

APPENDIX A: DEFINITIONS

163.3164, Florida Statutes and from Rule 9J-5.003, Florida Administrative Code and from the City of Milton Land Development Regulations:

Affordable Housing: Housing for which monthly rents or monthly mortgage payments, including taxes, insurance, and utilities, do not exceed 30 percent of that amount which represents the percentage of the median adjusted gross annual income for the households or persons indicated in Section 420.004, F.S. Affordable housing definitions that are prescribed by other affordable housing programs administered by either the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development or the State of Florida may be used by local governments if such programs are implemented by the local government to provide affordable housing.

Agricultural Uses: Activities within land areas which are predominantly used for the cultivation of crops and livestock including: cropland, pastureland, orchards, vineyards, nurseries, ornamental horticulture areas, groves, confined feeding operations, specialty farms, and silviculture areas.

Airport Clear Zone: A designated area of land which is subject to peak aircraft noise and on which there is the highest potential of danger from airport operations.

Airport Facility: Any area of land or water improved, maintained or operated by a governmental agency for the landing and takeoff of aircraft, or privately owned paved runways of 4,000 or more feet in length, and any appurtenant area which is used for airport buildings, or other airport facilities or rights-of-way.

Airport Obstruction: Any structure, object of natural growth, existing condition, or use of land which obstructs the airspace required for the flight of aircraft in landing or taking off at an airport or which otherwise increases the risk of danger to aircraft operations.

Amendment: Any action of a local government which has the effect of amending, adding to, deleting from or changing an adopted comprehensive plan element or map or map series, including an action affecting a prior plan or plan amendment adoption ordinance, but shall not mean a legislative act which only codifies local legislation or makes corrections, updates and modifications of the capital improvements element concerning costs, revenue sources, acceptance of facilities or facility construction dates consistent with the plan as provided in subsection 163.3177(3)(b), F.S., and corrections, updates or modifications of current costs in other elements, as provided in subsection 163.3187(2), F.S.

Area of Jurisdiction: The total area qualifying under the provisions of the Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Land Development Regulation Act, whether this be all of the lands lying within the limits of an incorporated municipality, lands in and adjacent to incorporated municipalities, all unincorporated lands within a county, or areas comprising combinations of the lands in incorporated municipalities and unincorporated areas of counties.

Areas Subject to Coastal Flooding: Areas delineated by the regional or local Hurricane Evacuation Plan as requiring evacuation.

Arterial Road: A roadway providing service which is relatively continuous and of relatively high traffic volume, long trip length, and high operating speed. In addition, every United States numbered highway is an arterial road.

Beach: The zone of unconsolidated material that extends landward from the mean low water line to the place where there is marked change in material or physiographic form, or to the line of permanent vegetation, usually the effective limit of the storm waves. "Beach" as used in the Coastal Management Element requirements is limited to oceanic and estuarine shorelines.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Ways: Any road, path or way which is open to bicycle travel and traffic afoot and from which motor vehicles are excluded.

Capital Budget: the portion of each local government's budget which reflects capital improvements scheduled for a fiscal year.

Capital Improvement: Physical assets constructed or purchased to provide, improve or replace a public facility and which are large scale and high in cost. The cost of a capital improvement is generally nonrecurring and may require multi-year financing. For the purposes of Rule 9J-5, F.A.C., physical assets which have been identified as existing or projected needs in the individual comprehensive plan elements shall be considered capital improvements.

Central Business District: A compact urban core of a municipality or unincorporated urbanized area which serves as the primary center for economic activity in the jurisdiction.

Clustering: The grouping together of structures and infrastructure on a portion of a development site.

Coastal Area: The 35 coastal counties and all coastal municipalities within their boundaries designated by the state land planning agency. These local governments are listed in the document entitled Local Governments Required to Include Coastal Management Elements in Their Comprehensive Plans, dated July 1, 1986. The local governments listed in the document and any other communities that incorporate subsequent to July 1, 1986, and meet the criteria in Section 380.24, F.S., shall also be included in the coastal area.

Coastal Barriers: Barrier islands, spits, peninsulas, or similar landforms which front the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, or Straits of Florida and which separate estuaries or harbors from the open waters of the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico or Straits of Florida.

Coastal High Hazard Areas (CHHA, also high-hazard coastal area): The evacuation zone for a Category 1 hurricane as established in the regional hurricane evacuation study applicable to the local government.

Coastal Planning Area: Area of the local government's choosing when preparing and implementing all requirements of the coastal management element (except those requirements relating to hurricane evacuation, hazard mitigation, water quality, water quantity, estuarine pollution, or estuarine environmental quality); however, this area must encompass all of the following where they occur within the local government's jurisdiction: water and submerged lands of oceanic water bodies or estuarine water bodies; shoreline adjacent to ocean waters or estuaries; coastal barriers; living marine resources; marine wetlands; water dependent facilities or water-related facilities on oceanic or estuarine waters; or public access facilities to the ocean beaches or estuarine shorelines; and all land adjacent to such occurrences where development activities would impact the integrity or quality of the above. When preparing and implementing the hurricane evacuation or hazard mitigation requirements of the coastal management element, the coastal planning area shall be those portions of the local government's jurisdiction which lie in the hurricane vulnerability zone. When preparing and implementing the requirements of the coastal management element concerning water quality, water quantity, estuarine pollution, or estuarine environmental quality, the coastal planning area shall be all occurrences within the local government's jurisdiction of oceanic waters or estuarine waters.

Coastal or Shore Protection Structures: shore-securing structures, such as seawalls, bulkheads, revetments, rubble mound structures, groins, breakwaters, and aggregates of materials other than natural beach sand used for beach or shore protection and other structures which are intended to prevent erosion or protect other structures from wave and hydrodynamic forces including beach and dune restoration.

Collector Road: A roadway providing service which is of relatively moderate traffic volume, moderate trip length, and moderate operating speed. Collector roads collect and distribute traffic between local roads or arterial roads.

Commercial Uses: Activities within land areas which are predominantly connected with the sale, rental and distribution of products, or performance of services.

Community Park: A park located near major roadways, and designed to serve the needs of more than one neighborhood.

Compatibility: A condition in which land uses or conditions can coexist in relative proximity to each other in a stable fashion over time such that no use or condition is unduly negatively impacted directly or indirectly by another use or condition.

Composition: The makeup of various land uses by types, extent, intensity, density, or otherwise, which are included in a development or land use category.

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan: the plans prepared by the county civil defense or county emergency management agency addressing weather related natural hazards and man-made disasters except nuclear power plant accidents and war. The plan covers hazard mitigation, emergency preparedness, emergency response, emergency recovery and in coastal counties, hurricane evacuation.

Comprehensive Plan: A document based upon relevant and appropriate data and analysis and permanent and seasonal population projections and estimates which provides the principles, guidelines, standards, and strategies for the orderly and balanced growth of all aspects of an area including but not limited to 5 and 10 year planning periods; it shall consist of all the various components and sub-components of the following: a capital improvements element, a future land use element, a transportation element, a general sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, potable water, and natural groundwater aquifer recharge element, a conservation element, a recreation and open space element, a housing element, and an intergovernmental coordination element at the very least.

Concurrency: That the necessary public facilities and services to maintain the adopted level of service standards are available when the impacts of development occur.

Concurrency Management System: The procedures and/or process that the local government will utilize to assure that development orders and permits are not issued unless the necessary facilities and services are available concurrent with the impacts of development.

Cone of Influence: An area around one or more major water wells the boundary of which is determined by the government agency having specific statutory authority to make such a determination based on groundwater travel or drawdown depth.

Conservation Use: Activities or conditions within land areas designated for the purpose of conserving or protecting natural resources or environmental quality, including areas designated for such purposes as flood control, protection of quality or quantity of groundwater or surface water, floodplain management, commercially or recreationally valuable fish and shellfish, or protection of vegetative communities or wildlife habitats.

Currently Available Revenue Sources: An existing source and amount of revenue presently available to the local government. It does not include a local government's present intent to increase the future level or amount of a revenue source which is contingent on ratification by public referendum.

Density: An objective measurement of the number of people or residential units allowed per unit of land, such as residents or employees per acre.

Developer: Any person, including a governmental agency, undertaking any development as defined in the Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Land Development Regulation Act.

Development or Development Activity: is defined to include any and all of the following:

- a) Construction, cleaning filling, excavating, grading, paving, dredging, or other similar activities;
- b) Building, installing, enlarging, replacing and/or substantially restoring a structure, impervious surface or water management system;
- c) Long-term storage of material;
- d) Any subdivision of land, including minor re-plats and minor subdivisions;
- e) Erection of a permanent sign unless exempted by Article V, Section V-7, Sign Regulations the Land Development Regulations;
- f) Alteration or renovation of a regulated historical structure for which authorization is required under the Land Development Regulations;
- g) Changing the use of a site or structure so that the need for parking is increased or other site alteration is involved;
- h) Construction, elimination or alteration of a driveway onto a public street.

Development Controls: Standards in the comprehensive plan which control the development or use of land and which are in addition to the densities, intensities, and uses assigned to land by the future conditions maps.

Development Order: Any order granting, denying, or granting with conditions an application for a development permit.

Development Permit: Includes any building permit, zoning permit, subdivision approval, rezoning, certification, special exception, variance, or any other official action of local government having the effect of permitting the development of land.

Distribution: The spatial array of land uses throughout an area.

Downtown Revitalization: The physical and economic renewal of a central business district of a community as designated by local government, and includes both downtown development and redevelopment.

Drainage Basin or Stormwater Basin: the area defined by the topographic boundaries that contributes stormwater to a watershed, drainage system, estuarine waters, or ocean waters, including all areas artificially added to the basin.

Drainage Detention Structure: a structure that collects and temporarily stores stormwater for the purpose of treatment through physical, chemical, or biological processes with subsequent gradual release of the stormwater.

Drainage Facilities: a system of man-made structures designed to collect, convey hold, divert or discharge stormwater and includes stormwater sewers, canals, detention structures and retention structures.

Drainage Retention Structure: a structure designed to collect and prevent the release of a given volume of stormwater by complete on-site storage.

Dune: a mound or ridge of loose sediments, usually sand-sized sediments, lying landward of the beach and extending inland to the landward toe of the dune that intercepts the 100-year storm-surge.

Educational Uses: Activities and facilities of public or private primary or secondary schools, vocational and technical schools, and colleges and universities licensed by the Florida Department of Education, including the areas of buildings, campus open space, dormitories, recreational facilities or parking.

Environmentally Sensitive Lands: Areas of land or water which are determined necessary by the local government, based on locally determined criteria, to conserve or protect natural habitats and ecological systems. Nothing in this definition shall be construed to prohibit silviculture operations which employ the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Affairs Best Management Practices as revised in 1993.

Estuary: A semi-enclosed, naturally existing coastal body of water in which saltwater is naturally diluted by fresh water and which has a connection with oceanic waters, including bays, embayment's, lagoons, sounds and tidal streams.

Evacuation Routes: Routes designed by the county civil defense authorities or regional evacuation plan, for the movement of persons to safety, in the event of a hurricane.

Evaluation and Appraisal Review: An instrument intended to evaluate and assess the effectiveness of a local government's comprehensive plan; it is to be adopted at least once every 7 years as part of the local governments ongoing and continuing planning processes

Existing Urban Service Area: Built-up areas where public facilities and services such as sewage treatment systems, roads, schools, and recreation areas are already in place.

Extent: The amount of development, including the area or size in acres.

Facility Availability: Whether or not a facility is available in a manner to satisfy the concurrency management system.

Financial feasibility means that sufficient revenues are currently available or will be available from committed funding sources for the first 3 years, or will be available from committed or planned funding sources for years 4 and 5, of a 5-year capital improvement schedule for financing capital improvements, such as ad valorem taxes, bonds, state and federal funds, tax revenues, impact fees, and developer contributions, which are adequate to fund the projected costs of the capital improvements identified in the comprehensive plan necessary to ensure that adopted level-of-service standards are achieved and maintained within the period covered by the 5-year schedule of capital improvements. A comprehensive plan shall be deemed financially feasible for transportation and school facilities throughout the planning period addressed by the capital improvements schedule if it can be demonstrated that the level-of-service standards will be achieved and maintained by the end of the planning period even if in a particular year such improvements are not concurrent as required by s.163.3180.

Floodplains: areas inundated during a 100-year flood event or identified by the National Flood Insurance Program as an A Zone or V Zone on Flood Insurance Rate Maps or Flood Hazard Boundary Maps.

Flood prone Areas: areas inundated during a 100-year flood event or areas identified by the National Flood Insurance Program as an A Zone on Flood Insurance Rate Maps or Flood Hazard Boundary Maps.

Foster Care Facility: A facility which houses foster residents and provides a family living environment for the residents, including such supervision and care as may be necessary to meet the physical, emotional and social needs of the residents and serving either children or adult foster residents.

Functional Relationship: A complementary and interactive relationship among land uses or development, including at a minimum a substantial and positive exchange of human interaction, goods, resources, institutions, services, jobs or workers between land uses or developments.

General Lanes: Intrastate roadway lanes not exclusively designated by the Florida Department of Transportation for long distance, high speed travel. In urbanized areas, general lanes include high occupancy vehicle lanes not physically separated from other travel lanes.

Goal: The long-term end toward which programs or activities are ultimately directed.

Governing Body: The board of county commissioners of a county, the commission or council of an incorporated municipality, or any other chief governing body of a unit of local government, however designated, or the combination of such bodies where joint utilization of the provisions of this act is accomplished as provided herein.

Governmental Agency:

- a) The United States or any department, commission, agency, or other instrumentality thereof.
- b) This state or any department, commission, agency, or other instrumentality thereof.
- c) Any local government, as defined in this section, or any department, commission, agency, or other instrumentality thereof.
- d) Any school board or other special district, authority, or governmental entity.

Group Home: A facility which provides a living environment for unrelated residents who operate as the functional equivalent of a family, including such supervision and care as may be necessary to meet the physical, emotional and social needs of the residents. Adult congregate living facilities comparable in size to group homes are included in this definition. It shall not include rooming or boarding homes, clubs, fraternities, sororities, monasteries or convents, hotels, residential treatment facilities, nursing homes, or emergency shelters.

Hazardous Waste: Solid waste, or a combination of solid wastes, which, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, may cause, or significantly contribute to, an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness or may pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly transported, disposed of, stored, treated or otherwise managed.

Historic Resources: All areas, districts or sites containing properties listed on the Florida Master Site File, the National Register of Historic Places, or designated by a local government as historically, architecturally, or archaeologically significant.

Hurricane Shelter: A structure designated by local officials as a place of safe refuge during a storm or hurricane.

Hurricane Vulnerability Zone: areas delineated by the regional or local hurricane evacuation plan as requiring evacuation. The hurricane vulnerability zone shall include areas requiring evacuation in the event of a 100-year storm or Category 3 storm event.

Industrial Uses: The activities within land areas predominantly connected with manufacturing, assembly, processing, or storage of products.

Infrastructure: man-made structures which serve the common needs of the population, such as: sewage disposal systems; potable water systems; potable water wells serving a system; solid waste disposal sites or retention areas; stormwater systems; utilities; piers; docks; wharves; breakwaters; bulkheads; seawalls; bulwarks; revetments; causeways; marinas; navigation channels; bridges; and roadways.

Intensity: An objective measurement of the extent to which land may be developed or used, including the consumption or use of the space above, on or below ground; the measurement of the use of or demand on natural resources; and the measurement of the use of or demand on facilities and services.

Interagency Hazard Mitigation Report: The recommendations of a team of federal, state, regional, or local officials that address measures to reduce the potential for future flood losses and which is prepared in response to a Presidential Disaster Declaration.

Land: The earth, water, and air, above, below, or on the surface, and includes any improvements or structures customarily regarded as land.

Land Development Regulation Commission: A commission designated by a local government to develop and recommend, to the local governing body, land development regulations which implement the adopted comprehensive plan and to review land development regulations, or amendments thereto, for consistency with the adopted plan and report to the governing body regarding its findings. The responsibilities of the land development regulation commission may be performed by the local planning agency.

