



# Imagine

# GNV

**Data and Analysis**

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## How to Use this Plan

ImagineGNV will improve nine aspects of life in Gainesville, each organized into its own chapter of the plan. The following chapters are listed below in the Table of Contents, which may correspond to a required State Statute “Element” for Comprehensive Plans. Each chapter begins with a description of life in Gainesville today, including existing challenges and recent progress the City has made to address disparities and improve the quality of life for all people in Gainesville. It then identifies a set of Goals, Objectives, and Policies that are the building blocks for future policymaking and changes in Gainesville.

# Introduction

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## Executive Summary

ImagineGNV, the City's Comprehensive Plan update that began in 2020, adds new goals, objectives, and policies that reflect current efforts that aim to make Gainesville a place where everyone can thrive. The following chapters of data and analysis are intended to supplement the goals, objectives, and policies of ImagineGNV for the 2025–2035 planning period. This report is designed to meet the requirements of Florida Statute 163.3177, which outlines the necessary "elements," data, and analysis for Comprehensive Plans.

This Data and Analysis document is organized by each chapter of ImagineGNV. If data and analysis are required as part of Florida Statute 163.3177, the associated Data and Analysis will be provided in that section of this document. If there is no required Data and Analysis for the chapter per Florida Statute 163.3177, then the chapter title is preserved and any information provided is supplementary and optional. Each chapter is therein organized as follows:

### **Statute Requirements for Data and Analysis**

This section will contain information related to Data and Analysis requirements for Comprehensive Plans (per Florida Statute 163.3177) for that chapter.

#### **[Chapter Name] – Maps**

This section will provide an outline of all maps provided in the chapter.

#### **[Chapter Name] – Figures**

This section will provide an outline of all maps provided in the chapter.

#### **[Chapter Name] – Related Plans**

This section will provide an outline of related plans provided in the chapter. The City recognizes that data and analysis is collected and assessed in various plans throughout the City and are more frequently updated than the Comprehensive Plan. It is assumed that the goals, objectives, and policies of the Comprehensive Plan are based on both the Data and Analysis provided in this document, as well as related plans that are included here and may be more frequently updated.

#### **[Chapter Name] – Data and Analysis**

This section will provide relevant data and analysis to meet the requirements of Florida Statute 163.3177. The data and analysis presented in this report utilizes methodology and sources based on best practices for the data being analyzed.



# Gainesville Today - Data and Analysis

# **Gainesville Today**

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## **Statute Requirements for Data and Analysis**

N/A

## **Gainesville Today - Maps**

N/A

## **Gainesville Today - Figures**

N/A

## **Gainesville Today - Related Plans**

N/A

## **Gainesville Today - Data and Analysis**

N/A



# Our City Government - Data and Analysis

# **Our City Government**

## **Intergovernmental Coordination Section**

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### **Statute Requirements for Data and Analysis**

N/A

### **Our City Government - Maps**

N/A

### **Our City Government - Figures**

N/A

### **Our City Government - Related Plans**

Interlocal Agreement

### **Our City Government - Data and Analysis**

N/A



# **Our Cultural Identity - Data and Analysis**

# **Our Cultural Identity**

## **Historic Preservation Section**

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### **Statute Requirements for Data and Analysis**

163.3177 (6)(a) 6.

The land use maps or map series shall generally identify and depict historic district boundaries and shall designate historically significant properties meriting protection.

### **Our Cultural Identity - Maps**

Link: <https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/ca8af05dcbab4cf1960f1c2a3778efd8>

### **Our Cultural Identity - Figures**

N/A

### **Our Cultural Identity - Related Plans**

N/A

### **Our Cultural Identity - Data and Analysis**

N/A



**Where We Live - Data and Analysis**

# Where We Live

## Housing Section

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### Statute Requirements for Data and Analysis

#### 163.3177 (6)(f) 1.

A housing element consisting of principles, guidelines, standards, and strategies to be followed in:

- a. The provision of housing for all current and anticipated future residents of the jurisdiction.
- b. The elimination of substandard dwelling conditions.
- c. The structural and aesthetic improvement of existing housing.
- d. The provision of adequate sites for future housing, including affordable workforce housing as defined in s. 380.0651(1)(h), housing for low-income, very low-income, and moderate-income families, mobile homes, and group home facilities and foster care facilities, with supporting infrastructure and public facilities. The element may include provisions that specifically address affordable housing for persons 60 years of age or older. Real property that is conveyed to a local government for affordable housing under this sub-subparagraph shall be disposed of by the local government pursuant to s. 125.379 or s. 166.0451.
- e. Provision for relocation housing and identification of historically significant and other housing for purposes of conservation, rehabilitation, or replacement.
- f. The formulation of housing implementation programs.
- g. The creation or preservation of affordable housing to minimize the need for additional local services and avoid the concentration of affordable housing units only in specific areas of the jurisdiction.

#### 163.3177 (6)(f) 2.

The principles, guidelines, standards, and strategies of the housing element must be based on data and analysis prepared on housing needs, which shall include the number and distribution of dwelling units by type, tenure, age, rent, value, monthly cost of owner-occupied units, and rent or cost to income ratio, and shall show the number of dwelling units that are substandard. The data and analysis shall also include the methodology used to estimate the condition of housing, a projection of the anticipated number of households by size, income range, and age of residents derived from the population projections, and the minimum housing need of the current and anticipated future residents of the jurisdiction.

#### 163.3177 (6)(f) 3.

The housing element must express principles, guidelines, standards, and strategies that reflect, as needed, the creation and preservation of affordable housing for all current and anticipated future residents of the jurisdiction, elimination of substandard housing conditions, adequate sites, and distribution of housing for a range of incomes and types, including mobile and manufactured homes. The element must provide for specific programs and actions to partner with private and nonprofit sectors to address housing needs in the jurisdiction, streamline the permitting process, and minimize costs and delays for affordable housing, establish standards to address the quality of housing, stabilization of neighborhoods, and identification and improvement of historically significant housing.

163.3177 (6)(f) 4.

State and federal housing plans prepared on behalf of the local government must be consistent with the goals, objectives, and policies of the housing element. Local governments are encouraged to use job training, job creation, and economic solutions to address a portion of their affordable housing concerns.

## **Where We Live – Maps**

1. Public Housing Units
2. Manufactured Home Communities
3. Gainesville Annexations by Year
4. CDBG HOME Program Target Area

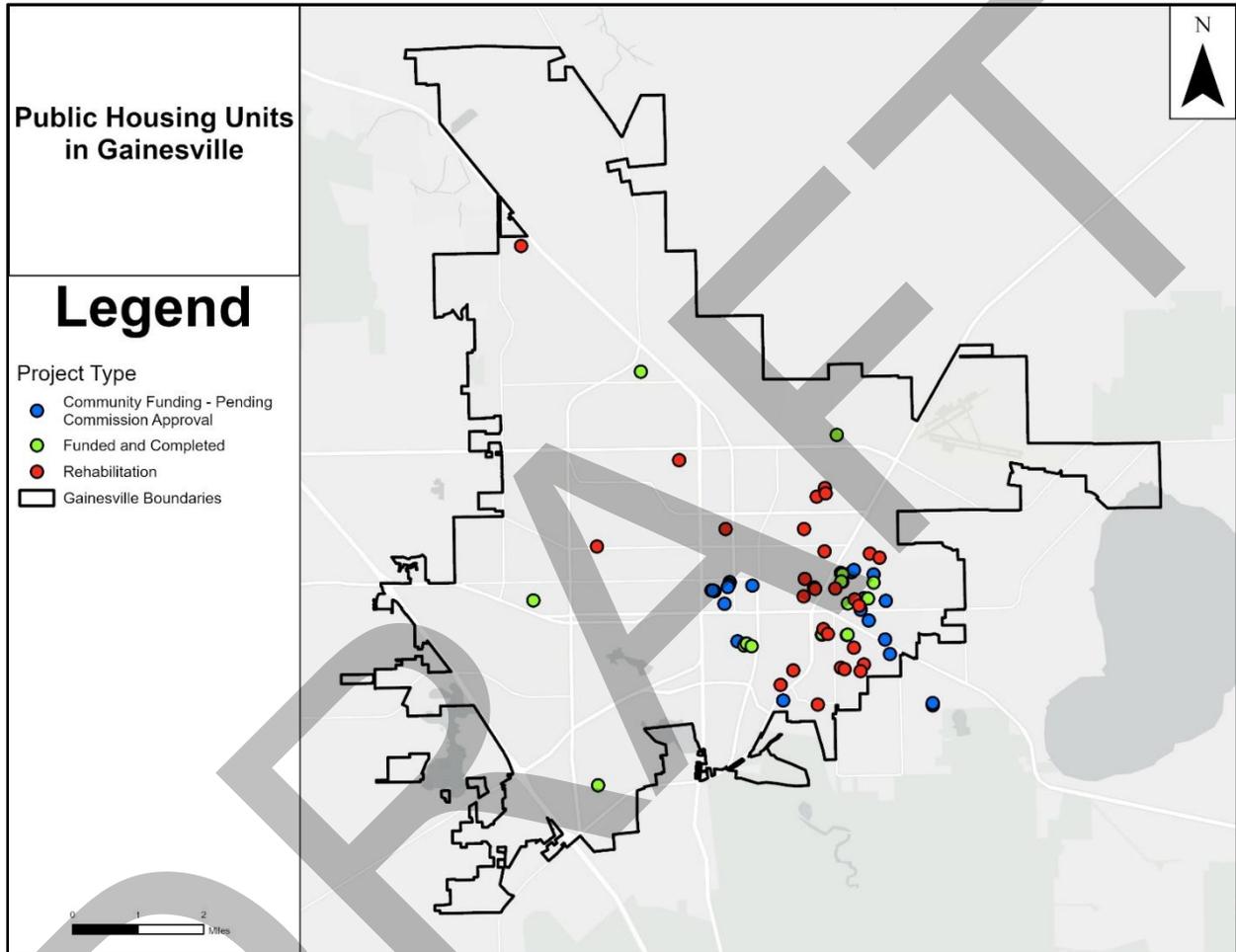
## **Where We Live – Figures**

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2. Growth in Housing Units by Type
3. Housing Units by Tenure
4. Households by Tenure – Projections
5. Housing Units by Year Built
6. Monthly Gross Rent of Renter-Occupied Units
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8. Owner Costs, Owners without a Mortgage
9. Owner Costs, Owners with a Mortgage
10. Owner Cost to Income Ratio
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12. Housing Condition Characteristics (Occupied Units) 2019-2023
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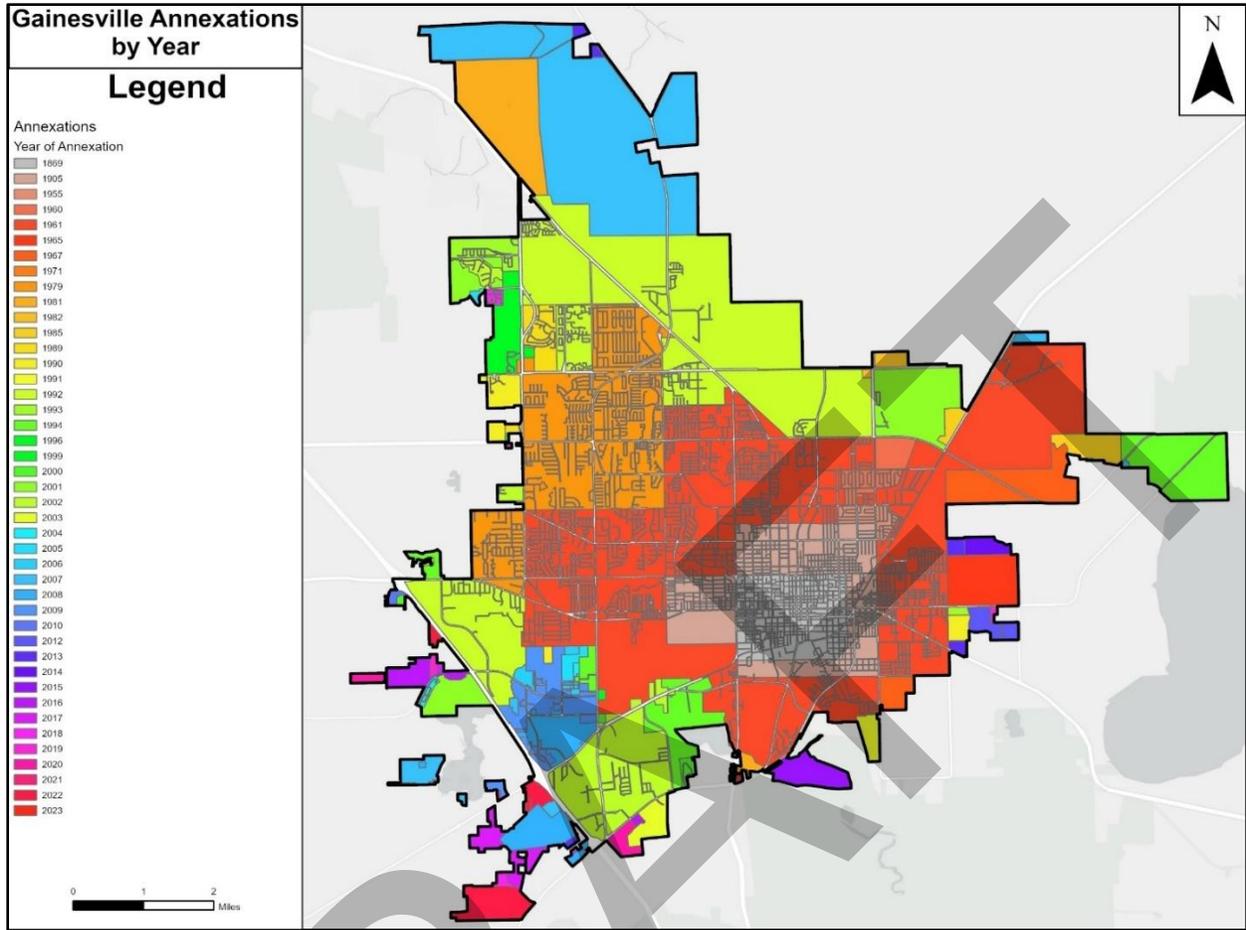
# Where We Live - Related Plans

WORK IN PROGRESS - TO BE ADDED LATER

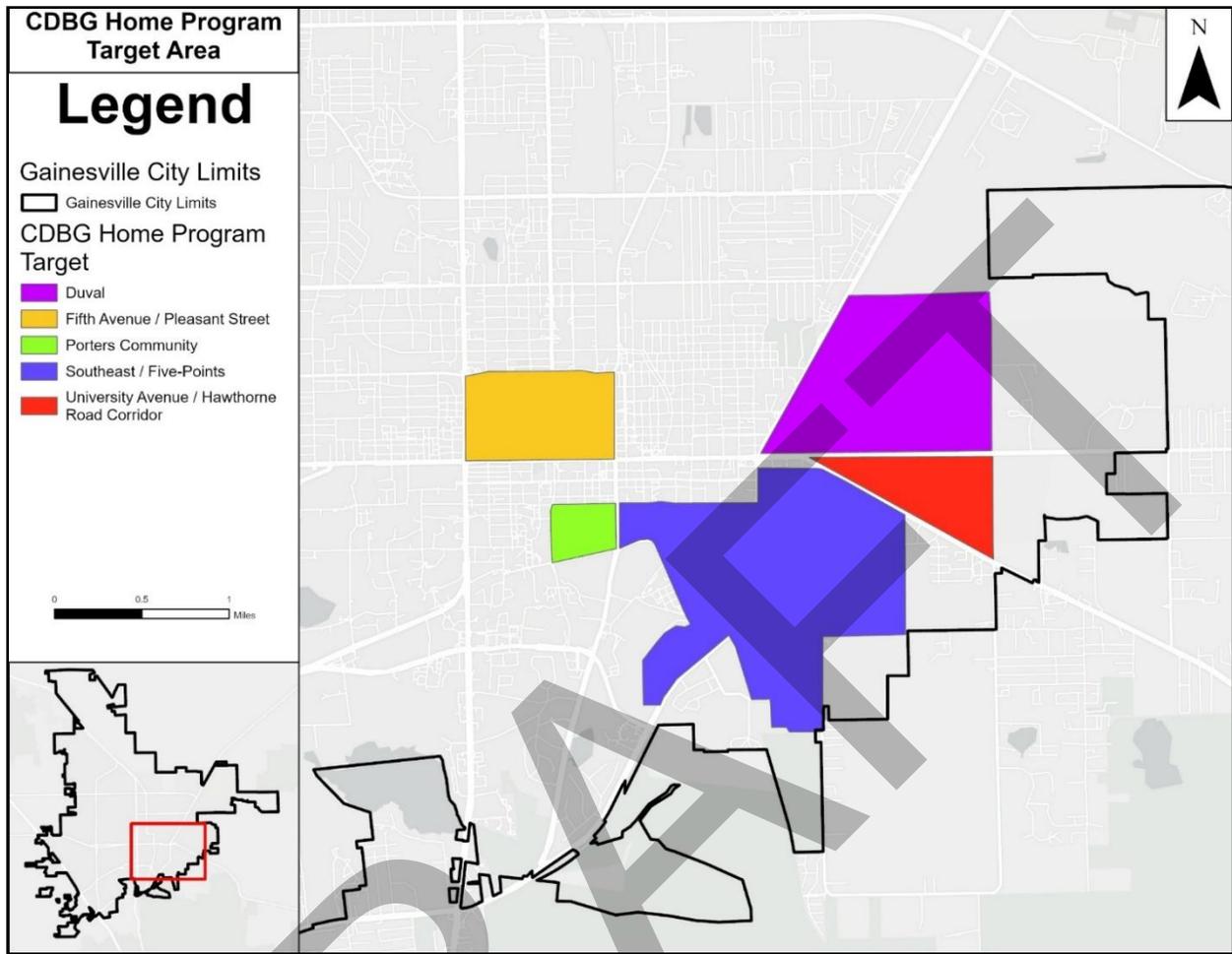
# Where We Live - Data and Analysis



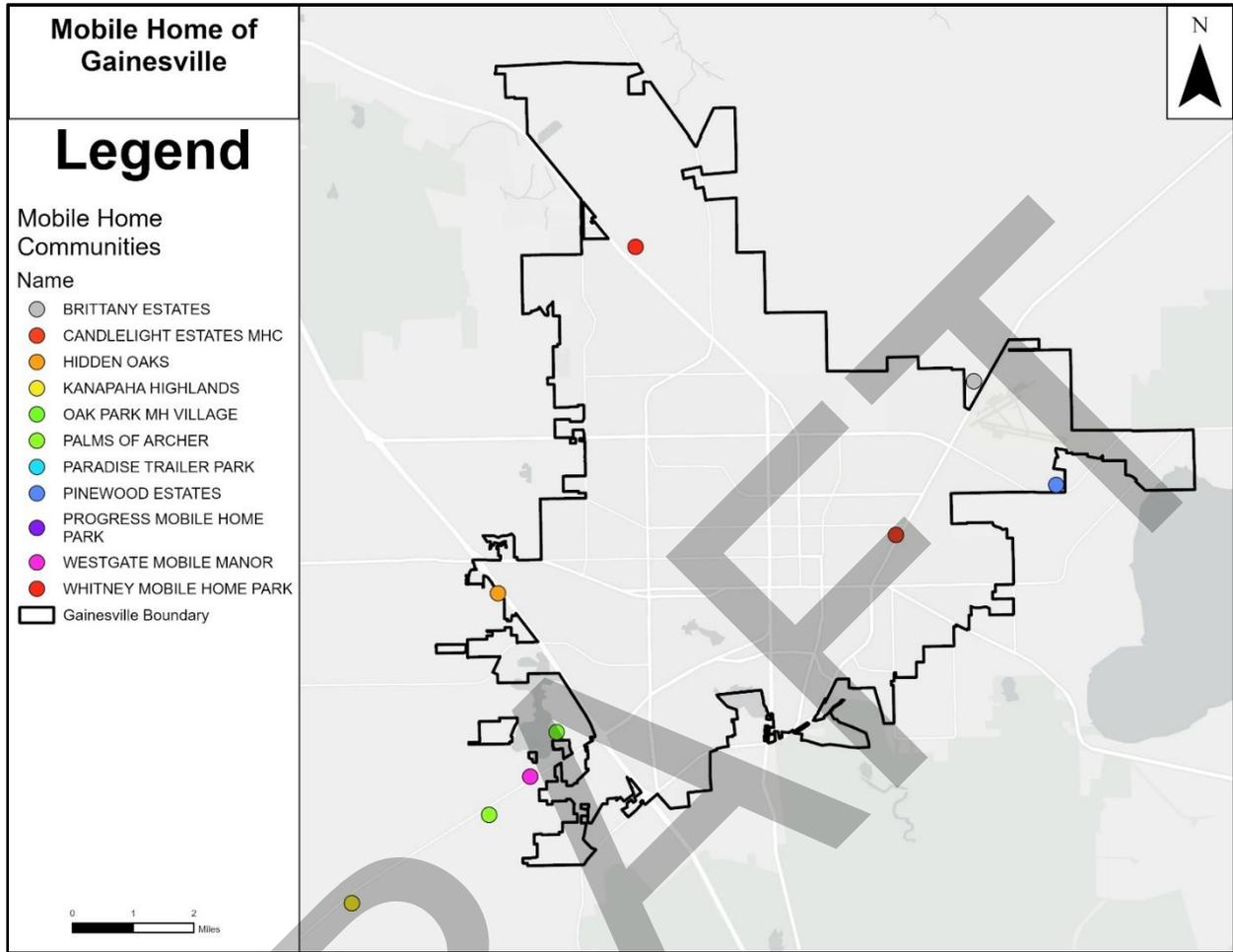
Map 1. Public Housing Units



Map 2. Gainesville Annexations by Year



Map 3. CDBG HOME Program Target Area



Map 4. Manufactured Home Communities

<b>Table 1. Manufactured Home Community List</b>		
Property Name	Street Address	Lots
Brittany Estates	5010 NE Waldo Rd, Gainesville, FL 32609	176
Candlelight Estates MHC	1600 NE 13th Ave, Gainesville, FL 32601	80
Hidden Oaks	100 Castle Dr, Gainesville, FL 32607	464
Kanapaha Highlands	SW 107th St & SW 84th Ave	79
Lamplighter Mobile Home Park	5200 NE 39th Ave, Gainesville, FL 32608	273
Oak Park Mobile Home Village	4000 SW 47th St, Gainesville, FL 32608	347
Palms of Archer	7117 SE Archer Rd, Gainesville, FL 32608	442
Paradise Trailer Park	4546 NW 13 <sup>th</sup> St, Gainesville, FL 32609	43
Pinewood Estates	5200 NE 39 <sup>th</sup> Ave, Gainesville, FL 32609	273
Progress Mobile Home Park	6101 NW 120 <sup>th</sup> Ln, Gainesville, FL 32653	62
Westgate Mobile Manor	5816 SW Archer Rd, Gainesville, FL 32608	157
Whitney Mobile Home Park	8401 NW 13 <sup>th</sup> St, Gainesville, FL 32653	206

**Source:** Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR).

**Note:** Only includes those parks licensed by the Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation.

**Table 2. Housing Units by Type (All Units) 2019 - 2023  
American Community Survey (ACS)**

Type	Estimate
Single Family (1 attached/detached)	42.78
Multi-family (2 or more)	55.44
Mobile Home	1.64
Other	0.14
Total	100.0%

Source: US Census Bureau, 2019 - 2023 American Community Survey, 5-year Summary File

The City of Gainesville's housing stock comprises a mix of single-family detached homes and multi-family units. As shown in Table 1, between 2019 and 2023, 42.78% of the city's housing units were single-family, while 55.44% were multi-family, and 1.64% were mobile homes. This marks a significant shift from 1995, when approximately 56.8% of the housing stock consisted of single-family homes, 39.4% were multi-family units, and 3.8% were mobile homes.

**Table 3. Growth in Housing Units by Type (All Units)**

Type	Units in the Structure (2014-2018 Estimate)	Units in the Structure (2019-2023 Estimate)	Percentage Change (+/-)
1-unit, detached	23,313	24,802	6%
1-unit, attached	3,412	3,326	3%
2 units	2,239	2,223	-1%
3 or 4 units	4,313	5,860	36%
5 to 9 units	7,332	7,703	5%
10 to 19 units	7,735	9,335	21%
20 or more units	9,512	11,330	19%
Mobile Home or Trailer	1,382	1,076	-22%
Boat, RV, Van, & Etc.	35	92	100%
<b>Total</b>			

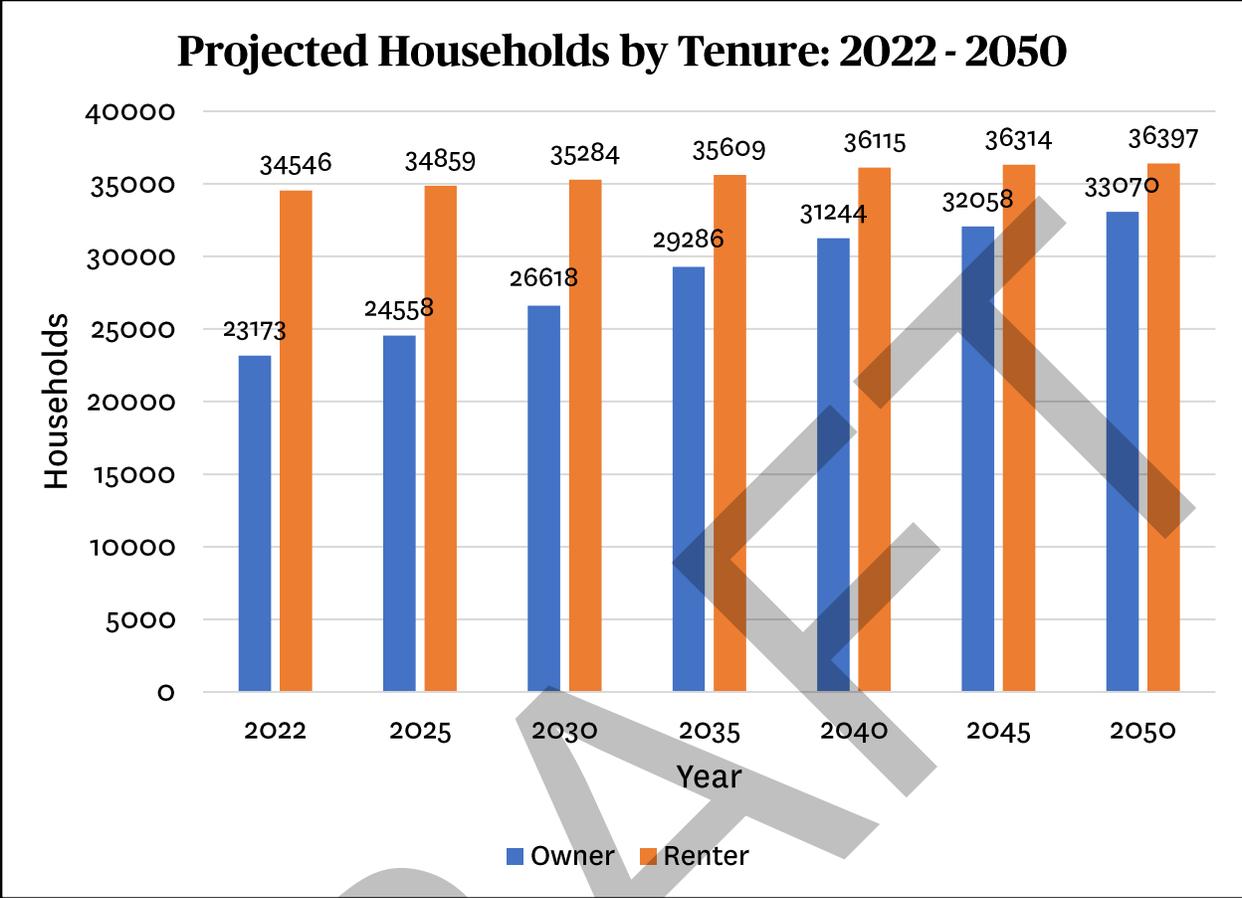
Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles (Selected Housing Characteristics) December 2018 (Data Dates January 2014-December 2018) & December 2023 (Data Dates January 2019-December 2023)

The table presents estimates of housing units by structure type for two time periods, 2014-2018 and 2019-2023, along with the percentage change between them. The total number of housing units increased by 11%, growing from 59,273 to 65,747. Among the categories, 3-4 unit structures saw a significant rise of 36%, increasing from 4,313 to 5,860 units.

