewater.

Z = Thousands of gallons of excess strength wastewater discharge into the city's wastewater system.

A = Normal strength wastewater rate per thousand in [subsection] c.5(i) above.

Note: Excess strength charges shall be applicable only to the following conventional constituents: COD, BOD, total suspended solids, nitrogen and phosphorus. When COD is indicative of the excess wastewater strength, it shall be the preferred measurement parameter. Where the wastewater contains more than one excess strength constituent, the charge shall be based on the constituent which results in the greatest charge.

- e. Rates for septic tank and portable toilet waste (§ 27-169): Septic tank and portable toilet waste shall not be introduced into the city's wastewater system, except when specifically authorized and only at the time, place and manner prescribed by the city. This wastewater shall be metered and excess strength wastewater charges and industrial user charges shall be assessed.
- f. Rates for industrial charges (§ 27-169): Any industrial user discharging into the city's wastewater system shall be assessed a permit application fee for each five-year permit of.....

270.00

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Amount

- g. Right to assess other fees (§ 27-169): The city reserves the right to assess consumers other fees as necessary to carry out the requirements contained within article IV of chapter 27. These fees relate solely to the matters covered by such article, and are separate from all other fees chargeable by the city.
- h. Wastewater flow-based connection charges (§ 27-171):
 - 1. For two inches and smaller water meters. For applicants of wastewater service requiring water meters up to and including two-inch meter size, the wastewater flow-based connection charge shall be based on the size(s) of the water meter(s) installed according to the following:

WASTEWATER FLOW-BASED CONNECTION CHARGES

Water Meter Size (inches)	Collection System	Treatment Plant	Pump Station	Force Main (Base System)	Total
5/8	\$ 83.00	\$ 552.00	\$ 115.00	\$ 176.00	\$ 926.00
3/4	256.00	1,713.00	357.00	547.00	2,873.00
1	282.00	1,884.00	393.00	602.00	3,161.00
1 1/2	664.00	4,439.00	925.00	1,417.00	7,445.00
2	1,241.00	8,289.00	1,727.00	2,647.00	13,904.00

- 2. For water meters larger than two inches. For applicants of wastewater service requiring water meters greater than two-inch meter size, the wastewater flow-based connection charge shall be based on the estimated demand for service in accordance with the following:

WASTEWATER FLOW-BASED CONNECTION CHARGES

Collection System	Treatment Plant	Pump Station	Force Main (Base System)	Total
(A) \$0.314/GPD-ADF	\$2.098/GPD-ADF	\$0.441/GPD-ADF	\$0.670/GPD-ADF	\$3.523/GPD-ADF
or				
(B) \$1,241.00	\$8,289.00	\$1,727.00	\$2,647.00	\$13,904.00

whichever is greater

- 3. Wastewater flow-based connection charge installment (§ 27-103). Installment payments for wastewater flow-based connection charges made in accordance with § 27-103 are as follows:

Water Meter Size (inches)	Monthly Charge
5/8	\$ 11.73
3/4	36.39
1	40.04
1 1/2	94.31
2	176.13
>2 (per gpd)	0.04463

- 4. For customers discharging excess strength wastewater. In addition to wastewater flow-based connection charges assessed pursuant to subsec-