Land Development Regulations: Ordinances enacted by governing bodies for the regulation of any aspect of development and includes any local government zoning, rezoning, subdivision, building construction, or sign regulations or any other regulations controlling the development of land, except that this definition shall not apply in s. 163.3213.

Land Use: The development that has occurred on the land, the development that is proposed by a developer on the land, or the use that is permitted or permissible on the land under an adopted comprehensive plan or element or portion thereof, land development regulations, or a land development code, as the context may indicate.

Level of Service: An indicator of the extent or degree of service provided by, or proposed to be provided by, a facility based on and related to the operational characteristics of the facility. Level of service shall indicate the capacity per unit of demand for each public facility.

Limited Access Facility: A roadway especially designed for through traffic, and over, from, or to which owners or occupants of abutting land or other persons have no greater than a limited right or easement of access.

Living Marine Resources: oceanic or estuarine plants or animals, such as mangroves, sea grasses, algae, coral reefs, and living marine habitat; fish, shellfish, crustacean and fisheries; and sea turtles and marine mammals.

Local Government: Any county or municipality.

Local Planning Agency: The agency designated to prepare the comprehensive plan or plan amendments required by the Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Land Development Regulation Act.

Local Peacetime Emergency Plan: The plans prepared by the county civil defense or county emergency management agency addressing weather-related natural hazards and man-made disasters except nuclear power plant accidents and war. The plan covers hazard mitigation, emergency preparedness, emergency response, emergency recovery and in coastal counties, hurricane evacuation.

Local Road: A roadway providing service which is of relatively low traffic volume, short average trip length or minimal through traffic movements, and high volume land access for abutting property.

Low Income Household: A household that has an income that does not exceed 80 percent of the median annual adjusted gross income for households within the state, or 80 percent of the median annual adjusted gross income for households within the metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or, if not within the MSA, within the county in which the household resides, whichever is greater

Major Trip Generators or Attractors: Concentrated areas of intense land use or activity that produces or attracts a significant number of local trip ends.

Manufactured Home: A mobile home fabricated on or after June 15, 1976, in an offsite manufacturing facility for installation or assembly at the building site, with each section bearing a seal certifying that it is built in compliance with the federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards Act.

Marine Habitat: Areas where living marine resources naturally occur, such as mangroves, sea grass beds, algae beds, salt marshes, transitional wetlands, marine wetlands, rocky shore communities, hard bottom communities, oyster bars or flats, mud flats, coral reefs, worm reefs, artificial reefs, offshore springs, near shore mineral deposits, and offshore sand deposits.

Marine Wetlands: Areas with a water regime determined primarily by tides and the dominant vegetation is salt tolerant plant species including those species listed in Subsection 62-301.200(3), F.A.C., "Submerged Marine Species."

Minerals: All solid minerals, including clay, gravel, phosphate rock, lime, shells (excluding live shellfish), stone, sand, heavy minerals, and any rare earths, which are contained in the soils or waters of the state.

Mobile Home: A structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is 8 body feet or more in width and which is built on an integral chassis and designed to be used as a dwelling when connected to the required utilities and includes the plumbing, heating, air conditioning, and electrical systems contained therein. For tax purposes, the length of a mobile home is the distance from the exterior of the wall nearest to the drawbar and coupling mechanism to the exterior of the wall at the opposite end of the home where such walls enclose living or other interior space. Such distance includes expandable rooms but excludes bay windows, porches, drawbars, couplings, hitches, wall and roof extensions, or other attachments that do not enclose interior space. In the event that the mobile home owner has no proof of the length of the drawbar, coupling, or hitch, then the tax collector may in his or her discretion either inspect the home to determine the actual length or may assume 4 feet to be the length of the drawbar, coupling, or hitch.

Moderate Income Household: A household that has an income that does not exceed 120 percent of the median annual adjusted gross income for households within the state, or 120 percent of the median annual adjusted gross income for households within the metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or, if not within the MSA, within the county in which the household resides, whichever is greater.

Natural Drainage Features: The naturally occurring features of an area which accommodate the flow of significant amounts of stormwater, such as streams, rivers, lakes, sloughs, floodplains and wetlands.

Natural Drainage Flow: The pattern of surface and storm water drainage through or from a particular site before the construction or installation of improvements or prior to re-grading.

Natural Groundwater Aquifer Recharge Areas: Areas contributing to or providing volumes of water which make a contribution to the storage or regional flow of an aquifer.

Newspaper of General Circulation: A newspaper published at least on a weekly basis and printed in the language most commonly spoken in the area within which it circulates, but does not include a newspaper intended primarily for members of a particular professional or occupational group, a newspaper whose primary function is to carry legal notices, or a newspaper that is given away primarily to distribute advertising.

Nonpoint Source Pollution (NPS): Any source of water pollution that is not a point source.

Oceanic Waters: Waters of the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, or Straits of Florida, excluding estuaries.

Open Spaces: Undeveloped lands suitable for passive recreation or conservation uses.

Optional Sector Plan: An optional process authorized by s. [163.3245](#) in which one or more local governments by agreement with the state land planning agency are allowed to address development-of-regional-impact issues within certain designated geographic areas identified in the local comprehensive plan as a means of fostering innovative planning and development strategies in s. [163.3177](#)(11)(a) and (b), furthering the purposes of this part and part I of chapter 380, reducing overlapping data and analysis requirements, protecting regionally significant resources and facilities, and addressing extra jurisdictional impacts.

Parcel of Land: A quantity of land capable of being described with such definiteness that its locations and boundaries may be established, which is designated by its owner or developer as land to be used, or developed as, a unit or which has been used or developed as a unit.

Park: A neighborhood, community, or regional park.

Pattern: The form of the physical dispersal of development or land use.

Person: An individual, corporation, governmental agency, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, association, two or more persons having a joint or common interest, or any other legal entity.

Playground: A recreation area with play apparatus.

Point Source Pollution: Any source of water pollution that constitutes a discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture.

Policy: The way in which programs and activities are conducted to achieve an identified goal.

Pollution: The presence in the outdoor atmosphere, ground or water of any substances, contaminants, noise, or manmade or man-induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological, or radiological integrity of air or water, in quantities or at levels which are or may be potentially harmful or injurious to human health or welfare, animal or plant life, or property, or unreasonably interfere with the enjoyment of life or property.

Port Facility: Harbor or shipping improvements used predominantly for commercial purposes including channels, turning basins, jetties, breakwaters, landings, wharves, docks, markets, structures, buildings, piers, storage facilities, plazas, anchorages, utilities, bridges, tunnels, roads, causeways, and all other property or facilities necessary or useful in connection with commercial shipping.

Potable Water Facilities: A system of structures designed to collect, treat, or distribute potable water, and includes water wells, treatment plants, reservoirs, and distribution mains.

Potable Water Well field: The site of one or more water wells which supply potable water for human consumption to a water system which serves at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents.

Private Recreation Sites: Sites owned by private, commercial or non-profit entities available to the public for purposes of recreational use.

Projects that Promote Public Transportation: Projects that directly affect the provisions of public transit, including transit terminals, transit lines and routes, separate lanes for the exclusive use of public transit services, transit stops (shelters and stations), office buildings or projects that include fixed-rail or transit terminals as part of the building, and projects which are transit oriented and designed to complement reasonably proximate planned or existing public facilities.

Public Access: The ability of the public to physically reach, enter or use recreation sites including beaches and shores.

Public Buildings and Grounds: Structures or lands that are owned, leased, or operated by a government entity, such as civic and community centers, hospitals, libraries, police stations, fire stations, and government administration buildings.

Public Facilities: Major capital improvements, including, but not limited to, transportation, sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, potable water, educational, parks and recreational, and health systems and facilities, and spoil disposal sites for maintenance dredging located in the intracoastal waterways, except for spoil disposal sites owned or used by ports listed in s. [403.021](#)(9)(b).

Public notice: Notice as required by s. [125.66](#)(2) for a county or by s. [166.041](#)(3)(a) for a municipality. The public notice procedures required in this part are established as minimum public notice procedures.

Public Recreation Sites: Sites owned or leased on a long-term basis by a federal, state, regional or local government agency for purposes of recreational use.

Public Transit: Passenger services provided by public, private or non-profit entities such as the following surface transit modes: commuter rail, rail rapid transit, light rail transit, light guide-way transit, express bus, and local fixed route bus.

Purchase of Development Rights: The acquisition of a governmentally recognized right to develop land which is severed from the realty and held or further conveyed by the purchaser.

Recreation: The pursuit of leisure time activities occurring in an indoor or outdoor setting.

Recreation facility: a component of a recreation site used by the public such as a trail, court, athletic field or swimming pool.

Recreational Uses: Activities within areas where recreation occurs.

Regional Park: A park which is designed to serve two or more communities.

Regional Planning Agency: The agency designated by the state land planning agency to exercise responsibilities under law in a particular region of the state.

Relocation Housing: Those dwellings which are made available to families displaced by public programs, provided that such dwellings are decent, safe and sanitary and within the financial means of the families or individuals displaced.

Resident Population: Inhabitants counted in the same manner utilized by the United States Bureau of the Census, in the category of total population. Resident population does not include seasonal population.

Residential Uses: Activities within land areas used predominantly for housing.

Right-of-Way: Land in which the state, a county, or a municipality owns the fee simple title or has an easement dedicated or required for a transportation or utility use.

Roadway Functional Classification: The assignment of roads into categories according to the character of service they provide in relation to the total road network. Basic functional categories include limited access facilities, arterial roads, and collector roads, which may be subcategorized into principal, major or minor levels. Those levels may be further grouped into urban and rural categories.

Rural Areas: Low density areas characterized by social, economic and institutional activities which may be largely based on agricultural uses or the extraction of natural resources in unprocessed form, or areas containing large proportions of undeveloped, unimproved, or low density property.

Rural Village or Rural Activity Center: A small, compact node of development within a rural area containing development, uses and activities which are supportive of and have a functional relationship with the social, economic and institutional needs of the surrounding rural areas.

Sanitary Sewer Facilities: Structures or systems designed for the collection, transmission, treatment, or disposal of sewage and includes trunk mains, interceptors, treatment plants and disposal systems.

Sanitary Sewer Interceptor: A sewerage conduit which connects directly to, and transmits sewage to, a treatment plant.

Sanitary Sewer Trunk Main: a sewerage conduit which connects directly to, and transmits sewage to, an interceptor.

Seasonal Population: Part-time inhabitants who utilize, or may be expected to utilize, public facilities or services, but are not residents. Seasonal population shall include tourists, migrant farm-workers, and other short-term and long-term visitors.

Services: The programs and employees determined necessary by local government to provide adequate operation and maintenance of public facilities and infrastructure as well as those educational, health care, social and other programs necessary to support the programs, public facilities, and infrastructure set out in the local plan or required by local, state, or federal law.

Shoreline or Shore: The interface of land and water and, as used in the coastal management element requirements, is limited to oceanic and estuarine interfaces.

Solid Waste: Sludge from a waste treatment works, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility or garbage, rubbish, refuse, or other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from domestic, industrial, commercial, mining, agricultural, or governmental operations.

Solid Waste Facilities: Structures or systems designed for the collection, processing or disposal of solid wastes, including hazardous wastes, and includes transfer stations, processing plants, recycling plants, and disposal systems.

Solid Waste Processing Plant: A facility for incineration, resource recovery, or recycling of solid waste prior to its final disposal.

Solid Waste Transfer Station: A facility for temporary collection of solid waste prior to transport to a processing plant or to final disposal.

State Land Planning Agency: The Department of Community Affairs.

Stormwater: The flow of water which results from a rainfall event.

Stormwater Facilities: Manmade structures that are part of a stormwater management system designed to collect, convey, hold, divert, or discharge stormwater, and may include stormwater sewers, canals, detention facilities and retention facilities.

Stormwater Management System: A system which is designed and constructed or implemented to control stormwater, incorporating methods to collect, convey, store, absorb, inhibit, treat, use, or reuse stormwater to prevent or reduce flooding, over-drainage, environmental degradation, and water pollution or otherwise affect the quantity and quality of discharges from the system.

Structure: Includes all permanent or temporary, fixed or movable construction comprising buildings, stands, signs, and billboards erected independently or affixed to exterior walls, provided however that utility lines and poles shall not be considered structures.

Support Documents: Any surveys, studies, inventory maps, data, inventories, listings or analyses used as bases for or in developing the local comprehensive plan.

Suitability: The degree to which the existing characteristics and limitations of land and water are compatible with a proposed use or development.

Transfer of Development Rights: A governmentally recognized right to use or develop land at a certain density, or intensity, or for a particular purpose, which is severed from the realty and placed on some other property.

Transportation demand management: strategies and techniques that can be used to increase the efficiency of the transportation system. Demand management focuses on ways of influencing the amount and demand for transportation by encouraging alternatives to the single-occupant automobile and by altering local peak hour travel demand. These strategies and techniques may, among others, include: ridesharing programs, flexible work hours, telecommuting, shuttle services, and parking management.

Transportation Disadvantaged: Those individuals who because of physical or mental disability, income status, or age are unable to transport themselves or purchase transportation and are therefore dependent upon others to obtain access to health care, employment, education, shopping, social activities, or other life-sustaining activities.

Transportation System Management: Improving roads, intersections, and other related facilities to make the existing transportation system operate more efficiently. Transportation system management techniques include demand management strategies, incident management strategies, and other actions that increase the operating efficiency of the existing system.

Urban Area: An area of or for development characterized by social, economic and institutional activities which are predominantly based on the manufacture, production, distribution, or provision of goods and services in a setting which typically includes residential and nonresidential development uses other than those which are characteristic of rural areas.

Urban Infill: The development of vacant parcels in otherwise built-up areas where public facilities such as sewer systems, roads, schools, and recreation areas are already in place and the average residential density is at least five dwelling units per acre, the average nonresidential intensity is at least a floor area ratio of 1.0 and vacant, developable land does not constitute more than 10 percent of the area.

Urban Redevelopment: Demolition and reconstruction or substantial renovation of existing buildings or infrastructure within urban infill areas or existing urban service areas, or community redevelopment areas.

Urban Sprawl: Urban development or uses which are located in predominantly rural areas, or rural areas interspersed with generally low-intensity or low-density urban uses, and which are characterized by one or more of the following conditions: (a) The premature or poorly planned conversion of rural land to other uses; (b) The creation of areas of urban development or uses which are not functionally related to land uses which predominate the adjacent area; or (c) The creation of areas of urban development or uses which fail to maximize the use of existing public facilities or the use of areas within which public services are currently provided. Urban sprawl is typically manifested in one or more of the following land use or development patterns: Leapfrog or scattered development; ribbon or strip commercial or other development; or large expanses of predominantly low-intensity, low-density, or single-use development.

Vegetative Communities: Ecological communities, such as coastal strands, oak hammocks, and cypress swamps, which are classified based on the presence of certain soils, vegetation and animals.

Very Low Income Household: A household that has an income that does not exceed 50 percent of the median annual adjusted gross income for households within the state, or 50 percent of the median annual adjusted gross income for households within the metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or, if not within the MSA, within the county in which the household resides, whichever is greater.

Water-dependent Uses: Activities which can be carried out only on, in or adjacent to water areas because the use requires access to the water body for: waterborne transportation including ports or marinas; recreation; electrical generating facilities; or water supply.

Water Recharge Areas: Land or water areas through which groundwater is replenished.