<b>Table 4. Households by Tenure</b>		
Owner	Renter	Total
21,238	33,955	55,193
Source: Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse - Shimberg Center for Housing Studies		
Notes: The American Community Survey collected data from January 2018 - December 2022		

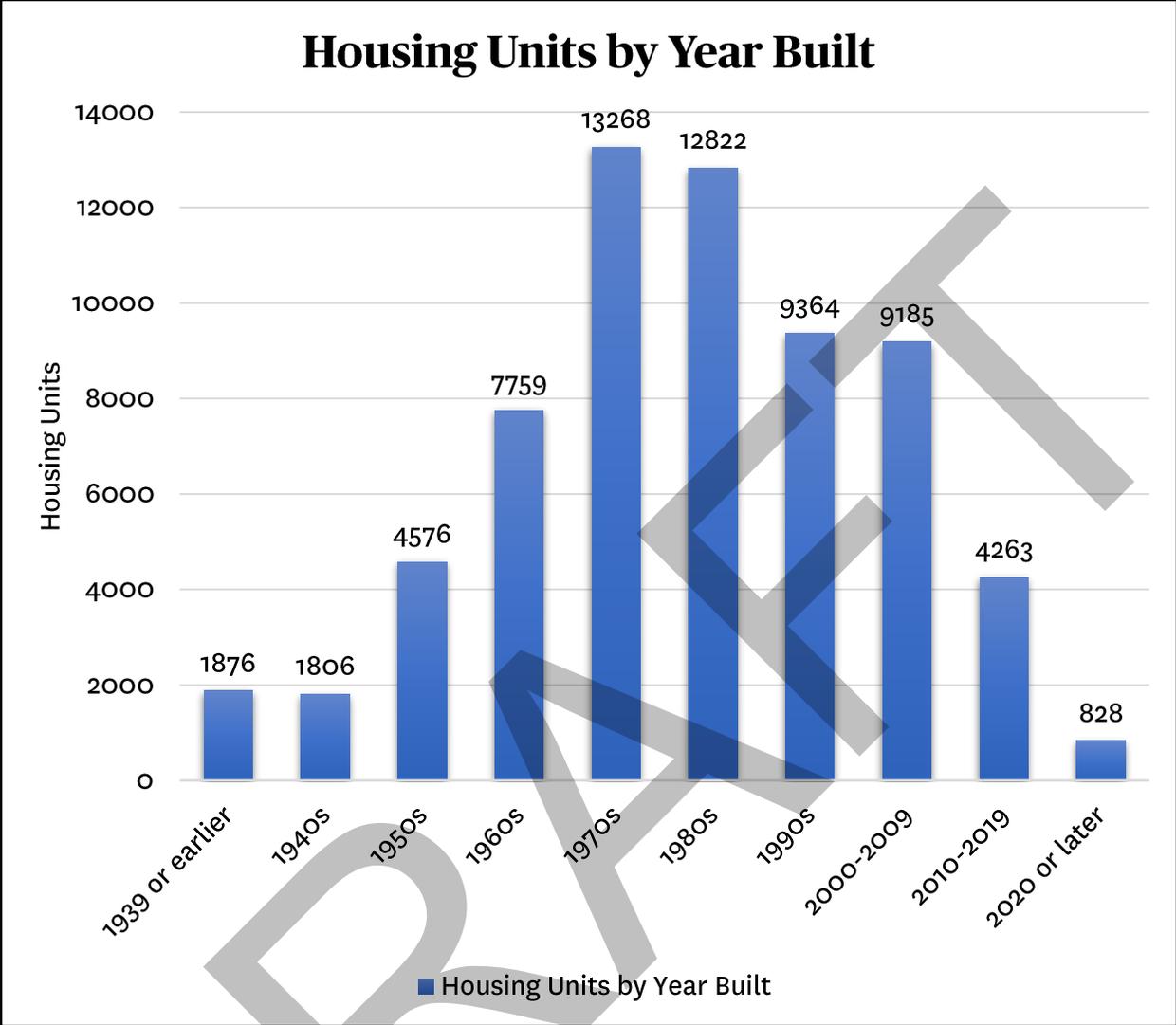
According to the table, there are a total of 55,193 households, of which 21,238 (approximately 38.5%) are owner-occupied, while 33,955 (approximately 61.5%) are renter-occupied. This indicates a higher proportion of rental households compared to owner-occupied homes

<b>Table 5. Projected Households by Tenure</b>			
Type	Units in the Structure (2014-2018 Estimate)	Units in the Structure (2019-2023 Estimate)	Percentage Change (+/-)
1-unit, detached	23,313	24,802	6%
1-unit, attached	3,412	3,326	3%
2 units	2,239	2,223	-1%
3 or 4 units	4,313	5,860	36%
5 to 9 units	7,332	7,703	5%
10 to 19 units	7,735	9,335	21%
20 or more units	9,512	11,330	19%
Mobile Home or Trailer	1,382	1,076	-22%
Boat, RV, Van, & Etc.	35	92	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,273</b>	<b>65,747</b>	<b>11%</b>
Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles (Selected Housing Characteristics) December 2018 (Data Dates January 2014-December 2018) & December 2023 (Data Dates January 2019-December 2023)			



**Source:** Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse – Shimberg Center for Housing Studies  
**Notes:** Housing Needs Assessment – Population and Household Projection Methodology User Guide.

The table Households by Tenure - Projections presents projected household counts and tenure distributions from 2022 to 2050. In 2022, owners accounted for 40% (23,173 households), while renters made up 60% (34,546 households). By 2050, ownership is projected to increase to 48% (33,070 households), while the rental share declines to 52% (36,397 households). Overall, the data suggests a gradual increase in homeownership over time, though renting remains significant.

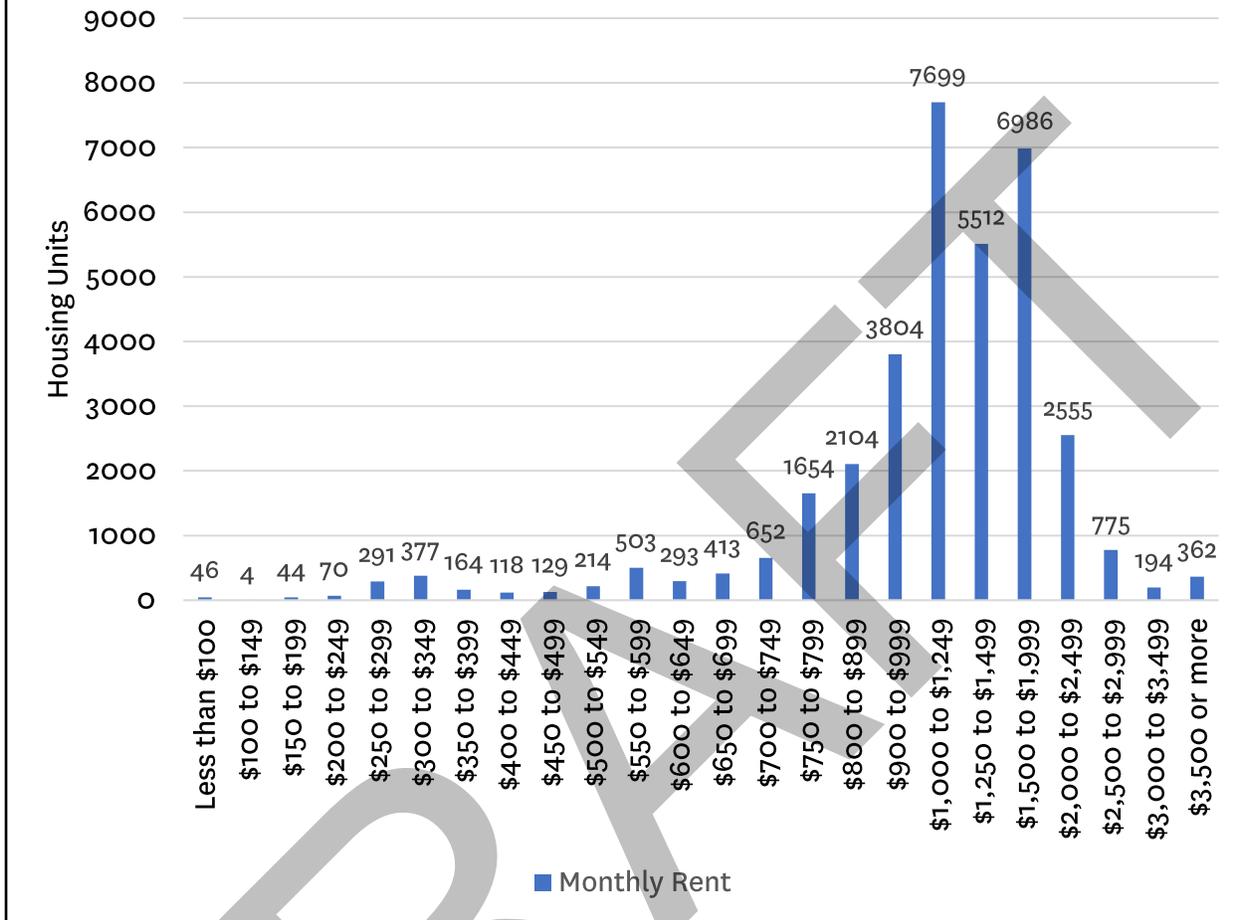


**Total:** 65,747 housing units estimated

**Source:** United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles (Selected Housing Characteristics) 2023

The table provides a breakdown of housing units based on the decade they were constructed. The peak construction period occurred in the 1970s, with 13,268 units built, followed closely by the 1980s (12,822 units). Recent decades saw a sharper decline, with 4,263 units built between 2010-2019 and only 828 units constructed in 2020 or later.

## Monthly Gross Rent 2019-2023



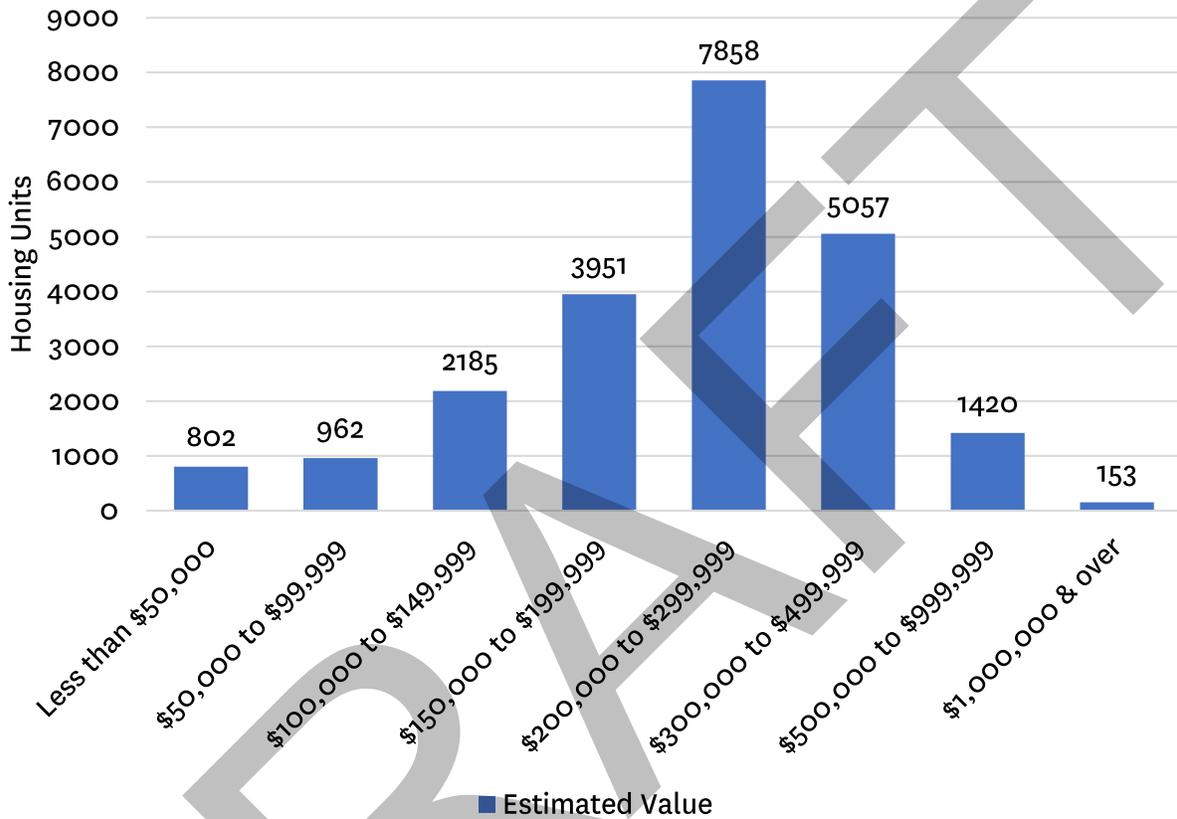
<b>No Cash Rent</b>	825
<b>Cash Rent</b>	34,963
<b>Total</b>	35,788
<b>Median Gross Rent</b>	\$1,214

**Source:** United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles (Gross Rent & Median Rent Datasets)(Data Dates January 2019-December 2023)

**Notes:** The American Community Survey estimates and projections of urban and rural populations, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based data obtained from the United States Census Bureau. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the American Community Survey do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

According to the United States Census Bureau, the median monthly gross rent (including rent and separate utilities) for renter-occupied housing units in Gainesville from 2019 to 2023 was \$1,348. There are 35,788 renter-occupied housing units in total. Of these, 3.47% (1,243 units) had monthly rents below \$500, 26.98% (9,637 units) paid between \$500 and \$1,000, and 67.29% (24,083 units) had rents above \$1,000.

## Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units (2019-2023)

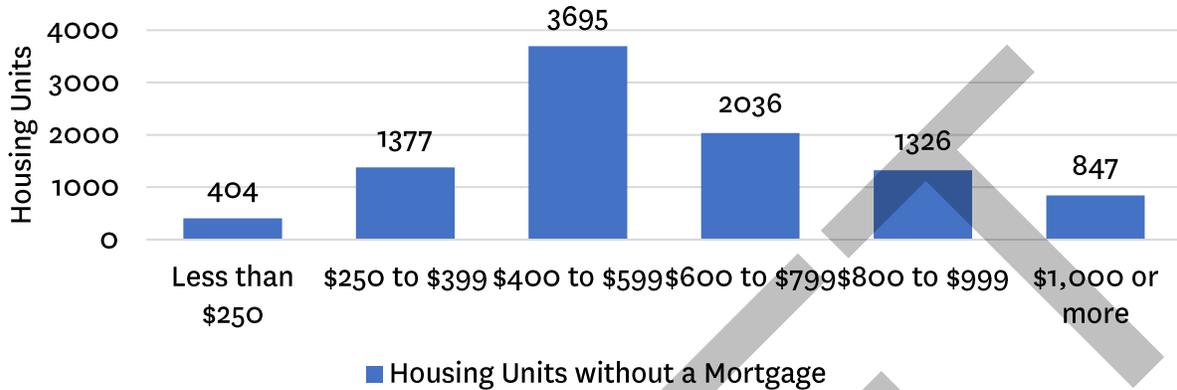


**Total:** 22,388 housing units estimated

**Source:** United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles (Selected Housing Characteristics) 2023

The table presents data on the Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units during the respected years. In addition to highlighting the distribution of home values in the surveyed area, showing that most owner-occupied homes fall within the \$150,000 to \$499,999 price range.

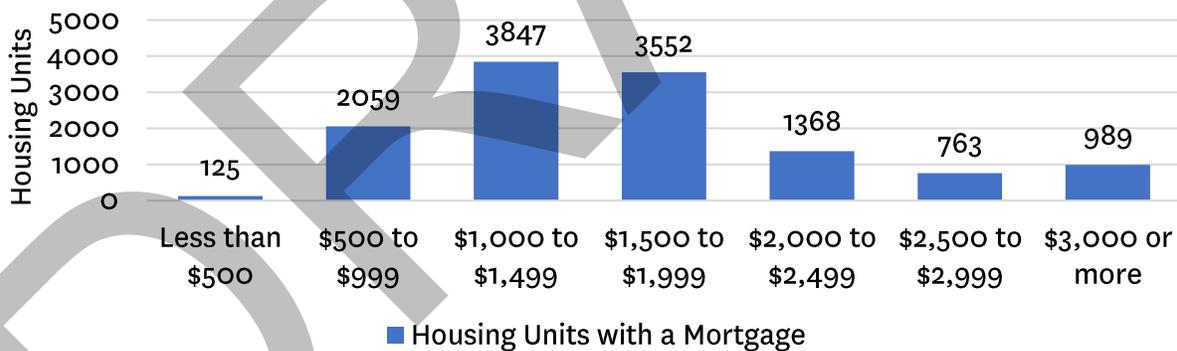
## Selected Monthly Owner Costs (SMOC) without a Mortgage (2019-2023)



**Total:** 22,388 housing units without a mortgage

**Source:** United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles (Selected Housing Characteristics) 2023

## Selected Monthly Owner Costs (SMOC) with a Mortgage (2019-2023)

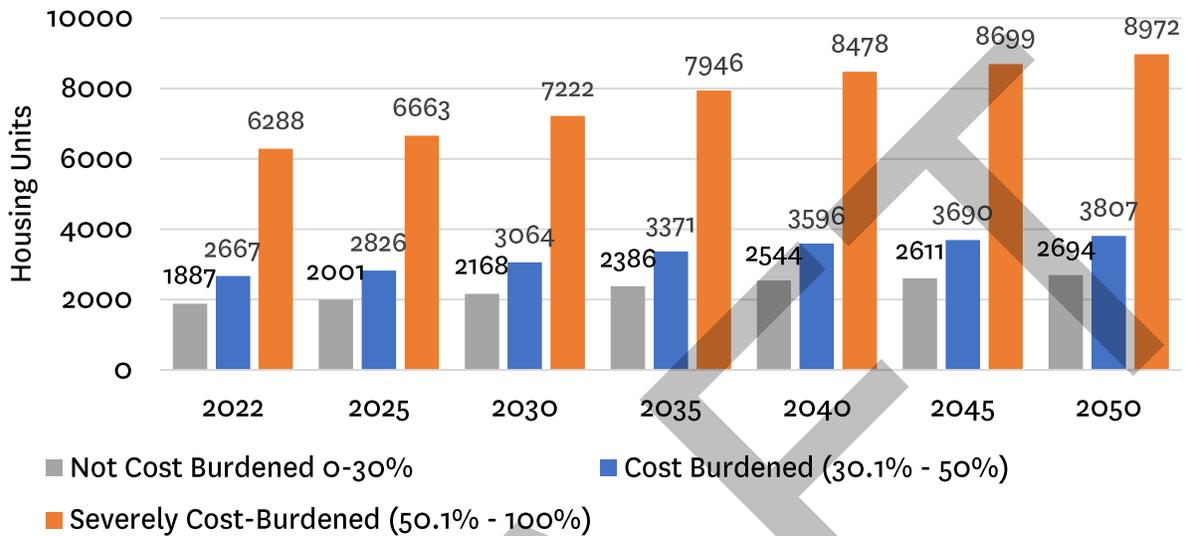


**Total:** 12,703 housing units with a mortgage

**Source:** United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles (Selected Housing Characteristics) 2023

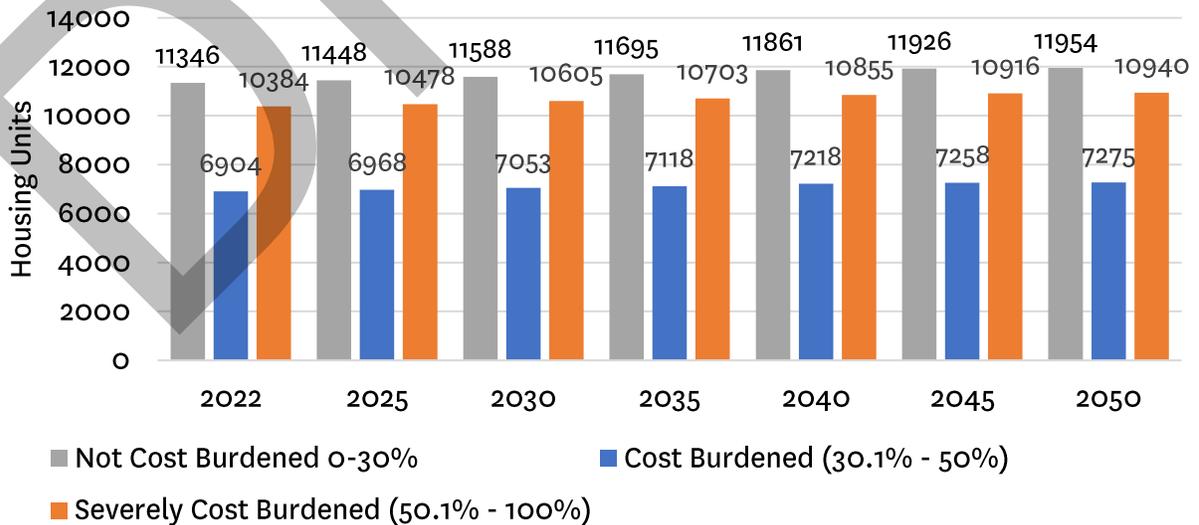
The above bar graphs present the estimated owner costs for homeowners with and without a mortgage between 2019 and 2023. This data highlights the financial differences in housing costs between those with and without a mortgage, showing a higher concentration of costs among mortgage holders in the \$1,000 to \$1,999 range and among non-mortgage holders in the \$400 to \$599 range.

## Housing Cost Burden: Owner Projections (2022 - 2050)



**Source:** Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse - Shimberg Center for Housing Studies "Population & Household Projections". Estimates and projections by Shimberg Center for Housing Studies, based on U.S. Department of Housing Development, Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) dataset and population projections by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Florida.

## Housing Cost Burden: Renter Projections (2022 - 2050)



**Source:** Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse - Shimberg Center for Housing Studies “Population & Household Projections”. Estimates and projections by Shimberg Center for Housing Studies, based on U.S. Department of Housing Development, Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) dataset and population projections by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Florida.

The previous bar graphs show the projected amount of income that both owner and renter households pay for rent or mortgage costs. As defined by HUD, cost burdened households are those that spend more than 30% of their monthly income on monthly housing costs (including utilities), while severely cost-burdened households are those that spend more than 50% of their monthly income on monthly housing costs (including utilities). The household income is measured as a percentage of the median income of the county or area and then adjusted for the family size. According to HUD, the low-income limit for a family of four in the City of Gainesville is about \$68,650. This figure is based on 80% of the median family income.

Based on the housing projection data, there are many homeowners that are cost-burdened and severely cost-burdened, representing roughly 80% of households throughout the years. The number of cost-burdened households will continue to 2050 as homeownership in Gainesville continues to rise. Housing cost burden in renters is projected to remain consistent through 2050, however, nearly 50% of renters are severely cost-burdened which matches national trends.

### Table 6. Housing Condition Characteristics (Occupied Units) 2019-2023

Housing Condition Characteristic	Estimate	Share of Occupied Units (%)
Occupants Per Room (1.01 or more persons per room)	1098	1.8%
House Heating Fuel (No Fuel Used)	593	1.10%
Kitchen Facilities (Lacking Complete Facilities)	653	1.1%
Plumbing Facilities (Lacking Complete Facilities)	240	0.4%
Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles (Selected Housing Characteristics) December 2023		
Notes: The American Community Survey collected data from January 2019 - December 2023		

### Table 7. Households by Household Size Projections (2000 - 2030)

Size	2000	2009	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
1-2	25,001	34,663	34,756	37,668	41,281	44,923	48,577
3-4	10,154	14,111	14,167	15,369	16,868	18,378	19,885
5+	2,207	3,083	3,098	3,380	3,731	4,087	4,438

**Table 7. Households by Household Size Projections (2000 - 2030)**

Size	2000	2009	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
<b>Total</b>	37,362	51,857	52,021	56,417	61,880	67,388	72,900

**Source:** Estimates and projections by Shimberg Center for Housing Studies, based on 2000 U.S. Census data and population projections by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research,

**Notes:** Housing Needs Assessment- Population and Household Projection Methodology User

**Table 8. Households by Age of Householder - Projections (2010 - 2040)**

Age of householder	2010	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
<b>15-34</b>	29,789	20,291	17,322	14,777	16,755	18,469
<b>35-64</b>	27,329	30,215	35,808	38,920	37,804	37,651
<b>65+</b>	10,313	15,811	21,414	25,276	28,985	31,549
<b>Total</b>	67,431	66,317	74,544	78,973	83,544	87,669

**Source:** Shimberg Center for Housing Studies

**Notes:** The estimates and projections are based on the United States Department of Housing Development, Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) dataset and population projections by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Florida

**Table 9. Households by Household Income - Projections (2022 - 2050)**

Income	2022	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
<b>0-30% AMI</b>	13,322	13,499	13,756	14,081	14,405	14,537	14,648
<b>30.1-50% AMI</b>	9,571	9,794	10,117	10,489	10,814	10,948	11,082
<b>50.1-100% AMI</b>	16,672	21,355	17,827	18,649	19,333	19,615	19,912
<b>Over 100% AMI</b>	18,243	19,033	21,676	21,676	22,807	23,272	23,835
<b>Total</b>	57,719	59,417	61,902	64,895	67,359	68,372	69,467

**Source:** [Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse - Shimberg Center for Housing Studies "Population & Household Projections"](#)

**Notes:** Estimates and projections by Shimberg Center for Housing Studies, based on U.S. Department of Housing Development, Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) dataset and population projections by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Florida.