APPENDIX A—SCHEDULE OF FEES, RATES AND CHARGES

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Amount</i>
tion 1. or 2. above, customers discharging excess strength wastewater into the city's wastewater system shall be assessed excess strength flow-based treatment plant connection charges calculated according to the following formula:	
$[Y/X-1] \times A$	
Y = Measured concentration of wastewater constituent.	
X = Concentration of constituent in normal strength wastewater.	
A = Wastewater flow-based treatment plant connection charge assessed pursuant to subsection 1. or 2. above.	
i. Inspection service fee (§ 27-172)	1,015.00
Plus, an amount to be assessed on the amount of developer installed mainline collection piping, per linear foot	1.45
j. Off-site force main extension (CIAC) (§ 27-174): To be determined by the city.	
k. Requirement for additional CIAC (§ 27-175): To be determined by the city.	
l. Permit for construction of private sewerage disposal system (§ 27-183.1(a)) ..	5.00
(5) <i>Natural gas:</i>	
a. Appliance service and repair charges (§ 27-279):	
1. Trip charge	25.00
2. Labor charge, per one-half hour	18.50
Minimum charge of one-half hour; total charge in one-half hour increments	
3. In addition, for other than normal working hours (8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., M—F, excluding city holidays), per one-half hour	18.50
b. Residential service rates (§ 27-272):	
1. Base rate. The rates to be charged and collected for natural gas sales on a firm basis furnished by the city to consumers for residential service are hereby fixed as follows:	
(i) Customer charge, per month per bill rendered	6.60
(ii) Energy charge, per therm	0.38031
2. Minimum monthly bill. The minimum monthly bill shall be equal to the customer charge.	
3. Purchased gas adjustment. (See section 27-273.)	
c. General service rates (§ 27-272):	
1. Base rate. The rates to be charged and collected for natural gas sales on a firm basis furnished by the city to consumers for general service are hereby fixed as follows:	
(i) Customer charge, per month per bill rendered	16.50
(ii) Energy charge, per therm	0.22037
2. Minimum monthly bill. The minimum monthly bill shall be equal to the customer charge.	
3. Purchased gas adjustment. (See section 27-273.)	

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<i>Subject</i>	<i>Amount</i>
d. Interruptible service rates (§ 27-272):	
1. Base rate. The rates to be charged and collected for natural gas sales on an interruptible basis furnished by the city to consumers for interruptible service are hereby fixed as follows:	
(i) Customer charge, per month per bill rendered	330.00
(ii) Energy charge, per therm	0.16093
2. Minimum monthly bill. The minimum monthly bill shall be equal to the customer charge plus a minimum billing volume of natural gas as specified in the interruptible service contract.	
3. Purchased gas adjustment. (See section 27-273.)	
4. Make-up gas. If, in any month, the consumer does not take the minimum monthly quantity and as a consequence is required to pay a non-fuel energy charge for natural gas not taken, then and in that event, the consumer shall be entitled to receive from the city without payment of a further non-fuel energy charge, at any time within the subsequent 11 months, a quantity of make-up gas equal to the quantity paid for but not taken; provided, however, that consumer shall be entitled to receive make-up gas in a subsequent month only if and to the extent that the consumer has actually taken natural gas (excluding any natural gas taken in violation of an interruption or curtailment order) in excess of the minimum monthly quantity during such subsequent month. The minimum monthly quantity shall in each subsequent month be the first natural gas taken. Consumer shall pay the purchased gas adjustment charge applicable to such make-up gas at the time it is taken.	
5. Availability. This service is available to consumers in the natural gas service area both within and outside the corporate limits of the city who have executed an interruptible gas service contract with the city and only to the extent that supplies are available for this service under the city's service contracts with its suppliers.	
e. Contract interruptible service rates (§ 27-272):	
1. Base rate. The rates to be charged and collected for natural gas sales on an interruptible basis furnished by the city to consumers for contract interruptible service are hereby fixed as follows:	
(i) Customer charge, per month, per bill rendered	330.00
(ii) Energy charge, per therm. A contract rate which is not less than the adjusted current cost of alternative fuel and which is not greater than the non-fuel energy charge for interruptible service. In no event shall the contract rate be less than \$0.00 per therm. The non-fuel energy charge for a consumer not complying with the provisions of section 5(ii) below shall be equal to the current non-fuel energy charge for interruptible service.	
2. Minimum monthly bill. The minimum monthly bill shall be equal to the customer charge plus a minimum billing volume of natural gas as specified in the contract interruptible service contract.	
3. Purchased gas adjustment. (See section 27-273)	