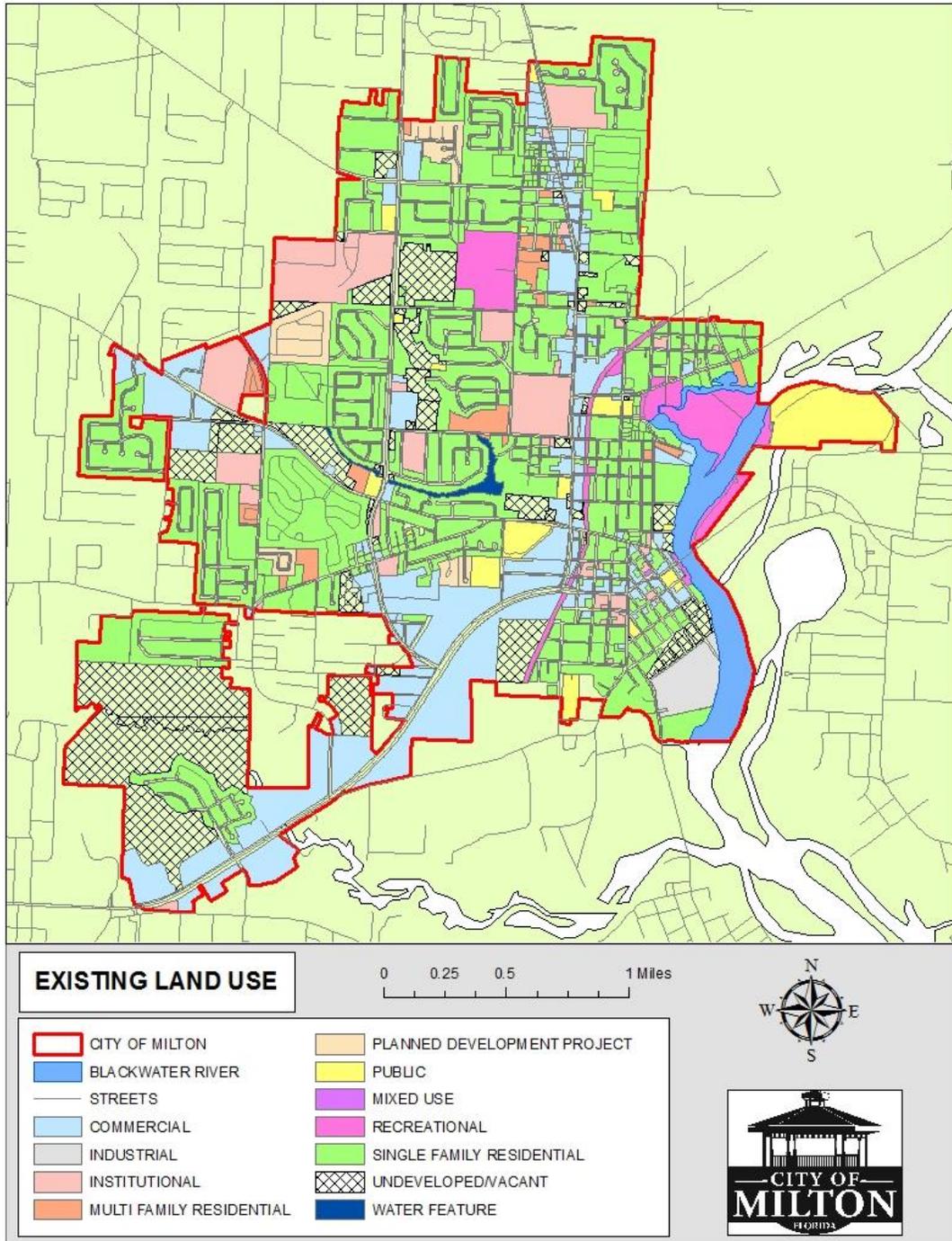
Water-related Uses: Activities which are not directly dependent upon access to a water body, but which provide goods and services that are directly associated with water-dependent or waterway uses.

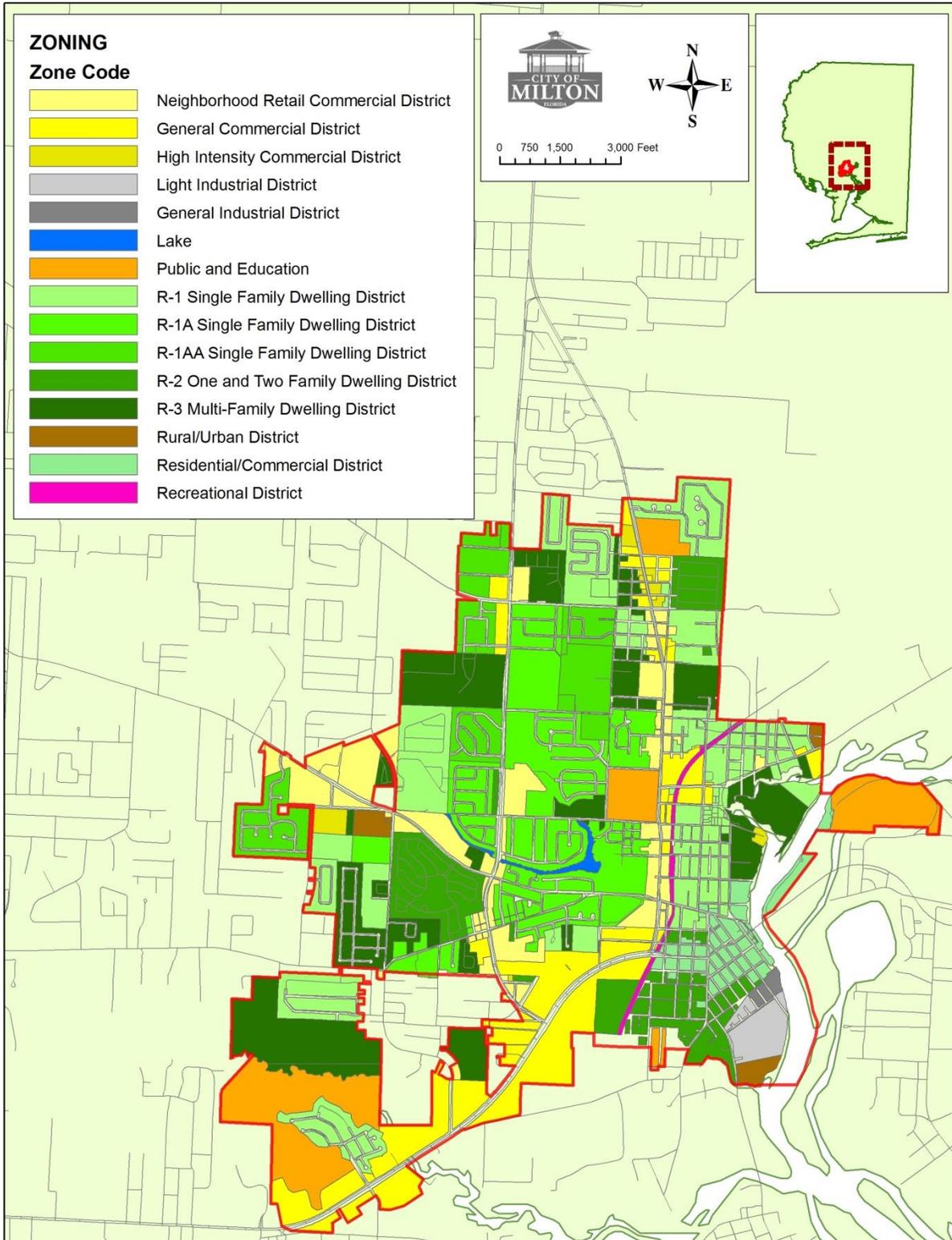
Water Wells: Wells excavated, drilled, dug, or driven for the supply of industrial, agricultural or potable water for general public consumption.

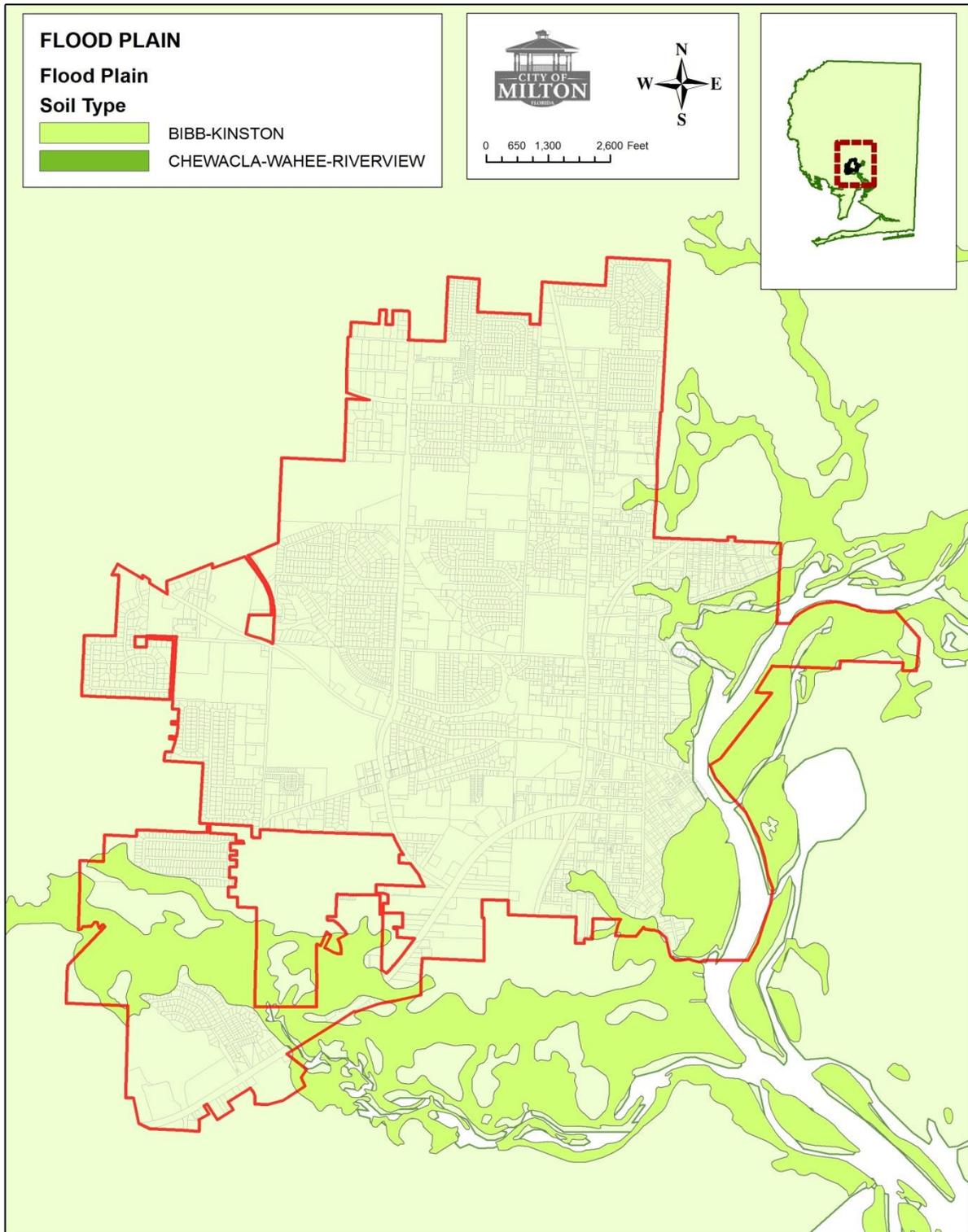
Wellhead Protection Area: An area designated by local government to provide land use protection for the groundwater source for a potable water well field, as defined in this rule chapter {9J-5}, including the surface and subsurface area surrounding the well field. Differing levels of protection may be established within the wellhead protection area commensurate with the capacity of the well and an evaluation of the risk to human health and the environment. Wellhead protection areas shall be delineated using professionally accepted methodologies based on the best available data and taking into account any zone of contribution described in existing data.

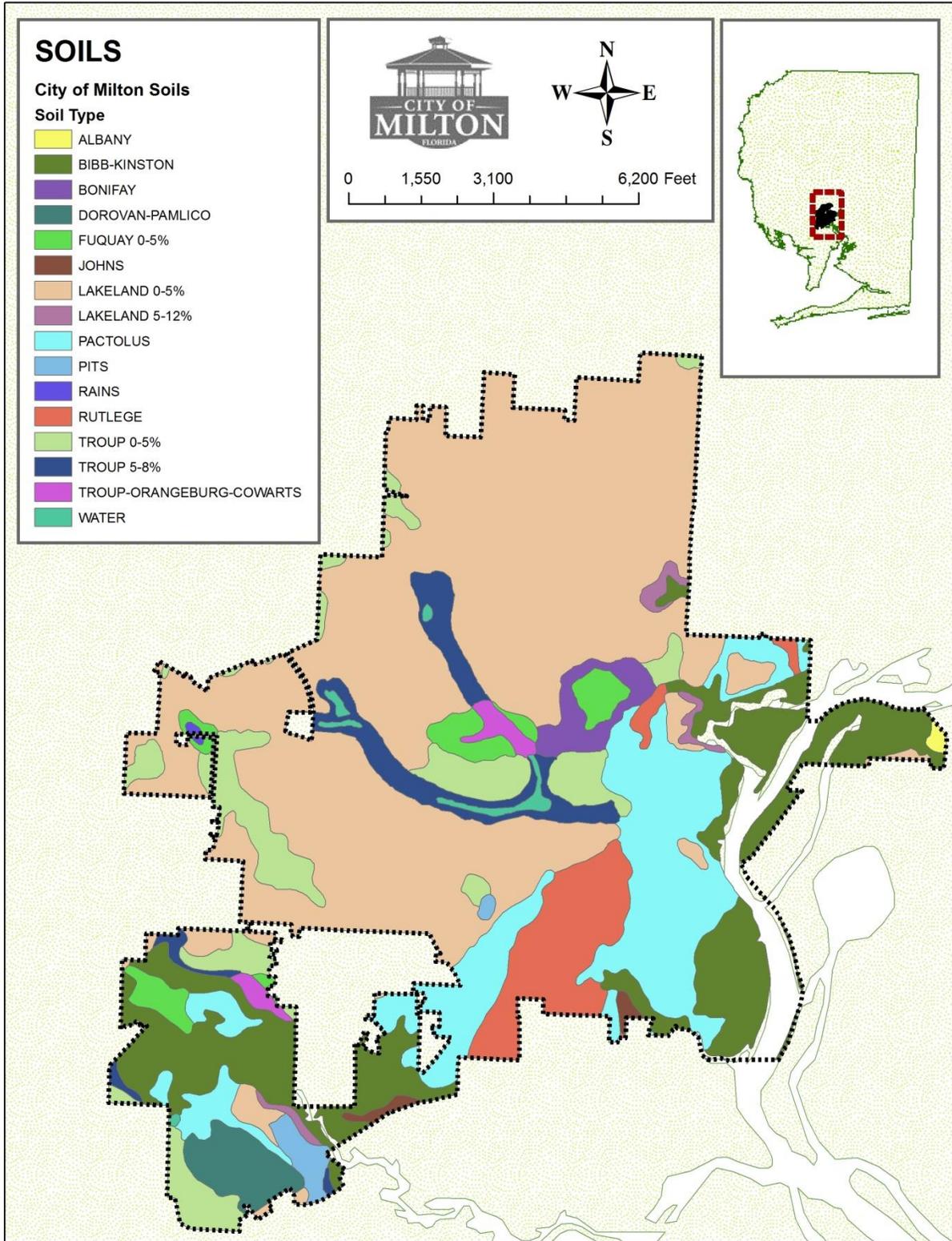
Wetlands: Those areas that fall under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers or the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. Furthermore, "Wetlands" can be defined as those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soils.