The projected household income distribution in the City of Gainesville from 2022 to 2050 is displayed in Table 15. A gradual increase is shown for all income objectives, with notable

fluctuations in the 50.1-100% AMI category. The Over 100% AMI group is projected to experience the largest increase, growing from 18,243 households in 2022 to 23,835 in 2050.

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## **How We Build - Data and Analysis**

# How We Build

## Future Land Use Section

## Capital Improvements Section

## Property Rights Section

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### Statute Requirements for Data and Analysis

#### 163.3177 (6)(a)

A future land use plan element designating proposed future general distribution, location, and extent of the uses of land for residential uses, commercial uses, industry, agriculture, recreation, conservation, education, public facilities, and other categories of the public and private uses of land. The approximate acreage and the general range of density or intensity of use shall be provided for the gross land area included in each existing land use category. The element shall establish the long-term end toward which land use programs and activities are ultimately directed.

#### 163.3177 (6)(a) 1.

Each future land use category must be defined in terms of uses included, and must include standards to be followed in the control and distribution of population densities and building and structure intensities. The proposed distribution, location, and extent of the various categories of land use shall be shown on a land use map or map series which shall be supplemented by goals, policies, and measurable objectives.

#### 163.3177 (6)(a) 2.

The future land use plan and plan amendments shall be based upon surveys, studies, and data regarding the area, as applicable, including:

- a. The amount of land required to accommodate anticipated growth.
- b. The projected permanent and seasonal population of the area.
- c. The character of undeveloped land.
- d. The availability of water supplies, public facilities, and services.
- e. The need for redevelopment, including the renewal of blighted areas and the elimination of nonconforming uses which are inconsistent with the character of the community.
- f. The compatibility of uses on lands adjacent to or closely proximate to military installations.

- g. The compatibility of uses on lands adjacent to an airport as defined in s. 330.35 and consistent with s. 333.02.
- h. The discouragement of urban sprawl.
- i. The need for job creation, capital investment, and economic development that will strengthen and diversify the community's economy.
- j. The need to modify land uses and development patterns within antiquated subdivisions.

163.3177 (6)(a) 3.

The future land use plan element shall include criteria to be used to:

- a. Achieve the compatibility of lands adjacent or closely proximate to military installations, considering factors identified in s. 163.3175(5)
- b. Achieve compatibility of lands adjacent to an airport as defined in s. 330.35 and consistent with s. 333.02.
- c. Encourage the preservation of recreational and commercial working waterfronts for water-dependent uses in coastal communities.
- d. Encourage the location of schools, proximate to urban residential areas to the extent possible.
- e. Coordinate future land uses with the topography and soil conditions, and the availability of facilities and services.
- f. Ensure the protection of natural and historic resources.
- g. Provide for the compatibility of adjacent land uses.
- h. Provide guidelines for the implementation of mixed-use development including the types of uses allowed, the percentage distribution among the mix of uses, or other standards, and the density and intensity of each use.

163.3177 (6)(a) 4.

The amount of land designated for future planned uses shall provide a balance of uses that foster vibrant, viable communities and economic development opportunities and address outdated development patterns, such as antiquated subdivisions. The amount of land designated for future land uses should allow the operation of real estate markets to provide adequate choices for permanent and seasonal residents and business and may not be limited solely by the projected population. The element shall accommodate at least the minimum amount of land required to accommodate the medium projections as published by the Office of Economic and Demographic Research for at least a 10-year planning period unless otherwise limited under s. 380.05, including related rules of the Administration Commission.

163.3177 (6)(a) 7.

The future land use element must clearly identify the land use categories in which public schools are an allowable use. When delineating the land use categories in which public schools are an allowable use, a local government shall include in the categories sufficient land proximate to residential development to meet the projected needs for schools in coordination with public school boards and may establish differing criteria for schools of different type or

size. Each local government shall include lands contiguous to existing school sites, to the maximum extent possible, within the land use categories in which public schools are an allowable use.

163.3177 (6)(a) 8.

Future land use map amendments shall be based upon the following analyses:

- a. An analysis of the availability of facilities and services.
- b. An analysis of the suitability of the plan amendment for its proposed use considering the character of the undeveloped land, soils, topography, natural resources, and historic resources on site.
- c. An analysis of the minimum amount of land needed to achieve the goals and requirements of this section.

163.3177 (6)(a) 10. a.

The future land use element shall include a future land use map or map series.

a. The proposed distribution, extent, and location of the following uses shall be shown on the future land use map or map series:

- (I) Residential.
- (II) Commercial.
- (III) Industrial.
- (IV) Agricultural.
- (V) Recreational.
- (VI) Conservation.
- (VII) Educational.
- (VIII) Public.

163.3177 (6)(a) 10. b.

The following areas shall also be shown on the future land use map or map series, if applicable:

- (I) Historic district boundaries and designated historically significant properties.
- (II) Transportation concurrency management area boundaries or transportation concurrency exception area boundaries.
- (III) Multimodal transportation district boundaries.
- (IV) Mixed-use categories.

163.3177 (6)(a) 10. c.

The following natural resources or conditions shall be shown on the future land use map or map series, if applicable:

- (I) Existing and planned public potable waterwells, cones of influence, and wellhead protection areas.
- (II) Beaches and shores, including estuarine systems.

- (III) Rivers, bays, lakes, floodplains, and harbors.
- (IV) Wetlands.
- (V) Minerals and soils.
- (VI) Coastal high hazard areas.

## **How We Build – Maps**

Land use map

Education land use map

## **How We Build – Figures**

WORK IN PROGRESS – TO BE ADDED LATER

## **How We Build – Related Plans**

WORK IN PROGRESS – TO BE ADDED LATER

## **How We Build – Data and Analysis**

### **Planning Period**

This is the Data and Analysis Report for the How We Build Chapter of the Comprehensive Plan and provides the justification and documentation for the 10-year planning period for the City of Gainesville. That planning period is 2025-2035.

### **Planning Period**

As set forth by Section 163.3177(6)(a)2, Florida Statutes, the future land use plan must be based on surveys, studies, and data regarding the area, as applicable, including:

- a. The amount of land required to accommodate anticipated growth.
- b. The projected permanent and seasonal population of the area.
- c. The character of undeveloped land.
- d. The availability of water supplies, public facilities, and services.
- e. The need for redevelopment, including the renewal of blighted areas and the elimination of nonconforming uses which are inconsistent with the character of the community.
- f. The compatibility of uses on lands adjacent to or closely proximate to military installations.

- g. The compatibility of uses on lands adjacent to an airport as defined in s. 330.35 and consistent with s. 333.02.
- h. The discouragement of urban sprawl.
- i. The need for job creation, capital investment, and economic development that will strengthen and diversify the community's economy.
- j. The need to modify land uses and development patterns within antiquated subdivisions.

**a. The amount of land required to accommodate anticipated growth**

<b>Future Land Use Categories Total Acreage</b>		
<b>Land Use Category</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
Alachua County HI: Heavy Industrial	0.07	Less than 1%
Alachua County LD: Low Density	1.36	Less than 1%
Alachua County PRES: Preservation	7.16	Less than 1%
Alachua County R-MED: Medium Density	0.06	Less than 1%
Alachua County MUH: Mixed-Use High	6.51	Less than 1%
AGR: Agriculture	936.22	2.51%
BI: Business Industrial	717.89	1.91%
C: Commercial	691.26	1.84%
CON: Conservation	4,904.14	13.05%
E: Education	2,384.24	6.35%
IND: Industrial	2,752.11	7.32%
MOR: Mixed-Use/Office Residential	1,261.19	3.36%
MUL: Mixed-Use Low	416.39	1.11%
MUM: Mixed-Use Medium	335.33	Less than 1%
MUR: Mixed-Use Residential	63.52	Less than 1%
O: Office	646.48	1.72%
PF: Public Facilities	7,046.51	18.75%
PUD: Planned Use District	822.74	2.19%
REC: Recreation	523.20	1.39%
RH: Residential High	40.49	Less than 1%
RL: Residential Low	2,187.57	5.82%
RM: Residential Medium:	1,867.10	4.97%
ROW: Right-of-Way	162.44	Less than 1%
SF: Single Family	8,129.35	21.64%
UC: Urban Core	158.44	Less than 1%
UMU: Urban Mixed-Use	1,025.95	2.73%
UMUH: Urban Mixed-Use High	503.12	1.34%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>37,428.40</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Source: Department of Sustainable Development – Planning Division. June 2025.**

Compared to the Data & Analysis report for the 2013 Comprehensive Plan Amendment, the City grew from 36,079.81 total acres to 37,428.40 acres in 2025, which is approximately 1,348.59 acres added to the City Limits. Table 1 shows that Single Family (SF) is the largest future land use category in the City, accounting for 8,129.35 acres or 21.64% of the City’s total land area. Public Facilities (7,046.51 acres, 18.75% of the City) and Conservation (4,904.14, 13.05% of the City) make up the second and third largest future land use categories by land area.

Of the strictly residential land use categories, Single Family (SF), Residential Low (RL), Residential Medium (RM) and Residential High (RH) account for approximately 12,224 acres of the City, or 32.6% of the City’s land area. With the addition of mixed-use and urban transect land use categories, the consolidation of single-family zoning districts (RSF-1 to RSF-4) into one SF zoning district, and the additional allowances for increased density through Inclusionary Zoning (IZ) and the Live Local Act, it is anticipated that the City will be able to accommodate the expected population growth. Most of these new housing needs will be provided by existing approved developments (subdivisions and multi-family complexes) that have yet to be built or built out. Significant redevelopment that has increased density in areas close to the University of Florida is providing housing units in that area. In addition, housing units in the unincorporated urban area, plus approved developments by Alachua County, can assist in providing the needed housing units.

**Projected Housing Unit Needs Methodology**

1. 2021 Population projections were based on University of Florida – Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) population. For years 2025 – 2050, 49% of the Alachua County “medium” population was calculated for each 5-year span.
2. Using the total projected population, a conversion factor was used to translate population into households. Population was divided by the 2016-2020 figure of 2.33 persons per household to produce the projected number of households.
3. Based on the projected number of households during the planning period, the net, new number of housing units needed annually was calculated by subtracting the previous year’s households from the next year’s households (Not reflected within the table). Values were then added together cumulatively to represent the increase in households.
4. The net increase in households per year was then multiplied by 1.065 to sustain a constant 6% vacancy rate (2021) to support market choice and competition. These values were then added together cumulatively as well to calculate the housing units needed.

<b>Table 2. Projected Housing Unit Needs</b>				
<b>Year</b>	<b>Projected Population in Housing Units</b>	<b>Number of Households</b>	<b>Net Increase in Households</b>	<b>Number of New Housing Units Needed</b>
2025	145,824	62,585	2,328	2,479
2030	152,194	65,319	5,062	2,912
2035	157,241	67,485	7,228	2,307
2040	161,112	69,147	8,890	1,770

**Table 2. Projected Housing Unit Needs**

Year	Projected Population in Housing Units	Number of Households	Net Increase in Households	Number of New Housing Units Needed
2045	164,444	70,577	10,320	1,523
2050	167,482	71,881	11,624	1,389
Total				12,380

Table 2 illustrates the projected number of new housing units that must be provided in the city to meet the housing needs of the future population for the planning period. During the period 2025-2050, a total of 12,380 new housing units will be needed (this includes maintaining the 6% vacancy rate). This is an average of 495 new units needed per year. Most of these new housing needs will be provided by existing approved developments (subdivisions and multi-family complexes) that have yet to be built or built out. Significant redevelopment that has increased density in areas close to the University of Florida is providing housing units in that area. In addition, housing units in the unincorporated urban area, plus approved developments by Alachua County, can assist in providing the needed housing units.

The City of Gainesville will more than adequately meet its residential needs associated with projected population growth through the 2025-2035 10-year planning period. While there is adequate land suitable to meet the needs of population growth, this does not ensure that housing is affordable for a diverse range of families and incomes. Creating housing policy that addresses the affordability of housing and the diversity of housing types to meet the needs of all people in Gainesville remain top priorities for the City.

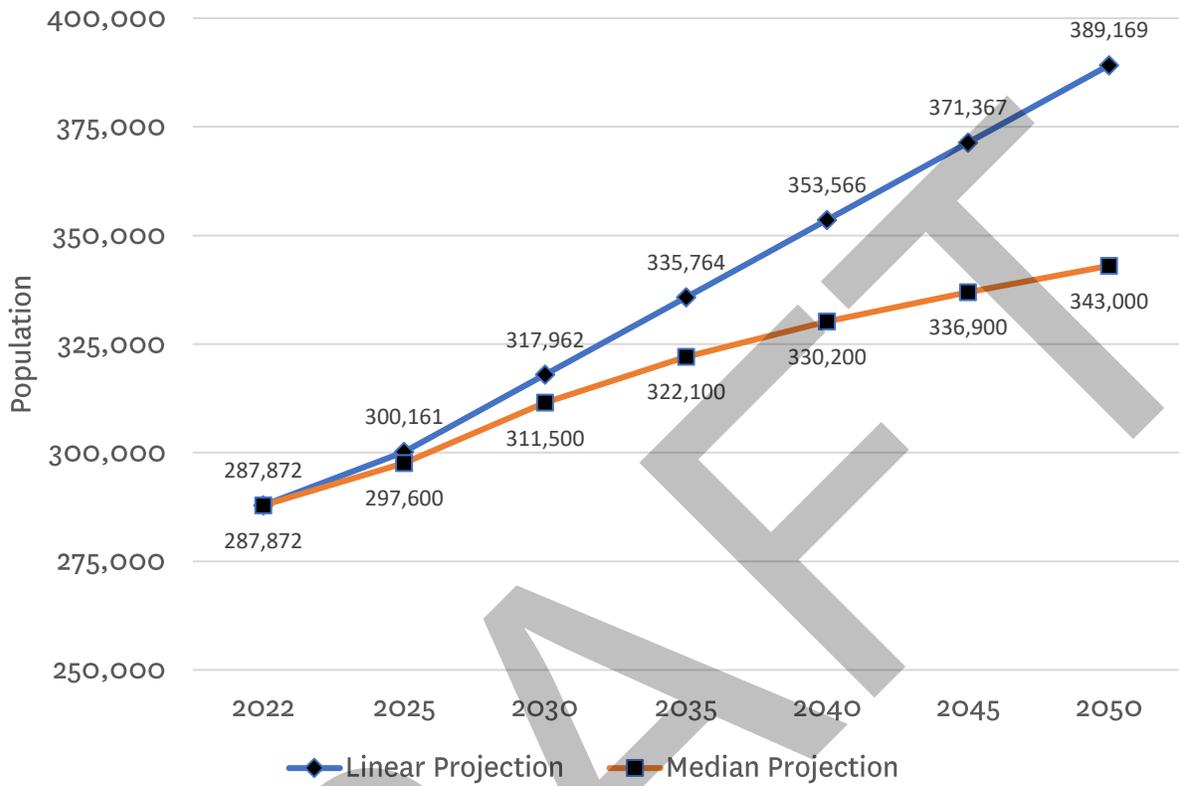
**a. The amount of land required to accommodate anticipated growth**

According to the Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR), the 2022 population is the most current available for the City of Gainesville. In efforts to project future growth for the City of Gainesville, a ratio of about 50% is applied to the 2022 population of Alachua County.

**Table 3. Alachua County Population Projections**

Year	2022	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Linear Projection	287,872	300,161	317,962	335,764	353,566	371,367	389,169
Median Projection	287,872	297,600	311,500	322,100	330,200	336,900	343,000
Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR), November 2023							

# Alachua County Population Projections

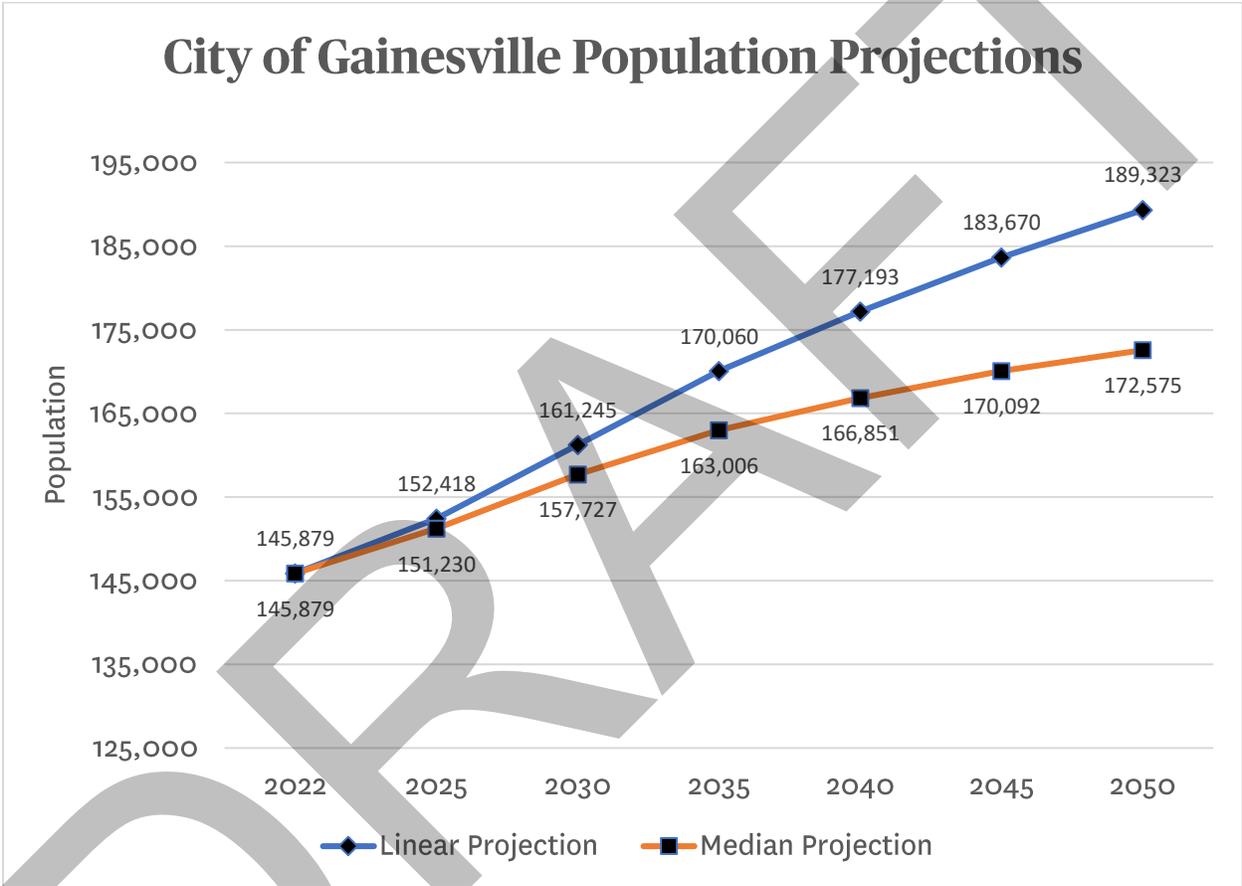


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**Table 4. City of Gainesville Population Projections**

Year	2022	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Linear Projection	145,879	152,418	161,245	170,060	177,193	183,670	189,323
Median Projection	145,879	151,230	157,727	163,006	166,851	170,092	172,575

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR), November 2023



As utilized in other planning documents, the Linear Projection of the BEBR Population Projection is being used since it closely matches existing trends.

**c. The character of undeveloped land**

**Future Land Use Categories - Vacant Acreage**

Land Use Category	Vacant Acres	Total Acres	Vacancy %
Alachua County HI: Heavy Industrial	0.07	0.07	100%
Alachua County LD: Low Density	1.36	1.36	100%
Alachua County PRES: Preservation	0	7.16	0%

## Future Land Use Categories – Vacant Acreage

Land Use Category	Vacant Acres	Total Acres	Vacancy %
Alachua County R-MED: Medium Density	0	0.06	0%
Alachua County MUH: Mixed-Use High	0	6.51	0%
AGR: Agriculture	4.43	936.22	Less than 1%
BI: Business Industrial	20.07	717.89	2.8%
C: Commercial	88.51	691.26	12.8%
CON: Conservation	97.29	4,904.14	2%
E: Education	9.04	2,384.24	Less than 1%
IND: Industrial	369.82	2,752.11	13.4%
MOR: Mixed-Use/Office Residential	60.78	1,261.19	4.8%
MUL: Mixed-Use Low	57.25	416.39	13.7%
MUM: Mixed-Use Medium	31.74	335.33	9.5%
MUR: Mixed-Use Residential	1.83	63.52	2.9%
O: Office	62.19	646.48	9.6%
PF: Public Facilities	12.98	7,046.51	Less than 1%
PUD: Planned Use District	72.48	822.74	8.8%
REC: Recreation	8.19	523.20	1.6%
RH: Residential High	2.04	40.49	5%
RL: Residential Low	257.98	2,187.57	11.8%
RM: Residential Medium	105.85	1,867.10	5.7%
ROW: Right-of-Way	N/A	162.44	N/A
SF: Single Family	308.17	8,129.35	3.8%
UC: Urban Core	5.59	158.44	3.5%
UMU: Urban Mixed-Use	98.15	1,025.95	9.6%
UMUH: Urban Mixed-Use High	46.98	503.12	9.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1722.79</b>	<b>37,456.56</b>	<b>4.6%</b>
Source: Department of Sustainable Development, Planning Division (June 2025)			

As of June 2025, the City of Gainesville contained 37,459.56 acres of land with a future land use category designation. An analysis of the 37,459.56 total acres revealed that 1,722.79 acres (4.6%) are vacant according to the Alachua County Property Appraiser’s database.

The largest land use category is Public and Institutional Facilities (PF), while the largest concentration of vacant land belongs to the Industrial (IND) designation. The vacant industrial land is largely concentrated north of 39th Avenue and East of US 441. With the addition of mixed-use and urban transect future land use categories (MOR, MUL, MUM, MUR, UC, UMU, and UMUH), the City continues to support mixed-use and transit-oriented development. These land use categories were recently adopted to support a dense urban environment proximate to the University of Florida campus with a mix of retail, office, residential, and research uses.

**d. The availability of water supplies, public facilities, and services.**

As is shown with the 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements to be adopted with this plan, the City has no current Level of Service (LOS) deficiencies that are not being addressed with current projects underway or projects that are fully funded with schedules for completion during the next five years.

Prior to the approval of an application for a development order or permit, a concurrency analysis is required, and no final development order is issued unless existing facilities and services have capacity in accordance with the current adopted Level of Service (LOS) standards, or unless the final development order is conditioned upon the provision of such facilities and services being available at the time the impact of the development will occur.

**e. The need for redevelopment, including the renewal of blighted areas and the elimination of nonconforming uses which are inconsistent with the character of the community.**

Within the City of Gainesville is the Gainesville Community Reinvestment Area (GCRA). Policies to support the redevelopment and renewal of the GCRA have been included in several chapters of the Comprehensive Plan, including the encouragement of mixed-use development, promoting transportation choice, permitting uses that are consistent with the surrounding area and the future land use category, and establishing strong urban design standards.

**f. The compatibility of uses on lands adjacent to or closely proximate to military installations.**

Currently, there are no major military installations located within the City of Gainesville city limits.

**g. The compatibility of uses on lands adjacent to an airport as defined in s. 330.35 and consistent with s. 333.02.**

The City of Gainesville Land Development Code contains compatibility standards for land uses and building/structure height for properties located within the Airport Zones of Influence and other zones prescribed in the Federal Aviation Regulations, consistent with Florida Statutes. The City has sought to promote the development of an Innovation Economy which is defined as those technology firms and/or entities that bring a new process or technique to the production process and that are often, but not exclusively, related in some manner to University driven research, and are generally represented by sectors such as Agritechology, Aviation and Aerospace, Information Technology, Life Sciences and Medical Technology.

**j. The need to modify land uses and development patterns within antiquated subdivisions.**

The City of Gainesville established a procedure for abandonment of antiquated platted subdivisions within the Land Development Code. In an effort to encourage redevelopment of

underutilized parcels, the City increased residential densities within designated redevelopment areas and recently annexed suburban areas to encourage lot assembly and redevelopment. As previously referenced, the City established several redevelopment incentive programs in certain areas to further encourage modification and/or redevelopment of antiquated subdivisions.

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# How We Get Around - Data and Analysis

# How We Get Around

## Multimodal Transportation Mobility Section

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### Statute Requirements for Data and Analysis

163.3177 (6)(b)

A transportation element addressing mobility issues in relationship to the size and character of the local government. The purpose of the transportation element shall be to plan for a multimodal transportation system that places emphasis on public transportation systems, where feasible. The element shall provide for a safe, convenient multimodal transportation system, coordinated with the future land use map or map series and designed to support all elements of the comprehensive plan. A local government that has all or part of its jurisdiction included within the metropolitan planning area of a metropolitan planning organization (M.P.O.) pursuant to s. 339.175 shall prepare and adopt a transportation element consistent with this subsection. Local governments that are not located within the metropolitan planning area of an M.P.O. shall address traffic circulation, mass transit, and ports, and aviation and related facilities consistent with this subsection, except that local governments with a population of 50,000 or less shall only be required to address transportation circulation. The element shall be coordinated with the plans and programs of any applicable metropolitan planning organization, transportation authority, Florida Transportation Plan, and Department of Transportation adopted work program.

163.3177 (6)(b) 1.

Each local government's transportation element shall address traffic circulation, including the types, locations, and extent of existing and proposed major thoroughfares and transportation routes, including bicycle and pedestrian ways. Transportation corridors, as defined in s. 334.03, may be designated in the transportation element pursuant to s. 337.273. If the transportation corridors are designated, the local government may adopt a transportation corridor management ordinance. The element shall include a map or map series showing the general location of the existing and proposed transportation system features and shall be coordinated with the future land use map or map series. The element shall reflect the data, analysis, and associated principles and strategies relating to:

- a. The existing transportation system levels of service and system needs and the availability of transportation facilities and services.
- b. The growth trends and travel patterns and interactions between land use and transportation.
- c. Existing and projected intermodal deficiencies and needs.

- d. The projected transportation system levels of service and system needs, based upon the future land use map and the projected integrated transportation system.
- e. How the local government will correct existing facility deficiencies, meet the identified needs of the projected transportation system, and advance the purpose of this paragraph and the other elements of the comprehensive plan.