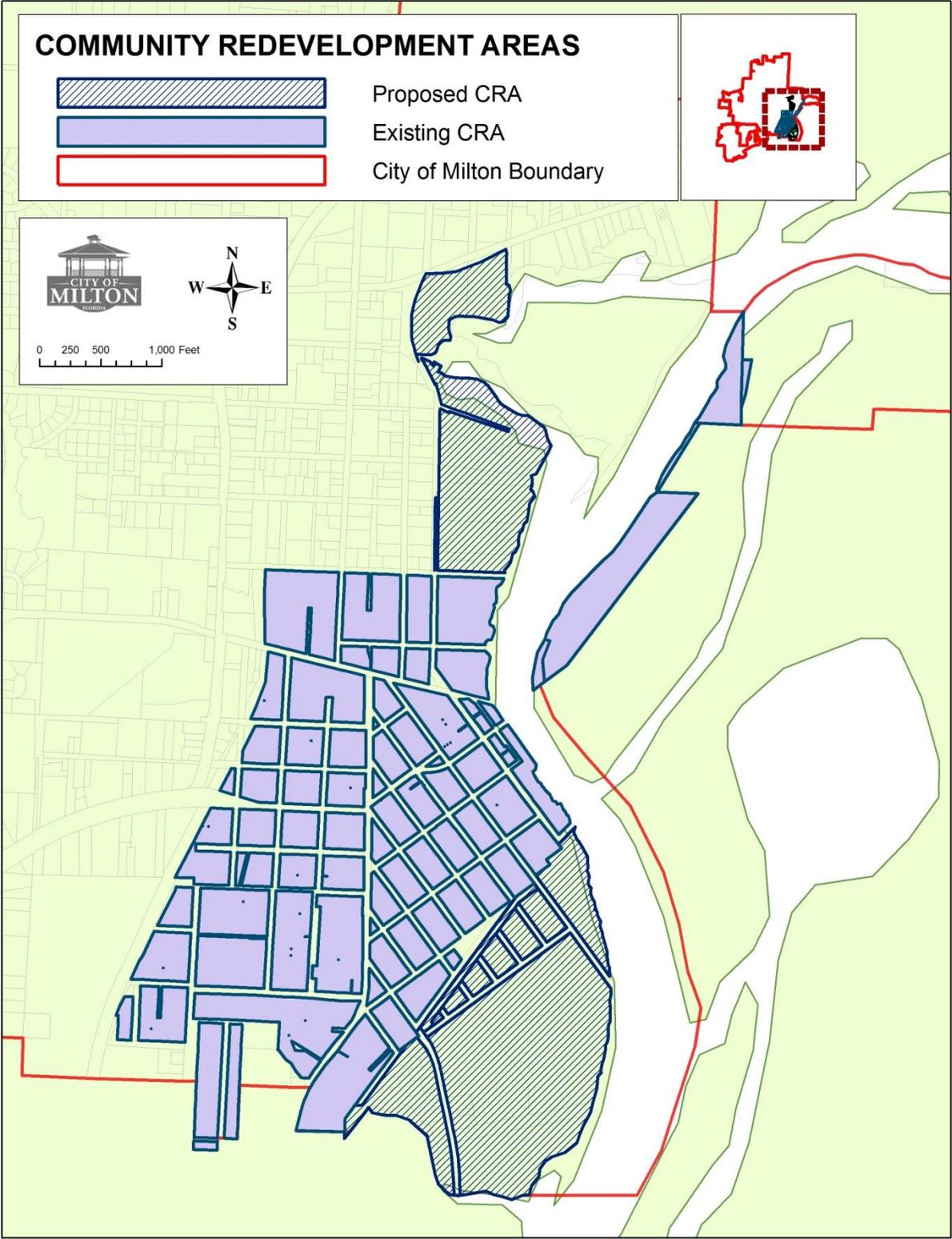
APPENDIX B: EXISTING CONDITIONS MAP SERIES

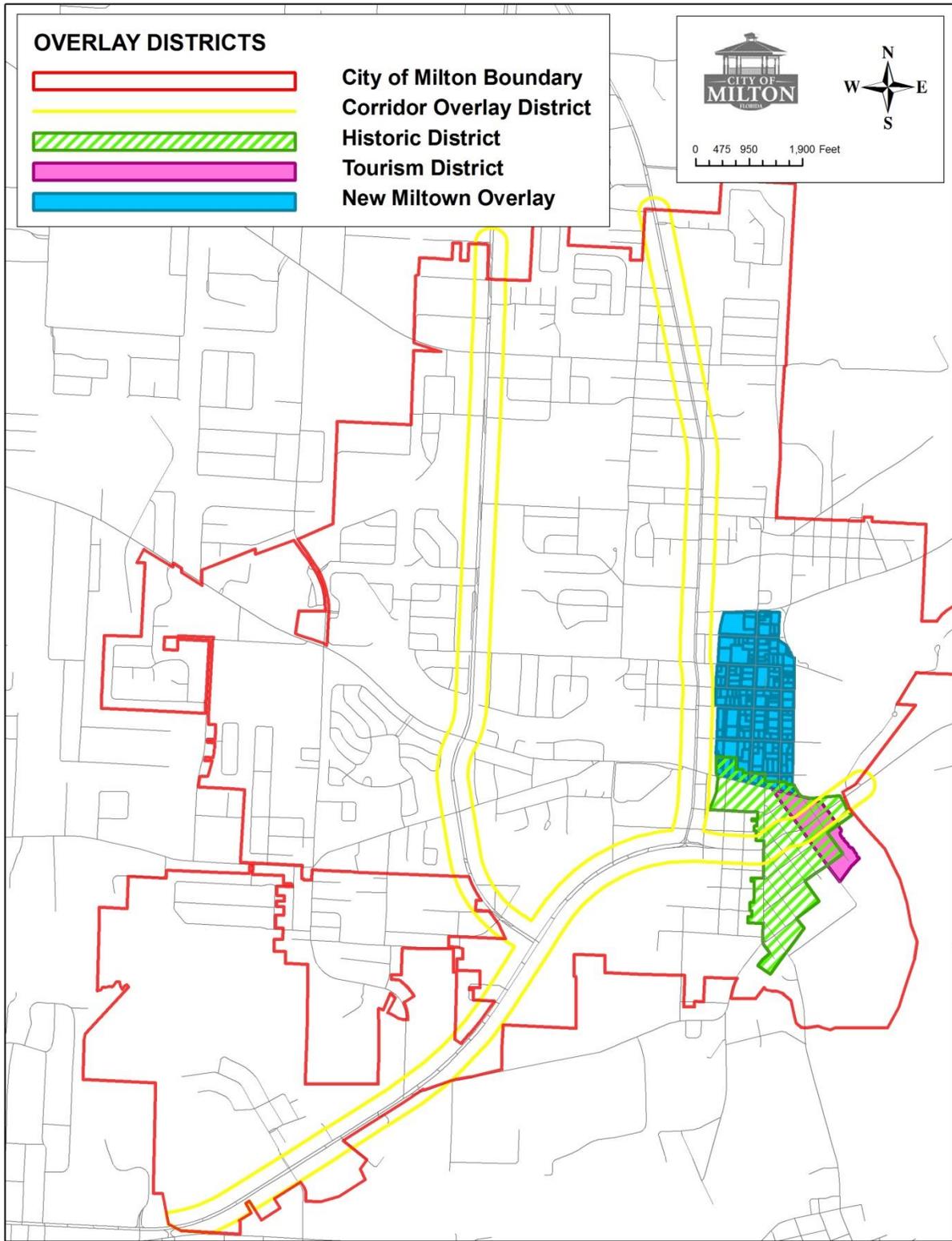


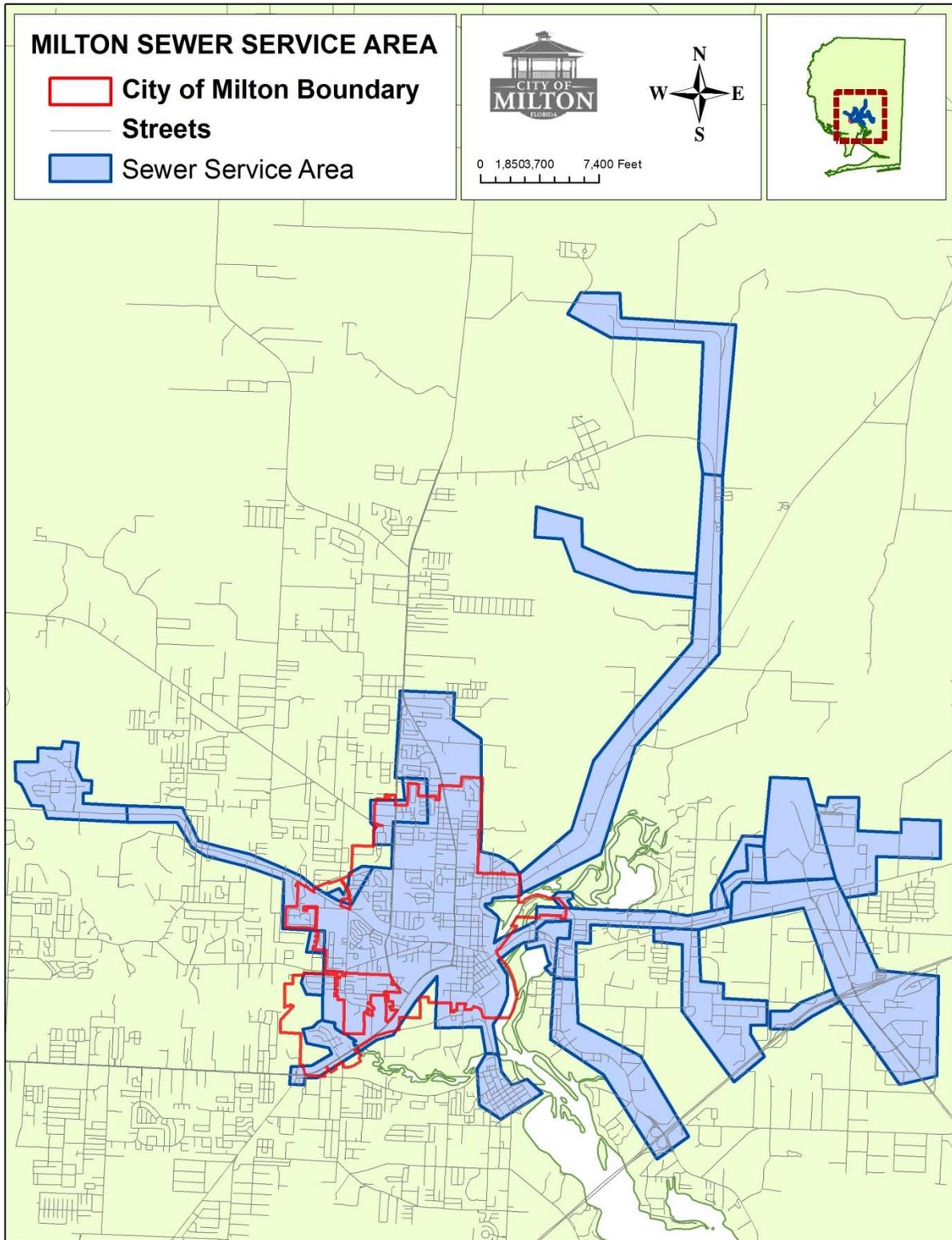


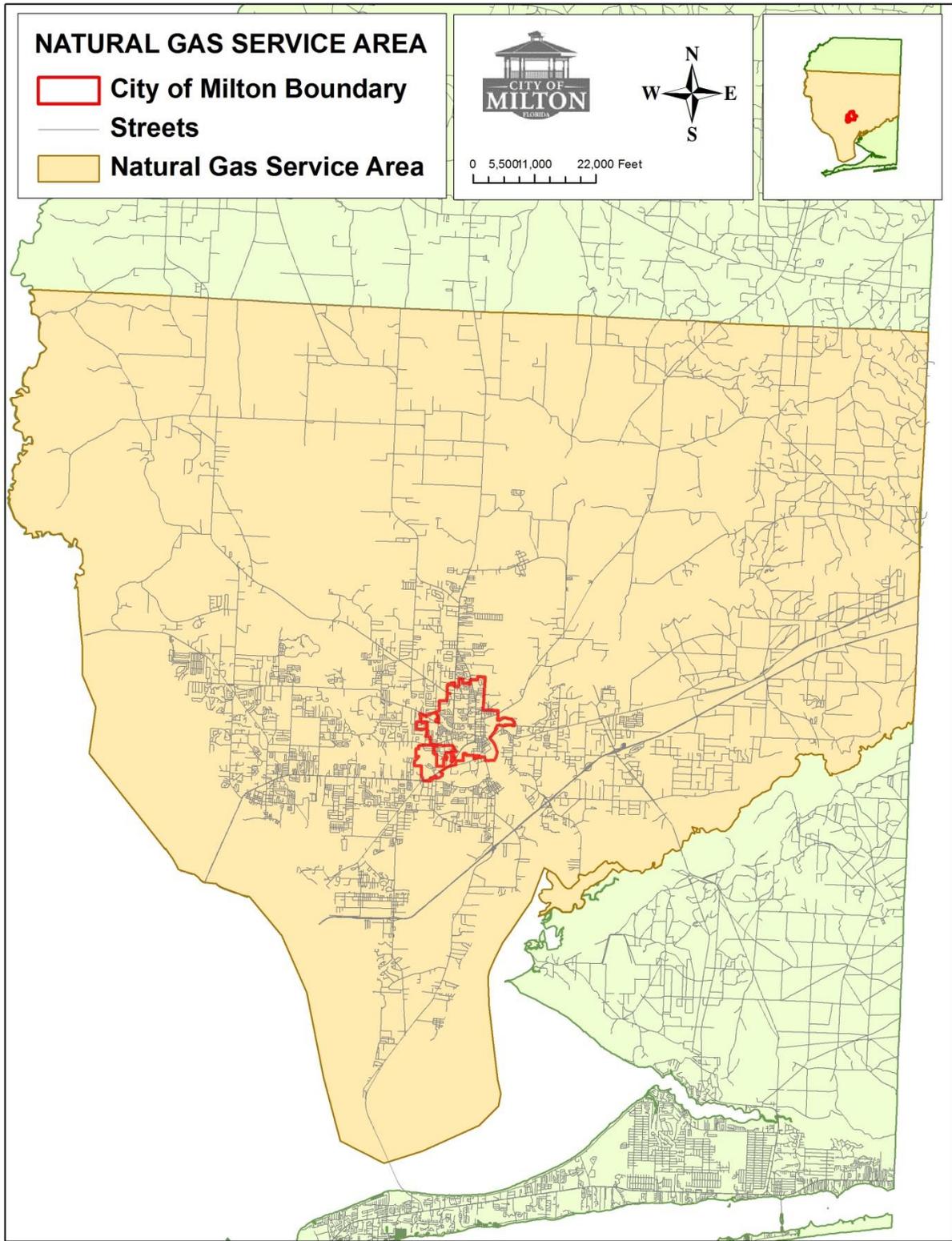












Santa Rosa County Map 12-1 Schools, Ancillary Facilities and Education Service Areas (ESA)

Florida/Alabama State Line



Legend

- Elementary Schools
- * Ancillary Facilities
- Middle Schools
- Combined Schools
- High Schools
- ESA 1
- ESA 2
- ESA 3