## **How We Get Around – Maps**

City Streets and Ownership

Levels of Service for City-Owned Roadways

Gainesville Metropolitan Area Levels of Service

Existing Sidewalk Network

Existing Bike Network

ADA Curb Ramp Conditions

RTS Fixed Route Coverage

Microtransit trip origins and destinations (July 2021 - May 2022)

Mobility Hubs, Transit Transfer Stations and Park-&-Ride Lots

## **How We Get Around – Figures**

WORK IN PROGRESS – TO BE ADDED LATER

## **How We Get Around – Related Plans**

Mobility Plan

Vision Zero

## **How We Get Around – Data and Analysis**

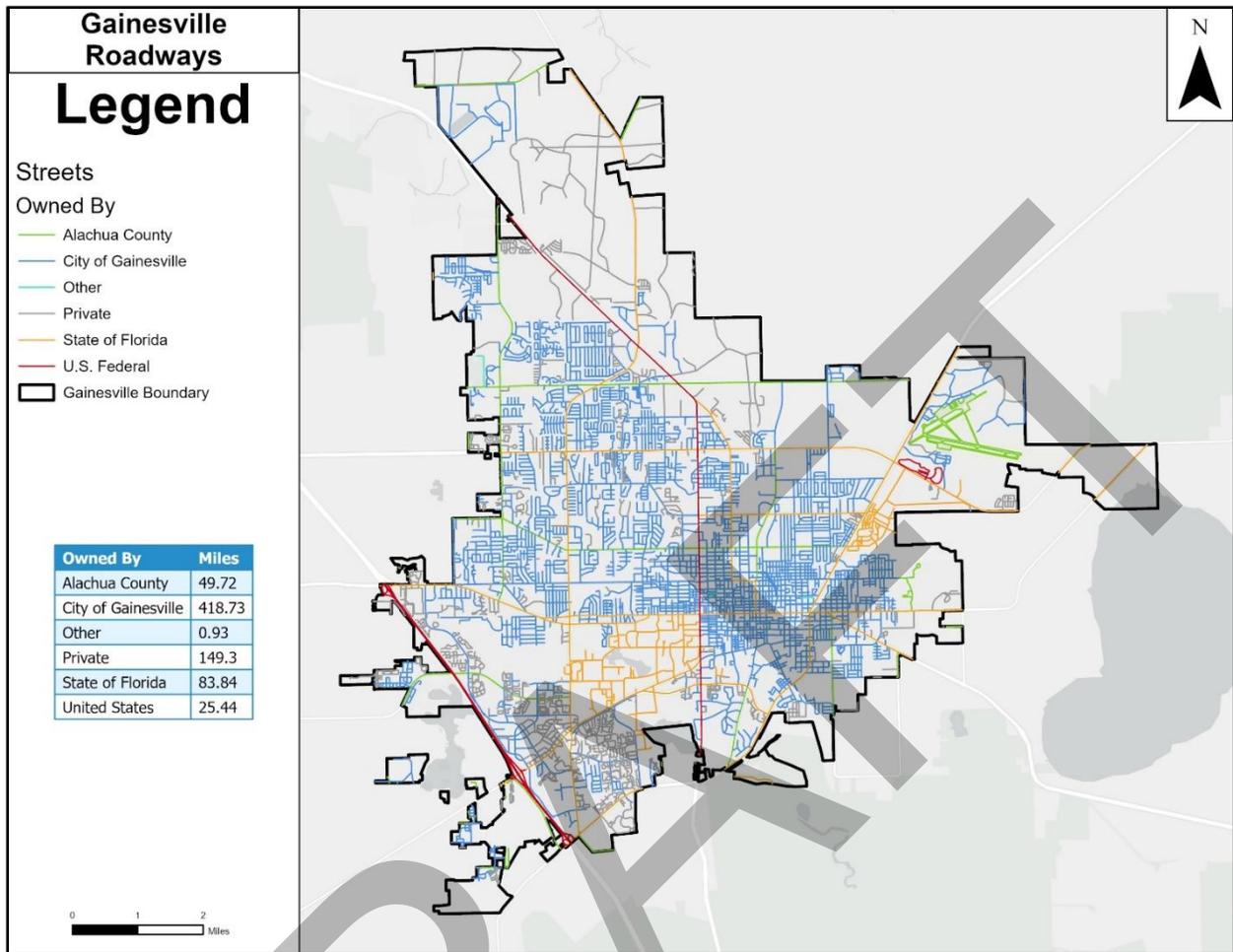
### **Planning Period**

This supplemental Data and Analysis Report for the How We Get Around Chapter provides the justification and documentation for the 10-year planning period for the City of Gainesville. That planning period is 2025-2035. The primary changes since the previous report (Transportation Mobility Element Data & Analysis Report, February 6, 2001) include the following:

1. Updates to the existing level of service for roadways based on the latest data available.
2. Updates to projected levels of roadway congestion based on the Year 2045 Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) for the Gainesville Urbanized Area.
3. A decision by the City of Gainesville to rescind Transportation Concurrency as part of the Evaluation and Appraisal update to the City's Comprehensive Plan.
4. Updates that recognize that the City's former Transportation Concurrency Exception Area (TCEA) has been eliminated by the Evaluation and Appraisal update and replaced by a new Transportation Mobility Program (TMPA).
5. Adoption of a Vision Zero Resolution and Vision Zero Strategy seeking to significantly reduce the incidence of traffic related deaths and severe injuries within the City of Gainesville by 2040.
6. Updates to the Regional Transit System (RTS) Ten Year Transit Development Plan, FY2020-2029.

**a. The existing transportation system levels of service and system needs and the availability of transportation facilities and services.**

The entire city area is covered by the Transportation Mobility Program Area (TMPA) which accepts a level of congestion (LOS E) and encourages the implementation of integrated multimodal solutions to reduce dependency on automobile trips. TMPA funds are invested in transportation improvements to complete gaps in the network expanding connectivity; infrastructure improvements to facilitate access and mobility; and overall service enhancements.



**Table X. Road Ownership**

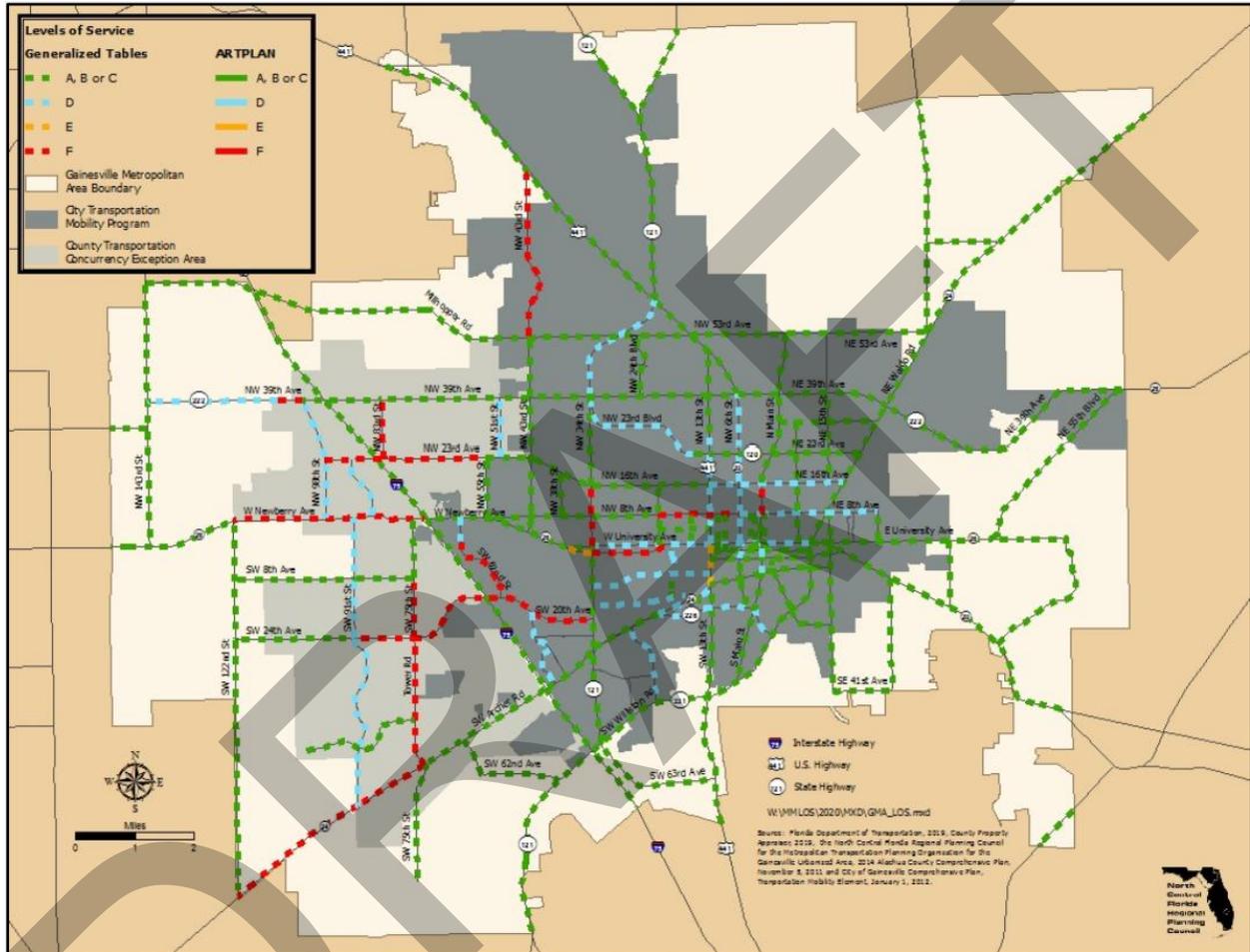
<b>City of Gainesville</b>	418.73
<b>Private</b>	149.30
<b>Alachua County</b>	49.72
<b>State of Florida</b>	83.84
<b>U.S. Federal</b>	25.44
<b>Total</b>	727.96

## Roadways

There is approx. 1,000 center miles of roadways within city limits, of which 200 miles are maintained and operated by the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) and 111 miles by Alachua County. Monitoring of transportation levels of service is performed at the regional level by the Metropolitan Transportation Planning Organization (MTPo) through their annual Multimodal Level of Service Report. Figure 1 depicts the extent of the area and roadways monitored. Arterial roadways within city limits are primarily owned and operated by the FDOT and Alachua County. Most corridors within city limits operate within acceptable levels of service

(LOS E or below); some are congested and constrained operating at LOS F as depicted in Table 1. The city has primary responsibility for collector and local roads as depicted in Figure 2.

With the advancement of technology and e-commerce the need for curbside management and space allocation along roadways are changing, particularly in areas of higher density and intensity of uses. Transitioning to an understanding and utilization of curbside as a public asset and dynamic infrastructure is essential to meet future needs.



Map 2. Gainesville Metropolitan Area Levels of Service

Source: Multimodal Level of Service Report Year 2019, Average Annual Daily Traffic, Prepared by the MTPO, March 12, 2021

## Table X. Roadways Operating at Unacceptable Levels of Service

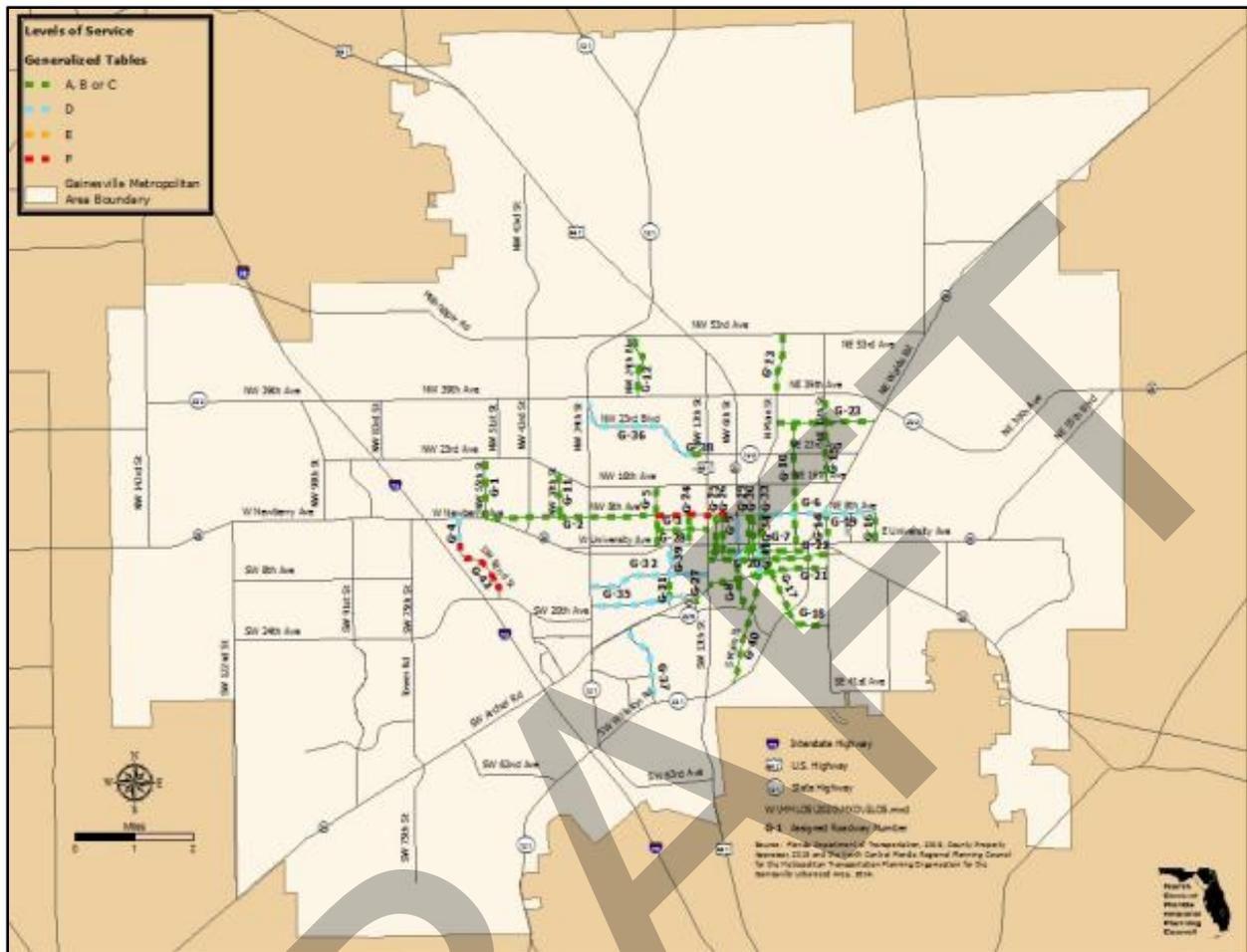
Roadway Facility	From	To	2018 AADT	2018 LOS	2019 AADT	2019 LOS	2019 MSV
Newberry Road [SR26] (S-14)*	NW 122 Street [SR 24]	Interstate 75 [East Ramp] (SR 93)	39,000	D	40,750	F	39,800
SW 2 Avenue [SR 26A] (S-22)*	SW 34 Street [SR 121]	University Avenue (SR 26)	12,800	F	12,550	F	12,480
NW 34 Street [SR 121] (S-25)	University Avenue (SR 26)	NW 16 Avenue	19,250	F	19,000	F	16,380
Archer Road [SR 24] (S-47)	SW 91 Street	SW 75 Street	20,400	F	21,500	F	17,700
Archer Road [SR 24] (S-57)*	GMA Boundary	SW 91 Street	16,200	D	16,750	F	16,200
NW 43 Street (A-6)	NW 53 Avenue	US Highway 441	13,171	D	16,110	F	15,930
NW 23 Avenue (A-9)	NW 98 Street	NW 55 Street	18,508	F	18,478	F	15,930
SW 75 Street / Tower Road (A-13)	Archer Road (SR 24)	SW 8 Avenue	16,968	F	16,777	F	15,930
SW 20 Avenue (A-15)*	SW 75 Street	SW 62 Boulevard	19,598	F	19,598	F	15,930
SW 20 Avenue (A-16)*	SW 62 Boulevard	SW 34 Street (SR 121)	25,281	F	19,492	F	14,040
N Main Street (A-17)	N 8 Avenue	N 16 Avenue	15,406	F	15,406	F	14,740
NW 39 Avenue (A-19)	NW 110 Terrace	NW 98 Street	19,022	F	19,022	F	15,930
SW 24 Avenue (A-20)	SW 91 Street	SW 75 Street	14,080	F	14,080	F	13,320
NW 83 Street (A-23)*	NW 23 Avenue	NW 39 Avenue (SR 222)	19,169	F	19,169	F	13,320
NW 8 Avenue (G-3)*	NW 22 Street	NW 6 Street	15,292	F	14,936	F	14,740
SW 62 Boulevard (G-42)	SW 20 Avenue	NW 1 Place	20,717	F	20,359	F	14,040

**Source:** Multimodal Level of Service Report Year 2019, Average Annual Daily Traffic, Prepared by the MTPO, March 12, 2021

**Note:** Unacceptable operating performance is based on the Highway Capacity Manual 6th Edition level of service A to F scale

AAADT = average annual daily traffic, GMA = Gainesville Metropolitan Area, LOS = level of service, MSV = maximum service volume, SR = State Road

\* Segments located within Gainesville city limits.



Map 3. Levels of Service for City-Owned Roadways

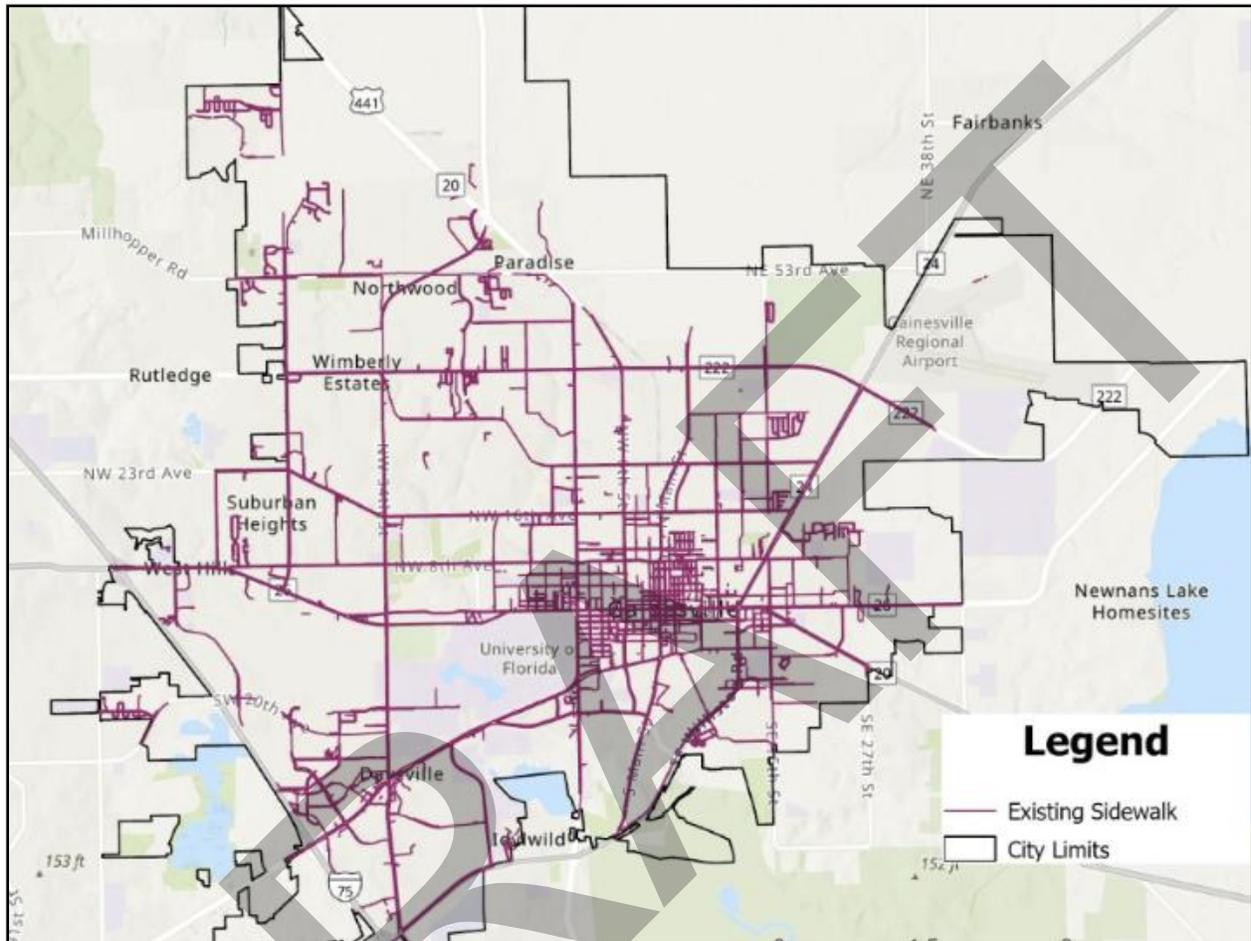
Source: Multimodal Level of Service Report Year 2019, Average Annual Daily Traffic, Prepared by the MTPO, March 12, 2021

## Sidewalks and Bicycle Facilities

Sidewalks and bicycle facilities (on- / off-street) are present along roadways enhancing overall accessibility and mobility by offering alternative modes of transportation and connecting to transit stops. Figure 3 depicts the existing sidewalk network; Figure 4 depicts the existing and proposed bicycle network. There are currently 343 miles of sidewalks and 116 miles of bicycle facilities within city limits.

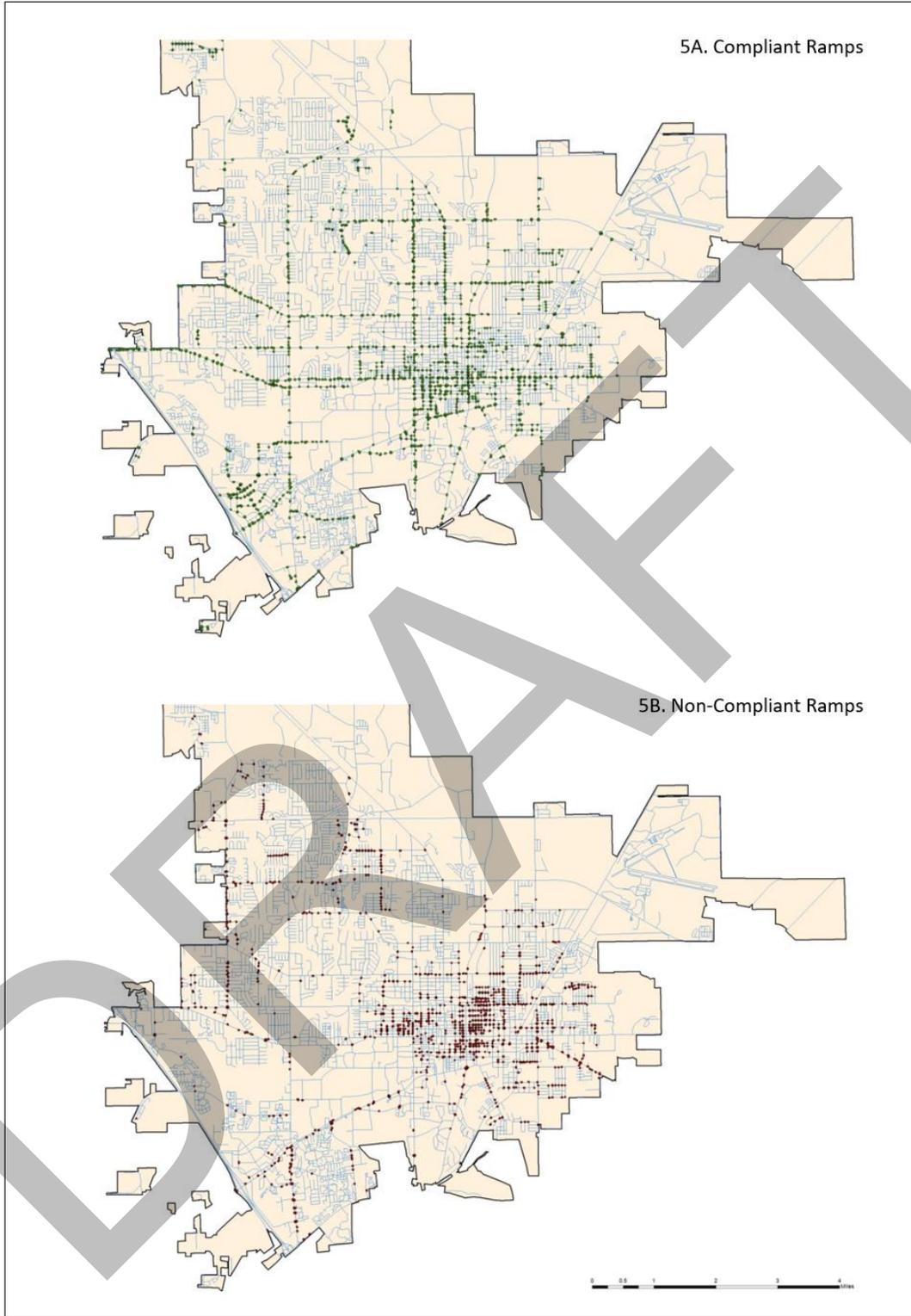
Safety and accessibility of the network are crucial to eliminate barriers for people with disabilities and to encourage use of the system; this is a priority for the city. The city's ADA Transition Plan completed in November 2018 analyzed field conditions and determined modifications needed to either upgrade existing curb ramps to current federal accessibility standards or to add new curb ramps where none were present. This effort led to the allocation

of dedicated funding by the city and a grant award by FDOT to advance the required improvements. Figure 5 depicts the curb ramp inventory showing compliant and non-compliant locations where curb ramps need to either be retrofitted or added.