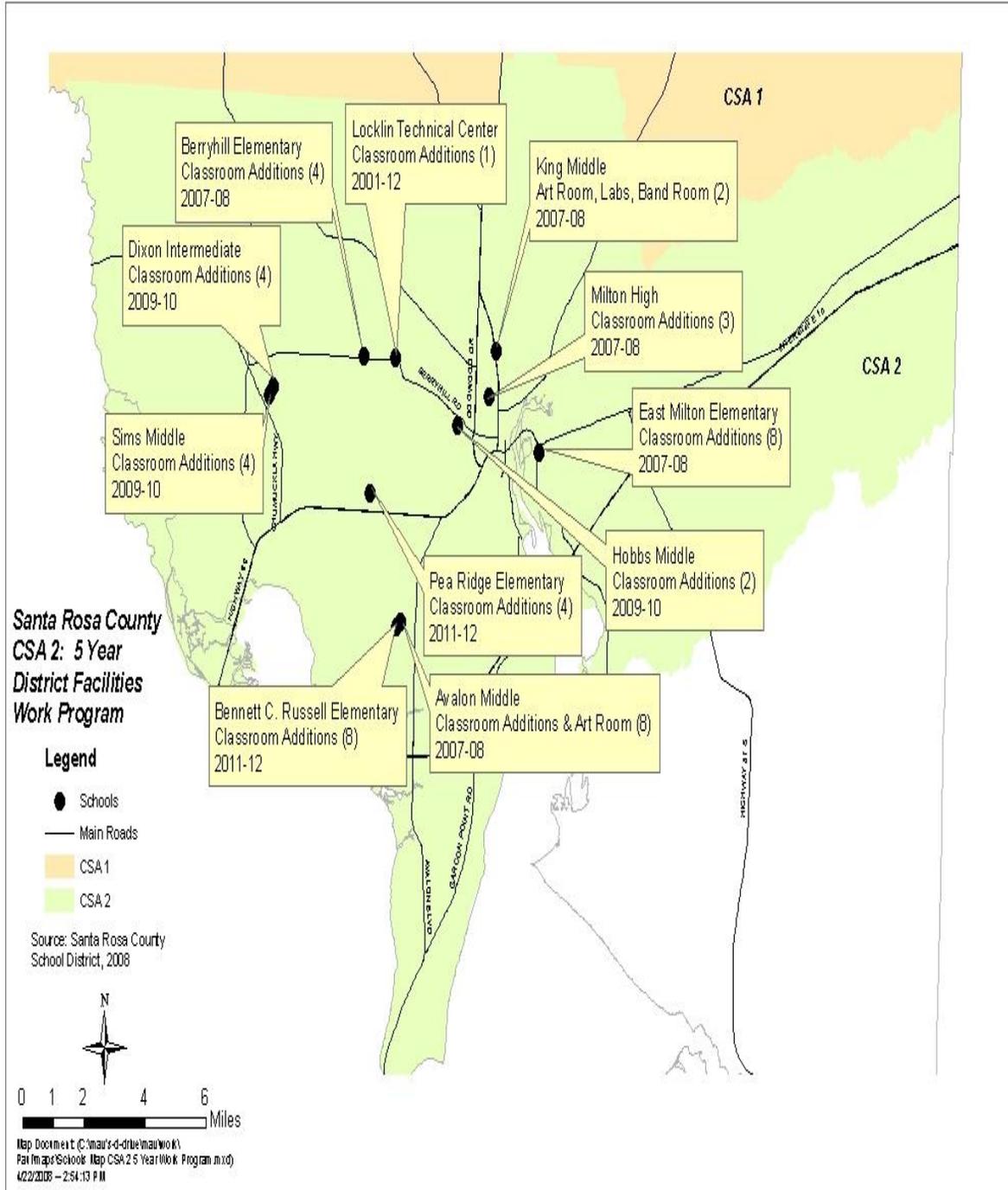
Disclaimer:
The GIS maps and data distributed by the Santa Rosa County BOCC departments are derived from a variety of public and private sector sources considered to be dependable, but the accuracy, completeness, and currency thereof are not guaranteed. The Santa Rosa County Commission makes no warranties, expressed or implied, as to the accuracy, completeness, currency, reliability, or suitability for any particular purpose of information or data contained in or generated from the County Geographical Database. Additionally, the Santa Rosa Commission or any agent, servant, or employee thereof assume no liability associated with the use of this data, and assume no responsibility to maintain it in any matter or form.

Map Document: (C:\mav's-d-drive\mav\work\Paul\SchoolElementStaff\Map 12-1 Nov 2011.mxd) 11/3/2011 - 3:55:18 PM
Data Source: Santa Rosa County Geodatabase, Santa Rosa County School Board.

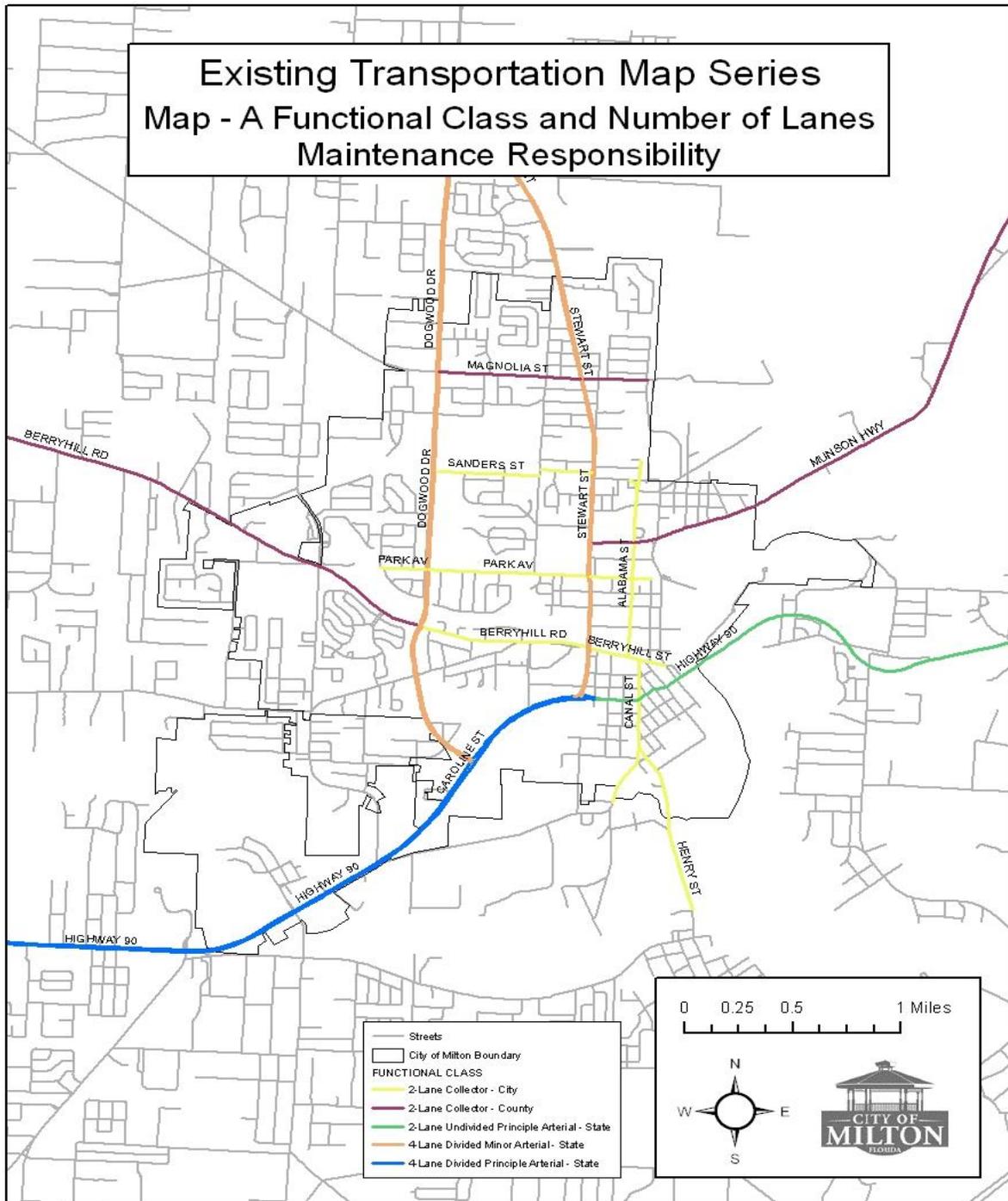


Community Planning, Zoning
and
Development Division
Original Map Date: March 22, 2007
Revised: November 3, 2011

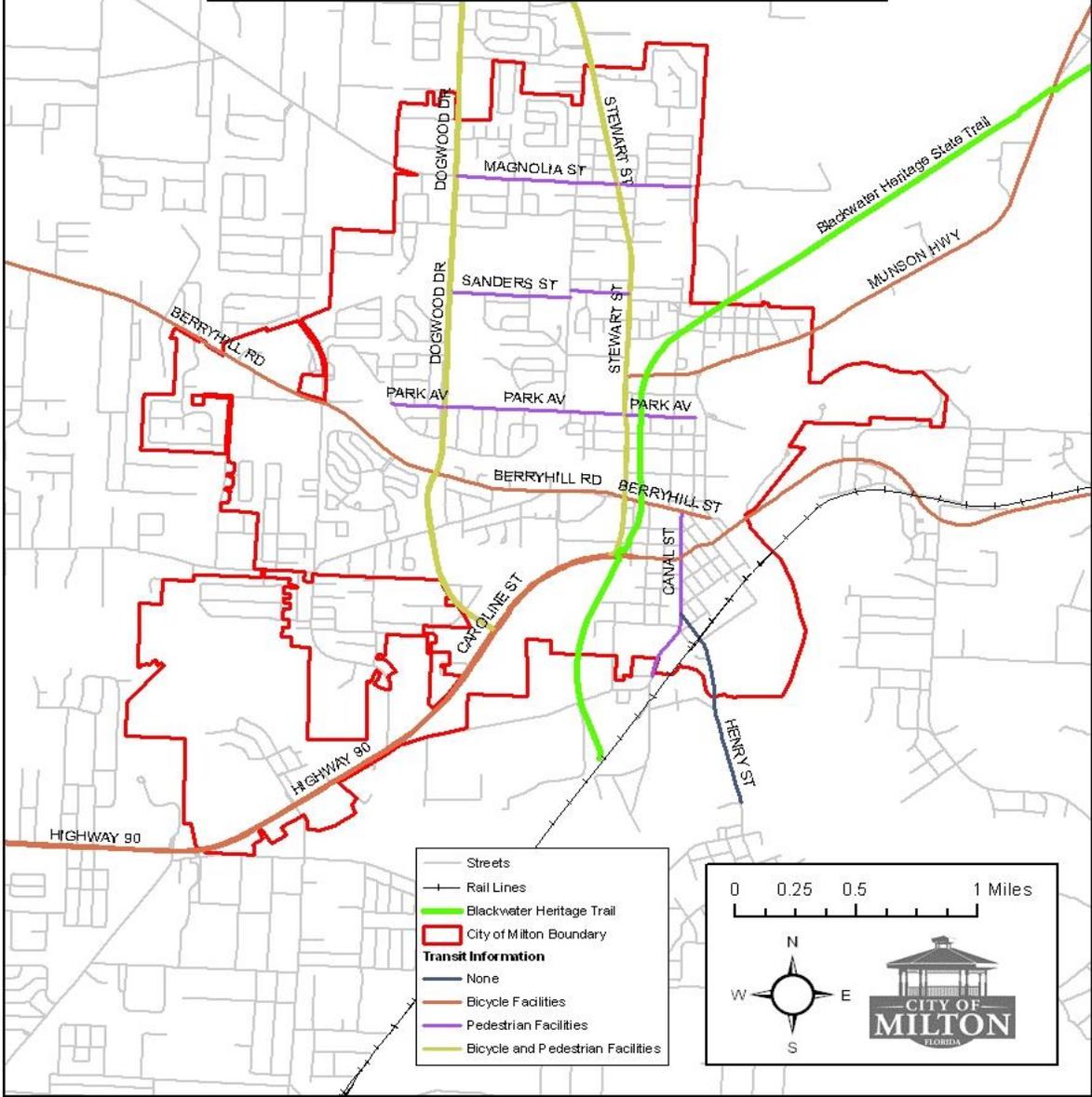
CSA-2 Five Year District Facilities Work Program



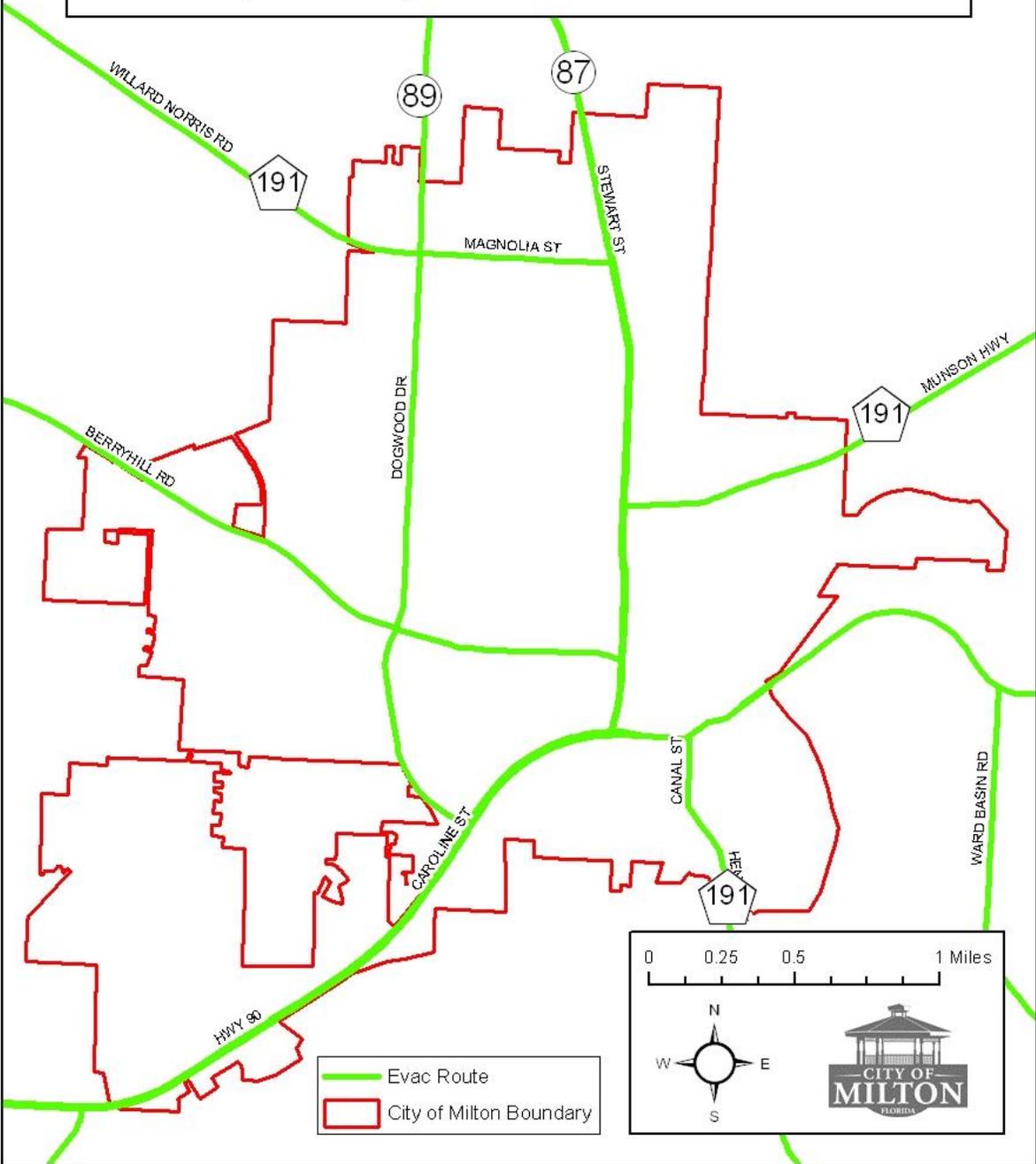
APPENDIX C: TRANSPORTATION MAP SERIES



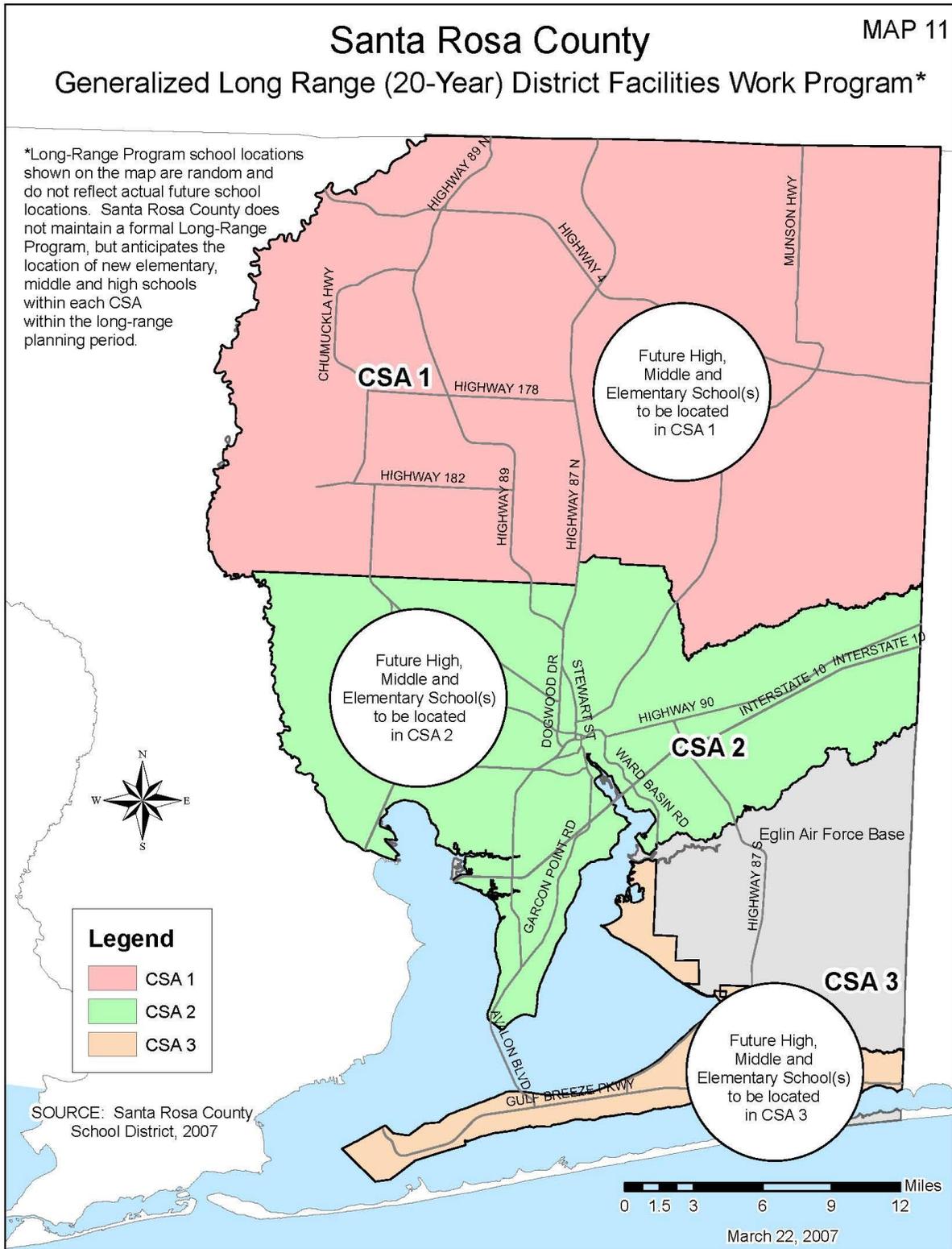
Existing Transportation Map
 Map B - Transit Information
 Bicycles and Pedestrian Facilities
 Rail Lines

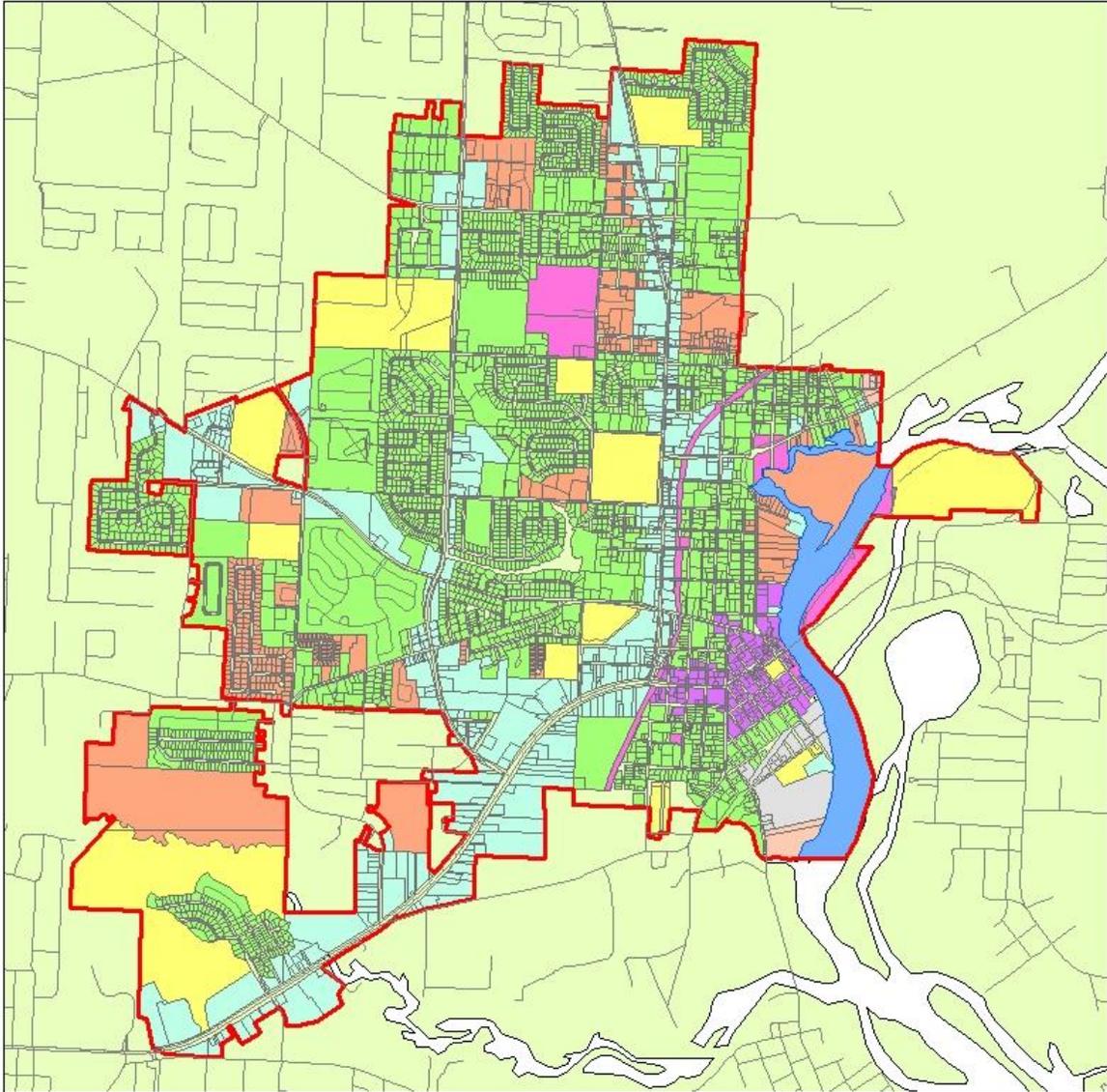


Existing Transportation Map Series
Map C - Designated Evacuation Facilities

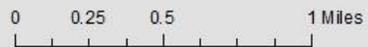


APPENDIX D: FUTURE CONDITIONS MAP SERIES



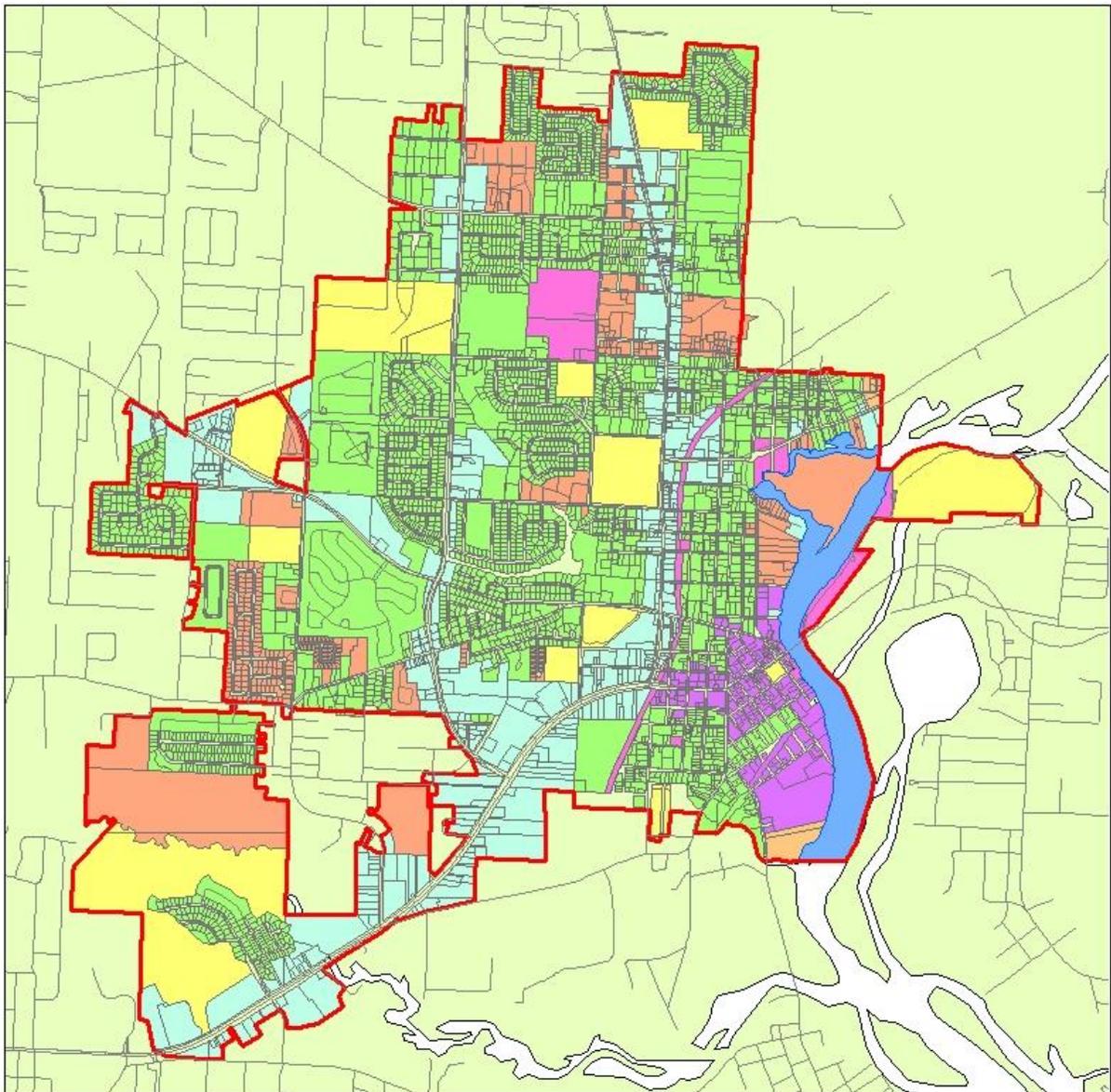


FUTURE LAND USE MAP

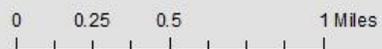


CITY OF MILTON	MULTI FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
BLACKWATER RIVER	PUBLIC
STREETS	RECREATIONAL
CURRENT FLUM	RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL
COMMERCIAL	RURAL URBAN
INDUSTRIAL	SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL





PROPOSED FUTURE LAND USE MAP



- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| CITY OF MILTON | PUBLIC |
| BLACKWATER RIVER | RECREATIONAL |
| STREETS | RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL |
| COMMERCIAL | RURAL URBAN |
| MULTI FAMILY RESIDENTIAL | SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL |



APPENDIX E: CONSUMPTIVE USE PERMIT

NORTHWEST FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT INDIVIDUAL WATER USE PERMIT (NWFWM D Form No. A2-E)

Permit granted to: _____ Permit No.: 19842715 Renewal/Modification
City of Milton _____ Date Permit Granted: October 22, 2009
Post Office Box 909 _____ Permit Expires On: November 1, 2014
Milton, Florida 32572 _____ Source Classification: Sand-and-Gravel Aquifer
(Legal Name and Address) Use Classification: Public Supply
County: Santa Rosa Area: C Location: Section _____ 1/4 Section _____
Application No.: I07048 Township 2 North Range 28 West

Terms and standard conditions of this Permit are as follows:

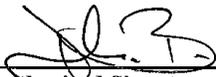
1. That all statements in the application and in supporting data are true and accurate and based upon the best information available, and that all conditions set forth herein will be complied with. If any of the statements in the application and in the supporting data are found to be untrue and inaccurate, or if the Permittee fails to comply with all of the conditions set forth herein, then this Permit shall be revoked as provided by Chapter 373.243, Florida Statutes.
2. This Permit is predicated upon the assertion by the Permittee that the use of water applied for and granted is and continues to be a reasonable and beneficial use as defined in Section 373.019(4), Florida Statutes, is and continues to be consistent with the public interest, and will not interfere with any legal use of water existing on the date this Permit is granted.
3. This Permit is conditioned on the Permittee having obtained or obtaining all other necessary permit(s) to construct, operate and certify withdrawal facilities and the operation of water system.
4. This Permit is issued to the Permittee contingent upon continued ownership, lease or other present control of property rights in underlying, overlying, or adjacent lands. This Permit may be assigned to a subsequent owner as provided by Chapter 40A-2.351, Florida Administrative Code, and the acceptance by the transferee of all terms and conditions of the Permit.

5. This Permit authorizes the Permittee to make a combined average annual withdrawal of **2,530,000** gallons of water per day, a maximum combined withdrawal of **4,340,000** gallons during a single day, and a combined monthly withdrawal of **86,400,000** gallons. Withdrawals for the individual facilities are authorized as shown in the table below in paragraph six. However, the total combined amount of water withdrawn by all facilities listed in paragraph six shall not exceed the amounts identified above.
6. Individual Withdrawal Facility Authorization

WITHDRAWAL POINT ID NO.	LOCATION SEC,TWN,RNG	GALLONS/DAY AVERAGE	GALLONS/DAY MAXIMUM
COM #1 (AAA5223)	Sec. 3C, T1N, R28W		1,296,000
COM #2 (AAA5224)	Sec. 34C, T2N, R28W		720,000
COM #3 (AAA5225)	Sec. 34B, T2N, R28W		1,152,000
COM #4 (AAA5227)	Sec. 31B, T2N, R28W		864,000
COM #5 (AAA5226)	Sec. 32D, T2N, R28W		1,440,000
COM #6 (AAA5228)	Sec. 28C, T2N, R28W		1,152,000
COM #7	Sec. 31, T2N, R28W		1,440,000 Proposed

7. The use of the permitted water withdrawal is restricted to the use classification set forth by the Permit. Any change in the use of said water shall require a modification of this Permit.
8. The District's staff, upon proper identification, will have permission to enter, inspect and observe permitted and related facilities in order to determine compliance with the approved plans, specifications and conditions of this Permit.
9. The District's staff, upon providing prior notice and proper identification, may request permission to collect water samples for analysis, measure static and/or pumping water levels and collect any other information deemed necessary to protect the water resources of the area.
10. The District reserves the right, at a future date, to require the Permittee to submit pumpage records for any or all withdrawal point(s) covered by this Permit.
11. Permittee shall mitigate any significant adverse impact caused by withdrawals permitted herein on the resource and legal water withdrawals and uses, and on adjacent land use, which existed at the time of permit application. The District reserves the right to curtail permitted withdrawal rates if the withdrawal causes significant adverse impact on the resource and legal uses of water, or adjacent land use, which existed at the time of permit application.
12. Permittee shall not cause significant saline water intrusion or increased chloride levels. The District reserves the right to curtail permitted withdrawal rates if withdrawals cause significant saline water intrusion or increased chloride levels.