Map 4. Existing Sidewalk Network





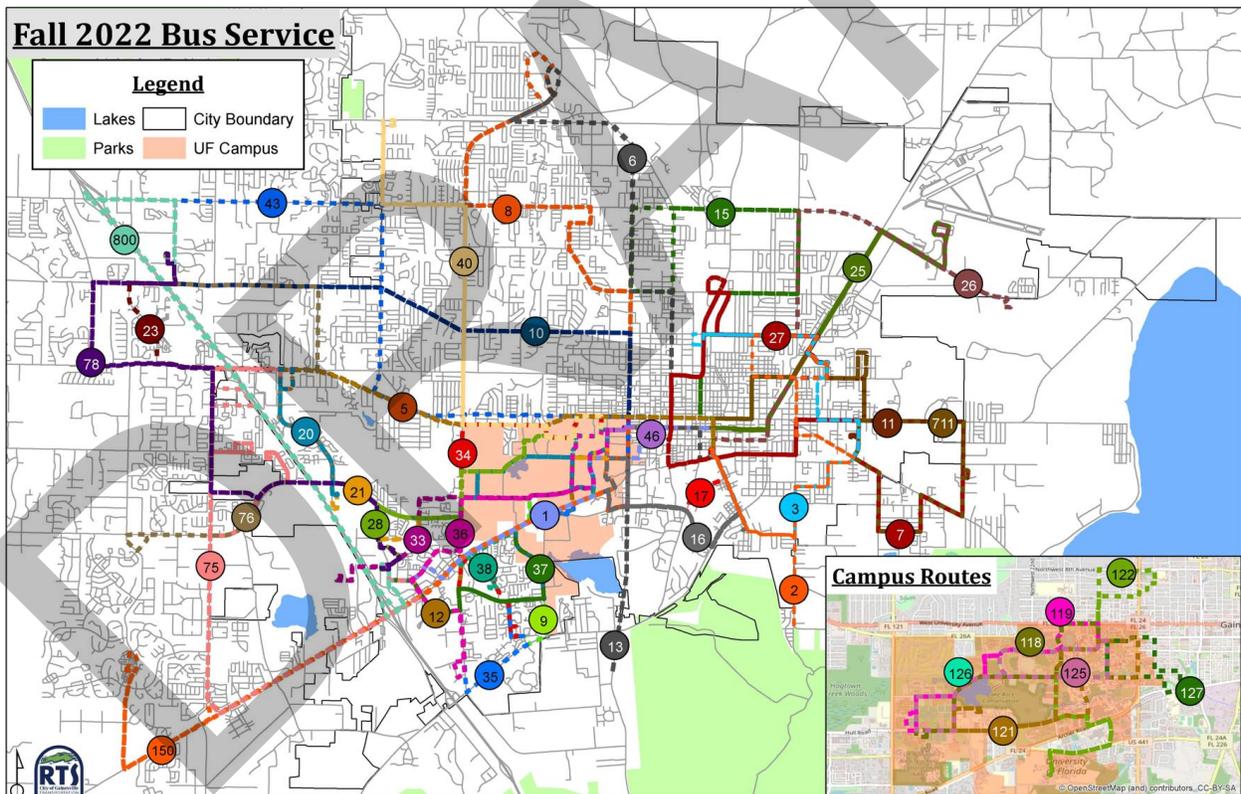
Map 6. ADA Curb Ramp Conditions

Source: City of Gainesville ADA Transition Plan FY19-FY28, November 5, 2018.

## Transit

The Regional Transit System (RTS) operates 46 fixed transit routes and carries over 9 million riders per year. The RTS coverage area, depicted in Figure 6, extends beyond city limits through funding partnerships with FDOT, Alachua County, University of Florida, and Santa Fe College. Fixed routes operate generally between 4:45 AM and 3:40 AM, with frequencies between 15 to 120 minutes. Reduced service is offered on Saturdays and Sundays.

RTS introduced microtransit service to enhance mobility options for residents, respond to travel needs in new developments, and provide additional travel opportunities to those who reside in areas not adequately served by the current transit network, addressing perceived transit inequity in east Gainesville. Microtransit service started in East Gainesville with ADA-accessible vans that are tracked on phones picking up passengers and providing door-to-door service; the service also connects to the main RTS hub downtown (Rosa Parks Transfer Station) during morning and afternoon peak periods, generally between 5:30-8:30 AM and 4:30-8:00 PM. This service is offered during weekdays only. The microtransit service carries on average 1,500 riders per month. Figure 7 depicts microtransit trip origins and destinations between July 2021 and May 2022.

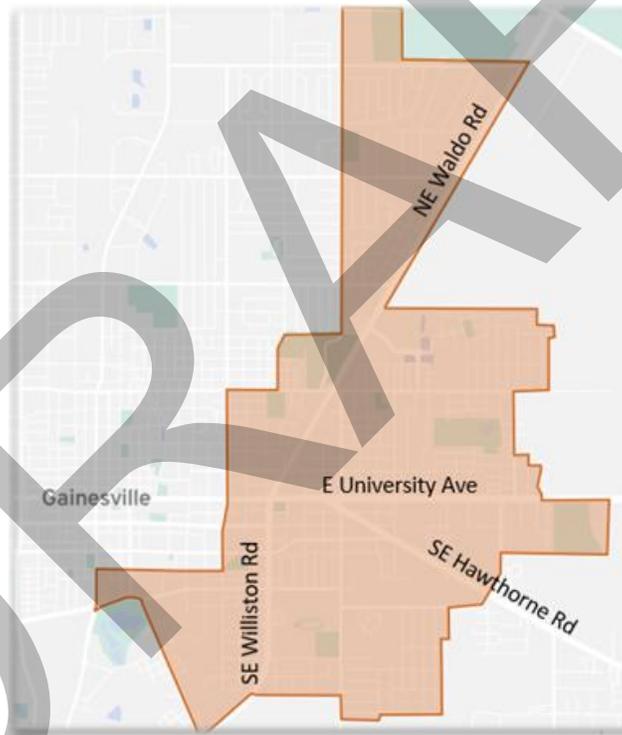


Map 7. RTS Fixed Route Coverage



## Micromobility

In June 2021 the city, in partnership with the University of Florida, allowed the operation of micromobility services within city limits through the issuance of permits to three micromobility operators. The service carried over 191,600 trips during its first year of operation, covering primarily first mile/last mile trip gaps and facilitating the integration of transportation modes. The operation requires daily deployment of a minimum of 10% of the units in an equity zone to enable access to disadvantaged populations as depicted in Figure 8. In order to further facilitate access to disadvantaged groups citywide, program regulations require the accommodation of unbanked users or users without a smartphone (i.e., via pre-paid debit cards, cash payment at retailers, and/or SMS text option); operators also offer discounted rides for those that can demonstrate economic hardships based on income. While the median micromobility trip length in other areas of the city and around the university campus was approximately 1 mile, in the equity zone where vehicle ownership is low and transit dependency is high the median micromobility trip length was twice as long at 2.25 miles during the first year of the program.

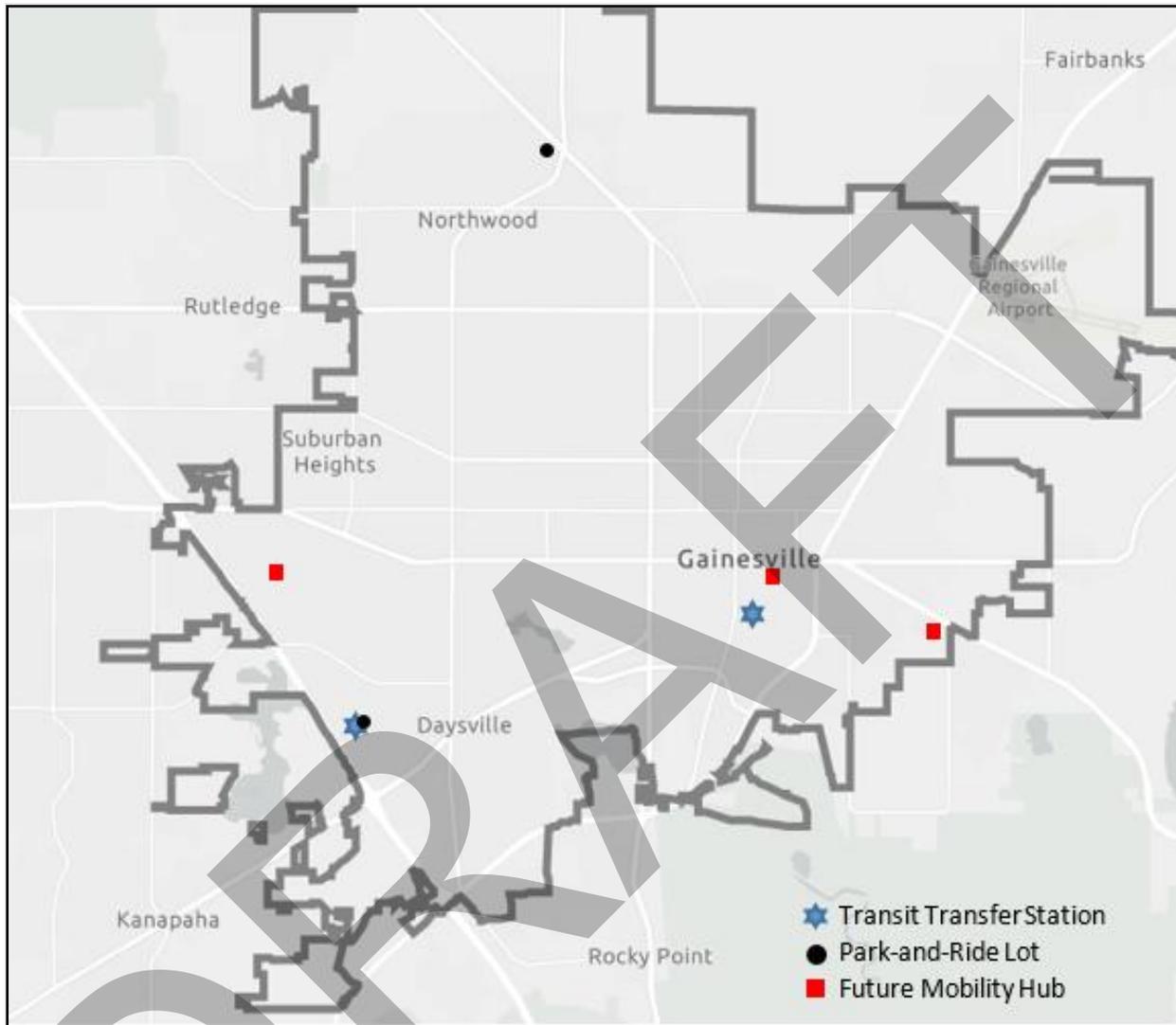


Map 9. Micromobility Equity Zone

## Mobility Hubs, Transit Transfer Stations and Park-&-Ride Lots

Currently the city operates two transit transfer stations and two park-and-ride lots which facilitate interconnectivity of modes, see Figure 9. Three mobility hubs are programmed for installation to augment opportunities for the use of transit and ride-sharing services seeking to

further decrease dependency on automobile use and increase overall accessibility and mobility throughout the city.



Map 10. Mobility Hubs, Transit Transfer Stations, and Park-&-Ride Lots

**b. The growth trends and travel patterns and interactions between land use and transportation.**

Gainesville is expected to continue to serve as the economic, educational, and cultural hub of an 11-county region, with the University of Florida, Shands Hospital, the Veterans Administration Hospital, Innovation Square, the Gainesville Regional Airport, the federal courthouse and other important downtown destinations among the employment centers that attract workers and visitors from across the state and the largely rural and suburban surrounding counties. In addition, commercial centers located near Interstate 75 interchanges attract people from many of the North Central Florida counties surrounding Gainesville. The presence of the University continues to fuel growth in Alachua County through its research and educational activities. The

City will address transportation mobility through the continued development of a robust multi-modal transportation network which includes transit, bicycle, pedestrian, and road facilities. The TMPA continues to be a critical component of this effort as the mechanism to fund mobility projects which enhance the existing transportation system. The TMPA is intended to strengthen the connection between the future land use plan and transportation mobility and access.

### c. Existing and projected intermodal deficiencies and needs.

The City coordinates with partner agencies through the MTPO to identify and fund the implementation of high priority projects of regional significance using State and Federal sources. The MTPO 2045 Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) emphasizes the allocation of funding to bicycle and pedestrian projects as well as cost feasible projects.

The 10-Year Transit Development Plan through a robust public involvement process and analysis of local conditions identifies transit needs and priorities to better serve the community. The plan identifies a growing demand for transit services in the future associated with projected population growth particularly in the low-income and older adult groups, and in areas around East Gainesville. The plan proposes enhancements to existing routes to add coverage, improve service frequencies and reduce travel times; implementation of premium transit services to enhance travel time reliability; and expansion of mobility-on-demand services to improve overall accessibility of the system.

Rank	Score	Facility	From	To	Proposed Modification	Project Length in Miles	Total Cost (\$ in Millions)
<b>Florida Transportation Plan Strategic Intermodal System Projects</b>							
-	-	Interstate 75	Marion Countyline	Williston Road	Managed Lanes	-	\$280.3
-	-	Interstate 75	Williston Road	NW 39th Avenue	Managed Lanes	-	\$487.1
-	-	Interstate 75	NW 39th Avenue	U.S. Highway 441	Managed Lanes	-	\$20.0
-	-	Interstate 75	At: Williston Road	-	Interchange Modification	-	\$18.1
<b>Transit Project Revenues - Federal Transit Administration Formula Grant and State Transit Block Grant</b>							
-	-	Regional Transit System	At: Systemwide	-	Transit Development Plan Implementation	-	\$66.7
<b>Bicycle and Pedestrian Projects (Ten Percent Allocation)</b>							
-	-	Bicycle and Pedestrian Project "Box Funds"	At: Gainesville Metropolitan Area	-	Proposed Alachua Countywide Bicycle-Pedestrian Master Plan Implementation	-	\$20.2
<b>Cost Feasible Plan-Eligible Congested Corridors</b>							
1*	21.3	NW 83rd Street	NW 23rd Avenue	NW 39th Avenue	Widen to 4 lanes/2 dedicated transit lanes	1.0	\$10.6
2	19.6	NW 23rd Avenue	NW 59th Terrace	NW 83rd Street	New Construction 3 lane Complete Street/replace 2 lane rural section	1.5	\$11.2
3	17.6	SW 62nd Boulevard	SW 20th Avenue	Clark Butler Boulevard	Widen to 4 lanes, with bridge with dedicated transit lanes; median included	0.25	\$17.0
4	17.4	NW 98th Street	Newberry Road	NW 39th Avenue	New construction 4 lanes/ replace a 2 lane rural section	2.0	\$24.8
5	16.6	NW 8th Avenue (SR 20)	NW 6th Street	Main Street	Two Lane reduction/Complete Streets	0.4	\$2.5
6*	14.6	Ft. Clark Boulevard	Newberry Road	NW 23rd Avenue	Widen to 4 lanes plus 2 dedicated transit lanes	1.0	\$10.6
7	14.3	SW 20th Avenue	SW 62nd Boulevard	SW 34th Street	New construction 4 lanes/ replace a 2 lane rural section with replacement of current bridge due to deficiency with bridge that spans over SW 38th Terrace	1.75	\$46.5
8	14.2	NW 23rd Avenue	NW 83rd Street	Ft. Clarke Boulevard	New construction 4 lanes/ replace a 2 lane rural section, including bridge over I-75 + Transit Pre-emption Provisions	0.4	\$16.1
9	14.2	SW 62nd Boulevard	Newberry Road	SW 20th Avenue	Widen to 4 lanes,with dedicated transit lanes; median included	1.50	\$31.3

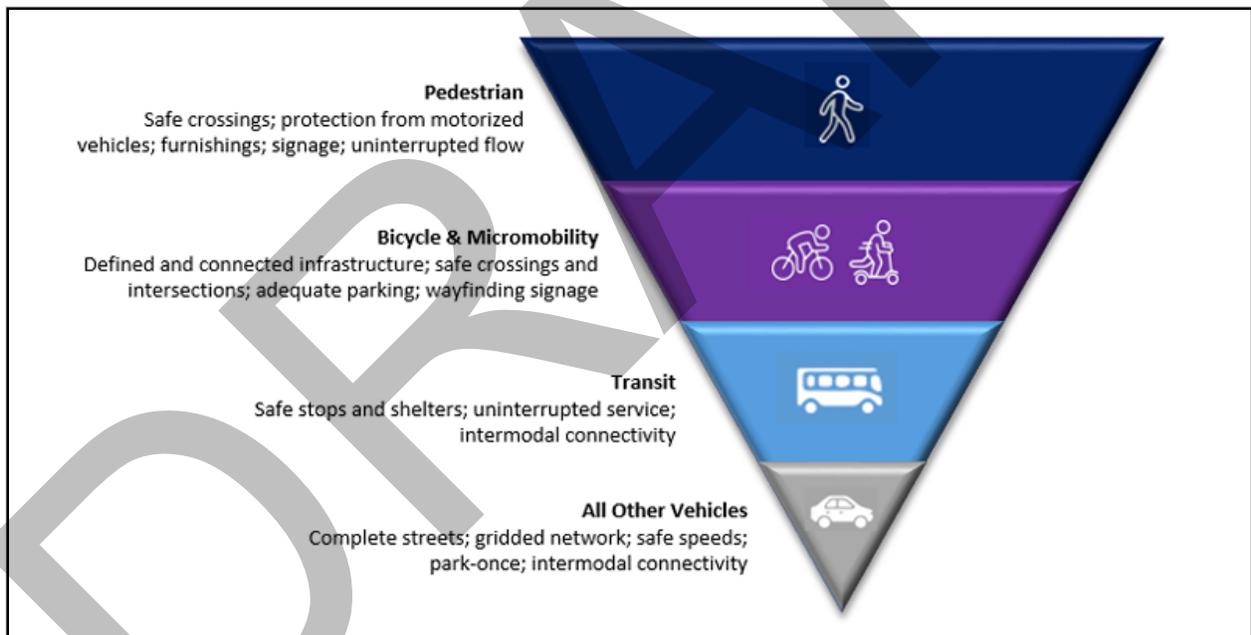
\* Does not include local funding for right-of-way and dedicated transit lane construction

Table X. MTPO 2045 – Cost Feasible Plan

Source: MTPO Year 2045 Long Range Transportation Plan, August 24, 2020

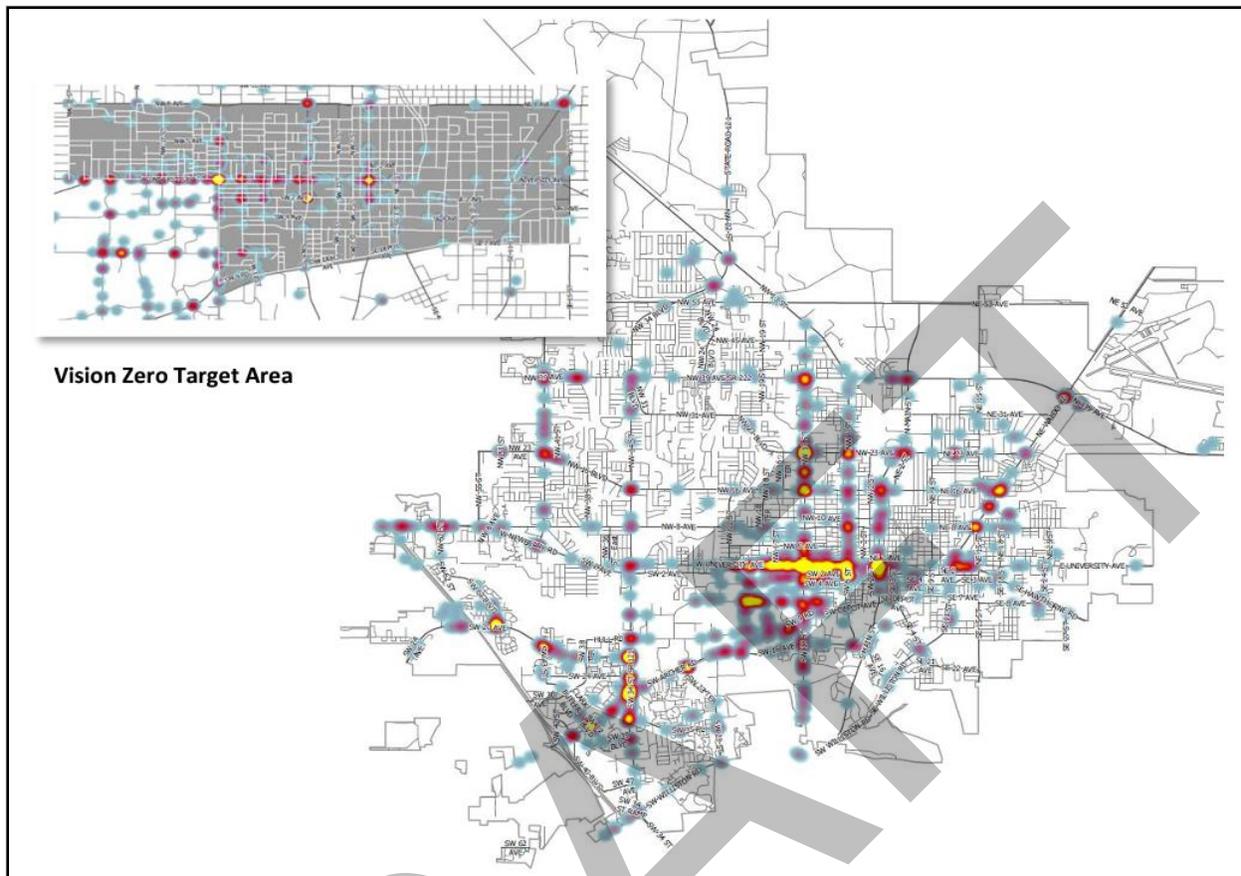
Gaps in the bicycle and pedestrian facilities are identified and prioritized based on adjacent land uses, road characteristic, level of bicycle and pedestrian activity, interconnectivity with other modes, and area socio-economic indicators among other criteria to help guide allocation of resources and implementation of projects. Opportunities are sought to leverage resources in coordination with other projects, including land development and transit related projects, to help expedite the construction of projects, increasing accessibility.

Safety is a vital element in the assessment and prioritization of needs. As shown in Figure 11 the city’s Vision Zero strategy transitions the focus from moving cars efficiently to repurposing existing street space for people emphasizing a hierarchy of modes that prioritizes the safety of the most vulnerable road users, guides transportation planning efforts and focuses capital investment. Project priorities are based on evaluation of crashes (see Figure 12) to identify trends and solutions, focusing on the disproportionate impacts on vulnerable road users and transit dependent areas. Decreasing the number of conflicts and the severity of crashes is a priority.



Vision Zero Hierarchy of Modes

Source: City of Gainesville Vision Zero Action Plan, 2021-2022, February 2021



Map X. Bicycle and Pedestrian Crashes (2015 - 2019)

Source: City of Gainesville Vision Zero Action Plan, 2021-2022, February 2021

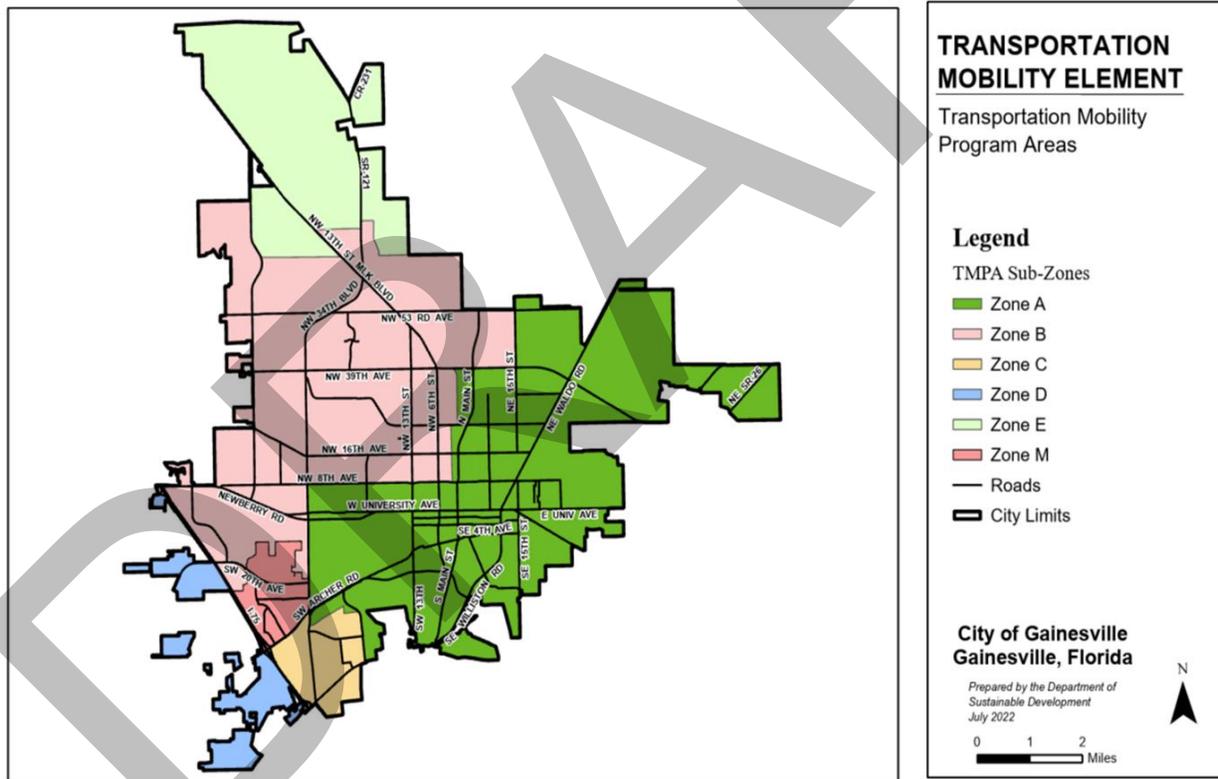
**d. The projected transportation system levels of service and system needs based upon the future land use map and the projected integrated transportation system.**

Programmed transportation system enhancement projects are listed in the FDOT Work Program, the MTPO's Transportation Improvement Program, the RTS Transit Development Plan, the City of Gainesville and Alachua County current budgets/Capital Improvements Programs which also include other sources of programmed construction funding, such as developer commitments. Additionally, the MTPO LRTP Year 2045 Cost Feasible identified a list of prioritized transit, bicycle, pedestrian, and roadway projects needed to meet projected growth within the Gainesville Metropolitan Area through the planning horizon.

**e. How the local government will correct existing facility deficiencies, meet the identified needs of the projected transportation system, and advance the purpose of this paragraph and the other elements of the comprehensive plan.**

The TMPA ties land use development and transportation planning together to support and provide funding for a multimodal transportation system providing a mechanism for the City to regulate design criteria and leverage resources towards multimodal projects designed to meet the City’s projected transportation needs. Reevaluation of the TMPA boundaries and requirements is expected to be completed within the next 12 to 18 months seeking to better align the program with field conditions and projected needs based on land development activity and other city economic development efforts, trends in population growth and dispersion throughout the city, as well as technology and transportation trends that affect travel patterns and overall infrastructure needs.

The City has a long history of utilizing alternatives to transportation concurrency as a method of dealing with traffic congestion and level of service issues. The City first adopted a TCEA in 1999 with two zones that covered approximately 80% of the area within city limits. Due to annexations, the TCEA was expanded to an additional zone in 2005. In 2009, in response to 2009 Senate Bill 360, the entire city area was designated a TCEA because the City met the definition of a “dense urban land area.”





# **Our Environment - Data and Analysis**

# **Our Environment**

## **Stormwater Management Section**

## **Conservation Section**

## **Potable Water & Wastewater Management Section**

## **Solid Waste Section**

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### **Statute Requirements for Data and Analysis**

163.3177 (6)(c) 1.

Each local government shall address in the data and analyses required by this section those facilities that provide service within the local government's jurisdiction. Local governments that provide facilities to serve areas within other local government jurisdictions shall also address those facilities in the data and analyses required by this section, using data from the comprehensive plan for those areas for the purpose of projecting facility needs as required in this subsection. For shared facilities, each local government shall indicate the proportional capacity of the systems allocated to serve its jurisdiction.

163.3177 (6)(d) 1.

The following natural resources, where present within the local government's boundaries, shall be identified and analyzed and existing recreational or conservation uses, known pollution problems, including hazardous wastes, and the potential for conservation, recreation, use, or protection shall also be identified:

- a. Rivers, bays, lakes, wetlands including estuarine marshes, groundwaters, and springs, including information on quality of the resource available.
- b. Floodplains.
- c. Known sources of commercially valuable minerals.
- d. Areas known to have experienced soil erosion problems.
- e. Areas that are the location of recreationally and commercially important fish or shellfish, wildlife, marine habitats, and vegetative communities, including forests, indicating known dominant species present and species listed by federal, state, or local government agencies as endangered, threatened, or species of special concern.

### **Our Environment – Maps**

Natural Basins and Wetlands

Distribution of Contaminated Sites

Natural Areas Map

## **Our Environment - Figures**

WORK IN PROGRESS - TO BE ADDED LATER

## **Our Environment - Related Plans**

WORK IN PROGRESS - TO BE ADDED LATER

WSFWP

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# Our Environment - Data and Analysis

## Cabot Carbon/Koppers Superfund Site



Cabot Koppers Superfund Site in Gainesville (2010)

The Cabot Carbon/Koppers superfund site is located along NW 23rd Avenue west of Main Street in Gainesville. Although they are considered as one superfund site, the Cabot Carbon (Cabot) and Koppers properties are two separate properties. The Cabot Carbon site is located at the corner of Main Street and 23rd Avenue and is currently occupied by a shopping plaza and various commercial businesses. The Cabot Carbon site had been used to produce charcoal, turpentine and other products from pine stumps until 1967. The Koppers site is located just west of the Cabot site and was operated as a wood treating facility from 1916 to 2010. Both sites have been contaminated due to historical operations, which included the use of unlined lagoons for storing waste products.

The City of Gainesville does not have responsibility for cleaning up the site, nor does the City have regulatory authority over the site cleanup. However, the City (including both general government and GRU) will continue to be active as an affected stakeholder and push for cleanup of the site and provide technical review and comments to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The City, along with Alachua County, Alachua County Health Department, and engaged citizens have formed a "local Intergovernmental Team (LIT) to represent the interests of the community, highlight local environmental concerns and provide technical input to EPA. By working together, the LIT members are able to leverage one another's technical strengths and avoid duplication of efforts, thus representing community interests more effectively and efficiently than if they worked independently. Team members and their roles include:

**City of Gainesville (General Government)** - The City of Gainesville active as a stakeholder in providing input to EPA and FDEP to ensure both on-site and off-site contamination are cleaned up properly, so that public health and the environment are protected, and so that the site can be redeveloped in a manner that is beneficial to the community. The City has regulatory authority for certain site development issues and permitting, which are not regulated by EPA. The City provides expert opinions related to surface soil and creek sediment issues (on and offsite) and on-site stormwater management issues. The City's efforts also include engaging outside experts as needed to assist in interacting with EPA and FDEP.

**Gainesville Regional Utilities (GRU)** - GRU is focused on protecting the community's water supply wellfield which is located approximately two miles from the site. GRU's efforts have included assembling a team of experts with specialized expertise in remediation of wood treating sites. GRU and its team provide technical input to EPA to ensure that appropriate actions are taken to characterize and remediate the site, and to ensure that the community's drinking water supply is protected.

**Alachua County Environmental Protection Department (ACEPD)**-ACEPD provides local environmental and technical expertise in review of clean-up plans and contamination investigation actions on the Cabot Carbon/Koppers site and on neighboring impacted properties. ACEPD does not have regulatory authority over the site. However, their focus includes all areas related to protecting public health and the environment including groundwater and soil contamination and air emissions. ACEPD's role includes providing input to EPA and FDEP concerning local environmental conditions and codes and conveying community concerns related to cleanup and monitoring actions at the site. ACEPD also provides communication to the public and local officials on technical activities at the Cabot Carbon/Koppers Superfund Site.

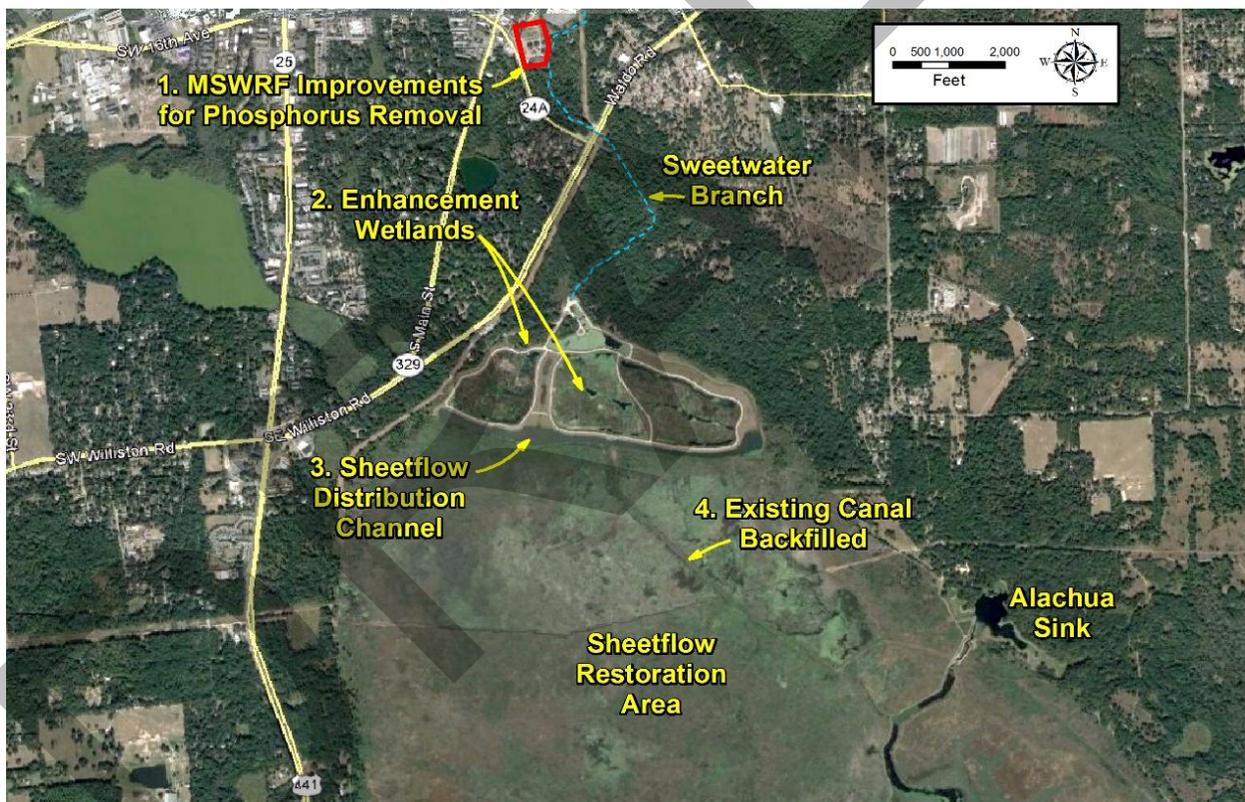
Both the Cabot and the Koppers sites have undergone a few remediation steps since the 1990s. Since the mid-2000s, at the urging of the LIT, several more intensive remediation efforts were completed at both properties to clean up the site and ensure the water supply is protected. The EPA selected a final remedy in 2011, cleanup efforts are complete at the Cabot site and are expected to be complete at Koppers within the next 1 to 2 years. Cleanup actions have included:

- Groundwater contamination removal by pumping and treatment

- In situ oxidation and immobilization treatment
- Groundwater monitoring well networks including off-site sentinel wells
- Removal of contaminated soils from neighboring properties
- Immobilization of on-site soils
- Installation of stormwater controls
- Installation of a subsurface barrier wall at Cabot

Installation of a subsurface barrier wall at Koppers is expected to be completed by 2024. The EPA and the parties responsible will conduct groundwater monitoring into perpetuity, and the City will continue to review these results. Both sites are anticipated to be redeveloped.

## Sweetwater Wetlands Park (Paynes Prairie Sheetflow Restoration Project)



Sweetwater Wetlands Park Conceptual Plan

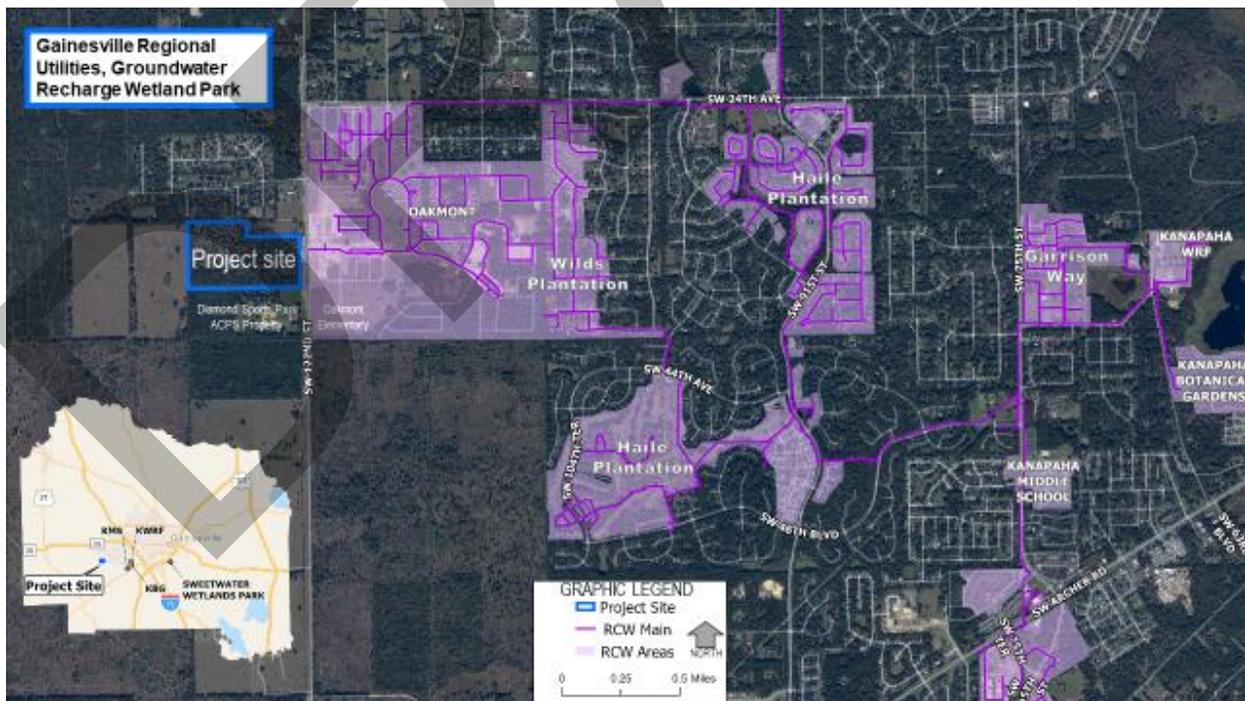
Gainesville Regional Utilities (GRU) and the City of Gainesville Public Works Department (GPWD) constructed the Sweetwater Wetlands Park. The project provides a cost-effective, integrated approach to solve several environmental problems. It has improved water quality and met regulatory requirements for both GRU and GPWD.

The state of Florida and EPA have established a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for Alachua Sink, which receives flow from Sweetwater Branch and is located within Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park. This TMDL requires all sources of nitrogen to Alachua Sink to be reduced. The GRU Main Street Water Reclamation Facility and the GPWD storm water system were required to reduce nitrogen loads to Alachua Sink to meet this TMDL. The project has met these requirements. In addition, the project has restored flow to 1,300 acres of natural wetlands within the state park, helped to protect drinking water, and provided a public park with hiking trails, boardwalks and other facilities.

The City implemented the project in partnership with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD), and the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), and Alachua County. The focal point of the project is a 125-acre constructed enhancement wetland, which reduces nutrient loads from wastewater treatment plant effluent, stormwater runoff, septic tank drainage, and other sources (See Figure 1). The project also included construction of facilities to intercept trash and sediment from stormwater, removal of man-made drainage ditches, and construction of a distribution channel to restore the natural flow pattern onto Paynes Prairie. In conjunction with the project GRU made improvements to the Main Street Water Reclamation Facility (MSWRF) to reduce phosphorus.

Sweetwater Wetlands Park will continue to be operated through a partnership between GRU, GPWD, and Gainesville Parks Recreation and Cultural Affairs Departments (PRCA).

## GRU Groundwater Recharge Wetland



GRU Groundwater Recharge Wetland Park Site Location

GRU is constructing a groundwater recharge wetland park in western Alachua County in order to increase aquifer recharge and support flows to the Santa Fe and Ichetucknee Rivers. The project will provide a public park and wildlife habitat in addition to beneficially using reclaimed water to recharge the Floridan aquifer with high quality, low nutrient water. A groundwater recharge wetland is a man-made wetland built on sandy soils. Reclaimed water is continuously fed to the wetland to sustain a healthy ecosystem. Natural wetland processes reduce nutrients in the water to low levels as it percolates into the ground and recharges the aquifer. GRU began operating its first demonstration recharge wetland at the Kanapaha Middle School (KMS) in 2008 and currently operates three recharge wetlands in addition to the Sweetwater Wetlands Park.

The new recharge wetland will be located on a 75-acre site and will provide 3 million gallons per day (MGD) of recharge initially, with plans to expand up to 5 MGD. This project is part of the North Florida Regional Water Supply Plan and is a centerpiece in GRU's water reuse program that will allow GRU to continue to provide 100 percent beneficial reuse of reclaimed water. The performance and water quality data collected from these systems demonstrates the ability to attain a high water quality with nitrate levels below 1 mg/L. Alachua County plans to partner with GRU to manage public access and provide enhanced public park facilities. The project is expected to be completed in 2026.

## **GRU Main Street Water Reclamation Facility (MSWRF) Upgrade**

The Main Street Water Reclamation Facility (MSWRF) is located at 200 SE 16<sup>th</sup> Avenue. GRU is upgrading the MSWRF in order to replace aging infrastructure, increase capacity, and provide enhanced biological nutrient removal at the plant. The enhanced nutrient removal will ensure that water quality criteria are met. The project works in conjunction with Sweetwater Wetlands to ensure high quality water flows to Paynes Prairie.

The MSWRF Upgrade is taking a phased approach to construction and includes three phases:

1. Phase 1B: Influent Piping – this is the first phase of construction.
2. Phase 1A: Preliminary Treatment Upgrades – this phase will be constructed after Phase 1B.
3. Phase 2: MBR Treatment Upgrades – this is the final Phase of construction.

### **Phase 1B – Influent Piping Upgrades**

Phase 1B of the GRU Main Street WRF (MSWRF) Capacity and Renewal Upgrade Project aims to provide improvements of the conveyance collection system upstream of the future master lift station and headworks installations at MSWRF (200 SE 16th Avenue). The work will take place along SE 13th Road and adjacent to the northwestern side of the MSWRF property. The project includes installation of 717 LF of 36-inch PVC gravity sewer, 1,011 LF of 8-inch force main, 120 LF of 16-inch PVC force main, and 50 LF of 24-inch force main.

### **Phase 1A – Preliminary Treatment Upgrades**

Phase 1A of the GRU Main Street WRF (MSWRF) Capacity and Renewal Upgrade project aims to provide improvements to the preliminary treatment at MSWRF. The project includes the installation of a new master lift station, new headworks, new odor control, new electrical building, plant yard piping improvements, master stormwater pond, and ancillary site improvements. This phase also includes the demolition of decommissioned facilities.

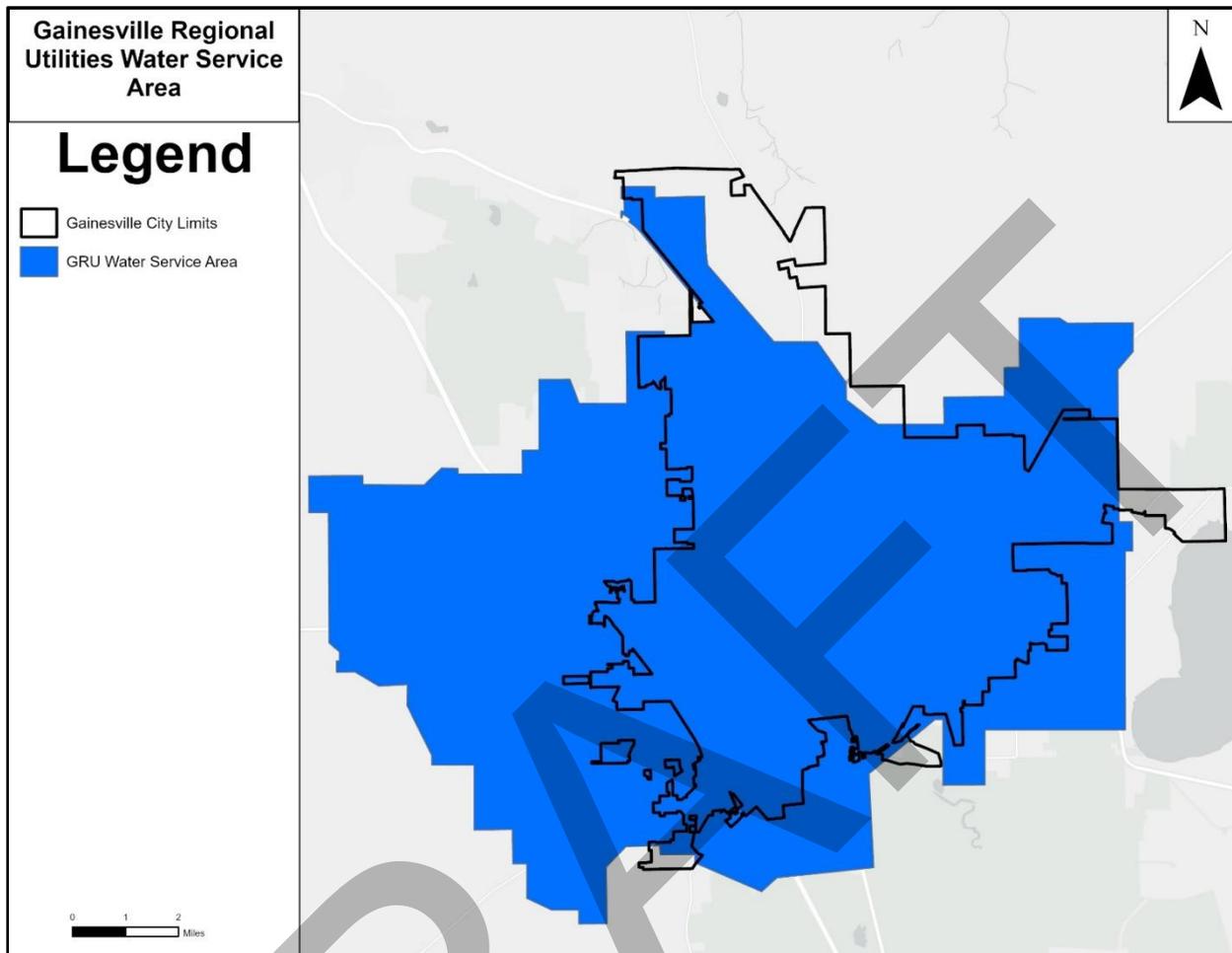
### **Phase 2 – MBR Treatment Upgrades**

Phase 2 of the GRU Main Street WRF (MSWRF) Capacity and Renewal Upgrade Project includes the design of a Membrane Bioreactor (MBR) treatment process for the MSWRF. Jacobs is currently at 30% design for this phase which includes construction of a fine screen system, flow splitter box, demo and reconstruction of the East Aeration Basin, rehabilitation of the center and west clarifiers, demolition of the filters and filter pump station, modifications to the chlorine contact basin (CCB), construction of a maintenance building and workshop, and remodeling of the operations center.

## **Potable Water Projected Needs and Sources**

GRU provides centralized potable water service to approximately 68,000 residential customers and 6,500 commercial customers in the City and surrounding areas. The total population served is approximately 200,000 people. The City gets its potable water supply from the Floridan Aquifer. Water is withdrawn from the Floridan Aquifer at the Murphree Wellfield and is treated at the City's Murphree Water Treatment Plant before it is distributed to customers. Water withdrawal at the Murphree Wellfield is permitted through a consumptive use permit (CUP) through the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD).

The current CUP extends through 2034 and provides a maximum annual average withdrawal of 30mgd. Through water conservation and reuse, GRU anticipates being able to stay within the 30mgd flow allocation through 2044. This projection is based on population projections and water use profiles. The City has implemented conservation and water reuse projects to be good environmental stewards and to maintain its permitted flow allocation. As part of its CUP regulatory requirements GRU has participated in projects to meet Minimum Flows and Levels (MFL) rules that are implemented by the SJRWMD and the Suwannee River Water Management District. GRU contributed \$2.71 million toward the SJRWMD's Black Creek Water Resource Development Project which will help support lake levels and meet the MFLs for Lakes Brooklyn and Geneva in Keystone Heights area. The GRU groundwater recharge wetland will help to support regional groundwater levels and flows to the Santa Fe and Ichetucknee Rivers and meet GRU's regulatory obligations for the MFLs for those water bodies.



**Table X. GRU Population and Water Demand Projections (2022 - 2045)**

	2022	2030	2035	2040	2045
Total Population Served <sup>1</sup>	187,482	213,020	227,072	239,695	250,279
Estimated Population inside of City of Gainesville <sup>2</sup>	121,554	138,059	146,806	153,711	158,948
Total Avg Daily Flow (ADF) (mgd) <sup>3</sup>	23.2	26.8	28.7	30.6	32.0
UF Demand (mgd) <sup>4</sup>	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.1
Water Treatment Plant ADF Capacity (mgd) <sup>5</sup>	30	30	30	30	30
Surplus Treatment ADF Capacity (mgd)	6.9	3.3	1.3	-0.5	-2.0
Permitted Amount (mgd) <sup>6</sup>	30	30	30		
Permitted Surplus (mgd)	6.9	3.3	1.3		

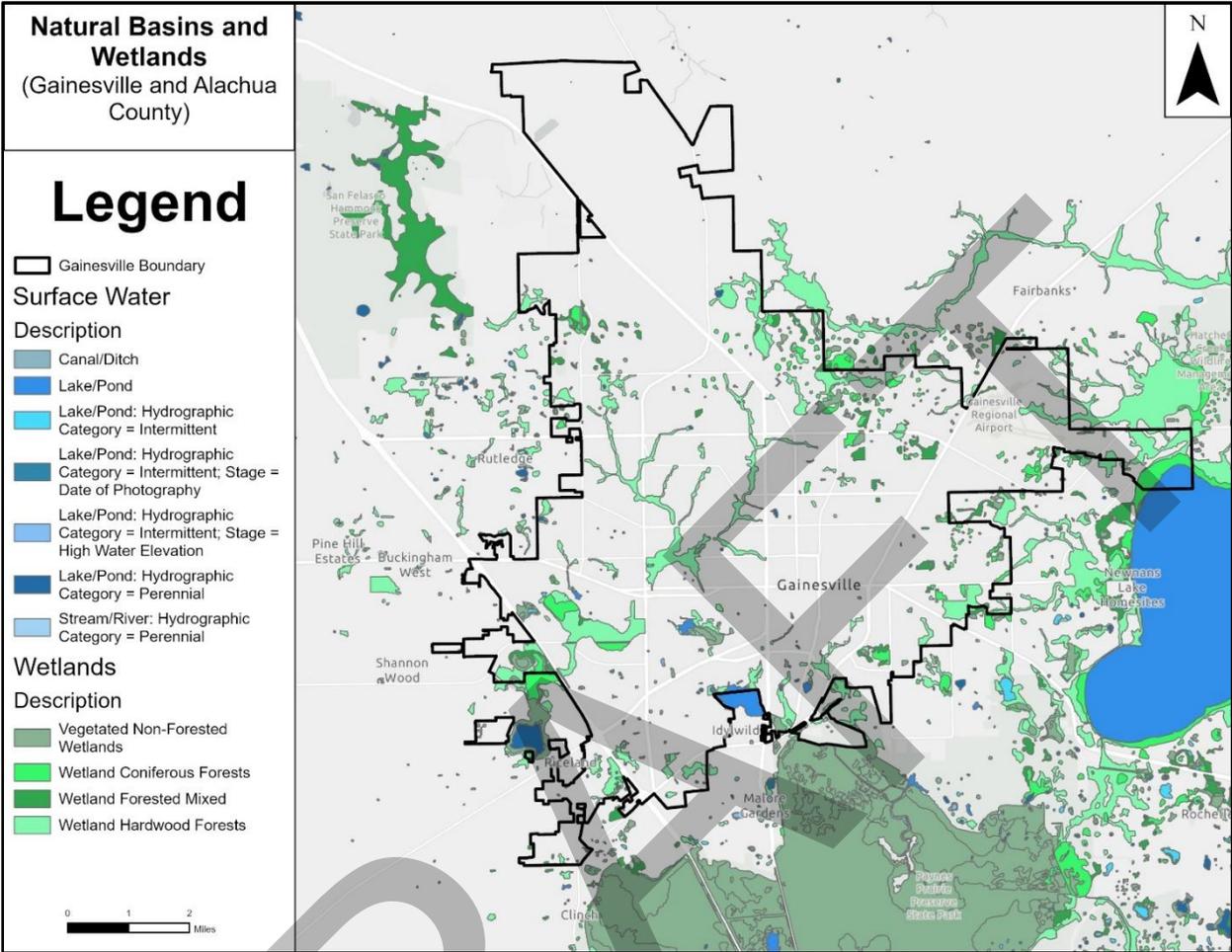
**Notes:**

1. Estimated residential population served by GRU water system. Does not include UF on-campus residents which number approximately 8,500 people.