13. The District, pursuant to Section 373.042, Florida Statutes, at a future date, may establish minimum and/or management water levels in the aquifer, aquifers, or surface water hydrologically associated with the permitted withdrawals; these water levels may require the Permittee to limit withdrawal from these water sources at times when water levels are below established levels.
14. Nothing in this Permit should be construed to limit the authority of the Northwest Florida Water Management District to declare water shortages and issue orders pursuant to Section 373.175, Florida Statutes, or to formulate and implement a plan during periods of water shortage pursuant to Section 373.246, Florida Statutes, or to declare Water Resource Caution Areas pursuant to Chapters 40A-2.801, and 62-40.41, Florida Administrative Code.
 - (a) In the event of a declared water shortage, water withdrawal reductions shall be made as ordered by the District.
 - (b) In the event of a declared water shortage or an area as a Water Resource Caution Area, the District may alter, modify or inactivate all or parts of this permit.
15. The Permittee shall properly plug and abandon any well determined unsuitable for its intended use, not properly operated and maintained, or removed from service. The well(s) shall be plugged and abandoned to District Standards in accordance with Section 40A-3.531, Florida Administrative Code.
16. Any Specific Permit Condition(s) enumerated in Attachment A are herein made a part of this Permit.



Authorized Signature
Northwest Florida Water Management District

ATTACHMENT A
City of Milton

Individual Water Use Permit No. 19842715
Individual Water Use Application No. I07048

1. The Permittee shall include the Individual Water Use Permit number and shall reference each well by its Florida Unique Identification Number (e.g., AAA5223 for well COM #1) when corresponding with the District.
2. The Permittee shall record the data required on Water Use Summary Reporting Form NFWFMD A2-I. The Permittee, by January 31 of each year, shall submit the report to the District for the preceding year's water use, even if no water is used. The Permittee, if preferred, may submit the report electronically by downloading the correct form from the District website, filling it out properly, and e-mailing it to compliance@nwfwm.state.fl.us. The report for the year 2009 is due by January 31, 2010.
3. The Permittee shall maintain a Water Conservation and Efficiency Program designed to achieve the goals listed below. The Permittee, by March 31 of each year, shall report to the District its performance regarding each element of the Water Conservation and Efficiency Program during the previous calendar year. If any of the goals are not achieved, the Permittee shall submit a detailed explanation and program revisions to insure the target is met for the following year.
 - a) Maintain unaccounted-for, lost water at ten percent or less. Continue calculating and reporting the amount of water withdrawn from the production wells, the actual amount of water accounted for through the billing system, and an estimate of unaccounted-for, lost water by suspected cause (e.g., leaks, line breaks, inaccurate meters, unmetered users, line flushing, etc.) for each month. The Permittee shall report unaccounted-for, lost water data and a detailed description of status regarding the annual unaccounted-for water loss goals.
 - b) Maintain a ratio of 2:1 or less for [maximum daily amount]:[average daily amount] and a ratio of 1.7:1 or less for [maximum monthly amount/number of days in the month]:[average daily amount]. The Permittee shall report a summary description of status regarding the daily use ratio goals.
 - c) Maintain an average and maximum residential per capita daily use, including unaccounted for water lost from the system, of 100 and 150 gallons or less, respectively. The Permittee shall report a summary description of status regarding the per capita use goal.
 - d) Continue the line replacement program.

- e) Continue a comprehensive public education and information campaign to promote water conservation and efficiency. The campaign shall consist of newspaper notices and articles, periodic mail-outs to customers, etc. The campaign shall be oriented to emphasize the program being implemented and water conservation in general. The campaign shall be designed to regularly reach permanent and part-time residents and tourists. The Permittee shall report a detailed description of the comprehensive public education and information campaign.
- f) Encourage installation of high-efficiency plumbing fixtures which exceed the present standards of the Southern Building Code. The Permittee shall report a summary description of activities which encourage the installation of high-efficiency plumbing fixtures.
- g) Implement a comprehensive water reuse program within its service area. The Permittee shall report a detailed description of sites of planned reuse at Whiting Field and elsewhere.

The Permittee may make the calculations required in a) through c) excepting use amounts for system flushing required by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection due to ground water quality issues. The Permittee must quantify and report such flushing as specified on Water Use Summary Reporting Form NFWFMD A2-I in order to except it from the calculation.

- 4. The Permittee, by March 31 of each year, shall report to the District the following information for the previous calendar year:

a)

Use Type	Number of Metered Connections	Annual Average Water Use (Gallons Per Day)
1. Residential (also complete table below)		
2. Commercial Uses		
3. Industrial Uses		
4. Agricultural Uses		
5. Non-Residential Recreational/Aesthetic Uses		
6. Water Sold/Transferred to Other Utilities		
7. Other _____ (describe)		
8. Fire and Other Accounted Uses		
TOTAL (Add items 1 through 8)		

b)

Residential Water Service Category	Number of Metered Connections	Number of Dwelling Units	Population Served (if available)	Annual Average Metered Use (Gallons Per Day)
1. Single Family Dwelling Units				
2. Multiple Family Dwelling Units				
3. Mobile Home Dwelling Units				
TOTAL (Add items 1 through 3)				

For water purchased, sold or transferred to/from other utilities--provide the name of each utility, the type of transaction and the amount of water transferred for each year.

5. The Permittee, by January 31, 2013, shall provide a service area map showing areas where service is actually provided as well as the overall franchise or potential service area allocated to the utility by the county, Public Service Commission or other authorizing entity. The Permittee shall submit the map in digital format compatible with ESRI Geographic Information System (GIS), if available.
6. The Permittee shall pursue the implementation of a conservation-oriented rate structure that promotes water use efficiency and conservation while providing for a life-line initial rate. The Permittee, by January 31, 2012, shall perform and submit to the District an evaluation for implementation of such a rate structure. The evaluation shall provide analysis and projection of the amount of water that could be conserved if tiers and rate steps are put into place to promote water use efficiency and conservation while taking into consideration the water use characteristics of the service area. The Permittee, by January 31 of each year, shall submit to the District a copy of its current rate structure.
7. The Permittee, by July 31, 2013, shall submit either a letter stating that reclaimed water has been fully allocated with a copy of the most recent Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) reuse report or a report detailing the feasibility of providing 100 percent of the utility's reclaimed water to offset use of potable supply. The Permittee shall base the feasibility report on the FDEP document, *Guidelines for the preparation of Reuse Feasibility Studies*.
8. The Permittee shall mitigate impacts that interfere with existing legal users of Sand-and-Gravel aquifer ground water. Mitigation may include modification of the Permittee's pumping schedule (i.e., duration, withdrawal rates, time of day, etc.), the lowering of the affected pump(s) or the replacement of the well(s). The Permittee, upon receipt of an allegation of interference, shall retain the services of an appropriate licensed professional to investigate the alleged interference. The Permittee shall ensure their chosen professional investigates any alleged interference within 48 hours of the allegation being made. If it is determined that the use of a well has been impaired as a result of the Permittee's operation, the Permittee shall undertake the required mitigation. The Permittee shall be responsible for the payment of services rendered by the licensed professional. The Permittee, within 30 days of any allegation of interference, shall submit a report to the District including the date of the allegation, the name and contact information of the party making the allegation, the result of the investigation made and any mitigation action undertaken.



CONSUMPTIVE USE PERMIT

Application for Public Supply Uses

District Use Only

CUPA #: _____
Color: Blue

Northwest Florida Water Management District
152 Water Management, Havana, FL 32333 (850) 539-5999 (Suncom) 771-2080

SECTION I - INSTRUCTIONS TO THE APPLICANT

1. Type or print in INK.
2. Please submit TWO (2) COPIES of this application and all other submitted materials (letters, etc.).
3. A checklist is provided on page 9.

SECTION II - GENERAL INFORMATION

1. **TYPE OF APPLICATION:**
 New (Proposed) Unpermitted (Existing) Modification Renewal
2. **WATER USE PERMIT NUMBER** (if application is for renewal or modification): 842715
3. **Department of Environmental Protection Public Water Supply System I.D. Number** 1570146
4. **APPLICANT** (Complete legal name in which permit should be issued)
NAME: City of Milton
ADDRESS: P.O. Box 909
CITY, STATE, ZIP: Milton, FL 32572
DAY PHONE: 850-983-5400 NIGHT PHONE: _____
Applicant is: Owner Lessee Other (explain) _____
5. **AGENT OR CONSULTANT** Address all correspondence to the person below? Yes No
NAME: Jerald S. Ward, Baskerville-Donovan, Inc.
ADDRESS: 449 West Main Street
CITY, STATE, ZIP: Pensacola, FL 32502
DAY PHONE: 850-438-9661 NIGHT PHONE: _____
6. **OWNER (IF OTHER THAN APPLICANT)**
NAME: _____
ADDRESS: _____
CITY, STATE, ZIP: _____
DAY PHONE: _____ NIGHT PHONE: _____

SECTION III - PROPERTY CONTROL

- Is the PROPERTY AT THE WITHDRAWAL POINT(S) owned or leased?
 Owned Leased
- If leased, specify expiration date and whether it is renewable.
Lease Expiration Date: _____ Renewable? Yes No
- If requested, a copy of the current lease (signed by the property owner) detailing the lease arrangement and the duration of the lease must be submitted.

SECTION IV - CLASSIFICATION

Check applicable classification:

- Non-Utility Public Supply (See Tables A and B of Section V)
 Chapter 10D-6, F. A. C., may be used to calculate the average daily rate (ADR) and maximum daily rate (MDR) of withdrawals (see page 10).
- Utility Public Supply (See Tables B and C of Section V)

SECTION V - CONSUMPTIVE WATER USE INFORMATION

1. TABLE A

Water Use Public Supply (Non-Utility)

WATER USAGE	PRESENT (GPD)	PROJECTED 5 YEARS (GPD)	PROJECTED 7 YEARS (GPD)	PROJECTED 10 YEARS (GPD)
AVERAGE DAILY RATE (ADR)				
MAXIMUM DAILY RATE (MDR)				
MAXIMUM MONTHLY RATE (MMR)				

2. TABLE B

See Attachment A

Population Data (Utility and Non-Utility)

POPULATION	PRESENT JAN 2006	PROJECTED 5 YEARS	PROJECTED 7 YEARS	PROJECTED 10 YEARS
AVERAGE POPULATION	18,460	26,865	30,185	35,951
PEAK POPULATION				

3. TABLE C

See Attachment A

Annual Water Use Public Supply (Utility)

USE TYPE (PROVIDE IF AVAILABLE)	PRESENT (GPD) JAN 2006	PROJECTED 5 YEARS (GPD)	PROJECTED 7 YEARS (GPD)	PROJECTED 10 YEARS (GPD)
A. RESIDENTIAL SINGLE-FAMILY	1,679,226	2,546,765	2,861,545	3,408,146
B. RESIDENTIAL MULTI-FAMILY				
C. COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL	277,391	420,700	472,698	562,991
D. RECREATION IRRIGATION				
E. FIRE FIGHTING/TESTING				
F. TREATMENT LOSSES				
G. OTHER METERED USES	53,140	80,594	90,555	107,853
H. OTHER (SPECIFY ALL OTHER UNACCOUNTED FOR WATER USES)				
Leaks, Fire, Flushing	15,942	24,178	27,167	32,356
Unaccounted	99,903	151,516	170,244	202,763
TOTAL AVERAGE DAILY WATER USE (GPD)	2,125,602	3,223,753	3,622,209	4,314,109
TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY WATER USE (GPD)	3,459,400	5,415,905	6,085,311	7,247,703
TOTAL MAXIMUM MONTHLY WATER USE (GAL)	76,227,031	124,530,000	139,920,000	166,650,000

SECTION VI - SERVICE AREA

1. SERVICE AREA

- A. Average historic per capita use: 120 GPCD (Normally 100 GPCD or less)
- B. Maximum historic per capita use: 300 GPCD (Normally less than 150 GPCD)
- C. Projected AVERAGE per capita use: 120 GPCD for calendar year 2016
- D. Projected MAXIMUM per capita use: 201 GPCD for calendar year 2016
- E. Explain the method of projecting population and estimating per capita usage. Include the calculations used in determining the historic and projected per capita use amounts:

See Attachment A

SECTION VII - REQUESTED WITHDRAWAL AMOUNTS

1. APPLYING FOR GROUND WATER? Yes No

A. Total GROUND WATER amount requested (APPLY FOR TOTAL SYSTEM USAGE):

- (1) Average Daily Rate of Withdrawal (ADR) 4,315,000 Gallons Per Day*
- (2) Maximum Daily Rate of Withdrawal (MDR) 7,250,000 Gallons Per Day**
- (3) Maximum Monthly Rate of Withdrawal (MMR) 167,000,000 Gallons Per Month
- (4) Number of **Consecutive** Days MDR is to be pumped. 3 Days (Typically 3 days)

* Total yearly water use divided by 365 days.

** Maximum amount of water requested per 24 hours - cannot exceed system pump capacity.

B. WITHDRAWAL FACILITY

TOTAL NUMBER OF WELLS	IN USE	NOT IN USE	PROPOSED
	6	0	1

2. APPLYING FOR SURFACE WATER? Yes No

A. Total SURFACE WATER amount requested (APPLY FOR TOTAL SYSTEM USAGE):

- (1) Average Daily Rate of Withdrawal (ADR) _____ Gallons Per Day*
- (2) Maximum Daily Rate of Withdrawal (MDR) _____ Gallons Per Day**
- (3) Maximum Monthly Rate of Withdrawal (MMR) _____ Gallons Per Month
- (4) Number of **Consecutive** Days MDR is to be pumped. _____ Days (Typically 3 days)

* Total yearly water use divided by 365 days.

** Maximum amount of water requested per 24 hours - cannot exceed system pump capacity.

B. WITHDRAWAL FACILITY

Name of Creek, Stream, River, Lake, or Impoundment: _____

TOTAL NUMBER OF WELLS	IN USE	NOT IN USE	PROPOSED

3. Provide calculations that support the requested average daily rate (ADR), maximum daily rate (MDR), and maximum monthly rate (MMR) of withdrawals (site references, metered reports). An example for calculating water use amounts is provided on page 10.

(ADR): Year 2016 - Attachment A/Current CUP amount

(MDR): Year 2016 - Attachment A/Current CUP amount

(MMR): 2016 - Attachment A/Current CUP amount

SECTION IX - REUSE OF RECLAIMED WATER

1. Does the Applicant operate a domestic wastewater treatment plant? Yes No
 If yes, complete Items 2 - 4 below and provide a map showing the location of the plant(s) and major effluent and reclaimed water transmission lines.

2. Wastewater Treatment Plant Capacity and Flows

WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS

WASTEWATER AVAILABILITY	PLANT NAME: 1. Milton WWTP		PLANT NAME: 2. FUTURE WWTP		PLANT NAME: 3.	
	CAPACITY (MGD)	FLOW (MGD)	CAPACITY (MGD)	FLOW (MGD)	CAPACITY (MGD)	FLOW (MGD)
PRESENT AVERAGE	2.5	1.53				
5YEAR AVERAGE	3.0	2.80	1.0	0.42		
7YEAR AVERAGE	5.0	3.00	1.0	0.60		
10YEAR AVERAGE	5.0	3.50	1.0	0.80		
LEVEL OF TREATMENT						

3. Reclaimed Water Availability

WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS

RECLAIMED WATER AVAILABILITY	PLANT NAME: 1.		PLANT NAME: 2.		PLANT NAME: 3.	
	REUSE CAPACITY (MGD)	REUSE FLOW (MGD)	REUSE CAPACITY (MGD)	REUSE FLOW (MGD)	REUSE CAPACITY (MGD)	REUSE FLOW (MGD)
PRESENT AVERAGE						
5YEAR AVERAGE						
7YEAR AVERAGE						
10YEAR AVERAGE						

4. Reuse customers and volumes of reclaimed water provided (attach additional sheets if necessary).

REUSE CUSTOMERS

VOLUME OF RECLAIMED WATER PROVIDED (MGD)	CUSTOMER NAME: 1.		CUSTOMER NAME: 2.		CUSTOMER NAME: 3.	
PRESENT AVERAGE						
5YEAR AVERAGE						
7YEAR AVERAGE						
10YEAR AVERAGE						

SECTION X - FIRE FLOW AND WELLFIELD CHARACTERISTICS

1. **FIRE FLOW** - Describe fire flow and standby capacity. Fire flow is met by storage in elevated tanks. currently storage is 850,000 gallons. Milton is in the process of constructing an additional elevated storage tank.