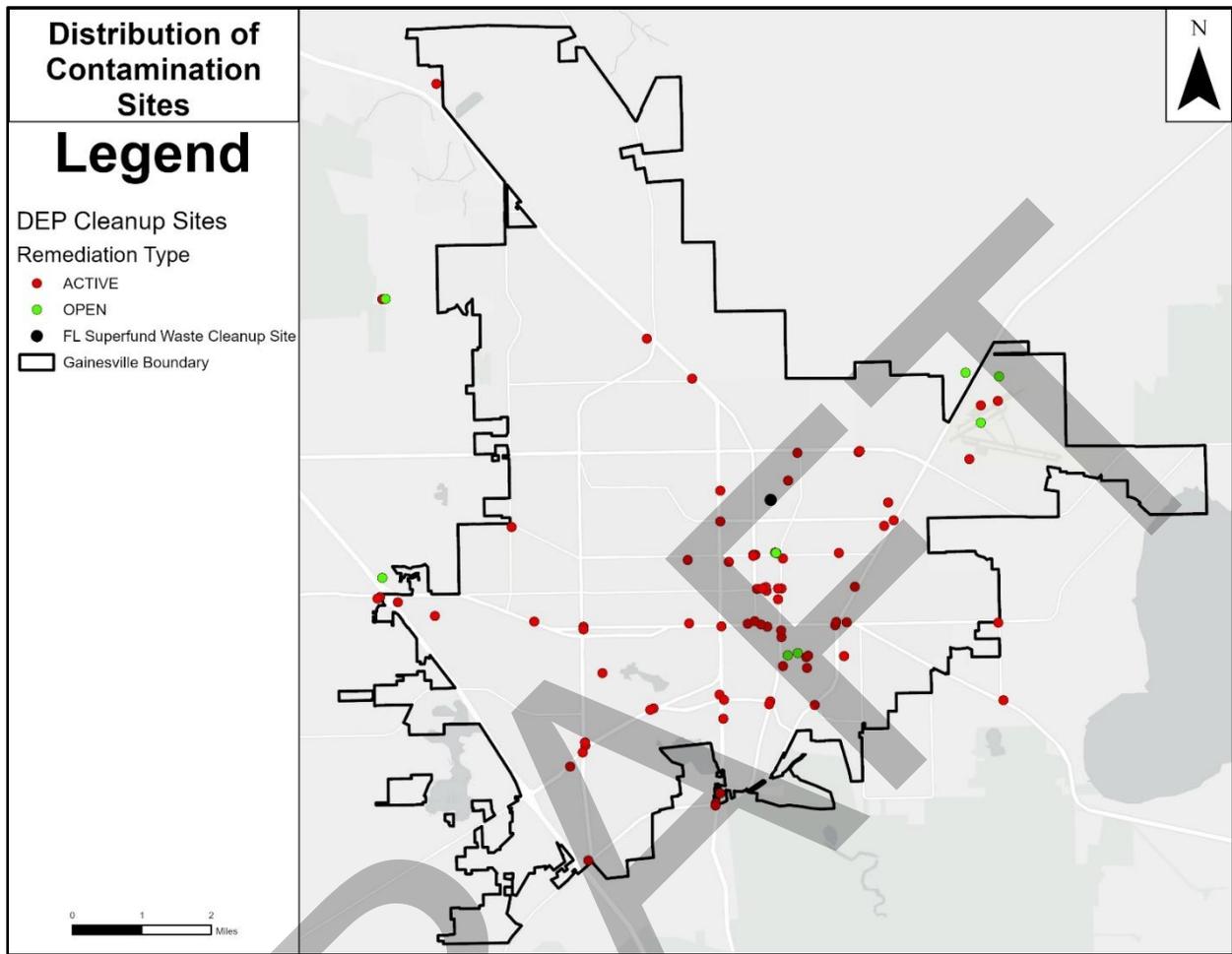
## Table X. GRU Population and Water Demand Projections (2022 - 2045)

	2022	2030	2035	2040	2045
2. Portion of total population served that is inside the City of Gainesville. 3. Total projected average daily withdrawal. Includes offset of total demand due to conservation and reuse. 4. Estimated portion of total flow that goes to UF. 5. Murphree Water Treatment Plant is permitted at 54mgd peak day flow. Based on historical peak to average flow ratios, this results in an equivalent average daily flow of 30mgd. 6. Permitted Annual Average flow per GRU Consumptive Use Permit which expires in 2034.					

Water is pumped from the GRU Murphree Wellfield and treated at the Murphree Water Treatment Plant (MWTP) before being distributed to GRU’s customers. The system has a Consumptive Use Permit (CUP) (# 11339-6) from St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) which allows withdrawals of up to 30 million gallons per day (mgd) on an annual average basis. The CUP is a 20-year permit which was received in 2014 and expires in 2034. Based on the projections presented in Table 2 above, projected demands are expected to be within the 30 mgd currently permitted allocation in the 10-year planning horizon. GRU is in the process of renewing the CUP. The new CUP is expected to increase the permitted allocation to 32 mgd to provide capacity for growth through expiration in 2045.



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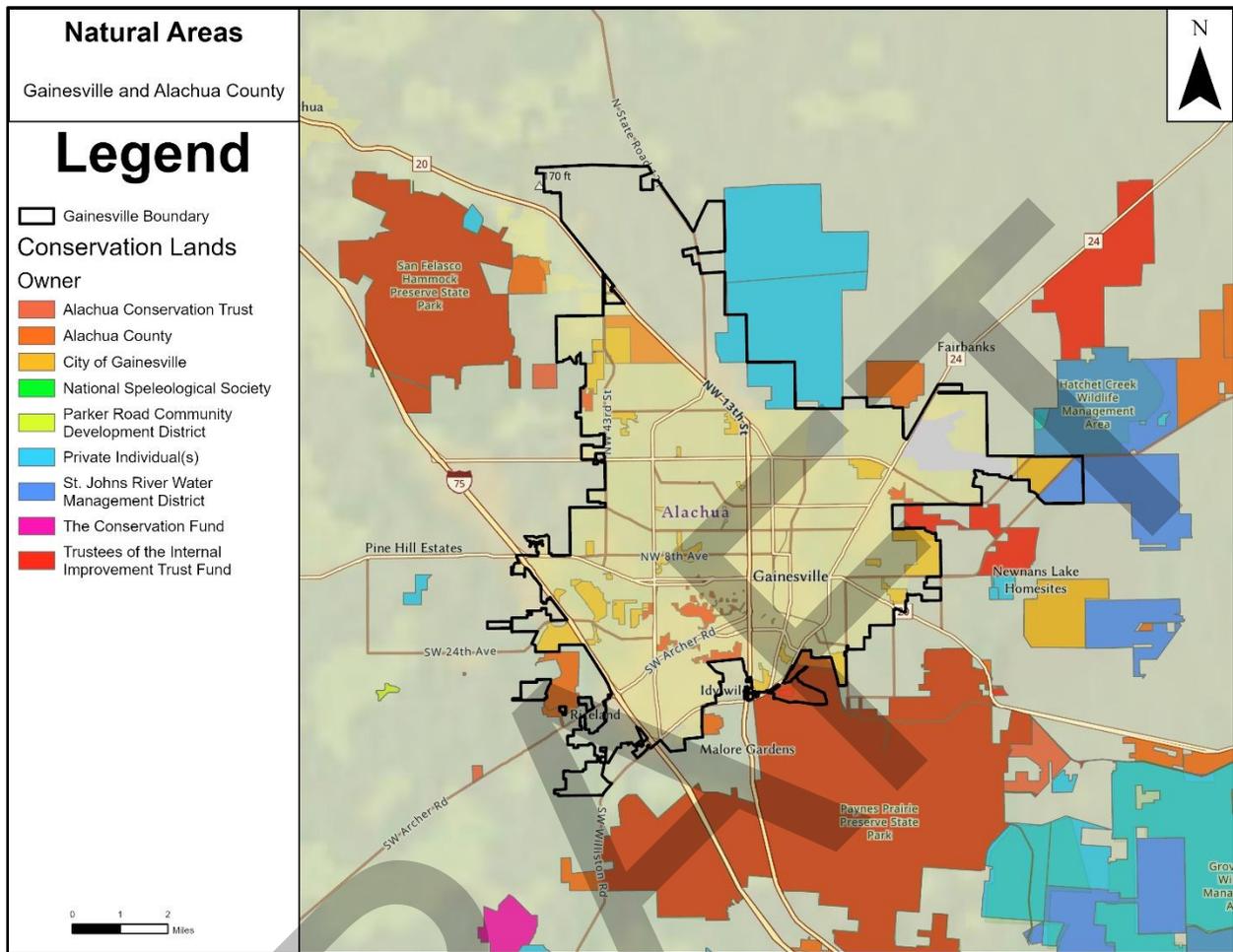
**Table X. Gainesville Contaminated Sites (2022)**

Type of Site	# of Sites	Active	Inactive	NFA
Dry Cleaners	16			
Hazmat Cleanup	15			
Petroleum Cleanup	290			
<b>Total</b>	<b>321</b>			

**Map Legend Abbreviations**

- Active** = Petroleum-Contaminated Site (current cleanup activity occurring)
- Inactive** = Petroleum-Contaminated Site (no current cleanup action due to low priority)
- NFA** = Cleaned Up Petroleum Site
- o** = Inactive Drycleaner Site - Potentially Contaminated Site, No Cleanup Activity
- 1** = Active Drycleaner Cleanup Site- Contaminated Site- Cleanup Activity Ongoing
- CAR** = Contaminated Non-Petroleum Site (Contamination Assessment Phase)
- RAP** = Contaminated Non-Petroleum Site (Remedial Action Plan Phase)

**Source:** Alachua County Environmental Protection Department (EPD)



## Listed Species of Concern to the City of Gainesville Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Affairs Department

### Elements and Element Occurrences

An element is any exemplary or rare component of the natural environment, such as a species, natural community, bird rookery, spring, sinkhole, cave, or other ecological feature.

An element occurrence (EO) is an area of land and/or water in which a species or natural community is, or was, present. An EO should have practical conservation value for the Element as evidenced by potential continued (or historical) presence and/or regular recurrence at a given location.

### Element Ranking and Legal Status

Using a ranking system developed by NatureServe and the Natural Heritage Program Network, the Florida Natural Areas Inventory assigns two ranks for each element. The global rank is based

on an element's worldwide status; the state rank is based on the status of the element in Florida. Element ranks are based on many factors, the most important ones being estimated number of Element Occurrences (EOs), estimated abundance (number of individuals for species; area for natural communities), geographic range, estimated number of adequately protected EOs, relative threat of destruction, and ecological fragility.

<b>FNAI Global Element Rank</b>	
<b>G1</b>	Critically imperiled globally because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences or less than 1000 individuals) or because of extreme vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.
<b>G2</b>	Imperiled globally because of rarity (6 to 20 occurrences or less than 3000 individuals) or because of vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.
<b>G3</b>	Either very rare and local throughout its range (21-100 occurrences or less than 10,000 individuals) or found locally in a restricted range or vulnerable to extinction from other factors.
<b>G4</b>	Apparently secure globally (may be rare in parts of range).
<b>G5</b>	Demonstrably secure globally.
<b>GH</b>	Of historical occurrence throughout its range, may be rediscovered (e.g., ivory-billed woodpecker).
<b>GX</b>	Believed to be extinct throughout range.
<b>GXC</b>	Extirpated from the wild but still known from captivity or cultivation.
<b>G#?</b>	Tentative rank (e.g., G2?).
<b>G#G#</b>	Range of rank; insufficient data to assign specific global rank (e.g., G2G3).
<b>G#T#</b>	Rank of a taxonomic subgroup such as a subspecies or variety; the G portion of the rank refers to the entire species and the T portion refers to the specific subgroup; numbers have same definition as above (e.g., G3T1).
<b>G#Q</b>	Rank of questionable species - ranked as species but questionable whether it is species or subspecies; numbers have same definition as above (e.g., G2Q).
<b>G#T#Q</b>	Same as above, but validity as subspecies or variety is questioned.
<b>GU</b>	Unrankable; due to a lack of information no rank or range can be assigned (e.g., GUT2).
<b>GNA</b>	Ranking is not applicable because the element is not a suitable target for conservation (e.g. a hybrid species).
<b>GNR</b>	Element not yet ranked (temporary).
<b>GNRTNR</b>	Neither the element nor the taxonomic subgroup has yet been ranked.

<b>FNAI State Element Rank</b>	
<b>S1</b>	Critically imperiled in Florida because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences or less than 1000 individuals) or because of extreme vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.

<b>S2</b>	Imperiled in Florida because of rarity (6 to 20 occurrences or less than 3000 individuals) or because of vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.
<b>S3</b>	Either very rare and local in Florida (21-100 occurrences or less than 10,000 individuals) or found locally in a restricted range or vulnerable to extinction from other factors.
<b>S4</b>	Apparently secure in Florida (may be rare in parts of range).
<b>S5</b>	Demonstrably secure in Florida.
<b>SH</b>	Of historical occurrence in Florida, possibly extirpated, but may be rediscovered (e.g., ivory-billed woodpecker).
<b>SX</b>	Believed to be extirpated throughout Florida.
<b>SU</b>	Unrankable; due to a lack of information no rank or range can be assigned.
<b>SNA</b>	State ranking is not applicable because the element is not a suitable target for conservation (e.g. a hybrid species).
<b>SNR</b>	Element not yet ranked (temporary).

## Federal Legal Status

Legal status information provided by FNAI for information only. For official definitions and lists of protected species, consult the relevant federal agency.

Definitions derived from U.S. Endangered Species Act of 1973, Sec. 3. Note that the federal status given by FNAI refers only to Florida populations and that federal status may differ elsewhere.

<b>Federal Legal Status</b>	
<b>C</b>	Candidate species for which federal listing agencies have sufficient information on biological vulnerability and threats to support proposing to list the species as Endangered or Threatened.
<b>E</b>	Endangered: species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
<b>E, T</b>	Species currently listed endangered in a portion of its range but only listed as threatened in other areas
<b>E, PDL</b>	Species currently listed endangered but has been proposed for delisting.
<b>E, PT</b>	Species currently listed endangered but has been proposed for listing as threatened.
<b>E, XN</b>	Species currently listed endangered but tracked population is a non-essential experimental population.
<b>T</b>	Threatened: species likely to become Endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
<b>PE</b>	Species proposed for listing as endangered
<b>PS</b>	Partial status: some but not all of the species' intraspecific taxa have federal
<b>PT</b>	Species proposed for listing as threatened

SAT	Treated as threatened due to similarity of appearance to a species which is federally listed such that enforcement personnel have difficulty in attempting to differentiate between the listed and unlisted species.
SC	Not currently listed but considered a “species of concern” to USFWS.

## State Legal Status

Provided by FNAI for information only. For official definitions and lists of protected species, consult the relevant state agency.

<b>State Legal Status</b>	
Animals: Definitions derived from “Florida’s Endangered Species and Species of Special Concern, Official Lists” published by Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, 1 August 1997, and subsequent updates.	
C	Candidate for listing at the Federal level by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
FE	Listed as Endangered Species at the Federal level by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
FT	Listed as Threatened Species at the Federal level by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
FXN	Federal listed as an experimental population in Florida
FT(S/A)	Federal Threatened due to similarity of appearance
ST	State population listed as Threatened by the FFWCC. Defined as a species, subspecies, or isolated population which is acutely vulnerable to environmental alteration, declining in number at a rapid rate, or whose range or habitat is decreasing in area at a rapid rate and therefore is destined or very likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future.
SSC	Listed as Species of Special Concern by the FFWCC. Defined as a population which warrants special protection, recognition, or consideration because it has an inherent significant vulnerability to habitat modification, environmental alteration, human disturbance, or substantial human exploitation which, in the foreseeable future, may result in it becoming a threatened species. (SSC* for <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> (Osprey) indicates that this status applies in Monroe County only.)
N	Not currently listed, nor currently being considered for listing.
Plants: Definitions derived from Sections 581.011 and 581.185(2), Florida Statutes, and the Preservation of Native Flora of Florida Act, 5B-40.001. FNAI does not track all state-regulated plant species; for a complete list of state- regulated plant species, call Florida Division of Plant Industry, 352-372-3505 or see: <a href="http://www.doacs.state.fl.us/pi/">http://www.doacs.state.fl.us/pi/</a> .	
E	Endangered: species of plants native to Florida that are in imminent danger of extinction within the state, the survival of which is unlikely if the causes of a decline in the number of plants continue; includes all species determined to be endangered or threatened pursuant to the U.S. Endangered Species Act.
T	Threatened: species native to the state that are in rapid decline in the number of plants within the state, but which have not so decreased in number as to cause them to be Endangered.
N	Not currently listed, nor currently being considered for listing.

## Element Occurrence Ranking

FNAI ranks of quality of the element occurrence in terms of its viability (EORANK). Viability is estimated using a combination of factors that contribute to continued survival of the element at the location. Among these are the size of the EO, general condition of the EO at the site, and the conditions of the landscape surrounding the EO (e.g. an immediate threat to an EO by local development pressure could lower an EO rank).

<b>Element Occurrence Ranking</b>	
A	Excellent estimated viability
A?	Possibly excellent estimated viability
AB	Excellent or good estimated viability
AC	Excellent, good, or fair estimated viability
B	Good estimated viability
B?	Possibly good estimated viability
BC	Good or fair estimated viability
BD	Good, fair, or poor estimated viability
C	Fair estimated viability
C?	Possibly fair estimated viability
CD	Fair or poor estimated viability
D	Poor estimated viability
D?	Possibly poor estimated viability
E	Verified extant (viability not assessed)
F	Failed to find
F?	Possibly failed to find
H	Historical
H?	Possibly Historical
NR	Not ranked, a placeholder when an EO is not (yet) ranked.
U	Unrankable
X	Extirpated
X?	Possibly extirpated

\*For additional detail on the above ranks see:

<http://www.natureserve.org/explorer/eorankguide.html>

The following offers further explanation of the H and X ranks as they are used by FNAI:

The rank of H is used when there is a lack of recent field information verifying the continued existence of an EO, such as (a) when an EO is based only on historical collections data; or (b) when an EO was ranked A, B, C, D, or E at one time and is later, without field survey work, considered to be possibly extirpated due to general habitat loss or degradation of the environment in the area. This definition of the H rank is dependent on an interpretation of what constitutes "recent" field information. Generally, if there is no known survey of an EO within the

last 20 to 40 years, it should be assigned an H rank. While these time frames represent suggested maximum limits, the actual time period for historical EOs may vary according to the biology of the element and the specific landscape context of each occurrence (including anthropogenic alteration of the environment). Thus, an H rank may be assigned to an EO before the maximum time frames have lapsed. Occurrences that have not been surveyed for periods exceeding these time frames should not be ranked A, B, C, or D. The higher maximum limit for plants and communities (i.e., ranging from 20 to 40 years) is based upon the assumption that occurrences of these elements generally have the potential to persist at a given location for longer periods of time. This greater potential is a reflection of plant biology and community dynamics. However, landscape factors must also be considered. Thus, areas with more anthropogenic impacts on the environment (e.g., development) will be at the lower end of the range, and less-impacted areas will be at the higher end.

The rank of X is assigned to EOs for which there is documented destruction of habitat or environment, or persuasive evidence of eradication based on adequate survey (i.e., thorough or repeated survey efforts by one or more experienced observers at times and under conditions appropriate for the Element at that location).

## Listed Species of Concern to the City of Gainesville Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Affairs Department

Group /Scientific Name	Common Name	FNAI Tracked	FNAI Global Rank	FNAI State Rank	Federal Status	State Status	FDACS Listing
<b>Plants &amp; Lichens</b>							
<i>Acacia angustissima</i>	prairie acacia	N				E	Y
<i>Adiantum tenerum</i>	brittle maidenhair fern	Y	G5	S3		E	Y
<i>Agrimonia incisa</i>	incised groove-bur	Y	G3	S2		T	Y
<i>Andropogon arctatus</i>	pinewoods bluestem	Y	G3	S3		T	Y
<i>Asclepias curtissii</i>	Curtiss's milkweed	N	G3	S3		E	Y
<i>Asplenium monanthes</i>	single-sorus spleenwort	Y	G4	S1		E	Y
<i>Asplenium pumilum</i>	dwarf spleenwort	Y	G5	S1		E	Y
<i>Asplenium verecundum</i>	modest spleenwort	Y	G1	S1		E	Y
<i>Asplenium x curtissii</i>	Curtiss' spleenwort	Y	G1	S1		N	
<i>Asplenium x heteroresiliens</i>	Morzenti's spleenwort	Y	G2	S1		N	

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<i>Asplenium x plenum</i>	ruffled spleenwort	Y	G1Q	S1		N	
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	southern lady fern	N				T	Y
<i>Blechnum occidentale</i> var. minor	hammock fern	Y	G5TNR	S1		E	Y
<i>Brickellia cordifolia</i>	Flyr's brickell-bush	Y	G3	S2		E	Y
<i>Calliphysalis carpenteri</i>	Carpenter's ground cherry	N				E	Y
<i>Callirhoe papaver</i>	poppy mallow	Y	G5	S2		E	Y
<i>Calopogon multiflorus</i>	many-flowered grass-pink	Y	G2G3	S2S3		T	
<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	sweet-shrub	Y	G5	S2		E	
<i>Carex chapmannii</i>	Chapman's sedge	Y				T	Y
<i>Centrosema arenicola</i>	sand butterfly pea	Y	G2Q	S2		E	Y
<i>Cheilanthes microphylla</i>	southern lip fern	N				E	Y
<i>Cleistes bifaria</i>	Fernald's pogonia	N	G4?	S3		E	Y
<i>Cleistesiosis oricamporum</i>	Fragrant Pogonia; Coastal Plain Pogonia	N				E	Fl Plant Atlas
<i>Cleistes divaricata</i>	spreading pogonia	Y	G4	S1		E	Y
<i>Coelorachis tuberculosa</i>	Piedmont jointgrass	Y	G3	S3		T	Y
<i>Ctenium floridanum</i>	Florida toothache grass	Y	G2	S2		E	Y
<i>Drosera intermedia</i>	spoon-leaved sundew	N	G5	S3		T	Y
<i>Echinodorus tenellus</i>	dwarf burrhead	N	G5?	SNR		N	
<i>Epidendrum conopseum</i>	green fly orchid	N	G4	SNR		CE	Y
<i>Forestiera godfreyi</i>	Godfrey's swampprivet	Y	G2	S2		E	Y
<i>Garberia heterophylla</i>	garberia	N				T	Y

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<i>Gonolobus suberosus</i>	angle pod	N	G5	SNR		T	Y
<i>Gymnopogon chapmanianus</i>	Chapman's skeletongrass	Y	G3	S3		N	
<i>Hartwrightia floridana</i>	hartwrightia	Y	G2	S2		T	
<i>Hexalectris spicata</i>	spiked crested coralroot	N	G5	S3		E	Y
<i>Lilium catesbaei</i>	pine lily	N	G4	S4		T	Y
<i>Listera australis</i>	southern twayblade	N	G4	S3S4		T	Y
<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	pondspice	Y	G3?	S2		E	Y
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	cardinal flower	N	G5	SNR		T	Y
<i>Malaxis unifolia</i>	green adder's-mouth orchid	Y	G5	S3		E	Y
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida spiny-pod	Y	G2	S2		E	Y
<i>Matelea pubiflora</i>	sandhill spiny-pod	N	G3G4	S3S4		E	Y
<i>Monotropa hypopithys</i>	pinemap	Y	G5	S1		E	Y
<i>Myriopteris microphylla</i>	southern lip fern	Y	G5	S3		E	
<i>Najas filifolia</i>	Narrowleaf Naiad	Y	G3	S2		T	Y
<i>Orbexilum virgatum</i>	pineland scurfpea	Y	G1	S1		E	Y
<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	cinnamon fern	N	G5	S4		CE	Y
<i>Osmunda regalis</i> var. <i>spectabilis</i>	royal fern	N	G5T5	SNR		CE	Y
<i>Pecluma dispersa</i>	widespread polypody	Y	G5	S2		E	Y
<i>Pecluma plumula</i>	plume polypody	Y	G5	S2		E	
<i>Persicaria meisneriana</i> var. <i>beyrichiana</i>	branched tearthumb	Y	G5?T5?	S1		E	
<i>Pinckneya bracteata</i>	fever tree	N	G4	S4		T	
<i>Pinguicula caerulea</i>	blueflower butterwort	N	G4	S3S4		T	Y

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<i>Pinguicula lutea</i>	yellow flowered butterwort	N	G4G5	S3		T	Y
<i>Platanthera blephariglottis</i>	white-fringed orchid	N				T	Y
<i>Platanthera ciliaris</i>	yellow-fringed orchid	N				T	Y
<i>Platanthera cristata</i>	crested fringed orchid	N				T	Y
<i>Platanthera flava</i>	gypsy-spikes	N				T	Y
<i>Platanthera nivea</i>	snowy orchid	N	G5	S3S4		T	Y
<i>Pogonia ophioglossoides</i>	rose pogonia	N	G5	S3S4		T	Y
<i>Polygala leptostachys</i>	Georgia milkwort	N	G3G4	S3S4		N	
<i>Polygonum meisnerianum</i>	Mexican tear-thumb	N				E	Y
<i>Pteroglossaspis ecristata</i>	giant orchid	Y	G2G3	S2		T	Y
<i>Pycnanthemum floridanum</i>	Florida mountain-mint	Y	G3	S3		T	Y
<i>Rhapidophyllum hystrix</i>	needle palm	N	G4	S4		CE	Y
<i>Rhododendron canescens</i>	mountain azalea	N	G5	SNR		CE	Y
<i>Rhus michauxii</i>	Michaux's sumac	N			E	E	Y
<i>Sacoila lanceolata</i>	leafless beaked orchid	N				T	Y
<i>Salix floridana</i>	Florida willow	Y	G2G3	S2S3		E	Y
<i>Salvia urticifolia</i>	nettle-leaved sage	Y	G5	S1		E	Y
<i>Sarracenia minor</i>	hooded pitcherplant	N	G4	S4		T	Y
<i>Serenoa repens</i>	saw palmetto	N				CE	Y
<i>Schoenolirion croceum</i>	yellow sunnybell	Y	G4	S2		E	Y
<i>Sideroxylon alachuense</i>	silver buckthorn	Y	G1	S1		E	Y

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<i>Sideroxylon lycioides</i>	buckthorn	Y	G5	S2		E	Y
<i>Spiranthes brevilabris</i>	small ladies'-tresses	Y	G1G2	S1		E	
<i>Spiranthes floridana</i>	Florida ladies'-tresses	Y	G1	S1		N	
<i>Spiranthes tuberosa</i>	little ladies'-tresses	N	G5	S3S4		T	Y
<i>Spiranthes ovalis</i>	lesser ladies'-tresses	N				E	Y
<i>Sporobolus curtissii</i>	Curtiss' dropseed	N	G3	SNR		N	
<i>Stylisma abdita</i>	scrub stylisma	Y	G3	S3		E	Y
<i>Tipularia discolor</i>	crane-fly orchid	N				T	Y
<i>Thelypteris reptans</i>	creeping maiden fern	Y	G5	S2		E	Y
<i>Triphora trianthophoros</i>	three-birds orchid	N				T	Y
<i>Verbesina heterophylla</i>	variable-leaf crownbeard	Y	G2	S2		E	Y
<i>Zamia integrifolia</i>	Florida arrowroot	N	G3G4Q	S3S4		CE	Y
<i>Zephyranthes atamasca</i> var. <i>atamasca</i>	Atamasco lilly; rainlilly	N	G4G5T4	S4		T	Y
<i>Zephyranthes atamasca</i> var. <i>treatiae</i>	Treat's zephyrlily	N	G4G5T4	S4		T	Y
<i>Zephyranthes simpsonii</i>	redmargin zephyrlily	Y	G2G3	S2S3		T	
<b>Invertebrates</b>							
<b>Clams and Mussels</b>							
<i>Medionidus walkeri</i>	Suwannee Moccasinshell	Y	G1	S1	T	FT	
<i>Quadrula kleiniana</i>	Florida Mapleleaf	Y	G2G3	S2		N	
<i>Utterbackia peninsularis</i>	Peninsular Floater	Y	G2G3	S2S3		N	
<i>Villosa amygdala</i>	Florida Rainbow	Y	G3	S3		N	

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<b>Snails and Allies</b>							
Aphaostracon chalarogyrus	Freemouth Hydrobe Snail	Y	G1	S1		N	
<b>Spiders</b>							
Clemmys guttata	Spotted Turtle	Y	G5	S2S3		N	
<b>Fairy Shrimps</b>							
Dexteria floridana	Florida Fairy Shrimp	Y	GH	SH		N	
<b>Amphipods</b>							
Crangonyx grandimanus	Florida Cave Amphipod	Y	G2G3	S2S3		N	
Crangonyx hobbsi	Hobbs's Cave Amphipod	Y	G2G3	S2S3		N	
<b>Isopods</b>							
Caecidotea hobbsi	Florida Cave Isopod	Y	G1G2	S1S2		N	
Remasellus parvus	Swimming Little Florida Cave Isopod	Y	G1G2	S1S2		N	
<b>Crabs, Crayfishes, and Shrimps</b>							
Palaemonetes cummingi	Squirrel Chimney Cave Shrimp	Y	GH	SH	T	FT	
Procambarus lucifugus	Light-fleeing Cave Crayfish	Y	G1G2	S1S2		N	
Procambarus pallidus	Pallid Cave Crayfish	Y	G2G3	S2S3		N	
Troglocambarus maclanei	North Florida Spider Cave Crayfish	Y	G1G2	S1S2		N	
<b>Dragonflies and Damselflies</b>							
Cordulegaster obliqua fasciata	Banded Spiketail	Y	G4T3Q	S3		N	
Cordulegaster sayi	Say's Spiketail	Y	G3	S3		N	
Didymops floridensis	Maidencane Cruiser	Y	G4	S4		N	

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<i>Dromogomphus armatus</i>	Southeastern Spinyleg	Y	G4	S3		N	
<i>Gomphaeschna antilope</i>	Taper-tailed Darner	Y	G4	S4		N	
<i>Lestes inaequalis</i>	Elegant Spreadwing	Y	G5	S2		N	
<i>Neurocordulia obsoleta</i>	Umber Shadowfly	Y	G5	S2		N	
<i>Progomphus alachuensis</i>	Tawny Sanddragon	Y	G3	S3		N	
<i>Tachopteryx thoreyi</i>	Gray Petaltail	Y	G4	S3		N	
<b>Grasshoppers and Allies</b>							
<i>Melanoplus querneus</i>	Larger Sandhill Grasshopper	Y	G2G3	S2S3		N	
<i>Typhloceuthophilus floridanus</i>	Blind Pocket Gopher Cave Cricket	Y	G2	S2		N	
<b>Beetles</b>							
<i>Aphodius aegrotus</i>	Small Pocket Gopher Aphodius Beetle	Y	G3G4	S3?		N	
<i>Aphodius dyspistus</i>	Surprising Pocket Gopher Aphodius Beetle	Y	G3G4	S3?		N	
<i>Aphodius hubbelli</i>	Hubbell's Pocket Gopher Aphodius Beetle	Y	GNR	S3?		N	
<i>Aphodius laevigatus</i>	Large Pocket Gopher Aphodius Beetle	Y	G3G4	S3?		N	
<i>Aphodius tanytarsus</i>	Long-Clawed Pocket Gopher Aphodius Beetle	Y	G2G3	S2S3		N	
<i>Aphodius troglodytes</i>	Gopher Tortoise Aphodius Beetle	Y	G2G3	S2		N	
<i>Ataenius brevicollis</i>	An Ataenius Beetle	Y	G3G5	S1		N	

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<i>Bolbocerosoma hamatum</i>	Bicolored Burrowing Scarab Beetle	Y	G3G4	S3		N	
<i>Ceratocanthus aeneus</i>	Shining Ball Scarab Beetle	Y	G2G3	S2		N	
<i>Chelyoxenus xerobatis</i>	Gopher Tortoise Hister Beetle	Y	G2G3	S2		N	
<i>Copris gopheri</i>	Gopher Tortoise Copris Beetle	Y	G2	S2		N	
<i>Eucanthus alutaceus</i>	Mat Red Globe Scarab Beetle	Y	G2G3	S1S2		N	
<i>Hypotrichia spissipes</i>	Florida Hypotrichia Scarab Beetle	Y	G3G4	S3S4		N	
<i>Ischyrus dunedinensis</i>	Three Spotted Pleasing Fungus Beetle	Y	G2G3	S2S3		N	
<i>Mycotrupes gagei</i>	North Peninsular Mycotrupes Beetle	Y	G2G3	S2S3		N	
<i>Onthophagus polyphemi polyphemi</i>	Punctate Gopher Tortoise Onthophagus Beetle	Y	G2G3T2T3	S2		N	
<i>Peltotrupes profundus</i>	Florida Deepdigger Scarab Beetle	Y	G3	S3		N	
<i>Phyllophaga clemens</i>	Clemens' June Beetle	Y	G2	S1		N	
<i>Phyllophaga elongata</i>	Elongate June Beetle	Y	G3	S3		N	
<i>Phyllophaga skelleyi</i>	Skelley's June Beetle	Y	G2	S2		N	
<i>Ptomaphagus schwarzi</i>	Schwarz' Pocket Gopher Ptomaphagus Beetle	Y	G3	S3		N	
<i>Selonodon floridensis</i>	Florida Cebrionid Beetle	Y	G2G4	S2S4		N	
<i>Selonodon mandibularis</i>	Large-Jawed Cebrionid Beetle	Y	G2G4	S2S4		N	
<i>Serica pusilla</i>	Pygmy Silky June Beetle	Y	G2G3	S2S3		N	

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Group /Scientific Name	Common Name	FNAI Tracked	FNAI Global Rank	FNAI State Rank	Federal Status	State Status	FDACS Listing
Trigonopeltastes floridana	Scrub Palmetto Flower Scarab Beetle	Y	G2G3	S2S3		N	
Triplax alachuae	Alachua Pleasing Fungus Beetle	Y	G2G4	S2S4		N	
<b>Scorpionflies</b>							
Panorpa floridana	Florida Scorpionfly	Y	G1	S1		N	
<b>Caddisflies</b>							
Agarodes libalis	Spring-loving Psiloneuran Caddisfly	Y	G3	S3		N	
Cernotina truncona	Florida Cernotinan Caddisfly	Y	G4	S3		N	
Chimarra florida	Floridian Finger-net Caddisfly	Y	G4	S3S4		N	
Hydroptila bernerii	Berner's Microcaddisfly	Y	G4G5	S3		N	
Hydroptila wakulla	Wakulla Springs Varicolored Microcaddisfly	Y	G2	S2		N	
Oecetis daytona	Daytona Long-horned Caddisfly	Y	G3	S2S3		N	
Oecetis parva	Little Oecetis Longhorned Caddisfly	Y	G2	S2		N	
Oecetis porteri	Porter's Long-horn Caddisfly	Y	G3G4	S2S3		N	
Oxyethira pescadori	Pescador's Bottle-Cased Caddisfly	Y	G3G4	S3		N	
Triaenodes florida	Floridian Triaenode Caddisfly	Y	G3	S2		N	
<b>Butterflies and Moths</b>							
Achalarus lyciades	Hoary Edge	Y	G5	S2		N	
Amblyscirtes aesculapius	Lace-winged Roadside Skipper	Y	G3G4	S3S4		N	

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<i>Autochton cellus</i>	Golden-banded Skipper	Y	G4	S1		N	
<i>Callophrys niphon</i>	Eastern Pine Elfin	Y	G5	S2		N	
<i>Catocala grisatra</i>	Grisatra Underwing Moth	Y	G2	S2		N	
<i>Celastrina ladon</i>	Spring Azure	Y	G4G5	S2?		N	
<i>Cupido comyntas</i>	Eastern Tailed Blue	Y	G5	S2		N	
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Monarch	N	G4	S4		N	
<i>Euphyes dion</i>	Dion Skipper	Y	G5	S2S3		N	
<i>Euphyes dukesi calhouni</i>	Calhoun's Skipper	Y	G3G4T1	S1		N	
<i>Hesperia attalus slossonae</i>	Seminole Skipper	Y	G3G4T3	S3		N	
<i>Hesperia meskei straton</i>	Eastern Meske's Skipper	Y	G3G4T3	S2S3		N	
<i>Idia gopheri</i>	Gopher Tortoise Noctuid Moth	Y	G2G3	S2S3		N	
<i>Nastra neamathla</i>	Neamathla Skipper	Y	G4	S2S3		N	
<i>Nymphalis antiopa</i>	Mourning Cloak	Y	G5	S2		N	
<i>Poanes viator zizaniae</i>	Broad-winged Skipper	Y	G5T5	S2		N	
<i>Poanes yehl</i>	Yehl Skipper	Y	G4	S2S3		N	
<i>Polites origenes</i>	Crossline Skipper	Y	G5?	S3		N	
<i>Satyrium kingi</i>	King's Hairstreak	Y	G3G4	S2		N	
<i>Staphylus hayhurstii</i>	Scalloped Sooty Wing	Y	G5	S2		N	
<b>Flies</b>							
<i>Nemopalpus nearcticus</i>	Sugarfoot Moth Fly	Y	G2	S2		N	
<b>Ants, Bees, and Wasps</b>							
<i>Bombus fraternus</i>	Southern Plains Bumble Bee	Y	G2G4	S3		N	

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<i>Colletes longifacies</i>	A Cellophane Bee	Y	G1G2	S1S2		N	
<i>Dasyutilla archboldi</i>	Lake Wales Ridge Velvet Ant	Y	G2G3	S2S3		N	
<i>Perdita blatchleyi</i>	Blatchley's Perdita bee	Y	G2	S2		N	
<i>Stelis ater</i>	Southwest Florida Stelis Bee	Y	G2	S2		N	
<b>Fishes</b>							
<i>Acantharchus pomotis</i>	Mud Sunfish	Y	G4G5	S3		N	
<i>Enneacanthus chaetodon</i>	Blackbanded Sunfish	Y	G3G4	S1S3		N	
<i>Pteronotropis welaka</i>	Bluenose Shiner	Y	G3G4	S3S4		ST	
<i>Umbra pygmaea</i>	Eastern Mudminnow	Y	G5	S3		N	
<b>Amphibians</b>							
<i>Ambystoma cingulatum</i>	Frosted Flatwoods Salamander	Y	G2	S1	T	FT	
<i>Ambystoma tigrinum</i>	Eastern Tiger Salamander	Y	G5	S3		N	
<i>Amphiuma pholeter</i>	One-toed Amphiuma	Y	G3	S3		N	
<i>Lithobates capito</i>	Gopher Frog	Y	G2G3	S3		N	
<i>Notophthalmus perstriatus</i>	Striped Newt	Y	G2G3	S2		C	
<b>Reptiles</b>							
<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	American Alligator	Y	G5	S4	SAT	FT(S/A)	
<i>Clemmys guttata</i>	Spotted Turtle	Y	G5	S2S3		N	
<i>Crotalus adamanteus</i>	Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake	Y	G3	S3		N	
<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	Y	G3	S2?	T	FT	
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	Y	G3	S3	C	ST	

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<i>Heterodon simus</i>	Southern Hognose Snake	Y	G2	S2S3		N	
<i>Lampropeltis extenuata</i>	Short-tailed Snake	Y	G3	S3		ST	
<i>Lampropeltis floridana</i>	Florida Kingsnake	Y	G2	S2		N	
<i>Lampropeltis getula</i>	Eastern Kingsnake	Y	G5	S1S2		N	
<i>Macrochelys suwanniensis</i>	Suwannee Alligator Snapping Turtle	Y	G2	S2	PT	ST	
<i>Pituophis melanoleucus</i>	Pine Snake	Y	G4	S3		ST	
<i>Pseudemys concinna suwanniensis</i>	Suwannee Cooter	Y	G5T3	S3		N	
<b>Birds</b>							
<i>Antigone canadensis pratensis</i>	Florida Sandhill Crane	Y	G5T2	S2		ST	
<i>Aramus guarana</i>	Limpkin	Y	G5	S3		N	
<i>Athene cunicularia floridana</i>	Florida Burrowing Owl	Y	G4T3	S3		ST	
<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>	Short-tailed Hawk	Y	G4G5	S1		N	
<i>Dryobates villosus</i>	Hairy Woodpecker	Y	G5	S3		N	
<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Little Blue Heron	Y	G5	S4		ST	
<i>Egretta thula</i>	Snowy Egret	Y	G5	S3		N	
<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	Tricolored Heron	Y	G5	S4		ST	
<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	Swallow-tailed Kite	Y	G5	S2		N	
<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	White Ibis	Y	G5	S4		N	
<i>Falco sparverius paulus</i>	Southeastern American Kestrel	Y	G5T4	S3		ST	
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	Y	G4	S2		N	
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	Y	G5	S3		N	

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<i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i>	Black Rail	Y	G3	S2	T	N	
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	Y	G4	S2	T	FT	
<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	Yellow-crowned Night-heron	Y	G5	S3		N	
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night-heron	Y	G5	S3		N	
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	Y	G5	S3S4		N	
<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	Brown Pelican	N	G4	S3		N	
<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	Y	G3	S3		N	
<i>Platalea ajaja</i>	Roseate Spoonbill	Y	G5	S2		ST	
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis	Y	G5	S3		N	
<i>Recurvirostra americana</i>	American Avocet	Y	G5	S2		N	
<i>Rynchops niger</i>	Black Skimmer	Y	G5	S3		ST	
<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>	Snail Kite	Y	G4G5	S2	E	FE	
<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	White-breasted Nuthatch	Y	G5	S2		ST	
<i>Sitta pusilla</i>	Brown-headed Nuthatch	N				N	
<i>Sternula antillarum</i>	Least Tern	Y	G4	S3		ST	
<b>Mammals</b>							
<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	Big Brown Bat	Y	G5	S3		N	
<i>Lontra canadensis</i>	River otter	N				N	
<i>Mustela frenata olivacea</i>	Southeastern Weasel	Y	G5T4	S3?		N	
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Myotis	Y	G4	S3		N	
<i>Neofiber alleni</i>	Round-tailed Muskrat	Y	G2	S2		N	
<i>Podomys floridanus</i>	Florida Mouse	Y	G3	S3		N	

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Group /Scientific Name	Common Name	FNAI Tracked	FNAI Global Rank	FNAI State Rank	Federal Status	State Status	FDACS Listing
Sciurus niger niger	Southeastern Fox Squirrel	Y	G5T5	S3		N	
Ursus americanus floridanus	Florida Black Bear	Y	G5T4	S4		N	

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**Our Health and Wellbeing - Data and Analysis**

# **Our Health and Wellbeing**

## **Recreation and Open Space Section**

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### **Statute Requirements for Data and Analysis**

163.3177 (6)(e)

A recreation and open space element indicating a comprehensive system of public and private sites for recreation, including, but not limited to, natural reservations, parks and playgrounds, parkways, beaches and public access to beaches, open spaces, waterways, and other recreational facilities.

### **Our Health and Wellbeing - Maps**

PRCA Facilities

Grocery Stores?

### **Our Health and Wellbeing - Figures**

WORK IN PROGRESS - TO BE ADDED LATER

### **Our Health and Wellbeing - Related Plans**

PRCA Needs Assessment

PRCA Master Plan

### **Our Health and Wellbeing - Data and Analysis**

N/A



# How We Work - Data and Analysis

# How We Work

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## Statute Requirements for Data and Analysis

N/A

## How We Work - Maps

N/A

## How We Work - Figures

N/A

## How We Work - Related Plans

WORK IN PROGRESS - TO BE ADDED LATER

GCRA...

## How We Work - Data and Analysis

N/A



## **How We Learn - Data and Analysis**

## **How We Learn**

### **Public Schools Facilities Section**

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#### **Statute Requirements for Data and Analysis**

N/A

#### **How We Learn - Maps**

Elementary School Attendance Zones

Middle School Attendance Zones

High School Attendance Zones

#### **How We Learn - Figures**

N/A

#### **How We Learn - Related Plans**

Interlocal Agreement

#### **How We Learn - Data and Analysis**

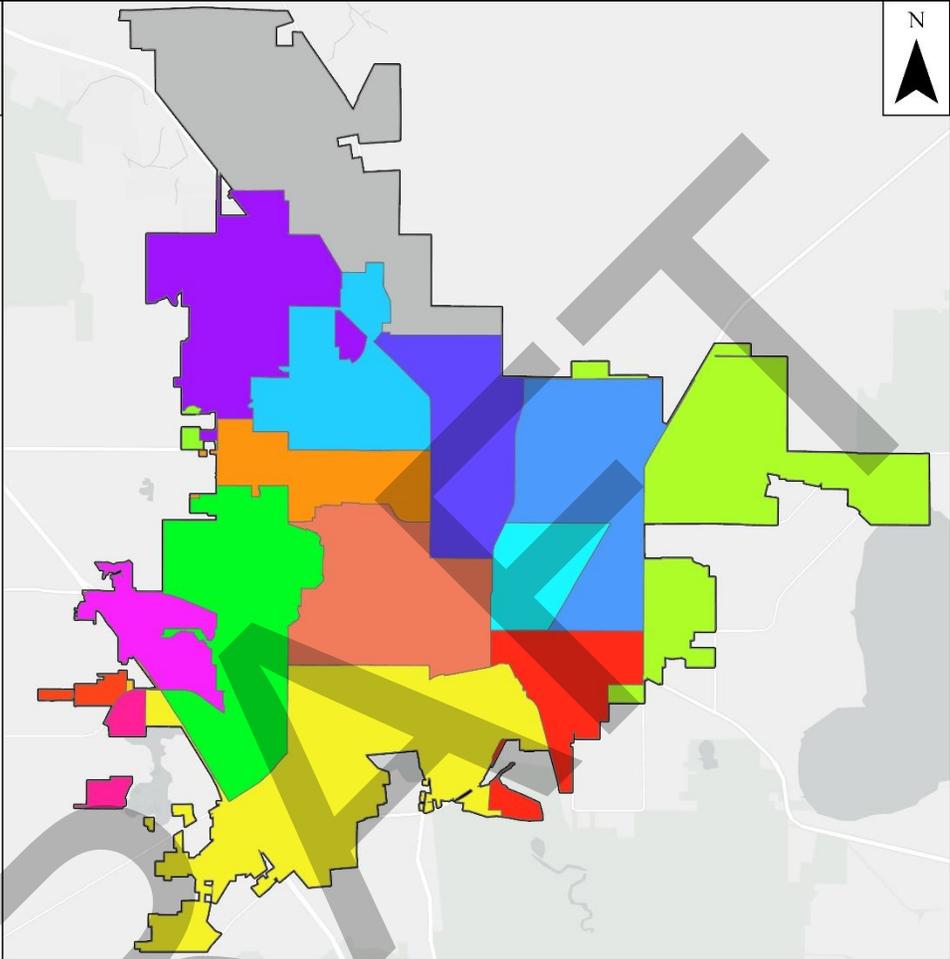
N/A

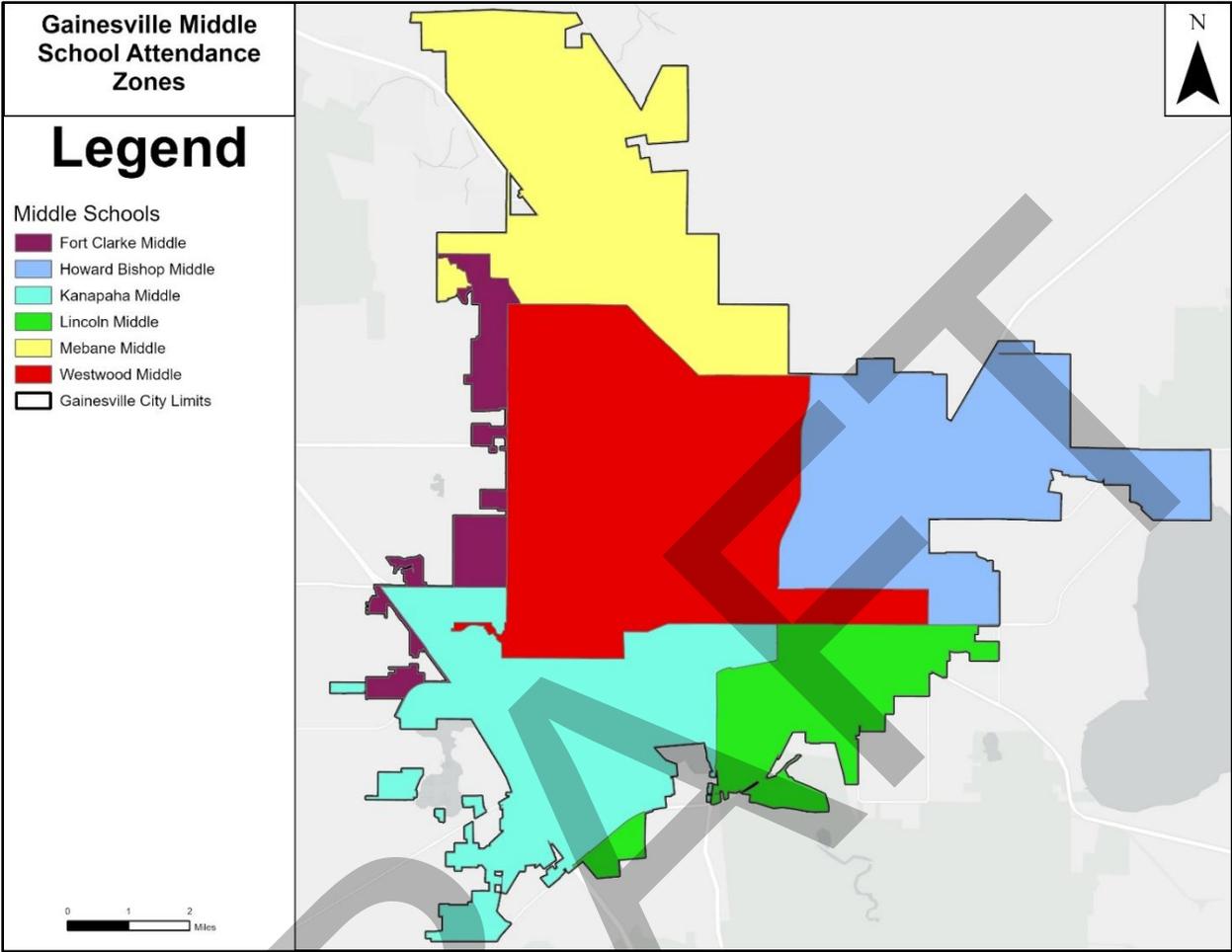
**Gainesville Elementary  
School Attendance  
Zones**

**Legend**

Elementary Schools

- Alachua Elementary
- Carolyn Beatrice Parker Elementary
- Chiles Elementary
- Glen Springs Elementary
- Hidden Oak Elementary
- Idylwild Elementary
- Lake Forest Elementary
- Littlewood Elementary
- Meadowbrook Elementary
- Metcalfe Elementary
- Norton Elementary
- Rawlings Elementary
- Stephen Foster Elementary
- Talbot Elementary
- Terwilliger Elementary
- Wiles Elementary
- Williams Elementary
- Gainesville City Limits





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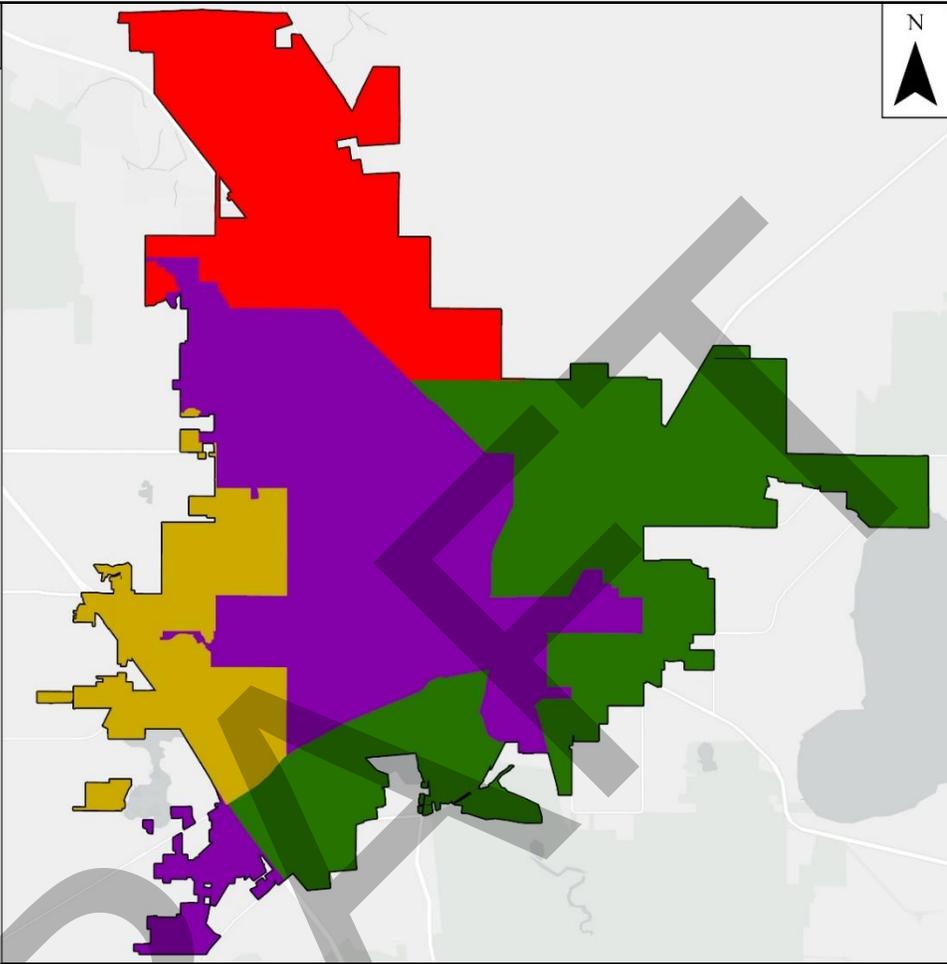
**Gainesville High School  
Attendance Zones**

**Legend**

High School Attendance  
Zones

High Schools

- Gainesville High
- Santa Fe High
- Eastside High
- Buchholz High
- Gainesville City Limits



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