2. **WELLFIELD OPERATION SCHEDULE** - Describe the typical wellfield operation schedule. Include in the description those wells that are primary, secondary (peaking), stand-by, and the well rotation schedule - if any. Identify well numbers with those referenced in the ground water withdrawal table.
See Attachment B

3. **WELLFIELD PROTECTION ORDINANCE?** (Check applicable): Yes No Pending N/A
If "yes," provide a copy of the ordinance and discuss whether the proposed water use will affect existing land uses as a consequence of the ordinance.

SECTION XI - SITE WITHDRAWAL INFORMATION

1. **Describe the facility(ies) to which water is supplied.** Mostly residential with some commercial facilities.

2. **COUNTY:** Santa Rosa

3. Submit a United States Geological Survey 7 - 1/2 minute topographic quad map (or copy) that delineates the following items:
 - A. Name of the quad map (Example: Quincy Quad).
 - B. Property AND service boundaries.
 - C. Approximate location of all existing AND proposed wells and/or surface water withdrawal pumps - with identification numbers (e.g. Well #1, Well #2, etc.).
 - D. Potential impacts to wetlands MAY require the submittal of a recent aerial map having a minimum scale of 1" = 2,000 feet.

SECTION XII - MODIFICATION AND PERMIT COMPLIANCE

If this application is for a modification, please describe the modification requested and the reason the modification is necessary. For modification and renewal requests, describe the applicant's compliance with **EACH** of the conditions of the existing permit:

MODIFICATION DESCRIPTION: N/A

SECTION XII - MODIFICATION AND PERMIT COMPLIANCE (CONTINUED)

PERMIT CONDITION COMPLIANCE: See Attachment B

SECTION XIII - IMPACTS

Please attach a detailed description of the anticipated impacts on the resource and on existing legal users which could be impacted by the proposed use. The District shall require any other necessary information in accordance with the provisions of Section 40A-2.101(3), Florida Administrative Code and Chapter 373.223, Florida Statutes. See Attachment C

SECTION XIV - CONSERVATION

Provide a description of any water conservation measures currently implemented and those measures to be implemented in the future. If applicant is a utility, please provide a copy of the present and any proposed potable water rate structures.

CURRENT: See Attachment C

FUTURE: _____

SECTION XV - INTERCONNECTIONS

1. Explain in detail any interconnection(s) with other suppliers. Indicate the average day and maximum day amounts of water that can be supplied via the interconnection(s). The City of Milton has two

interconnections with Point Baker Water System for emergency flow.

Name of Utility	Diameter of Interconnected Pipelines	Average Daily Supply (GPD)	Maximum Daily Supply (GPD)	Maximum Monthly Supply (GAL)
Point Baker	6"	---	---	---

2. Would the applicant consider becoming a part of a regional public water supply system that would ensure additional water supplies?

Yes No Pending Unsure If "yes," when? _____

SECTION XVI - DESALINATION AQUIFER STORAGE OR RECOVERY

1. If your system includes desalination, provide the following information: N/A
- A. Withdrawal capacity _____ GPD
 - B. Potable water supply capacity _____ GPD
 - C. Reject water discharge capacity _____ GPD
 - D. Treatment efficiency ratio (treated water to reject) _____
 - E. Amount of raw water that can be blended with the R. O. permeate _____ GPD
 - F. Highest level of dissolved solids (TDS) or chlorides that can be efficiently and economically treated using the installed membranes _____ MG/L
 - G. Chloride ion concentration in rejected water _____ MG/L
and receiving water body _____ MG/L
 - H. Location of effluent discharge on a U. S. G. S. 7 - 1/2 minute topographic map

SECTION XVII - APPLICANT CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the information contained herein is true and accurate and that I have legal authority to undertake the activities described herein and execute this application.

Further, I authorize Jerald Ward, Baskerville-Donovan, Inc. to act as my agent for permit application coordination.

APPLICANT SIGNATURE

Donna Adams, City Manager
City of Milton

DATE

I hereby certify that I am the authorized agent of the applicant.

AGENT SIGNATURE

Jerald Ward
Baskerville-Donovan,

DATE

I hereby certify that the applicant has sufficient legal control of the property described in this application.

PROPERTY OWNER SIGNATURE

Donna Adams, City Manager
City of Milton

DATE

APPLICANT CHECKLIST

1. Appropriate permit processing fee (check only) Attached*
2. Complete legal name was provided in Section II Provided
3. Copy of legal description (deed, lease) Attached N/A
4. U. S. G. S. 7 - 1/2 minute topographic map Attached
5. Description of Anticipated Impact(s) Attached
6. FDEP pumpage reports for past 24 months Attached
7. Utilities submit a copy of:
 - map of wastewater treatment plant and reuse water transmission lines Attached N/A
 - the Wellfield Protection Ordinance Attached Pending N/A
 - rate structure Attached N/A
8. Two (2) copies of all materials Attached

* All permit processing fees are non-refundable and are based upon the average daily withdrawal rate (ADR). To determine one's permit processing fee - compare the requested ADR amount(s) of Section VII to the matrix below:

AVERAGE DAILY WITHDRAWAL RATES (ADR) GALLONS	PROCESSING FEE
Less than 25,000 gallons per day, average	\$ 100.00
25,000 to 99,999 gallons per day, average	\$ 250.00
100,000 to 499,999 gallons per day, average	\$ 500.00
500,000 to 999,999 gallons per day, average	\$ 1,000.00
1,000,000 to 1,999,999 gallons per day, average	\$ 2,000.00
2,000,000 gallons or more per day, average	\$ 3,000.00
Permit Transfer	\$ 50.00
Temporary Permit (in addition to the fees identified above)	\$ 50.00

Please address all correspondence to the following address:

NORTHWEST FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
 ATTN: Consumptive Use - Division of Resource Regulation
 152 Water Management Drive
 Havana, Florida 32333

Telephone: (850) 539-5999
 Suncom: (850) 771-2080

PUBLIC SUPPLY NON-UTILITY HELP SHEET

NON-UTILITY PUBLIC SUPPLY (ONLY)			
TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT	DESCRIPTION	GPD	PRESENT MAXIMUM GPD (MDR)
Airports	Per passenger Add per employee	5 20	
Barber/Beauty Shops	Per chair	100	
Bowling Alleys	Toilet wastes/lane	100	
Church	Per seat	3	
Country Club	Per resident member Per guest/employee	100 25	
Dental Office	Per wet chair Per non-wet chair	200 50	
Doctor Office	Per doctor	250	
Factories	Per person (no showers) Per person (showers)	20 35	
Food Services	Ordinary restaurant (per seat) 24 hour restaurant (per seat) Single service articles (per seat) Bar & lounge (per seat) Drive-in restaurant (per seat) Carry-out (per 100 sq. ft. floor space) Carry-out (add per employee)	50 75 25 30 50 50 20	
Hospital	Per bed	200	
Hotels and Motels	Regular (per room) Resort hotels, cottages (per person) Add for laundry (per machine)	100 75 400	
Nursing/Rest Homes	Per person	100	
Office Building	Per worker	20	
Parks	With toilets only (per person) With bath, showers, toilets (per person)	5 10	
Public Institutions (other than Schools & Hospitals)	Per person	5	
Residential	Apartment (per bedroom) Mobile home/not in park (per bedroom) Other (per occupant) Single family (per bedroom)	150 150 75 150	
Schools	Day-type (per student) Add for showers (per student) Add for cafeteria (per student) Add for school workers (per worker) Boarding-type (per student) Work camps (per worker)	15 5 5 15 75 50	
Service Station	Per bay	500	
Shopping Centers	Without food or laundry Per square foot of floor space	0.1	
Stadiums, Race Tracks	Per seat	5	
Stores (w/o food service)	Private toilets (per employee) Public Toilets (per sq. ft. of floor space)	20 0.1	
Swimming & Bathing Facility	Per person - public	10	
Theatres	Indoor auditoriums (per seat) Outdoor drive-ins (per space)	5 10	
Trailer/Mobile Home Park	Per trailer space	200	
Travel Trailer/RV Park	Overnight trailer w/o water & sewer Add for water & sewer (per space)	50 100	
Source: Chapter 100-6, F.A.C.			
TOTAL			GPD (MDR)
TOTAL PRESENT AVERAGE DAY (ADR) WATER USE (ADR = MDR divided by 1.5)		ADR = _____ GPD*	
TOTAL PRESENT MAXIMUM DAY (MDR) WATER USE (Obtain from matrix above)		MDR = _____ GPD*	
TOTAL PROJECTED AVERAGE DAY (ADR) WATER USE (Use Table A of Section V)		ADR = _____ GPD*	
TOTAL PROJECTED MAXIMUM DAY (MDR) WATER USE (Use Table A of Section V)		MDR = _____ GPD*	
* Enter the above ADR and MDR amounts in Table A of Section V.			

ATTACHMENT A

Consumptive Use Permit No. 842715
City of Millton

Section V - Consumptive Water Use Information

Population Data and Annual Water Use Public Supply (Utility)

YEAR	Connections ¹	Population ²	AAAF ³ (GPD)	MDF ⁴ (GPD)	Ratio AADF/MDF	Max Month ⁵ (Gallons)	Ratio Max./Avg. Month
2003	5,848	15,790	1,938,731	2,869,300	1.48	70,622,200	1.20
2004	6,250	16,875	2,004,939	3,307,575	1.65	69,570,950	1.14
2005	6,657	18,460	2,125,652	3,459,400	1.63	76,227,031	1.18
2006	7,247	20,075	2,468,976	4,047,680	1.68	83,060,000	1.27
2007	7,662	21,279	2,553,514	4,269,504	1.68	88,940,000	1.27
2008	8,143	22,556	2,706,725	4,547,239	1.68	104,560,000	1.27
2009	8,632	23,909	2,859,129	4,820,137	1.68	110,530,000	1.27
2010	9,149	25,344	3,041,277	5,109,345	1.68	117,480,000	1.27
2011	9,688	26,865	3,223,753	5,415,605	1.68	124,530,000	1.27
2012	10,280	28,476	3,417,178	5,740,860	1.68	132,000,000	1.27
2013	10,897	30,185	3,622,209	6,085,311	1.68	139,920,000	1.27
2014	11,551	31,996	3,839,542	6,450,430	1.68	148,320,000	1.27
2015	12,244	33,916	4,069,914	6,837,456	1.68	157,220,000	1.27
2016	12,978	35,951	4,314,109	7,247,703	1.68	166,650,000	1.27

PROJECTIONS

1. Connections - projected for the years 2006-2016 based on 6.0% increase per year.
2. Population. Calculated based on number of connections x 2.77 persons/connection per FDEP Monthly Operating Reports. value is projected for the years 2006-2016 assuming an annual growth rate of 6.0% per year.
3. Annual Average Daily Flow. The population multiplied by the average daily per capita use over the past 5 years. This value is projected for the years 2006-2016 assuming an annual growth rate of 6.0% per year.
4. Maximum Daily Flow. The highest water demand of the year during any 24-hour period. This value is equal to the Annual Average Daily Flow x 1.68 based on the current CUP ratio of AADF to MDF. The 1.68 ratio is an average taken from data recorded over the past 10-years and is not limited to the past 3-years data.
5. Max Month. The maximum monthly withdrawal. This value is equal to the AADF times 365 days/year divided by 12 months/year times a ratio of 1.27 based on the current CUP ratio. The 1.27 ratio is an average taken from data recorded over the past 10-years and is not limited to the past 3-years data.

ANNUAL WATER BREAKDOWN

Consumptive Use Permit No. 842715
City of Milton

Section V - Consumptive Water Use Information

3. Table C
Annual Water Use Public Supply (Utility)

Year	2006	2011	2013	2016
Projected ADF (GPD)	2,125,602	3,223,753	3,622,209	4,314,109
% Water Used				
User Type				
A. Residential Single-Family	1,679,226	2,546,765	2,861,545	3,408,146
B. Residential Multi-Family	0	0	0	0
C. Commercial / Industrial	277,391	420,700	472,698	562,991
D. Recreation Irrigation	0	0	0	0
E. Fire Fighting/Testing	0	0	0	0
F. Treatment Losses	0	0	0	0
G. Other Metered Uses	53,140	80,594	90,555	107,853
H. Other				
Leaks, Fire, Flushing	15,942	24,178	27,167	32,356
Unaccounted	99,903	151,516	170,244	202,763
TOTAL	2,125,602	3,223,753	3,622,209	4,314,109

ATTACHMENT B

Consumptive Use Permit No. 842715
City of Milton

Section X – Fire Flow and Wellfield Characteristics

2. Wellfield Operation Schedule:

Well #1 operates based on the elevations of the Barnes Tank. Well #2 operates on a timer. Well # 3 operates based on the elevation of the Byrom Tank. Well #4 and #5 operate based on the elevation of the Berryhill Tank. Well # 6 operates based on the elevations of the Appaloosa Tank.

3. Wellfield Protection Ordinance:

City of Milton Water System's current Wellhead Protection Plan is included in this submittal. There are no changes in water use proposed and therefore no impact on existing land use.

SECTION XII – Modification and Permit Compliance

Attachment Conditions Corresponding to Permit:

1. Permit number and Well ID numbers have been provided with this application.
2. The City of Milton has submitted its Water Use Summary for 2008 on January 13, 2009.
3. The City of Milton currently has an annual average of 4.7% unaccounted water in their system. Milton routinely replaces aging water lines and provides public awareness of water conserving methods. Milton also promotes water conservation through their website: http://ci.milton.fl.us/departments/meter_dept/highwaterbills.htm
4. Milton has enhanced public education and information by providing water conservation tips periodically on water bills and pamphlets.
5. Milton has developed a rate structure schedule to take place over the next few years. The rate schedule is included in **Attachment C**.
6. The Engineering Evaluation Report for the use of reclaimed water was finalized and submitted to the NFWMD in 2004. Currently the City is seeking funding for the reuse projects identified in the report.
7. There have been no recent adverse impacts to the water resource or the water users.

ATTACHMENT C

Consumptive Use Permit No. 842715
City of Milton

Section XIII – Impacts

At this time there are no adverse impacts anticipated on the water resource, on existing legal users, off-site land users, or other environmental features in the service area since no changes in water use are proposed.

Section XIV – Conservation

Current:
The City of Milton currently notifies the public about water conservations through periodic conservation tips on water bills and pamphlets. Milton has also implemented a meter renewal over the past several years in order to provide more accurate meter readings.

Future:
According to the Northwest Florida Water Management District, an acceptable level of water loss is approximately 10% or less for any water system. The City of Milton currently has an average water loss of 4.7%.

WATER RATE STRUCTURE – RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL

<u>Year</u>	<u>Inside the City</u>	<u>Outside the City</u>
2008/2009	\$ 11.27 \$ 2.65	\$ 14.06 for first 3,000 gallons \$ 3.30 per 1,000 over 3,000 gallons
2009/2010	\$ 11.83 \$ 2.78	\$ 14.79 for first 3,000 gallons \$ 3.48 per 1,000 over 3,000 gallons
2010/2011	\$ 12.43 \$ 2.92	\$ 15.53 for first 3,000 gallons \$ 3.65 per 1,000 over 3,000 gallons
2011/2012	\$ 13.05 \$ 3.07	\$ 16.31 for first 3,000 gallons \$ 3.83 per 1,000 over 3,000 gallons
2012/2013	\$ 13.70 \$ 3.22	\$ 17.12 for first 3,000 gallons \$ 4.03 per 1,000 over 3,000 gallons